



Exhibitions & Festivals

Rooted In  Agriculture

JUDGING STANDARDS MANUAL

October, 2001

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural Fairs & Exhibitions can best service the rural community through their educational features. These features must originate from sound and recommended farm and home practices.

In order to attain this objective and ensure some measure of uniformity in prize lists and standards of judging, this publication is placed at the disposal of directors of Agricultural Fairs & Exhibitions, the suggestions contained herein are submitted as a guide. No attempt has been made to cover all aspects of preparing prize lists. Suggestions made with respect to judging are primarily concerned with providing worthwhile information to exhibitors and patrons alike.

Agricultural Fairs & Exhibitions should set the standards of excellence in the production of all classes of homecrafts & handicrafts. These standards should for the most part be based on market and home requirements.

The main objective of fairs and exhibitions is education. It is the hope of those responsible for the suggestions to follow that they will assist in making British Columbia's Fairs & Exhibitions of greater educational value.

Fairs and exhibitions reflect the interests and activities of our communities. Exhibitors take pride in doing quality work and demonstrating their skills. Fairs and exhibitions have always had one main objective:

EDUCATION

Fairs are designed as a learning opportunity by:

- exhibiting for competition, products made or grown in the home.
- illustrating the features of a high quality product.
- providing a teaching environment for the methods and techniques to achieve high quality.

A judge is asked by Fairs and Exhibitions to make choices based on substantial reasons. The judge can provide leadership and education by encouraging new original ideas and creative practices while maintaining high standards of workmanship and safety.

To members of the BC Association of Agricultural Fairs & Exhibitions (BCAAFE):

BCAAFE members have been using a variety of Judging Standards that were first printed by Agriculture Canada in the 1950's and reprinted (but not revised) by the BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries in the mid 1970's. Recently we have seen the development of new crop species and varieties and have seen the need to collate and revise the Judging Standards for BC.

The work of revising the judging standards will be an on-going project. For example, the BC council for Garden Clubs has prepared a detailed flower judging standards, which they hope would be used at all, flower shows in BC. The 4-H Youth Development group revised the 4-H Livestock Judging Guide in 2004. The Photography section was updated in 2009 to include Computer Enhanced Photography.

This first compendium was initially compiled by Jim Tingle, P. Ag. and Barb Gedlaman. It was then revised and collated by Horticulturist, John Price, P. Ag. The final draft was reviewed by MAFF staff who are involved in judging at BC fairs and exhibitions.

The compendium is available to all fairs and exhibitions with the hope that it will be available to chairpersons, judges, exhibitors and members of the community. The compendium is recommended for use but is not mandatory at BC Fairs.

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SUGGESTED RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR FAIRS

Note to Judges: Refer to rules in individual Fair books. Keep all correspondence until after the fair.

1. All articles shall be in the exhibit hall at (state time and date) and shall remain there until (time and date).
2. Entry tickets furnished to exhibitors shall be attached and remain attached to all exhibits.
3. Names or markings indicating names of owners must not appear on anything until judging is completed.
4. Exhibits which may have been erroneously entered, may, at the discretion of the Judge and Director in charge, be transferred to the proper classes previous to judging. If entries warrant, classes may be divided at Judges and Directors discretion.
5. In the absence of competition, the judges may award first, second or no prize according to the merit of the exhibit and shall have it in their power to withhold any premium for any article which they may consider unworthy of same.
6. No person shall interfere with the judges while in the discharge of their duty. Any breach of this rule on the part of an exhibitor will disqualify the entry in each such case.
7. Judging shall commence (state time and date). Displays will be open for viewing at (state date and time).
8. State your rules regarding previously exhibited articles. See * under Prize List Suggestions.
9. State your rule regarding an appeal of a judge's decision.
10. In all Food Classes, foods that normally require refrigeration will not be accepted unless refrigeration facilities are available.

PRIZE LISTS SUGGESTIONS

The printed prize list should carry, on the outside of the front cover page, the name of the society, location and date of the fair. The names of officers and a list of directors should be just inside the front cover. List the directors in charge and their phone numbers at the beginning of each division.

PLAN PRIZE LIST WELL IN ADVANCE. Since most potential exhibitors do homecrafts during the winter months, be certain they have a copy of your prize list well in advance of the coming fair. Consider printing the prize list in the local paper. Take a copy to the art, industrial arts and home economics teachers, evening classes. Senior Citizens' residences, 4-H clubs, handicraft guilds, stitch groups. Guide and Scout groups.

Vary classes yearly without duplication. Prize lists must be kept up-to-date with what community people are making. Delete outdated classes. For special competitions eg. quilt competitions, foods specials, review regulations annually.

Set a time for entries to be received. You may wish to charge late entries double or not accept them. State dates and times when display building will be open. State when exhibits are to be picked up.

The prize money offered should be reviewed periodically. Attention should be given to increasing prize money where the cost to the exhibitor in time and money is great, eg. quilts, parkas, fruitcakes.

* Articles may be worn but must be clean and show no obvious signs of wear. It is preferable for articles to be exhibited one year only and made within the last calendar year by the exhibitor. It is the responsibility of the directors, not the judge, to see that the rule is enforced.

An invitational section could be included, where groups or individuals with special talents could be invited to set up and man displays that would be of interest to fairgoers, e.g. art clubs, photographer, tole painting, quilting, leathercraft.

B.C. Association of Agricultural Fairs & Exhibitions

Judging Standards

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*4-H Creative Arts and 4-H Livestock Judging manuals are ordered separately through
the B.C. 4-H Provincial Council.*

Please contact the BCAAFE office to place an order for these manuals.

BC Association of Agricultural Fairs & Exhibitions
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ARTS, CRAFTS AND HOBBIES

Judging standards for Arts, Crafts and Hobbies

Score card for Hobbies and Handicrafts

Design.....	25
Usefulness.....	10
Finish.....	15
Workmanship.....	<u>50</u>
	100

All articles in competition must be the work of the exhibitor and entered in the name of the exhibitor.

All articles must have been made in the last 12 months.

Judges will be looking for superior workmanship.

All entries are the work of non-professionals.

One entry per class.

In the case of models (model cars, ships, etc) they can be hand made, or from kits.

All paintings and drawings are to be framed or mounted and ready to hang.

Classes will vary from fair to fair, but may include:

Calligraphy

Pictorial art including black and white pencil or ink drawings, oil paintings, watercolor, pastel, acrylic and mixed media.

Ceramics and pottery

Utility and ornamental crafts such as : leather work, dried flowers, tole painting and paper tole, sculpture, jewelry and stained glass.

Woodworking including: furniture, woodcarving, woodturning, bowls, toys etc.

Traditional Native crafts such as beadwork, baskets and carvings.

Miscellaneous crafts can include candle art and others.

Hobby sections usually include collections of smaller objects and many fairs allot specific amounts of space. Collections can include: trading cards, stamps, coins, medals, spoons, thimbles, dolls and small antiques.

Hobby sections also include models, lego, fly tying and lapidary.

Score card for Collections

Pleasing arrangements.....	35
Written information describing the collection.....	15
Properly mounted.....	10
Properly named, where needed (e.g. Butterflies or seashells).....	20
The proper numbers (check the rules, eg 25 stamps).....	<u>20</u>
	100

BEER, WINE AND LIQUEURS

Most fairs have a section for judging of homemade beer, wine and liqueurs. All conveners must realize that they are dealing with an alcoholic product so all regulations must be met and the display area must be secure.

Classes may include the following:

- 1) Grape wine-dry red, sweet red, dry white, sweet white, rose and sparkling. Some fairs also have classes for fortified wines.
- 2) Berry and fruit wines- red dry, red sweet, white dry, white sweet, and rose.
- 3) Beer-dark ale, light ale, dark lager, light lager, pilsner, and dark beer (stout etc)
- 4) Miscellaneous can include ciders and mead.
- 5) Homemade liqueurs-indicate the type of base used.

Beer can be home made or brewed on premises (at a brew shop)

Liqueurs are home made.

Beer Score Card

Score-Card

Clarity.....	30
Colour.....	30
Taste.....	40
	<hr/>
	100

Wine can be home made from fresh grapes, fruit and berries or made from a kit, or fermented on premises (commercial brew shop.)

Wines will be judged by the International system considering:

Wine Score Card

Score-Card	
Presentation.....	7
Colour and Clarity.....	14
Bouquet.....	14
Flavour, balance & quality.....	<u>65</u>
	100

Wine is normally presented in plain clear glass bottles with a size of 750 ml. Colored glass bottles may be allowed. Bottles should be sealed with a cork (screw caps may be allowed) Bottles must be filled at least to ½ inch (17 mm) of the cork.

Beer must be in standard beer bottles (341 ml size)

Liqueurs may be presented in small liqueur bottles.

Bottles must be free of labels or anything that could help identify the entrant.

Wines are judged for clarity and presentation, bouquet and taste.

Beer is judged on clarity, color and taste.

Individual fairs may have additional standards. All fairs will use exhibit labels on all the bottles.

CLOTHING AND FABRIC ART

General Appearance (25 points):

Neatness: Is the article clean and well pressed?.....	10
Design: Is the design suitable to the material and kind of garment?.....	5
Color: Is the color pleasing and appropriate?.....	5
Trimming: Is the trimming suitable to the garment?.....	5

Material (15 points):

Suitability: Is the material a good choice for the article?.....	5
Harmony: do fabrics, thread and trimming harmonize?.....	5
Quality: Is the quality suitable for the purpose?.....	5

Workmanship: (60 points):

Cutting: Is the cutting accurate?.....	10
Sewing: Is the stitching straight with well-adjusted tension and suitable length of stitches?.....	10
Are the seams even in width and suitable to the material?.....	5
And use?.....	10
Are the hems, bindings, and facing smooth? Do they lie flat?.....	5
And are they even in width?.....	10
Are the seams finished, hems, etc., properly and neatly done?.....	10

Total.....100

When judging sewing, keep in mind the function or intended use of the article. The function or intended use of the article. The function will influence the impression, presentation and workmanship of the article.

Note: Judging Standards are the same for articles made on a conventional sewing machine and articles made on a serger or overlock machine.

First Impression

- Individuality, suitability and creativity in choice of fabric, color, and decoration
- Harmony-does it look like it all belongs together?
- Fabric suitable to design, up-to-date, fashionable, attractive
- Findings: buttons, trim, etc., complementary and serviceable-Do they work? Are they for decoration?
- Style and design: fashionable, attractive, up-to-date
- Clean and well pressed; may be worn, but not show signs of wear and tear

-Appropriate and creative use of sewing machine or serger/overlock, or combination of both machines.

Presentation

-finishing details(judged from the outside of the garment)

-Garment cut on grain if necessary.

-matching of any predominant design on fabric, e.g. plaids, stripes, flowers

-Correct construction on any fashion details, e.g. buttonholes, pockets, belts, zippers, pleats, darts.

-Sleeves: if set-in sleeve, sleeve should smooth across the cap, no puckers, or gathers-exception is a puffed sleeve.

-Collar points: sharp, both the same length and shape

-Top stitching: straight, acceptable stitch length

-Hem: smooth, not puckered, suitable to the purpose of the garment

-Lining: appropriate weight, no folds or puckers on the outside.

Workmanship:

-Are construction techniques suitable to the wear or purpose of the garment?

-Seam finish, if necessary (knit fabrics do not require a seam finish unless they reveal-wovens require a seam finish).

-Stitching: proper tension, correct length of stitch appropriate for weight of the fabric uses-if stretch fabric, seam must stretch and not pop.

-Suitable weight and application of interfacing WHERE body and shaping is required on a garment-pattern may not call for interfacing

-Hem finish: suitable to purpose of garment

-Facing: construction techniques suitable to wear of garment

-Armhole seam: slashing of underarm in set-in sleeve is not recommended-should be trimmed, double stitched and fairly narrow to be comfortable.

Additional Judging Considerations

Exercise Wear/Aerobic Wear/Swim Suits/Dance, Gymnastic and Figure Skating Outfits:

Good two-way stretch in fabric-direction of stretch varies with activity and preference of wearer-needs strong thread, seams that are stretchable, durable and strong. Suitable seams include: small zigzag, sports seam, triple stitched stretch seam, over locked and multi-stitched seams. Elastic should be chlorine resistant for swim wear. Elastic used around the neck for stability and in leg openings. It is stitched to the raw edge, turned once inside and zigzagged again.

Look for creativeness in fabric and color.

Trims, sequins, embellishments, securely attached. If not a pull-on garment, zipper, buttons should blend well.

Outerwear

Duffle Parkas:

Judge the applied design of parkas by considering the whole coat and the effect created. Fabrics and yarns suitable and durable. Designs may be applied by machine zigzagging, by hand or a combination of both, Seam finishes are unnecessary on duffle, top stitching reduces bulk. Seams may be opened and top stitched on both sides, the cheaters jean seams or the butt seam. Outer edges of duffle pockets often zigzagged to lining with raw edges together and then zigzagged to the parka. They may or may not be hand stitched to finish. Hems usually machine stitched for durability.

Outerwear Fleece(e.g. Polar/Arctic):

Many characteristics similar to duffle re: bulk, seam finishes. Pattern should have simple lines. Edges may be bound with spandex or ribbing. Zipper, shoulder seams should be stabilized.

Jean Jackets:

Consider the whole coat and effect created. Fabrics should coordinate and complement each other. Creative use of reused materials. Similar to duffle re: bulk. Trims, decorative details securely attached and complementary. All seams secure. Ribbing securely attached. Lining appropriate to weight.

Sportswear and Active Wear:

Consider creative combination of fabrics, colors, trims, embroidery, fringe, braids, piping, fabric paint, metal studs and sew on jewels for distinctive T-shirts, etc. Seams include: sports seam, stretch seam, small zigzag, over locked or multi-stitched seams. Seams and neck edges stretch without stitches popping. Shoulder seams may need stabilizing. Open sleeve method, stitching "in the ditch" on waistbands, cuffs, etc., zigzagged raw edges on hems and facing and machine hems all acceptable methods. If a serger/over lock has been used, look for creative use of the machine, as well as correct seam finishes and secure thread ends.

Children's Clothing

Style, fabric and print compatible and suitable for the age of child. Growth features such as adjustable straps. Washable if not a special occasion garment. Sturdy construction/application of fasteners, pockets, appliques, trim, hem.

Crochet, Knitting, Tatting: (broomstick, hairpin and bobbin lace)

Even tension and stitch size. No holes or mistakes. Yarns joined at seam edges only. Yarn ends worked in. Edges do not ripple edging in proportion to overall size of garment. Trim neatly, securely attached. Blocked neatly, not over pressed. Elasticity of cast-on and cast-off knitting stitches. Seams flat, not bulky. Seams do not bulge or pull. Fronts and shoulders stabilized, if necessary.

Fair Isle Knitting: Two or more colors used together with yarns carried over no more than three stitches before securing.

Machine Knitting: complexity of pattern.

Tatting: rings even, picots uniform, new threads joined with square knots.

Tervieriffe: (needle made lace) geometric, unit's usually circular, overhand knots, radiating lines from central point i.e. "spoke-like".

File Crochet: open work mesh of chains and doubles, fill in chain space with doubles to create solid blocks. Lace-like.

DYEING:

Silk Painting-Gutta Method: large areas and background have no rings or lines. Dyes retained by gutta. Attractive shading. Gutta removed completely. Batik: cracking does not obscure design, Free from accidental drips. Tie-Dye: symmetry of design, visible fold resists.

EMBROIDERY:

Neat, even hand stitches (except for special effects in creative stitchery) Ends securely fastened or worked in back of stitches. Transfer marks not visible. Chicken Scratch: Circular stitches do not go through fabric; yarn is not carried behind white gingham squares. Background fabric not puckered from too tight stitches. Threads cut invisibly in cutwork areas. Accuracy in keeping to design important, especially in counted thread, hardanger, etc.

CANDLEWICKING:

Heavy soft thread evenness of French knots, backstitch, outline and stain stitches.

Crewel: variety of stitches with crewel wool on linen fabric. Yarns may be cut and brushed.

Hardanger: drawn thread embroidery, usually white cotton, linen, silk thread on white fabric. Blocks of parallel stain stitches, worked closely over 4 threads of fabric, right angle turns-stitch in common hole in corner-basic outlines composed of right-angled designs. Interior thread are closely cut to satin stitches. Accuracy very important.

FABRIC BOXES:

Must hold shape when used. Construction sturdy, durable. Trims, decorations, lids and handles, if used are attached securely. Symmetrical. Lids fit. No glue visible.

HANDBAGS, TOTE BAGS, WALLETS:

Accurately sewn. Handles securely attached. Lining, if used, attached securely. Usable size and shape.

KITCHEN ACCESSORIES:

Potholders, appliance covers, etc. Durable fabric. Potholders padded adequately to be safe, usable and washable. Trims securely attached. Stitching straight and secure.

LEATHERWORK:

Lacing even. Ends worked in. Beveled edges preferred where two sides joined together. Accuracy in carving or tooling design.

MACHINE EMBROIDERY:

Accuracy in sewing design. Thread ends finished off. Tension adjusted so stitches look smooth on top. Stitches even. Background not puckered. Shading attractive, carefully done. Use of stabilizer fabric (ie Stitch and tear) acceptable.

MACRAME:

Even tension. Straight horizontal and diagonal lines. Firm edges. Even loops. Ends worked in invisibly, securely. End of work knotted before making tassels.

NEEDLEPOINT, PETIT POINT, BARGELLO, CROSS-STITCH:

Stitches done on canvas-like fabric.

Denelope canvas is woven with pairs of thread running vertically and horizontally.

Mono canvas woven so 1 thread equals 1 mesh. Two types of mono canvas:

Regular-junctions are unstable.

Interlock the junction of mesh is secured with ting thread wrapped around mesh. Mesh count equals stitch size.

Petit point-mono canvas size 18-40, stitches all 1 way, background not filled.

Bargello-straight vertical stitches, mono canvas. Stitches may cross one or several threads. Overall zigzag like pattern if formed.

Needlepoint-mono canvas 8-14 count stitches all one way, usually a wool yarn, background filled in as well.

Cross-stitch-aida fabric/canvas 8-32 count. All top threads travel the same direction, background fabric compliments the design. Watch for: even thickness of thread, no visible wearing or fuzziness of thread, smooth surface, canvas not showing, no shadowing of darker threads through light. Blocked and matted straight.

PADDED FRAMES, BOOK COVERS:

Fabric stretched smoothly. Trims not overpowering. Clips on curves and gluing not visible. Corners not bulky.

RIBBON EMBROIDERY:

Adds dimensional effect, common designs; flowers, butterflies. Silk ribbon will not stand-up to wear, ideal for wall-hangings, pictures, boxes, etc. Stitches wrapped, whipped, knotted and braided stitches are more durable and suited to clothing.

Loop and plume stitches are delicate-better for pictures. Consider color and tones, types of fabric-Victorian when used with velvets, satins, and taffetas. Use of trims and variety of threads i.e. Silk, metallic or variegated add to effect. Polyester ribbon is available for use on garments.

RUGS:

Must be flat. Edges must not ripple.

Latchet Hooked: Loops same height unless varied for emphasis. Binding or taping edges recommended. Punch hooked backgrounds follow design outline. Ends pulled to top and trimmed to pile height. Backing not visible when lying flat.

Braided: Even braiding. Joining stitches secure. Ends worked in.

SMOCKING:

Depth of pleats even. Tension of threads even. Even stitch length. Thread ends fastened.

TEXTILE PAINTING:

Includes fabric paints, glitter, shiny, puff, metallic and liquid embroidery. Fabric color often-integral part of design. Fabric should not appear scrubbed. Free from streaks, blobs, missed parts, mistakes. Edges smooth. Shading gradual. Stamped pattern not visible. Squeeze-on paint lines smooth and joined invisibly.

TOYS:

Safety most important for children's items-no buttons, wires, pipe cleaners. Ends of thread secured. Pile runs same way on both sides. Fur pile pulled out of seams. Firmly stuffed into all corners. Soft sculpture shows character. Mobiles balance correctly. Bright colors important for baby items.

QUILTING GUIDELINES:

General Appearance:

Tidy appearance, i.e. No unsightly pencil or chalk marks. Threads concealed, where appropriate.

Design: 50 points

- Balance, rhythm, proportion.
- Pleasing color use.
- Appropriate choice of material, pattern and texture.
- Complementary use of quilting threads.
- Borders/bindings/edges enhance and compliment work.
- Suitability of materials as they relate to design and function.

Workmanship: 50 points

- Precision of construction of top.
- Borders-straight, attention paid to grain of fabric, stitched firmly, lay flat.
- Bindings-straight, accurate, batting to edges.
- Appropriate quilting techniques.
- Backing-compatible with top, smooth, wrinkle-free, quilt design shows clearly, knots obscured, attention paid to construction.
- Innovative techniques should be consistent with a design as a whole.

Bonus Points for Quilts (optional)

Unusual originality, creativity, imagination, or extraordinary beauty.

FUNCTIONAL WEAVING STANDARDS

1. Correctness of threading, even beating and even edges.
2. Absence of skips
3. Knots should be avoided in warp and weft.
4. Joins for warp and weft should be inconspicuous and secure.
5. Machine stitching is allowed but is to be used with discretion.
6. Stuffed items should have a separate lining (inner casing) to hold stuffing. All stuffing should be according to government regulations for new material.
7. Fibre and yarns used should be suitable for the purpose of the article
8. Finishing techniques, whether hand or machine done should be suitable for the purpose of the article. (I.e. fringes or hems).
9. Symmetrical patterns should have an overall balance. Sets of items (i.e. placemats) should be compatible in size (within 1/4 inch

10. In most cases, wall hangings excepted, it is desirable to wash or dry-clean handwoven articles when they are taken from the loom. Careful pressing can enhance the appearance of your weaving.
11. Tagging must show fibre content (required by law) and should show washing or care instructions. Clothing should be sized.

DECORATIVE WEAVING STANDARDS

All standards of functional weaving apply. These are in addition.

1. Originality is always encouraged. When designs are copies of adaptations there should be an accompanying label identifying the source.
2. Hangings or mounting materials should suit the design and be appropriately sized for the weight of the hanging.
3. The back of a hanging or tapestry should be finished off as neatly as possible.
4. Since color is so individual in its appeal, the standards committee does not reject any weaving on the basis of color. However, since technique, design, color and texture cannot be separated, the final article should have complete harmony.

SPINNING STANDARDS

Skeins should be clean and free of foreign matter and knots.
Skeins should be uniformly spun, even novelty yarns.
Fibre content, weight, and ideally, yardage should appear on the label.

Handspun yarn should be suitable to its end use, i.e. suitability of fibre yarn and to use; suitability of spinning technique to use (direction of twist, amount of twist, diameter of yarn, appropriate number of plies); handle of yarn.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter

First Grade butter is butter that contains no more than 16 per cent water, not less than 80 per cent milk fat, and no fat other than that of milk, has a minimum total score of 92 points with a minimum score of 39 points for flavor, and has the following characteristics: -

- 1) It is clean with no objectionable flavor.
- 2) The texture is firm, close, and waxy.
- 3) The moisture is well incorporated.
- 4) The colour is true and even and is of a desirable shade (light straw).
- 5) The salt is all dissolved.
- 6) It is neatly wrapped or packed in clean wrappers or containers.

Score-Card

	Points
Flavor.....	45
Texture.....	15
Incorporation of moisture.....	10
Colour.....	10
Salting.....	10
Packing or wrapping.....	10
	<u>100</u>

Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese should have the following characteristics: -

- 1) It is clean with a pleasant slightly acid flavor
- 2) It is firm but tender in body.
- 3) In appearance the curd particles are uniform in size with no free whey or free cream apparent.
- 4) It is packaged in a tightly covered, non-absorbent, neat, clean container.

Score-Card

	Points
Flavor.....	45
Body and texture.....	30
Appearance.....	20
Package.....	5
	<u>100</u>

EGGS

STANDARDS OF PERFECTION FOR EGGS

Grade A or Better

Each egg shall be placed in the highest compulsory or corresponding optional grade for which it qualifies, and any egg not so placed shall be deemed not to have been properly graded according to the Canadian Egg Standards.

In grading eggs, consideration shall be given to the three following factors:-

- 1) Quality factor, as determined by candling.
- 2) Weight factor.
- 3) Shell factor, as determined by degree of cleanness and soundness and construction of shell.

All eggs bearing the grade designation "A" shall comply with the following specifications:-

- 1) **Quality Factor** - Yolk outline indistinct; yolk round in shape and reasonably centered, showing no germ development or readily visible Defects or abnormal conditions; air cell shall not exceed three-sixteenths of Inch in depth; floating air cells, blood spots, and meat spots are not permitted.
- 2) **Shell Factor** - Shell shall be unbroken and practically normal in shape; Slightly ridged or rough areas or slightly misshapen shells are permitted, But definitely misshapen, heavily ridged, or thin shells prohibited; the shell Shall be clean, but may show three stain spots, none of which shall exceed An area of one-eighth by one-sixteenth inches. (0.32-0.16 cm)
- 3) **Weight Factor** - Grade A Extra Large size shall weigh individually at the rate of 27 ounces per dozen or over. (0.76 kg)
Grade A Large size shall weigh individually at the rate of 24 ounces per dozen or over. (0.67 kg)
Grade A Medium size shall weigh individually at the rate of 21 ounces (0.59 kg) per dozen and up to but not including 24 ounces per dozen. (0.67 kg)
Grade A Small size shall weigh individually at the rate of 18 ounces (0.50 kg) per dozen and up to but not including 21 ounces per dozen. (0.59 kg)
Grade A Peewee size shall weigh individually at the rate of less than 18 ounces per dozen. (0.50 kg)

Grade A large white -dozen
Grade A medium white -dozen
Grade A large brown -dozen
Grade A medium brown -dozen
Bantam white -dozen
Bantam brown -dozen
Auracana eggs -dozen
Any other variety
i.e duck, goose -6 eggs
Ostrich -1 egg

Use regulation egg cartons where possible

Quality Factor.....	30
Shell Factor.....	30
Weight Factor.....	40
	<hr/>
	100

FIELD CROPS

Standards of Perfection for Field Crops

The following score-cards are arranged as a standard for judging field crops. The explanation of points is provided to guide the exhibitor in selecting a sample for exhibit. The size of sample (weight or number) of each exhibit is suggested as a guide to fair officials in setting forth prize lists. Exhibitors should carefully read and comply with the rules and regulations of the fair in making up an entry.

Field-Crop Seeds

Includes seeds of: Wheat, oats, triticale, barley, and rye. Spelt, flax, canola, buckwheat, grasses, legumes, field corn, field peas, field root crop seed, field beans including soybeans, sunflower, safflower and others such as Kamut and Quinoa.

Small grain and flax exhibit to be 15 pounds (6.75 kg)

Forage-crop, field-root, and other exhibits to be 5 pounds (2.25 kg)

Score-Card

	Points
Freedom from foreign material	40
Maturity and soundness	30
Plumpness and uniformity	15
General appearance (colour, luster, etc.)	15

Explanation of Points

Freedom from Foreign Material - All samples of seed should be free of all weed seeds, other crop seeds, and inert matter such as straw, chaff, and dirt. Weed seeds and other crop seeds are particularly objectionable as they detract from the value of the sample for seeding purposes.

The sample must also be pure as to variety. In the case of certified or registered seed, a crop inspection certificate should accompany the sample.

Maturity and Soundness – Seed should be well ripened, as indicated by the absence of green and shrunken kernels. Sample must be dry, cool, and sweet. Seed must be free from moulds and mustiness, and free from all diseases, insect-injury, and cracked and broken kernels. The hull of oats, barley, grasses, and other hulled seeds should be intact. Awns should be carefully removed without damage to the hull. Frosted and sprouted kernels are objectionable.

Plumpness and Uniformity – Seed should be plump and well filled, indicating high viability. Seeds in the sample should be uniform in size and plumpness. The sample should at least equal the legal standard for the crop in weight per measured bushel.

General Appearance – The sample should be attractive. Seed should be bright in colour and uniform in size and appearance. It should be free from damage and impurities. Exhibit only current year’s seed, as old seed becomes dull and lacks luster.

Corn and Sunflowers for Silage
(Each exhibit to be 6 stalks)

Score-Card

	Points
Stage of maturity	30
Size and uniformity	25
General quality	25
Soundness	20

Explanation of Points

Maturity – to make the highest-quality silage, corn should be in the dough or glaze stage, and sunflowers should be cut at the early bloom stage before the heads have set seed. There should be only very little browning in the lower leaves of corn or sunflowers at this stage.

Size and Uniformity – All things being equal, tallest and most vigorous plants indicate a heavy yield. The plants should show uniformity in size of stalks and height. They should be uniform in development of ears or heads, in leafiness and maturity. They should conform to the general type.

General Quality – Ears of corn should be well filled, uniform in size and shape. Kernels should be in uniform rows and fit closely together and carried well through to the butt and tip. Stalks should not be too coarse and should contain a good proportion of leaves.

Soundness – Ears (or heads) and stalks should be firm and free from disease and insect-injury. Kernels of corn should be bright in colour. Frost damage, especially in the kernel, is objectionable.

Field Roots for Feeding
(Each exhibit to be 3 roots)

Score-Card

	Points
Texture and quality	40
Size and uniformity	30
Smoothness	20
Trueness to type	10

Explanation of Points

Texture and Quality – The flesh should be firm, crisp, and close-grained. The roots should be free from hollow crowns, deep coarse necks, bruises, and disease or other injury that will detract from the keeping and feeding quality.

Size and Uniformity – Unless size is specifically called for in the class, oversized roots are often as objectionable as small roots. Coarse overgrown roots are often low in dry matter and general quality. Roots should be good size, however, to indicate a good yield. The roots should be uniform in size and appearance.

Smoothness – Roots should be smooth and symmetrical without coarse crowns, prongs, split roots, or cracks. Samples with scars from removed prongs should be scored down. Roots should not be excessively trimmed.

Trueness to Type – The roots should be reasonably uniform in colour, size, and shape, and conform to the type, which the variety represents (globe, ovoid, tankard, long, intermediate, etc.).

Baled Hay (Alfalfa, Clover, Grass, Cereal, and Mixed Hay) (One bale of approximately 50 pounds) (22.5 kg)

Score-Card

	Points
Stage of maturity.....	30
Freedom from foreign material.....	20
Leafiness, soundness, and curing.....	40
General appearance.....	10

Explanation of Points

Stage of Maturity – The stage of maturity when a crop is cut for hay is a major factor influencing the feeding value to be expected. Alfalfa and sweet clover should show very little bloom in the hay. Clovers (except sweet clover) should show some bloom (about one-third), but without seed formation in the head. Grasses should be fully headed, but before flowering. Cereals should be in the soft dough stage.

Freedom from Foreign Material – The sample should be free from weeds, dirt, old stubble, and from other crop plants (except mixed hay).

Leafiness, Soundness, and Curing – the hay should contain a high percentage of leaves; stems should be few and fine, soft and pliable. It should be dry and free from excess moisture. The sample should have a bright-green fresh colour and have a fresh aroma. It should be free of mould or mustiness or excessive heating. Hay that is discolored by weathering or overcuring is inferior in feeding value and palatability.

General Appearance – The bale should be compact, neat, and securely bound. The weight should be indicated on the bale.

Sheaves (Wheat, oats, Barley, Rye, Flax)

Score-Card	Points
Maturity and filling of head	30
Freedom from foreign material	30
Soundness and luster	25
Neatness	15

Explanation of Points

Maturity and Filling – The grain must be fully matured, as indicated by plump, hard kernels, and absence of greenness in the straw and chaff. The heads should be well filled and should not show signs of shattering.

Freedom from Foreign Material – The sheaf must be free from weeds or other crop plants. The sheaf should contain only plants of the same variety as indicated by the colour of straw and chaff, shape of head, presence or absence of awns, etc.

Soundness and Luster – The straw and grain must be dry, free from mould or mustiness, and be bright in appearance. There should be no indication of disease, such as rust, smut, or insect-injury. The straw and grain should not show any frost damage or excess weathering.

Neatness – As exhibits of sheaves add to the general attractiveness of any field-crop display, it is desirable that they be well selected and attractively displayed. Heads should be uniform and should be arranged so that they form a neat, compact bunch. The sheaf should be tied tightly to prevent skewing – one tie just below the heads and at least one further tie near the butt of the straw. Ties may be covered with bands of ribbon to add to the general appearance. The sheaf should be a minimum of 3 inches (7.62 cm) in diameter just below the head. Leaves may be removed from the straw before tying to make a more attractive sheaf. The straw should be cut as long as possible to indicate the height of the crop, and the butt should be neatly trimmed.

Collection of Forage-Crops

Score-Card	Points
Number of varieties and naming	25
Utility	25
Quality	30
Neatness and arrangement	20

Explanation of Points

Number of Varieties and Naming – Unless otherwise stated, the collection should consist of six different species of plants commonly grown for forage purposes. Each variety should be correctly named with either the common or scientific designation.

Utility – The collection should represent forage-crops of considerable economic importance, especially within the district. Unimportant or weedy forage species should be discriminated against in the scoring.

Quality – The plants in the exhibit should be free from diseases, insect attack, or other damage. They should possess a fresh, bright colour and be well cured. They should show good growth and should be cut at the proper stage of maturity. (See Baled Hay)

Neatness and Arrangement – Each species of alfalfa, grass, or cereal in the forage collection should be tied in a neat sheaf. Sheaves of cereals should be 3 inches (7.62 cm) in diameter just below the head. Sheaves of grasses should be 2 inches (5.08 cm) in diameter just below the head. Sheaves of alfalfa and clovers should be approximately 3 inches (7.62 cm) in diameter. All sheaves should be tied tightly to prevent skewing – one tie just below the head and at least one more near the butt. Six stalks, and roots by three specimens should represent crops such as corn and sunflowers. Varieties should be attractively arranged and name-cards neatly displayed.

Commercial Potatoes (Table Stock)

(Sample to be 12 tubers)

Score-Card

	Points
Freedom from disease	20
Freedom from mechanical and other injury	25
Uniformity, size, and trueness to variety	25
Maturity, quality, and texture of flesh	20
Attractiveness and general appearance	10

Explanation of Points

Freedom from Disease – The sample should be free from both internal and external disease. Cross-section of the stem-end should show no discoloration that might indicate disease or breakdown, which would affect the quality of the tuber.

Freedom from Mechanical or Other Injury – Tubers should be free from insect damage, sunburn, frost damage, and all cuts or bruises resulting from rough handling.

Uniformity, Size, and Trueness to Variety – The tubers composing the sample should be uniform in size, shape, colour, and other characteristics. The most popular size of tuber for cooking is 8 to 10 ounces;(226-283 gm) baking potatoes are slightly larger, 10 to 12 ounces (283-339 gm). It is important in selecting tubers that the size is kept uniform. The

tubers should be true to type of the variety they represent, and varieties in a sample should not be mixed. Tubers composing the sample should conform to the minimum grade standards for Canada No 1 potatoes under the regulations of the *Fruit, Vegetables, and Honey Grades Act*.

Maturity, Quality, and Texture of Flesh – Tubers should be well matured, as indicated by a firm skin of good colour. Flesh should be firm, close-grained, true in colour, and crisp when cut. The cortical layer should be deep with small inner medulla. There should not be any Hollow Heart.

Attractiveness and General Appearance – The sample should be of bright, clean, attractive appearance. Tubers should be smooth with no rough knobs. Care should be taken to preserve the natural colour and bloom of the skin. Do not wash or treat tubers with any material for exhibit.

Potatoes for Seed

Score-Card

	Points
Freedom from disease	30
Freedom from injury	20
Trueness to variety	25
Uniformity and size.....	15
Attractiveness and general appearance	10

Explanation of Points

Freedom from Disease – It is most important that potatoes for seed purposes should be free from all internal and external diseases. Cross-section of the stem-end should show no discoloration that might indicate disease or breakdown. When scoring, the virulence of the disease and difficulty of control should be taken into consideration.

Freedom from Injury – The sample should show no cuts or bruises from handling or damage from insect attack. The tubers should not be sunburned or damaged by frost as these may impair sprouting and vigor of the seedling.

Trueness to Variety – For seed purposes, tubers must be of one variety and should conform in size, shape, colour, etc., to the type sample of the variety.

Uniformity and Size – The tubers should be uniform in size and shape. The sample should conform to the grade standards of the *Certified Seed-potato Act*. Eight-ounce (226 gm) tubers are preferred for exhibit. However, depending on specific grade or class, they may be small-size or mixed-size seed.

Attractiveness and General Appearance – The sample should be of a bright, clean, attractive appearance. Tubers should be smooth and free from knobs. Care should be taken to preserve the natural bloom and colour of the skin. Do not wash or otherwise treat the sample for exhibit. In the case of certified seed, a crop inspection certificate should accompany the sample.

Other Field Crops

Hemp stalks, seeds, fibre - not yet legal at this time, but could be added at a later date.

Medicinal Herbs

Culinary herbs should stay with the vegetable section, but medicinal herbs could be included in the field crop section. For example:

Ginseng

Ginseng: 6 roots dry from previous year's crop.

Echinacea

Echinacea purpurea

Echinacea angustifolia: 50 gm of dried root (1.8 oz)

50 gm of dried (or fresh) flowers (1.8 oz)

Judging standards for medicinal herbs do not exist but will need to be developed if growers decide to exhibit these crops.

FLOWERS

Standards of Perfection for Flowers

AFRICAN VIOLETS (*Saintpaulia*)

There are two accepted systems of judging African Violets: The Competitive System, which is used in non-specialist shows, and the Merit system, which is confined entirely to specialist shows. The Merit System is based on the number of points earned. There may be several first, second or third awards in any one class. Points awarded from 90 to 100 earn Firsts; from 80 to 89 points, Seconds. In ordinary shows judges would not use the Merit System.

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING AFRICAN VIOLETS

1. All show plants must be single crown specimens unless the show schedule provides otherwise.
2. Blossoms that have fallen since entry do not count nor should there be any deduction for them.
3. Some double and semi-double varieties display some single, semi-double and double blooms at the same time should be classed as doubles if they carry any double or semi-double blooms. Crested blooms are also classed as double.
4. Each successive row of leaves should cover the petioles of the row below, but varieties with fluted, wavy or elongated foliage do not cover the petioles. These plants should be judged according to variety.
5. There should never be smaller leaves (baby leaves) below the larger leaves.
6. Any new growth appearing at the base of the stalk and/or in the leaf axil below the point where the blooms stalks emerge is considered a sucker. A sucker will disqualify a plant in classes for specimen single crown plants. Do not judge a plant with a sucker.
7. Any plant that has leaf marking that indicate that it has had a disease or might have one at the time of entry should not be entered.
8. A row of small leaves part way down the plant caused by injury or poor culture should have points deducted under cultural perfection.
9. The size of the pot must be in proportion to the leaf spread of the plant. The pot should be one-third to one-fourth the diameter of the leaf spread of the plant except for miniatures and all types of trailers. For trailers and partial trailers, pot size should be in proportion to the size of the plant.
10. The size of a miniature plant must not be more than six inches (6") (15.24 cm) in diameter. Semi-miniature plants must not exceed eight (8") (20.32 cm) inches in diameter
11. All stakes, markers, and supports (collars) must be removed, except trailers which may have a maximum of two conspicuous props.

12. A neck is that portion of the plant stem or stalk between the soil level and the first row of leaf petioles. If the neck is disfiguring to the appearance of the plants, points should be deducted. The judge should NOT raise the leaves to search for a neck.
13. The plant should be centered in the pot high enough that the petioles are not forced upward by the pot rim but not so high that the soil has to be removed to cover a long neck.

POINT SCORING INFORMATION

Specimen (Single Crown) Plants:	Scale of points
Quantity of bloom.....	30..
Miniatures.....	6 to 12 blooms
Semi-miniatures.....	6 to 20 blooms
Standards.....	20 to 25 blooms
Amazon, Dupont, or Supremes	10 to 15 blooms
Trailers and partial Trailers	12 to 18 blooms

Deduct on point for each bloom under required number for Standards, two points for supremes, Amazons and Dupont, three points for Miniatures and Semi-miniature varieties.

Count only fresh open blossoms toward bloom count. Buds are not considered blossoms.

Cultural Perfection (Symmetry).....30
 Cultural perfection is the sum of all the factors which result in a fine show plant, such as proper lighting, watering, temperature, fertilizer, soil mix, pruning and shaping of plant to achieve ideal symmetry, freedom from pests and diseases, with continued care during the entire growth cycle.

Deduct points for a missing leaf which makes a break in the outline of the plant; for each break in symmetry; for each baby leaf found; for any row of leaves whose petioles or leaf blades have not developed in proper sequence; for leaf petioles showing depending upon the growth habits of the variety; for lack of normal variegation on variegated foliage and for marred or faded foliage.

Condition.....25
 Condition is grooming and covers problems which could have been eliminated by careful attention shortly before the show. The exhibitor should be sure that plant and pot are clean, the container in proportion to the plant and faded flowers and damaged leaves are removed.

Deduct for a disfiguring neck; for dirt on leaves; for blossom stalks or leaf stubs; for seed pods; for faded blossoms; for over- or under-potting; for stakes left in the pot; for dirty container.

Size and colour of bloom.....15
Deduct for a variety not blooming true to accepted description and if the blooms are smaller than normal.

TRAILING VARIETIES: SCALE OF POINTS

Form.....35
Trailers are divided into Standard, Semi-Miniatures and Miniatures.

Standard and semi-miniature size take a 3 1/2-inch (8.89 cm) pot or larger; miniature size take 3-inch (7.62 cm) pot or smaller. Plants must be in proportion to pots. Trailers are judged on form rather than on symmetry. Plants should have controlled growth to be attractive. Modern hybrid trailers must be multi-crowned. Some older varieties prior to 1970 do not have this growth pattern, so the above ruling cannot be applied.

The growth pattern should be irregular but not uncontrolled. Inconspicuous props may be used discreetly. They may consist of hairpins or fine stakes, etc. Of neutral colour. Deduct points if growth pattern is uncontrolled; for each segment of bare stem that is easily seen; for marred or faded foliage; for each missing crown.

Condition

Deduct points if props are conspicuous for dirt on plant; for blossom stalks or leaf stubs; for seed pods; for over-or under-potting; for dirty container.

Bloom (size, colour, quantity)

The bloom stalks should be evenly distributed. Deduct for lack of bloom according to variety; if blooms are smaller than the accepted description; if the variety is not blooming true to accepted description for colour; if variety classified as single, semi-double or double is not blooming true to the accepted varietal bloom form description.

Information on Partial Trailers (formerly referred to as Semi-Trailers)

As the use of the word “semi-” in this connection has led to confusion, the word “partial” should be substituted.

Most partial trailers are small growers. They will be judged in the same manner as other trailers.

Species Saintpaulia

In growing species, strive for natural growth habit, and not attempt to make them conform to the formal appearance of hybrids. Most will have 6 to 12 blooms.

ALSTROEMERIA-PERUVIAN LILY (Alstroemeriaceae)

This is not a true lily (*Lilium*, a bulb), but grows from thick, fleshy roots, formerly belonging to the *Amaryllis* family, generally exhibited as a single stem or as an exhibit for three stems. The "Ligtu Hybrids" are to be preferred to the species types in which the orange and yellow colours predominate.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Number, size & form of flowers.....	50
Colour.....	15
Stem.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Condition, form of flowers and freedom from damage are the most important considerations. Look for freshness of individual flowers and the perky, upright positions of well-opened flowers. The presence of closed or partially closed flowers is a sign of age as is the presence of seed pods or the stubs where pods have been taken off. There should be a large number of well-formed flowers with crisp, erect petals, slightly recurved on the tips forming a well-rounded head. The branchlets and flowers should be well spaced generally forming an open pattern.

Colours should be bright, clean and luminous with no trace of muddiness. The Ligtu hybrids are brilliant luminous mixture ranging from glowing pink to brilliant crimson.

Stems should be stout, long and straight and able to hold the flowerhead stiffly erect. Side branchlets, if presents, should not spoil the outline of the main flowerhead.

ANTIRRHINUM - SNAPDRAGON

Spikes must be long, stiff, and straight, tapering and well furnished almost to the tip with evenly spaced open florets filling the stalk all around. They must be in good condition, fresh, crisp, free from blemishes and mechanical damage.

Florets must be large, broad-lipped and firmly attached, with no fading. Wilted florets and seed pods should be removed and scored down.

Colours should be bright and clean, either completely self-coloured or in an harmonious blend. Spikes should be uniform in size, shape and development with harmonious colour blending.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form of spike.....	30
Form of flowers.....	15
Colour.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

AQUILEGIA - COLUMBINE

A good hybrid should always win over a species because it is a better flower. The row of guard petals in lie almost flat and generally circular with the circle of five inner petals (corolla) at a 45 degree angle and centre filled with stamens. Spurs are long and slender, graceful with slightly curved tips. This is where the hybrids surpass the species, as in the latter case the spurs are usually short, stubby and lack a graceful, curving line.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form of Flowers.....	35
Stem and foliage.....	15
Colour.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Aquilegia stems should be long and slender but still stout enough to bear the flowers well at an angle between 45 and 60 degrees. The foliage should be clean, a bright green colour and free from damage.

The colour range is almost the entire spectrum and included self-coloured, bi-coloured and blends. In some, there is a pronounced dark colour on the corolla which, when present, should be uniform throughout. They may be shown with or without side buds.

ASTERS

Flowers should be large and well poised on the stem.. In single-flowered varieties there should be a small central disc and long, broad ray florets which touch each other; in double varieties the flower must be fully double but showing no central disc. If a disc is apparent the specimen is passed its prime.

The flowers must be in good condition, with fresh, crisp, clean petals and foliage and free from all damage. Colours should be clear, clean, and bright.

Stems should be long, but in proportion to flower head which should be held up strongly.

Uniformity should apply to size, of shape as well as length of stem.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

BEGONIAS

These generally called for in non-specialist schedules are the Tuberous varieties. A Fibrous or Rhizomatous variety should not be exhibited in the same class with the Tuberous variety.

Begonias are generally shown in classes calling for planted pot specimens, basket specimens (pendulous types) or a single cut bloom or a tray of cut blooms shown in water or on wet moss.

POINT SCORE

(American Begonia Society, 1969)

Pot or Basket Specimens

Number and size of bloom in proportion to size of plant.....	40
Cultural perfection.....	25
Foliage.....	15
Erect flowering stem or stems.....	10
Quality of flower.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Cut Specimens

Colour of flower.....	35
Form of flower.....	20
Size of flower.....	35
Substance and condition.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Comments from the judging form of the American Begonia Society, 1961:

“It is very important for judges to know Begonias and their culture. Due to the diversity of the plants there is much variation in their culture. When a schedule is not detailed or is shortened (as in non-specialist shows), it means that Begonias of easy culture may be competing with Begonias that take time and skill to grow. Therefore, a large handsome specimen that is easy to grow competing in the same class as one touchy or difficult to grow makes judging a task of skill. A beautiful specimen of a “difficult” Begonia should rate higher than a large handsome “easy” Begonia.

