

Flowers for Shows



THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE INC.

Front Cover:
Metrosideros umbellata, Southern Rata

FLOWERS FOR SHOWS

A GUIDE FOR
HORTICULTURAL SHOWS



THE ROYAL
NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE
OF HORTICULTURE INC.
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PREFACE

The Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture produced the last revised edition of "Flowers for Shows" in 1978 when it was forecast that this particular printing would meet the needs of the Horticultural Societies for the next decade. However such has been the demand for the book that a further revised edition has been needed in half that time. This I believe, is a reflection of the enthusiasm of gardeners throughout the country and the greater number of people of all ages taking a deeper interest in the growing of flowers fruit and vegetables. This is indicated by the vastly increased numbers of students on the rolls of our educational institutes and colleges, and these young people are making a great impact on all aspects of horticulture.

In addition with more recreational time available for people of all ages, and particularly those retiring at an earlier age, gardening as a hobby is a most important activity in the community.

The organisation of shows is an important part of the growing of flowers and this book helps to guide exhibitors and establish national standards for horticultural shows and exhibitions. The Floral Art Handbook is the Institute's companion book for exhibitors of floral art.

The R.N.Z.I.H. is indebted to many people, and in particular Mr E. E. Toleman of Hamilton for the work which has gone into revising this edition of "Flowers for Shows".

R. J. BALLINGER
President R.N.Z.I.H.

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DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are basically botanical and horticultural definitions. Where there is some difference in interpretation both definitions are given and that suitable for show purposes is recommended. For definitions relative to Floral Art refer to Floral Art Handbook.

Bot.: Botanical; **Hort.:** Horticultural.

Alpine: Loosely applied to any plant which is suitable for a rock garden or alpine house.

Amateur: (See page 22)

Annual: A plant which naturally and ordinarily begins and ends its growth, seeds and dies (irrespective of frost) within twelve months.

Beard: The hair-like growth on the falls of some irises.

Berry: A fleshy or succulent fruit, usually several seeded with no stony layer surrounding the seeds, e.g. tomato, grape, (Bot.) Note: the fruits of many plants usually considered berries in Hort. as *Cotoneaster*, *Malus*, raspberry are not botanically berries.

Berried: Plants in which the fruit is a berry. For show purposes to encourage the display of plants with ornamental fruit, e.g. *Cotoneaster*, *Malus*; a more satisfactory term is plants, etc., **in fruit**.

Berry Fruit: Hardy soft fruit plants such as blueberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc. (Hort.). Sub-tropical fruits such as kiwi fruit, guavas, etc., are normally excluded.

Biennial: A plant which ordinarily requires two seasons to complete its life-cycle, growing one season, flowering, seeding and dying in the second.

Bloom:

(1) A bloom — one open flower, e.g. a tulip or a composite head such as a *Chrysanthemum* or *Dahlia*;

in bloom . . . bearing at least one open flower. When a given number of blooms in a vase is required, unexpanded buds showing colour should count as blooms.

- (2) The waxy covering of many fruits, e.g. plums and grapes, and of the leaves and stems of many succulent plants.

Blossom: An inexact term with no true horticultural or botanical meaning other than that of a bloom or blooms. (See Floral Art Handbook.)

Bract: A much reduced leaf usually small and scale-like associated with the flowers and on the upper part of flowering stems; may appear petal-like as in proteas.

Bulb: An underground organ consisting of a short stem bearing a number of swollen fleshy leaf bases or scale leaves with a tunic, e.g. tulip, or without a tunic, e.g. lily, the whole enclosing next year's bud.

Bulbous: For horticultural show purposes "bulbous plants" include those having bulbs, corms, tubers or tuberous roots.

Cacti: Plants belonging to the family *Cactaceae*, e.g. species of *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, *Epiphyllum*, *Mammillaria*, *Opuntia* and *Zygocactus*. Although cacti are succulent plants, they are normally exhibited separately from succulents.

Calyx: The outer circle or whorl of the floral envelope, the parts normally made up of sepals, commonly greenish.

Challenge: A challenge cup or trophy is one which does not become the property of the winner at the first contest, but is intended for periodical (usually annual) contests in perpetuity, or to become the property of a competitor only after he has won it on a specified number of occasions in accordance with the regulations for the particular cup or trophy.

Citrus: Plants and fruits of the genus *Citrus*, which includes orange, lemon, mandarin, etc.

Class: A sub-division of a competitive schedule; a specification for one group of comparable exhibits.

Climbing Plants: Plants which ascend towards the light by using other objects (Hort.). These should be exhibited under the type of plant growth which is appropriate, e.g. woody climbers such as *Bignonia* or *Jasminum* as a tree or shrub, *Tropaeolum majus* (garden nasturtium) as an annual.

Cluster: See Truss.

Collection: An assembly of kinds and/or cultivars of plants, flowers, fruits, or vegetables in one exhibit.

Condition: An exhibit is in good condition when it is in the most perfect stage of development, is fresh and free from damage of any kind.

Cone: The scaly fruit of a coniferous tree such as cedar, kauri, pine.

Corm: A bulb-like swollen part of a stem, usually underground, stored with reserve food and often having a membranous coat, e.g. the corms of *Crocus*, *Gladiolus* and *Colchicum*.

Corolla: The inner circle or whorl of the floral envelope, the parts normally made up of petals, usually coloured.

Corona: An appendage coming between the petals and stamens of a flower as in the cup of *Narcissus*.

Cultivar: A term used in horticultural nomenclature equivalent to and now replacing the horticultural term variety, e.g., rose 'Peace', plum 'Sultan', cabbage 'Golden Acre'. See also variety. A plant which has originated in cultivation or has been maintained in cultivation usually by propagation by cuttings, layers, budding or grafting. All "varieties" of roses, camellias, carrots, apples should correctly be called cultivars.

Cultivar names are correctly written with an initial capital letter and enclosed by a single quotation mark. Cultivar names are not underlined, e.g. *Camellia japonica* 'Lady Clare'

Cut Flower: Any flowering material severed from a plant is a cut flower. In horticultural shows the term is usually restricted to those plants normally grown in a garden and used for floral decoration. In schedules it is advisable to specify whether any kind of plant material is included or excluded. (See page 31 for wording of classes.)

Deciduous: A deciduous tree or shrub is one having leaves which persist only one season and fall in the autumn. (Hort.)

Disc Florets: Tubular flowers in the centre of the head of daisy flowers (*Compositae*) as distinguished from the ray florets.

Dish or Plate: In horticultural show schedules — a specified number or quantity of a fruit or vegetable constituting one item may be displayed on a table or on a stand or on a receptacle of any material and of any shape. Unless specifically permitted by the schedule, a dish must consist of one cultivar only.

Display: An exhibit in which attractiveness of arrangement and general effect are to be considered of more importance than they would have been had the schedule specified a “group” or a “collection”.

Disqualify: To remove from the judges’ consideration because of non-compliance with the specification in the schedule or with a rule governing the competition.

Entry: A notification of an intention to exhibit a unit for exhibition in a competition or show. Term also used for the actual unit exhibited.

Evergreen: A plant which retains its living foliage for at least a full year and is never leafless.

Everlasting: Flower-heads that retain much of their showy character after being cut and dried.

