

# 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 one 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 (Alstroemeriacae)

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.

**Cactus:** 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
	<u>100</u>

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

<b>Spray form</b>	
Uniform placement and development of blooms.....	20
Breadth and depth (Balance).....	20
Number of blooms.....	10
<b>Bloom Quality</b>	
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 pattern, 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; 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.....	5
	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 drooping 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, Incurred 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 one-half their length; pointed, with pronounced curvature of petals toward the centre of the flower head.

**LACINIATED:** The split or laciniation 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 of 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.....	3
	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.....	10
	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.....	10
	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.....	5
	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.....	5
	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 plant.....	25
Leaf colour.....	25
Foliage.....	20
Form, proportion, balance.....	20
Container.....	5
Labeling.....	5
	<u>100</u>

## POINT SCORE FOR BLOOMS

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

## 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.....	25
	100

### Gesneriads grown primarily for foliage

Cultural perfection.....	40
Ornamental value.....	35
Condition (grooming).....	25
	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 diseases, 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)	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
<b>Beauty, Depth of colour</b>		25
Uniformity of colour	7	
Dullness of colour	8	
"Flecking" that detracts	5	
Throat markings not in harmony	5	
 <b>Balance, Facing, Spacing</b>		 25
Stubbiness of flower head	10	
Too few or too many florets open	5	
Lack of spike conformation	5	
Mixed type of florets	5	
 <b>Florets</b>		 25
Overall beauty and appeal	5	
Undercount of flower buds	5	
Substance and texture	5	
Form	5	
Oversize in miniature & small	5	
 <b>Quality of spike</b>		 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.....	15
	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.....	10
	100

#### Foliage

Cultural perfection.....	35
Size.....	20
Distinction.....	15
Rarity.....	15
Form.....	15
	100

### Fern (House)

Cultural perfection.....	35
Shape (according to variety).....	25
Size (according to variety).....	15
Form of fronds.....	15
Rarity.....	10
	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. ochroleuca***

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.....	10
	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.....	15
	100

## **LILIUM** Lilies

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

Members of the Lilium 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
	<u>100</u>

**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 well poised 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.....	15
	<u>100</u>

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.....	10
	<u>100</u>

### Ornamental-leaved Zonals

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



### 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 feshness,  
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.....	10
	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 PHALAENOPSIS

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
	<hr/>
	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-petaled 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.....	10
	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.....	15
	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.....	<u>10</u>
	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.....	10
	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.....	15
	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