“In Pot specimens, watch for insect holes in the leaves, straggly uneven growth, old flowers, old faded blooms and an unevenly shaped plant. An unclean pot should be scored against.

“In specialist Begonia shows instructions given to the Judges by the Judges’ Chairman, usually recommends leniency on judging foliage damaged in transit. This type of damage is easily detected (bruising) and may be overlooked to some extent.”

In pot specimens the plant should be well balanced, bearing flowers in size and number proportionate to the plant. Flowers should be large, circular in outline and of good substance; petals should overlap culminating in one centre. Irregular outline or divided centres are serious faults as are long narrow petals.

In basket classes (pendulous types) the plant must be evenly developed all around. The drooping, pendulous branches and pendant flowers should be long and reasonably even in length. There should be masses of bright, clean flowers with shiny, undamaged foliage. Consideration should be given to the overall effect of the plant and its basket container. Use points for Cultural perfection in the Pot scale for this.

BEGONIAS OTHER THAN TUBEROUS

Judges not being able to be acquainted with all begonias being grown and entered in shows, would be wise to judge the plant according to growth, quality of flower (if flowering type) and general appearance.

Plants should be grouped according to types: fibrous, such as wax or semperflorens, and cane; rhizomatous, such as, Rex, etc.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

DEFINITIONS:

Succulent: A plant with very fleshy leaves or stems or both, e.g. Crassula, Echeveria, Hoya, Kalanchoe, Sedum, Sempervivum and most Cacti. Said of plants which store water in their tissues and which can, in consequence, withstand adverse conditions of drought or aridity; a plant possessing these properties.

Catus: a plant belonging to the family Cactaceae, e.g. species of Cereus, Epiphyllum, Mammillaria, Opuntia, Schlumbergera or Zygocactus.

Cactaceae: A family with a large but uncertain number of species, usually with succulent stems and leaves much reduced or absent; spines borne on an areole are usually present.

Areoles: are present in all cacti and are often referred to as “spine cushions”, and are growth areas from which flowers and new growth (plantlets, offsets) arise as well as spines, hairs and glochids, (barbed hairs).

Some succulents may have thorns (i.e. some Euphorbia, (Crown of Thorns) or teeth or sharp serrated edges, needle-like points on the end of leaves, or bristles, but they never have areoles or spine cushions.

Orchid cacti, Christmas, Easter and Thanksgiving cacti are all true cacti with areoles and minute spines.

POINT SCORE
Cactus & Succulent Society of America

Condition.....	20
Nomenclature.....	20
Rarity.....	15
Size and degree of maturity.....	15
Educational value.....	15
Staging.....	15
	100

In the average small show with classes for Cacti and Succulents the judge is not likely to be a specialist for these classes. Such a judge should give major consideration to “Condition”.

With either Cacti or Succulents the plant must look healthy and well cared for. Firm growth, not overly lush and soft, and good natural colour, not too pale or vividly green is desirable. Any sign of etiolation (long, pale, unnatural growth; ‘ball’ cactus tapering to a point) differing markedly from the preceding growth, is an indication of poor growing. Watch for sun-scald (white or brown patches), broken spines or missing spine cluster, damage marks on leaves or plant bodies of succulents. The plant should be free from insect damage or any sign of disease. Insect damage is most likely from meal-bug, red spider mite or scale, and aphids on flower stems of some succulents.

The shape of the specimen should be typical of its variety. Cacti grown indoors may be leggy. This is frequently seen in succulents grown with insufficient light or too much warmth and moisture together with poor light conditions and should be considered as a fault.

All other things being equal, a Cactus or Succulent exhibited with flowers or buds is preferred to one without, although under most show conditions these are not too likely to be open. (Sunshine is needed for many Cactus and Succulent flowers to open initially, or remain open). Some Cacti and Succulents may have to be large or very old to bloom; also blooms may be very seasonal, so do not put too much emphasis on bloom.

Many leaf succulents, particularly white or glaucous species, have "bloom" on the leaves. When it is present it should not be disturbed and is a desirable feature.

There are miniature varieties in both Cacti and Succulents (most suitable for window-sill growing), which ideally should have separate classes for, such as, mature Cacti 2"(5.08 cm) or less in diameter and mature Succulents in 2" to 3" (5.08-7.62 cm) pots.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS - Difficulty of Cultivation Conformity to Type and Rarity: These three items should be considered and/or scored only when the judge is thoroughly familiar with Cacti and Succulents. Unless the Judge knows, it is best not to give too much weight or consideration to these points, but to base the choice solely on "Condition".

The same applies to those items listed on the Point Score of the Cactus & Succulent Society of America as Nomenclature, Rarity, Size or Degree of Maturity. The items of Educational Value and Staging may be disregarded entirely, except Staging in the case of the display of a collection. In this case uniformity of the size of pots, or where sizes of pots may vary, the placement of different sizes and overall appearance of the collection should be considered. Cleanliness of pots is of more importance than type of pot, and also the tidy appearance of any exposed soil surface.

CARNATIONS (Border)

Must be in good condition, fresh, crisp and clean. There must be no browning at the edges nor any sign of insect or spray damage.

Flowerheads should be large, symmetrical and circular in outline. Petals should be firm, with smooth edges and no serrations. Guard petals should be large, broad, smooth and carried at right angles to the calyx. Inner petals may stand up somewhat to form a centre "crown".

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form of flower.....	25
Calyces and stems.....	20
Colour.....	15
Fragrance.....	10
Uniformity.....	10
	100

The Carnation calyces should be smooth and unbroken; stems strong, stiff and straight. Colour or colours should be clear, clean and bright, the pattern well defined. There should be a strong scent.

The following notes are taken and abridged from the **Handbook of the British National Carnation Society**.

Under “Carnations” fall “pinks” and Dianthus; Hardy Border Carnations and Perpetual Flowering Carnations. The latter are almost exclusively greenhouse plants and are not considered here.

The Border Carnation is the only true, hardy carnation. They are divided into “Selfs”, “Fancies”, and “Picotees”.

Selfs are one clear colour, free from any form of shading or marking. Colours are usually white, scarlet, crimson, yellow, apricot, various shades of pink, purple and old rose.

Fancies are further sub-divided into white ground, yellow ground and colour other than white or yellow. White and yellow ground Fancies have markings of contrasting colour or colours, usually as stripes, flakes or ticks.

Picotees are like white and yellow ground Fancies, except that they have a different coloured edging, but are without stripes.

Pinks (Dianthus) are not miniature Carnations; an appearance of lightness and daintiness is essential to a Pink, and great size is not desirable. Pinks are sub-divided into “Doubles”, “Singles”, and further by “Selfs”, “Bi-Colours”, “Laced pinks” and “Fancies”.

Doubles - the outer or guard petals should be flat; inner petals should be regularly and smoothly laid over guard petals, diminishing in size as they near the centre. The centre should form a flat rosette, but it may be raised and some centre petals may stand up slightly.

Single pinks should have 5 evenly shaped petals that lie flat and are right angles to calyx and should overlap each other sufficiently to prevent any space appearing between them, but not so as to obscure each other.

Selfs are of one distinct colour, except that slight shading at the centre of the flower is acceptable.

Bi-colour the 2 colours of Bi-colours should be in concentric rings; the boundary between the 2 colours should be clear and distinct.

Laced pinks in white ground and other that white ground, the lacing colour should form well marked eye in the centre of the flower from which a narrow, even band of colour should extend around a petal, leaving a clear patch of ground colour in the centre of the petal. There may be a narrow band of ground colour at extreme edge of petal.

Fancies all Pinks which are not Selfs, Bi-colours, or Laced are considered "Fancies". They may be speckled, have radial stripes, or some petals of one colour and other petals of another colour.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The judging of Chrysanthemums can be very challenging. The main object is to encourage the growing of Chrysanthemums of the highest possible quality.

Chrysanthemums, by size, are classed by the National Chrysanthemum Society as LARGE FLOWERED (designated 'b') and SMALL FLOWERED (designated 'c'). The various cultivars are more or less arbitrarily assigned to the classes by N.C.S. Classified Register of Chrysanthemums. Either you know your varieties or accept them as named by the exhibitor.

There are many classifications of Chrysanthemums by type but the only ones likely to be encountered in shows are the "Outdoor Varieties" or Early Flowering Types.

Following are the main types of Chrysanthemums with characteristics:

Incurved (Sec. 23) Should be spherical in form. Ideally the bloom should be represent a complete ball; florets should be uniformly laid and spaced. The centre should be filled.

Reflex (Sec.24) Have blooms with florets reflexing smoothly down all around, broad and deep and full in the centre. Some varieties will have a more smooth appearance. The blooms should be shown at 7/8 stage of maturity.

Intermediate (Sec. 25) These are two varieties which come between the previous two, or may resemble one-half of each.

Anemone (Sec. 26) The ray florets are either broad to the tips, flat and equal in length, or sharply pointed and uneven in size. Disc florets should be deep and even in size.

Single (Sec. 27) The ray florets are broad, flat and at right angles to the stem. The disc is regular and usually surrounded by 5 rows of florets.

Pompom (Sec. 28) Should be ball-shaped, full in the centre and with florets almost touching the stem at the back.

Spray (Sec.29) A spray is the last flowering growth consisting of one stem (not a branch) with or without a central flower or bud. The individual blooms of spray types should be evenly spaced on the spray and not overlapping. They may be Intermediate, Reflex, Single, Anemone or Pompom type.

Any Other Types Under this heading the only type likely to be encountered in local shows are the **Rayonnantes**. They are usually quite large, ranging from 6" to 12"(15.24-30.48 cm) across and usually very shallow. The florets are of a quill type and are generally arranged in a regular pattern, of symmetrical shape and spacing.

The late- Flowering and the October-Flowering Chrysanthemums are divided into the same types but are given different section numbers.

POINT SCORES, NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY

Incurved, Reflexed and Intermediate.

Form.....	25
Size.....	20
Freshness.....	20
Uniformity of blooms in a vase.....	10
Foliage.....	5
Staging.....	5
	100

Sprays and pompoms

Spray form	
Uniform placement and development of blooms.....	20
Breadth and depth (Balance).....	20
Number of blooms.....	10
Bloom Quality	
Form.....	15
Freshness.....	15
Colour.....	10
Size.....	5
Foliage and stems.....	5
Staging.....	5
	100

Blooms are judged according to the potential of their type and their variety. In general, when judging a group of entries, the following are considered in the order given to form an aggregate total for each entry:

Form: Is it true to type? Is this vase representative of the variety?

Size: Has the size caused Coarseness Big is beautiful if the form is true to type?

Freshness: Are all the petals fresh? Does the bloom look tired?

Colour: Is it true to the Chrysanthemum cultivar? Is colour uniform throughout?

Uniformity: Are all blooms in the vase comparable in size, colour, form and characteristic?

Foliage: Is it fresh and of good colour?

Staging: Can all the blooms be seen? Are they pleasing to the eye?

The artistry in judging lies in the ability of the individual to readily perceive and weigh all the little factors which contribute to bloom quality, according to the standards for the type of bloom.

FORM - Incurved

Florets either rounded or pointed forming a solid symmetrical bloom.

FORM - Reflex

Viewed from above should be circular in outline. There are two main types: Fully reflexing type where florets reflex gracefully, or interlace and / or whorl. They may reflex from the “shoulder” or inward toward the stem.

The type with stiff florets which do not form a “shoulder” but have a spiky outline that is symmetrical with breadth and depth in proportion.

Common Faults: Bloom not at right-angles to stem; lack of depth; faded colour; centre weak, double or elongated; florets malformed; florets old, damaged.

FORM - Intermediate: Three main types are distinguishable:

A. Blooms with florets incurving to give a generally globular outline, but with an open floret formation showing the inner colour. This type rarely closes at the centre.

B. Blooms with florets incurving to give a generally globular outline with a closer floret formation showing very little of the inner colour. This type may sometimes close up the centre.

C. Blooms of lower florets reflexing to reveal the inner colour but with the upper florets incurving to show the reverse colour. There should be a gradual transition from reflexing from reflexing to incurving florets.

COMMON FAULTS of Chrysanthemums: Lack of depth; lack of symmetry; centres weak, double or elongated, “feathering” of florets at centre of closely incurving type; florets damaged or malformed; looseness of florets particularly at the base.

FORM - Anemone The “cushion” or centre should be a deep dome shape made up of evenly sized disc florets. The outline of the bloom as formed by the ray florets should be circular. Ray florets may be broad and flat or fluted and pointed. Some types have ray florets that are tubular with open, flattened spoon-like tips.

FORM - Singles These vary in the number of florets produced. A few in the medium flowered section produce more than the normal 5 rows and while these varieties should not be penalized, on a close decision the final choice should go to the bloom that conforms to the standard.

The central disc should be circular in shape and the patten, made by the tiny florets, neat and regular. Ray florets must be broad and flat with uniformity of length so the outline of the flower is circular. A tendency for the tips to curl either upward or downward is not a fault if it is characteristic of the variety.

FORM - Pompoms Individual flowers may vary but the classic shape is still the ideal: A full, globular shape, well filled in to the stem. Any flatness or depression on the top is a serious fault.

FORM - Sprays The mass of flowers constituting a spray has a tendency to conceal individual blooms. As most sprays will be either Anemone, Pompom, Reflexed or Single types, the standard of those types must be applied to the individual flowers. Do not be misled by a mere mass of rather indifferent individual blooms. Five or more blooms should be open and fully developed.

SIZE: This is a relative thing. It must be assessed in terms of what the full, average potential of a Chrysanthemum variety may be as it is grown in the specific locality of the Show. Perfection of Form, all else being equal, is to be preferred to mere largeness in a bloom. Here again, if a large-grown Medium is shown against normal, large-size blooms, it must be judged on Size against the standard for Large Chrysanthemums.

FRESHNESS: The most perfect stage of a flower’s potential beauty, considering not only the age and development of the flower, but also its freedom from damping, spotting or insect damage is the test under Freshness.

The complete globular form of the Incurved is only obtained when the centre has closed over neatly and tightly. A too young bloom will show a small pit or depression in the centre breaking its spherical outline; to too old bloom will have opened slightly in the centre, showing the start of a “daisy eye”.

In the Reflexed and Intermediate types the ideal stage is reached just before the bloom is fully opened. There should still be a bit “more to come” in the centre with the centre still regular in outline and free from ridges or partings. However, blooms with too much centre are immature and should not be penalized.

Sometimes an apparently good centre will hide a totted cushion or a daisy eye. The centre petals may be lightly and gently parted with a pencil so that these conditions may be checked.

As flowers age, or from adverse weather conditions, the older florets begin to lose their freshness and become soft or stale at the base and underside of a bloom. The presence of wilted or brown florets at the base, or the indication of undue or excess floret plucking at the base, is a sure sign of age and lack of freshness. This can generally be seen but the best test is to raise the back of fingers and hand under the base. Dampness or staleness will be felt noticeably, if present.

COLOUR: This quality in Chrysanthemums, as in other kinds of flowers, is hard for anyone except an expert to assess. Colour variations in a single variety will vary with different soil and climatic conditions. Therefore, unless the true colour potential of each and every variety, and particularly as that variety grows in a certain locality is well known, the non-specialist judge has best judge colour on its cleanness and brilliance. A fading colour may be, but is not always, a sign of age. In multiple bloom exhibits where two or more colours are combined in a single exhibit, penalize if the colours clash or are not harmonious.

NOTE: In small shows, where blooms are shown by colour, it is advisable to check with the N.C.S. Register of Chrysanthemums to be sure the blooms are shown in their proper colour class. Mistakes that are frequently made are mauve colours (listed and pink in the N.C.S. Register) being shown as purples; and reds being shown as bronze.

FOLIAGE: While only 5 points are assigned for condition of foliage, much can be learned as to the general cultural excellence of a bloom from the condition of its foliage. Insect damage or spray residue is, of course, indicative of careless growing; limpness and drooping foliage indicates general lack of condition and freshness; foliage that is hard and brittle indicates over-feeding, usually of nitrogen, the results of which can also be seen in coarseness of the florets.

A bloom should be shown with, at least 2 and better 3, fully developed leaves. The stem must be in proportion to the size of the bloom it carries and should (unless otherwise called for in the Show Schedule) be 15" to 18" (38.10 - 45.72 cm) long. Unless specifically permitted by the schedule, wire supports of any kind are cause for disqualification.

STAGING: Blooms in multi-bloom classes should be arranged in the container so that each bloom can be seen to the best advantage. This includes the positioning the Chrysanthemum blooms, matching blooms in size and general uniformity. An exhibit containing 3 Incurved or 3 Reflexed is more appealing than one that is made up of all 3 types, and should be considered in a close decision.

In a very close competition the judges may decide they need to touch the blooms in a multi-bloom class, then make sure that a mark for Staging and Uniformity of bloom development is given first, as once the container is touched by judges, these categories could not be judged fairly again. It is preferable to lift the entire vase to see the underside of blooms.

VASES, BOWLS AND BASKETS: Chrysanthemums used in classes of Vases, and Bowls are usually arranged in a symmetrical dome shape that is to be viewed from all sides. The exhibit should have lightness of feeling, together with a pleasing arrangement and blending of colour. The size and quality of flowers must be in relative proportion to the size of the container used. Unless the schedule prohibits it, other foliage may be used for effect. Read the schedule carefully as regards Vases and Bowls, and be sure that an exhibit complies in every respect what the schedule calls for. The blooms used should be of good quality, fresh, free from damage of any kind.

Baskets are arranged to exhibit blooms viewed from either one side, or all around as called for in the schedule. Generally the larger sizes of blooms are used in baskets, although small blooms can be used for fillers. Unless prohibited by the schedule, foliage other than Chrysanthemum foliage may be used for effect. Watch particularly for over-crowding of too many blooms. Fewer blooms of good quality, well spaced and arranged so as to pleasingly fill the basket are to preferred to a mass of blooms just jammed in. Colour symmetry and colour harmony should be watched for, and the general placement of the blooms must have balance so the basket does not appear to be top heavy or lopsided.

A word of caution when judging Chrysanthemums in Baskets - the Chrysanthemums used are often all the left-over blooms that were not good enough for the show bench. Examine blooms carefully for quality and freshness. While a bit of over-dressing and plucking of wilted florets can be overlooked in a basket, definite tiredness, over maturity or under maturity should be penalized.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative value to assign in judging Baskets, Bowls and Vases.

POINT SCORE
Baskets, Bowls and Vases

Lightness, artistic arrangement.....	35
Harmony or uniformity of colour.....	25
Freshness, condition of blooms.....	35
Container.....	<u>5</u>
	100

COSMOS

Form: The flower should be flat with circular outline; petals overlapping for 2/3 of their length tips may be either slightly serrated or smooth. Generally, there is a single row of petals but a few are semi-double. The central eye should be prominent and slightly darker insignificant petaloids.

Colour: Petals should be of a uniform solid colour without blotching. Any pollen on the petals is a sure sign of age.

Stems : should be thin and wiry, and may be twisted without penalty. Buds may be left on the stem or trimmed off clean. Foliage fine, wiry and of a dark green colour.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form.....	30
Colour.....	15
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	15
	100

DAFFODILS NARCISSUS

The collective name for all daffodils, irrespective of the number of flowers on a stem or the size of the trumpet or cup is Narcissus. Thus the correct name for the variety would be Narcissus 'February Gold'.

Terminology:

Trumpet: When the centre tube is long it is referred to as a "Trumpet", but a short tube is referred to as a "cup".

Perianth: The six petals of the flower as a whole; a perianth segment is an individual petal.

Corona: The botanical term used to signify the trumpet or cup.

CLASSIFICATION: It is desirable to know all of the classification characteristics, but is essential to know the first four in order that you may be sure the flowers are shown in the proper size class. If a Daffodil whose perianth segment is longer than the corona, it is not a Trumpet and should not be shown in the trumpet class.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF DIVISIONS OF DAFFODILS

DIVISION 1: TRUMPET DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, trumpet or corona as long or longer than the perianth segments.

DIVISION 2: LONG-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, cup or corona more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 3: SHORT-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, cup or corona not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 4: DOUBLE DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Double flowers including doubles in any division.

DIVISION 5: TRIANDRUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN More than one flower to a stem, flowers usually drooping.

DIVISION 6: CYCLAMINIUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Perianth segments reflexed.

DIVISION 7: JONQUILLA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Usually two to three flowers to a stem; fragrant. Reed-like foliage.

DIVISION 8: TAZETTA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Two to eight flowers to a stem; very short cup; sweet scented.

DIVISION 9: POETICUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, white perianth, small, flat cup edged red; fragrant.

DIVISION 10: All species and wild or reputedly wild forms and hybrids Double forms of these varieties are included.

DIVISION 11: SPLIT CORONA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Corona split for at least a third of its length and lying back on the perianth.

DIVISION 12: MISCELLANEOUS DAFFODILS All daffodils not falling into any one of the foregoing divisions.

The Royal Horticultural Society issued a revised system of classification in 1977 with the divisions much the same as before but the subdivisions are replaced by the colour code. The colour code distinguishes the colour of the perianth and the corona.

Narcissus 'Green Island' is coded: 2W-GWY. The number 2 stands for Division 2, long cupped daffodils; W-means white for the colour of the perianth; GWY are different colours in the corona, which is green at the base where the perianth meets the corona, white in the mid-section, and yellow at the rim or edge.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR DAFFODILS

For exhibits of 3 or more blooms

	RHS Scale (modified)	ADS SCALE
Condition.....	16	20
Form.....	16	20
Substance & Texture.....	12	15
Colour.....	16	15
Poise.....	12	10
Stem.....	8	10
Size (for variety).....	12	10
Uniformity.....	<u>8</u>	(*)
	100	

(*)Note:

In the American Daffodil Scale “Uniformity” is considered under scoring for “Form”.

For exhibits of single bloom

Condition	16
Form	20
Substance & Texture	12
Colour	20
Poise	12
Stem	8
Size (for variety)	<u>12</u>
	100

It matters very little which Scale is used, as long as the same Scale is used throughout your judging. The number of points deducted for a fault or blemish likewise matters very little as long as it is consistently applied. For instance, if you deduct one point for a nick on one petal on one bloom, deduct one point for every nick on every petal on every bloom considered.

Condition: Flowers should be in their prime, fresh, fully developed, but not over developed or showing signs of age; clean and free from blemish and damage.

Watch for signs of browning on the lip of the corona and for over-development of seed pod behind the flower. Both are indications that the flower has passed its prime.

Form: Show daffodils in Divisions 1, 2 and 3 should be well proportioned with perianth segments overlapping, flat or slightly reflexed. In other Divisions, depending on variety, perianth segments may not be overlapping, but should be spaced uniformly or they may be twisted symmetrically in each segment or in alternate segments. Trumpet or Crown should be balanced in relation to perianth; any frills or flanges on corona should be even and uniform.

Doubles: (Division 4) should be symmetrical, both as to doubling of segments in the perianth and to pattern of the centre.

Division 5,6,7,8,9 and 10 generally have separated perianth segments that are reflexing and may be twisted. Watch for necks that are too long, weak or spindly.

SUBSTANCE is the material of which the flower is made and should be springy, firm, crisp and solid to touch, but not so heavy as to cause coarseness.

TEXTURE is the physical appearance of the surface. Watch for 'creped' or crinkled surfaces on the perianth.

COLOUR: The perianth should be of even colouring; colour of both perianth and corona should be pure and clean. Colour pattern in doubles should be symmetrical. Watch for colours that are muddy or dull; for spotting or flecking, particularly in the corona.

POISE: Flower head should be carried at almost a right angle to stem, or be inclined slightly upward, so as to look you in the face.

EXCEPTIONS: Most of those from Division 4 onward which may be slightly drooping to fully pendant as in Triandrus. Watch in Divisions 1 and 4 for dropping heads which is a fault or twisting of heads on neck in any Division.

STEM: Should be straight and proportionate in length and stoutness to the size of flower carried. Watch for stems which are heavily ridged, twisted or bulky.

SIZE: Should be judged for normal size of variety and not for largeness itself.

NOTE: If uncertain as to normal size of any one variety in a class, leave "Size" out of scoring or consideration for all entries in that particular class.

UNIFORMITY: Where more than one bloom is shown, blooms should be as nearly equal in size as possible. Do not penalize for varying length of stem unless one or more stems were obviously grown short, and not just cut short to exhibit blooms at two or more heights in container.

DAHLIAS

CLASSIFICATION OF DAHLIAS

SIZE

AA	Giant, over 10 inches in diameter (25.40 cm)
A	Large, over 8 to 10 inches in diameter (20.32-25.40 cm)
B	Medium, over 6 to 8 inches in diameter 15.24-20.32 cm)
BB	Small, over 4 to 6 inches in diameter (10.16-15.24 cm)
M	Miniature, up to 4 inches in diameter (10.16 cm)
BA	Ball, over 3.5 inches in diameter (8.89 cm)
MB	Miniature Ball, over 2 to 3.5 inches in diameter 5.08-8.89 cm)
P	Pompom, up to 2 inches in diameter (5.08 cm)
MS	Mignon single, up to 2 inches in diameter (5.08 cm)

FORMS OF DAHLIAS

Dahlias classified as Formal Decorative, Informal Decorative, Semi-Cactus, Cactus, Incurved Cactus, Laciniated, Ball, Miniature Ball, Pompom and Waterlily are fully double with the central rays spirally displayed. The mature petals which determine the size of the dahlia, determine the dahlia formation.

FORMAL DECORATIVE: Ray florets flat, partially revolute, or partially involute. Petals uniform and regularly arranged, tending to curve toward the stem.

INFORMAL DECORATIVE: Ray florets twisted, or curled or wavy; imparting a petal that is not flat. Petals may be partially revolute with their arrangement irregular.

SEMI-CACTUS: Ray florets broad at the base, straight, incurved or recurved; ray florets revolute for up to one-half of their length.

STRAIGHT CACTUS: Ray florets revolute for more than one-half their length; pointed, straight or recurved, radiating in all directions from the centre.

INCURVED CACTUS: Ray florets revolute for more than on-half their length; pointed, with pronounced curvature of petals toward the centre of the flower head.

LACINIATED: The split or lacination should be in proportion to the ray floret length. There should be overall twisting in the area of the split involute or revolute ray florets, to give an overall fringed effect.

BALL: Fully double flowers, ball shaped or slightly flattened at the face, the ray florets blunt, rounded or indented, involute for most of their length, fully involute for about one-half their length, and normally displayed in a spiral arrangement.

MINIATURE BALL DAHLIAS: Same as Ball Dahlias differing only in size.

POMPOM: Fully double flowers similar to Ball dahlias but more globular and smaller in size; the ray florets involute for the whole of their length and fully involute for more than half their length.

WATERLILY: Bloom should be fully double and symmetrical; side view should be flat to saucer shaped in arrangement the layer of florets should be openly faced and dome-shaped breaking gradually to four to seven rows of fully developed outer florets; outer florets should be broad and slightly cupped. Bloom position preferred 45 degrees.

PEONY: Open centered dahlias with two or more rows of ray florets surrounding the disc flowers. Ray florets adjacent to the disc flowers may be smaller, twisted and/or curled.

ANEMONE: Dahlias with one or more rows of ray florets surrounding a centre of elongated tubular disc florets. The disc florets should be fully developed and present a domed, pincushion appearance.

COLLARETTE: Open faced dahlias with a single row of uniform evenly spaced compound ray florets in a flat plane surrounding the disc flowers. The petaloids surrounding the disc are less than one-half the length of the ray florets.

SINGLE: Open faced dahlias with a single row of uniform evenly spaced ray florets in a flat plane surrounding the disc flowers.

MIGNON SINGLE: Same as single dahlias except with the diameter up to two inches.

ORCHID: Open centred dahlias with a single row of uniform evenly spaced ray florets in a flat plane surrounding the disc flowers. The ray florets are involute for two-thirds or more of their length and fully involute for at least one-third of their length.

NOVELTY: Dahlias with characteristics differing from the present classifications. The two kinds of Novelties, one with open centres and the other with closed centres, should be judged against like kinds.

POINTS TO CONSIDER IN JUDGING DAHLIAS

COLOUR: All colour divisions and colour ranges are equally important from a competitive standpoint. Judges must guard against personal colour likes and dislikes. Regardless of colour, appearance of green bracts among the colour florets is a serious fault, as are “wolf” petals, (individual florets of a different colour from the others).

Light blend: Blends of the lighter tints and tones of pink, yellow, lavender and other pastels; also two-toned varieties of pastel tints and tones in which the central rays are a different colour than the marginal rays.

Dark blend: Blends of low brilliance including any of the dark reds or purples with contrasting colour or colours.

Variegated: Two or more distinct colours on the face of the ray florets, the variegating colour arranged in dots, flecks, splashes, stripes or narrow lines which contrast with the basic colour.

Bicolour: Two distinctly clear and sharply separated colours on the face of the ray florets.

Colour should be clear clean, vibrant, bright, shiny, sparkling, lustrous, appealing. Single colour should be evenly distributed from the tip to base of the ray flower. Bicolour and variegated should have good distribution, good contrast with separation clean and sharp and in adequate quantity. Blends should be harmonious, even distribution, smooth and distinct.

FAULTS IN COLOUR IN DAHLIAS are dull, grayed, impure, splotchy or streaked colours. In bi-colours and variegated, colour breaks that are not sharp and clean or uneven; poor contrast. Blends: unharmonious, poor contrast, blending uneven. Effect of pest damage, spray deposits, mildew, virus or mosaic, showy bracts, water spotting, wolf petals, bruising, petaloids, two different unharmonious colours on the face and back of ray flower.

FORM: The bloom should be at the peak of development and true to type. The centre of the bloom should be symmetrical, circular, in good proportion in size for the bloom, adequate height, full, tight with more to come and centres exactly over the stem. The bloom should be symmetrical, circular in outline, even with no gaps, and the ray florets well-developed.

Depth of the bloom should be at least half to three-quarters its diameter in the decorative and cactus types. Viewed from the back, the bloom should be well finished with the involucre hidden by the floral rays. Check the back for signs of plucking, withered or damaged petals.

Faults include a centre that is elongated, too high or too low, not exactly above its stem, sparse rays in the centre, lopsided, hard, green or the stamens showing in double blooms. In the bloom, it should not be lopsided, bearded, show gaps in contour, rough formation, thin, insufficient ray flowers, missing ray flowers, pest damage, immature bloom or over-mature bloom. Over maturity may be indicated by a weak, over-developed centre, dull colour or by shriveled petals.

SUBSTANCE: Crisp, firm petallage, uniformly good on the face and the back. Thick heavy petals, without coarseness, with an attractive, sparkling, silky or lustrous texture are signs of good substance.

SIZE: Diameter: The bloom meets the size standard as shown in the Classification of Dahlias in the current year. Depth should be adequate for the dahlia type. Regardless of the size of the DAHLIA, a bloom must be entered as officially classified. Undersize or oversize blooms are not to be disqualified if they are entered according to the Classification of Dahlias.

STEM: The stem should be strong, straight, erect, graceful and in proportion to the size of the bloom it supports, both as to length and diameter. Faults include longitudinally ridged, or oval instead of round, faulty disbudding, crooked, too short, or too long, multiple stem, too heavy or too small, hooked at the juncture of the bloom.

FOLIAGE: a dahlia must always be shown with foliage attached to the stem. The foliage is an indicator of cultural excellence. It should be a good, clean green without trace of insect damage or spray residue. It should be crisp and fresh, but not brittle. Form of leaf pattern should be the same on opposite side of the stem; in compound leaves, all leaflets should be alike. Faults are leaves that are too large or too small. Folded, crinkled and discoloured leaves are also faults.

BLOOM POSITION: The preferred position of the bloom is an angle of 45 degrees between the bloom and the stem. Top facing blooms is desired in ball types and pompoms only. Faults are down facing blooms in all types. Side facing (bloom parallel to stem) is a fault but a lesser fault than down facing. Bloom should be facing squarely between the first pair of leaves.

UNIFORMITY: In multiple entries the exhibits must be uniform in size, colour and form. Each characteristic is to be considered and evaluated separately and the whole restudied for relationships.

FLORIFEROUSNESS: This attribute applies to a Trial Garden entry of three plants of the same Dahlia variety.

DISTINCTIVENESS: Is a superior quality in any one or more of: extra petallage, bloom position, substance, form, colour, depth and perfect formation.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DAHLIA EXHIBITS

Exhibits must be disqualified if:

- blooms of pompoms exceed 2 inches in diameter (5.08 cm)
- blooms are artificially supported above the top of the vase
- incorrect number of bloom in an exhibit
- blooms exhibited in the wrong class*

* In some schedules of shows, the clerks or judges may be allowed to put the misplaced entries in the correct class.

FAULTS

IT IS A VERY SERIOUS FAULT IF A BLOOM

- is malformed
- faces downwards
- has been badly damaged
- has limp drooping florets
- had an obvious number of florets removed
- a doubled flowered bloom has an open centre daisy-eyed with stamens showing
- has a centre that is hard and green, large and undeveloped or badly distorted
- has a gap created by a missing floret (singles, anemone-flowered, collarette, and peony)

Faults which may be either minor or serious depending on the amount by which the fault detracts from the perfection of the bloom:

- oval, sunken or isolated centres
- irregular or oval outline of bloom
- removed florets
- florets lacking freshness, or which are malformed
- stems which are bent, weak, short-jointed, thick and out of proportion
- uneven tipping if bi-coloured blooms
- uneven or inconsistent colouring
- shallow blooms lacking in depth or fullness
- blooms either immature or past their best

Dahlia blooms showing the centre disc, such as, singles, collarette, orchid-flowered or peony-flowered, the centre of the bloom must not have more than three rows of the disc flowers with pollen-bearing stamens.

The American Dahlia Society issues a new Classification and Handbook of Dahlias every year. Copies may be ordered from the Treasurer Mac Boyer, 16815 County Road 10, Bristol, IN 46507. Telephone (219) 848-4888.

DAISIES (Michaelmas) Perennial Asters

These are almost always shown in classes calling for either one or three stems and either by single colour or mixed colours. If they are shown in classes calling for them by varietal names, they must be true to variety. This may lead to difficulties for both Judge and Exhibitor as there are many varieties showing so little difference that only an expert can distinguish between them. If faced with a named variety class the general flower judge had best accept them as tabled unless very certain of his ground.

When a schedule calls for Michaelmas Daisies, varieties most encountered are *Aster novae-angliae* or *A. novae-belgii* in many pastel colours and tall, fall blooming. Dwarf varieties should not be shown in the same class with tall varieties.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form of flowers.....	15
Form of flower head.....	30
Colour.....	25
Stem and Foliage.....	10
	100

The whole stem must be in good condition, fresh and crisp, with no dead flowers or withered leaves; no insect damage; and at least 50% of the individual flowers in the flower head open, more is preferable.

The form of the individual flowers of Michaelmas Daisies should be circular in outline with a prominent, well developed disc. A form that is lopsided or a disc that is oval are serious faults. Most flowers are single but some varieties may be semi-double or fully double. Only one type of flower should appear on a single stem. In judging, too much time cannot be spent on checking every flower in a head, but a quick check should show whether there is uniformity in form or whether poorly shaped flowers are present.

The form of the flower head (inflorescence) is the one most important feature of these flowers. There should be many flower bearing branches radiating out around the stem; each branch should be tipped with a dense mass of well poised and well shaped flowers. The general shape of the whole flower head should be circular, slightly conic, but slightly flattened on top.

Colours range from white through lavender, pink, blue to various shades of red. Some of the newer varieties show definite pastel colours. The colour should be clear, clean and bright, with a contrasting central disc of yellow or golden orange.

The central stem should be stiff, straight and strong enough to hold the entire head erect; the stems of the side branches should be strong enough to bear their flowers stiffly erect. They should curve upward and inward to form the close mass of the inflorescence. Foliage should be of a good bright green colour crisp and free from damage of any kind.

DELPHINIUMS

Normally only hybrid Delphiniums are, or should be shown, as the species Delphiniums do not have the class, form or substance to be found in the modern hybrid varieties.

TERMINOLOGY OF DELPHINIUMS

Bee: the eye or central portion of the flower composed of petals.

Column: that type of spike in which there is slight, or no tapering, the top being nearly as broad as the base.

Double: spikes whose florets are composed of more than 2 rows of sepals, with or without “bees”.

Floret: one of the individual flowers on the spike forming part of the inflorescence.

Inflorescence: the flowering part of the spike.

Lateral: a side branch bearing inflorescence issuing from an axil of a leaf beneath the base of the main inflorescence.

Pedicel: the stem of one of the florets.

Petal: one of the parts comprising the “bee”.

Sepal: one of the parts comprising the main portion of the floret, commonly, but incorrectly, called a “petal”.

Single: spikes whose florets are composed of 1 or 2 rows of sepals in addition to the petals forming the “bee”.

Spike: the entire inflorescence. It may or may not include some or all of the laterals.

Spire: that type or spike in which there is pronounced tapering from the base to the tip.

CLASSIFICATION OF HYBRID DELPHINIUMS

By floret form: Single one row of petals and at least 5 petals forming the eye.
Semi-double, two rows of petals with or without eye.
Double, ore than two rows of petals with or without eye.

By spike form: Column massive, slightly tapering
Column slender, slightly tapering
Conical, round and broad
Loose, open formation of florets

POINT SCORE

	R.H.S.
Condition.....	5
Form of spike.....	5
Form of floret.....	3
Colour.....	4
Uniformity.....	<u>3</u>
	20

American Delphinium Society

Shape & form or spike.....	10
Colour.....	25
Flower spike length.....	10
Flower spike symmetry.....	10
Flower size.....	10
Flower placement.....	10
Flower substance.....	5
Foliage.....	10
General perfection, artistry, fragrance, new types of sepals, bees or colour.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Spikes should be long and straight. Good shape and form of the spike is more important than mere length. Depending on variety, the spike should be either uniformly tapered from base to tip or uniformly column in shape, almost as broad and rounded at tip as at the base. Laterals may or may not be present. If they improve the overall appearance of the spike they are permissible. Do not reject if laterals present or not. The Delphinium spike should be well and evenly filled with florets uniformly placed and spaced so there are no gaps. Florets must not be loose son stem. Tapping the stem will cause loose petals and sepals to fall without handling. The florets should be large and circular in outline with broad sepals of good substance.

All florets should be open from base to tip with no faded or fallen sepals. If faded florets are removed from base there should be no indication of their removal. It is permissible to remove dead or faded florets from the centre of the column, provided no holes or gaps are left by removal. Tiny seed pods should be carefully removed from the base. If seed pods are visible, points should be deducted.

Some foliage should be left on lower part of the spike below the inflorescence. It should be of a good uniform colour, free from insect and/or spray damage. When laterals have been removed the stubs in the leaf axils should not be conspicuous.

Colour is very important but difficult to assess in value unless the varietal colour range is known. Colours may be light, medium or dark; some may be light, medium or dark bi-colours, generally blending blue, pink, mauve, purple or other colours either on the sepal, or on different sepals in same row, or with the outer row of sepals on colour, and the inner row of sepals a different colour. The best assessment of colours is: are they clean, pure and brilliant? Dull, muddy or faded colours are definite faults.

PINKS (Dianthus)

There is a great deal of confusion and uncertainty both in schedule writing and among judges as to the classification of Pinks, Garden Pinks, Border Carnations and others. Unless you know, it is best to accept entries as staged. Pinks or Garden Pinks, which may be single or double, are judged under the same point score. True Carnations should be in separate classes. They are larger and have high, large full centres.

POINT SCORE FOR PINKS

Condition.....	20
Form of flower.....	25
Calyces and stems.....	20
Colour.....	15
Fragrance.....	10
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

To be in good condition, flowers must be fresh, crisp and free from damage of any kind and with unbroken calyces.

The form varies greatly with the variety but all should have a distinct rounded outline, and except in certain varieties of Dianthus, petals are well overlapped, generally lying flat. The Dianthus 'Loveliness' and a few others have lacy petals quite widely separated. Petal edges may either be plain or serrated. Centre petals may stand up somewhat and form a flat crown. They may be shown with side buds.

Stems should be strong, straight and stout enough to hold flowers and unopened buds erect. Calyces should hug the base of flower closely and should be unbroken.

Colour or colours should be clean, clear, bright and well defined. Range is from white through pink to rose-red; some have a darker pattern to centre of petal ring, in which case the pattern should be uniform.

There should be a strong, clean, fresh fragrance. Absence of this characteristic fragrance is a serious fault.

TRAY PAN POT PLATE OR DISH GARDENS

Tray and Pot Gardens will usually be found in Adult sections. Pan and Dish Gardens will generally be restricted to Junior sections.

Most schedules are very loosely worded as to what is required in Tray, Pan, Pot, Plate or Dish Gardens. If the judge has any doubt as to what is meant or required, get a ruling before starting the judging.

DEFINITIONS:

Tray: a very flat container, often with no sides and seldom of a greater depth than one inch (2.54 cm). In shape it may be rectangular, oval, square or round in the order of preference given in the schedule.

Pan or Pot: a stone or pottery container in soft, muted colours. The most pleasing sizes are 4 by 3 inches (10.16 x 7.62 cm) in rectangular shape. The depth seldom exceeds 2 inches (5.08 cm).

Dish: A deeper container up to 4 inches (10.16 cm) usually pottery, round, square or oval in dull muted colours.

Plate: Generally confined to Junior classes and may be anything as to shape and material. Aluminum plates are mostly by children because they are readily available but likely the least suitable. Do not score down for the use of an aluminum plate.

Proportion and Scale: These are important terms that are generally loosely used and not well understood.

Proportion: Refers to the AMOUNT of material used and the balance of that amount to the whole.

Scale: Refers to the SIZE of the material which must be in keeping with the whole.

There is a great difference both in execution and in the judging of an adult's Tray or Pot Garden and a child's Dish or Pie Plate Garden. A Tray or Pot garden should convey a definite feeling, even if executed in an abstract manner; a Pie Plate garden will likely only be a depiction of something the child is familiar with, unless ranging far into fantasy, and the schedule will be interpreted literally. In judging a child's garden much more leeway must be given; there must be more tolerance in applying rules and yardsticks.

Tray or Dish Landscapes or Gardens

Usually a three-dimensional reproduction of some natural scene either actual or fancied. There must be a focal point or centre of interest that draws the eye. It can be a rock outcrop depicting a distant mountain or a single gnarled, old-looking tree or a clump of trees. Sand or fine soil may be used to depict the sea or water. Figurines may be used if in scale and sparingly used. All material should be living and be placed to insure life for the life of the show.

True Japanese Tray Landscapes

Any arrangement of natural or artificial stones and sand, with or without artificial plant material and with or without figurines, almost invariably depicting a distant scene. Usually constructed and shown on a very shallow pottery tray or a lacquered board or tray.

Pan, Pot or Dish Gardens

These differ from Tray Landscapes in that they usually represent a corner or section of a garden with masses of ground cover, dwarf evergreens and tiny flowers set in borders or beds. Container usually of pottery similar to Bonsai dishes or of concrete, deeper than a Tray. These are almost always representations of a real garden, rather than the view of a natural scene. Proportion and scale are of great importance; usually there is a tendency to crowd too much material into the picture and so give a cluttered unreal effect. Generally a large rock or fine miniature tree is the focal point forming the background for the actual garden. If a pond is included it preferably should contain actual water and be unobtrusively placed, as are most garden pools.

A child's pool may be represented by a bit of a mirror or even foil. The use of figurines, human or animal may or may not be used but must add to the whole, or be left out.

Real art lies in the ability to convey an impression or feeling with a minimum of material.

POINT SCORE FOR ADULT TRAY, PAN, POT, DISH GARDENS

Scale of material used.....	25
Proportion (Container & materials).....	20
Design of composition.....	10
Suitability of material.....	10
Imagination & originality.....	10
Colour combination & blending.....	10
Condition of material.....	10
Neatness and finish.....	<u>5</u>
	100

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

PIE PLATE GARDENS, ETC.

Children are much more inclined to be literal in their representation; faults are inclined to be glaring to the adult eye; scale and proportion may be lacking to a large extent; plant material usually will be fading or wilting when judged. All of these faults will be easily recognized, but should be accepted, not from an adults eye, but from the child's viewpoint. The measure of a good child's Pie Plate Garden lies not in its exact design, nor in the container used, nor in its line, mass or balance, colour combination or condition of material, but in the maker's eye and imagination. Did the maker have an idea and was it carried out?

POINT SCORE FOR CHILDREN'S GARDENS

Scale.....	40
Proportion.....	20
Imagination.....	20
Design.....	10
Condition of material.....	5
Neatness and finish.....	<u>5</u>
	100

ERYNGIUM Sea Holly

An herbaceous perennial with somewhat thistle like appearance, the central disc being in a cone shape, the surrounding petals are narrow, lacinated and sharply pointed with an inner row of spiky guard petals. The entire flower head of ERYNGIUM is a brilliant steel-blue colour on its upper surface when in its prime. The upper whorl of spiky lacinated leaves is green-tinged and edged with blue. The lower and older leaves are less deeply lacinated and are generally dull green in colour in uppermost sections. Older specimens show some dulling of the steel blue colour.

FUCHSIAS

Fuchsias are generally exhibited as standards, half-standards, table-standards, bushes, shrubs or in the case of pendulous types, in hanging baskets or other type of hanging container.

Definition and Rules for Judging Fuchsia Forms

Full Basket or Half Basket: Shall present a balanced effect of evenly distributed streamer of foliage and flowers. Branches should present an even appearance and shall extend below the container, preferably to cover two-thirds or more of the container.

Bush Fuchsia: A bush fuchsia is an upright fuchsia plant with a single straight stem approximately one-fifth of the total height of the plant. One plant to a container presenting a balanced effect of flowers and foliage when viewed from any side. Plant should be in the centre of the container, two or three times the height of the container. No branches, flowers, etc. to extend below or touch the soil surface.

Shrub Fuchsia: One plant with a number of stems origination from the soil surface, none of which dominates. The plant should be two or three times the height of the container with a profusion of flowers and foliage and present a balanced effect from all sides.

Standard or Tree Fuchsia: Shall have one straight trunk free from leaves and deformity. The Crown or head shall be a profusion of branches, flowers and foliage presenting a balanced effect from all sides.