Falls: The three outer segments of an *Iris* flower.

Fasciation: Several stems joined together internally to form a flattened shoot.

Floret: Small individual flowers of a composite head or capitulum (i.e. members of the daisy family, *Compositae*) or of grasses (*Gramineae*) (Bot.). Small individual flowers on a spike as *Delphinium* (Hort.).

Flower: The reproductive organs of higher plants usually with a perianth. Some plants, e.g. certain garden hydrangeas, and double flowers possess no reproductive organs or in an aborted form. Such flowers are accepted in horticultural shows.

Foliage: The leaves of any plant, or stems bearing only leaves.

Forced: Grown to bloom or be ready for consumption before the normal time.

Form: Means the approved shape of the exhibit as understood for the kind or cultivar.

Fronde: A leaf of a fern or palm.

Fruits: In classes for edible fruits — “fruits” means fruits normally grown for dessert or for eating when cooked as “sweets” (see **Kind**). In classes for ornamental fruits and for floral arrangements — “fruits” means developed ovaries, e.g. seed pods, berries and ornamental Gourds.

Genus: A group of related plants having the same generic name, e.g. all species and hybrids of the genus *Lilium*, such as *Lilium candidum*, *Lilium chalconicum*, *Lilium henryi*, *Lilium regale* and *Lilium x testaceum*.

Grass Inflorescence: Flowers or seed heads of members of the grass family (*Gramineae*). If stamens showing it is classed as a flower, if past this stage, as a seedhead.

Grown in the Open: In classes for fruit the expression means — the plants or trees have flowered and also set their fruit, as well as ripened it, without any protection beyond netting or a wall overhang not exceeding 50cm in width; in classes for vegetables, annuals, plants grown as annuals, and half hardy ornamental plants, the expression means — the plants have been grown in the ground in the open air without any protection by glass or glass substitute since the danger of spring frosts has passed; in classes for hardy herbaceous plants, trees and shrubs the expression means — grown in the ground in the open air and not in a glasshouse or under lights or cloches.

Habit: The general appearance of manner of growth of a plant, e.g. compact, straggling, tufted, bushy, shrubby.

Half-hardy: A half-hardy plant is one which may be grown in the open air for part of the year, but must be lifted out and housed or protected in some other way during the winter. In the case of an annual — one which may either be raised

under glass and planted out when frosts are no longer feared, or sown out of doors in late spring.

Hardy: A hardy plant is one which is able to survive the average winter when grown in the open.

Herbaceous Perennials: Plants with non-woody stems which die down to the ground annually, but which have rootstocks which remain alive throughout several years. For horticultural purposes the word "rootstock" includes all bulbs, corms and tubers, rhizomes and tuberous roots, but in horticultural shows it is better that they were classified as bulbous plants and not as herbaceous perennials.

Herbaceous Plants: Plants which do not form a persistent woody stem. They may be annual, biennial or perennial.

Herbs: For the purpose of Horticultural Shows herbs are plants possessing aromatic features which render them of culinary value. They are exhibited in the vegetable section, e.g. basil, marjoram, mint, parsley, etc. Other aromatic plants not used for culinary purposes such as lavender, scented leaf pelargoniums are exhibited in the flower section.

House Plants: A plant grown for the decorative effect of its foliage, flower or fruit and which, given reasonable treatment, will thrive in a dwelling room.

Hybrid: A plant derived from the interbreeding of two or more species, e.g. *Lilium x testaceum* is a hybrid resulting from the interbreeding of *Lilium candidum* and *Lilium chalconicum*. Hybrids can also occur between two and even three genera; these are termed bigeneric and trigeneric hybrids.

Kind: A term which is recommended should be used in the classification of plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables for show purposes, e.g. chrysanthemums, delphiniums, phloxes and roses are "kinds" of flowers; apples, grapes, peaches, pears and plums are "kinds" of fruits; *Asparagus*, carrots, onions and peas are "kinds" of vegetables.

With plants and flowers "kinds" usually roughly correspond with species, but with fruit and vegetables there are many exceptions; each fruit and vegetable noted on the sections for these, is a different kind.

Lateral: A side shoot normally terminating in a flower (Hort.).

Lily: Plants of the genera *Lilium* and *Cardiocrinum*. A true lily must have (a) a bulb consisting of loose fleshy scales, joined together at a common point, the base of the bulb. (b) Leaves on the flower stem. (c) Six perianth segment, "petals", with the seed capsule above the other floral parts.

Natives: Native plants are plants indigenous to New Zealand and not introduced from overseas in European times. Garden varieties/cultivars are normally accepted unless specifically excluded in the schedule.

Natural: "Natural", as applied to foliage, flowers or fruits, means — as produced by the plant, without artificial treatment such as dyeing.

Novice: (See page 22).

Originality: In a schedule "originality" means uncommon or unusual but at the same time desirable.

Panicle: For horticultural show purposes a branched inflorescence.

Peduncle: Flower stalk, stem of a flower cluster or of a solitary flower.

Perennial: A perennial plant is one which lasts many years. Perennial plants include trees and shrubs, suffruticose and those plants which grow from bulbs, corms and tubers, in fact all that are not annuals or biennials.

Perianth: A term for the floral envelope, consisting of the calyx and corolla or their equivalents, but seldom used except when the segments of the two whorls are both coloured, as in daffodils, tulips and lilies.

Petal: A division of the corolla, especially one free to the base; usually coloured and showy. Sometimes petals are absent and sepals are coloured and petal-like, e.g. *Helleborus*, *Clematis*. In floral art these are accepted as petals in the matter of colour.

Pip or Pome Fruit: The fruit of edible apples, pears, quinces and medlar.

Pip: An individual flower in a truss of flowers, e.g. polyanthus.

Plate: See dish.

Professional: (See page 22).

Ray-florets: The outer modified flowers of the heads of some composites; usually flat and strap like, as distinguished from the disc-florets.

Rhizome: An underground stem with adventitious roots and scale leaves at the nodes, and producing buds in the leaf axils.

Salad Vegetable: A vegetable which is commonly eaten in a salad in the cooked state, e.g. beetroot.

Salading: A vegetable which is eaten uncooked in a salad, the following being the principal kinds:

Celery	Lettuces
Chicory	Mustard
Chives	Onions, Spring
Cress	Radishes
Cucumbers	Tomatoes
Endive	Watercress

Scape: A long, naked or nearly naked peduncle, whether one or many-flowered, rising direct from the base of a plant, or from the base of a pseudo-bulb, or from the centre of a new growth, as in orchids.

Seedling: A plant produced from a seed. In many contexts, e.g. in relation to vegetables — a young plant raised from a seed. In some connections, e.g. fruit trees — a plant of any age raised from seed as opposed to one propagated by grafting or other vegetative means. In connection with daffodils and other bulbous plants — a new cultivar raised from seed and not yet named.

Sepal: One of the divisions of the calyx.

Shrub: A woody perennial of smaller structure than a tree and usually having no bole or trunk.

Size: An exhibit grown to its maximum potential without being gross or unbalanced in appearance.

Soft Fruits: See Berry Fruits.

Spathes: The bract or leaf surrounding flower cluster or spadix. It may be coloured or petal-like, e.g. *Calla*.