Tall Standard: Stem height 40 inches or over.(1.01 m)

Medium Standard: Stem height 30 to 40 inches.(0.76-1.01 m)

Low or Table Standard: Stem height 18 to 30 inches.(0.45-0.76 m)

To determine stem height measure from the soil surface to the lowest branch. One plant per container, single straight trunk, free from leaves, stubs, flowers or other deformity. The crown is usually grown following one of two styles: Upright or weeping. A supporting stake may be used but it should not extend above the head of the standard.

DECORATIVE FORMS

Fan: Trellises and fans are single plants grown and trained on a rigid frame. They should present a well balanced plant on both sides of the centre, well covered with foliage and a profusion of blossoms when viewed from the front.

Espalier: Shall have vertical stem with a series of branches opposite each other. It shall present a well balanced effect with a profusion of flowers and foliage. The grower must indicate the “form” attempted on the entry form and identification label.

Miniature: A single plant growing in a three-inch (7.62 cm) or smaller container. Flowers, leaves and height should be in proportion. Size limitation: not more than 15 inches (38.1 cm) in any dimension. A small pot may be set inside a larger container for stability.

POINT SCORE
American Fuchsia Society, 1986

Cultural Proficiency.....	40
Growth Uniformity.....	10
Growth Fullness.....	10
Freshness of foliage.....	10
Culture and training.....	10
Quality and Quantity of bloom.....	40
Amount of bloom.....	10
Evenness of distribution.....	15
Condition of flowers.....	15
General Presentation.....	15
Grooming.....	5
Free from insects, disease.....	3
Size of container.....	3
Condition of container.....	2
Supports.....	2
Labeling for Cultivar.....	5
Correctness.....	2
Legibility and neatness.....	2
Visibility.....	1
TOTAL SCORE	100

Plants should show sturdy or vigorous growth, be generally symmetrical and well developed all around the specimen. They should be very floriferous with plentiful clean, green foliage. Supports or ties are permitted but should be inconspicuous.

Pendulous varieties should droop gracefully and uniformly over and hang down from the container in long streamers. Colours should be bright, clear and clean. In bi-colours the blending should be harmonious and uniform over the entire plant.

POINT SCORE FOR FUCHSIAS WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

Quality of pl.ant.....	25
Leaf colour.....	25
Foliage.....	20
Form, proportion, balance.....	20
Container.....	5
Labeling.....	<u>5</u>
	100

POINT SCORE FOR BLOOMS

Perfection of bloom.....	50
Freshness of bloom.....	30
Presentation.....	10
Correct Labeling.....	<u>10</u>
	100

GARDEN COMPETITIONS

Judges are occasionally asked to judge community garden competitions. In order to save time the gardens entered should be pre-judged by some member or members of the Group or Committee staging the competition and the poorer gardens eliminated.

Be sure the judges understand fully and exactly just what is required to be judged and in how many sub-categories decisions are to be made. There should be at least two judges for garden competitions, and they should be accompanied by a member of the committee when making their rounds. Avoid, as far as possible, learning the names of garden owners or of meeting them while judging.

On arriving at a garden each Judge should judge independently of each other, entering points earned on their score sheets. When all the gardens have been judged add total points awarded by all the judges to each garden entered to get the total scores.

SUGGESTED POINT SCORE FOR GARDEN COMPETITIONS

Health, vigor and suitability of plants.....	100
Suitability of design to its site and usage.....	75
Maintenance of paths, structures, grassed areas and/or ground covers, working areas.....	50
Cultivation and freedom from perennial weeds.....	50
Harmonious blending of colours, shapes and textures.....	<u>75</u>
TOTAL	350

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

In children's competitions, selected seeds are generally provided and all grow identical flowers and/or vegetables. Considerable tolerance must be used in judging these gardens because the child invariably gets the poorest section of the garden to work in and they are not as inclined to give constant care to a garden as an adult.

POINT SCORE

Growth and health of plants.....	40
Freedom from weeds.....	20
Care, neatness, appearance.....	15
General layout.....	15
Naming varieties.....	10
	100

GESNERIADS

Many growers and judges of Gesneriads come to these plants through their interest in Saintpaulia, but their growth habits are entirely different. We should be aware that such plants exist and we may some day encounter them in a show.

All Gesneriads have fibrous roots; some, in addition, have tuber and/or scaly rhizomes which are modified stem structures which permit storage of material needed for growth during periods of dormancy.

BASIC TYPES OF GROWTH PATTERNS MANIFESTED BY GESNERIADS

Rosette - The growth is radical, outward from a central point with new growth of small leaves in the middle and larger older leaves forming the perimeter. This plant expands in width rather than height.

Cone - This form is a derivation of the rosette with centre axis elongated, like a stack of rosettes in diminishing smaller ones as the stem grows taller. It has a terminal inflorescence or flowers clustered in the upper axis.

Fountain - Plants of this type are elongated stems of indeterminate length and leaves with little differentiation of size from one end of the stem to the other. Usually trailing in habit, some plants may be erect or spreading. Spreading plants should be well branched and evenly balanced. Erect plants may have single or multiple straight stems.

Not all Gesneriads conform to these simple geometric concepts. Cultural conditions, age of specimen, limitations of growing space and exhibitors preference all influence the type of growth pattern produced.

POINT SCALES FOR JUDGING SPECIMEN PLANTS

Gesneriads grown primarily for bloom

Cultural perfection.....	40
Condition (grooming).....	35
Quantity and quality of bloom.....	<u>25</u>
	100

Gesneriads grown primarily for foliage

Cultural perfection.....	40
Ornamental value.....	35
Condition (grooming).....	<u>25</u>
	100

JUDGING GESNERIAD QUALITIES

Cultural Perfection - is the sum of all the factors which result in a fine show plant, such as, being grown in proper light, watering, temperature, fertilizer, soil mix, pruning and shaping of plant to achieve ideal symmetry, free from pests and diseased, with good care during the growing cycle.

Condition - is the result of grooming, and covers problems which could have been eliminated before the show. The exhibitor should be sure the plant and pot are clean, the container in proportion to the plant and faded flowers and damaged leaves removed. Remove symmetry or detract from growth pattern. Plant must be centred in the pot. If staking is required, the stake must not be conspicuous or be taller than the plant, or have noticeable ties.

Quantity of bloom - is a relative matter depending on the variety being judged. Some Gesneriads normally produce far more bloom than others. The size of the plant can also influence the quantity of bloom. More stems and greater length will provide more leaf axils for potential buds. Buds showing colour count toward the quantity of bloom, but fully open flowers count more heavily. Some plants with colourful, persistent calyces count toward quantity of bloom as do colourful berries.

Ornamental Value - is a term used in the point scale which applies only to Gesneriads grown for foliage plants. The plant requires some ornamental value rather than just a Gesneriad out of bloom at show time. Ornamental factors to consider: Effective leaf pattern, or wooly, or rough, unusual colour, (black/red, brown/red, copper, bronze or silver): colour contrast front and/or back.

GLADIOLUS

The judging of Gladiolus in specialist, or all Gladiolus shows has become so complicated that the point scoring scales and systems of judging evolved at such shows are almost too complicated for other nonspecialist judges to use. The following notes and point scale, while based on the standard systems have been adapted to give the small show judges a simpler working guide.

GLADIOLUS CLASSIFICATION

Type	Miniature	Small	Medium	Large	Giant
Size	100	200	300	400	500
Diameter	Up to 2 1/2" (6.35 cm)	2 1/2-3 1/2" (6.35-8.89 cm)	3 1/2-4 1/2" (8.89-11.43 cm)	4 1/2-5 1/2" (11.43-13.97 cm)	over 5 1/2" (13.97 cm)
Total buds	15	18	19	20	19
Florets open	5	6	7	8	7
Green buds	6	7	7	6	7
Buds in colour	4	5	5	6	5
Stem length	17" 18" (43.18 cm) (45.72 cm)	20"	20" (50.8 cm)	22" (50.8 cm)	22" (55.88 cm)

In the bud count, the difference between the total of "Open Florets" and "Buds in Colour" and the "Total Bud Count" is the total of "Green Buds". A bud that is half or more open is counted as an "Open Floret"; where there is no colour showing it is a "Green Bud".

The Four Way Point Score, while based on the standard systems, have been adapted to give the small show judge a simpler working guide. It is simpler to understand and easier to use and remember.

GLADIOLUS FOUR WAY POINT SCORE

	Penalties Maximum	Points
Beauty, Depth of colour		25
Uniformity of colour	7	
Dullness of colour	8	
“Flecking” that detracts	5	
Throat markings not in harmony	5	
 Balance, Facing, Spacing		 25
Stubbiness of flower head	10	
Too few or too many florets open	5	
Lack of spike conformation	5	
Mixed type of florets	5	
 Florets		 25
Overall beauty and appeal	5	
Undercount of flower buds	5	
Substance and texture	5	
Form	5	
Oversize in miniature & small	5	
 Quality of spike		 25
Facing of florets	5	
Loose attachment of floret	5	
Uniformity of florets	5	
Undue bending of spike or tip	5	
Health	5	

BEAUTY, DEPTH OF COLOUR

Beauty is that elegance of colour with pleasing proportions that attracts the eye. As in other flowers the colour should be bright, clear and sparkling and uniform on every floret. Dullness or muddiness of colour is definitely a fault. Some gladiolus have strong, clear colours, some in pastel shades. Do not mistake pastels for fading. “Flecking” is fairly common in some varieties. There is flecking that is pleasing and flecking that detracts. The latter is a fault. Throat markings may or may not be present depending on the variety. If the markings detract, it is a fault. Ruffled or plain colours depends on the variety. Its presence or absence is not a fault.

Balance, Facing, Spacing

The flower-head must have a proportionate distribution in the spacing and facing of the open floret buds in colour and green buds. There should be a gradual taper from the bottom floret to the spike tip including the green buds. From the half open florets to the tip there should be a gradually reduced separation, lowering and movement of the buds to alternate sides. The transition of colour from the open florets to the green buds should taper gradually and not square off.

An attractive spike has approximately 40% florets open, 30% buds in colour and 30% green buds. A floret that is half or more open is counted as “full open”; a bud with even a tip of colour showing is considered as “in colour”; a bud showing no colour whatever is a “green bud”. Open Florets should be evenly and uniformly spaced up the stem without undue crowding of the floret petals and without gaps that permit you to see through the florets. A dense “clustering” of florets is a definite fault, as is too wide or uneven spacing. An exception to this is the miniatures where gaps between florets are normal, but the distribution pattern must be uniform. A spike that has a “decorative” type further up the spike is faulty.

Substance is the thickness and crispness of florets that gives them firmness and lasting quality and resistance to handling. Texture is the physical surface quality of the petals. A velvety surface or sparkling sheen adds to beauty. A dull, rough surface detracts. Heavily frilled petals usually have heavier substance than plain petalled varieties.

QUALITY OF SPIKE

Florets that are broken or wilted are faults. The bottom floret may be removed with a penalty of 2 points. Usually a 2-point penalty is assessed against a spike that has 2 or 3 too many or too few florets open.

Florets in the spike should face 30 to 40 degrees from the front. A loose attachment of a floret to the spike is a serious fault; it usually causes the floret to droop from its proper spacing. A spike should always be observed from the rear, not only to check the crookedness but also to look for attachment weakness and to check browning of the calyx.

The straightness of the stem is most important. The whole spike should be straight and of sufficient strength to hold the flower-head erect. If there is any bending of the tip it should be to the front, otherwise it is a fault. Any bending or crookedness in the main stem is a fault.

A spot of fungus on a petal could entail a one or two point deduction. Flowers or foliage spotted all over with disease should be disqualified. Deduct also for discolouration in foliage, stem or calyx which indicates a probable nutritional deficiency.

The whole spike should look fresh and brilliant; browning of the calyx and/or the top of the top bud detracts from freshness. Spikes that have been improperly stored or kept too long in storage, frequently lack that bright fresh look and should be penalized accordingly.

BASKETS OR BOWLS

When Gladiolas are exhibited in baskets or bowls, a reasonable approach is to give 60 percent to the quality of the spikes and 40 percent to the manner in which they are displayed, or the artistic effect and appearance as a whole.

SUMMARY: JUDGING GLADIOLAS IN A SMALL SHOW

In a small show in judging gladiolas classes, looking quickly over the whole group will eliminate most from further consideration. The quickest way of eliminating is the overall appearance and the balance of the spike. A good spike stands out plainly in a group or poor ones; and conversely, a poor spike stands out obviously in a group of good ones. Eliminate them quickly and have the clerk set aside; then eliminate further by looking for obvious faults such as wilted florets, missing florets, crooked stems. Go over the remaining ones carefully and assess each exhibit. You will not likely have to point score any of them. Go back over the rejects to be sure that first impressions have not caused you to over look some exhibit.

GLORIOSA DAISY *Rudbeckia hirta*

Form: Flower flat with a circular outline, petals overlapping for one-quarter of length, not sharply curved up or down. Petal tips may be slightly split. The central eye should be large and well formed and not lopsided, black or black-brown in colour; a flat blocky shape is better than a conical one. The central eye is surrounded by tiny yellow petaloids. Preferred colour in petals is dark red-brown, extending one-third of petal length from the centre, then blending abruptly into a solid golden yellow without any dark spotting or blotching.

Stem: The stem should be stiff and straight with flower poised flat on top. Rarely a variety of solid colour shown.

Foliage: The foliage should be clean bright green evenly spaced on stem.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

POTTED (House) PLANTS

Flowering and/or Foliage Plants

If the schedule calls for “Potted” Plants, either a house or a green house or outdoor grown plant is acceptable. If the schedule calls for “House” Plants, it is a good idea to find out from the Show Steward whether a greenhouse-grown plant is acceptable or not. If you are in doubt as to whether it is greenhouse or house-grown, give the exhibitor the benefit of the doubt.

A “Flowering” Plant or rather a plant that is generally grown for its bloom, may be shown as a “Foliage” Plant provided that it is not in bloom and that no buds are showing colour. Dead or spent blooms naturally should have been removed before tabling.

POINT SCORE

Suitability.....	15
Rarity.....	15
Cultivation.....	60
Pot.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Suitability: The plant should be of a size and type suitable for growing and displaying in a house. Plants in tubs or huge pots, or plants of great size should be suspect that they are likely greenhouse plants and not truly “house plants”. Potted House Plants may be perennial, herbaceous, annual or a shrub. It need not be hardy outdoors; however, many hardy outdoor plants are grown as house plants.

A Bonsai dwarf tree, unless very tender, should not be shown in a class calling for “House Plants”, as Bonsai should be normally grown and kept outdoors except for very brief periods.

POTTED (House) PLANTS

Rarity: Other things being equal, preference should be given to a well grown plant that is rare or unusual in cultivation or that is difficult to grow under artificial indoor conditions. If the judge is not familiar with types of unusual house plants it is best to disregard this item entirely in scoring.

Cultivation: a plant when exhibited should be ‘in character’, that is, its growth should be as close as possible to its growth style and habit in nature. A plant that has been forced and has developed spindly, leggy growth should be scored down. Closeness, firmness and compactness is essential in a plant of a “cushion” type. A conifer, deciduous tree or shrub grown on its own roots is preferable to a grafted one.

Any potted plant should look healthy and well cared for. There should be no dead or withered leaves left on the plant, nor should there be any in the top of the container. Flower heads and/or seed pods should have been carefully removed. It should be free from insect or mechanical damage and from any sign of disease, such as, rust or scale. Colour or colours of the foliage should be bright, vivid and clean. This applies equally to plants with all green foliage. There should be no scorching or burning of its leaves.

Pot: While no consideration is given to the condition of the pot or container in the standard R.H.S. Point Score, it is felt that some weight should be given. The pot in which the plant is grown and exhibited should be of a size and colour that is suitable to the plant. Regardless of the pot material, it should be clean, both on the outside and on the exposed inner rim; debris on the soil surface should have been removed. A pot may be covered with paper or foil, but only if such coverings does not clash with, or detract from, the plant itself. Where tying, staking or wiring is necessary, it should be done neatly in a manner which does not detract from the appearance of the plant. Highly coloured bracts, where present, are considered to be an integral part of the flower, such as on Euphorbia.

POTTED (House) PLANTS POINT SCORES

Flowering

Cultural perfection.....	25
Size (according to variety).....	20
Floriferousness.....	15
Rarity.....	10
Colour.....	10
Foliage.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Foliage

Cultural perfection.....	35
Size.....	20
Distinction.....	15
Rarity.....	15
Form.....	<u>15</u>
	100

Fern (House)

Cultural perfection.....	35
Shape (according to variety).....	25
Size (according to variety).....	15
Form of fronds.....	15
Rarity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Flowering Plants

These should be shown only when at the peak of flowering perfection and beauty with many, fully opened flowers and with buds well in colour. All spent or dead flower heads and seed pods should have been carefully removed. A plant with the greatest number of perfect bloom open and in good condition (all things being equal) is to be preferred to one with scant bloom. While a plant should not be leggy, its growth should be open sufficiently to show off its blooms to best advantage.

All previous remarks regarding Suitability, Rarity, Cultivation, Pot, etc, apply here when applicable.

POTTED (House) PLANTS

Ferns: While the remarks above on Foliage Plants apply equally to potted Ferns, further consideration should be given to the size of the plant, the number of leaves or fronds that are fully developed and the indication of more to come. The shape and form of the fronds should be typical for that variety of fern. Ordinary outdoor ferns should not score as high as the more tender varieties. The red deposit found on the back of fern fronds is not rust or disease; they are the spores by which the plant reproduces.

HYACINTHS

Condition: Flowers must be fresh, crisp and without any apparent faded and/or dead florets. Freedom from insect damage. They must have strong, typical fragrance. Lack of fragrance is an indication of age and that the bloom has passed its peak of perfection.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	40
Form, spacing of florets.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stem.....	15
	100

Form: Generally rounded and cylindrical in shape with a slight taper towards the top. Good form give a “club-like” appearance, which should be one of solidarity. Individual florets making up the bloom should be evenly and uniformly spaced all around the flower head, without excess overlapping or excessive gaps between florets. The topmost floret or florets should stand erect.

Colour: Should be bright, clean and brilliant. Any indication of muddiness or dullness must be scored down. Almost without Exception hyacinths are single-coloured; any blending, fading or spotting of colours should be scored down.

HYACINTH

Stem: Must be straight, stout and of a size that is in keeping with the flower head it supports. Twisted or crooked stems, particularly one that does not carry the flower head in a fully upright position should be scored down.

IRIS

For purposes of judging the Iris family may be divided into groups:

- A. those growing from a rootstalk called a rhizome;
- B. those types that are grown from a bulb;
- C. The fibrous rooted types.

DEFINITIONS: The component parts of an Iris flower are:

- the Standards or the erect petals forming the centre of the bloom;
- the Falls or the three drooping or downward curving petals springing from the base of the Standards;
- the crest or the three petaloids that arise from the top of the Falls;
- in some varieties the Beard which is the rough tongue-like growth formed on the upper portion of the Fall.

RHIZOMATAGEOUS: Bearded Iris, generally known as the German Iris, *Iris germanica*. It is not a true species, but it is the result of years of hybridization. The Siberian Iris, *Iris siberica* comes under this group.

POINT SCORE

Specimens:

Flower.....	35
Colour.....	10
Size.....	5
Form.....	10
Substance.....	10
Stalk.....	30
Open flowers.....	15
Branch balance.....	15
Condition.....	35
Grooming.....	15
Cultural perfection.....	20
Total	<hr/> 100

COLOUR: Clarity and brilliance of colour is most important. Dull or muddy colours are serious faults. The colour pattern on the Fall should be reasonably uniform and quite distinct; absence of pattern is to be preferred.

Size: Familiarity with many types is necessary to judge accurately the size factor. Local growing conditions can have a tremendous effect on size. It is safe to assume that if the flower head, stem (or stalk) and the foliage are in good condition and proportion that the size is reasonable for the variety.

Form: Standards must be erect with the tips generally curving inward and sometimes touching. A reflexing Standard is a serious fault being either a sign of age or lack of substance. The Falls should come out from the base of the Standards almost at right angles, and then curve gracefully downward. The Crest petals should be completely separate from the Falls petals, usually curving upwards at about 45 degrees, or in some varieties curving inwards. The Fall for the first one-third to one-half of its length should have a pronounced "beard" along the centre of the petal, usually yellow or gold in colour. Markings on the Falls should be confined to the area of the beard and should be sharp and distinct.

Substance: Petals of both Standards and Falls should be solid, crisp and firm. The substance should be such as to hold the standards stiffly erect and to prevent any floppiness in the Falls.

Stalk: The flower heads in bearded Iris break from separate stalks branching out from the main stem; they should be well placed evenly along the stem without bunching or serious gaps. The maximum number of blooms that will be open at any one time varies from 3 to 5. More than 5 open and in good condition at any time is rare.

Grooming: This naturally means the care taken to prepare and clean up the flower before tabling.

Condition: A stalk should be at the peak of maturity with numerous flowers open and none showing signs of age or dulling of colour. Standards should be erect, the Falls droop gracefully and complete freedom from blemishes. The spathes from which the flower heads appear should not be dry or withered.

An Iris can be groomed to assume better form by brushing Standards to cause tips to curl inwards and Falls to assume a more graceful curve.

Consider: Faults to watch for are a weak stalk, floppy flowers lacking substance, particularly in the Standards; blotching or dulling of colour, poor spacing of florets along stalk; spots on leaves; nicks in petals, violently contrasting colours.

If a flower is fragrant, award 5 extra points over non-fragrant specimens.

BULBOUS IRIS (English, Spanish, Dutch)

The Irises called English, Spanish and Dutch come from the countries in which they were hybridized. The most popular kinds of bulbous Iris are the Spanish, *I. xiphium*, the Dutch Iris, a large-flowered early hybrid strain; and the “so called” English Iris, *I. xiphioides*.

Remarks on Colour, Size and Substance given for bearded Iris apply equally for the bulbous.

POINT SCORE American Iris Society

Colour.....	40
Substance.....	10
Form.....	10
Size.....	10
Stalk, length, proportion, spacing and foliage.....	15
Condition.....	15
	100

Form: Generally shown when only one bloom has appeared on stalk. The second bloom appears close to the top of the stem and is not spaced down the stem as with the bearded types. If the first bloom has been removed the specimen is past its prime and should be scored down under condition.

The Standards should be stiffly erect and well separated; the petal edges may be lightly fluted or may be lightly rolled. A twisted Standard is a serious fault. The Falls in a prime, mature bloom should come at nearly right angles to the Standards. Falls that are inclined upward are a sign of immaturity, while one that droops its whole length is past its prime. The last third of the Fall should bend down sharply, but all the Falls on a bloom should have a uniform degree of dip. The second overlying petal of the Fall should lie close to the base petal and follow it exactly to the point where the Fall tip dips downward. At this point the second petal should curve upward away from the base Fall. Any frilling or rolling of this petal tip should be uniform on all three Falls. The general shape of the Fall should widen towards the tip where it should be broad and rounded. Narrow or pointed petals are a fault.

Stalk: In judging the stalk it should be broken down into components: length of stalk as cut for exhibition, should be from 15 to 18 inches (38.1- 45.72 cm), but should of such length as to give good balance to the whole; straightness without any tendency to twisting or fascination; foliage, lower leaves slightly separated from the stalk while upper two or three leaves should hug stalk closely up to the flower head

Condition: Should be at the peak of maturity with Standards stiffly erect and well separated; Falls should stand out from the base and curve downward at the tips. The flower spathe should cling to the base of the bloom and show no signs of withering. Standards and Falls should be free of marks or breaks; foliage clean and free of damage.

Faults: Include flowers which are small, crowded at the head or of poor substance. Standards which are narrow and not erect. Falls which are narrow or pointed; stalks which are crooked, thin or very coarse and heavy and disease on the foliage.

JAPANESE IRIS: *Iris ensata* (formerly *I. kaempferi*)

This one of the last of the Show Irises to bloom. It is a single, six-petalled flower (although doubles do occur) with all the petals lying almost flat and overlapping each other and at almost right angled to the stalk giving it a definite saucer-like appearance. They have been grown for centuries in Japan and are the results of careful breeding.

POINT SCORE

Colour.....	25
Size.....	20
Form.....	30
Substance.....	15
Stalk and foliage.....	10
	100

Colour: Clarity of colour is most important; it should be clean, vivid and pure. Though hybridization colours range through all shades of violets and purple, some of which are self-coloured, others flecked or speckled. There are also pure whites, pale blues, pinkish lavender and pale reddish brown.

Size: A well-grown specimen should be at least 5 to 6 inches (12.7-15.24 cm) across, some go up to almost 12 inches. Less than 5 inches (12.7 cm) would be a serious fault.

Form: An almost flat top with all size petals overlapping evenly. A slight “dishing” in the centre is acceptable but there must be no drooping of the petal tips. There are no Standards or Falls, as such, as are found in other types. There may be some frilling of the petal edges, but if there is, it should be uniform. In doubles, watch for extra bits of petallage in the centre which is a serious fault.

Substance: Same as for all other varieties.

Stalk and Foliage: The stalk should be straight, stout and strong enough to hold the flower head rigidly erect. It must not be crooked, twisted or bent. Foliage must be clean, be of good colour and free of all types of blemish.

SIBERIAN IRIS: *Iris siberica*

A fibrous-rooted Iris classed as a “beardless Iris”. It is much smaller than the bearded types but will often have from 5 to 8 flower heads to a stalk. The stalk is much thinner than any other Iris, being almost reed-like, while the foliage is sparse and sword-like in shape.

Colour: Colour is not as important as in other varieties but should still be clean and bright. The range is from white through violets and blues to reddish brown.

Size: Also, not important; the average being about 3 inches (7.62 cm) across the full width of the Falls.

Form: Standards stiffly erect, with only a slight tendency of tips to curl inward although the sides may be inward. The Falls should come out gracefully from the base curving downward with the tips slightly curled inward. They should be narrow at the neck for nearly half their length and then broaden out to finish with a round tip. The Crest springs upward from the base of the Falls between the Standards and is completely free from, and should not touch the Falls. The tip of the Crest is generally fluted and curved upward.

Substance: The same as for other varieties of Iris.

Stalk and Number of Flowers Open: This is very important with *I. siberica*. The stalk should be long, slim and straight but strong enough to carry the flower heads erect. As noted above, there may be from 5 to 8 flowers open at once. The more open in good condition, the better; less than four florets open probably indicates poor cultural practices. A dead floret may be removed but carries a 5 point penalty.

Balance: The spacing of the florets along the stalk should be such that there is no crowding particularly at the top; nor should there be uneven gaps along the stem. Florets should generally be confined to the upper half of the stalk.

Iris spuia* formerly *I. ochroleucre

This is another fibrous-rooted Iris, blooming about the same time as the Japanese Iris but quite different in appearance from other Iris.

POINT SCORE

Colour.....	30
Size.....	15
Form.....	25
Substance.....	20
Stalk and Foliage.....	<u>10</u>
	100

In this type the Standards are erect, but slant outwards slightly from the centre; they should be long, tapering from the base to a pronounced point with the edges slightly fluted. The Falls spring from the base at 45 degrees, then curve rather stiffly downward; they are narrow, broadening out to a spade shape at the tip; the tip of the Crest should curve up sharply. The Stalk is long, at least three feet (0.9 m) with narrow thin foliage.

Colour: Should be pale lemon-yellow, veined with darker yellow. The Crest is often a lighter colour, sometimes almost white.

Size, Form, Substance, Stalk and Foliage: Should be assessed as for Bearded Iris.

LARKSPUR: (*Consolida amboqua*, *Delphinium ajacis*)

Flowers irregularly arrange around tall stalks. One of each flower segments produced into a long spur, two others into shorter spurs. Flowers are borne in a dense spire-like terminal cluster; may be shown with or without side branched clusters. Leaves finely divided or dissected. Colours may be lavender, blue, white or violet.

JUICES OR LAVENDER ARE POISONOUS

POINT SCORE FOR LARKSPUR

Condition.....	30
Spike.....	30
Colour.....	25
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

LILIUM Lilies

In classes calling for Liliium (any species) be sure the material exhibited belongs to the Liliium family and is not just called "Lily" like the Peruvian Lily, (Alstroemeria); or Torch Lily, (Tritoma), etc.

Members of the Liliium family grow from large fleshy bulbs formed of overlapping scales. Many of the so-called "Lilies" grow from tubers or fleshy roots, as in the case of "Day Lilies" which are herbaceous perennials.

CLASSIFICATION: North American Lily Society, 1969

DIVISION 1: ASIATIC Hybrids

- a. Early flowering with upright flowers
- b. Outward facing flowers
- c. Pendant flowers with curled petals

DIVISION 2: MARTAGON Hybrids

Pendant flowers with sharply recurving tips

DIVISION 3: CANDIDUM Hybrids

Rarely encountered except in specialist shows

DIVISION 4: AMERICAN Hybrids

Hybrids of American species types

DIVISION 5: LONGIFLORUM Hybrids

Rarely encountered except in specialist shows

DIVISION 6: TRUMPET Hybrids

- a. Chinese Trumpet shaped flowers
- b. Aurelian Hybrids, bowl shaped, outward facing flowers
- c. Aurelian Hybrids, pendant flowers
- d. Aurelian Hybrids, star shaped flat opening, or sunburst type flowers

DIVISION 7: ORIENTAL Hybrids

- a. Trumpet shaped flowers
- b. Bowl shaped flowers
- c. Flat faced flowers
- d. Recurved flowers

DIVISION 8: All other Hybrids

DIVISION 9: ALL TRUE LILIAM SPECIES AND THEIR BOTANICAL FORMS

POINT SCALE
R.H.S. Modified

Condition.....	25
Flowers, number, size; form.....	50
Colour.....	15
Difficulty of cultivation.....	<u>10</u>
	100

N.A.L.S. SCALE

Condition.....	30
Vigor.....	20
Placement on stem.....	20
Substance.....	10
Form of flowers.....	10
Colour of flowers.....	<u>10</u>
	100

The spike or stem should be well balanced and of good proportion; generally considered that a spike is in best condition when the lowest flowers are open, but not faded and the upper ones still in bud.

The larger number of flowers open the better. Flowers should be fresh, open (except top buds) and of bright clear colours or a harmonious blend of colours, unstained by pollen and free from blemishes.

Vigor: refers to length and strength of the stem, number and size of the flowers, size and attractiveness of the foliage.

Placement: refers to arrangement of flowers on stem. In general, separation spirally on the stem vertically, rather than crowded, is to be preferred. They should also be spaced in such a way that individual flowers do not interfere with each other.

Substance: refers to the thickness, firmness and crispness of the petal and keeping quality.

Form: is judged on the basis of its conformity with the typical form of the species or variety.

LUPIN: LUPINUS

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Spikes.....	30
Colour.....	20
Foliage.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

The flowers which are shaped somewhat like unopened pea buds should be arranged uniformly in a dense terminal cluster forming head of the spike. Stems are stiff and must be straight; leaves have 5 to 7 leaflets arranged on finger-like whorls. Colours may be orange, yellow, white, blue or pink.

MARIGOLD TAGETES

AFRICAN MARIGOLD *Tagetes erecta*

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>20</u>
	100

Three inch (7.62 cm) flowers on compact dense plants are round or semi-ball in outline and should be at least half as deep as they are broad. Petals are small, neat, tightly overlapping and curling back almost to the stem. Head should be poised flat on top. Centre should be tight, with only a faint tinge of green. If centre is open the bloom is old, a serious fault in the type. The stem should be stout, straight and slightly swollen on top. Colours yellow or orange, some varieties are mottled with red.

FRENCH MARIGOLD *Tagetes patula*

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	20
	100

FORM: Fairly flat, circular in outline, petals smooth with pointed tips, overlapping in concentric rows. Centre eye is small for size (4" to 8") (10.16-20.32 cm) of flowers and surrounded with an even row of petaloids. Flower heads should sit flat on top of short, stout stems that are somewhat swollen at the top, tapering upward to the base of the flower.

FOLIAGE: A medium, dull green, long, pointed and rough. Flowers may be red, yellow, orange or blends.

PEONY PAEONIA

Herbaceous Peonies are natives chiefly of Europe and Asia Minor and most are derivatives of *P. lactiflora* and other species. The Tree Peonies from China are deciduous shrubs and are said to be descendants of *P. suffruticosa* and other species, and not with the shrub types.

TYPES OF HERBACEOUS PEONIES

SINGLE: A flower with a ring of 5 or more broad petals arranged around a centre made up of pollen-bearing stamens and anthers, the latter very conspicuous.

JAPANESE: (the start of doubling) This form has 5 or more guard petals and a centre made up of stamens bearing abortive anthers, nearly devoid of pollen. This absence of pollen is the distinguishing characteristic from the true single.

ANEMONE: (the next step in doubling) This type has 5 or more guard petals and a centre of stamens transformed into small narrow petals called petaloids.

SEMI-DOUBLE: Five or more guard petals and a centre of broad petals. Never fully double, they show a greater or lesser number of broad centre petals interspersed with stamens.

DOUBLE: (the type most generally exhibited) They have 5 or more guard petals with centre stamens and carpels more or less transformed into petals. This transformation has advanced to the stage where they make up the main body of the flower to the point where sometimes there is no trace of stamen or stigma.

POINT SCORE FOR HERBACEOUS PEONIES

Specimens

Condition.....	25
Colour.....	25
Form.....	15
Size.....	15
Substance.....	10
Stem.....	10
	100

CONDITION: Flowers should be large but not coarse. In Singles and Semi-Doubles the guard petals should be broad and rounded. In case of Singles, if pollen has been shed the bloom is past its prime. Blooms should be free of insects, disease and spray damage.

COLOUR: should be clean and clear and typical for the variety. Whites will generally show red flecks in the centre. This is not a fault.

FORM: Flowers should be symmetrical and will poise on stem and of a full rounded appearance with the outline of the guard petals generally even. "Feathering" in centre petals is normal for Semi-Doubles, but does not always appear in Japanese types.

Doubles should have very symmetrically arranged petals and considerable depth to the centre.

SIZE: Should be normal for variety; experience with different varieties is only guide here as perfect blooms (depending on variety) can range from 4" to 5" up to 10" (10.16-12.70-25.40 cm).

SUBSTANCE: Petals firm and crisp with a feeling of solidity. Remarks of "substance" under flowers are applicable here.

STEM: Should be 15" (38.1 cm) or less. It should be stiff and straight and of sufficient size to be in proportion with and hold the flower head firmly erect. If foliage is shown it must be clean and free from blemishes. Oblong spots on stem indicate poor culture.

PHLOX

Plants in this group show wide variations in growth form. This point score may be used for

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Panicles.....	20
Pips.....	15
Colour.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

Flowers have a very short tube and the lobes of the corolla (always 5, except in rare double forms) spreading so that the flowers appear (falsely) to have 5 separate petals. Panicles large and symmetrical; pips large, flat and circular. In the Annual form flowers are in a dense terminal cluster (umbel-like) about 1" (2.54 cm) broad but so profuse as to make a showy head. Erect stems with lance shaped leaves 2" to 3" long (5.68-7.62 cm). All colours except yellow.

The Perennial flowers are larger 1 1/2" to 2" (3.81-5.08 cm) and growing in a more dense, pyramidal cluster. Stiff erect stems with broadly lance shaped leaves 3 1/4" to 5" (8.25-12.70 cm) long, rather thin and veiny. All colours except yellow and blue.

PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)

From the first 'National Rules' to be published jointly by the British and European Geranium Society and the British Pelargonium and Geranium Society.

The judging of Pelargoniums:

Zonals, (other than Ornamental leaved zonals, Ornamental Ivy-leaved Scented leaved and species), Regals, Uniques, Angels, Ivy-leaved and Hybrid Ivy).

Cultural quality.....	30
Foliage.....	15
Flower heads (Umbels).....	45
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Ornamental-leaved Zonals

Cultural Quality.....	30
Foliage.....	15
Flower heads (Umbels).....	45
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Ornamental Ivy-leaved

Cultural Quality.....	30
Foliage.....	30
Flower heads (Umbels).....	30
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Scented-leaved and Species

Cultural Quality.....	50
Foliage.....	30
Flower heads (Umbels).....	10
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Cut Blooms

Form and colour.....	60
Cultural Quality.....	30
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Zonals other than Ornamental-leaved will include basic zonals, dwarfs and miniatures (all including golden and bronze-leaved varieties), genetic Hybrid Ivy-leaved varieties which display little or no Ivy-leaved characteristics, i.e., 'Deacon' and Stellar' varieties.
2. Ornamental-leaved zonals will include only those varieties having leaves of two or more distinct colours with clearly defined edges. Tri-colours are varieties of which the leaf zone overlays two or more of the other distinct leaf colours.
3. Regals, Uniques and Angels will include all such types; Uniques have scented leaves and regal type flowers; Angels are small-leaved.
4. Ivy-leaved other than Ornamental Ivy-leaved will include all such types, including small-leaved varieties and genetic Hybrid Ivy-leaved varieties which display little or no zonal features.
5. Ornamental Ivy-leaved includes all those types having white or cream veined leaves or having leaves of two or more distinct colours other than the basic zone.

6. Hybrid Ivy includes only those genetic Hybrid varieties which display characteristics of both zonal and ivy-leaved plants without being predominately one or the other.
7. Scented leaves and Species include all species and primary hybrids.

CULTURAL QUALITY: Penalties should be imposed for plants displaying one or more of the following unfavourable features:

- growth disproportionate to size of pot;
- plant of disproportionate height or width;
- misshapen;
- bare stems; foliage not down to pot rim;
- lacking in freshness;
- disease, pests, unclean;
- unscented if scent is required;
- excessive lushness or weakness.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR FOLIAGE: damaged, deformed, dead or marked or discoloured leaves; sparse foliage; for ornamentals, poor colours and poor colour definition.

PENALTIES SHALL BE IMPOSED FOR FLOWER-HEADS:

- flower-heads disproportionate in dimension to the plant size;
- flower-heads disproportionate in quality to the plant size;
- weak flower stems;
- lack of consistency, brightness and/or clearness of colour;
- dead or damaged florets;
- misshapen flower stems or heads;
- unbalanced flower-head placement;
- lack of freshness;
- lack of following buds.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR DISPLAY AND STAGING

- unclean pots;
- visible staking (except for standards);
- poor, over-elaborate or incorrect labelling;
- dead matter and/or algae on soil surface;
- poor general impression.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR FORM AND COLOUR

poor shape;
stunted growth;
dull colour or colour inconsistency;
lack of freshness;
damaged or dead florets;
poorly placed florets.

Note: In all the above sections the maximum penalty or any one of the adverse features should be one-third of the total points available for that section.

PLANT PROPORTIONS The foliage of a plant grown as a bush should be approximately twice as broad as it is in height above the soil level; flower-heads should be clear of the foliage in order to achieve a balanced effect; the plant should be proportionate to the size of the pot.

MINIATURE ZONALS Pot size should not exceed 3 1/2" (9 cm) in diameter; flowers and leaves proportionate to the size of the plant.

DWARF ZONALS Pot size should not be less than 3 1/2" (9 cm) but not exceed 4 1/2" (11 1/2 cm) in diameter; flowers and leaves proportionate to the size of the plant.

BASIC ZONALS Pot size not to exceed 4 1/2" (11 1/2 cm) in diameter; flowers and leaves proportionate to the size of the plant.

STANDARDS Plants are grown on straight, clear stem with stem height (measured from the soil level to the point of the first break) to the highest point of the foliage; the part of the plant above the first break should be approximately twice as broad as it is in height.

A trailing standard is acceptable even though the trailing foliage obscures the clear stem and in such cases the height of the clear stem should be a minimum of twice the diameter of the pot.

Misshapen refers to one-sided or unbalanced or uneven growth on one or more of the stems; good shape refers to well-balanced and uniform when viewed all around; florets are ideally large and round with broad over-lapping petals (except for species, etc.).

POPPIES

Of the several species of Poppies, the Oriental Poppy, (*Papaver orientale*) is practically the only type shown as show specimens. The single Iceland and the single California types and the double Shirley may be found in collections, bowls or baskets, but rarely as separate exhibits. When these three latter types are encountered an ordinary assessment of quality and freedom from blemishes will suffice.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

Included are singles and doubles, although the double form is not seen as frequently as the single.

POINT SCORE

Substance.....	50
Form.....	15
Colour.....	15
Size.....	10
Stem and foliage.....	<u>10</u>
	100

In **Substance** the petals should be solid, crisp and fresh with no sign of wilting, scorching and/or browning of petal tips.

In **Form** they should have a nearly circular outline; petals should stand erect and even curve inward slightly, provided the top of the bloom is open sufficiently so that the inside may be clearly seen; crinkling and/or twisting of petals is permissible but not desirable. The green foliage petals under the flower head are normal; the dried sheath may have been removed. If the bloom is past its prime there will be pollen stains on the inside base of petals. Too full development of the anthers is a further sign of age.

Colours should be fresh, bright and clean. They now range from red through raspberry and watermelon to pale pink to white. Marking or blotching on inside of petal base should be distinct and very dark.

In **Size** they may range from 4" up to 8" (10.16-20.32 cm) in diameter, although some of the very newest hybrids may go up to almost 12" (30.48 cm).

Stems should be stout, stiff and straight, except in the variety "Scarlet Pompom" which normally has a very crooked stem. There should be no oxidation or black streaking on the stem. The **leaves** should be fresh, crisp and free from blemishes.

PRIMROSE AND POLYANTHUS

The Primroses as a family consist of the True English or Acaulis Primrose (**P. vulgaris**), the Polyanthus Primrose, the Garden Auriculas and the Alpine Auriculas. There are many species and hybrid divisions of these main groups. They will seldom be encountered except in specialist shows.

TERMINOLOGY:

Pip - the flower itself.

Tube - the centre portion of pip rising from the stem.

Anthers - the top of the stamen, the male pollen carrier.

Pistil - female part of the flower bearing the ovary.

Paste - (in Auriculas) - the name for the white patch inside the outer circle of colour and surrounding the eye.

Eye - the coloured circular centre of Pip, below which is the Tube containing Stamens and Pistil.

“Thrum” Eye - the preferred type of centre in which the stamens are visible, but the pistil is concealed.

“Pin” Eye - reverse of the thrum Eye, with the pistil visible and the stamens concealed.

Umbel - flat topped flower cluster in which all flower stalks arise from a common point.

Meal or Farina - in Auriculas, a silvery powder which dusts stems and foliage and is much desired.

CLASSIFICATION:

When judging in non-specialist shows it is sufficient to be able to distinguish between a simple Primrose, a Polyanthus or Primrose, the Alpine Auricula and the Garden Auricula.

TRUE PRIMROSE: The English Primrose (**Primula acaulis**) or (**P. vulgaris**) which consists of a single flower of any colour on a single stem.

POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE: Which consists of a stem with a cluster of umbels of flowers or pips forming flattish top. They may be of various colours generally dark with contrasting lighter colours.

ALPINE AURICULAS: A single stem with umbel as in Aucalis type but the trusses forming the head are looser and more open and with more flowers to the head. Generally thick smooth leaves but not always mealy.

GARDEN AURICULAS: A type bred from the Alpine auricula with typical thick, mealy leaves. It is difficult for anyone not an expert to distinguish with certainty between the Alpine and Garden types.

SHOW POLYANTHUS: Similar to ordinary Polyanthus except that there is gold or silver “lacing” around outer edge of pips.

JULIA HYBRIDS: Often referred to as “Julianas”. Compact habit, fine glossy deep green foliage with masses of small flowers in the head. There are two different types: **Miniature or cushion form** 2" to 4" (5.08-10.16 cm) high when in flower: **Stalked form** 4" to 8" (10.16-20.32 cm) high when in flower; some flowers on a single stem, some in an umbel.

SHOW AURICULAS: Large size, strong stout stems; pip round and flat without notches in lobes.

POINT SCORE

The Royal Horticultural Society Scale of Points has been modified to give a total of 100 points.

PRIMROSES

Habit and foliage.....	20
Floriferousness.....	20
Stalk and flower form.....	30
Colour.....	<u>30</u>
	100

POLYANTHUS

Condition.....	25
Flower stems.....	20
Trusses.....	20
Pips.....	20
Colour.....	<u>15</u>
	100

AURICULAS (Alpine and Garden)

Foliage, stem & trusses.....	40
Pips.....	20
Tube.....	10
Centre.....	15
Eye.....	<u>15</u>
	100

PRIMROSES: Tufted, compact habit of growth with healthy, undamaged foliage. Numerous flowers produced singly on long, stout stems. Flowers of good substance, circular in outline with clear colours and unstained centre.

POLYANTHUS: Compact habit of growth, with clean undamaged foliage. Numerous flower heads or umbels, each cluster with a stout stem, held well above the foliage. Flowers of good substance with bright, clean colours, circular in outline, but may be ruffled, frilled or flat.

AURICULAS: Crisp, healthy foliage free of damage. A strong stem of sufficient length to bear truss well above foliage. Trusses to consist of not less than five fully developed pips which should not overlap. A circular tube filled by the anthers thus hiding the stigma. Centre golden, yellow, cream or white free of farina. A richly coloured but not necessarily dark edge.

GENERAL: A pin eye used to be cause for disqualification in specimen plants, but may now be accepted. However, if all else is equal, a Thrum eye would place above a pin eye.

In smaller shows Primroses, Polyanthus and Auriculas may be in the schedule as single stems, or classes of 3 or 5 stems. Be guided by: Good grouping of flowers on stems; a distinct, clearly marked eye; stems stout and long enough to hold flower head above foliage; clean, crisp and free from blemish or insect damage. Colour, most important of all, must be clear and clean; centre colour distinctly marked without any blending into outer colour; petals circular in outline and flat. The Cowichan strain of Polyanthus has almost no colour around the eye.

PYRETHRUM: (Single) (Painted Daisy) **Chrysanthemum coccineum**

Flowers should be large, well poised at right angles to the stem and be circular in outline. The central disc should be bright, clear yellow, with no sign of browning that indicates age. Ray florets in one or two rows should be long, broad and evenly spaced, and slightly overlapping. Stems should be long with clean, undamaged foliage and stout enough to support flower head. Dull, blotched or streaked colours are serious faults.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form of flower.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

PYRETHRUM (Double)

Judge the double form the same as single, except that the flowers should be fully double, shown no central disc, and the florets should overlap neatly and regularly throughout.

ORCHIDS and their construction

In spite of the great diversity in the orchids, their build is very constant although this is not always easy to see. Orchids have very similar sepals. The sepals are followed by three petals, one of which has been greatly modified by becoming a broad, highly visible and decorated landing platform for pollinating insects. This petal is called the lip or labellum. The main purpose of the lip is to attract insects and to lead them right into the heart of the flower where the male and female parts have been fused into a very efficient structure called the column. Almost all orchids have only one fertile and functional stamen. The anther sits right on top of the column covered by an anther cap. Under it you will find the pollen which is not a wasteful powder as the grains are united into one or more pollinia consisting of thousands of pollen grains held together by an elastic thread. Bees carry away one pollinia to the ovary of the next flower which contains thousands of ovules to accomplish fertilization.

Under the pollinia is the stigmatic cavity made up of three fused stigmas. It is covered by a sticky sugary fluid where a pollinium can be deposited by an insect.

CATTLEYAS AND ALLIED GENERA

In this group are genera, which in their flower form are very like Cattleyas. The general form of the flower is toward fullness and roundness. A circumscribed circle, drawn with the base of the column as the centre, should touch the tips of the petals and the margin of the lip, while the flower should fill the greater portion of the area of the circle. Sepals should arrange themselves almost in an equilateral triangle, the petals and the lip should do likewise, but inverted. Sepals should be broad and rounded, frilled or undulated at the margins according to the variety. The lip should be proportionate to the petals with rounded flattened, symmetrical and crisped or frilled trumpet; it should be closed toward the base and more or less rolled round the column. The entire flower should be nearly flat when viewed from the side, lip curving down, not jutting out at right angles to the plane of the petals and sepals.

CATTLEYA AND ALLIED GENERA

Laelia, Sophronites, Brassovola, Epidendrum, etc.

The colour of the flowers should be clear, bright and strong, evenly dispersed throughout the petals and sepals without "washing out" at the mid-veins. The hue should be without spotting, breaking or splashing except where a balanced and harmonious pattern exists.

The lip should be more prominently and more richly coloured and blending or pleasingly contrasting with the rest of the flower. Additional markings, if present, should form a symmetrical pattern.

Texture should be sparkling, crystalline, velvety or waxy. One large flower or many smaller flowers will again depend on its ancestry. The stem should be strong and upright to display the flowers to their advantage, so that one flower does not crowd or distort another. The plant's foliage should be clean and relatively unblemished.

POINT SCORING FOR THE CATTLEY ALLIANCE

Form of flower.....	30
General form.....	15
Sepals.....	5
Petals.....	5
Labellum.....	5
Colour of flower.....	30
General colour.....	15
Sepals and petals.....	7
Lip.....	8
Other characteristics.....	40
Size of flower.....	10
Substance & texture.....	20
Floriferousness, stem.....	10
	100

PHALAENOPSIS: The general form of the flower is toward roundness, fullness and flatness. The petals should be broad and flat and overlap the dorsal sepal which should be somewhat larger and broader. The lateral sepals should compliment the look of the flower. The lip may vary but the markings and colour should be definite and distinctive.

The colour of the flower should be clear and markings, when present, should be pleasing. The substance should be good, the texture sparkling and crystalline. The inflorescence should be gracefully displayed. At least half of the flowers should be open so their arrangement and presentation can be displayed.

POINT SCORES FOR PHALAEOPSIS

Form of flower.....	30
General form.....	15
Sepals.....	5
Petals.....	6
Lip.....	4
Colour of flower.....	30
General colour.....	15
Sepals and petals.....	10
Labellum.....	5
Other characteristics.....	40
Size of flower.....	10
Substance & texture.....	10
Inflorescence.....	10
Floriferousness.....	10

	100

CYMBIDIUMS

The general form of the flower is toward roundness and fullness as in *Cattleya*, but not to the same degree. Some fine cultivars have a more open, star-like appearance and other good forms are somewhat cupped. Excessive cupping, however, is a fault. The lip usually does not extend to the lines of a circumscribed circle; neither does the dorsal sepal due to its being curved forward or hooded. The sepals and petals should be broad with a minimum of narrowing toward the tips. The lip should be well-proportioned to the rest of the flower without being turned under, narrowed or pinched.

The colour of the flower should be definite and clear. Suffusion of one colour over another should be regular and harmonious, not mottled or muddy. Veining with colour, if present, should be definite and distinctive or in regular lines and patterns.

The lip should be as, or more distinctively coloured than the sepals and petals with markings in definite and distinctive patterns. The substance should be crisp. The inflorescence should be erect or gradually arching with the flowers well spaced and well displayed. The number of flowers may vary. The foliage should be clean and relatively unblemished.

POINT SCORING FOR CYMBIDIUMS

Form of flower.....	30
General form.....	5
Sepals.....	5
Petals.....	5
Labellum.....	5
Colour of flower.....	30
General colour.....	15
Sepals and petals.....	8
Labellum.....	7
Other characteristics.....	40
Size of flower.....	10
Substance, texture.....	10
Inflorescence.....	10
Floriferousness.....	10
	<hr/>
	100

PATHIOPEDILUM *Cypripedium* (Lady-slipper)

The great variety of *Paphiopedilums* make criteria, uniformly applicable to all, impossible to define. The majority of those seen on the show bench are those having a single flower on an upright stem, but they may have several flowers on an upright stem or arching inflorescence.

The flowers should have balance and proportion. The pouch should be full, symmetrical, with no depressions or faults with an evenly rolled-in edge, and be in proportion to the rest of the flower, but not protrude excessively forward. The petals should be broad and in proportion to the rest of the flower. The ventral sepal should form a harmonious background for the pouch.

The stem should be proportionately tall and straight; or arching, as to hold the flower or flowers well above the foliage. The colour of the flower should be clear and definite, in well defined areas and patterns or harmoniously suffused. Substance should be firm and crisp; texture, waxy or varnished. Foliage should be clean and relatively unblemished.

POINT SCORE FOR PAPHIOPEDILUMS Slipper Orchids

Form of flower.....	40
General form.....	20
Sepals.....	10
Petals.....	5
Pouch.....	5
Colour of flower.....	40
General colour.....	20
Sepals.....	10
Petals.....	5
Pouch.....	5
Remaining points.....	20
Shape of flower.....	10
Petals.....	5
Pouch.....	5
	<hr/>
	100

RHODODENDRONS

For exhibiting and judging rhododendrons in non-specialized shows the following classes are suggested:

- a. Species, (including species azaleas)
- b. Large-flowered hybrids
- c. Small-flowered hybrids
- d. Deciduous hybrid azaleas
- e. Evergreen hybrid azaleas

In the unlikely event of tender greenhouse or conservatory rhododendrons being entered, a separate category should be created.

SPECIES: may be exhibited as either trusses or sprays, and include foliage except in the case of deciduous species. Where feasible, judges should compare entries with the descriptions contained in the Royal Horticultural Society publication, "The Rhododendron Handbook, 1980 which describes species in cultivation.

LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS: are exhibited as individual trusses and include foliage. There is no single text containing descriptions of some 20,000 hybrids which have been registered with the Royal Horticultural Society. While it is preferable that hybrid exhibits be named, failure to provide the registered name (or inaccurate naming) should not disqualify an exhibit nor should the exhibit be heavily penalized.

SMALL-FLOWERED HYBRIDS: are exhibited as individual trusses, or, more commonly, as sprays up to 18 inches (48 cm) in length, and include foliage.

DECIDUOUS HYBRID SPRAYS: are exhibited as individual sprays or as trusses and will not usually include foliage. They may be named or unnamed and are raised from seed.

EVERGREEN AZALEAS: most of the small-leaved, low-growing hybrid azaleas are included in this class although a small proportion is deciduous or semi-deciduous. They are judged only as sprays and foliage is to be included.

GLOSSARY

TRUSS: the flower cluster of a rhododendron coming from a single bud and may include up to 40 individual flowers.

SPRAY: a branch of stem with a number of trusses (or individual flowers).

SPECIES: 'wild' rhododendrons as distinct from hybrids.

HYBRIDS: the result of crosses between different species, between species and a hybrid, or between two hybrids.

LEAF WHORL: (for judging purposes) the circle of leaves, usually from the previous year's growth immediately below the truss.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY JUDGES: the characteristics of individual species and hybrids, trusses and sprays, deciduous and evergreen azaleas vary so widely that a point system is not considered feasible in non-specialist shows. The unusual points that should be looked for by judges include, condition, form, foliage, substance, and texture.

MULTIPLE TRUSSES: that arise from more than one bud shall be disqualified.

UPRIGHT TRUSSES: with a straight stem shall be more highly rated than trusses which do not stand upright in the container.

Trusses and all parts of the stem and foliage shall be clean. Loose bud scales shall be removed.

Trusses in which spent, faded imperfect flowers are present shall be penalized as shall trusses from which flowers have been removed. Depending on the size of the truss (or spray) a small proportion of unopened buds is permitted.

Size of truss shall not necessarily be the deciding factor. Conformity to the standards of the particular species or hybrid is more important.

Foliage, with the obvious exception of deciduous azaleas, must be present on the exhibited spray or truss.

A single leaf whorl should show immediately below a truss. Other foliage, in the case of truss entries shall be removed.

Any amount of foliage may remain in exhibits entered as sprays. Damaged leaves may be removed, but excessive defoliation shall be penalized. Damage may not be trimmed from individual leaves.

ROSES

The types of roses are:

HYBRID TEAS which usually grow one flower to a stem with side buds;

FLORIBUNDAS which usually have a spray of bloom at the end of the cane;

GRANDIFLORAS which are between the hybrid teas and the floribundas in flower pattern;
MODERN SHRUBS, POLYANTHUS, CLIMBERS, MINIATURES and OLD GARDEN

ROSES These types have become intermixed in their breeding and it is often necessary to look up a reference book to find out to what type a particular rose belongs.

Roses are exhibited in bowls, baskets or boxes, as single specimens or as indicated in the particular schedule.

POINT SCORE FOR ROSES

Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Substance.....	15
Stem and foliage.....	20
Balance and proportion.....	10
Size.....	10
	100

SPECIMEN BLOOMS: are exhibits with one flower to a stem without side buds (having been disbudded at some stage). The usual types exhibited in this way are hybrid teas, floribundas and miniatures. When exhibited in vases the criteria for judging these are the same, except for the standard for foliage in the case for miniatures, (see page 70). When exhibited in bowls or baskets the criteria are also the same except that a certain proportion of the total points is given for the arrangement, perhaps 25%. When exhibited in boxes there are no points for stem and foliage and the 20 points given to that is applied to the appearance of the exhibit as a whole.

SPRAYS: are exhibited with one or more clusters of flowers at the end of the cane. Types exhibited as sprays are floribundas, grandifloras, modern shrubs, polyanthus, climbers, old garden roses and miniatures. Note that floribundas and miniatures are also exhibited as specimen blooms and old garden roses as stems. A spray should have at least two open flowers.

STEMS: are exhibits with one flower and side buds. Only old garden roses are shown as stems, the side buds being considered part of their charm.

JUDGING

FORM: Specimen blooms of any type The rose should be at the most beautiful stage of its development, which in the case of a many-petalled rose is considered to be when it is about two-thirds to three-quarters open. Every specimen bloom should be sufficiently open for the judge to be able to tell whether or not the bloom has a pointed centre. The petals should be symmetrically arranged within a circular outline about a pointed centre (except in the case old old garden roses).

Faults are: confused, sub or split centre; a lopsided bloom; a bloom not open enough; a bloom too far open (so that it has lost its pointed centre); a bloom that has gaps in its outer petallage.

In the case of floribunda sprays, the most important factor is form in the shape of the spray. When viewed from the top it should be symmetrical; when viewed from the side the shape should be symmetrical; when viewed from the side the shape should be regular; no florets should protrude above the main body and none should be below it. Other considerations are the shape of the flowers and their stages of bloom. As regards the shape of the flowers, when the variety is capable of producing hybrid tea shaped blooms, the majority should be of that shape. When the variety produces informally shaped or single flowers, the circumference of the blooms should be a circle. As regards stages of bloom, the ideal spray has flowers in all stages of development, fully developed flowers being predominant; where the variety typically produces open flowers and green buds only, there should be both, but the open flowers predominate.

In the case of Grandiflora sprays, as many blooms as possible should be in the most perfect stage of development; there is no requirement for stages of bloom.

Miniature sprays are judged by the same standards as for floribunda sprays as far as form is concerned.

Most Old Garden Roses do not have a pointed centre, nor are their petals always symmetrically arranged. Good quartering is regarded as a sign of beauty; the outline should be circular.

Climbers and modern shrubs are judged by the same standards as floribundas; but these are the most difficult roses to judge because of their different shapes and sizes.

COLOUR: The petals should be bright and clear. Faults are: faded colour, muddy colour; spots or blemishes caused by rain or insects; white or green streaks.

SUBSTANCE: The petals should be firm, thick, crisp, velvety, fresh. The outer petals usually lose substance first as the flower ages, becoming slightly dull and crinkled. Later, there is a browning or discolouring at the edge of the petals. Eventually the petals become limp.

STEM AND FOLIAGE: The stem should be straight, of proper length to compliment the flower or spray, strong enough to hold it upright, but not gross, with typical prickles above the lip of the vase, without obtrusive scars, clean. An over-long bare peduncle is a fault. The foliage should be enough to compliment the flower or spray, usually with at least one five-leaflet leaf; it should be healthy, undamaged, well-groomed. The leaflets should be of typical size and colour for the variety.

MINIATURE SPRAYS AND MINIATURE SPECIMEN BLOOMS: should not be penalized for not having a five-leaflet leaf, provided that there are enough three-leaflet leaves to give a pleasant appearance.

OLD GARDEN ROSES: often have short stems and few leaves; they should not be penalized for this so long as there is enough foliage for its quality to be assessed. They may be shown stem-on-stem without being penalized.

BALANCE AND PROPORTION: The flower, stem and foliage should be in balance, not too much of anything, not too little. A fault, for example, would be a short stem and a big flower, or an overly long stem in comparison with the size of the flower.

SIZE: The flower should be of a better-than-average size for the variety. Taken in conjunction with the requirement of balance and proportion, this means that the exhibit should be of a better-than-average size for the variety, except for miniatures.

When judging miniatures: the judge should penalize an exhibit which is over-size for the variety; the judge is looking for an exhibit that is typical of the variety; a variety that is petite by nature does not win for that reason over a variety which normally produces a larger exhibit.

DISQUALIFICATION: The judge should disqualify as seldom as possible. When he does, he must write on the entry card the reason for the disqualification. The most usual reason for disqualification is that the exhibit is not according to schedule; many sins are included in this reason. If the exhibitor's name appears so as to be seen by the judges, or is omitted, the entry is disqualified. Other reasons for disqualification are: the presence of a foreign substance applied to the exhibit so as to enhance its appearance; or an exhibit being shown including a piece of stem from which the stem holding the flower-head originated, so as to lengthen the distance between the top of the vase and the flower-head; this is known as stem-on-stem. But old garden roses are allowed to shown stem-on-stem without disqualification.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

As in all judging, the judge will seldom be confronted by a perfect exhibit. The judge must, therefore, weigh up the good points and the bad points of the exhibits before him. Form is the most important element of the exhibit. Some faults are of little importance and would only count when there is close competition; an example of such a fault would be accidental tears in the foliage. On the other hand diseased foliage is a bad fault. An obtrusive disbudding scar on the stem of a floribunda is a lesser fault than an unfortunate cluster which throws the exhibit out of balance. The judge assesses the degree of impairment by using his knowledge and experience.

The judge must have no prejudices. The Rev. Joseph Pemberton expressed it well in 1908: "The judge should not allow himself to favour particular varieties, to prefer one shape to another, but should put this question to himself: "Is this rose that I am now judging a good specimen of the variety?" and then act accordingly. "A good rose is one which has form, size, brightness, substance and good foliage and which is, at the time of judging, in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty".

PRINCIPAL FAULTS

A split or confused or snub centre in a specimen bloom. Lack of symmetry in a specimen bloom, or spray. A specimen bloom too far open, or not enough open.

In a spray, flowers which protrude above the general level, or flowers which are below the general level. Lack of stages of bloom in a floribunda spray.

Foliage marred by disease or insect damage by thrips or caterpillars or weather.

Not enough foliage.

Flowers which lack brightness and substance.

LOOK FOR THE GOOD POINTS and ignore minor faults except in close competition.

SALPIGLOSSIS PAINTED TONGUE

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Form.....	20
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Flowers are petunia-like, almost perfectly symmetrical and funnel-shaped with the throat wide and open; size about 2 1/2 (6.35 cm) inches long and broad. Two or more blooms to a stalk on branching stems. Colours unstable and various from white, yellow, purple-blue, red to crimson. There is generally gold marking in the throat; well-developed stamens and pistils. Stems thin, but stiff; leaves broadly lance-shaped with margins blunt-toothed and slightly recurved. Buds may be left on or trimmed off neatly. Watch for and penalize stubs.

SHASTA DAISIES (Chrysanthemum maximum)

There are many varieties from large singles to fully double, fully reflexing types, with plain, smooth petals, notched petals, frilled petals and some almost quill-like. 'Ester Reed' is a white double partly reflexed.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form.....	25
Colour.....	15
Stems.....	20
Uniformity.....	15
	100

Good condition requires that the bloom be fresh, not quite fully developed with crisp, clean, undamaged petals.

The form should be circular in outline; an oval shape is a serious fault. In singles the petals should stand out stiffly at right angles to the stem with a bright, clean centre disc; in doubles the petals may stand out straight, be partly reflexed (as Esther Reed) or fully reflexed. In double the centre disc should not be visible but there should be a pale, light green colour to the inner row of petals indicating that 'there is more to come'. In doubles when the central disc is visible the bloom is usually old; in singles, when the outer rows of petaloids in the disc begin to separate, the bloom is old.

Colours should be bright, clear and clean; in singles the disc should be brilliant; in doubles there should be uniformity of colour in all petals with no dullness or muddiness.

Stems should be stiff, straight and in proportion to the size of flower head, which must be held stiffly upright. A weak neck or a flower head that droops or look downward is a serious fault. The foliage should be clean, bright green in colour and evenly spaced along the stem. There should be no insect, spray or other damage to foliage.

SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus odorus)

Modern species grown today are a tremendous advance on the original wild species. Larger, frilly blooms, six to a long stem, in many self-coloured shades, most retaining the original perfume, are the result of many skilled hybridists.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Length of stem and spacing.....	20
Size and form.....	32
Colour.....	16
Uniformity.....	<u>12</u>
	100

Condition is important, they should be fresh and crisp and free from damage or fading of any of the flowers. The bottom flower must be in good condition with the top flower fully opened. The stem should be straight and long (15" to 18" minimum) (38.1-45.72 cm) with not less than 4 fully opened flowers uniformly spaced and not directly opposite each other. All flowers should face in one direction along the stem. The larger number of good flowers on a stem the better, but uniformity is also important. It is therefore better to have 12 stems of "4's" rather than 8 stems of "4's" and 4 stems of "5's" or "6's" in the same exhibit.

The flowers should be large with erect standards and rigid wings, free from colour running, spotting or scorching. The colour should be clear, pure and brilliant. Do not confuse pastel shades with fading of colour. "Picotee" varieties with different colour edging on the petals is not to be confused with colour running, streaking or spotting. The picotee edging should be uniform.

Foliage may or may not be shown in vase exhibits, but should be used for bowls. A fragrant Sweet Pea is to be preferred to one with little or no fragrance, everything else being normal.

SWEET WILLIAM Dianthus barbatus

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Trusses.....	30
Colour.....	25
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

The trusses forming the flower head should be large, generally rounded in outline with stout stems and large well-formed pips. Colour should be bright, clear and harmonious. In the auricula-eyes varieties, the pips should be clearly defined and well contrasted colour zones. The flower heads should be uniform in size and overall shape; the shape of the flower head should be circular.

TULIPS

In judging Tulips, probably the most difficult single feature will be to determine whether certain varieties are being shown under their proper classification. However, most small shows will not call for exhibits by varieties such as "3 Mendel Tulips" or "3 Cottage Tulips". The differentiation between varietal classes is so difficult, even for an expert, that unless you have a classified list of tulip names and are sure the variety in question is properly named, it is better to give the Exhibitor the benefit of the doubt and assume that it is being shown in its proper class. If the Show Committee has accepted it, you can only assume that it is correctly shown, unless you are positive in your identification.

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS:

1. **Single Early Tulips:** Flowers very early, March, April; flower cup usually quite tightly formed; height from 6" to 14". (15.24-35.56 cm)
2. **Double Early Tulips:** Flowers are fully double, Peony-like; petal tips may fold back slightly; height from 8" to 14". (20.32-35.56 cm)
3. **Mendel Tulips:** Oval shaped flowers with an oval shaped base and base of petals slightly pointed; flowers single; height 18". (45.72 cm)
4. **Triumph Tulips:** Slightly larger than Mendel; oval shaped flowers but not as pronounced as in Mendel; taller and stouter than Mendel. Height 20". (50.80 cm)
5. **Darwin Hybrid Tulips:** Single flowers; base of cup rectangular in outline; base of each petal almost square; outline at top of cup generally flat; stems tall and strong; height 24" to 30". (50.8-76.2 cm)
6. **Darwin Tulips:** The parent of Darwin Hybrids, therefore very similar, except that there is generally more substance in petals; blooms slightly smaller than Hybrids; foliage not so wide or heavy.
7. **Lily Flowered Tulips:** Single with long, narrow, pointed recurved petals rounded at base.

8. **Cottage Tulips:** Tulips that do not belong in classes 5, 6 or 7. Flowers single and rounded with cup-shaped base; fairly long oval cup-shaped blooms; top or petals tend to curve inward; petals narrow and pointed at base.
9. **Rembrandt Tulips:** These are "broken" (striped) Darwins. Colour variegation is due to a transmittable virus disease. Do not plant near valued solid colour tulips or lilies.
10. **Parrot Tulips:** Usually sports of other varieties; flowers large, long, deeply fringed and ruffled, striped or feathered in various colours.
11. **Double Late Tulips:** Double flowers, large and heavy like peonies; height 18" to 24".

Species Wild types and hybrids:

Tulipa fosteriana scarlet, height 12", (30.48 cm) blooms in April

Tulipa greigii 8" to 12" (20.32-30.48 cm) tall, mottled leaves.

Tulipa kaufmanniana Waterlily Tulip cream and carmine blooms in March/April.

All other tulips

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	20
Colour.....	20
Size.....	10
Substance.....	15
Stems.....	<u>15</u>
	100

The R.H.S. Scale has been modified to give a total of 100 points, rather than the 20 point scale given in the single bloom exhibits. Where more than one bloom is called for in a class, 5 points of "Form" should be given for Uniformity.

CONDITION: Flowers should be in their prime; fresh fully developed, but not over-developed or showing signs of age; clean and free from blemish or damage. Indications of "Fire" on bloom or foliage is sufficient for disregarding the exhibit further, unless all in the class show fire.

FORM: Very difficult for any except an expert judge to assess, as familiarity with the variety is essential. Generally a symmetrical, pleasing outline of bloom is indication of good form.

COLOUR: Familiarity with variety colours is essential. Colours should be clear, clean and bright, except in case of "broken" varieties.

SIZE: Should be judged on basis of normal size for variety; and not on largeness alone.

SUBSTANCE: Petals should be firm, crisp and solid. Watch for breaks or notching in petal edges, except in Parrots.

STEMS: Must be strong, stout and straight and of typical length for the variety. Foliage, if shown, must be clean, fresh and free from indications of fire.

VIOLAS AND PANSIES

As a result of continuous cross hybridization it has become almost impossible, even for an expert, to positively distinguish, on the Show Bench, between a Pansy and a Viola; as a result the General Show Judge is faced with an almost impossible task in deciding if what is shown in a Viola class actually is a Viola or a Pansy. Not many small shows have classes calling for both, but where the two classes do occur, and you are uncertain, it is safest to accept the entry as tabled.

If there is a “face”, or marked blotch on the petals, it certainly is a Pansy; if the petals do not fully overlap each other it probably is a Pansy; if the petals are self-coloured or self-toned with or without rays running into the eye from the bottom petal it probably is a Viola; if there is a long, stout “horn” or “spur” at the back it is probably a Viola.

NOTE: In the catalogues Parks Seeds and Dominion Seed House Pansies are listed under annuals as *Viola x wittrockiana*. Violas are listed under annuals, biennials or perennials.

PANSIES The flowers should be large, 2" (5.08 cm) or more in diameter, fresh, clean, circular in outline with smooth, thick, velvety petals without serrations lying evenly on each other, and either flat or slightly reflexed. Centre petals should meet above the eye, and reach well up on the top petals; the bottom petal should be sufficiently deep and broad to balance the others. Any “belting” (or margin) should be of uniform width, but not over one-third inch wide; blotches should be large, round and clearly defined; eye a bright yellow, circular and well defined.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	15
Form and texture.....	25
Size.....	15
Colour.....	15
Belting (Margin).....	10
Blotch.....	10
Eye.....	10
	100

VIOLAS

Flowers should be large minimum 1 1/2 up to 2 1/2 inches (3.81-6.35 cm) in diameter. They should be fresh, clean and of the general form, build and texture as for Pansies, except there should be more definite overlapping of petals. Colours may be self, striped, mottled, suffused or self margin, but there must be no semblance of "face" or "blotch", and preferably no rays. Eye must be bright, circular and well defined. V-shaped gaps between petals is a serious fault.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	15
Form and texture.....	25
Size.....	15
Colour.....	35
Eye.....	<u>10</u>
	100

WALLFLOWER (Cheiranthus cheiri, Erysimum hieraciifolium)

Two varieties are frequently grown in this area and are practically indistinguishable. Botanically, they are biennial and should be shown as such, but in the Vancouver Island area they may grow as perennials. If found in classes calling for perennials, the judge should get a ruling from the local Show Committee. Either or both varieties may be shown in the same class, collection or bowl without penalty.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Spikes.....	30
Colour.....	25
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

Flowers must be in good condition, fresh, crisp, unstained and free from bug damage. Spikes should be large with stout stems; the heads well filled out with large broad-petalled flowers and with clean foliage, free of bug damage. The colour should be clear and clean without trace of "muddiness"; they may be self-coloured or of harmonious blends. Size of spikes and of individual flowers should be uniform.

ZINNIAS

Varieties of Zinnias are very numerous and in considerable confusion as to type names because of dealers marketing under their own given name resulting in duplication of identical forms under different local names.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPES:

DWARF: (Lilliput, Miniature, Baby, Pompom) Collective and confusing names for low growing Zinnias with fully double flower heads usually not over 2½" (6.35 cm) in diameter with 8" to 15" stems. (20.32-38.1 cm)

CACTUS FLOWERED: Heads double, 4" to 5" (10.16-12.70 cm) wide, many with rays quilled as in Cactus Dahlias; stems 28" to 32". (71.12-81.28 cm)

DAHLIA FLOWERED: Larger than the Giant, often over 5" (12.70 cm) wide and much like a Decorative Dahlia; stems 18" to 30". (45.72-76.20 cm)

GIANT: Large double flowered heads 4" to 5" (10.16-12.70 cm) wide; stems 18" to 30". (45.72-76.20 cm)

All Zinnias come in all colours except blue. Colour should be clear self-colour or harmonious blends with no bleaching or sunburn.

FORM: All flowers except Cactus have a flat circular outline, dwarf ball-like with round centre eye often of darker colour than petals, but may be same colour. In Dwarfs eye should be only just visible. In all except Dwarf the eye is surrounded by yellow or yellow-tinged petaloids.

When petaloids turn green or rise appreciably above the eye, the bloom is old.

In Giant types petals are generally incurved and/or recurved. Cactus type (Quill or Needle) the petals radiate outward from the centre eye with little or no curving and little or no overlapping. Dahlia Flowered type has petals in circular, flat rows, smooth and overlapping with rounded tips. Flower head should be flat or almost flat on top. Dwarf type has heads that are fully double, round ball-like, with tightly overlapping petals reaching underneath almost to the stem; width of heads vary from 1" to 2½". (2.5-6.25 cm)

In all Zinnia types the stem should be long, straight and stiff and of a size comparable to size of flower head. Foliage crisp and of a rough, coarse texture.

Short, crooked or weak stems are a very serious fault as are leaves that are not "paired" and opposite.

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS NOT LISTED

There are many Annuals, Biennials and Perennials not specifically described or discussed in these Notes that may be found in Shows either as separate exhibits, or more generally in Collections, Bowls and Basket exhibits. For these the following generalized Point Score will be helpful. Without being fully familiar with the many types, kinds and varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, the main points to watch in judging listed in the Point Score:

POINT SCORE

Condition and freshness.....	30
Form of flowers.....	20
Stem and foliage.....	15
Brilliance and clarity of colour.....	20
Freedom from damage.....	<u>15</u>
	100

FOR COLLECTIONS, BOWLS AND BASKETS

Use the above Point Score and then add:

Number of kinds or varieties	1 point for each
Arrangement in container	25
Overall colour harmony	25

FLOWERS

Standards of Perfection for Flowers

AFRICAN VIOLETS (*Saintpaulia*)

There are two accepted systems of judging African Violets: The Competitive System, which is used in non-specialist shows, and the Merit system, which is confined entirely to specialist shows. The Merit System is based on the number of points earned. There may be several first, second or third awards in any one class. Points awarded from 90 to 100 earn Firsts; from 80 to 89 points, Seconds. In ordinary shows judges would not use the Merit System.

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING AFRICAN VIOLETS

1. All show plants must be single crown specimens unless the show schedule provides otherwise.
2. Blossoms that have fallen since entry do not count nor should there be any deduction for them.
3. Some double and semi-double varieties display some single, semi-double and double blooms at the same time should be classed as doubles if they carry any double or semi-double blooms. Crested blooms are also classed as double.
4. Each successive row of leaves should cover the petioles of the row below, but varieties with fluted, wavy or elongated foliage do not cover the petioles. These plants should be judged according to variety.
5. There should never be smaller leaves(baby leaves) below the larger leaves.
6. Any new growth appearing at the base of the stalk and/or in the leaf axil below the point where the blooms stalks emerge is considered a sucker. A sucker will disqualify a plant in classes for specimen single crown plants. Don not judge a plant with a sucker.
7. Any plant that has leaf marking that indicate that it has had a disease or might have one at the time of entry should not be entered.
8. A row of small leaves part way down the plant caused by injury or poor culture should have points deducted under cultural perfection.
9. The size of the pot must be in proportion to the leaf spread of the plant. The pot should be one-third to one-fourth the diameter of the leaf spread of the plant except for miniatures and all types of trailers. For trailers and partial trailers, pot size should be in proportion to the size of the plant.
10. The size of a miniature plant must not be more than six inches(6") (15.24 cm) in diameter. Semi-miniature plants must not exceed eight (8") (20.32 cm) inches in diameter
11. All stakes, markers, and supports (collars) must be removed, except trailers which may have a maximum of tow conspicuous props.

12. A neck is that portion of the plant stem or stalk between the soil level and the first row of leaf petioles. If the neck is disfiguring to the appearance of the plants, points should be deducted. The judge should NOT raise the leaves to search for a neck.
13. The plant should be centered in the pot high enough that the petioles are not forced upward by the pot rim but not so high that the soil has to be removed to cover a long neck.

POINT SCORING INFORMATION

Specimen (Single Crown) Plants:	Scale of points
Quantity of bloom.....	30..
Miniatures.....	6 to 12 blooms
Semi-miniatures.....	6 to 20 blooms
Standards.....	20 to 25 blooms
Amazon, Dupont, or Supremes	10 to 15 blooms
Trailers and partial Trailers	12 to 18 blooms

Deduct on point for each bloom under required number for Standards, two points for supremes, Amazons and Dupont, three points for Miniatures and Semi-miniature varieties.

Count only fresh open blossoms toward bloom count. Buds are not considered blossoms.

Cultural Perfection (Symmetry).....30
 Cultural perfection is the sum of all the factors which result in a fine show plant, such as proper lighting, watering, temperature, fertilizer, soil mix, pruning and shaping of plant to achieve ideal symmetry, freedom from pests and diseases, with continued care during the entire growth cycle.

Deduct points for a missing leaf which makes a break in the outline of the plant; for each break in symmetry; for each baby leaf found; for any row of leaves whose petioles or leaf blades have not developed in proper sequence; for leaf petioles showing depending upon the growth habits of the variety; for lack of normal variegation on variegated foliage and for marred or faded foliage.

Condition.....25
 Condition is grooming and covers problems which could have been eliminated by careful attention shortly before the show. The exhibitor should be sure that plant and pot are clean, the container in proportion to the plant and faded flowers and damaged leaves are removed.

Deduct for a disfiguring neck; for dirt on leaves; for blossom stalks or leaf stubs; for seed pods; for faded blossoms; for over- or under-potting; for stakes left in the pot; for dirty container.

Size and colour of bloom.....15
Deduct for a variety not blooming true to accepted description and if the blooms are smaller than normal.

TRAILING VARIETIES: SCALE OF POINTS

Form.....35
Trailers are divided into Standard, Semi-Miniatures and Miniatures.

Standard and semi-miniature size take a 3 1/2-inch (8.89 cm) pot or larger; miniature size take 3-inch (7.62 cm) pot or smaller. Plants must be in proportion to pots. Trailers are judged on form rather than on symmetry. Plants should have controlled growth to be attractive. Modern hybrid trailers must be multi-crowned. Some older varieties prior to 1970 do not have this growth pattern, so the above ruling cannot be applied.

The growth pattern should be irregular but not uncontrolled. Inconspicuous props may be used discreetly. They may consist of hairpins or fine stakes, etc. Of neutral colour. Deduct points if growth pattern is uncontrolled; for each segment of bare stem that is easily seen; for marred or faded foliage; for each missing crown.

Condition

Deduct points if props are conspicuous for dirt on plant; for blossom stalks or leaf stubs; for seed pods; for over-or under-potting; for dirty container.

Bloom (size, colour, quantity)

The bloom stalks should be evenly distributed. Deduct for lack of bloom according to variety; if blooms are smaller than the accepted description; if the variety is not blooming true to accepted description for colour; if variety classified as single, semi-double or double is not blooming true to the accepted varietal bloom form description.

Information on Partial Trailers (formerly referred to as Semi-Trailers)

As the use of the word “semi-” in this connection has led to confusion, the word “partial” should be substituted.

Most partial trailers are small growers. They will be judged in the same manner as other trailers.

Species Saintpaulia

In growing species, strive for natural growth habit, and not attempt to make them conform to the formal appearance of hybrids. Most will have 6 to 12 blooms.

ALSTROEMERIA-PERUVIAN LILY (Alstroemeriaceae)

This is not a true lily (*Lilium*, a bulb), but grows from thick, fleshy roots, formerly belonging to the Amaryllis family, generally exhibited as a single stem or as an exhibit for three stems. The “Ligtu Hybrids” are to be preferred to the species types in which the orange and yellow colours predominate.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Number, size & form of flowers.....	50
Colour.....	15
Stem.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Condition, form of flowers and freedom from damage are the most important considerations. Look for freshness of individual flowers and the perky, upright positions of well-opened flowers. The presence of closed or partially closed flowers is a sign of age as is the presence of seed pods or the stubs where pods have been taken off. There should be a large number of well-formed flowers with crisp, erect petals, slightly recurved on the tips forming a well-rounded head. The branchlets and flowers should be well spaced generally forming an open pattern.

Colours should be bright, clean and luminous with no trace of muddiness. The Ligtu hybrids are brilliant luminous mixture ranging from glowing pink to brilliant crimson.

Stems should be stout, long and straight and able to hold the flowerhead stiffly erect. Side branchlets, if presents, should not spoil the outline of the main flowerhead.

ANTIRRHINUM - SNAPDRAGON

Spikes must be long, stiff, and straight, tapering and well furnished almost to the tip with evenly spaced open florets filling the stalk all around. They must be in good condition, fresh, crisp, free from blemishes and mechanical damage.

Florets must be large, broad-lipped and firmly attached, with no fading. Wilted florets and seed pods should be removed and scored down.

Colours should be bright and clean, either completely self-coloured or in an harmonious blend. Spikes should be uniform in size, shape and development with harmonious colour blending.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form of spike.....	30
Form of flowers.....	15
Colour.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

AQUILEGIA - COLUMBINE

A good hybrid should always win over a species because it is a better flower. The row of guard petals in lie almost flat and generally circular with the circle of five inner petals (corolla) at a 45 degree angle and centre filled with stamens. Spurs are long and slender, graceful with slightly curved tips. This is where the hybrids surpass the species, as in the latter case the spurs are usually short, stubby and lack a graceful, curving line.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form of Flowers.....	35
Stem and foliage.....	15
Colour.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Aquilegia stems should be long and slender but still stout enough to bear the flowers well at an angle between 45 and 60 degrees. The foliage should be clean, a bright green colour and free from damage.

The colour range is almost the entire spectrum and included self-coloured, bi-coloured and blends. In some, there is a pronounced dark colour on the corolla which, when present, should be uniform throughout. They may be shown with or without side buds.

ASTERS

Flowers should be large and well poised on the stem.. In single-flowered varieties there should be a small central disc and long, broad ray florets which touch each other; in double varieties the flower must be fully double but showing no central disc. If a disc is apparent the specimen is passed its prime.

The flowers must be in good condition, with fresh, crisp, clean petals and foliage and free from all damage. Colours should be clear, clean, and bright.

Stems should be long, but in proportion to flower head which should be held up strongly.

Uniformity should apply to size, of shape as well as length of stem.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

BEGONIAS

These generally called for in non-specialist schedules are the Tuberous varieties. A Fibrous or Rhizomatous variety should not be exhibited in the same class with the Tuberous variety.

Begonias are generally shown in classes calling for planted pot specimens, basket specimens (pendulous types) or a single cut bloom or a tray of cut blooms shown in water or on wet moss.

POINT SCORE

(American Begonia Society, 1969)

Pot or Basket Specimens

Number and size of bloom in proportion to size of plant.....	40
Cultural perfection.....	25
Foliage.....	15
Erect flowering stem or stems.....	10
Quality of flower.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Cut Specimens

Colour of flower.....	35
Form of flower.....	20
Size of flower.....	35
Substance and condition.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Comments from the judging form of the American Begonia Society, 1961:

“It is very important for judges to know Begonias and their culture. Due to the diversity of the plants there is much variation in their culture. When a schedule is not detailed or is shortened (as in non-specialist shows), it means that Begonias of easy culture may be competing with Begonias that take time and skill to grow. Therefore, a large handsome specimen that is easy to grow competing in the same class as one touchy or difficult to grow makes judging a task of skill. A beautiful specimen of a “difficult” Begonia should rate higher than a large handsome “easy” Begonia.

“In Pot specimens, watch for insect holes in the leaves, straggly uneven growth, old flowers, old faded blooms and an unevenly shaped plant. An unclean pot should be scored against.

“In specialist Begonia shows instructions given to the Judges by the Judges’ Chairman, usually recommends leniency on judging foliage damaged in transit. This type of damage is easily detected (bruising) and may be overlooked to some extent.”

In pot specimens the plant should be well balanced, bearing flowers in size and number proportionate to the plant. Flowers should be large, circular in outline and of good substance; petals should overlap culminating in one centre. Irregular outline or divided centres are serious faults as are long narrow petals.

In basket classes (pendulous types) the plant must be evenly developed all around. The drooping, pendulous branches and pendant flowers should be long and reasonably even in length. There should be masses of bright, clean flowers with shiny, undamaged foliage. Consideration should be given to the overall effect of the plant and its basket container. Use points for Cultural perfection in the Pot scale for this.

BEGONIAS OTHER THAN TUBEROUS

Judges not being able to be acquainted with all begonias being grown and entered in shows, would be wise to judge the plant according to growth, quality of flower (if flowering type) and general appearance.

Plants should be grouped according to types: fibrous, such as wax or semperflorens, and cane; rhizomatous, such as, Rex, etc.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS

DEFINITIONS:

Succulent: A plant with very fleshy leaves or stems or both, e.g. Crassula, Echeveria, Hoya, Kalanchoe, Sedum, Sempervivum and most Cacti. Said of plants which store water in their tissues and which can, in consequence, withstand adverse conditions of drought or aridity; a plant possessing these properties.

Catus: a plant belonging to the family Cactaceae, e.g. species of Cereus, Epiphyllum, Mammillaria, Opuntia, Schlumbergera or Zygocactus.

Cactaceae: A family with a large but uncertain number of species, usually with succulent stems and leaves much reduced or absent; spines borne on an areole are usually present.

Areoles: are present in all cacti and are often referred to as “spine cushions”, and are growth areas from which flowers and new growth (plantlets, offsets) arise as well as spines, hairs and glochids, (barbed hairs).

Some succulents may have thorns (i.e. some Euphorbia, (Crown of Thorns) or teeth or sharp serrated edges, needle-like points on the end of leaves, or bristles, but they never have areoles or spine cushions.

Orchid cacti, Christmas, Easter and Thanksgiving cacti are all true cacti with areoles and minute spines.

POINT SCORE
Cactus & Succulent Society of America

Condition.....	20
Nomenclature.....	20
Rarity.....	15
Size and degree of maturity.....	15
Educational value.....	15
Staging.....	15
	100

In the average small show with classes for Cacti and Succulents the judge is not likely to be a specialist for these classes. Such a judge should give major consideration to “Condition”.

With either Cacti or Succulents the plant must look healthy and well cared for. Firm growth, not overly lush and soft, and good natural colour, not too pale or vividly green is desirable. Any sign of etiolation (long, pale, unnatural growth; ‘ball’ cactus tapering to a point) differing markedly from the preceding growth, is an indication of poor growing. Watch for sun-scald (white or brown patches), broken spines or missing spine cluster, damage marks on leaves or plant bodies of succulents. The plant should be free from insect damage or any sign of disease. Insect damage is most likely from meal-bug, red spider mite or scale, and aphids on flower stems of some succulents.

The shape of the specimen should be typical of its variety. Cacti grown indoors may be leggy. This is frequently seen in succulents grown with insufficient light or too much warmth and moisture together with poor light conditions and should be considered as a fault.

All other things being equal, a Cactus or Succulent exhibited with flowers or buds is preferred to one without, although under most show conditions these are not too likely to be open. (Sunshine is needed for many Cactus and Succulent flowers to open initially, or remain open). Some Cacti and Succulents may have to be large or very old to bloom; also blooms may be very seasonal, so do not put too much emphasis on bloom.

Many leaf succulents, particularly white or glaucous species, have “bloom” on the leaves. When it is present it should not be disturbed and is a desirable feature.

There are miniature varieties in both Cacti and Succulents (most suitable for window-sill growing), which ideally should have separate classes for, such as, mature Cacti 2"(5.08 cm) or less in diameter and mature Succulents in 2" to 3" (5.08-7.62 cm) pots.

CACTI AND SUCCULENTS - Difficulty of Cultivation Conformity to Type and Rarity: These three items should be considered and/or scored only when the judge is thoroughly familiar with Cacti and Succulents. Unless the Judge knows, it is best not to give too much weight or consideration to these points, but to base the choice solely on “Condition”.

The same applies to those items listed on the Point Score of the Cactus & Succulent Society of America as Nomenclature, Rarity, Size or Degree of Maturity. The items of Educational Value and Staging may be disregarded entirely, except Staging in the case of the display of a collection. In this case uniformity of the size of pots, or where sizes of pots may vary, the placement of different sizes and overall appearance of the collection should be considered. Cleanliness of pots is of more importance than type of pot, and also the tidy appearance of any exposed soil surface.

CARNATIONS (Border)

Must be in good condition, fresh, crisp and clean. There must be no browning at the edges nor any sign of insect or spray damage.

Flowerheads should be large, symmetrical and circular in outline. Petals should be firm, with smooth edges and no serrations. Guard petals should be large, broad, smooth and carried at right angles to the calyx. Inner petals may stand up somewhat to form a centre “crown”.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form of flower.....	25
Calyces and stems.....	20
Colour.....	15
Fragrance.....	10
Uniformity.....	10
	100

The Carnation calyces should be smooth and unbroken; stems strong, stiff and straight. Colour or colours should be clear, clean and bright, the pattern well defined. There should be a strong scent.

The following notes are taken and abridged from the **Handbook of the British National Carnation Society**.

Under "Carnations" fall "pinks" and Dianthus; Hardy Border Carnations and Perpetual Flowering Carnations. The latter are almost exclusively greenhouse plants and are not considered here.

The Border Carnation is the only true, hardy carnation. They are divided into "Selfs", "Fancies", and "Picotees".

Selfs are one clear colour, free from any form of shading or marking. Colours are usually white, scarlet, crimson, yellow, apricot, various shades of pink, purple and old rose.

Fancies are further sub-divided into white ground, yellow ground and colour other than white or yellow. White and yellow ground Fancies have markings of contrasting colour or colours, usually as stripes, flakes or ticks.

Picotees are like white and yellow ground Fancies, except that they have a different coloured edging, but are without stripes.

Pinks (Dianthus) are not miniature Carnations; an appearance of lightness and daintiness is essential to a Pink, and great size is not desirable. Pinks are sub-divided into "Doubles", "Singles", and further by "Selfs", "Bi-Colours", "Laced pinks" and "Fancies".

Doubles - the outer or guard petals should be flat; inner petals should be regularly and smoothly laid over guard petals, diminishing in size as they near the centre. The centre should form a flat rosette, but it may be raised and some centre petals may stand up slightly.

Single pinks should have 5 evenly shaped petals that lie flat and are right angles to calyx and should overlap each other sufficiently to prevent any space appearing between them, but not so as to obscure each other.

Selfs are of one distinct colour, except that slight shading at the centre of the flower is acceptable.

Bi-colour the 2 colours of Bi-colours should be in concentric rings; the boundary between the 2 colours should be clear and distinct.

Laced pinks in white ground and other that white ground, the lacing colour should form well marked eye in the centre of the flower from which a narrow, even band of colour should extend around a petal, leaving a clear patch of ground colour in the centre of the petal. There may be a narrow band of ground colour at extreme edge of petal.

Fancies all Pinks which are not Selfs, Bi-colours, or Laced are considered "Fancies". They may be speckled, have radial stripes, or some petals of one colour and other petals of another colour.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The judging of Chrysanthemums can be very challenging. The main object is to encourage the growing of Chrysanthemums of the highest possible quality.

Chrysanthemums, by size, are classed by the National Chrysanthemum Society as LARGE FLOWERED (designated 'b') and SMALL FLOWERED (designated 'c'). The various cultivars are more or less arbitrarily assigned to the classes by N.C.S. Classified Register of Chrysanthemums. Either you know your varieties or accept them as named by the exhibitor.

There are many classifications of Chrysanthemums by type but the only ones likely to be encountered in shows are the "Outdoor Varieties" or Early Flowering Types.

Following are the main types of Chrysanthemums with characteristics:

Incurved (Sec. 23) Should be spherical in form. Ideally the bloom should be represent a complete ball; florets should be uniformly laid and spaced. The centre should be filled.