Species: A group of closely related plants of one genus which are entitled to the same specific name; e.g. *Lilium candidum*, *Lilium chalcedonicum*, *Lilium henryi* and *Lilium regale* are four species of *Lilium*.

Spike: For horticultural show purposes a spike is an inflorescence with a more or less elongated axis, usually unbranched, bearing either stalked or stalkless flowers, as in *Cymbidium*, *Delphinium*, foxglove, *Gladiolus*, hollyhock and *Odontoglossum*.

Sport: A sport is a plant arising vegetatively from a bud mutation of a plant. Botanically a sport is a cultivar.

Spray: A stem with laterals bearing flowers, e.g. *Fuchsia*, or terminating in branching shoots bearing flowers, e.g. *Azalea*. (See also special definitions under specific flower such as chrysanthemums.)

Standard: A term which, when applied to a tree or plant, means a specimen with an upright stem of some length supporting a head. Roses, fuchsias and heliotropes are some ornamental plants readily grown as standards. When applied to a sweet pea or other papilionaceous flower — the back petal of the corolla; when applied to irises — one of the three inner perianth segments.

Stem or Stalk — As applied to flowers: A plant structure carrying one or more flowers and buds. It may be branched, e.g. bearded iris.

Stone Fruits: Fruits with a soft, fleshy interior surrounding a comparatively large “stone” containing, usually, a solitary seed, e.g. apricots, cherries, damsons, peaches and plums.

Substance: Firmness and texture as characteristic of the flower at its best.

Subtropicals: Plants and fruits which will not withstand persistent winter frosts. The term normally excludes citrus.

Succulents: Plants with very fleshy leaves or stems or both, e.g. species of *Aloe*, *Bryophyllum*, *Cotyledon*, *Crassula*, *Echeveria*, *Kalanchoe*, *Sempervivum* and most *Cacti*.

Suffruticose: Suffruticose plants are those of more or less shrubby growth but not woody and tufted evergreens which do not die down in winter, e.g. carnations, pinks, *Arabis*, thrift, or pelargoniums.

Tender: A tender plant is one which requires a favourable locality or situation and which, under ordinary climatic conditions, must either be lifted and housed or protected in some other way during the winter.

Tree: A perennial woody plant usually with an evident bole or trunk.

Truss: A cluster of flowers or fruits growing from one stem, as in pelargoniums, polyanthus and tomatoes.

Tuber: A swollen underground stem, usually roundish, with buds or “eyes” over the surface, from which new plants or tubers are produced, e.g. Jerusalem artichokes, potatoes.

Tuberous Roots: Swollen underground root, normally with buds at one end of the root, e.g. dahlias, tuberous begonias. Horticulturally it is often difficult to separate true tubers from tuberous rooted plants, and the term “tuber” is used for both types of storage organ, e.g. *Gloxinia* tubers.

Uniformity: The state of being alike in size, form, age and possibly colour.

Variety: A botanical term used for naturally occurring variations of a species. True varieties are consequently much restricted and the term cultivar now replaces the word variety in most instances.

Vase: A vessel for displaying cut flowers in water and having a greater height than the diameter of its mouth.

Vegetable: For the purposes of a horticultural show a vegetable is a plant (or part of a plant) normally grown in the kitchen garden to be eaten either cooked, or less often raw, but not usually as dessert or as a “sweet”. Rhubarb, though commonly eaten as a “sweet” is classified as a vegetable, similarly tomatoes are classified as vegetables.

Woody Plant: A perennial plant with persistent above ground stems which harden and increase in circumference in successive years.

RULES

Suggested rules for Horticultural Societies. Those marked with an asterisk are recommended for smaller societies.

- 1* **Eligibility of Exhibitors:** On all questions regarding the eligibility of an exhibitor the decision of the Show Committee shall be final.
- 2* **Exhibits must be the Property of the Exhibitor:** All exhibits for competition must be the bona-fide property of the exhibitor and must have been in his or her possession for at least two calendar months and preferably six months prior to exhibition, except:
 - (a) in the case of an exhibitor who has recently imported and is exhibiting any new or rare plants,
 - (b) floral material in floral art exhibits.All pot plants must have been in pots for a like period.
3. **Enquiry into Breach of Rules:** The Management Committee of the Society shall have power at any time on their account or otherwise to enquire into any alleged breach of the rules or by-laws on the part of any competitor and to call on any competitor to give evidence as to the matter under enquiry and shall he or she decline to answer questions put by the Committee such Committee shall decide the matter on the evidence before them. The action of the Committee shall not be challenged in a Court of Law or in any proceedings or manner whatsoever.
- 4* **The Committee reserves the right to refuse any entry** and in the event of such refusal it is not required to give any reason or explanations.
5. **Only one Exhibitor from one Garden:** Unless otherwise stated in the schedule two or more persons from the same garden may not exhibit for prizes separately in the **same class**. This does not apply to any class where the plant material need not have been grown by the exhibitor.
- 6* **Constitution of an Exhibit:** Where a number or quantity of plants, flowers, fruit or vegetables is specified in the

schedule for a class, vase, dish or collection, neither more or less than the number or quantity may be shown, and an exhibit will be disqualified by any excess or deficiency. If before an exhibit is judged any excess or deficiency is noticed and considered to be the result of an accident and not of an attempt to deceive, the Referee, Steward, or Secretary may either give the exhibitor (if at hand) an opportunity to correct the mistake, or correct it himself, but the officials shall not be under any obligation to do so and any disqualification resulting from an excess or deficiency shall be the exhibitor's responsibility. The Judges may not correct any error, but they may direct the attention of the Referee, Steward or Secretary to it.

7. **Constitution of a Plate:** Schedules should specify the number of specimens of fruits or vegetables required for a plate or dish. Typical examples are: 3 apples, 6 apricots, 15 Cape gooseberries, 1 bunch of grapes. 12 beans dwarf French, 6 beans Scarlet Runner, 3 beetroot, 1 cabbage.
8. **Maturity of Fruit:** Unless otherwise stated in the schedule all fruit shown must be mature. Mature means a degree of ripeness that will ensure the proper completion of the ripening process and being suitable for consumption. Preferably fruit should be exhibited at the stage of ripeness suitable for immediate consumption.
9. **The Classification of Dessert and Cooking Varieties of Fruits:** Culinary varieties of apples and pears are listed in Appendix I and all other varieties are dessert unless the schedule provides otherwise.
10. **Fruits classified as Vegetables.** The following, though botanically classified as fruits, are for purposes of horticultural shows classified as vegetables:

Chilies	Pumpkins and Squashes
Cucumbers	Sweet Peppers (<i>Capsicum</i>)
Egg Fruits	Tomatoes
Marrows	
11. **Saladings.** The following vegetables may be shown as saladings:

Celery	Lettuces
Chicory	Mustard and Rape
Chives	Onions, Spring
Cress	Radishes
Cucumbers	Tomatoes
Endive	Watercress

12. **Pots and Containers:** The diameter of a pot or pan is the inside measurement, made as near to the top as possible, but without including any part of the roll of the rim. In square pots, the measurement along the rim along one side. Pots or similar containers should be of earthenware, plastic or metal. Other materials, e.g. fibre, should be expressly approved or excluded in the schedule.
- 13* **Stems to Reach the Water:** In all classes where cut material is shown, all stems must reach the water in the vase or other receptacle.
14. **The Naming of Exhibits:** All exhibits should be correctly named. Errors in naming will not disqualify, but the judges should regard correctness and clearness of naming as telling in favour of an exhibit in a close competition. If the exhibitor does not know the name of any cultivar the label should bear the words "NAME UNKNOWN". When an unusual seedling is shown (e.g. a seedling daffodil) the label should bear the word "SEEDLING", followed by an indicative number.
- 15* **Exhibits Not According to Schedule:** Any exhibit which does not conform to the wording of the schedule (unless corrected in accordance with Rule 6) shall be disqualified and a steward or judge should write on the entry-card N.A.S. "Not according to schedule".
- 16* **Impartiality of Judges:** No Judge shall have any interest whatever in the class or classes in which he is appointed to officiate; and no person shall be appointed to attend the Judges as Class Steward in that Section in which he or she is an exhibitor. No person shall be allowed in the show room while the Judges are officially engaged except persons appointed by or with the expressed approval of the Committee.