Reflex (Sec.24) Have blooms with florets reflexing smoothly down all around, broad and deep and full in the centre. Some varieties will have a more smooth appearance. The blooms should be shown at 7/8 stage of maturity.

Intermediate (Sec. 25) These are two varieties which come between the previous two, or may resemble one-half of each.

Anemone (Sec. 26) The ray florets are either broad to the tips, flat and equal in length, or sharply pointed and uneven in size. Disc florets should be deep and even in size.

Single (Sec. 27) The ray florets are broad, flat and at right angles to the stem. The disc is regular and usually surrounded by 5 rows of florets.

Pompom (Sec. 28) Should be ball-shaped, full in the centre and with florets almost touching the stem at the back.

Spray (Sec.29) A spray is the last flowering growth consisting of one stem (not a branch) with or without a central flower or bud. The individual blooms of spray types should be evenly spaced on the spray and not overlapping. They may be Intermediate, Reflex, Single, Anemone or Pompom type.

Any Other Types Under this heading the only type likely to be encountered in local shows are the **Rayonnantes**. They are usually quite large, ranging from 6" to 12"(15.24-30.48 cm) across and usually very shallow. The florets are of a quill type and are generally arranged in a regular pattern, of symmetrical shape and spacing.

The late- Flowering and the October-Flowering Chrysanthemums are divided into the same types but are given different section numbers.

POINT SCORES, NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY

Incurved, Reflexed and Intermediate.

Form.....	25
Size.....	20
Freshness.....	20
Uniformity of blooms in a vase.....	10
Foliage.....	5
Staging.....	5
	100

Sprays and pompoms

Spray form	
Uniform placement and development of blooms.....	20
Breadth and depth (Balance).....	20
Number of blooms.....	10
Bloom Quality	
Form.....	15
Freshness.....	15
Colour.....	10
Size.....	5
Foliage and stems.....	5
Staging.....	5
	100

Blooms are judged according to the potential of their type and their variety. In general, when judging a group of entries, the following are considered in the order given to form an aggregate total for each entry:

Form: Is it true to type? Is this vase representative of the variety?

Size: Has the size caused Coarseness Big is beautiful if the form is true to type?

Freshness: Are all the petals fresh? Does the bloom look tired?

Colour: Is it true to the Chrysanthemum cultivar? Is colour uniform throughout?

Uniformity: Are all blooms in the vase comparable in size, colour, form and characteristic?

Foliage: Is it fresh and of good colour?

Staging: Can all the blooms be seen? Are they pleasing to the eye?

The artistry in judging lies in the ability of the individual to readily perceive and weigh all the little factors which contribute to bloom quality, according to the standards for the type of bloom.

FORM - Incurved

Florets either rounded or pointed forming a solid symmetrical bloom.

FORM - Reflex

Viewed from above should be circular in outline. There are two main types: Fully reflexing type where florets reflex gracefully, or interlace and / or whorl. They may reflex from the “shoulder” or inward toward the stem.

The type with stiff florets which do not form a “shoulder” but have a spiky outline that is symmetrical with breadth and depth in proportion.

Common Faults: Bloom not at right-angles to stem; lack of depth; faded colour; centre weak, double or elongated; florets malformed; florets old, damaged.

FORM - Intermediate: Three main types are distinguishable:

A. Blooms with florets incurving to give a generally globular outline, but with an open floret formation showing the inner colour. This type rarely closes at the centre.

B. Blooms with florets incurving to give a generally globular outline with a closer floret formation showing very little of the inner colour. This type may sometimes close up the centre.

C. Blooms of lower florets reflexing to reveal the inner colour but with the upper florets incurving to show the reverse colour. There should be a gradual transition from reflexing from reflexing to incurving florets.

COMMON FAULTS of Chrysanthemums: Lack of depth; lack of symmetry; centres weak, double or elongated, “feathering” of florets at centre of closely incurving type; florets damaged or malformed; looseness of florets particularly at the base.

FORM - Anemone The “cushion” or centre should be a deep dome shape made up of evenly sized disc florets. The outline of the bloom as formed by the ray florets should be circular. Ray florets may be broad and flat or fluted and pointed. Some types have ray florets that are tubular with open, flattened spoon-like tips.

FORM - Singles These vary in the number of florets produced. A few in the medium flowered section produce more than the normal 5 rows and while these varieties should not be penalized, on a close decision the final choice should go to the bloom that conforms to the standard.

The central disc should be circular in shape and the patten, made by the tiny florets, neat and regular. Ray florets must be broad and flat with uniformity of length so the outline of the flower is circular. A tendency for the tips to curl either upward or downward is not a fault if it is characteristic of the variety.

FORM - Pompoms Individual flowers may vary but the classic shape is still the ideal: A full, globular shape, well filled in to the stem. Any flatness or depression on the top is a serious fault.

FORM - Sprays The mass of flowers constituting a spray has a tendency to conceal individual blooms. As most sprays will be either Anemone, Pompom, Reflexed or Single types, the standard of those types must be applied to the individual flowers. Do not be misled by a mere mass of rather indifferent individual blooms. Five or more blooms should be open and fully developed.

SIZE: This is a relative thing. It must be assessed in terms of what the full, average potential of a Chrysanthemum variety may be as it is grown in the specific locality of the Show. Perfection of Form, all else being equal, is to be preferred to mere largeness in a bloom. Here again, if a large-grown Medium is shown against normal, large-size blooms, it must be judged on Size against the standard for Large Chrysanthemums.

FRESHNESS: The most perfect stage of a flower’s potential beauty, considering not only the age and development of the flower, but also its freedom from damping, spotting or insect damage is the test under Freshness.

The complete globular form of the Incurved is only obtained when the centre has closed over neatly and tightly. A too young bloom will show a small pit or depression in the centre breaking its spherical outline; to too old bloom will have opened slightly in the centre, showing the start of a “daisy eye”.

In the Reflexed and Intermediate types the ideal stage is reached just before the bloom is fully opened. There should still be a bit “more to come” in the centre with the centre still regular in outline and free from ridges or partings. However, blooms with too much centre are immature and should not be penalized.

Sometimes an apparently good centre will hide a totted cushion or a daisy eye. The centre petals may be lightly and gently parted with a pencil so that these conditions may be checked.

As flowers age, or from adverse weather conditions, the older florets begin to lose their freshness and become soft or stale at the base and underside of a bloom. The presence of wilted or brown florets at the base, or the indication of undue or excess floret plucking at the base, is a sure sign of age and lack of freshness. This can generally be seen but the best test is to raise the back of fingers and hand under the base. Dampness or staleness will be felt noticeably, if present.

COLOUR: This quality in Chrysanthemums, as in other kinds of flowers, is hard for anyone except an expert to assess. Colour variations in a single variety will vary with different soil and climatic conditions. Therefore, unless the true colour potential of each and every variety, and particularly as that variety grows in a certain locality is well known, the non-specialist judge has best judge colour on its cleanness and brilliance. A fading colour may be, but is not always, a sign of age. In multiple bloom exhibits where two or more colours are combined in a single exhibit, penalize if the colours clash or are not harmonious.

NOTE: In small shows, where blooms are shown by colour, it is advisable to check with the N.C.S. Register of Chrysanthemums to be sure the blooms are shown in their proper colour class. Mistakes that are frequently made are mauve colours (listed and pink in the N.C.S. Register) being shown as purples; and reds being shown as bronze.

FOLIAGE: While only 5 points are assigned for condition of foliage, much can be learned as to the general cultural excellence of a bloom from the condition of its foliage. Insect damage or spray residue is, of course, indicative of careless growing; limpness and drooping foliage indicates general lack of condition and freshness; foliage that is hard and brittle indicates over-feeding, usually of nitrogen, the results of which can also be seen in coarseness of the florets.

A bloom should be shown with, at least 2 and better 3, fully developed leaves. The stem must be in proportion to the size of the bloom it carries and should (unless otherwise called for in the Show Schedule) be 15" to 18" (38.10 - 45.72 cm) long. Unless specifically permitted by the schedule, wire supports of any kind are cause for disqualification.

STAGING: Blooms in multi-bloom classes should be arranged in the container so that each bloom can be seen to the best advantage. This includes the positioning the Chrysanthemum blooms, matching blooms in size and general uniformity. An exhibit containing 3 Incurved or 3 Reflexed is more appealing than one that is made up of all 3 types, and should be considered in a close decision.

In a very close competition the judges may decide they need to touch the blooms in a multi-bloom class, then make sure that a mark for Staging and Uniformity of bloom development is given first, as once the container is touched by judges, these categories could not be judged fairly again. It is preferable to lift the entire vase to see the underside of blooms.

VASES, BOWLS AND BASKETS: Chrysanthemums used in classes of Vases, and Bowls are usually arranged in a symmetrical dome shape that is to be viewed from all sides. The exhibit should have lightness of feeling, together with a pleasing arrangement and blending of colour. The size and quality of flowers must be in relative proportion to the size of the container used. Unless the schedule prohibits it, other foliage may be used for effect. Read the schedule carefully as regards Vases and Bowls, and be sure that an exhibit complies in every respect what the schedule calls for. The blooms used should be of good quality, fresh, free from damage of any kind.

Baskets are arranged to exhibit blooms viewed from either one side, or all around as called for in the schedule. Generally the larger sizes of blooms are used in baskets, although small blooms can be used for fillers. Unless prohibited by the schedule, foliage other than Chrysanthemum foliage may be used for effect. Watch particularly for over-crowding of too many blooms. Fewer blooms of good quality, well spaced and arranged so as to pleasingly fill the basket are to preferred to a mass of blooms just jammed in. Colour symmetry and colour harmony should be watched for, and the general placement of the blooms must have balance so the basket does not appear to be top heavy or lopsided.

A word of caution when judging Chrysanthemums in Baskets - the Chrysanthemums used are often all the left-over blooms that were not good enough for the show bench. Examine blooms carefully for quality and freshness. While a bit of over-dressing and plucking of wilted florets can be overlooked in a basket, definite tiredness, over maturity or under maturity should be penalized.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative value to assign in judging Baskets, Bowls and Vases.

POINT SCORE
Baskets, Bowls and Vases

Lightness, artistic arrangement.....	35
Harmony or uniformity of colour.....	25
Freshness, condition of blooms.....	35
Container.....	<u>5</u>
	100

COSMOS

Form: The flower should be flat with circular outline; petals overlapping for 2/3 of their length tips may be either slightly serrated or smooth. Generally, there is a single row of petals but a few are semi-double. The central eye should be prominent and slightly darker insignificant petaloids.

Colour: Petals should be of a uniform solid colour without blotching. Any pollen on the petals is a sure sign of age.

Stems : should be thin and wiry, and may be twisted without penalty. Buds may be left on the stem or trimmed off clean. Foliage fine, wiry and of a dark green colour.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form.....	30
Colour.....	15
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	15
	100

DAFFODILS NARCISSUS

The collective name for all daffodils, irrespective of the number of flowers on a stem or the size of the trumpet or cup is Narcissus. Thus the correct name for the variety would be Narcissus 'February Gold'.

Terminology:

Trumpet: When the centre tube is long it is referred to as a "Trumpet", but a short tube is referred to as a "cup".

Perianth: The six petals of the flower as a whole; a perianth segment is an individual petal.

Corona: The botanical term used to signify the trumpet or cup.

CLASSIFICATION: It is desirable to know all of the classification characteristics, but is essential to know the first four in order that you may be sure the flowers are shown in the proper size class. If a Daffodil whose perianth segment is longer than the corona, it is not a Trumpet and should not be shown in the trumpet class.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF DIVISIONS OF DAFFODILS

DIVISION 1: TRUMPET DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, trumpet or corona as long or longer than the perianth segments.

DIVISION 2: LONG-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, cup or corona more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 3: SHORT-CUPPED DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, cup or corona not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

DIVISION 4: DOUBLE DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Double flowers including doubles in any division.

DIVISION 5: TRIANDRUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN More than one flower to a stem, flowers usually drooping.

DIVISION 6: CYCLAMINIUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Perianth segments reflexed.

DIVISION 7: JONQUILLA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Usually two to three flowers to a stem; fragrant. Reed-like foliage.

DIVISION 8: TAZETTA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Two to eight flowers to a stem; very short cup; sweet scented.

DIVISION 9: POETICUS DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN One flower to a stem, white perianth, small, flat cup edged red; fragrant.

DIVISION 10: All species and wild or reputedly wild forms and hybrids Double forms of these varieties are included.

DIVISION 11: SPLIT CORONA DAFFODILS OF GARDEN ORIGIN Corona split for at least a third of its length and lying back on the perianth.

DIVISION 12: MISCELLANEOUS DAFFODILS All daffodils not falling into any one of the foregoing divisions.

The Royal Horticultural Society issued a revised system of classification in 1977 with the divisions much the same as before but the subdivisions are replaced by the colour code. The colour code distinguishes the colour of the perianth and the corona.

Narcissus 'Green Island' is coded: 2W-GWY. The number 2 stands for Division 2, long cupped daffodils; W-means white for the colour of the perianth; GWY are different colours in the corona, which is green at the base where the perianth meets the corona, white in the mid-section, and yellow at the rim or edge.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR DAFFODILS

For exhibits of 3 or more blooms

	RHS Scale (modified)	ADS SCALE
Condition.....	16	20
Form.....	16	20
Substance & Texture.....	12	15
Colour.....	16	15
Poise.....	12	10
Stem.....	8	10
Size (for variety).....	12	10
Uniformity.....	<u>8</u>	(*)
	100	

(*)Note:

In the American Daffodil Scale “Uniformity” is considered under scoring for “Form”.

For exhibits of single bloom

Condition	16
Form	20
Substance & Texture	12
Colour	20
Poise	12
Stem	8
Size (for variety)	<u>12</u>
	100

It matters very little which Scale is used, as long as the same Scale is used throughout your judging. The number of points deducted for a fault or blemish likewise matters very little as long as it is consistently applied. For instance, if you deduct one point for a nick on one petal on one bloom, deduct one point for every nick on every petal on every bloom considered.

Condition: Flowers should be in their prime, fresh, fully developed, but not over developed or showing signs of age; clean and free from blemish and damage.

Watch for signs of browning on the lip of the corona and for over-development of seed pod behind the flower. Both are indications that the flower has passed its prime.

Form: Show daffodils in Divisions 1, 2 and 3 should be well proportioned with perianth segments overlapping, flat or slightly reflexed. In other Divisions, depending on variety, perianth segments may not be overlapping, but should be spaced uniformly or they may be twisted symmetrically in each segment or in alternate segments. Trumpet or Crown should be balanced in relation to perianth; any frills or flanges on corona should be even and uniform.

Doubles: (Division 4) should be symmetrical, both as to doubling of segments in the perianth and to pattern of the centre.

Division 5,6,7,8,9 and 10 generally have separated perianth segments that are reflexing and may be twisted. Watch for necks that are too long, weak or spindly.

SUBSTANCE is the material of which the flower is made and should be springy, firm, crisp and solid to touch, but not so heavy as to cause coarseness.

TEXTURE is the physical appearance of the surface. Watch for 'creped' or crinkled surfaces on the perianth.

COLOUR: The perianth should be of even colouring; colour of both perianth and corona should be pure and clean. Colour pattern in doubles should be symmetrical. Watch for colours that are muddy or dull; for spotting or flecking, particularly in the corona.

POISE: Flower head should be carried at almost a right angle to stem, or be inclined slightly upward, so as to look you in the face.

EXCEPTIONS: Most of those from Division 4 onward which may be slightly drooping to fully pendant as in Triandrus. Watch in Divisions 1 and 4 for dropping heads which is a fault or twisting of heads on neck in any Division.

STEM: Should be straight and proportionate in length and stoutness to the size of flower carried. Watch for stems which are heavily ridged, twisted or bulky.

SIZE: Should be judged for normal size of variety and not for largeness itself.

NOTE: If uncertain as to normal size of any one variety in a class, leave "Size" out of scoring or consideration for all entries in that particular class.

UNIFORMITY: Where more than one bloom is shown, blooms should be as nearly equal in size as possible. Do not penalize for varying length of stem unless one or more stems were obviously grown short, and not just cut short to exhibit blooms at two or more heights in container.

DAHLIAS

CLASSIFICATION OF DAHLIAS

SIZE

AA	Giant, over 10 inches in diameter (25.40 cm)
A	Large, over 8 to 10 inches in diameter (20.32-25.40 cm)
B	Medium, over 6 to 8 inches in diameter 15.24-20.32 cm)
BB	Small, over 4 to 6 inches in diameter (10.16-15.24 cm)
M	Miniature, up to 4 inches in diameter (10.16 cm)
BA	Ball, over 3.5 inches in diameter (8.89 cm)
MB	Miniature Ball, over 2 to 3.5 inches in diameter 5.08-8.89 cm)
P	Pompom, up to 2 inches in diameter (5.08 cm)
MS	Mignon single, up to 2 inches in diameter (5.08 cm)

FORMS OF DAHLIAS

Dahlias classified as Formal Decorative, Informal Decorative, Semi-Cactus, Cactus, Incurved Cactus, Laciniated, Ball, Miniature Ball, Pompom and Waterlily are fully double with the central rays spirally displayed. The mature petals which determine the size of the dahlia, determine the dahlia formation.

FORMAL DECORATIVE: Ray florets flat, partially revolute, or partially involute. Petals uniform and regularly arranged, tending to curve toward the stem.

INFORMAL DECORATIVE: Ray florets twisted, or curled or wavy; imparting a petal that is not flat. Petals may be partially revolute with their arrangement irregular.

SEMI-CACTUS: Ray florets broad at the base, straight, incurved or recurved; ray florets revolute for up to one-half of their length.

STRAIGHT CACTUS: Ray florets revolute for more than one-half their length; pointed, straight or recurved, radiating in all directions from the centre.

INCURVED CACTUS: Ray florets revolute for more than on-half their length; pointed, with pronounced curvature of petals toward the centre of the flower head.

LACINIATED: The split or lacination should be in proportion to the ray floret length. There should be overall twisting in the area of the split involute or revolute ray florets, to give an overall fringed effect.

BALL: Fully double flowers, ball shaped or slightly flattened at the face, the ray florets blunt, rounded or indented, involute for most of their length, fully involute for about one-half their length, and normally displayed in a spiral arrangement.

MINIATURE BALL DAHLIAS: Same as Ball Dahlias differing only in size.

POMPOM: Fully double flowers similar to Ball dahlias but more globular and smaller in size; the ray florets involute for the whole of their length and fully involute for more than half their length.

WATERLILY: Bloom should be fully double and symmetrical; side view should be flat to saucer shaped in arrangement the layer of florets should be openly faced and dome-shaped breaking gradually to four to seven rows of fully developed outer florets; outer florets should be broad and slightly cupped. Bloom position preferred 45 degrees.

PEONY: Open centered dahlias with two or more rows of ray florets surrounding the disc flowers. Ray florets adjacent to the disc flowers may be smaller, twisted and/or curled.

ANEMONE: Dahlias with one or more rows of ray florets surrounding a centre of elongated tubular disc florets. The disc florets should be fully developed and present a domed, pincushion appearance.

COLLARETTE: Open faced dahlias with a single row of uniform evenly spaced compound ray florets in a flat plane surrounding the disc flowers. The petaloids surrounding the disc are less than one-half the length of the ray florets.

SINGLE: Open faced dahlias with a single row of uniform evenly spaced ray florets in a flat plane surrounding the disc flowers.

MIGNON SINGLE: Same as single dahlias except with the diameter up to two inches.

ORCHID: Open centred dahlias with a single row of uniform evenly spaced ray florets in a flat plane surrounding the disc flowers. The ray florets are involute for two-thirds or more of their length and fully involute for at least one-third of their length.

NOVELTY: Dahlias with characteristics differing from the present classifications. The two kinds of Novelties, one with open centres and the other with closed centres, should be judged against like kinds.

POINTS TO CONSIDER IN JUDGING DAHLIAS

COLOUR: All colour divisions and colour ranges are equally important from a competitive standpoint. Judges must guard against personal colour likes and dislikes. Regardless of colour, appearance of green bracts among the colour florets is a serious fault, as are “wolf” petals, (individual florets of a different colour from the others).

Light blend: Blends of the lighter tints and tones of pink, yellow, lavender and other pastels; also two-toned varieties of pastel tints and tones in which the central rays are a different colour than the marginal rays.

Dark blend: Blends of low brilliance including any of the dark reds or purples with contrasting colour or colours.

Variegated: Two or more distinct colours on the face of the ray florets, the variegating colour arranged in dots, flecks, splashes, stripes or narrow lines which contrast with the basic colour.

Bicolour: Two distinctly clear and sharply separated colours on the face of the ray florets.

Colour should be clear clean, vibrant, bright, shiny, sparkling, lustrous, appealing. Single colour should be evenly distributed from the tip to base of the ray flower. Bicolour and variegated should have good distribution, good contrast with separation clean and sharp and in adequate quantity. Blends should be harmonious, even distribution, smooth and distinct.

FAULTS IN COLOUR IN DAHLIAS are dull, grayed, impure, splotchy or streaked colours. In bi-colours and variegated, colour breaks that are not sharp and clean or uneven; poor contrast. Blends: unharmonious, poor contrast, blending uneven. Effect of pest damage, spray deposits, mildew, virus or mosaic, showy bracts, water spotting, wolf petals, bruising, petaloids, two different unharmonious colours on the face and back of ray flower.

FORM: The bloom should be at the peak of development and true to type. The centre of the bloom should be symmetrical, circular, in good proportion in size for the bloom, adequate height, full, tight with more to come and centres exactly over the stem. The bloom should be symmetrical, circular in outline, even with no gaps, and the ray florets well-developed.

Depth of the bloom should be at least half to three-quarters its diameter in the decorative and cactus types. Viewed from the back, the bloom should be well finished with the involucre hidden by the floral rays. Check the back for signs of plucking, withered or damaged petals.

Faults include a centre that is elongated, too high or too low, not exactly above its stem, sparse rays in the centre, lopsided, hard, green or the stamens showing in double blooms. In the bloom, it should not be lopsided, bearded, show gaps in contour, rough formation, thin, insufficient ray flowers, missing ray flowers, pest damage, immature bloom or over-mature bloom. Over maturity may be indicated by a weak, over-developed centre, dull colour or by shriveled petals.

SUBSTANCE: Crisp, firm petallage, uniformly good on the face and the back. Thick heavy petals, without coarseness, with an attractive, sparkling, silky or lustrous texture are signs of good substance.

SIZE: Diameter: The bloom meets the size standard as shown in the Classification of Dahlias in the current year. Depth should be adequate for the dahlia type. Regardless of the size of the DAHLIA, a bloom must be entered as officially classified. Undersize or oversize blooms are not to be disqualified if they are entered according to the Classification of Dahlias.

STEM: The stem should be strong, straight, erect, graceful and in proportion to the size of the bloom it supports, both as to length and diameter. Faults include longitudinally ridged, or oval instead of round, faulty disbudding, crooked, too short, or too long, multiple stem, too heavy or too small, hooked at the juncture of the bloom.

FOLIAGE: a dahlia must always be shown with foliage attached to the stem. The foliage is an indicator of cultural excellence. It should be a good, clean green without trace of insect damage or spray residue. It should be crisp and fresh, but not brittle. Form of leaf pattern should be the same on opposite side of the stem; in compound leaves, all leaflets should be alike. Faults are leaves that are too large or too small. Folded, crinkled and discoloured leaves are also faults.

BLOOM POSITION: The preferred position of the bloom is an angle of 45 degrees between the bloom and the stem. Top facing blooms is desired in ball types and pompoms only. Faults are down facing blooms in all types. Side facing (bloom parallel to stem) is a fault but a lesser fault than down facing. Bloom should be facing squarely between the first pair of leaves.

UNIFORMITY: In multiple entries the exhibits must be uniform in size, colour and form. Each characteristic is to be considered and evaluated separately and the whole restudied for relationships.

FLORIFEROUSNESS: This attribute applies to a Trial Garden entry of three plants of the same Dahlia variety.

DISTINCTIVENESS: Is a superior quality in any one or more of: extra petallage, bloom position, substance, form, colour, depth and perfect formation.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DAHLIA EXHIBITS

Exhibits must be disqualified if:

- blooms of pompoms exceed 2 inches in diameter (5.08 cm)
- blooms are artificially supported above the top of the vase
- incorrect number of bloom in an exhibit
- blooms exhibited in the wrong class*

* In some schedules of shows, the clerks or judges may be allowed to put the misplaced entries in the correct class.

FAULTS

IT IS A VERY SERIOUS FAULT IF A BLOOM

- is malformed
- faces downwards
- has been badly damaged
- has limp drooping florets
- had an obvious number of florets removed
- a doubled flowered bloom has an open centre daisy-eyed with stamens showing
- has a centre that is hard and green, large and undeveloped or badly distorted
- has a gap created by a missing floret (singles, anemone-flowered, collarette, and peony)

Faults which may be either minor or serious depending on the amount by which the fault detracts from the perfection of the bloom:

- oval, sunken or isolated centres
- irregular or oval outline of bloom
- removed florets
- florets lacking freshness, or which are malformed
- stems which are bent, weak, short-jointed, thick and out of proportion
- uneven tipping if bi-coloured blooms
- uneven or inconsistent colouring
- shallow blooms lacking in depth or fullness
- blooms either immature or past their best

Dahlia blooms showing the centre disc, such as, singles, collarette, orchid-flowered or peony-flowered, the centre of the bloom must not have more than three rows of the disc flowers with pollen-bearing stamens.

The American Dahlia Society issues a new Classification and Handbook of Dahlias every year. Copies may be ordered from the Treasurer Mac Boyer, 16815 County Road 10, Bristol, IN 46507. Telephone (219) 848-4888.

DAISIES (Michaelmas) Perennial Asters

These are almost always shown in classes calling for either one or three stems and either by single colour or mixed colours. If they are shown in classes calling for them by varietal names, they must be true to variety. This may lead to difficulties for both Judge and Exhibitor as there are many varieties showing so little difference that only an expert can distinguish between them. If faced with a named variety class the general flower judge had best accept them as tabled unless very certain of his ground.

When a schedule calls for Michaelmas Daisies, varieties most encountered are *Aster novae-angliae* or *A. novae-belgii* in many pastel colours and tall, fall blooming. Dwarf varieties should not be shown in the same class with tall varieties.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form of flowers.....	15
Form of flower head.....	30
Colour.....	25
Stem and Foliage.....	10
	100

The whole stem must be in good condition, fresh and crisp, with no dead flowers or withered leaves; no insect damage; and at least 50% of the individual flowers in the flower head open, more is preferable.

The form of the individual flowers of Michaelmas Daisies should be circular in outline with a prominent, well developed disc. A form that is lopsided or a disc that is oval are serious faults. Most flowers are single but some varieties may be semi-double or fully double. Only one type of flower should appear on a single stem. In judging, too much time cannot be spent on checking every flower in a head, but a quick check should show whether there is uniformity in form or whether poorly shaped flowers are present.

The form of the flower head (inflorescence) is the one most important feature of these flowers. There should be many flower bearing branches radiating out around the stem; each branch should be tipped with a dense mass of well poised and well shaped flowers. The general shape of the whole flower head should be circular, slightly conic, but slightly flattened on top.

Colours range from white through lavender, pink, blue to various shades of red. Some of the newer varieties show definite pastel colours. The colour should be clear, clean and bright, with a contrasting central disc of yellow or golden orange.

The central stem should be stiff, straight and strong enough to hold the entire head erect; the stems of the side branches should be strong enough to bear their flowers stiffly erect. They should curve upward and inward to form the close mass of the inflorescence. Foliage should be of a good bright green colour crisp and free from damage of any kind.

DELPHINIUMS

Normally only hybrid Delphiniums are, or should be shown, as the species Delphiniums do not have the class, form or substance to be found in the modern hybrid varieties.

TERMINOLOGY OF DELPHINIUMS

Bee: the eye or central portion of the flower composed of petals.

Column: that type of spike in which there is slight, or no tapering, the top being nearly as broad as the base.

Double: spikes whose florets are composed of more than 2 rows of sepals, with or without “bees”.

Floret: one of the individual flowers on the spike forming part of the inflorescence.

Inflorescence: the flowering part of the spike.

Lateral: a side branch bearing inflorescence issuing from an axil of a leaf beneath the base of the main inflorescence.

Pedicel: the stem of one of the florets.

Petal: one of the parts comprising the “bee”.

Sepal: one of the parts comprising the main portion of the floret, commonly, but incorrectly, called a “petal”.

Single: spikes whose florets are composed of 1 or 2 rows of sepals in addition to the petals forming the “bee”.

Spike: the entire inflorescence. It may or may not include some or all of the laterals.

Spire: that type or spike in which there is pronounced tapering from the base to the tip.

CLASSIFICATION OF HYBRID DELPHINIUMS

By floret form: Single one row of petals and at least 5 petals forming the eye.
Semi-double, two rows of petals with or without eye.
Double, ore than two rows of petals with or without eye.

By spike form: Column massive, slightly tapering
Column slender, slightly tapering
Conical, round and broad
Loose, open formation of florets

POINT SCORE

	R.H.S.
Condition.....	5
Form of spike.....	5
Form of floret.....	3
Colour.....	4
Uniformity.....	<u>3</u>
	20

American Delphinium Society

Shape & form or spike.....	10
Colour.....	25
Flower spike length.....	10
Flower spike symmetry.....	10
Flower size.....	10
Flower placement.....	10
Flower substance.....	5
Foliage.....	10
General perfection, artistry, fragrance, new types of sepals, bees or colour.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Spikes should be long and straight. Good shape and form of the spike is more important than mere length. Depending on variety, the spike should be either uniformly tapered from base to tip or uniformly column in shape, almost as broad and rounded at tip as at the base. Laterals may or may not be present. If they improve the overall appearance of the spike they are permissible. Do not reject if laterals present or not. The Delphinium spike should be well and evenly filled with florets uniformly placed and spaced so there are no gaps. Florets must not be loose son stem. Tapping the stem will cause loose petals and sepals to fall without handling. The florets should be large and circular in outline with broad sepals of good substance.

All florets should be open from base to tip with no faded or fallen sepals. If faded florets are removed from base there should be no indication of their removal. It is permissible to remove dead or faded florets from the centre of the column, provided no holes or gaps are left by removal. Tiny seed pods should be carefully removed from the base. If seed pods are visible, points should be deducted.

Some foliage should be left on lower part of the spike below the inflorescence. It should be of a good uniform colour, free from insect and/or spray damage. When laterals have been removed the stubs in the leaf axils should not be conspicuous.

Colour is very important but difficult to assess in value unless the varietal colour range is known. Colours may be light, medium or dark; some may be light, medium or dark bi-colours, generally blending blue, pink, mauve, purple or other colours either on the sepal, or on different sepals in same row, or with the outer row of sepals on colour, and the inner row of sepals a different colour. The best assessment of colours is: are they clean, pure and brilliant? Dull, muddy or faded colours are definite faults.

PINKS (Dianthus)

There is a great deal of confusion and uncertainty both in schedule writing and among judges as to the classification of Pinks, Garden Pinks, Border Carnations and others. Unless you know, it is best to accept entries as staged. Pinks or Garden Pinks, which may be single or double, are judged under the same point score. True Carnations should be in separate classes. They are larger and have high, large full centres.

POINT SCORE FOR PINKS

Condition.....	20
Form of flower.....	25
Calyces and stems.....	20
Colour.....	15
Fragrance.....	10
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

To be in good condition, flowers must be fresh, crisp and free from damage of any kind and with unbroken calyces.

The form varies greatly with the variety but all should have a distinct rounded outline, and except in certain varieties of Dianthus, petals are well overlapped, generally lying flat. The Dianthus 'Loveliness' and a few others have lacy petals quite widely separated. Petal edges may either be plain or serrated. Centre petals may stand up somewhat and form a flat crown. They may be shown with side buds.

Stems should be strong, straight and stout enough to hold flowers and unopened buds erect. Calyces should hug the base of flower closely and should be unbroken.

Colour or colours should be clean, clear, bright and well defined. Range is from white through pink to rose-red; some have a darker pattern to centre of petal ring, in which case the pattern should be uniform.

There should be a strong, clean, fresh fragrance. Absence of this characteristic fragrance is a serious fault.

TRAY PAN POT PLATE OR DISH GARDENS

Tray and Pot Gardens will usually be found in Adult sections. Pan and Dish Gardens will generally be restricted to Junior sections.

Most schedules are very loosely worded as to what is required in Tray, Pan, Pot, Plate or Dish Gardens. If the judge has any doubt as to what is meant or required, get a ruling before starting the judging.

DEFINITIONS:

Tray: a very flat container, often with no sides and seldom of a greater depth than one inch (2.54 cm). In shape it may be rectangular, oval, square or round in the order of preference given in the schedule.

Pan or Pot: a stone or pottery container in soft, muted colours. The most pleasing sizes are 4 by 3 inches (10.16 x 7.62 cm) in rectangular shape. The depth seldom exceeds 2 inches (5.08 cm).

Dish: A deeper container up to 4 inches (10.16 cm) usually pottery, round, square or oval in dull muted colours.

Plate: Generally confined to Junior classes and may be anything as to shape and material. Aluminum plates are mostly by children because they are readily available but likely the least suitable. Do not score down for the use of an aluminum plate.

Proportion and Scale: These are important terms that are generally loosely used and not well understood.

Proportion: Refers to the AMOUNT of material used and the balance of that amount to the whole.

Scale: Refers to the SIZE of the material which must be in keeping with the whole.

There is a great difference both in execution and in the judging of an adult's Tray or Pot Garden and a child's Dish or Pie Plate Garden. A Tray or Pot garden should convey a definite feeling, even if executed in an abstract manner; a Pie Plate garden will likely only be a depiction of something the child is familiar with, unless ranging far into fantasy, and the schedule will be interpreted literally. In judging a child's garden much more leeway must be given; there must be more tolerance in applying rules and yardsticks.

Tray or Dish Landscapes or Gardens

Usually a three-dimensional reproduction of some natural scene either actual or fancied. There must be a focal point or centre of interest that draws the eye. It can be a rock outcrop depicting a distant mountain or a single gnarled, old-looking tree or a clump of trees. Sand or fine soil may be used to depict the sea or water. Figurines may be used if in scale and sparingly used. All material should be living and be placed to insure life for the life of the show.

True Japanese Tray Landscapes

Any arrangement of natural or artificial stones and sand, with or without artificial plant material and with or without figurines, almost invariably depicting a distant scene. Usually constructed and shown on a very shallow pottery tray or a lacquered board or tray.

Pan, Pot or Dish Gardens

These differ from Tray Landscapes in that they usually represent a corner or section of a garden with masses of ground cover, dwarf evergreens and tiny flowers set in borders or beds. Container usually of pottery similar to Bonsai dishes or of concrete, deeper than a Tray. These are almost always representations of a real garden, rather than the view of a natural scene. Proportion and scale are of great importance; usually there is a tendency to crowd too much material into the picture and so give a cluttered unreal effect. Generally a large rock or fine miniature tree is the focal point forming the background for the actual garden. If a pond is included it preferably should contain actual water and be unobtrusively placed, as are most garden pools.

A child's pool may be represented by a bit of a mirror or even foil. The use of figurines, human or animal may or may not be used but must add to the whole, or be left out.

Real art lies in the ability to convey an impression or feeling with a minimum of material.

POINT SCORE FOR ADULT TRAY, PAN, POT, DISH GARDENS

Scale of material used.....	25
Proportion (Container & materials).....	20
Design of composition.....	10
Suitability of material.....	10
Imagination & originality.....	10
Colour combination & blending.....	10
Condition of material.....	10
Neatness and finish.....	<u>5</u>
	100

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

PIE PLATE GARDENS, ETC.

Children are much more inclined to be literal in their representation; faults are inclined to be glaring to the adult eye; scale and proportion may be lacking to a large extent; plant material usually will be fading or wilting when judged. All of these faults will be easily recognized, but should be accepted, not from an adults eye, but from the child's viewpoint. The measure of a good child's Pie Plate Garden lies not in its exact design, nor in the container used, nor in its line, mass or balance, colour combination or condition of material, but in the maker's eye and imagination. Did the maker have an idea and was it carried out?

POINT SCORE FOR CHILDREN'S GARDENS

Scale.....	40
Proportion.....	20
Imagination.....	20
Design.....	10
Condition of material.....	5
Neatness and finish.....	<u>5</u>
	100

ERYNGIUM Sea Holly

An herbaceous perennial with somewhat thistle like appearance, the central disc being in a cone shape, the surrounding petals are narrow, lacinated and sharply pointed with an inner row of spiky guard petals. The entire flower head of ERYNGIUM is a brilliant steel-blue colour on its upper surface when in its prime. The upper whorl of spiky lacinated leaves is green-tinged and edged with blue. The lower and older leaves are less deeply lacinated and are generally dull green in colour in uppermost sections. Older specimens show some dulling of the steel blue colour.

FUCHSIAS

Fuchsias are generally exhibited as standards, half-standards, table-standards, bushes, shrubs or in the case of pendulous types, in hanging baskets or other type of hanging container.

Definition and Rules for Judging Fuchsia Forms

Full Basket or Half Basket: Shall present a balanced effect of evenly distributed streamer of foliage and flowers. Branches should present an even appearance and shall extend below the container, preferably to cover two-thirds or more of the container.

Bush Fuchsia: A bush fuchsia is an upright fuchsia plant with a single straight stem approximately one-fifth of the total height of the plant. One plant to a container presenting a balanced effect of flowers and foliage when viewed from any side. Plant should be in the centre of the container, two or three times the height of the container. No branches, flowers, etc. to extend below or touch the soil surface.

Shrub Fuchsia: One plant with a number of stems origination from the soil surface, none of which dominates. The plant should be two or three times the height of the container with a profusion of flowers and foliage and present a balanced effect from all sides.

Standard or Tree Fuchsia: Shall have one straight trunk free from leaves and deformity. The Crown or head shall be a profusion of branches, flowers and foliage presenting a balanced effect from all sides.

Tall Standard: Stem height 40 inches or over.(1.01 m)

Medium Standard: Stem height 30 to 40 inches.(0.76-1.01 m)

Low or Table Standard: Stem height 18 to 30 inches.(0.45-0.76 m)

To determine stem height measure from the soil surface to the lowest branch. One plant per container, single straight trunk, free from leaves, stubs, flowers or other deformity. The crown is usually grown following one of two styles: Upright or weeping. A supporting stake may be used but it should not extend above the head of the standard.

DECORATIVE FORMS

Fan: Trellises and fans are single plants grown and trained on a rigid frame. They should present a well balanced plant on both sides of the centre, well covered with foliage and a profusion of blossoms when viewed from the front.

Espalier: Shall have vertical stem with a series of branches opposite each other. It shall present a well balanced effect with a profusion of flowers and foliage. The grower must indicate the “form” attempted on the entry form and identification label.

Miniature: A single plant growing in a three-inch (7.62 cm) or smaller container. Flowers, leaves and height should be in proportion. Size limitation: not more than 15 inches (38.1 cm) in any dimension. A small pot may be set inside a larger container for stability.

POINT SCORE
American Fuchsia Society, 1986

Cultural Proficiency.....	40
Growth Uniformity.....	10
Growth Fullness.....	10
Freshness of foliage.....	10
Culture and training.....	10
 Quality and Quantity of bloom.....	 40
Amount of bloom.....	10
Evenness of distribution.....	15
Condition of flowers.....	15
 General Presentation.....	 15
Grooming.....	5
Free from insects, disease.....	3
Size of container.....	3
Condition of container.....	2
Supports.....	2
 Labeling for Cultivar.....	 5
Correctness.....	2
Legibility and neatness.....	2
Visibility.....	1
 TOTAL SCORE	 <u>100</u>

Plants should show sturdy or vigorous growth, be generally symmetrical and well developed all around the specimen. They should be very floriferous with plentiful clean, green foliage. Supports or ties are permitted but should be inconspicuous.

Pendulous varieties should droop gracefully and uniformly over and hang down from the container in long streamers. Colours should be bright, clear and clean. In bi-colours the blending should be harmonious and uniform over the entire plant.

POINT SCORE FOR FUCHSIAS WITH VARIEGATED FOLIAGE

Quality of pl.ant.....	25
Leaf colour.....	25
Foliage.....	20
Form, proportion, balance.....	20
Container.....	5
Labeling.....	<u>5</u>
	100

POINT SCORE FOR BLOOMS

Perfection of bloom.....	50
Freshness of bloom.....	30
Presentation.....	10
Correct Labeling.....	<u>10</u>
	100

GARDEN COMPETITIONS

Judges are occasionally asked to judge community garden competitions. In order to save time the gardens entered should be pre-judged by some member or members of the Group or Committee staging the competition and the poorer gardens eliminated.

Be sure the judges understand fully and exactly just what is required to be judged and in how many sub-categories decisions are to be made. There should be at least two judges for garden competitions, and they should be accompanied by a member of the committee when making their rounds. Avoid, as far as possible, learning the names of garden owners or of meeting them while judging.

On arriving at a garden each Judge should judge independently of each other, entering points earned on their score sheets. When all the gardens have been judged add total points awarded by all the judges to each garden entered to get the total scores.

SUGGESTED POINT SCORE FOR GARDEN COMPETITIONS

Health, vigor and suitability of plants.....	100
Suitability of design to its site and usage.....	75
Maintenance of paths, structures, grassed areas and/or ground covers, working areas.....	50
Cultivation and freedom from perennial weeds.....	50
Harmonious blending of colours, shapes and textures.....	<u>75</u>
TOTAL	350

CHILDREN'S GARDENS

In children's competitions, selected seeds are generally provided and all grow identical flowers and/or vegetables. Considerable tolerance must be used in judging these gardens because the child invariably gets the poorest section of the garden to work in and they are not as inclined to give constant care to a garden as an adult.

POINT SCORE

Growth and health of plants.....	40
Freedom from weeds.....	20
Care, neatness, appearance.....	15
General layout.....	15
Naming varieties.....	10
	100

GESNERIADS

Many growers and judges of Gesneriads come to these plants through their interest in Saintpaulia, but their growth habits are entirely different. We should be aware that such plants exist and we may some day encounter them in a show.

All Gesneriads have fibrous roots; some, in addition, have tuber and/or scaly rhizomes which are modified stem structures which permit storage of material needed for growth during periods of dormancy.

BASIC TYPES OF GROWTH PATTERNS MANIFESTED BY GESNERIADS

Rosette - The growth is radical, outward from a central point with new growth of small leaves in the middle and larger older leaves forming the perimeter. This plant expands in width rather than height.

Cone - This form is a derivation of the rosette with centre axis elongated, like a stack of rosettes in diminishing smaller ones as the stem grows taller. It has a terminal inflorescence or flowers clustered in the upper axis.

Fountain - Plants of this type are elongated stems of indeterminate length and leaves with little differentiation of size from one end of the stem to the other. Usually trailing in habit, some plants may be erect or spreading. Spreading plants should be well branched and evenly balanced. Erect plants may have single or multiple straight stems.

Not all Gesneriads conform to these simple geometric concepts. Cultural conditions, age of specimen, limitations of growing space and exhibitors preference all influence the type of growth pattern produced.

POINT SCALES FOR JUDGING SPECIMEN PLANTS

Gesneriads grown primarily for bloom

Cultural perfection.....	40
Condition (grooming).....	35
Quantity and quality of bloom.....	<u>25</u>
	100

Gesneriads grown primarily for foliage

Cultural perfection.....	40
Ornamental value.....	35
Condition (grooming).....	<u>25</u>
	100

JUDGING GESNERIAD QUALITIES

Cultural Perfection - is the sum of all the factors which result in a fine show plant, such as, being grown in proper light, watering, temperature, fertilizer, soil mix, pruning and shaping of plant to achieve ideal symmetry, free from pests and diseased, with good care during the growing cycle.

Condition - is the result of grooming, and covers problems which could have been eliminated before the show. The exhibitor should be sure the plant and pot are clean, the container in proportion to the plant and faded flowers and damaged leaves removed. Remove symmetry or detract from growth pattern. Plant must be centred in the pot. If staking is required, the stake must not be conspicuous or be taller than the plant, or have noticeable ties.

Quantity of bloom - is a relative matter depending on the variety being judged. Some Gesneriads normally produce far more bloom than others. The size of the plant can also influence the quantity of bloom. More stems and greater length will provide more leaf axils for potential buds. Buds showing colour count toward the quantity of bloom, but fully open flowers count more heavily. Some plants with colourful, persistent calyces count toward quantity of bloom as do colourful berries.

Ornamental Value - is a term used in the point scale which applies only to Gesneriads grown for foliage plants. The plant requires some ornamental value rather than just a Gesneriad out of bloom at show time. Ornamental factors to consider: Effective leaf pattern, or woolly, or rough, unusual colour, (black/red, brown/red, copper, bronze or silver): colour contrast front and/or back.

GLADIOLUS

The judging of Gladiolus in specialist, or all Gladiolus shows has become so complicated that the point scoring scales and systems of judging evolved at such shows are almost too complicated for other nonspecialist judges to use. The following notes and point scale, while based on the standard systems have been adapted to give the small show judges a simpler working guide.

GLADIOLUS CLASSIFICATION

Type	Miniature	Small	Medium	Large	Giant
Size	100	200	300	400	500
Diameter	Up to 2 1/2" (6.35 cm)	2 1/2-3 1/2" (6.35-8.89 cm)	3 1/2-4 1/2" (8.89-11.43 cm)	4 1/2-5 1/2" (11.43-13.97 cm)	over 5 1/2" (13.97 cm)
Total buds	15	18	19	20	19
Florets open	5	6	7	8	7
Green buds	6	7	7	6	7
Buds in colour	4	5	5	6	5
Stem length	17" 18" (43.18 cm) (45.72 cm)	20"	20" (50.8 cm)	22" (55.88 cm)	

In the bud count, the difference between the total of "Open Florets" and "Buds in Colour" and the "Total Bud Count" is the total of "Green Buds". A bud that is half or more open is counted as an "Open Floret"; where there is no colour showing it is a "Green Bud".

The Four Way Point Score, while based on the standard systems, have been adapted to give the small show judge a simpler working guide. It is simpler to understand and easier to use and remember.

GLADIOLUS FOUR WAY POINT SCORE

	Penalties Maximum	Points
Beauty, Depth of colour		25
Uniformity of colour	7	
Dullness of colour	8	
“Flecking” that detracts	5	
Throat markings not in harmony	5	
 Balance, Facing, Spacing		 25
Stubbiness of flower head	10	
Too few or too many florets open	5	
Lack of spike conformation	5	
Mixed type of florets	5	
 Florets		 25
Overall beauty and appeal	5	
Undercount of flower buds	5	
Substance and texture	5	
Form	5	
Oversize in miniature & small	5	
 Quality of spike		 25
Facing of florets	5	
Loose attachment of floret	5	
Uniformity of florets	5	
Undue bending of spike or tip	5	
Health	5	

BEAUTY, DEPTH OF COLOUR

Beauty is that elegance of colour with pleasing proportions that attracts the eye. As in other flowers the colour should be bright, clear and sparkling and uniform on every floret. Dullness or muddiness of colour is definitely a fault. Some gladiolus have strong, clear colours, some in pastel shades. Do not mistake pastels for fading. “Flecking” is fairly common in some varieties. There is flecking that is pleasing and flecking that detracts. The latter is a fault. Throat markings may or may not be present depending on the variety. If the markings detract, it is a fault. Ruffled or plain colours depends on the variety. Its presence or absence is not a fault.

Balance, Facing, Spacing

The flower-head must have a proportionate distribution in the spacing and facing of the open floret buds in colour and green buds. There should be a gradual taper from the bottom floret to the spike tip including the green buds. From the half open florets to the tip there should be a gradually reduced separation, lowering and movement of the buds to alternate sides. The transition of colour from the open florets to the green buds should taper gradually and not square off.

An attractive spike has approximately 40% florets open, 30% buds in colour and 30% green buds. A floret that is half or more open is counted as “full open”; a bud with even a tip of colour showing is considered as “in colour”; a bud showing no colour whatever is a “green bud”. Open Florets should be evenly and uniformly spaced up the stem without undue crowding of the floret petals and without gaps that permit you to see through the florets. A dense “clustering” of florets is a definite fault, as is too wide or uneven spacing. An exception to this is the miniatures where gaps between florets are normal, but the distribution pattern must be uniform. A spike that has a “decorative” type further up the spike is faulty.

Substance is the thickness and crispness of florets that gives them firmness and lasting quality and resistance to handling. Texture is the physical surface quality of the petals. A velvety surface or sparkling sheen adds to beauty. A dull, rough surface detracts. Heavily frilled petals usually have heavier substance than plain petalled varieties.

QUALITY OF SPIKE

Florets that are broken or wilted are faults. The bottom floret may be removed with a penalty of 2 points. Usually a 2-point penalty is assessed against a spike that has 2 or 3 too many or too few florets open.

Florets in the spike should face 30 to 40 degrees from the front. A loose attachment of a floret to the spike is a serious fault; it usually causes the floret to droop from its proper spacing. A spike should always be observed from the rear, not only to check the crookedness but also to look for attachment weakness and to check browning of the calyx.

The straightness of the stem is most important. The whole spike should be straight and of sufficient strength to hold the flower-head erect. If there is any bending of the tip it should be to the front, otherwise it is a fault. Any bending or crookedness in the main stem is a fault.

A spot of fungus on a petal could entail a one or two point deduction. Flowers or foliage spotted all over with disease should be disqualified. Deduct also for discolouration in foliage, stem or calyx which indicates a probable nutritional deficiency.

The whole spike should look fresh and brilliant; browning of the calyx and/or the top of the top bud detracts from freshness. Spikes that have been improperly stored or kept too long in storage, frequently lack that bright fresh look and should be penalized accordingly.

BASKETS OR BOWLS

When Gladiolas are exhibited in baskets or bowls, a reasonable approach is to give 60 percent to the quality of the spikes and 40 percent to the manner in which they are displayed, or the artistic effect and appearance as a whole.

SUMMARY: JUDGING GLADIOLAS IN A SMALL SHOW

In a small show in judging gladiolas classes, looking quickly over the whole group will eliminate most from further consideration. The quickest way of eliminating is the overall appearance and the balance of the spike. A good spike stands out plainly in a group or poor ones; and conversely, a poor spike stands out obviously in a group of good ones. Eliminate them quickly and have the clerk set aside; then eliminate further by looking for obvious faults such as wilted florets, missing florets, crooked stems. Go over the remaining ones carefully and assess each exhibit. You will not likely have to point score any of them. Go back over the rejects to be sure that first impressions have not caused you to over look some exhibit.

GLORIOSA DAISY *Rudbeckia hirta*

Form: Flower flat with a circular outline, petals overlapping for one-quarter of length, not sharply curved up or down. Petal tips may be slightly split. The central eye should be large and well formed and not lopsided, black or black-brown in colour; a flat blocky shape is better than a conical one. The central eye is surrounded by tiny yellow petaloids. Preferred colour in petals is dark red-brown, extending one-third of petal length from the centre, then blending abruptly into a solid golden yellow without any dark spotting or blotching.

Stem: The stem should be stiff and straight with flower poised flat on top. Rarely a variety of solid colour shown.

Foliage: The foliage should be clean bright green evenly spaced on stem.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

POTTED (House) PLANTS

Flowering and/or Foliage Plants

If the schedule calls for “Potted” Plants, either a house or a green house or outdoor grown plant is acceptable. If the schedule calls for “House” Plants, it is a good idea to find out from the Show Steward whether a greenhouse-grown plant is acceptable or not. If you are in doubt as to whether it is greenhouse or house-grown, give the exhibitor the benefit of the doubt.

A “Flowering” Plant or rather a plant that is generally grown for its bloom, may be shown as a “Foliage” Plant provided that it is not in bloom and that no buds are showing colour. Dead or spent blooms naturally should have been removed before tabling.

POINT SCORE

Suitability.....	15
Rarity.....	15
Cultivation.....	60
Pot.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Suitability: The plant should be of a size and type suitable for growing and displaying in a house. Plants in tubs or huge pots, or plants of great size should be suspect that they are likely greenhouse plants and not truly “house plants”. Potted House Plants may be perennial, herbaceous, annual or a shrub. It need not be hardy outdoors; however, many hardy outdoor plants are grown as house plants.

A Bonsai dwarf tree, unless very tender, should not be shown in a class calling for “House Plants”, as Bonsai should be normally grown and kept outdoors except for very brief periods.

POTTED (House) PLANTS

Rarity: Other things being equal, preference should be given to a well grown plant that is rare or unusual in cultivation or that is difficult to grow under artificial indoor conditions. If the judge is not familiar with types of unusual house plants it is best to disregard this item entirely in scoring.

Cultivation: a plant when exhibited should be ‘in character’, that is, its growth should be as close as possible to its growth style and habit in nature. A plant that has been forced and has developed spindly, leggy growth should be scored down. Closeness, firmness and compactness is essential in a plant of a “cushion” type. A conifer, deciduous tree or shrub grown on its own roots is preferable to a grafted one.

Any potted plant should look healthy and well cared for. There should be no dead or withered leaves left on the plant, nor should there be any in the top of the container. Flower heads and/or seed pods should have been carefully removed. It should be free from insect or mechanical damage and from any sign of disease, such as, rust or scale. Colour or colours of the foliage should be bright, vivid and clean. This applies equally to plants with all green foliage. There should be no scorching or burning of its leaves.

Pot: While no consideration is given to the condition of the pot or container in the standard R.H.S. Point Score, it is felt that some weight should be given. The pot in which the plant is grown and exhibited should be of a size and colour that is suitable to the plant. Regardless of the pot material, it should be clean, both on the outside and on the exposed inner rim; debris on the soil surface should have been removed. A pot may be covered with paper or foil, but only if such coverings does not clash with, or detract from, the plant itself. Where tying, staking or wiring is necessary, it should be done neatly in a manner which does not detract from the appearance of the plant. Highly coloured bracts, where present, are considered to be an integral part of the flower, such as on Euphorbia.

POTTED (House) PLANTS POINT SCORES

Flowering

Cultural perfection.....	25
Size (according to variety).....	20
Floriferousness.....	15
Rarity.....	10
Colour.....	10
Foliage.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Foliage

Cultural perfection.....	35
Size.....	20
Distinction.....	15
Rarity.....	15
Form.....	<u>15</u>
	100

Fern (House)

Cultural perfection.....	35
Shape (according to variety).....	25
Size (according to variety).....	15
Form of fronds.....	15
Rarity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Flowering Plants

These should be shown only when at the peak of flowering perfection and beauty with many, fully opened flowers and with buds well in colour. All spent or dead flower heads and seed pods should have been carefully removed. A plant with the greatest number of perfect bloom open and in good condition (all things being equal) is to be preferred to one with scant bloom. While a plant should not be leggy, its growth should be open sufficiently to show off its blooms to best advantage.

All previous remarks regarding Suitability, Rarity, Cultivation, Pot, etc, apply here when applicable.

POTTED (House) PLANTS

Ferns: While the remarks above on Foliage Plants apply equally to potted Ferns, further consideration should be given to the size of the plant, the number of leaves or fronds that are fully developed and the indication of more to come. The shape and form of the fronds should be typical for that variety of fern. Ordinary outdoor ferns should not score as high as the more tender varieties. The red deposit found on the back of fern fronds is not rust or disease; they are the spores by which the plant reproduces.

HYACINTHS

Condition: Flowers must be fresh, crisp and without any apparent faded and/or dead florets. Freedom from insect damage. They must have strong, typical fragrance. Lack of fragrance is an indication of age and that the bloom has passed its peak of perfection.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	40
Form, spacing of florets.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stem.....	15
	100

Form: Generally rounded and cylindrical in shape with a slight taper towards the top. Good form give a “club-like” appearance, which should be one of solidarity. Individual florets making up the bloom should be evenly and uniformly spaced all around the flower head, without excess overlapping or excessive gaps between florets. The topmost floret or florets should stand erect.

Colour: Should be bright, clean and brilliant. Any indication of muddiness or dullness must be scored down. Almost without Exception hyacinths are single-coloured; any blending, fading or spotting of colours should be scored down.

HYACINTH

Stem: Must be straight, stout and of a size that is in keeping with the flower head it supports. Twisted or crooked stems, particularly one that does not carry the flower head in a fully upright position should be scored down.

IRIS

For purposes of judging the Iris family may be divided into groups:

- A. those growing from a rootstalk called a rhizome;
- B. those types that are grown from a bulb;
- C. The fibrous rooted types.

DEFINITIONS: The component parts of an Iris flower are:

- the Standards or the erect petals forming the centre of the bloom;
- the Falls or the three drooping or downward curving petals springing from the base of the Standards;
- the crest or the three petaloids that arise from the top of the Falls;
- in some varieties the Beard which is the rough tongue-like growth formed on the upper portion of the Fall.

RHIZOMATAGEOUS: Bearded Iris, generally known as the German Iris, *Iris germanica*. It is not a true species, but it is the result of years of hybridization. The Siberian Iris, *Iris siberica* comes under this group.

POINT SCORE

Specimens:

Flower.....	35
Colour.....	10
Size.....	5
Form.....	10
Substance.....	10
Stalk.....	30
Open flowers.....	15
Branch balance.....	15
Condition.....	35
Grooming.....	15
Cultural perfection.....	20
Total	<hr/> 100

COLOUR: Clarity and brilliance of colour is most important. Dull or muddy colours are serious faults. The colour pattern on the Fall should be reasonably uniform and quite distinct; absence of pattern is to be preferred.

Size: Familiarity with many types is necessary to judge accurately the size factor. Local growing conditions can have a tremendous effect on size. It is safe to assume that if the flower head, stem (or stalk) and the foliage are in good condition and proportion that the size is reasonable for the variety.

Form: Standards must be erect with the tips generally curving inward and sometimes touching. A reflexing Standard is a serious fault being either a sign of age or lack of substance. The Falls should come out from the base of the Standards almost at right angles, and then curve gracefully downward. The Crest petals should be completely separate from the Falls petals, usually curving upwards at about 45 degrees, or in some varieties curving inwards. The Fall for the first one-third to one-half of its length should have a pronounced "beard" along the centre of the petal, usually yellow or gold in colour. Markings on the Falls should be confined to the area of the beard and should be sharp and distinct.

Substance: Petals of both Standards and Falls should be solid, crisp and firm. The substance should be such as to hold the standards stiffly erect and to prevent any floppiness in the Falls.

Stalk: The flower heads in bearded Iris break from separate stalks branching out from the main stem; they should be well placed evenly along the stem without bunching or serious gaps. The maximum number of blooms that will be open at any one time varies from 3 to 5. More than 5 open and in good condition at any time is rare.

Grooming: This naturally means the care taken to prepare and clean up the flower before tabling.

Condition: A stalk should be at the peak of maturity with numerous flowers open and none showing signs of age or dulling of colour. Standards should be erect, the Falls droop gracefully and complete freedom from blemishes. The spathes from which the flower heads appear should not be dry or withered.

An Iris can be groomed to assume better form by brushing Standards to cause tips to curl inwards and Falls to assume a more graceful curve.

Consider: Faults to watch for are a weak stalk, floppy flowers lacking substance, particularly in the Standards; blotching or dulling of colour, poor spacing of florets along stalk; spots on leaves; nicks in petals, violently contrasting colours.

If a flower is fragrant, award 5 extra points over non-fragrant specimens.

BULBOUS IRIS (English, Spanish, Dutch)

The Irises called English, Spanish and Dutch come from the countries in which they were hybridized. The most popular kinds of bulbous Iris are the Spanish, *I. xiphium*, the Dutch Iris, a large-flowered early hybrid strain; and the “so called” English Iris, *I. xiphioides*.

Remarks on Colour, Size and Substance given for bearded Iris apply equally for the bulbous.

POINT SCORE American Iris Society

Colour.....	40
Substance.....	10
Form.....	10
Size.....	10
Stalk, length, proportion, spacing and foliage.....	15
Condition.....	15
	100

Form: Generally shown when only one bloom has appeared on stalk. The second bloom appears close to the top of the stem and is not spaced down the stem as with the bearded types. If the first bloom has been removed the specimen is past its prime and should be scored down under condition.

The Standards should be stiffly erect and well separated; the petal edges may be lightly fluted or may be lightly rolled. A twisted Standard is a serious fault. The Falls in a prime, mature bloom should come at nearly right angles to the Standards. Falls that are inclined upward are a sign of immaturity, while one that droops its whole length is past its prime. The last third of the Fall should bend down sharply, but all the Falls on a bloom should have a uniform degree of dip. The second overlying petal of the Fall should lie close to the base petal and follow it exactly to the point where the Fall tip dips downward. At this point the second petal should curve upward away from the base Fall. Any frilling or rolling of this petal tip should be uniform on all three Falls. The general shape of the Fall should widen towards the tip where it should be broad and rounded. Narrow or pointed petals are a fault.

Stalk: In judging the stalk it should be broken down into components: length of stalk as cut for exhibition, should be from 15 to 18 inches (38.1- 45.72 cm), but should of such length as to give good balance to the whole; straightness without any tendency to twisting or fascination; foliage, lower leaves slightly separated from the stalk while upper two or three leaves should hug stalk closely up to the flower head

Condition: Should be at the peak of maturity with Standards stiffly erect and well separated; Falls should stand out from the base and curve downward at the tips. The flower spathe should cling to the base of the bloom and show no signs of withering. Standards and Falls should be free of marks or breaks; foliage clean and free of damage.

Faults: Include flowers which are small, crowded at the head or of poor substance. Standards which are narrow and not erect. Falls which are narrow or pointed; stalks which are crooked, thin or very coarse and heavy and disease on the foliage.

JAPANESE IRIS: *Iris ensata* (formerly *I. kaempferi*)

This one of the last of the Show Irises to bloom. It is a single, six-petalled flower (although doubles do occur) with all the petals lying almost flat and overlapping each other and at almost right angled to the stalk giving it a definite saucer-like appearance. They have been grown for centuries in Japan and are the results of careful breeding.

POINT SCORE

Colour.....	25
Size.....	20
Form.....	30
Substance.....	15
Stalk and foliage.....	10
	100

Colour: Clarity of colour is most important; it should be clean, vivid and pure. Though hybridization colours range through all shades of violets and purple, some of which are self-coloured, others flecked or speckled. There are also pure whites, pale blues, pinkish lavender and pale reddish brown.

Size: A well-grown specimen should be at least 5 to 6 inches (12.7-15.24 cm) across, some go up to almost 12 inches. Less than 5 inches (12.7 cm) would be a serious fault.

Form: An almost flat top with all size petals overlapping evenly. A slight “dishing” in the centre is acceptable but there must be no drooping of the petal tips. There are no Standards or Falls, as such, as are found in other types. There may be some frilling of the petal edges, but if there is, it should be uniform. In doubles, watch for extra bits of petallage in the centre which is a serious fault.

Substance: Same as for all other varieties.

Stalk and Foliage: The stalk should be straight, stout and strong enough to hold the flower head rigidly erect. It must not be crooked, twisted or bent. Foliage must be clean, be of good colour and free of all types of blemish.

SIBERIAN IRIS: *Iris siberica*

A fibrous-rooted Iris classed as a “beardless Iris”. It is much smaller than the bearded types but will often have from 5 to 8 flower heads to a stalk. The stalk is much thinner than any other Iris, being almost reed-like, while the foliage is sparse and sword-like in shape.

Colour: Colour is not as important as in other varieties but should still be clean and bright. The range is from white through violets and blues to reddish brown.

Size: Also, not important; the average being about 3 inches (7.62 cm) across the full width of the Falls.

Form: Standards stiffly erect, with only a slight tendency of tips to curl inward although the sides may be inward. The Falls should come out gracefully from the base curving downward with the tips slightly curled inward. They should be narrow at the neck for nearly half their length and then broaden out to finish with a round tip. The Crest springs upward from the base of the Falls between the Standards and is completely free from, and should not touch the Falls. The tip of the Crest is generally fluted and curved upward.

Substance: The same as for other varieties of Iris.

Stalk and Number of Flowers Open: This is very important with *I. siberica*. The stalk should be long, slim and straight but strong enough to carry the flower heads erect. As noted above, there may be from 5 to 8 flowers open at once. The more open in good condition, the better; less than four florets open probably indicates poor cultural practices. A dead floret may be removed but carries a 5 point penalty.

Balance: The spacing of the florets along the stalk should be such that there is no crowding particularly at the top; nor should there be uneven gaps along the stem. Florets should generally be confined to the upper half of the stalk.

Iris spuia* formerly *I. ochroleucre

This is another fibrous-rooted Iris, blooming about the same time as the Japanese Iris but quite different in appearance from other Iris.

POINT SCORE

Colour.....	30
Size.....	15
Form.....	25
Substance.....	20
Stalk and Foliage.....	<u>10</u>
	100

In this type the Standards are erect, but slant outwards slightly from the centre; they should be long, tapering from the base to a pronounced point with the edges slightly fluted. The Falls spring from the base at 45 degrees, then curve rather stiffly downward; they are narrow, broadening out to a spade shape at the tip; the tip of the Crest should curve up sharply. The Stalk is long, at least three feet (0.9 m) with narrow thin foliage.

Colour: Should be pale lemon-yellow, veined with darker yellow. The Crest is often a lighter colour, sometimes almost white.

Size, Form, Substance, Stalk and Foliage: Should be assessed as for Bearded Iris.

LARKSPUR: (*Consolida amboqua*, *Delphinium ajacis*)

Flowers irregularly arrange around tall stalks. One of each flower segments produced into a long spur, two others into shorter spurs. Flowers are borne in a dense spire-like terminal cluster; may be shown with or without side branched clusters. Leaves finely divided or dissected. Colours may be lavender, blue, white or violet.

JUCES OR LAVENDER ARE POISONOUS

POINT SCORE FOR LARKSPUR

Condition.....	30
Spike.....	30
Colour.....	25
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

LILIUM Lilies

In classes calling for Liliium (any species) be sure the material exhibited belongs to the Liliium family and is not just called “Lily” like the Peruvian Lily, (Alstroemeria); or Torch Lily, (Tritoma), etc.

Members of the Liliium family grow from large fleshy bulbs formed of overlapping scales. Many of the so-called “Lilies” grow from tubers or fleshy roots, as in the case of “Day Lilies” which are herbaceous perennials.

CLASSIFICATION: North American Lily Society, 1969

DIVISION 1: ASIATIC Hybrids

- a. Early flowering with upright flowers
- b. Outward facing flowers
- c. Pendant flowers with curled petals

DIVISION 2: MARTAGON Hybrids

Pendant flowers with sharply recurving tips

DIVISION 3: CANDIDUM Hybrids

Rarely encountered except in specialist shows

DIVISION 4: AMERICAN Hybrids

Hybrids of American species types

DIVISION 5: LONGIFLORUM Hybrids

Rarely encountered except in specialist shows

DIVISION 6: TRUMPET Hybrids

- a. Chinese Trumpet shaped flowers
- b. Aurelian Hybrids, bowl shaped, outward facing flowers
- c. Aurelian Hybrids, pendant flowers
- d. Aurelian Hybrids, star shaped flat opening, or sunburst type flowers

DIVISION 7: ORIENTAL Hybrids

- a. Trumpet shaped flowers
- b. Bowl shaped flowers
- c. Flat faced flowers
- d. Recurved flowers

DIVISION 8: All other Hybrids

DIVISION 9: ALL TRUE LILium species and their botanical forms

POINT SCALE
R.H.S. Modified

Condition.....	25
Flowers, number, size; form.....	50
Colour.....	15
Difficulty of cultivation.....	<u>10</u>
	100

N.A.L.S. SCALE

Condition.....	30
Vigor.....	20
Placement on stem.....	20
Substance.....	10
Form of flowers.....	10
Colour of flowers.....	<u>10</u>
	100

The spike or stem should be well balanced and of good proportion; generally considered that a spike is in best condition when the lowest flowers are open, but not faded and the upper ones still in bud.

The larger number of flowers open the better. Flowers should be fresh, open (except top buds) and of bright clear colours or a harmonious blend of colours, unstained by pollen and free from blemishes.

Vigor: refers to length and strength of the stem, number and size of the flowers, size and attractiveness of the foliage.

Placement: refers to arrangement of flowers on stem. In general, separation spirally on the stem vertically, rather than crowded, is to be preferred. They should also be spaced in such a way that individual flowers do not interfere with each other.

Substance: refers to the thickness, firmness and crispness of the petal and keeping quality.

Form: is judged on the basis of its conformity with the typical form of the species or variety.

LUPIN: LUPINUS

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Spikes.....	30
Colour.....	20
Foliage.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

The flowers which are shaped somewhat like unopened pea buds should be arranged uniformly in a dense terminal cluster forming head of the spike. Stems are stiff and must be straight; leaves have 5 to 7 leaflets arranged on finger-like whorls. Colours may be orange, yellow, white, blue or pink.

MARIGOLD TAGETES

AFRICAN MARIGOLD *Tagetes erecta*

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>20</u>
	100

Three inch (7.62 cm) flowers on compact dense plants are round or semi-ball in outline and should be at least half as deep as they are broad. Petals are small, neat, tightly overlapping and curling back almost to the stem. Head should be poised flat on top. Centre should be tight, with only a faint tinge of green. If centre is open the bloom is old, a serious fault in the type. The stem should be stout, straight and slightly swollen on top. Colours yellow or orange, some varieties are mottled with red.

FRENCH MARIGOLD *Tagetes patula*

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	20
	100

FORM: Fairly flat, circular in outline, petals smooth with pointed tips, overlapping in concentric rows. Centre eye is small for size (4" to 8") (10.16-20.32 cm) of flowers and surrounded with an even row of petaloids. Flower heads should sit flat on top of short, stout stems that are somewhat swollen at the top, tapering upward to the base of the flower.

FOLIAGE: A medium, dull green, long, pointed and rough. Flowers may be red, yellow, orange or blends.

PEONY PAEONIA

Herbaceous Peonies are natives chiefly of Europe and Asia Minor and most are derivatives of *P. lactiflora* and other species. The Tree Peonies from China are deciduous shrubs and are said to be descendants of *P. suffruticosa* and other species, and not with the shrub types.

TYPES OF HERBACEOUS PEONIES

SINGLE: A flower with a ring of 5 or more broad petals arranged around a centre made up of pollen-bearing stamens and anthers, the latter very conspicuous.

JAPANESE: (the start of doubling) This form has 5 or more guard petals and a centre made up of stamens bearing abortive anthers, nearly devoid of pollen. This absence of pollen is the distinguishing characteristic from the true single.

ANEMONE: (the next step in doubling) This type has 5 or more guard petals and a centre of stamens transformed into small narrow petals called petaloids.

SEMI-DOUBLE: Five or more guard petals and a centre of broad petals. Never fully double, they show a greater or lesser number of broad centre petals interspersed with stamens.

DOUBLE: (the type most generally exhibited) They have 5 or more guard petals with centre stamens and carpels more or less transformed into petals. This transformation has advanced to the stage where they make up the main body of the flower to the point where sometimes there is no trace of stamen or stigma.

POINT SCORE FOR HERBACEOUS PEONIES

Specimens

Condition.....	25
Colour.....	25
Form.....	15
Size.....	15
Substance.....	10
Stem.....	10
	100

CONDITION: Flowers should be large but not coarse. In Singles and Semi-Doubles the guard petals should be broad and rounded. In case of Singles, if pollen has been shed the bloom is past its prime. Blooms should be free of insects, disease and spray damage.

COLOUR: should be clean and clear and typical for the variety. Whites will generally show red flecks in the centre. This is not a fault.

FORM: Flowers should be symmetrical and will poise on stem and of a full rounded appearance with the outline of the guard petals generally even. "Feathering" in centre petals is normal for Semi-Doubles, but does not always appear in Japanese types.

Doubles should have very symmetrically arranged petals and considerable depth to the centre.

SIZE: Should be normal for variety; experience with different varieties is only guide here as perfect blooms (depending on variety) can range from 4" to 5" up to 10" (10.16-12.70-25.40 cm).

SUBSTANCE: Petals firm and crisp with a feeling of solidity. Remarks of "substance" under flowers are applicable here.

STEM: Should be 15" (38.1 cm) or less. It should be stiff and straight and of sufficient size to be in proportion with and hold the flower head firmly erect. If foliage is shown it must be clean and free from blemishes. Oblong spots on stem indicate poor culture.

PHLOX

Plants in this group show wide variations in growth form. This point score may be used for

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Panicles.....	20
Pips.....	15
Colour.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

Flowers have a very short tube and the lobes of the corolla (always 5, except in rare double forms) spreading so that the flowers appear (falsely) to have 5 separate petals. Panicles large and symmetrical; pips large, flat and circular. In the Annual form flowers are in a dense terminal cluster (umbel-like) about 1" (2.54 cm) broad but so profuse as to make a showy head. Erect stems with lance shaped leaves 2" to 3" long (5.68-7.62 cm). All colours except yellow.

The Perennial flowers are larger 1 1/2" to 2" (3.81-5.08 cm) and growing in a more dense, pyramidal cluster. Stiff erect stems with broadly lance shaped leaves 3 1/4" to 5" (8.25-12.70 cm) long, rather thin and veiny. All colours except yellow and blue.

PELARGONIUMS (Geraniums)

From the first 'National Rules' to be published jointly by the British and European Geranium Society and the British Pelargonium and Geranium Society.

The judging of Pelargoniums:

Zonals, (other than Ornamental leaved zonals, Ornamental Ivy-leaved Scented leaved and species), Regals, Uniques, Angels, Ivy-leaved and Hybrid Ivy).

Cultural quality.....	30
Foliage.....	15
Flower heads (Umbels).....	45
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Ornamental-leaved Zonals

Cultural Quality.....	30
Foliage.....	15
Flower heads (Umbels).....	45
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Ornamental Ivy-leaved

Cultural Quality.....	30
Foliage.....	30
Flower heads (Umbels).....	30
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Scented-leaved and Species

Cultural Quality.....	50
Foliage.....	30
Flower heads (Umbels).....	10
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Cut Blooms

Form and colour.....	60
Cultural Quality.....	30
Staging and display.....	<u>10</u>
	100

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

1. Zonals other than Ornamental-leaved will include basic zonals, dwarfs and miniatures (all including golden and bronze-leaved varieties), genetic Hybrid Ivy-leaved varieties which display little or no Ivy-leaved characteristics, i.e., 'Deacon' and Stellar' varieties.
2. Ornamental-leaved zonals will include only those varieties having leaves of two or more distinct colours with clearly defined edges. Tri-colours are varieties of which the leaf zone overlays two or more of the other distinct leaf colours.
3. Regals, Uniques and Angels will include all such types; Uniques have scented leaves and regal type flowers; Angels are small-leaved.
4. Ivy-leaved other than Ornamental Ivy-leaved will include all such types, including small-leaved varieties and genetic Hybrid Ivy-leaved varieties which display little or no zonal features.
5. Ornamental Ivy-leaved includes all those types having white or cream veined leaves or having leaves of two or more distinct colours other than the basic zone.

6. Hybrid Ivy includes only those genetic Hybrid varieties which display characteristics of both zonal and ivy-leaved plants without being predominately one or the other.
7. Scented leaves and Species include all species and primary hybrids.

CULTURAL QUALITY: Penalties should be imposed for plants displaying one or more of the following unfavourable features:

- growth disproportionate to size of pot;
- plant of disproportionate height or width;
- misshapen;
- bare stems; foliage not down to pot rim;
- lacking in freshness;
- disease, pests, unclean;
- unscented if scent is required;
- excessive lushness or weakness.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR FOLIAGE: damaged, deformed, dead or marked or discoloured leaves; sparse foliage; for ornamentals, poor colours and poor colour definition.

PENALTIES SHALL BE IMPOSED FOR FLOWER-HEADS:

- flower-heads disproportionate in dimension to the plant size;
- flower-heads disproportionate in quality to the plant size;
- weak flower stems;
- lack of consistency, brightness and/or clearness of colour;
- dead or damaged florets;
- misshapen flower stems or heads;
- unbalanced flower-head placement;
- lack of freshness;
- lack of following buds.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR DISPLAY AND STAGING

- unclean pots;
- visible staking (except for standards);
- poor, over-elaborate or incorrect labelling;
- dead matter and/or algae on soil surface;
- poor general impression.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR FORM AND COLOUR

poor shape;
stunted growth;
dull colour or colour inconsistency;
lack of freshness;
damaged or dead florets;
poorly placed florets.

Note: In all the above sections the maximum penalty or any one of the adverse features should be one-third of the total points available for that section.

PLANT PROPORTIONS The foliage of a plant grown as a bush should be approximately twice as broad as it is in height above the soil level; flower-heads should be clear of the foliage in order to achieve a balanced effect; the plant should be proportionate to the size of the pot.

MINIATURE ZONALS Pot size should not exceed 3 1/2" (9 cm) in diameter; flowers and leaves proportionate to the size of the plant.

DWARF ZONALS Pot size should not be less than 3 1/2" (9 cm) but not exceed 4 1/2" (11 1/2 cm) in diameter; flowers and leaves proportionate to the size of the plant.

BASIC ZONALS Pot size not to exceed 4 1/2" (11 1/2 cm) in diameter; flowers and leaves proportionate to the size of the plant.

STANDARDS Plants are grown on straight, clear stem with stem height (measured from the soil level to the point of the first break) to the highest point of the foliage; the part of the plant above the first break should be approximately twice as broad as it is in height.

A trailing standard is acceptable even though the trailing foliage obscures the clear stem and in such cases the height of the clear stem should be a minimum of twice the diameter of the pot.

Misshapen refers to one-sided or unbalanced or uneven growth on one or more of the stems; good shape refers to well-balanced and uniform when viewed all around; florets are ideally large and round with broad over-lapping petals (except for species, etc.).

POPPIES

Of the several species of Poppies, the Oriental Poppy, (*Papaver orientale*) is practically the only type shown as show specimens. The single Iceland and the single California types and the double Shirley may be found in collections, bowls or baskets, but rarely as separate exhibits. When these three latter types are encountered an ordinary assessment of quality and freedom from blemishes will suffice.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

Included are singles and doubles, although the double form is not seen as frequently as the single.

POINT SCORE

Substance.....	50
Form.....	15
Colour.....	15
Size.....	10
Stem and foliage.....	<u>10</u>
	100

In **Substance** the petals should be solid, crisp and fresh with no sign of wilting, scorching and/or browning of petal tips.

In **Form** they should have a nearly circular outline; petals should stand erect and even curve inward slightly, provided the top of the bloom is open sufficiently so that the inside may be clearly seen; crinkling and/or twisting of petals is permissible but not desirable. The green foliage petals under the flower head are normal; the dried sheath may have been removed. If the bloom is past its prime there will be pollen stains on the inside base of petals. Too full development of the anthers is a further sign of age.

Colours should be fresh, bright and clean. They now range from red through raspberry and watermelon to pale pink to white. Marking or blotching on inside of petal base should be distinct and very dark.

In **Size** they may range from 4" up to 8" (10.16-20.32 cm) in diameter, although some of the very newest hybrids may go up to almost 12" (30.48 cm).

Stems should be stout, stiff and straight, except in the variety "Scarlet Pompom" which normally has a very crooked stem. There should be no oxidation or black streaking on the stem. The **leaves** should be fresh, crisp and free from blemishes.

PRIMROSE AND POLYANTHUS

The Primroses as a family consist of the True English or Acaulis Primrose (**P. vulgaris**), the Polyanthus Primrose, the Garden Auriculas and the Alpine Auriculas. There are many species and hybrid divisions of these main groups. They will seldom be encountered except in specialist shows.

TERMINOLOGY:

Pip - the flower itself.

Tube - the centre portion of pip rising from the stem.

Anthers - the top of the stamen, the male pollen carrier.

Pistil - female part of the flower bearing the ovary.

Paste - (in Auriculas) - the name for the white patch inside the outer circle of colour and surrounding the eye.

Eye - the coloured circular centre of Pip, below which is the Tube containing Stamens and Pistil.

“Thrum” Eye - the preferred type of centre in which the stamens are visible, but the pistil is concealed.

“Pin” Eye - reverse of the thrum Eye, with the pistil visible and the stamens concealed.

Umbel - flat topped flower cluster in which all flower stalks arise from a common point.

Meal or Farina - in Auriculas, a silvery powder which dusts stems and foliage and is much desired.

CLASSIFICATION:

When judging in non-specialist shows it is sufficient to be able to distinguish between a simple Primrose, a Polyanthus or Primrose, the Alpine Auricula and the Garden Auricula.

TRUE PRIMROSE: The English Primrose (**Primula acaulis**) or (**P. vulgaris**) which consists of a single flower of any colour on a single stem.

POLYANTHUS PRIMROSE: Which consists of a stem with a cluster of umbels of flowers or pips forming flattish top. They may be of various colours generally dark with contrasting lighter colours.

ALPINE AURICULAS: A single stem with umbel as in Aucalis type but the trusses forming the head are looser and more open and with more flowers to the head. Generally thick smooth leaves but not always mealy.

GARDEN AURICULAS: A type bred from the Alpine auricula with typical thick, mealy leaves. It is difficult for anyone not an expert to distinguish with certainty between the Alpine and Garden types.

SHOW POLYANTHUS: Similar to ordinary Polyanthus except that there is gold or silver “lacing” around outer edge of pips.

JULIA HYBRIDS: Often referred to as “Julianas”. Compact habit, fine glossy deep green foliage with masses of small flowers in the head. There are two different types: **Miniature or cushion form** 2" to 4" (5.08-10.16 cm) high when in flower: **Stalked form** 4" to 8" (10.16-20.32 cm) high when in flower; some flowers on a single stem, some in an umbel.

SHOW AURICULAS: Large size, strong stout stems; pip round and flat without notches in lobes.

POINT SCORE

The Royal Horticultural Society Scale of Points has been modified to give a total of 100 points.

PRIMROSES

Habit and foliage.....	20
Floriferousness.....	20
Stalk and flower form.....	30
Colour.....	<u>30</u>
	100

POLYANTHUS

Condition.....	25
Flower stems.....	20
Trusses.....	20
Pips.....	20
Colour.....	<u>15</u>
	100

AURICULAS (Alpine and Garden)

Foliage, stem & trusses.....	40
Pips.....	20
Tube.....	10
Centre.....	15
Eye.....	<u>15</u>
	100

PRIMROSES: Tufted, compact habit of growth with healthy, undamaged foliage. Numerous flowers produced singly on long, stout stems. Flowers of good substance, circular in outline with clear colours and unstained centre.

POLYANTHUS: Compact habit of growth, with clean undamaged foliage. Numerous flower heads or umbels, each cluster with a stout stem, held well above the foliage. Flowers of good substance with bright, clean colours, circular in outline, but may be ruffled, frilled or flat.

AURICULAS: Crisp, healthy foliage free of damage. A strong stem of sufficient length to bear truss well above foliage. Trusses to consist of not less than five fully developed pips which should not overlap. A circular tube filled by the anthers thus hiding the stigma. Centre golden, yellow, cream or white free of farina. A richly coloured but not necessarily dark edge.

GENERAL: A pin eye used to be cause for disqualification in specimen plants, but may now be accepted. However, if all else is equal, a Thrum eye would place above a pin eye.

In smaller shows Primroses, Polyanthus and Auriculas may be in the schedule as single stems, or classes of 3 or 5 stems. Be guided by: Good grouping of flowers on stems; a distinct, clearly marked eye; stems stout and long enough to hold flower head above foliage; clean, crisp and free from blemish or insect damage. Colour, most important of all, must be clear and clean; centre colour distinctly marked without any blending into outer colour; petals circular in outline and flat. The Cowichan strain of Polyanthus has almost no colour around the eye.

PYRETHRUM: (Single) (Painted Daisy) **Chrysanthemum coccineum**

Flowers should be large, well poised at right angles to the stem and be circular in outline. The central disc should be bright, clear yellow, with no sign of browning that indicates age. Ray florets in one or two rows should be long, broad and evenly spaced, and slightly overlapping. Stems should be long with clean, undamaged foliage and stout enough to support flower head. Dull, blotched or streaked colours are serious faults.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form of flower.....	25
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	15
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

PYRETHRUM (Double)

Judge the double form the same as single, except that the flowers should be fully double, shown no central disc, and the florets should overlap neatly and regularly throughout.

ORCHIDS and their construction

In spite of the great diversity in the orchids, their build is very constant although this is not always easy to see. Orchids have very similar sepals. The sepals are followed by three petals, one of which has been greatly modified by becoming a broad, highly visible and decorated landing platform for pollinating insects. This petal is called the lip or labellum. The main purpose of the lip is to attract insects and to lead them right into the heart of the flower where the male and female parts have been fused into a very efficient structure called the column. Almost all orchids have only one fertile and functional stamen. The anther sits right on top of the column covered by an anther cap. Under it you will find the pollen which is not a wasteful powder as the grains are united into one or more pollinia consisting of thousands of pollen grains held together by an elastic thread. Bees carry away one pollinia to the ovary of the next flower which contains thousands of ovules to accomplish fertilization.

Under the pollinia is the stigmatic cavity made up of three fused stigmas. It is covered by a sticky sugary fluid where a pollinium can be deposited by an insect.

CATTLEYAS AND ALLIED GENERA

In this group are genera, which in their flower form are very like Cattleyas. The general form of the flower is toward fullness and roundness. A circumscribed circle, drawn with the base of the column as the centre, should touch the tips of the petals and the margin of the lip, while the flower should fill the greater portion of the area of the circle. Sepals should arrange themselves almost in an equilateral triangle, the petals and the lip should do likewise, but inverted. Sepals should be broad and rounded, frilled or undulated at the margins according to the variety. The lip should be proportionate to the petals with rounded flattened, symmetrical and crisped or frilled trumpet; it should be closed toward the base and more or less rolled round the column. The entire flower should be nearly flat when viewed from the side, lip curving down, not jutting out at right angles to the plane of the petals and sepals.

CATTLEYA AND ALLIED GENERA

Laelia, Sophronites, Brassovola, Epidendrum, etc.

The colour of the flowers should be clear, bright and strong, evenly dispersed throughout the petals and sepals without "washing out" at the mid-veins. The hue should be without spotting, breaking or splashing except where a balanced and harmonious pattern exists.

The lip should be more prominently and more richly coloured and blending or pleasingly contrasting with the rest of the flower. Additional markings, if present, should form a symmetrical pattern.

Texture should be sparkling, crystalline, velvety or waxy. One large flower or many smaller flowers will again depend on its ancestry. The stem should be strong and upright to display the flowers to their advantage, so that one flower does not crowd or distort another. The plant's foliage should be clean and relatively unblemished.

POINT SCORING FOR THE CATTLEY ALLIANCE

Form of flower.....	30
General form.....	15
Sepals.....	5
Petals.....	5
Labellum.....	5
Colour of flower.....	30
General colour.....	15
Sepals and petals.....	7
Lip.....	8
Other characteristics.....	40
Size of flower.....	10
Substance & texture.....	20
Floriferousness, stem.....	10
	100

PHALAENOPSIS: The general form of the flower is toward roundness, fullness and flatness. The petals should be broad and flat and overlap the dorsal sepal which should be somewhat larger and broader. The lateral sepals should compliment the look of the flower. The lip may vary but the markings and colour should be definite and distinctive.

The colour of the flower should be clear and markings, when present, should be pleasing. The substance should be good, the texture sparkling and crystalline. The inflorescence should be gracefully displayed. At least half of the flowers should be open so their arrangement and presentation can be displayed.

POINT SCORES FOR PHALAEOPSIS

Form of flower.....	30
General form.....	15
Sepals.....	5
Petals.....	6
Lip.....	4
Colour of flower.....	30
General colour.....	15
Sepals and petals.....	10
Labellum.....	5
Other characteristics.....	40
Size of flower.....	10
Substance & texture.....	10
Inflorescence.....	10
Floriferousness.....	10

	100

CYMBIDIUMS

The general form of the flower is toward roundness and fullness as in *Cattleya*, but not to the same degree. Some fine cultivars have a more open, star-like appearance and other good forms are somewhat cupped. Excessive cupping, however, is a fault. The lip usually does not extend to the lines of a circumscribed circle; neither does the dorsal sepal due to its being curved forward or hooded. The sepals and petals should be broad with a minimum of narrowing toward the tips. The lip should be well-proportioned to the rest of the flower without being turned under, narrowed or pinched.

The colour of the flower should be definite and clear. Suffusion of one colour over another should be regular and harmonious, not mottled or muddy. Veining with colour, if present, should be definite and distinctive or in regular lines and patterns.

The lip should be as, or more distinctively coloured than the sepals and petals with markings in definite and distinctive patterns. The substance should be crisp. The inflorescence should be erect or gradually arching with the flowers well spaced and well displayed. The number of flowers may vary. The foliage should be clean and relatively unblemished.

POINT SCORING FOR CYMBIDIUMS

Form of flower.....	30
General form.....	5
Sepals.....	5
Petals.....	5
Labellum.....	5
Colour of flower.....	30
General colour.....	15
Sepals and petals.....	8
Labellum.....	7
Other characteristics.....	40
Size of flower.....	10
Substance, texture.....	10
Inflorescence.....	10
Floriferousness.....	10
	<hr/>
	100

PATHIOPEDILUM *Cypripedium* (Lady-slipper)

The great variety of *Paphiopedilums* make criteria, uniformly applicable to all, impossible to define. The majority of those seen on the show bench are those having a single flower on an upright stem, but they may have several flowers on an upright stem or arching inflorescence.

The flowers should have balance and proportion. The pouch should be full, symmetrical, with no depressions or faults with an evenly rolled-in edge, and be in proportion to the rest of the flower, but not protrude excessively forward. The petals should be broad and in proportion to the rest of the flower. The ventral sepal should form a harmonious background for the pouch.

The stem should be proportionately tall and straight; or arching, as to hold the flower or flowers well above the foliage. The colour of the flower should be clear and definite, in well defined areas and patterns or harmoniously suffused. Substance should be firm and crisp; texture, waxy or varnished. Foliage should be clean and relatively unblemished.

POINT SCORE FOR PAPHIOPEDILUMS Slipper Orchids

Form of flower.....	40
General form.....	20
Sepals.....	10
Petals.....	5
Pouch.....	5
Colour of flower.....	40
General colour.....	20
Sepals.....	10
Petals.....	5
Pouch.....	5
Remaining points.....	20
Shape of flower.....	10
Petals.....	5
Pouch.....	5
	<hr/>
	100

RHODODENDRONS

For exhibiting and judging rhododendrons in non-specialized shows the following classes are suggested:

- a. Species, (including species azaleas)
- b. Large-flowered hybrids
- c. Small-flowered hybrids
- d. Deciduous hybrid azaleas
- e. Evergreen hybrid azaleas

In the unlikely event of tender greenhouse or conservatory rhododendrons being entered, a separate category should be created.

SPECIES: may be exhibited as either trusses or sprays, and include foliage except in the case of deciduous species. Where feasible, judges should compare entries with the descriptions contained in the Royal Horticultural Society publication, "The Rhododendron Handbook, 1980 which describes species in cultivation.

LARGE-FLOWERED HYBRIDS: are exhibited as individual trusses and include foliage. There is no single text containing descriptions of some 20,000 hybrids which have been registered with the Royal Horticultural Society. While it is preferable that hybrid exhibits be named, failure to provide the registered name (or inaccurate naming) should not disqualify an exhibit nor should the exhibit be heavily penalized.

SMALL-FLOWERED HYBRIDS: are exhibited as individual trusses, or, more commonly, as sprays up to 18 inches (48 cm) in length, and include foliage.

DECIDUOUS HYBRID SPRAYS: are exhibited as individual sprays or as trusses and will not usually include foliage. They may be named or unnamed and are raised from seed.

EVERGREEN AZALEAS: most of the small-leaved, low-growing hybrid azaleas are included in this class although a small proportion is deciduous or semi-deciduous. They are judged only as sprays and foliage is to be included.

GLOSSARY

TRUSS: the flower cluster of a rhododendron coming from a single bud and may include up to 40 individual flowers.

SPRAY: a branch of stem with a number of trusses (or individual flowers).

SPECIES: 'wild' rhododendrons as distinct from hybrids.

HYBRIDS: the result of crosses between different species, between species and a hybrid, or between two hybrids.

LEAF WHORL: (for judging purposes) the circle of leaves, usually from the previous year's growth immediately below the truss.

POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY JUDGES: the characteristics of individual species and hybrids, trusses and sprays, deciduous and evergreen azaleas vary so widely that a point system is not considered feasible in non-specialist shows. The unusual points that should be looked for by judges include, condition, form, foliage, substance, and texture.

MULTIPLE TRUSSES: that arise from more than one bud shall be disqualified.

UPRIGHT TRUSSES: with a straight stem shall be more highly rated than trusses which do not stand upright in the container.

Trusses and all parts of the stem and foliage shall be clean. Loose bud scales shall be removed.