- 17* **Prizes may be Withheld:** Any prize may be withheld or modified if the exhibits are considered unworthy of the prize offered.
- 18* **Decisions:** On the relative merits of the exhibits the decision of the judges shall be final, but the Executive Committee of the Society reserves to the referees and to itself the decision on any other points in dispute.
- 19* **Protests:** Any protest must be made in writing and delivered to the Secretary within one hour of the opening of the show to the public or by the time stated in the schedule. The Society may require a deposit of money to accompany the protest, such deposit being forfeit to the Society if the protest is, in the opinion of the Committee, frivolous or vexatious.
- 20* **Alteration of Exhibits:** After judging has taken place no exhibit or part of an exhibit may be altered or removed until the end of the show, except by special permission of the Secretary.
- 21* **Liability for Loss:** All exhibits, personal property, etc., shall be at the risk of the exhibitors, and the Society shall not be liable for compensation for loss or damage from any cause whatsoever. Should a show for any cause not be held, no exhibitor shall have any claim on the Society. Exhibitors will be wholly responsible for any claim made by their employees.
Certain societies do in fact state that exhibits become the property of the society. If this is required by a society it should be specifically stated in the schedule.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ORGANISATION

Societies are recommended to set up Schedule and Show Committees, which shall be responsible for the organisation and supervision of the particular show. These committees will be answerable to the Management Committee of the Society. A committee should also be formed representing the Schedule, Show and Management Committees, to deal with protests should they arise.

1. **Classification of Exhibitors:** The Show Committee has the right to decide whether an exhibitor is to be classified as an amateur or professional. Classes at shows are usually classified as:

- (a) **Open to all.** These classes are open to any exhibitor.
- (b) **Amateur.** These classes are open to any exhibitor who does not (i) employ any professional gardener in his garden for more than two days in a week (ii) issue or advertise any list of produce (iii) gain his livelihood in the growing of horticultural plants or (iv) engage in gainful employment in servicing of the horticultural industry, e.g. teaching.
- (c) **Novice.** These classes are open to any amateur exhibitor who has never previously won (three)* first prizes at any of the Society's Shows for produce of the particular kinds in which he is exhibiting.

*This number may be varied at the discretion of the particular Society.

- (d) **Professional:** A person who gains his livelihood in the growing of horticultural plants or produce, or is generally employed in the servicing of the horticulture industry for commercial gain.

For horticultural traders it is recommended that a non-competitive section should be provided. This can be eligible for special awards. These displays should be encouraged as they provide further interest in the show.

2. **Floral Art Section:** It is suggested that the section of the show usually called Decorative should be renamed Floral Art. This title is more descriptive and indicates

more truly the purpose of this section.

3. **Entry Cards:** In larger Societies entry cards should be provided by the Secretary for each exhibit. The face should detail: Name of Society and/or Show, number and description of class, and name of exhibitor. The back should have places for: Class number, exhibitor's number and for Judge's award.

Each exhibitor places the card by his exhibit face downwards, and stewards should check this.

Immediately after judging, the steward following the Judge should turn the cards face upwards and attach the award given.

Some smaller Societies do not issue cards for each exhibit but merely supply a tag to the exhibitor on which the exhibitor's number and the class number is written. Provision must then be made for the Judge to note his awards on the appropriate exhibits. It is also desirable where there is more than one vase, etc., required in the class, that tags are prepared for each vase so that each group of exhibits may be identified. Where tags are used, the prize cards are set out subsequently.

4. **Labelling Exhibits:** The educational value of a show is greatly improved if all cultivars are labelled. At present, in New Zealand, this is the exception rather than the rule. More emphasis should be placed on this aspect and the use of white cards about 8cm by 3cm is recommended. Judges are asked to correct wrong names or identify cultivars marked "Name Unknown".
5. **Judges:** Judges should preferably be drawn from outside the area which the show serves.
 - (a) Where a Society has affiliated with a specialist Horticultural Society such as the National Rose Society of New Zealand, National Daffodil Society of New Zealand, etc., the organising body should ensure not only that the schedule and classes accord with the requirements of the Specialist Society but also that the Judge is at least a member and preferably approved for judging by that Society.
 - (b) Where there are exhibits of commercially grown fruit

or other produce in market packages, it is recommended that some of the judges for these classes should be selected from staff of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries or other organisations involved in quality control of the produce concerned.

- (c) Where the Society is affiliated to the Royal Horticultural Society and has the authority to present the awards and medals of that Society, the regulations governing the award should be carefully studied. A panel of judges and not a single judge should make the awards. These awards should only be given if the exhibit or exhibits are sufficiently meritorious. In no circumstances may anyone be permitted to judge in any class in which he or she has an interest or is competing.

6. **Duties towards Judges:** Ensure that the Judge is invited to judge several months before the show is held. When corresponding with the Judge send a schedule of the show and inform him of the following: Date, location of show, classes to be judged, time at which judging commences, arrangements for refreshment and accommodation; details of expenses paid. It is desirable that a reminder be given the Judge concerning the show about a week beforehand.
7. **Clearing Show for Judging:** Ensure that exhibitors complete their exhibits in due time and that judging commences at the time stated. During judging only authorised persons remain in the hall, and stewards should not act in any class in which they are exhibiting.
8. **Stewarding:** As far as time allows, before judging stewards must check that exhibits are in their correct class and have an entry card. Stewards accompany the judge, note awards in the entry books and reverse the cards to affix the award. If the judge suspects that an entry has been inadvertently misplaced he will check this with the steward who will adjust the exhibit at the judge's request. The steward does not comment on exhibits before they are judged.
9. **Recording Entries:** Most Societies find it preferable to

record entries in lined books, using separate books for each group of classes, for example in a Rose Show, separate books are used for Roses, Cut Flowers, Floral Art (Decorative), Fruit and Vegetables. The title of each class is entered in the book, with room for entries under each title. Challenge trophies and special awards are also entered. Exhibitors may either be given a number with their name listed separately at the commencement of the book or their names written in each class they enter. The awards are then entered in the book as judging takes place.

10. **Exhibits Adjudged Equal:** Occasionally exhibits are equally meritorious and they will then be judged equal. If there are two firsts, there will be no second prize, and only a third. The prize money for the first and second prizes is divided equally. Similarly with Equal Second. There is normally not an equal third and two exhibits of this status should both be awarded Highly Commended.

11. **Withholding Prizes:** If exhibits are not sufficiently meritorious, certain prizes, particularly the first prize may not be awarded.

Where a trophy is offered for the best exhibit in a section the judge may make a recommendation, and allow the Show Committee itself to make the final decision.

If an exhibit is worthy of a prize, it should be awarded, even though there is little competition.

12. **Protests:** The time by which protests must be received by the Secretary should be stated in the schedule. Protests should be in writing. The time should be fixed so that it is possible to consult the judges about any protest which concerns their decisions or necessitates their reviewing any of the classes. Allegations of fraud should, however, be considered at any time. It may be desirable to ask for a deposit to accompany the protest, which is refunded if the protest is considered justified.

13. **Disputes:** When the Committee of a local Horticultural Society is unable to decide a problem connected with the show, the matter may be referred to the Royal New

Zealand Institute of Horticulture by the Secretary of the Society, not an individual. Full details and a schedule should be supplied. A fee of \$10 is required for this service.

14. **Hardy Plants:** Overseas, there are frequently classes for hardy, half hardy and tender plants. However, as climatic conditions in New Zealand vary greatly even within one district, it is considered that these terms are inappropriate in most areas. Suitable phrases are, "grown in the open ground", and "grown with glass or similar protection". This latter definition includes the use of glass substitutes. If the use of a shade house without weatherproof roof is allowed this also should be stated. A weatherproof roof would be the equivalent of a glasshouse.

15. **Staging:** Prior to the show, all staging is set up and space allocated for each class. (Hence the value of closing the time of entry early to allow sufficient allocation of space for well supported or weak classes). The class number will be clearly stated in the space.

Sufficient room **must** be provided for exhibitors to unpack and prepare their exhibits, including the provision of suitable vases and moss. Nothing detracts from a display more than the use of miscellaneous bottles and other containers in place of vases. Water must always be freely available, if necessary, by the provision of buckets and jugs with short spouts or lips. Adequate refuse bins must be provided.

One or more persons should be free to meet the Judge or Judges, if possible introduce them to the President and Secretary and then escort them away from the exhibits until the time for judging. At that time the Steward to the Judge should be introduced and should be fully familiar with the classes to be judged and their location in the hall.

After judging, the Steward then escorts the Judge from the hall to provide hospitality or meet the committee of the Society. The Judge can then be asked to make any comments, and supply a suitable report for publication.

After the show, specified people clear the staging and

collect and store the Society's property.

16. **Insurance:** A society may wish to protect itself by taking out insurance against adverse events. Most insurance companies handle such business which should be arranged well in advance of the show.
17. **General:** Either the Management or Show Committee should make arrangements for publicity and in larger centres, contact the Ministry of Transport and make provision for exhibitors' and judges' temporary and permanent car parking. Arrangements should also be made in good time for catering and doorkeepers to check members' admission tickets or charge for admission.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

1. **Study the Schedule** carefully in good time and if necessary clarify any difficulties with the Secretary well before the show.
2. **Note the following dates and times:** Latest date and time of receipt of entries.
When staging can be commenced and when it must be completed.
Time the show closes and when the exhibits must be removed.
3. **Entry Form:** Fill your name and address in clearly on the entry form and supply details to the show secretary in good time. Keep a duplicate copy or mark your schedule to make sure you have the correct exhibits for each class.
4. **Prepare sufficient exhibits:** Prepare to make sufficient entries, but not so many that you cannot complete them in time. If possibly always bring a few spare exhibits, especially for classes needing a large number, e.g. 12 blooms.
5. **Encourage Beginners:** Invite your friends to compete, and offer advice to people exhibiting for the first time. If you notice an obvious mistake in a fellow exhibitor's

exhibit, draw his attention to this, while there is still time to correct it.

6. **Allow sufficient time:** Always give yourself plenty of time to set up your exhibit; then you can check each exhibit after you have staged it. Particularly check the number required or the exhibit may be disqualified as not according to schedule.
7. **Poorly Worded Schedules:** If a schedule says “should” where “must” is probably intended, infer that the word is “must” and act accordingly. Similarly if the word “cultivar” is used, where “kind” is more appropriate, show different kinds; they will automatically be different cultivars.
8. **Uniformity:** As far as possible all exhibits should be uniform in size, but appropriate to cultivar.
9. **Absence During Judging:** Be sure to leave the show at the time when judging should commence, and accept the Judges’ decisions.
10. **Protest:** Only make a protest if there is an obvious misjudgment.
A good criterion for deciding whether or not a protest should be made concerning your own exhibit, is whether you could make such a protest on behalf of another exhibitor. Similarly if you were protesting about another exhibitor’s award, would you do so if it was your own exhibit.
Protests should be politely worded as an appeal in writing to the Secretary, within the time allowed. Always accept the final decision.
If the time for receipt of protests is passed, the Judge’s decision must be accepted.
11. **Care of own exhibits:** Unless the Society claims the exhibit, make arrangements for disposal of your exhibit when the show closes. The organisers are busy people and cannot watch over everyone’s property, however much they wish to do so.
12. **The Purpose of Shows:** Finally always remember that horticultural shows are held to stimulate improvement in horticulture and not for the benefit of winning prizes.

These are secondary rewards for the effort put into growing and showing.

Come prepared with all the equipment you require, secateurs, labels, spare plant material, schedule, pen, watering can, etc., clear your spare material, boxes, etc., after staging, so the preparation room can be used for other purposes.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SCHEDULE MAKERS

Schedules are preferably prepared by a schedule committee, nominated by the Management Committee. Members of the schedule committee should be experienced exhibitors and judges. Where shows are held under the auspices of a Specialist Horticultural Society (Daffodil, Dahlia, etc) a member of that Society assists in drawing up the schedule for that section. Similarly the Floral Art Section is drawn up by one or more experienced members or the Floral Art Group of the Society, if there is one.

Schedules should be reviewed regularly each year. As fashions and horticultural interests change, note is taken of classes which are poorly supported over two or more seasons and these are gradually reduced, while new classes are brought in; particularly after noting at each show, where there are a large number of exhibits of one type of flower, in the "Collection" or "any other flower" classes.

1. **Wording:** All the words and phrases used in a schedule must be exact and unambiguous. Particularly note the following:
 - (a) **Kinds and Cultivars** (see Definitions pages 12 and 9): Use these terms in preference to any other for most classes. (Green and red cabbage, kale, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts are considered distinct kinds. Similarly French and African marigolds are considered distinct kinds.)
 - (b) **Genus, species, hybrid and cultivar:** These terms have exact definitions and are used only in competitions

of specific groups of plants such as orchids, rhododendrons, etc., when these terms are then employed.