Trusses in which spent, faded imperfect flowers are present shall be penalized as shall trusses from which flowers have been removed. Depending on the size of the truss (or spray) a small proportion of unopened buds is permitted.

Size of truss shall not necessarily be the deciding factor. Conformity to the standards of the particular species or hybrid is more important.

Foliage, with the obvious exception of deciduous azaleas, must be present on the exhibited spray or truss.

A single leaf whorl should show immediately below a truss. Other foliage, in the case of truss entries shall be removed.

Any amount of foliage may remain in exhibits entered as sprays. Damaged leaves may be removed, but excessive defoliation shall be penalized. Damage may not be trimmed from individual leaves.

ROSES

The types of roses are:

HYBRID TEAS which usually grow one flower to a stem with side buds;

FLORIBUNDAS which usually have a spray of bloom at the end of the cane;

GRANDIFLORAS which are between the hybrid teas and the floribundas in flower pattern;
MODERN SHRUBS, POLYANTHUS, CLIMBERS, MINIATURES and OLD GARDEN

ROSES These types have become intermixed in their breeding and it is often necessary to look up a reference book to find out to what type a particular rose belongs.

Roses are exhibited in bowls, baskets or boxes, as single specimens or as indicated in the particular schedule.

POINT SCORE FOR ROSES

Form.....	25
Colour.....	20
Substance.....	15
Stem and foliage.....	20
Balance and proportion.....	10
Size.....	10
	100

SPECIMEN BLOOMS: are exhibits with one flower to a stem without side buds (having been disbudded at some stage). The usual types exhibited in this way are hybrid teas, floribundas and miniatures. When exhibited in vases the criteria for judging these are the same, except for the standard for foliage in the case for miniatures, (see page 70). When exhibited in bowls or baskets the criteria are also the same except that a certain proportion of the total points is given for the arrangement, perhaps 25%. When exhibited in boxes there are no points for stem and foliage and the 20 points given to that is applied to the appearance of the exhibit as a whole.

SPRAYS: are exhibited with one or more clusters of flowers at the end of the cane. Types exhibited as sprays are floribundas, grandifloras, modern shrubs, polyanthus, climbers, old garden roses and miniatures. Note that floribundas and miniatures are also exhibited as specimen blooms and old garden roses as stems. A spray should have at least two open flowers.

STEMS: are exhibits with one flower and side buds. Only old garden roses are shown as stems, the side buds being considered part of their charm.

JUDGING

FORM: Specimen blooms of any type The rose should be at the most beautiful stage of its development, which in the case of a many-petalled rose is considered to be when it is about two-thirds to three-quarters open. Every specimen bloom should be sufficiently open for the judge to be able to tell whether or not the bloom has a pointed centre. The petals should be symmetrically arranged within a circular outline about a pointed centre (except in the case old old garden roses).

Faults are: confused, sub or split centre; a lopsided bloom; a bloom not open enough; a bloom too far open (so that it has lost its pointed centre); a bloom that has gaps in its outer petallage.

In the case of floribunda sprays, the most important factor is form in the shape of the spray. When viewed from the top it should be symmetrical; when viewed from the side the shape should be symmetrical; when viewed from the side the shape should be regular; no florets should protrude above the main body and none should be below it. Other considerations are the shape of the flowers and their stages of bloom. As regards the shape of the flowers, when the variety is capable of producing hybrid tea shaped blooms, the majority should be of that shape. When the variety produces informally shaped or single flowers, the circumference of the blooms should be a circle. As regards stages of bloom, the ideal spray has flowers in all stages of development, fully developed flowers being predominant; where the variety typically produces open flowers and green buds only, there should be both, but the open flowers predominate.

In the case of Grandiflora sprays, as many blooms as possible should be in the most perfect stage of development; there is no requirement for stages of bloom.

Miniature sprays are judged by the same standards as for floribunda sprays as far as form is concerned.

Most Old Garden Roses do not have a pointed centre, nor are their petals always symmetrically arranged. Good quartering is regarded as a sign of beauty; the outline should be circular.

Climbers and modern shrubs are judged by the same standards as floribundas; but these are the most difficult roses to judge because of their different shapes and sizes.

COLOUR: The petals should be bright and clear. Faults are: faded colour, muddy colour; spots or blemishes caused by rain or insects; white or green streaks.

SUBSTANCE: The petals should be firm, thick, crisp, velvety, fresh. The outer petals usually lose substance first as the flower ages, becoming slightly dull and crinkled. Later, there is a browning or discolouring at the edge of the petals. Eventually the petals become limp.

STEM AND FOLIAGE: The stem should be straight, of proper length to compliment the flower or spray, strong enough to hold it upright, but not gross, with typical prickles above the lip of the vase, without obtrusive scars, clean. An over-long bare peduncle is a fault. The foliage should be enough to compliment the flower or spray, usually with at least one five-leaflet leaf; it should be healthy, undamaged, well-groomed. The leaflets should be of typical size and colour for the variety.

MINIATURE SPRAYS AND MINIATURE SPECIMEN BLOOMS: should not be penalized for not having a five-leaflet leaf, provided that there are enough three-leaflet leaves to give a pleasant appearance.

OLD GARDEN ROSES: often have short stems and few leaves; they should not be penalized for this so long as there is enough foliage for its quality to be assessed. They may be shown stem-on-stem without being penalized.

BALANCE AND PROPORTION: The flower, stem and foliage should be in balance, not too much of anything, not too little. A fault, for example, would be a short stem and a big flower, or an overly long stem in comparison with the size of the flower.

SIZE: The flower should be of a better-than-average size for the variety. Taken in conjunction with the requirement of balance and proportion, this means that the exhibit should be of a better-than-average size for the variety, except for miniatures.

When judging miniatures: the judge should penalize an exhibit which is over-size for the variety; the judge is looking for an exhibit that is typical of the variety; a variety that is petite by nature does not win for that reason over a variety which normally produces a larger exhibit.

DISQUALIFICATION: The judge should disqualify as seldom as possible. When he does, he must write on the entry card the reason for the disqualification. The most usual reason for disqualification is that the exhibit is not according to schedule; many sins are included in this reason. If the exhibitor's name appears so as to be seen by the judges, or is omitted, the entry is disqualified. Other reasons for disqualification are: the presence of a foreign substance applied to the exhibit so as to enhance its appearance; or an exhibit being shown including a piece of stem from which the stem holding the flower-head originated, so as to lengthen the distance between the top of the vase and the flower-head; this is known as stem-on-stem. But old garden roses are allowed to shown stem-on-stem without disqualification.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

As in all judging, the judge will seldom be confronted by a perfect exhibit. The judge must, therefore, weigh up the good points and the bad points of the exhibits before him. Form is the most important element of the exhibit. Some faults are of little importance and would only count when there is close competition; an example of such a fault would be accidental tears in the foliage. On the other hand diseased foliage is a bad fault. An obtrusive disbudding scar on the stem of a floribunda is a lesser fault than an unfortunate cluster which throws the exhibit out of balance. The judge assesses the degree of impairment by using his knowledge and experience.

The judge must have no prejudices. The Rev. Joseph Pemberton expressed it well in 1908: "The judge should not allow himself to favour particular varieties, to prefer one shape to another, but should put this question to himself: "Is this rose that I am now judging a good specimen of the variety?" and then act accordingly. "A good rose is one which has form, size, brightness, substance and good foliage and which is, at the time of judging, in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty".

PRINCIPAL FAULTS

A split or confused or snub centre in a specimen bloom. Lack of symmetry in a specimen bloom, or spray. A specimen bloom too far open, or not enough open.

In a spray, flowers which protrude above the general level, or flowers which are below the general level. Lack of stages of bloom in a floribunda spray.

Foliage marred by disease or insect damage by thrips or caterpillars or weather.

Not enough foliage.

Flowers which lack brightness and substance.

LOOK FOR THE GOOD POINTS and ignore minor faults except in close competition.

SALPIGLOSSIS PAINTED TONGUE

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Form.....	20
Colour.....	20
Stems.....	20
Uniformity.....	<u>10</u>
	100

Flowers are petunia-like, almost perfectly symmetrical and funnel-shaped with the throat wide and open; size about 2 1/2 (6.35 cm) inches long and broad. Two or more blooms to a stalk on branching stems. Colours unstable and various from white, yellow, purple-blue, red to crimson. There is generally gold marking in the throat; well-developed stamens and pistils. Stems thin, but stiff; leaves broadly lance-shaped with margins blunt-toothed and slightly recurved. Buds may be left on or trimmed off neatly. Watch for and penalize stubs.

SHASTA DAISIES (Chrysanthemum maximum)

There are many varieties from large singles to fully double, fully reflexing types, with plain, smooth petals, notched petals, frilled petals and some almost quill-like. 'Ester Reed' is a white double partly reflexed.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	25
Form.....	25
Colour.....	15
Stems.....	20
Uniformity.....	15
	100

Good condition requires that the bloom be fresh, not quite fully developed with crisp, clean, undamaged petals.

The form should be circular in outline; an oval shape is a serious fault. In singles the petals should stand out stiffly at right angles to the stem with a bright, clean centre disc; in doubles the petals may stand out straight, be partly reflexed (as Esther Reed) or fully reflexed. In double the centre disc should not be visible but there should be a pale, light green colour to the inner row of petals indicating that 'there is more to come'. In doubles when the central disc is visible the bloom is usually old; in singles, when the outer rows of petaloids in the disc begin to separate, the bloom is old.

Colours should be bright, clear and clean; in singles the disc should be brilliant; in doubles there should be uniformity of colour in all petals with no dullness or muddiness.

Stems should be stiff, straight and in proportion to the size of flower head, which must be held stiffly upright. A weak neck or a flower head that droops or look downward is a serious fault. The foliage should be clean, bright green in colour and evenly spaced along the stem. There should be no insect, spray or other damage to foliage.

SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus odorus)

Modern species grown today are a tremendous advance on the original wild species. Larger, frilly blooms, six to a long stem, in many self-coloured shades, most retaining the original perfume, are the result of many skilled hybridists.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Length of stem and spacing.....	20
Size and form.....	32
Colour.....	16
Uniformity.....	<u>12</u>
	100

Condition is important, they should be fresh and crisp and free from damage or fading of any of the flowers. The bottom flower must be in good condition with the top flower fully opened. The stem should be straight and long (15" to 18" minimum) (38.1-45.72 cm) with not less than 4 fully opened flowers uniformly spaced and not directly opposite each other. All flowers should face in one direction along the stem. The larger number of good flowers on a stem the better, but uniformity is also important. It is therefore better to have 12 stems of "4's" rather than 8 stems of "4's" and 4 stems of "5's" or "6's" in the same exhibit.

The flowers should be large with erect standards and rigid wings, free from colour running, spotting or scorching. The colour should be clear, pure and brilliant. Do not confuse pastel shades with fading of colour. "Picoltee" varieties with different colour edging on the petals is not to be confused with colour running, streaking or spotting. The picotee edging should be uniform.

Foliage may or may not be shown in vase exhibits, but should be used for bowls. A fragrant Sweet Pea is to be preferred to one with little or no fragrance, everything else being normal.

SWEET WILLIAM Dianthus barbatus

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Trusses.....	30
Colour.....	25
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

The trusses forming the flower head should be large, generally rounded in outline with stout stems and large well-formed pips. Colour should be bright, clear and harmonious. In the auricula-eyes varieties, the pips should be clearly defined and well contrasted colour zones. The flower heads should be uniform in size and overall shape; the shape of the flower head should be circular.

TULIPS

In judging Tulips, probably the most difficult single feature will be to determine whether certain varieties are being shown under their proper classification. However, most small shows will not call for exhibits by varieties such as "3 Mendel Tulips" or "3 Cottage Tulips". The differentiation between varietal classes is so difficult, even for an expert, that unless you have a classified list of tulip names and are sure the variety in question is properly named, it is better to give the Exhibitor the benefit of the doubt and assume that it is being shown in its proper class. If the Show Committee has accepted it, you can only assume that it is correctly shown, unless you are positive in your identification.

IDENTIFYING CHARACTERISTICS:

1. **Single Early Tulips:** Flowers very early, March, April; flower cup usually quite tightly formed; height from 6" to 14". (15.24-35.56 cm)
2. **Double Early Tulips:** Flowers are fully double, Peony-like; petal tips may fold back slightly; height from 8" to 14". (20.32-35.56 cm)
3. **Mendel Tulips:** Oval shaped flowers with an oval shaped base and base of petals slightly pointed; flowers single; height 18". (45.72 cm)
4. **Triumph Tulips:** Slightly larger than Mendel; oval shaped flowers but not as pronounced as in Mendel; taller and stouter than Mendel. Height 20". (50.80 cm)
5. **Darwin Hybrid Tulips:** Single flowers; base of cup rectangular in outline; base of each petal almost square; outline at top of cup generally flat; stems tall and strong; height 24" to 30". (50.8-76.2 cm)
6. **Darwin Tulips:** The parent of Darwin Hybrids, therefore very similar, except that there is generally more substance in petals; blooms slightly smaller than Hybrids; foliage not so wide or heavy.
7. **Lily Flowered Tulips:** Single with long, narrow, pointed recurved petals rounded at base.

8. **Cottage Tulips:** Tulips that do not belong in classes 5, 6 or 7. Flowers single and rounded with cup-shaped base; fairly long oval cup-shaped blooms; top or petals tend to curve inward; petals narrow and pointed at base.
9. **Rembrandt Tulips:** These are "broken" (striped) Darwins. Colour variegation is due to a transmittable virus disease. Do not plant near valued solid colour tulips or lilies.
10. **Parrot Tulips:** Usually sports of other varieties; flowers large, long, deeply fringed and ruffled, striped or feathered in various colours.
11. **Double Late Tulips:** Double flowers, large and heavy like peonies; height 18" to 24".

Species Wild types and hybrids:

Tulipa fosteriana scarlet, height 12", (30.48 cm) blooms in April

Tulipa greigii 8" to 12" (20.32-30.48 cm) tall, mottled leaves.

Tulipa kaufmanniana Waterlily Tulip cream and carmine blooms in March/April.

All other tulips

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	20
Form.....	20
Colour.....	20
Size.....	10
Substance.....	15
Stems.....	<u>15</u>
	100

The R.H.S. Scale has been modified to give a total of 100 points, rather than the 20 point scale given in the single bloom exhibits. Where more than one bloom is called for in a class, 5 points of "Form" should be given for Uniformity.

CONDITION: Flowers should be in their prime; fresh fully developed, but not over-developed or showing signs of age; clean and free from blemish or damage. Indications of "Fire" on bloom or foliage is sufficient for disregarding the exhibit further, unless all in the class show fire.

FORM: Very difficult for any except an expert judge to assess, as familiarity with the variety is essential. Generally a symmetrical, pleasing outline of bloom is indication of good form.

COLOUR: Familiarity with variety colours is essential. Colours should be clear, clean and bright, except in case of "broken" varieties.

SIZE: Should be judged on basis of normal size for variety; and not on largeness alone.

SUBSTANCE: Petals should be firm, crisp and solid. Watch for breaks or notching in petal edges, except in Parrots.

STEMS: Must be strong, stout and straight and of typical length for the variety. Foliage, if shown, must be clean, fresh and free from indications of fire.

VIOLAS AND PANSIES

As a result of continuous cross hybridization it has become almost impossible, even for an expert, to positively distinguish, on the Show Bench, between a Pansy and a Viola; as a result the General Show Judge is faced with an almost impossible task in deciding if what is shown in a Viola class actually is a Viola or a Pansy. Not many small shows have classes calling for both, but where the two classes do occur, and you are uncertain, it is safest to accept the entry as tabled.

If there is a “face”, or marked blotch on the petals, it certainly is a Pansy; if the petals do not fully overlap each other it probably is a Pansy; if the petals are self-coloured or self-toned with or without rays running into the eye from the bottom petal it probably is a Viola; if there is a long, stout “horn” or “spur” at the back it is probably a Viola.

NOTE: In the catalogues Parks Seeds and Dominion Seed House Pansies are listed under annuals as *Viola x wittrockiana*. Violas are listed under annuals, biennials or perennials.

PANSIES The flowers should be large, 2" (5.08 cm) or more in diameter, fresh, clean, circular in outline with smooth, thick, velvety petals without serrations lying evenly on each other, and either flat or slightly reflexed. Centre petals should meet above the eye, and reach well up on the top petals; the bottom petal should be sufficiently deep and broad to balance the others. Any “belting” (or margin) should be of uniform width, but not over one-third inch wide; blotches should be large, round and clearly defined; eye a bright yellow, circular and well defined.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	15
Form and texture.....	25
Size.....	15
Colour.....	15
Belting (Margin).....	10
Blotch.....	10
Eye.....	10
	100

VIOLAS

Flowers should be large minimum 1 1/2 up to 2 1/2 inches (3.81-6.35 cm) in diameter. They should be fresh, clean and of the general form, build and texture as for Pansies, except there should be more definite overlapping of petals. Colours may be self, striped, mottled, suffused or self margin, but there must be no semblance of "face" or "blotch", and preferably no rays. Eye must be bright, circular and well defined. V-shaped gaps between petals is a serious fault.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	15
Form and texture.....	25
Size.....	15
Colour.....	35
Eye.....	<u>10</u>
	100

WALLFLOWER (Cheiranthus cheiri, Erysimum hieraciifolium)

Two varieties are frequently grown in this area and are practically indistinguishable. Botanically, they are biennial and should be shown as such, but in the Vancouver Island area they may grow as perennials. If found in classes calling for perennials, the judge should get a ruling from the local Show Committee. Either or both varieties may be shown in the same class, collection or bowl without penalty.

POINT SCORE

Condition.....	30
Spikes.....	30
Colour.....	25
Uniformity.....	<u>15</u>
	100

Flowers must be in good condition, fresh, crisp, unstained and free from bug damage. Spikes should be large with stout stems; the heads well filled out with large broad-petalled flowers and with clean foliage, free of bug damage. The colour should be clear and clean without trace of "muddiness"; they may be self-coloured or of harmonious blends. Size of spikes and of individual flowers should be uniform.

ZINNIAS

Varieties of Zinnias are very numerous and in considerable confusion as to type names because of dealers marketing under their own given name resulting in duplication of identical forms under different local names.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPES:

DWARF: (Lilliput, Miniature, Baby, Pompom) Collective and confusing names for low growing Zinnias with fully double flower heads usually not over 2½" (6.35 cm) in diameter with 8" to 15" stems. (20.32-38.1 cm)

CACTUS FLOWERED: Heads double, 4" to 5" (10.16-12.70 cm) wide, many with rays quilled as in Cactus Dahlias; stems 28" to 32". (71.12-81.28 cm)

DAHLIA FLOWERED: Larger than the Giant, often over 5" (12.70 cm) wide and much like a Decorative Dahlia; stems 18" to 30". (45.72-76.20 cm)

GIANT: Large double flowered heads 4" to 5" (10.16-12.70 cm) wide; stems 18" to 30". (45.72-76.20 cm)

All Zinnias come in all colours except blue. Colour should be clear self-colour or harmonious blends with no bleaching or sunburn.

FORM: All flowers except Cactus have a flat circular outline, dwarf ball-like with round centre eye often of darker colour than petals, but may be same colour. In Dwarfs eye should be only just visible. In all except Dwarf the eye is surrounded by yellow or yellow-tinged petaloids.

When petaloids turn green or rise appreciably above the eye, the bloom is old.

In Giant types petals are generally incurved and/or recurved. Cactus type (Quill or Needle) the petals radiate outward from the centre eye with little or no curving and little or no overlapping. Dahlia Flowered type has petals in circular, flat rows, smooth and overlapping with rounded tips. Flower head should be flat or almost flat on top. Dwarf type has heads that are fully double, round ball-like, with tightly overlapping petals reaching underneath almost to the stem; width of heads vary from 1" to 2½". (2.5-6.25 cm)

In all Zinnia types the stem should be long, straight and stiff and of a size comparable to size of flower head. Foliage crisp and of a rough, coarse texture.

Short, crooked or weak stems are a very serious fault as are leaves that are not "paired" and opposite.

ANNUALS, BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS NOT LISTED

There are many Annuals, Biennials and Perennials not specifically described or discussed in these Notes that may be found in Shows either as separate exhibits, or more generally in Collections, Bowls and Basket exhibits. For these the following generalized Point Score will be helpful. Without being fully familiar with the many types, kinds and varieties of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials, the main points to watch in judging listed in the Point Score:

POINT SCORE

Condition and freshness.....	30
Form of flowers.....	20
Stem and foliage.....	15
Brilliance and clarity of colour.....	20
Freedom from damage.....	<u>15</u>
	100

FOR COLLECTIONS, BOWLS AND BASKETS

Use the above Point Score and then add:

Number of kinds or varieties	1 point for each
Arrangement in container	25
Overall colour harmony	25

FOOD SAFETY

“With thanks to Pat Tonn, Home Economist, BC Ministry of Agriculture, Abbotsford.”

The following notes should be in the Domestic Science/Home Arts/Household Arts section of all fair books and in the Standards for Judging Foods:

Food Preparation Reminders to Prevent Food borne Illnesses:

Keep Cooking Areas Clean

Wash hands and surfaces often.

Thoroughly wash hands, utensils, cutting boards and work surfaces.

Thoroughly wash fruits and vegetables before using.

When preserving and canning sterilize jars before use.

Separate it

Don't cross-contaminate.

Prevent cross-contamination by using separate cutting boards for meats, poultry, fruits, vegetables and breads.

Clean cutting boards in the dishwasher or scrub with hot water and detergent after each use.

Cook it

Cook products to recipe recommended times.

When preserving, processing times are given for a specific jar size in each recipe.

Follow the recipe to ensure full processing time for a safe product.

Bernardin publishes an excellent book for home canning and preserving:

“A guide to Home Preserving” Bernardin of Canada, Ltd., Etobicoke, Ontario,
M8Z 5V5

After food is displayed at the fair it should be discarded. Exhibitors should not eat opened canned goods, jams, and jellies or baked goods that have been on display.

Canning and Preserving:

- 1) Entries must have been canned since last years fair.
- 2) All canning entries should be:
 - sealed in standard home canning jars (1 pint, 1 quart)
 - Jams and jellies (250 ml-375 ml or 8-12 oz.)
 - Pickles and Relishes (250 ml –500 ml or 8-16 oz, or 1 pint)
- 3) Any standard canning jars (i.e. Mason, Kerr, Ball Bernardin, Gem, etc.) may be used as long as they are free of chips and cracks. Use new lids and rings with

either metal snap lid or glass lid and rubber ring. Leave metal ring on the jar to prevent spills after judging. The use of wax for seals of jams or jellies is not acceptable.

- 4) Entries must be correctly labeled, including full date processed. Personal names must not be shown.
- 5) Jars previously used for brand name products (i.e. mayonnaise or cheese whiz) must not be exhibited.
- 6) Do not top jar with cloth or other decorative covers. The class is not judged based on decoration.

Home Baking:

Entries to be exhibited on paper, plastic or foil plates with clear wrapper (i.e. Saran Wrap or Clear Plastic bag)

Frozen Vegetables and Fruit:

Must be exhibited frozen.

Fair requires a freezer to be present for judging and storage. Display?

STANDARDS FOR JUDGING FOODS

General Rules for Judges

-Test the seal of canned fruits and tomatoes by removing screw top, but do not open the jars unless the judge needs to verify a concern. These products are not usually tasted for safety reasons.

-Tap the metal lids with a spoon. A clear ring indicates a good seal. A hollow thud indicates no seal. The metal snap lids should curve slightly inward.

The judge should put a note of explanation on any product that is disqualified.

Jams, jellies, preserves and pickles should be opened, texture observed and tasted for flavor, however, do not taste if there are any indications of spoilage.

Judge "specials" near the beginning because of prize money involved.

All baking, etc. should be cut and tasted for flavour.

Breads, buns, etc. should be judged first due to their less intense flavour.

Cut a slice of bread from the center of the loaf in order to get a true sample. Fit the pieces together carefully to keep from drying out. Taste from loaf, rather than cut-out-slice. Display the piece which was removed on top of the loaf to show the quality.

Cut buns half way and tear the rest.

In judging layer cakes, cut a wedge to the center of the cake. Display this wedge on top of the cake.

Loaf and square cakes should be cut to the center to determine completeness of baking.

In judging fruitcakes, cut a slice to the center of the cake.

Cut a small wedge to the center in pies. The wedge from fruit pies may be placed upside down on top of the pie to indicate quality of the lower crust.

Break biscuits horizontally with fingers and peel off layers.

Snap rolled cookies between the thumb and first two fingers to evaluate crispness.

Drop cookies should be cut with a spoon to evaluated texture.

Cut or tear muffins in half vertically to check for tunnels.

Run finger around inside of angel food cake to check for undercooking or excess sugar.

Quantities for Exhibits: The following are the MINIMUM amounts judges will be prepared to judge. Judges appreciated the fact that directors wish to minimize waste, but portions should be large enough to ensure that a judge can make a fair assessment of the class and provide an attractive display.

bread-a whole loaf

buns, rolls, cupcakes and biscuits- four cakes and loaf cakes-1/2 cake

fruitcake-10 cm (4 in.) section or whole small cake

cakes (special) -whole

tarts, cookies (where more than one variety) -three of each

pies-a whole pie 12.5 cm (5 in) in diameter and up

jam or jelly - 250 ml (8 oz.)

General Baking Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
General Appearance.....	30
Internal Appearance.....	30
Flavour and Odour.....	40

YEAST BREADS

- Appearance-* individual loaf baked in rectangular pan 23 cm X 13 cm X 8 cm (9"X 5"X 3"), approximately a 500 g (1-2 lbs.) loaf, well shaped.
- Crust-* depth about 2 to 3 mm (1/8") , crispness: tender yet crisp, free from cracks and excessive roughness.
- Internal Appearance-* crumb colour: even, creamy, not streaky
grain: small, even cells
lightness: light for size
elasticity: springy
moisture: normal
circular strakes in the texture are acceptable
no heavy layer near bottom, no large holes
- Flavour and Odour-* sweet and free from yeasty smell
taste: sweet, nutty flavor

NOTE: Brown Bread-is judged by the same score card as white. It should contain a reasonable amount of whole wheat or graham flour (at least 50%) or some bran.

NOTE: Buns or Rolls-means same thing

NOTE: Glazes-should enhance the appearance of food; if it does it is acceptable.

Yeast Bread Score Card

	Score-Card	Points
Appearance.....		15
Crust.....		15
Internal Appearance.....		30
Flavour and Odour.....		40

Quick breads

- Appearance -* colour: even golden brown, no spots, free from surface flour
shape: vertical sides, level top
- Texture -* grain even, light for size. Flaky: will peel off into long thin strips, this gives extreme lightness.
- Crust -* tender, natural crust best for exhibition purposes

Flavour - appetizing, biscuits frequently have a flat taste
free from dominant flavor of salt or baking powder

Baking Powder Biscuits Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
Appearance.....	25
Texture.....	30
Crust.....	5
Flavour.....	40

NOTE: Use Baking Powder Biscuits Score Card for scones.

Coffee Cakes and Loaf Cakes

Appearance - attractiveness and evenness of colour, free from scorch
evenness in shape on sides and top

Texture - grain even, tender texture free from sogginess in centers, free from tunnels or
large air holes. Fruit pieces will cut with a sharp edge.

Crust - tender, no syrupyness or excess moisture. A crack in center of the top surface on
a loaf cake is permissible.

Flavour - appetizing, free from excess soda or yeast flavor.

Coffee Cakes and Loaf Cakes Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
Appearance.....	25
Texture.....	30
Crust.....	5
Flavour.....	40

Muffins

Appearance - symmetrical, well rounded top, free from peaks and knobs. Colour characteristic of the muffin.

Texture - medium fine, moist, tender, cells round and even; free from tunnels.

Flavour - characteristic of kind of muffin
free from acid flavor of excess baking powder or excess saltiness.

Muffin Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
Appearance.....	30
Texture.....	30
Flavour.....	40

Pastry

Entries should be divided into separated classes of:

1. One crust, two crust, lattice, or crust only
2. Filling of pies should be stated
- 3.

Entry should be a whole pie - 12.5 cm (5") or more in diameter.

Appearance - baking: even, golden brown, glaze should be uniform if used.

Top Crust - depth: medium thickness
texture: flaky, tender
edge: finish-medium thickness, evenly brown, held to lower crust

Under Crust - medium thickness
colour: golden brown
texture: flaky, tender, not soggy, well baked

Filling - should have sufficient consistency to hold its shape when served
fillings containing milk products are not acceptable as they require refrigeration
proportion to size of pie: medium depth
Flavour: characteristic of type of filling used

Two Crust Score Card

Score-Card	Points
Appearance.....	20
Top Crust.....	20
Under Crust.....	20
Filling.....	40

One Crust

- Appearance* - same as for two crust pie
pie shell should be free from excessive shrinkage or puffing
- Crust* - characteristic of ingredients used (graham wafer, chocolate cookies, or nut pastry, etc.)
- Flavour* - characteristic of type of filling and crust used
- Filling* - same as for two crust pie
meringue (if used):
colour - golden brown
texture - tender, cut without pulling, no weeping or beading
depth - medium thickness
arrangement - should be sealed to crust at edges of pie

Tarts are judged on the same points as pies. Party pie crusts, e.g. cheese, graham wafer, nut chocolate wafer, puff, etc. Should be judged according to the characteristics of ingredients used as well as imagination and originality.

One Crust Score Card

Score-Card	Points
Appearance	20
Crust.....	20
Flavour.....	20
Filling.....	40

Cakes

External Appearance - shape: evenly risen, uniform thickness of layers,
size: convenient for use
baking: even, golden brown, tender crust
appearance of frosting: not necessarily a smooth surface, not too thick, good proportion to cake.

Internal Appearance or Crumb
color even throughout, white cakes have no egg yolk included in recipe
texture: fine, even grain
quality: tender, light, springy
moisture: not too dry or any soggiess near center

Flavour - cake and icing: no decided flavor of egg, baking soda, oil or shortening

Icing and Toppings - icing texture: well beaten, smooth, not granular to taste, creamy
firm: enough consistency to hold its shape
topping should be evenly spread over cake
nutritious cakes made with fruit or vegetables often do not require an icing or topping

Cakes Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
External Appearance.....	30
Internal Appearance or Crumb.....	30
Flavour.....	30
Icing and Toppings.....	10

Fruit Cakes

A 10 cm (4") section is suitable for exhibit purposes. It should include an outside edge.

Appearance - shape: evenly risen
Size: depth of an average fruit cake tin
Baking: even baking throughout, even color and tender crust

Texture and Quality - proportion of fruit to mixture, sufficient mixture to hold fruit together
 light fruit cakes may have less fruit
 should contain light fruit, no dark spices or molasses
 no excess moisture on top crust or in the center of the cake

Flavour - mellowing of fruit flavors throughout the cake
 spices pleasing, but no overpowering

Fruit Cakes Score Card

Score-Card	Points
Appearance.....	30
Texture and Quality.....	40
Flavour.....	30

Cake Mixes

Creative cake mix classes should state "include recipe". These should be judged on the same pints as the cake score card, but emphasis would be placed upon:

- originality
- number of variations created from on basic mix
- showmanship and eye appeal

Cookies

Basic cookie mix competition would be judged according to the score card below but ingenuity and originality of the number of varieties would have great value as well. The cookies exhibited must be accompanied by the basic cookie recipe used.

Dainties are small, fancy and may be decorated. They may include small tarts, bars and squares cut into small pieces.

Appearance - size and shape; uniform
 baking: even colour, free from surface flour
 characteristic of type of cookie, e.g. rolled or dropped

Texture - tender with richness, fruit distributed evenly throughout if used
 rolled cookies should be crisp without being tough
 drop cookies should be soft without dryness or sogginess

- Thickness* - to suit the mixture
- Flavour* - characteristic of type of cookies

Cookies Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
Appearance.....	25
Texture.....	30
Thickness.....	10
Flavour.....	35

Candy

- Appearance* - should be in pieces, uniform, not too large, good colour (very delicate in colour if food colouring is used).
- Texture* - should be velvety, not sugary or granular soft, but firm enough to handle
- Flavour* - pleasing, no scorch tasted, something more than sweetness

Candy Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
Appearance.....	25
Texture.....	35
Flavour.....	40

Microwave Classes

Use the same criteria for microwave baked classes as you would for those baked in a conventional oven, with these exceptions:

- Appearance* - since only limited browning is possible, it should be even, (uneven browning may reflect overcooking)
the use of creative toppings is necessary to achieve a pleasant top
the appearance should reflect the sue of a container suitable to the microwave oven (i.e. tube pans or a round pan with a custard cup in the middle to permit even baking; the edge in square pans may be overcooked.)

Texture - will be moist if the product is under done or not removed from the pan right away
 will be dry and tough if over done
 crispness is difficult to achieve

NUTRITIOUS FOODS

These classes would promote foods whose ingredients include whole-grain products, nuts, seeds, fruits and vegetables, reduced amounts of sugar, salt or fat, as well as low-calorie items or good sources of iron. Recipes should be included so that nutrition content can be evaluated. These products should not require refrigeration.

	Points
General Appearance.....	20
Internal Appearance.....	20
Flavour and Odour.....	30
Nutrition.....	30

Note: The reduced score for general and internal appearances takes into consideration the fact that many of these nutritious baked products do not have a fine texture and lightness.

School Lunches

Note: List of foods in lunch box should be included:

Container - easily cleaned, well ventilated
 Thermos should be empty but labeled with contents

Packing - keeps food sanitary, appetizing and fresh

Suitability and Adequacy
 Includes foods from each of the four food groups in Canada’s Food Guide, in quantities appropriate for the child’s age.

School Lunches Score Card

Score-Card

	Points
Container.....	10
Packing.....	15
Suitability and Adequacy.....	Total of..75

<i>Includes foods from each of the four food groups in Canada's Food Guide, in quantities appropriate for the child's age</i>	30
<i>Suitability of lunch to storage, where there is a lack of refrigeration.....</i>	20
<i>Appetite appeal: variety and combination of colors, texture and flavors included in lunch...</i>	10
<i>Includes foods that promote good dental health.....</i>	15
	75

HOME PRESERVED FOODS

Canning

All fruits and tomatoes must be heat processed in a boiling water bath or they may be pressure canned. Since some tomatoes now are of a lower acid variety, citric acid or reconstituted lemon juice should be added to tomatoes when canning to ensure their safety. The proportions to be used are:

15 ml (1 Tbsp.) boiling water and 1 ml (1/4 tsp.) citric acid or 15 ml (1 Tbsp.) reconstituted lemon juice per 500 ml (pint) of tomatoes

or

15 ml (1 Tbsp.) boiling water and 2 ml (1/2 tsp.) citric acid or 30 ml (2 Tbsp.) reconstituted lemon juice per litre (quart) of tomatoes.

Entries which are not sealed should be disqualified.

Note: For canning, use only standard home canning sealers with either metal snap lid or glass lid and rubber ring.

Note: Recipes/Canning Methods should accompany each entry.

- Appearance -*
- a) condition of finished product
 - original shape
 - natural colour, uniform throughout
 - free from blemishes, spots, or peelings
 - no darkened fruit at top of jar
 - b) liquid
 - clear, free from cloudiness or sediment
 - proportion of liquid to solid finished product
 - fruit: 1/3 liquid, 2/3 solid
 - 1 cm (1/2") head space
 - tomatoes packed in tomato juice

- Pack -*
- size of pieces of food: uniform and convenient to use
 - packing: attractive, packed fairly tightly so fruit does not float

- Container* - clean, free from surface soil, home canning sealers only
 Either rubber ring or metal snap lid seal
 Metal screw band should be free of rust and easy to remove without breaking the seal
- Label* - small, neat, visible
 name of product, date preserved and method
 type of syrup or juice

Canning Score Card

Score-Card	Points
Appearance.....	55
Pack.....	30
Container.....	10
Label.....	5

Jams, Jellies, Pickles and Relishes

Discourage collections, Size of jar should be specified in the prize list.

Note: New pickle recipes may require new methods, due to a reduced acid content. It is important that the recommended method or processing in the recipe is followed.

Note: Jars - Jams, jellies, pickles and relishes must be stored in standard home-canning sealers with new metal snap lids or rubber rings and glass lids.

Note: New recommendations state that jams, jellies, pickles and relishes should be processed in a boiling water bath to ensure the safety and quality of the product. This processing ensures an airtight seal. Paraffin is no longer consider to be a reliable seal.

Pickles, Relishes, Ketchups, Sauerkraut

Pickles are whole or large pieces of fruit or vegetables in a vinegar mixture. The preservatives are vinegar and salt. Ingredients also include sugar and spices.

Relishes are made of the same type of ingredients, but all fruits and vegetables are finely chopped before being cooked to desired consistency with the vinegar mixture.

Ketchup is a strained product containing the same type of ingredients as above. It also has a high proportion of vinegar and should have a smooth, heavy consistency.

Sauerkraut is fermented cabbage. It should be processed in a boiling water bath or frozen, after fermentation is complete.

- Appearance* - if artificial food colouring is used, food product must have an appetizing appearance
 uniformity of colour of pickles
 no milkiness of liquid should appear
 no seepage
 uniformity of mixture in size
 pickles should be similar in size
 1 cm (1/2") head space in pickles
 sauerkraut should be light-coloured, thin shreds
 liquid should cover the sauerkraut
- Texture* - crisp, no excess shriveling or hollowness
 pickles should not be slippery or soft
 ketchup: smooth, heavy consistency
- Flavour and Odour* - no one flavour too pronounced, a pleasant blend
 no off-odours, mustiness
 no vinegary taste in sauerkraut
- Container* - clean home canning sealer, rings clean and free of rust (on outside and underside)
 new rubber ring or metal snap lid
 jars in good condition 500 ml or 1 L
- Seal* - secure/ relishes may be sealed with paraffin
- Label* - name of product and date preserved

Pickles, Relishes, Ketchups Score Card

	Points
Appearance.....	25
Texture.....	30
Flavour and Odour.....	30
Container	5
Seal.....	5
Label.....	5

Jams, Conserves, Marmalades

Jams are usually made from one kind of fruit, cooked with sugar to a desired consistency. Jams should be jelly-like but soft and easy to spread. Colour should be appetizing and the texture relatively uniform. Flavour and colour should be characteristic of the fruit.

Conserves consist of two or more fruits and may have the addition of nut meats. The sizes of the pieces may vary. There should be no free juice. Consistency is thinner than jam, soft and spreads easily,

Marmalades are made from the pulp and juice, or entire fruits shredded, or cut in small pieces. The consistency should be jam-like or jelly-like. Single fruits may be used, but often two or more are blended. Contains at least one citrus fruit.

<i>Appearance</i> -	colour: characteristic of fruit(s) .5 cm (1/4") head space
<i>Texture</i> -	size of fruit consistency of product, no separation of fruit and juice
<i>Flavour</i> -	natural: flavour of fruit(s)
<i>Container</i> -	clean, home canning sealer 250 ml (8 oz) size new rubber ring or metal snap lid inside lid should show no signs or rust
<i>Seal</i> -	no sign of mould
<i>Label</i> -	name of product and date preserved

Jams, Conserves, Marmalade Score Card

Score-Card

Appearance.....	25
Texture.....	30
Flavour.....	30
Container.....	5
Seal.....	5
Label.....	5

Jellies

A good jelly is clear, sparkling and attractive in colour. When removed from the glass it should retain its shape and quiver. When cut it should be tender, yet firm enough to retain the angle of the cut.

Note: Freezer jams and jellies are not accepted unless refrigeration is available for storage and display.

Freezer jams and jellies do not need to be sealed.

Freezer jellies are slightly opaque by nature.

<i>Appearance -</i>	natural colour clarity, clear and sparkling, no fruit and pulp or seeds .5 cm (1/4") head space
<i>Texture -</i>	holds its shape without being solid smooth, shiny cut edge absence of crystals
<i>Flavour -</i>	natural flavour of fruit
<i>Container -</i>	clear, suitable, in good condition, clean 180 ml (6 oz.) Size or larger
<i>Seal -</i>	no signs of mould
<i>Label -</i>	name of jelly and date preserved

Jelly Score Card

Score-Card

Appearance.....	25
Texture.....	40
Flavour.....	20
Container.....	5
Seal.....	5
Label.....	5

Note: Jams and jellies should be sealed with a rubber ring or snap lid. Neither plastic wrap nor paraffin is an acceptable sealing compound.

Frozen Foods

Note: Frozen food classes require a freezer be present for storage and display.

Frozen Fruits and Vegetables

Fruit may be packed with no sugar or syrup, dry sugar pack or syrup pack.

Wrap and Container- vapour and moisture proof

Label - name of product and date frozen

*No sugar or dry pack-*no ice crystals or freezer burn
uniformity of pieces, colour of natural product

Syrup pack - proportion of 1/3 syrup to 2/3 fruit, syrup should cover fruit
uniformity of size, colour of fruit (no browning)
no disintegration of fruit

Frozen Fruit and Vegetables Score Card

Score-Card		Points
Wrap and Container.....		25
Label.....		15
No Sugar or Dry Pack.....		60
Or		
Syrup Pack.....		60

Frozen Casseroles and One Dish Dinners

These items should be exhibited in oven proof ear, e.g. foil, Pyrex, or corningware. An accompanying recipe of the recipe of the casserole must be included with the meal plan at which the casserole is to be served. Use of topping such as biscuit dough, mashed potatoes, etc. concealing casserole contents is not advisable.

Container - oven proof, clean, attractive
seal, vapour and moisture proof

- Showmanship* - attractiveness of surface of casserole
combination of colors of foods
Condition of foods frozen
- Suitability* - of food products to freezing
size of texture of pieces should be similar
to allow cooking at the same temperature and in the same amount of time.
- Nutrition* - foods included in casserole as well as those in meal plan must meet the nutritional requirements of the basic meal plan according to Canada's Food Guide

Frozen Casseroles and One Dish Dinners Score Card

Score-Card	Points
Container.....	20
Showmanship.....	20
Suitability.....	40
Nutrition.....	20

French-Style Salad Dressing

An oil-vinegar dressing, is usually made with 2 to 3 parts oil to 1 part vinegar. It may be made with tarragon, wine or cider vinegar.

Lemon juice can be substituted for vinegar but makes a thinner dressing. Any type of oil may be uses, including peanut and olive. A variety of seasonings and herbs may be added including sugar, dry mustard, paprika, garlic, chives, basil, tarragon, parsley, chervil.

French-Style Dressings with perishable ingredients such as cheeses, anchovies or heavy cream would not be acceptable at fairs unless facilities for refrigeration were available.

- Flavour* - well blended without predominance of vinegar
- Consistency* - **smooth:** oil and vinegar blend when shaken or remain blended
not watery: typical proportions are 125 to 175 ml (1/2 to 3/4 c) of oil and 50 ml (1/4 c) vinegar or lemon juice.
- Colour* - attractive
- Container* - clean, no rust on cover

French-Style Salad Dressing Score Card

Score-Card

Flavour.....	60
Consistency.....	25
Smooth.....	15
Not Watery.....	10
Colour.....	10
Container.....	5

FRUIT

Preparation of Fruit for Exhibition

Careful selection and preparation of fruit for exhibition is a special technique which can only be developed with experience. Actual practice and experience in exhibiting are essential in the development of the art of showmanship, and will help to familiarize the exhibitor with the ideals expected in each class.

The following suggestions should be followed by the exhibitor as a guide in preparing exhibits for the show-bench: -

- 1) Get a copy of the prize list of the local fair as soon as it is published, and study it carefully. Mark the classes you expect to compete in.
- 2) Read and reread the rules and regulations of the show. More mistakes are made from carelessness in this respect than any other. Some exhibitors do not seem to realize that the object of the rules is to make competition equal and fair, and when any exhibitor fails to comply with them and is still admitted to competition, he has an advantage to which he is not entitled. The rules should be complied with in making entries, in preparing the specimens for the show, and in actually setting up the exhibit at the right time and place.
- 3) Read carefully the paragraphs in this circular *re* score-cards and standards of perfection, and get firmly fixed in your mind as nearly as you can what is required.

Plates of Apples and Pears – Five specimens are required to a plate of one variety. Select specimens from the tree, taking care to choose only those which are true to type for the variety. Handle the fruit carefully to avoid bruising or other mechanical injury. All varieties should be picked at their optimum stage of maturity. All apples and pears should be wiped before exhibition. This is best done at the time the fruit is being placed on the table. Apples and pears for exhibition must have their stems intact. Pears should not be tree-ripened.

Plates of Crabapples – Twelve specimens are required. Stems must be retained. High colour and firmness are important. Fruit should be wiped before exhibition.

Plates of Apricots – Twelve specimens are required. Stems must be intact. Fruit should be uniform in size and maturity.

Plates of Peaches – Five specimens are required. Stems must be retained and the fuzz should be preserved. A large number of fruits should be selected from the tree initially so that specimens with slight deformities can be culled critically at show time.

Plates of Nectarines – Same as for peaches.

Plates of Cherries – Twenty-four specimens are required. Stems must be retained. Specimens should be typical of variety, brightly coloured, firm and free from blemishes.

Plates of Prunes and Plums – Twelve specimens are required. Choose a considerable number, and select from them the most perfect fruits. The bloom must be preserved and the stems retained in both prunes and plums. Early varieties of plums should be stored carefully in a cold place. Avoid bruising and handle as little as possible.

Plates of Grapes – Two bunches are required. Stems must be retained as well as the bloom on the berries. Uniformity of berry size and color are important. Form and compactness of the bunches will also be considered.

Plates of Strawberries – Twenty-four specimens per plate. Should be of good size for the variety; bright, clean, and well matured; and should be exhibited with hulls and short stems on.

Plates of Brambles – (Includes blackberries, loganberries, youngberries, and boysenberries.) Twenty-four specimens per plate. Large, bright, well-coloured, firm berries typical of the variety are required. Hulls to be removed.

Plates of Raspberries – Twenty-four specimens per plate. Large, bright, well-formed, mature, firm berries typical of the variety are required. Hulls and core to be removed.

Plates of Currants (Red and White) – Fruit large, of good colour for the variety, and should be shown as clusters. (Six clusters should constitute and exhibit or 24 berries.) Black –24 berries to constitute a plate. Should be large, well coloured, and uniform, and with stems removed.

Plates of Blueberries – Twenty-four specimens to constitute a plate. Berries should be well coloured, typical of the variety, uniform in size, with stems off. The bloom should be retained.

Plates of Gooseberries – Twenty-four specimens per plate. Requirements similar to blueberries. Should be uniform in maturity.

Plates of Cranberries – Twenty-four specimens per plate. Berries should be large, well formed, attractive, uniformly coloured, free from blemish, with stems removed.