- (c) **“Should” and “Must”:** “Should” is often used where “must” is intended. “Should” is optional, “must” is obligatory. Usually the intention is positive and “must” is required. Similarly in phrasing By-Laws or Rules terms in the active tenses, “shall” and “is” are used, not subjunctives or optional terms like “should” or “may”.
- (d) **Distinct, Similar, Dissimilar:** These words lack precision. It is better to state the exact number of kinds or cultivars required. (The term “different” is possibly more accurate and may be used if necessary.)
- (e) **Perennial Plants:** Many societies intend that there should be classes for plants grown in what are commonly called herbaceous borders. The term “herbaceous perennial” can be too restrictive as suffruticose plants such as *Dianthus* would be excluded. As most garden plants are perennials, it is advisable to exclude certain types such as trees and shrubs and possibly bulbous plants. A suitable phrase such as “perennial plants excluding woody and bulbous plants” would permit the exhibiting of herbaceous perennials and suffruticose plants, but not trees, shrubs or plants from bulbs, corms, etc.
- (f) **Annuals and Bedding Plants:** Many bedding plants are botanically perennials, e.g. *Antirrhinum*, Sweet William, although grown for garden display for one season only; another feature being that they are propagated from seed. It is seldom intended to exclude these flowers from exhibits of annuals. Where plants of this type are to be included, a suitable phrase is “annuals (including bedding plants) raised from seed”.
- (g) **Blooms:** In classes for flowers which produce flowering side buds, e.g. *Ranunculus*, *Zinnia*, the term bloom should always be used. This term automat-

ically excludes all unopened flower buds which may show colour.

- (h) **Enforcement of Rules, etc.:** Do not print such warnings as "This rule will be strictly enforced"; such phrases imply that other rules will not be enforced. If, from experience during several shows, it is found that certain rules are not applicable, these should be modified or omitted when new schedules are being prepared.

2. **Wording of Classes:** The wording of classes is very important. Each class must specify the following:

- (a) The flower, fruit or vegetable required.
- (b) The number of kinds and/or cultivars.
- (c) The number of specimens within each kind or cultivar.
- (d) The container in which it is exhibited.
- (e) The number of containers required.

Optional extra phrases may be required to include or exclude certain plant material.

Well worded classes are:

- i One vase Trumpet Daffodils, subdivision 1a, 3 cultivars, 1 stem of each.

Note that this accords with the requirements above as follows:

- (a) The flower — Trumpet Daffodils, subdivision 1a.
- (b) The number of kinds and/or cultivars — 3 cultivars.
- (c) The number of specimens within each cultivar — 1 stem.
- (d) The container — vase.
- (e) The number of containers — one.
 - ii Six kinds of trees and/or shrubs in flower, hydrangeas excluded. Named and shown in separate vases.
 - iii Zinnias, large flowered, 6 blooms, 3 blooms per vase. (Although different cultivars are not specified, mixed colours or cultivars if also meritorious in other ways, are preferable to one cultivar or one colour.)
 - iv Three Greenhouse or House plants grown for foliage, ferns included, different kinds.
 - v Collection of Vegetables, 6 kinds, not more than 2 kinds of the cabbage tribe.

- vi Potatoes, coloured, one dish, one cultivar.
 - vii Plums, 3 dishes of dessert, different cultivars.
3. **Rules:** The rules under which the show is conducted must be clearly stated in the schedule. If it is decided that the Rules set out on pages 18 to 21 of this handbook are appropriate, a statement similar to the following can be made. "The Show (or Shows) will be conducted in accordance with the Rules and Standards contained in the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture's **Flowers for Shows** and **Floral Art Handbooks** except where, in the schedule, they obviously do not apply." Certain Rules must always be published in the Schedule, e.g. those published on pages 18–21 under the following headings:
- i Exhibits must be the property of the exhibitor
 - ii Acceptance
 - iii Classification of exhibitors
 - iv Stems to reach water
 - v Prizes may be withheld
 - vi Decisions
 - vii Protests
 - viii Alteration of exhibits
 - ix Liability for loss
 - x Only judges, stewards and officials be permitted in the hall until judging is completed.
4. **The Timetable:** State the following dates and times in the schedule.
- (a) The latest time for receipt of entries *(See Below)
 - (b) The times when staging commences and when it must be completed.
 - (c) The time when the show is open after judging for admission of exhibitors and the public.
 - (d) The times when the show closes and exhibits may be removed.
 - (e) The time by which all exhibits and property of the exhibitors must be removed.
 - (f) (Optional). The date by which prize money will be paid.
Decide these times carefully and enforce them rigidly without hardship to anyone.
- *5. **Closing Time for Entries:** Depending on the size of the

Show, the time for receipt of entries should be as late as possible, consistent with the allocation of space and the clerical work involved. At very large shows two days' notice should be sufficient; in the main centres, one day's notice is normally satisfactory. If less time is allowed, then there must be sufficient clerical staff and stewards to deal with entries and allocate space.

6. **Entry Fees and Relative Value of Prizes:** The entry fee for the classes or groups of classes must be stated in the schedule. In general, entry fees tend to be low in relation to prize money, and paid prize money can cause a Society considerable financial loss, if there are many classes, but only few exhibitors in each class. It is suggested that the minimum entry fee be 10c or it may be scaled to the value of the prize money, i.e. where prize money is \$1, entry fee 15c, where prize money is 50c, entry fee 10c, etc. It is better not to charge a fee for children's classes. The low figures quoted are to illustrate relativity of entry fees and prizes only, societies will probably find it necessary to increase both according to circumstances. The value of prizes in a class is related to what is involved in growing the exhibit. So an exhibit requiring 12 cultivars will receive more prize money than that requiring 3 cultivars. A suitable ratio for prize money is 2:1:½ for first, second and third respectively. Some societies do not, however, pay prize money for a third prize. Where a trophy, retained by the winner, is awarded some societies do not pay prize money for the first prize.
7. **Points Value:** Frequently points are allocated to certain classes, particularly where there is a special award for a group of classes in the show or covering several shows. Preferably the points values should be graded as with prize money according to the size and difficulty of the exhibit.

Two systems are current in New Zealand.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| (a) 12 vases etc. | 12,8,4 | (b) 12 vases etc. | 10,6,3 |
| 9 vases etc. | 9,6,3 | 9 vases etc. | 8,5,2 |
| 6 vases etc. | 6,4,2 | 6 vases etc. | 5,3,1 |
| 3 vases etc. | 3,2,1 | 4 vases etc. | 4,2,1 |

Occasionally	3 vases etc.	3,2,1
in smaller shows	2 vases etc.	2,1,0
1 vase etc.	1 vase etc.	1,½,0

System (b) applies to shows under the auspices of the Auckland Horticultural Council.

It is advisable to publish the points value system in the schedule.

8. **Return of Trophies:** It is advisable to publish the date when trophies, which are the property of the Society, must be returned by the previous year's winner.

SUGGESTIONS TO JUDGES

1. **Preferences and Prejudices:** Most people have personal preferences and prejudices, but a Judge must be impersonal. He should recognise his preferences and guard against them.
2. **Accept Majority Decision:** Opinions can always differ regarding living plants and where a Judge believes that his colleagues are wrong, he should make known his views but accept the decision of the majority.
3. **Exhibits judged as they are:** Exhibits must always be judged as they appear at the time of judging, how they looked previously or how they will appear later cannot be considered at the time of judging.
4. **Arrangements for Judging:** A Judge obtains a schedule beforehand, notes the classes to be judged and any special requirements and awards; arrives well before judging time and contacts the Secretary. Judges must retain their impartiality, keeping away from exhibits and exhibitors before judging commences. Exhibitors will not be present at the time of judging.
5. **Judging Technique:** Commence by surveying the whole class and note where it begins and ends. Dismiss inferior exhibits and then compare the rest. Spend sufficient time on each class to assess the merits and defects of all exhibits in the running. Be thorough and decisive, neither hasty nor slow.

Ensure that judging is completed by the time the show opens.

Delay due to slow judging or judging once the show is open are both undesirable; the public comes to see the exhibits rather than the awards.

6. **Pointing:** Although points are given in this handbook for most exhibits it is seldom necessary, nor is there time to point each exhibit. The points really give a guide to the relative importance of each feature of the exhibit while the meritorious and defective features set the standard by which these are judged. The use of a scale of 100 points is becoming common practice but some specialist societies may use a different scale.
7. **Granting Awards:** As far as possible, exhibits should not be judged to be of equal merit, and if a special award is to be given in such cases, the exhibits must be pointed. It is seldom that these points will be equal, but if so, help of another judge should be obtained. Where there are a large number of meritorious exhibits those of high standard, not eligible for a prize should be given a Highly Commended.

Prizes should not be withheld if there are only a few entries, and those exhibited are of a high standard. Only if the standard of the whole class is low should the award be down graded to second and third prizes, or where only one exhibit is of a high standard to first and third. The object of prizes is to encourage.

8. **Exhibits not according to Schedule:** As far as possible the stewards ensure that exhibits are according to schedule; but even so, the Judge is not absolved from rejecting an exhibit which does not conform.

Where there is an oversight by the exhibitor, with no attempt to deceive, the judge may point this out to the steward, who may correct this to the best of his ability. When none of the class is according to schedule, and this is due to a misunderstanding or an imperfect schedule, with the approval of the Show Committee, the Judge should make awards, according to the exhibits as shown. In such cases, it is advisable to prepare a special card

defining the class as judged, and refer the whole matter to the Schedule Committee for further consideration.

9. **Associate Judges:** It is most desirable to increase the number of competent judges. Experienced judges can, as far as possible, assist in training associate judges by allowing the latter to escort them during the judging. If time allows, the reasons for making particular awards or disregarding exhibits are explained at the time. However, if time is limited, this is not done at the time of judging but when all the judging is completed. Associate judges on their part do not query the main judge when the actual judging is in progress, nor express a divergent opinion at that time. The judge must be allowed to concentrate on the exhibits. When judging is completed, the associate judge can then raise any matter on which he wishes a decision or discussion.

JUDGING OF FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

In assessing the merits of most exhibits of flowers and some exhibits of pot-plants consideration should be given to "Condition" and "Uniformity".

Condition: An exhibit is in good "condition" when the material of which it consists is in the most perfect stage of its possible beauty; is fresh and free from damage due to weather, pests, diseases, faulty handling or any other cause.

Uniformity: An exhibit is "uniform" when the items of which it consists are alike in age, size and form.

Colour Variation: In exhibits of cut flowers, unless the number of cultivars is specified, colour variation should be allowed. However, if, in such an exhibit, flowers of one colour are superior, these would be preferred to an inferior exhibit of mixed colours.

Colour as Related to an Exhibit: In most exhibits the actual colour in its tones and hues is unimportant. It is the **condition** or quality of the colour whether fresh or stale, bright or dull which is of importance. The condition is an attribute

of the age of the blooms, associated with its culture.

The way in which an exhibit of flowers or ornamental plants is staged is naturally particularly important. But in the following scales of points no points are allocated to "arrangement" because, although attractive presentation will automatically influence the judges, the extent to which it should and will do so depends not so much on the kind of flower or plant as on the nature of the exhibit for which the schedule calls; e.g. a single bloom or a vase of many blooms. In all cases, however, an exhibit which is arranged in such a way as to display the merits of the flowers or plants to best advantage will inevitably and quite rightly make a more favourable impression on the judges, even though the flowers or plants in the two exhibits may be of equal merit.

Where flowers grow in spikes, such as delphiniums, the individual flowers should be evenly spaced on the spike. The oldest flowers should be at their peak of perfection, while younger flowers are still opening. Similarly in the case of clusters of blooms of flowers such as Michaelmas daisy. Faded flowers or marks showing that these flowers have been removed are definite defects.

When foliage is naturally attached to the flower stalk as in asters, a proportionate amount of clean unblemished foliage should be retained. Where stems are free of leaves such as daffodils or sweet peas, the flowers are usually displayed with two separate leaves of that kind of flower in the vase.

AFRICAN VIOLETS (SAINTPAULIA)

(Gesneriad Council of Australia & New Zealand)

JUDGING STANDARDS

A judge should have a general knowledge of the growing of African Violets and how they perform under a number of conditions. He or she must be a grower and have exhibited in competitions. Upon entering a show the judge must ascertain the general quality of the show before beginning to judge as the general quality will vary from show to show.

As we in Australia and New Zealand are only choosing a 1st, 2nd & 3rd from each class we feel the following standards will be easily followed and understood:

POINT SCORING

	Points
Bloom	30
Form and Symmetry	25
Cultural Perfection	25
Size of Bloom	15
Colour of Bloom	<u>5</u>
	<u>100</u>

A Saintpaulia Show Plant is a single crown plant which the exhibitor has grown and groomed for showing. It should have been in his possession for at least three months.

BLOOM (30 points)

A well-grown Saintpaulia plant will have bloom, the amount of which depends not only upon cultural conditions but also upon the heredity of the plant. It is for the ever-blooming habit and lovely show of colour that the Saintpaulia has become our favourite houseplant. The scale of points allows a total of 30 points for the quantity of bloom and this should be interpreted as only fresh, open blossoms. They are not considered open until the pollen centres are visible, provided they are varieties that do show pollen. If not, as in double cultivars, they must be in the same stage of development.

The bloom stalks should be arranged evenly around the plant. Large plants can have in excess of 60 blooms whilst smaller plants have less.

Blossoms that have fallen since entry do not count nor should there be any deduction for them.

Some double and semi-double cultivars display single, semi-double and double blooms at the same time. These cultivars are properly classified as doubles, if they carry any double or semi-double blooms. Each blossom should be counted in determining the total number for bloom count.

Form and Symmetry (25 points)

Good form and symmetry are important qualities that are considered by the exhibitor in selecting a show plant and by the judge in making the awards. A good show plant, when properly trained, can become symmetrical with the leaves radiating from the crown. However, some cultivars with fluted, wavy, or elongated foliage do not completely cover the petioles. There should never be smaller leaves below the larger ones.

Any extra growth at the base of the plant or in the leaf axil below the point where bloom stalks originate is considered a sucker (a sucker is a growth with four leaves or more). These should be removed regularly, otherwise the plant will not remain a single crown plant.

Other bloom stalks may come later in the same axil beneath the first bloom stalk and should be allowed to remain. In classes for specimen plants, a sucker will disqualify a plant. It may be entered in a class for multiple crown plants provided the schedule includes such a class.

If a leaf is broken while grooming or packing the plant prior to taking it to the show, the leaf and petiole should be removed.

A leaf broken in transit should be removed and the plant groomed as well as possible if the exhibitor still wishes to enter it. At no time should a broken leaf be allowed to remain on a plant unless it has occurred after being entered and so it is not the fault of the exhibitor. This should not affect the awarding of a blue ribbon. It is still eligible for a special award but a card of explanation, initialed by the Show

Chairman must accompany the plant.