Plates of Kiwi Fruit - for regular kiwi fruit, 6 specimens,
for hardy kiwi fruit, 24 specimens

Plates of Nuts – Twelve walnuts and almonds or twenty-four filberts per plate. Only nuts from the previous year's crop should be shown. Samples should be uniform, shells bright, quality good, and kernels plump. Walnuts should be thin-shelled.

Boxed Fruits – After deciding what classes you are to enter, choose the fruit on the tree, using calipers to get the correct size for the pack you have decided to display. Handle fruit carefully into clean boxes. After the fruit has become cooled, pack the specimens best suited.

In preparing for a show, skill and experience are bound to win. The novice may, however, by taking care to follow the hints given in this circular, and by observing their practical application in exhibitions, prepare some extremely satisfactory exhibits. In general displays of fruit and in general district displays, much depends on the attractiveness and arrangement. This is a matter of art rather than horticulture, and one in which the rules of art govern.

STANDARDS OF PERFECTION FOR FRUIT

The standards for exhibition fruit, whether in plate or box exhibits, are based upon the ideals of perfection that have been proved to be the most satisfactory, either from the standpoint of the fruit itself or, in the case of packed fruit, from the standpoint for the fruit and the package containing it. Score-cards have been arranged which may be used in judging all fruit entries, and while it is not always necessary to score each entry, the points noted and the values given in the score-cards are always taken as a basis when making awards.

The following score-cards have been arranged as a standard and will be used at all Provincial exhibitions (unless otherwise stated in fair catalogues).

Scale of Points for Judges and Exhibitors

Plates of Apples and Pears

	Points
Size.....	15
Colour	25
Uniformity.....	25
Form.....	15
Freedom from blemishes and condition.....	20

Plates of Peaches and Nectarines

	Points
Size.....	20
Colour	25
Uniformity.....	20
Form.....	15
Freedom from blemishes and condition.....	20

Plates of Plums and Prunes

	Points
Size.....	25
Colour	15
Uniformity.....	25
Form.....	10
Freedom from blemishes and condition.....	25

Plates of Grapes

	Points
Form and compactness of bunch.....	15
Size of bunch.....	15
Size of berry	10
Colour	10
Bloom.....	5
Condition and freedom from blemishes.....	20
Quality.....	15
Firmness.....	10

**Plates of Seedlings and Fruits Listed Under
“Any Other Variety”**

	Points
Size.....	15
Colour	20
Uniformity.....	10
Form.....	15
Freedom from blemishes and condition.....	10
Quality.....	25
Season	5

Each category equals 100 points

**Plates Collections of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches
and Other Fruits**

	Points
Size.....	10
Colour	15
Uniformity.....	10
Form.....	10
Freedom from blemishes and condition.....	10
Quality.....	10
Commercial value	20
Nomenclature.....	5
Season	10

Cell Pack and Tray Pack

General appearance of pack -	
Size.....	5
Colour	5
Uniformity.....	5
Condition of container	10
	25
Fruit (random sample of five) -	
Size.....	10
Colour	20
Uniformity.....	20
Freedom from blemishes.....	25
	75

Handipak Box

General appearance of pack -	
Size.....	5
Colour	5
Uniformity.....	5
Condition of container	10
	25
Fruit (random sample of five) -	
Size.....	10
Colour	20
Uniformity.....	20
Freedom from blemishes.....	25
	75

Crates of Plums, Prunes and Peaches

	Points
Packing -	
Height and fullness	10
Firmness	5
Alignment	5
Attractiveness and style of pack	5
	25
Fruit -	
Size.....	20
Colour	15
Uniformity.....	15
Freedom from blemishes and condition.....	10
Quality.....	15
	75

Requirements of Perfection

The Size of Fruit – The size of fruit required will vary with the variety. It should, however, be of good average size for the variety. This is particularly true of all fruits, with the exception of certain varieties of what may be called cooking apples. In such varieties the size is an important consideration, and such varieties should be as large as possible for the variety. In the case of plums, prunes, and peaches, the size should be large, with little or no sacrifice of colour and quality.

As apples comprise the largest percentage of fruit exhibits at all shows, the following list has been prepared and are the sizes recommended by the Horticultural Branch of the Department of Agriculture. This will be the standard of sizes used by the fruit judges when judging at the various Provincial fairs. Judges will at the same time use their discretion as to what may constitute a fair margin either above or below the size given, which should be approximately one-eighth of an inch.

Colour – Should be characteristic and the highest obtainable for the variety exhibited. The removal of the natural bloom by polishing is not recommended in the case of such fruits as plums, prunes, and grapes, although the polishing of exhibition apples is permissible.

Uniformity – All specimens which constitute a plate, box, or crate exhibit should be as nearly alike as possible, not only in form but in size and colour as well.

Form – Refers to the shape of the variety and should be typical of the accepted type of the particular variety in question.

Variety	Recom- mended Plate Size (Diameter in Inches)	Metric	Recom- mended Number per Box
Baldwin	2 7/8	7.25 cm	125
Braeburn			113
Cox Orange	2 3/4	6.9 cm	150
Delicious	3	7.6 cm	113
Delicious Red	3	7.6 cm	100
Delicious Golden	2 7/8	7.25 cm	113
Duchess	3	7.6 cm	125
Empire			125
Fuji			113
Gala			113
Granny Smith			100
Gravenstein	3	7.6 cm	113
Gravenstein Red	3	7.6 cm	113
Jonagold			80
Jonathan	2 3/4	6.9 cm	150
Lodi	3	7.6 cm	113
McIntosh Red	2 3/4	6.9 cm	113
Melba	3	7.6 cm	113
Mutsu			80
Northern Spy	3	7.6 cm	100
Rob Roy	2 5/8	6.6 cm	163
Rome Beauty	3 1/8	7.9 cm	100
Snow	2 5/8	6.6 cm	168
Spartan	2 7/8	7.25cm	113
Spitzenberg	3	7.6 cm	100
Stayman Winesap	3	7.6 cm	113
Tydemans Red	2 3/4	6.9 cm	138
Wagener	3 1/8	7.9 cm	100
Wealthy	3	7.6 cm	113
Winedsap	2 3/4	6.9 cm	168
Winter Banana	3 1/8	7.9 cm	100
Yellow Newtown	2 7/8	7.25 cm	125
Yellow Transparent	2 3/4	6.9 cm	138

Freedom from Blemishes, etc. – The exhibitor should see that all specimens in any particular exhibit are free from any insect-injuries, fungous diseases, physiological troubles, or mechanical injury which may cause waste or in any way mar the general appearance of the fruit-show. Perfect specimens are required.

Quality – This is considered only in collections when there is an opportunity to compare one variety with another. Quality is also considered when judging seedlings, new varieties on trial, etc. Similar varieties when judged against each other are presumed to be of the same quality. Those lacking in colour and condition would be of least quality and would be scored down on those points.

Season – Applicable to collections. The season represented by various varieties should be as long as possible, but varieties exhibited for the purpose of lengthening the season that are past condition should be scored down.

Commercial Value – Preference should be given to known commercial varieties adapted to the districts in which they are grown.

Packing and Packages

Solidity – The pack must be firm, so that fruit is unmovable in any direction. Full weight for the package is expected.

Attractiveness and Style of Pack – When packed the general appearance should be attractive. Of the three styles of pack – namely, diagonal, square, and offset – the diagonal only should be considered. The top layer should indicate the style of pack. Any change of pack in a particular box or crate should be disqualified.

Alignment – This refers to the rows of fruit in the box. The rows of fruit across, along, and diagonally should be in perfect alignment.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

In judging beeswax or honey exhibits, the judge should decide on a standard method of deducting points. If the entry calls for six 1-pound (0.45 kg) jars of liquid honey, and if foreign material is located in three jars, then 1 point per jar may be deducted. Decide on the method of deducting points for every exhibit in the section. The scale of points shown in this circular are standard across Canada, which is an advantage both to judges and exhibitors.

Liquid Honey Class

Score-Card

	Points
Appearance and uniformity of containers	5
Uniform level of fill	5
Colour	5
Freedom from crystals	15
Freedom from foreign material	15
Freedom from air bubbles either in suspension or as froth	15
Uniformity of honey	5
Brightness	10
Flavour and aroma	10
Density 17 per cent or less	15

Requirements – As indicated in the prize list.

Appearance and Uniformity of Containers –

Appearance: Judge considers serious flaws on glass, rusty or scratched tops, also stickiness on tops of glass.

Uniformity: All containers and tops should be of identical size, shape, and colour.

Uniform Level of Fill – The air-space should not be visible when the cap is in place and the jar is standing upright. The measurement from the honey surface to the top of the jar should be the same in all jars.

Colour – If the colour of an exhibit is approaching the next lower classification, it will lose points. If a honey is entered in the wrong color class, it will be disqualified.

Freedom from Crystals – Liquid honey that has started to granulate (form sugar crystals) has an unattractive appearance. Honey will maintain its liquid condition if it is heated to 160° F. (70° C) in a hot-water bath until all signs of granulation have disappeared and then cooled rapidly. Take care not to darken the honey by overheating. Place sealer rings or wood under the honey jars so that they will not be in direct contact with the heat.

Freedom from Foreign Material – With proper straining and clean containers, there should be very few specks in the honey. Any specks that can be seen should be removed by means of a soda straw. Hold your index finger over the top of the straw as it is lowered into the honey. When the lower end is directly over the speck, remove your finger and some of the honey and the speck will rise into the straw. Close the top again and lower the straw over another speck. One straw will remove several specks if you start with the speck nearest the top and work toward those at the bottom of the jar. Hold your finger over the straw as you remove it from the honey.

Freedom from Air bubbles either in Suspension or as Froth – Air bubbles in honey are not as serious as foreign material but detract from its appearance. Try to avoid their creation by careful handling of the honey. Warming the honey will help bring bubbles to the surface as foam. Remove foam or froth with a teaspoon.

Uniformity of Honey – Honey in all jars should have the same density, flavor, color, and appearance.

Brightness – Bubbles, granulation, and dingy glass give an exhibit a dull appearance. Bubbles and granulation have been dealt with elsewhere. Jars may be given a sparkle by dipping in a hot water-vinegar solution and drying them on a lint-free towel for polishing with a glass polish. They should be wrapped in paper napkins after polishing. Do not use newspaper or aluminum foil. Honey sometimes looks dull and loses points because it contains colloidal material over which the beekeeper has no control.

Flavour and Aroma – Since people differ in their senses of taste and smell, too much emphasis is not placed on flavour and aroma. Points are lost if the honey has a disagreeable or foreign flavor.

Density 17 Per Cent or Less – Entries are marked down 1 point for each one-tenth of 1 per cent moisture in excess of 17 per cent. A refractometer is required to determine such degrees of moisture. A judge lacking a refractometer should up-end the jars. In the light-bodied honeys the bubble will rise more quickly than in the heavy-bodied honeys. The size of the air bubble should be given consideration, since the larger the air bubble, the faster it will rise. If this method is to be employed by a honey judge, it would be well to assemble all competing honeys at a common point long enough for them to acquire a common temperature. One other method which is sometimes employed in testing density is that which is known as “piling”. To use this system, a wooden ice-cream spoon or any other suitable instrument is used. The lid is removed from the jar and the honey is then piled above the surface level of the honey by dipping the spoon into the honey several times. The longer the pile remains above the surface level before finally leveling out, the denser the honey. The judge would give more marks to the heavier honeys.

Granulated Honey Class

Score-Card

	Points
Appearance and uniformity of containers	5
Uniform level of fill	5
Colour	5
Firmness of set.....	15
Freedom from foreign material	15
Freedom from froth and frosting	15
Uniformity of honey, including texture.....	10
Flavour and aroma.....	10
Texture of granulation	20

Requirements – As indicated in the prize list.

Appearance and Uniformity of Containers – Same as for liquid honey.

Uniform Level of Fill – Same as for liquid honey.

Colour – Granulated honey is usually a white honey class and should be considered such unless otherwise indicated. Colour in this class is a visual comparison of the various exhibits in their granulated condition, not as they would appear in their liquid condition in the classifier. The highest marks are given to the whitest exhibit.

Firmness of Set – Granulation should be complete and firm but not so hard that it will not spread.

Freedom from Foreign Material – Any specks must be removed when the honey is liquid. Small specks show clearly against a white background. Those that fall to the bottom of the jar will be magnified by the thick glass there.

Freedom from Froth and Frosting – Air bubbles will appear as froth on the surface or streaks of white frosting in the honey. They should be avoided as much as possible.

Uniformity of Honey, Including Texture – The jars should be uniform in all respects.

Flavour and Aroma – Same as for liquid honey.

Texture of Granulation – The honey should have a fine, palatable granulation. Texture is determined by rolling a small amount of honey against the palate with the tongue. A butter-like smoothness is desirable.

Comb Honey Class (Sections)

Score-Card

	Points
Quality and uniformity of wooden sections	5
Cleanliness of wooden sections.....	20
Completeness of fill appropriate to the sections used	20
Completeness of capping.....	10
Cleanliness and appearance of cappings	20
Quality and flavor.....	10
Uniformity of combs	15

Requirements – As indicated in the prize list.

Quality and Uniformity of Wooden Sections – Here the judge is considering the wooden frame around the comb. Quality refers to the whiteness, polish, dovetailing, squareness, and lack of imperfections in the wood. Uniformity requires that all sections be of one type; i.e., 4" x 5", (10.16 X 12.7 cm) 4¼" x 4¼" (10.8 X 10.8 cm) with beeway, or 4¼" x 4¼" (10.8 X 10.8 cm) without beeway.

Cleanliness of Wooden Sections – This refers to the removal of all propolis, burr comb, and foreign material from the wooden sections. Use a knife blade and sandpaper. Care must be taken not to damage the cappings. A narrow pointed blade is required for removing propolis from the inner corners. Be careful that the propolis and wood scrapings do not enter open cells. If scrapings do enter open cells, they should be carefully removed with a toothpick.

Completeness of Fill Appropriate to the Sections Used – Passage-holes from one side of the comb to the other are difficult to avoid. Ideally, the entire wooden frame should be filled with comb. The judge also considers the thickness of the comb. Shallow comb or empty spaces are scored down. Excessively thick combs due to the use of improperly matched equipment or misplaced fences would also be scored down.

Completeness of Capping – Combs with uncapped cells of honey are scored down by the judge. Leave the comb sections long enough to have the cappings completed but not long enough for them to become darkened.

Cleanliness and Appearance of Cappings – The cells and the cappings which cover them are naturally white but become darkened as the bees add pollen and propolis to the wax. As the wax becomes darker, it becomes stronger and more useful to the bees. Dark combs are less attractive, and the longer the comb remains with the bees, the darker it will become.

Comb honey must be removed from the hive as soon as the bees have filled and capped the comb sections. Dark combs lose points. White combs gain points. Cleanliness refers to the absence of propolis, wood scrapings, or dirt on the surface of the comb or in open cells. Cappings should not be sticky with honey. Appearance refers to the whiteness and smoothness of the cappings. Mechanical damage to the comb in handling would be scored down. There is a wide variation in the appearance of comb sections produced by different colonies. The manner in which the cell is capped varies. Some colonies produce a capping that touches the honey in the cell. These cappings have a dull, greasy appearance. Preference is given combs with surfaces that are smooth, even, and snowy white in color.

Quality and Flavour – The granulation of comb honey lowers its quality, as does the presence of pollen or bee parts in the comb or the use of heavy foundation. Any fermentation would disqualify an exhibit. No points would be lost for flavor unless there was a disagreeable taste to the honey.

Uniformity of Combs – As indicated under “Appearance of Cappings”, combs produced by different colonies vary a good deal as to color, completeness of fill, and appearance of cappings. There is a real advantage in getting the twelve-comb exhibit sections from one colony if possible.

Beeswax Class

Score-Card

	Points
Colour.....	30
Cleanliness.....	35
Uniformity of appearance.....	20
Freedom from cracking	15

Requirements – As indicated in the prize list.

Colour – The ideal color for beeswax is described as straw-colored, primrose, or canary yellow. This color should be clear, not cloudy.

Cleanliness – Beeswax should be free from honey, propolis, bee parts, or other impurities. If any specks are apparent on the bottom of the cake, they should be scraped away and wax cake remelted.

Uniformity of Appearance – Cakes should be the same size, shape, and color. Select 15 to 20 pounds (6.75-9 kg) of white raw wax cappings and process the entire lot at one time if possible. In this manner you should avoid the variations in color, size of cake, and cleanliness which may occur if each cake is processed at a different time.

Freedom from Cracking – Beeswax shrinks in cooling. If cooled too quickly, it will often show cracks in the upper surface. By covering the mould with a board and allowing it to cool at room temperature, cracking should be avoided. Handle the cakes carefully to avoid bruising and cracking.

Best Frame of Honey Class

Some local fairs and all 4-H exhibits have a class that calls for a comb of honey as removed from the hive. This is one of the easiest exhibits to prepare, but the beekeeper should provide a wooden stand for holding the exhibit. Choose a comb completely filled and capped. The cappings should have an even surface and be white. Brood-rearing darkens combs, and the best comb for exhibition is one that has been constructed, filled and capped during a strong flow of light-colored honey.

Take care not to damage the comb once it is removed from the colony. Let it hang free in a wooden box, such as an apple-box, with cleats to prevent it from moving once it is in place. Scrape the wooden frame free of propolis and then wrap the comb in cellophane or Saran wrap to protect it from flies. The following is a suggested scale of points for judging a frame of honey comb.

Score-Card

	Points
Suitability of wooden frame	10
Cleanliness of wooden frame	15
Completeness of fill.....	25
Completeness of capping.....	20
Cleanliness and appearance of cappings	20
Quality and flavor.....	10

Requirements – One comb from extracting super, standard, or shallow as indicated in the prize list.

Suitability of Wooden Frame – Frame should be properly nailed, with all corners at right angles and opposite sides parallel. There should be at least two horizontal supporting wires. Frame should be free of knots and splits that would weaken frame.

Cleanliness of Wooden Frame – Frame should be clean, white wood, scraped free of propolis.

Completeness of Fill – The comb should completely fill the frame, and all cells should be filled with honey.

Completeness of Capping – All cells of honey should be completely capped if possible.

Cleanliness and Appearance of Cappings – Cappings should be white without excessive travel stain and without mechanical damage, dust, or dirt. Cappings should present a level, even surface over the entire comb.

Quality and Flavour – Comb should be free of any brood or pollen. There should not be any noticeable difference in the honey in different parts of the comb. There should be no undesirable flavor to the honey. Honey in comb should be liquid, not granulated.

Shipping Honey or Beeswax Exhibits

Exhibits must often be shipped hundreds of miles. If care is not taken in packing, the exhibit may become damaged and present a very poor appearance on the show-bench.

Each comb section should be neatly wrapped in cellophane. The combs should then be placed in cardboard comb-section cartons with cellophane fronts. Each carton containing a comb section should be fitted tightly into a compartment of its own, surrounded on all sides by corrugated cardboard. The cardboard box containing the tightly packed comb sections is itself packed into a wooden or cardboard box containing excelsior so that the inner box is protected on all sides, top, and bottom by excelsior.

Liquid or Granulated Exhibits

The tops of the jars should be screwed on tight, and each jar wrapped separately in paper napkins. The filler in the cardboard case should be removed, and a sheet of corrugated cardboard placed in the bottom of the box. The filler is replaced, and each wrapped jar placed in its own compartment. The box should now be sealed with paper tape and tied with strong cord. “Fragile” and “Glass” stickers should be placed on the top and side of the shipping carton.

An express shipment of honey may be registered by paying a small additional fee. Registered packages receive special care and are more likely to arrive at their destination in good condition.

Beeswax

Each cake of beeswax should be separated from the next by crumpled paper. There should be plenty of crumpled paper or excelsior between the cakes of wax and the cardboard box. “Fragile” stickers should be placed on the top and side of the box.

PHOTOGRAPHY: STANDARDS OF PERFECTION

Updated September 22, 2009

Score card for Photography Effective use of line, form, space, colour and texture

Good Composition	30
Content appropriate to the class entered.....	15
Depth created through the use of perspective and proportion	30
Shadow and light used effectively	<u>25</u>
Total	100

Most fairs in British Columbia have divisions for photography; however, there is a great diversity in judging standards and categories depending on the size of the fair. Smaller, one-day fairs may have just a few categories, while larger fairs may have a large number of categories.

Given this situation, the BC Association of Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions is providing some generalized guidelines only that may assist each fair in their photography division.

Type of photography to consider:

- * Black and white photographs
- * Colour photographs
- * Infrared photographs
- * Colour slides
- * Video or film
- * Computer enhanced photography

The highest percentage of amateur photographers today use a digital camera to produce their photos. Many produce their digital photographs from home computers or printers. This has made the hobby of photography much more popular in today's society.

Some photographers still use film to create photographs. These are usually developed at a photo lab.

Black and White prints and colour prints are the most popular form of photography at this time, and are fairly inexpensive to produce. They can be easily submitted, judged, and displayed.

Infrared photography is starting to grow in popularity but is a specialized field, as it requires a camera that only takes infrared photos. However, they can be printed fairly inexpensively, and can be easily submitted, judged, and displayed.

Colour slides are still utilized by some, but require additional equipment to display them for both judging and exhibition during the fair.

Movie film and videotapes are not well suited to be judged at fall fairs, as again they require specific equipment to present them. They can however, be presented by transferring the movie or video to a memory card, CD, or DVD to be played for judging and at the fair. But once again an appliance is required to play the entry.

Computer enhanced photography includes: a combination of two or more photographs; the addition, duplication, deletion or moving of objects in the photos; the use of artistic digital filters and effects (ex. Watercolour, neon glow, posterizing, stained glass, or other similar enhancements). Entries in these classes should submit a copy of the original photo before the enhancement, as well as the finished product for judging.

Age and experience of the photographer.

Some fairs use the following age groupings:

2-5 years; 6-8 years; 9-11 years; 12-14 years; and adults.

Other fairs categorize photographers by experience; such as junior, open, novice, and advanced.

Open - for beginning photographers and amateurs who just enjoy taking pictures.

Novice - for beginning photographers and those who have done well in the open classes in the past and who wish to have more critical judging of their work than is offered in the open class.

Advanced - for experienced photographers and others who want more critical judging than is given in the novice class.

Note: – Competitions are not for professional photographers and should be so stipulated and enforced.

Classes:

Classes for photographs have many options. Here are some suggestions;

- * Animals (including wild, farm animals, and pets),
- * Birds, insects, reptiles
- * Flowers and gardens (also wild flowers)
- * Scenics (landscapes and seascapes, sunrises and sunsets)
- * Nature (Weather, scenics, flora and fauna)
- * Agriculture
- * Architecture
- * Sports
- * People
- * Humour
- * The previous fall fair
- * Travel
- * Panoramic
- * Computer enhanced
- * Three or more photos that tell a story or relate to each other
- * Any subject of photographers choice

Display:

There are differences between fairs as to how to display the photographs – with one exception, and that is that all exhibitors' names must be hidden from the judges by putting name, address, class and category on the back of the photograph or mounting.

Framed prints and glass are usually not allowed.

Photography should be mounted on lightweight matting board, construction paper or poster paper. This makes it fairly simple to pin the entries to a display board.

Mounting material (paper products only, mat mounts, art paper, or any suitable paper) overall dimensions should be at least 1 ½" (3.81cm) beyond the edge of the photograph to a maximum of 2". No decorations or text should be on the photograph or the mounting paper. Any suitable colour of mounting paper is usually acceptable.

Standard prints produced by photo labs are 4" x 6" (10.16 cm x 15.24 cm). This should be the standard size for snapshot categories. Some fairs ask for a first enlargement, which is 5" x 7" (12.7 cm x 17.78cm). Enlargements may cost the photographer more money, but larger prints will give more detail for the judges. Some fairs have categories for enlargements of 8" x 10" (20.32 cm x 25.4 cm) and even up to 22" x 30" (55.88 cm x 76.20 cm).

Slides should be in a standard 2" x 2" mount (5.08 cm x 5.08 cm) and should be marked to show how to view or project.

Fairs accepting entries on memory card, CD or DVD, must request the format they wish them submitted in, as not all software programs are compatible. Submissions should be marked as to the program or software used to prepare the entry.

Number of entries:

It is logical that the photographer be allowed one photo entry per class, but some fairs allow more or even multiple entries per class.

Judging guidelines: 100 points

Good composition (30) – Does the photograph tell a story? Where is our eye led to in the photograph? Is the photograph balanced (using the rule of thirds), if not is it creating the visual impact it should?

Content appropriate to the class entered (15) – How well does the photograph fall within the class assignment? Creativity?

Depth created through the use of perspective and proportion (30) – How technically correct is the photo for focus, sharpness, detail, depth of field?

Shadow and light used effectively (25) – Are the following the best that they can be: colour, brightness, contrast, saturation, and usage of light.

VEGETABLES

Standards of Perfection for Vegetables

All vegetables should be named.

Quality

This is the most important thing about vegetables. We cannot undertake to give a general score-card showing the relative importance of all these points, because they differ materially in different vegetables, but in every case quality should rank higher than any other point. What constitutes quality in each vegetable we will discuss under its separate heading.

Preparation of vegetables for show is a point which really should not be scored, because they should all be properly prepared. All root vegetables should be washed free from dirt, fibrous roots, and tops removed. Roots should not be scrubbed or buffed. Cabbage and cauliflower should be properly trimmed, and every vegetable should be so handled as to make it appear attractive.

In commercial packages all the above are of importance, and in addition we expect that the packages will be clean, well constructed, and with the contents firmly packed and of full weight.

In collections of vegetables of all kinds there is, in addition, to be considered the variety display, which should be large, sufficient to cover different uses throughout the season, and displays should be made in an attractive and convenient manner.

All displays or collections of vegetables entered for competition should have neat labels indicating the varieties of the different vegetables, thus increasing the educational value.

Uniformity

The various specimens comprising an entry or a package in a commercial exhibit should be uniform in size, form, colour, and quality.

Condition

Condition should be good. Vegetables intended for long keeping must be firm, matured, and in every respect in apparently good condition for the purpose. Cauliflower and similar vegetables should not be past their prime, as is very often the case. All vegetables should be free from bruises and breaks caused by rough handling. This is particularly true of squash and others of that family.

Colour

The colour should be bright, clear and attractive. Colour in vegetables is a matter largely of condition, and it is a good index of how vegetables have been cared for.

Form

The principal requirement is that it should be economical, with as little waste as possible. It must also approach the correct type for the variety and be attractive to the consumer of purchase.

Freedom From Blemishes

This is just as important with vegetables as with fruits. All vegetables should be free from bruised and breaks caused by rough handling. This is particularly true of squash and others of that family.

Size

Size should be moderate, not large; in fact, that size in which all the other qualities of the variety are found to their greatest perfection. In practically all garden vegetables, oversized vegetables are coarse and of low quality and rough. Those undersized are very often so because of poor culture, and then are often tough, of low quality, and even malformed.

Artichokes

Artichoke, Globe- 2 heads with 1 inch (2.54cm) of stem attached.

Artichokes, Jerusalem, 6 Specimens – White varieties preferred.

Asparagus

Asparagus – One bunch of approximately 1 pound (.45 kg). The stalks should be fresh, clean, straight, uniform in size, not less than 6 inches in length; tips compact; dark colour preferred.

Beans

Beans (Pole or Climbing), 12 Pods – Pods should be straight, of good length, uniform, typical colour for variety, clean and free from blemish. Stems should be left intact. Edibility is important, and pods should be crisp, fresh, and free from stringiness. Consistent with other qualities, the longest beans are to be preferred.

Beans (Wax-podded Bush), 12 Pods – Remarks as for pole varieties.

Beans (Green-podded Bush), 12 Pods

Beans (Scarlet Runner), 12 Pods – Pods should be 10 to 15 inches in length, (25.4-37.5 cm) uniform green colour, straight, strap-like, fresh, free from stinginess, and with little outward sign of seed.

Beans, Broad (Long Pod), 12 Pods – Pods should be long, bright in colour, clean, uniform, and well filled with beans in a fresh edible condition.

Beans, Broad (Windsor), 12 Pods – Short-podded types. Except for length of pod, remarks as above.

Beans, other, eg: Green soybean, lima, royal burgundy

Beets

Beets (Globe), 6 Roots – Diameter, 2 ½ to 3 inches (6.2-7.5 cm). Roots intact, dark red in colour. Crown should be small, free from splits, scaling, and sunburn; inside of beet should be free from light colour and should cut smoothly.

Beets (Long), 6 Roots – Diameter, 2 to 2 ½ inches (5-6.2 cm). Remarks as for globe varieties.

Beets, other, eg: Winterkeeper, golden, chioggia, etc.

Broccoli

Broccoli (Sprouting) – Two bunches of lateral shoots, each approximately 1 ½ pounds (.67 kg) or two center heads. Bunches or heads should be trimmed and approximately 7 inches (17.5 cm) in length. Material should be uniformly dark bluish-green or typical for the variety, free from open florets, disease, and insect-injury, fresh and crisp. Heads should be tight or compact and relatively free from leafiness and sunken centers. (Note – Florets open readily at room temperature. Keep under refrigeration until exhibited.)

Brussels Sprouts

Brussels Sprouts, 12 specimens – Should be firm, fresh, uniformly green in colour, free from pest or disease damage, or uniform size, and with loose outer leaves removed.

Consistent with firmness; large-size sprouts are to be preferred.

Note: there are red forms

Cabbage

Cabbage (Flat, Round, Pointed, Savoy, Red), 2 Heads Required – All types should be exhibited in separate classes. Heads should be uniform and firm. The pointed varieties should be 5 to 6 inches in diameter (12.5-15 cm) round varieties, approximately 6 inches (15 cm) flat varieties, approximately 8 inches (20 cm).

They should be free from splits, pest-injury, and other blemish. Stalks and loose outer leaves should be removed, but heads should not be over-trimmed.

Savoys should approximate 8 inches (20 cm) in diameter, be finely crumpled, and as firm as possible for the variety.

Red cabbage should comply with the general requirements of the round varieties, excepting they should be of as dark-red colour as possible. Other varieties should be dark green.

Carrots

Carrots (Long), 6 Roots Required – Length, 7 inches (17.5 cm) or over; uniform; diameter, approximately 1 ½ inches (3.75 cm); roots intact; free from sunburn, discoloration, side-roots, pest and mechanical injuries. The core should be as small and as inconspicuous as possible, and flesh should be tender, sweet, and of bright colour. Tops should be trimmed to one-half inch.

Carrots (Intermediate), 6 Roots Required – Length, not over 7 inches or under 4 inches (17.5-10 cm); stump rooted or pointed according to variety. Other qualifications as for long-variety class. Diameter typical of variety.

Carrots (Short), 6 Roots Required – Length, not over 4 inches, (10 cm) and diameter typical of variety. Other qualifications as for long-variety class.

Carrots, novelty.

Cauliflower

Cauliflower, 2 Heads – The curd should be approximately 6 inches (15 cm) in diameter, uniform in size, colour, and preparation; compact, smooth, and regular in form with good depth; pure white in colour, with no green leaves or riciness showing in the curd. Stalk and larger leaves to be removed; those leaves remaining should be trimmed off just below the level of the curd.

Cauliflower, other colours.

Celery

Celery, 2 Specimens – White, yellow and green classes. Uniformity is very desirable, especially in size and length of stalk, condition and colour, freedom from disease and blemish. Most varieties should be large but not coarse. Size should be consistent with compactness, condition, and firmness of stalk. Colour must be clear and uniform. In form the head should be long and stout, with stalks closely set, and as many as possible of full length. The rootstock should be trimmed down to the base of the stalks, also removing the small and broken outer stalks. Quality is most important and is determined by a test of average stalks, which must be firm, free from pithiness, solid, and heavy. It

should be brittle and tender. Entries showing disease should be heavily scored against, and badly affected entries disqualified.

Celeriac, 2 roots.

Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard, 2 Specimens – Plants should be exhibited with roots removed. Heads should be compact and stalks broad. Leaves should be clean, fresh, broad, and of uniform green colour.

Note: also coloured varieties.

Citron

Citron, 2 Specimens – Entries should be of fair size, uniformly round, well mottled, good weight, free from sunburn and bleached patches.

Corn

Corn, 5 Ears – Sweet garden corn in a fresh edible state only, should be exhibited. All varieties should be named. Ears should be uniform in size and form, and evenly filled from tip to butt with rows of deep kernels which are closely set. Ears should be of fair size, free from blemishes; colour should be clear, bright, and uniform according to variety. Husks and shanks should be removed from the ears.

Corn, ornamental or popping, 5 Ears.

Cucumbers

Cucumbers (Slicing), 2 Specimens – Cucumbers are of two distinct types and should be entered in separate classes, the frame or greenhouse type being long, smooth, and dark green, and the spine varieties, which are shorter and thicker, inclined to be three-sided. In either type there should be uniformity in size, proper colour, type, and freedom from blemish. A cross-section should show depth of flesh and a minimum of seeds. Slicing cucumbers should be approximately 8 inches long (20 cm).

Cucumbers (Pickling), 12 Specimens – Pickling cucumbers should be uniform, good green colour, an average of 2 to 3 inches (5.0-7.6 cm) long, and not too much tapered from stem to blossom end. They should be fresh and clean, with the withered blossom absent.

Cucumbers (Dills), 12 Specimens – Length should approximate 4 inches, (10.05 cm) same as above.

Cucumbers, 2 long green English – At least 8 inches long (20 cm).

Eggplant

Eggplant, 2 Specimens – Should be large, uniform, firm, even colour, and free from blemish

Garden Herbs

Garden Herbs, 5 or More Species – Collections of herbs should contain five or more species, such as savory, mint, sage, thyme, sweet marjoram, chives, etc. A neat bunch of each should be prepared, embodying healthiness, vigor of growth for the season, and freedom from blemish and diseased portions. For the benefit of the general public, all bunches should be plainly and neatly labeled.

Garlic

Garlic, hard stemmed, 5 bulbs

Garlic, soft stemmed, 5 bulbs

Garlic, elephant, 5 bulbs

Garlic, decorative, including braiding

Additional garlic categories may be used.

Gourds

Gourds, ornamental, collection of 5. Ornamental gourds come in a wide variety of colours shapes and sizes.

Kale

Kale, 2 Specimens – The heads should be uniform in all regards. The principal requirements are that they be vigorous, clean, heavy, with large dark and numerous well-curved leaves. Roots should be removed.

Kohlrabi

Kohlrabi, 3 Specimens – Specimens should be uniform, fresh, tender, and with a diameter of about 3 inches (7.5 cm). Roots and leaf stems should be trimmed close to the bulb.

Leeks

Leeks, 5 Specimens – The stalks should be long, solid, uniform, well blanched, with tops shortened and roots removed. Stalks should show no indication of bulbing.

Lettuce

Lettuce, 2 Heads – Three general types of lettuce are commonly exhibited; namely – the leaf, head and Cos type. Each type should be shown in a separate class.

In all cases the heads should be large, solid, uniform, tender, sweet, of proper colour, and free from pests, disease, and blemish. The roots and small or damaged outside leaves should be removed and the heads washed.

In the heading varieties, entries should be firm and of good size. The inner leaves of the Cos varieties should form a good proportion of the weight and be well blanched.

Lettuce comes in a wide variety of leaf shapes and colours.

Cantaloupes or Muskmelon

Cantaloupes or Muskmelon, 2 Specimens – These two products are generally grouped, the term being considered synonymous. In either case there should be the desired uniformity in size and form. The netting should be well developed for the variety. In cross-section the flesh should be thick and of high quality.

Cantaloupes, other eg. Galia, Honeydew-2 specimens

Watermelons

Watermelons, 2 Specimens – There are two types of watermelons – round and oblong. Entries should be uniform, large, and smooth. Quality is determined by a cross-section which should show firm flesh, of deep colour, and thin rind.

Watermelons can have skins that are striped light and dark green- some are almost solid dark green or light green. A few have golden yellow skins. Flesh can be red, pink, orange or yellow. Most have seed, but some are seedless.

Onions

Onions (Yellow, Red, White, Brown), 5 Specimens – All onions should be uniformly hard, thoroughly matured and dried, skins intact, and small well-dried neck stem. Roots and tops should be removed and no double-nosed or thick-necked specimens entered. They should be uniform in colour, size, shape, and maturity.

For exhibition and commercial purposes the ordinary onion should be approximately 3 inches (7.5 cm) in diameter; colour, clear and distinct according to variety. When cut cross-section, they should show a large number of rings, narrow as possible, and closely set.

Onions of the Ailsa Craig, Prize Taker, Sweet Spanish, and Excelsior varieties should be not less than 4 ½ inches (11.25 cm) in diameter, and should be shown in a separate class.

Onions (Pickling), 24 Specimens – Silver skins preferred; they should be firm and well matured, not over three-quarters of an inch (19.05 mm) in diameter, uniform, and skins clear, bright, and dry.

Onions, (green bunching) 12 specimens. Uniform fresh, clean with lose skin removed and roots trimmed to ½ inch (1.25 cm).

Shallots

Shallots and Multiplier Onions (Matured), 12 Specimens – Each cluster of bulbs constitutes one specimen. Clusters should be compact, uniform, thoroughly matured, and showing round, solid, well-ripened bulbs with thin necks. Tops and roots should be removed, and specimens should be free from insect damage, disease, and other defects.

Parsley

Parsley is a popular item at some fairs and may be shown as a separate category from the Garden Herbs section.

Parsnips

Parsnips, 3 Specimens – Roots should be uniform, straight, of good length, with crown diameters measuring 1 ½ to 3 inches (3.75-7.5 cm) depending on the variety. Roots should gradually taper from crown to tip; be clean, firm, smooth; free from discoloration, disease, or side-roots; and with a small core. Tops trimmed to one-half an inch. Root-tips may be shortened.

Peas

Peas, 12 Pods – The pods should be large, fresh, uniform, free from blemishes and disease, and filled with large, clean, whole, uniform peas of a good green colour. The quality of peas is the most important factor, and they should be very sweet and of high flavor with some stem attached. Includes snap peas and snow peas.

Peppers

Peppers, 3 Specimens – The Bell, Other Sweet, Hot, and Pimento peppers should be shown in separate classes. All specimens should be uniform and free from blemish. Stems should be attached. Green Bell, Red Sweet, and Pimento peppers should be large, thick-fleshed, and of good weight. Red Hots are thin-fleshed, and pungency is important in this group.

Potatoes

Skins can be russeted, white, red or purple. Flesh can be white, yellow or purple. Netted Gem: note that several years ago Canada agreed to change the name to Russet Burbank as it is known in the USA (our biggest customer). In Canada today seed potato packages often say Russet Burbank (Netted Gem). Fingerling or banana potatoes are becoming popular.

Potatoes (Early) 5 Tubers – Specimens should be uniform, medium-sized, fresh, bright, clean, and attractive. Tubers should be smooth, with eyes few and shallow, and with shape and colour typical of the variety. They should be free from insect damage, sunburn, disease, mechanical injury, and other defects. Tubers may be brushed lightly, but should not be washed. Varieties such as Warba, Epicure, and Norland should be shown in this class. Always cut one tuber in half to check for Hollow Heart.

Potatoes (Late), 5 Tubers – Remarks as for early varieties. Such varieties as Pontiac, Kennebec, Russet Burbank, and Green Mountain should be shown in this class.

Potatoes, any other variety eg. Purple, fingerling.

Pumpkins

Pumpkins, Table 2 Specimens – Specimens should be uniform, especially in size and shape, and approximately 7 inches (17.5 cm) in diameter. They should be of a good colour, free from any flat side, with stems intact, free from blemish, and in good condition. Flesh should be thick and of uniform attractive colour. Pumpkins have hard grooved stems which should be left intact. Large pumpkins over 10 inches (25 cm) in diameter should be shown in the field class.

Pumpkins, ornamental, 2 specimens.

Pumpkins, giant, 1 specimen.

Radish

Radish, 12 Specimens – These should be bunched, with tips and roots left on. There are two general types – turnip-rooted and long. In exhibiting, these should not be mixed. They should be crisp, smooth, uniform, free from blemishes, and of a clear bright colour. Specimens should be approximately 1 inch in diameter.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb, 5 Stalks – The stalks should be uniform, especially in size and colour. In size, not too large, the most preferable length being approximately 18 inches (45 cm). The colour should be bright and attractive, the form of the stalk varying according to variety. Stalks should be clean, smooth, plump, fresh, with tips trimmed, but base of stalks left intact.

Salsify

Salsify, 5 Roots – Roots should be uniform, especially in size and shape. The size should be as large as possible consistent with good type and appearance; the colour as nearly white as possible; form smooth and tapering. The fibrous roots and tops should be removed, and the roots thoroughly cleaned.

Spinach

Spinach, 2 Specimens – Specimens should be large with close, heavy foliage, free from discolored and coarse outer leaves. The leaves should be broad, dark green, fresh, tender, typical of the variety, and free from disease and insect-injury.

Squash

Summer Squash and Vegetable Marrow, 2 Specimens – Botanically described as *Cucurbita pepo*. The fruit stalk is usually five-sided, ridged and hard at maturity. As most varieties are eaten when immature, they should not be shown when the outer skin is hard or matured. To determine maturity, test the outer skin with the thumbnail. Uniformity of size, shape, and colour is important. The flesh should be of high quality and of good depth. Specimens should be typical of the variety.

Some varieties falling in the summer squash class are Zucchini, Bush Scallop, Cocozelle, Caserta, Early Straight Neck, Summer Crook Neck, and Fordhook Vining.

Some varieties falling in the vegetable marrow class are Long Green Bush, Long White Bush, Long Green Trailing, and Long White Trailing, Vegetable Spaghetti.

Winter Squash, 2 Specimens – Most varieties belong to *Cucurbita maxima*. The fruit stalk is usually cylindrical, soft, and yielding to the thumbnail.

Winter squash should be as mature as possible and free from mechanical or other injury. The stem should be attached. There should be a minimum of white on the underside. They should be uniform and typical of the variety. The flesh should be of good depth and of good colour and quality.

Some important varieties falling in this class are Delicious, Buttercup, Butternut, Boston Marrow, Pink Banana, Gray Banana, Acorn, and the Hubbards – designated as Green, Warty, Golden, and Blue Hubbard.

Swiss Chard

Swiss Chard, 2 bunches. Roots removed and the stalk base cut off evenly. Centre ribs white or colored.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes (Red), 6 Specimens – These should be smooth, uniform in size, shape, and colour, and free from blemishes. Size will vary with the variety, but should be about 3 inches in diameter. The more globular forms are preferred. They should be in firm condition and exhibited with the stems removed. In cross-section the flesh should be thick, both of the outer wall and the sections. The number of sections should be numerous and the amount of pulp and seeds limited.

Tomatoes (Green), 6 Specimens – Same as for red except for colour. They should be uniform in size, firm, smooth, and of correct type.

Tomato-Paste type, 6 green or ripe, stems removed, few sections, thick flesh.

Tomato-Cherry type, 12, ripe, stems attached. Size not to exceed 1 1/2" (3 cm)

Tomato-Truss A single branch from the main stem with fruit developed from one flower cluster. Minimum number of fruit is 3 with preference given to larger number. Fruit size and shape in the truss according to the cultivar. Uniformity is important.

Tomato-other colour: Pink, yellow, orange or striped, 6, stems removed.

Turnips

Turnips, 3 Specimens – This includes the white and yellow summer varieties. They should be about 2 1/2 inches in diameter, with a small top, clean, uniform, firm, smooth, free from all blemishes and woody fiber.

Swede Turnips or Rutabagas, 3 Specimens – Specimens should have a golden-coloured flesh, with well-developed purple coloring over the shoulder. A globe shape of approximately 5 inches in diameter is desired. The neck should be small, tops trimmed to one-quarter inch, and the tap root removed just below the body of the turnip. Specimens should be clean, uniform, firm, smooth, and free from excessive root trimming, brown heart, woody fiber, and surface blemishes. May be shown with field crops.

Vegetable, other

Vegetable, other - There are many new and unusual vegetables that may be entered for judging. Examples include: endive, radicchio, florence fennel, corn salad, oriental vegetables of all kinds, okra and others.

Individual Vegetable Scores:

Sometimes there can be so many entries in a class, that individual vegetable scores must be used that reflect individual features of the vegetables being judged, as follows:

	Quality	Uniformity	Condition	Colour	Type	Size
Beans	25	25	20	15	15	
Beets	20	25	20	10 exterior 15 interior	10	
Cabbage	35	20	20	15	10	
Carrots	20	25	20	25	10	
Sweet Corn	35	25	15	15		10
Onions	30	25	20		10	15
Potatoes	20	20	25	10	15	10
Tomatoes	30	25	20	10	5	10

Judging Vegetables

It is often necessary in the judging of collections of vegetables that a scorecard be used. This facilitates work in judging, and it is often interesting and instructive for competitors to make comparisons of scores on different exhibits.

In drawing up the following scorecards, it was deemed advisable that a relative table value for different vegetables be given. Judges and competitors would then know the table value of the different vegetables and the points to be allowed when judging or arranging a display.

Relative Table Value of Vegetable

Variety	Points
Artichoke	2
Asparagus	6
Beets	7
Beans	7
Broccoli, sprouting	5
Brussels sprouts	8
Cabbage	8
Cauliflower (broccoli)	10
Carrots	9
Celery	10
Citron	4
Corn	9
Cucumbers	4
Eggplant	6
Garden herbs	3
Garlic	5
Kale	5
Kohlrabi	5
Lettuce	7
Leeks	8

Variety	Points		Points
Muskmelons and cantaloupes.....	6	Rhubarb.....	4
Onions.....	10	Salsify.....	3
Parsley.....	3	Shallots.....	7
Parsnips.....	7	Spinach.....	4
Peas.....	9	Squash.....	5
Peppers.....	6	Swiss chard.....	4
Potatoes.....	10	Tomatoes Ripe.....	10
Pumpkins and marrow.....	4	Tomatoes Green.....	6
Radishes.....	6	Turnips.....	8
		Watermelons.....	4

Maximum points, 244

Score- cards
District Displays

For unlimited displays –

Quality	Points		Points
(a) Uniformity.....	10		
(b) Size.....	10		
(c) Preparation.....	5		
(d) Condition.....	15		
			40
Arrangement, nomenclature, and attractiveness of display.....	20		
Relative value.....	15		
Number of kinds.....	15		
Number of varieties.....	10		
			100
Total.....			

Collections of Vegetables

Quality	Points		Points
(a) Uniformity.....	15		
(b) Size.....	15		
(c) Preparation.....	5		
(d) Condition.....	20		
			55
Relative value.....	25		
Arrangement and nomenclature.....	20		
			100
Total.....			