1. Do not judge a plant with a sucker.
2. Deduct 1 point per baby leaf on a plant.
3. Deduct 5 points for one missing leaf which makes a decided break in the outline of the plant. Deduct 1 or 2 points for each break in symmetry. (Maximum of 10 points).
4. Deduct a maximum of 8 points for any row of leaves whose petioles or leaf blades have not developed in proper sequence.
5. Deduct 5–10 points depending on how much of the petioles show according to cultivar.

Cultural Perfection (25 points)

This is truly the mark of how carefully the exhibitor has grown the plant. There are many cultural conditions which can mark leaves and sometimes, in spite of all precautions and from completely unknown causes, a leaf may become marked. It is futile to show any plant which has leaf markings that indicate the plant has suffered some disease or might have it at the time of entry. An alert Classification Committee will refuse to enter such a plant.

A well grown plant has clean, fresh looking leaves typical of the cultivar. Leaves which are too small for the cultivar indicate poor soil or a poor fertilization program. A row of small leaves part way down the plant indicates some interruption in the plant's growth. This can be caused by chemical injury, extremely hot or cold growing conditions, or lack of soil fertility for a period of time, often due to the fact that the plant was not transplanted at the proper time.

The carefully groomed plant has clean foliage. The more skilled exhibitors clean petioles and leaf axils so that the potting soil does not remain on them. They do not only do this at home, but also carry a soft brush with them to give their plants a last detailed grooming before it is entered. Stubs of leaves, faded blooms, and spent bloom stalks are carefully removed. By using a pair of nail scissors they can be clipped so that no stub remains. If only one bloom is left on a stalk the bloom and stalk should be removed unless the blossom

is unusually large. All stakes, markers and supports must be removed.

A plant with a long neck is not a well cared for plant. A neck is that portion of the plant stem or stalk between the soil level and the first row of leaf petioles. Correct potting is important. The plant should be centred in the pot high enough that the petioles are not forced upwards by the rim, but not so high that soil has to be mounted to cover a long neck. Soil should be level and about 6mm from soil line to top of pot. The size of the pot must be in proportion to the leaf spread of the plant. Droopy leaf stems do not indicate good growing conditions. Suckers should have been removed as they appeared so the shape of the plant has not been affected.

Deduct: Marked or faded leaves . . . 1 point per mark maximum of 3 points per leaf. Maximum of 8 points per plant.

- Neck Maximum of points
- Dirt on plants due to carelessness . . . Maximum of 10 points
- Blossoms or leaf stubs Maximum of 1 point each
- Faded and damaged blooms Maximum of 1 point each
- Seed pods Maximum of 1 point each
- Incorrect potting up to 5 points
- Stakes left in pot 1 point each
- Flared pots should not be used.

Size of Bloom (15 points)

(5 points for size of fully opened blooms according to cultivar and 5 points for uniformity of blooms overall).

Plants are grown under varying conditions, soils and fertilizers. If blooms are unusually large for the cultivar, this indicates good growing conditions. If blooms are smaller than usual, then something in the cultural conditions of the plant is at fault. Soil and the fertilizing program especially need careful consideration.

Colour of Bloom (5 points)

The judge should be familiar with the normal colour of bloom for a cultivar and what effect light, soil, fertilization, and temperature have upon it. If the bloom is markedly different from the accepted description, it has not propagated true and is a sport, in which case it should be reclassified, providing there is such a scheduled class.

MINIATURES

A mature miniature will have a leaf span of 15cm or under. Flower and leaves are proportionately smaller than those of standard sized cultivars. Many miniatures are prolific bloomers.

A semi-miniature will not exceed a 20cm diameter for a mature plant. Leaves may be larger than on the miniature. Bloom is comparable in size to that of standard sized cultivars.

Miniatures and semi-miniatures may be judged by the same scale of points as standard sized cultivars, except in number of bloom which shall be according to cultivar.

AFRICAN VIOLET TRAILERS

Scale of Points

Form and Symmetry	25 points
Condition	30 points
Bloom	30 points
Size of bloom (according to cultivar)	10 points
Colour (according to cultivar)	5 points

Points should be deducted for bare vines within the circumference of the container, damaged foliage, also spent blossoms. There is no limit to the number of crowns in a pot. The size of pot that the trailers are planted in should be in proportion to the plant. All trailers should have the amount of bloom according to cultivar.

The Standard sized Trailers have large leaves and blooms. They are very floriferous bloomers.

Semi-miniature trailers have much smaller leaves and blooms than the standard sized trailers but they are very floriferous bloomers.

Miniature trailers are judged the same as semi-miniatures and standard trailers. They have smaller leaves but like the semi-miniature trailers are very floriferous bloomers.

Miniature semi-trailers are small growers that do not trail down like the other trailers but grow out. They have very small leaves and blooms. They should have the amount of bloom according to cultivar.

SEEDLINGS

Growth Habit	35 points
Distinctiveness of Bloom	20 points
Quantity of Bloom	20 points
Strength of Bloom Stalk	15 points
Size of Bloom	10 points

A seedling should be definitely superior to an already existing cultivar in one or more characteristics. The grower, in selecting a seedling to be exhibited in a show, should consider these qualities: whether the plant is well formed with petioles neither too long which makes for legginess, nor too short which makes a plant which is too compact; whether it will keep good symmetry with a minimum amount of care; whether it has good leaf colour; whether it propagates easily and can be depended upon to come true. Other qualities of a seedling that are as important as growth habit and foliage are the number, size, colour and distinctiveness of the blossom.

Bloom should be large and distinctive in shape and texture with good colour that does not fade easily. There should be a maximum amount of bloom which may be from many blossoms and buds on a stem and more than one bloom stalk per leaf axil. The bloom stalks should not be overly long but should be sturdy enough to support the blossoms well above the foliage, and the spent blooms should be easily removeable.

Growth Habit (35 points)

In judging a seedling, consider these points; perfection in growth habit and leaf pattern; colour of foliage; length of leaf petioles.

Deduct: 2-5 points if growth is not symmetrical

- 2-5 points if petioles are so long plant is leggy
- 2-5 points if growth habit is too compact for proper development of bud stalks.
- 2 points for lack of good foliage colour.

Distinctiveness of Bloom (20 points)

The bloom of new seedlings should be different and an improvement over already existing cultivars. This is not always the case. It is possible that the value of the seedling under observation lies in some feature other than the uniqueness of the blossom, and so is an improvement over other plants with similar blossoms.

Deduct: Up to 5 points if the bloom is excellent but not unusually different from some already being grown.

Quality of Bloom (20 points)

Unless the seedling being observed shows that it is a prolific bloomer, it is not better nor as good as many already on the market. In the case of a seedling, judges need not be limited to consideration of open flowers only. All buds should be considered and also the number of bud stems, even those just forming.

Strength of Bloom Stalks (15 points)

The outstanding seedling has bloom stalks that are sturdy enough to hold the blossoms, large and many in number, well above the foliage.

Size of Bloom (10 points)

The judge should look for blooms that are exceptionally large in size but if the blooms are outstanding in other respects they should not be penalized because of lack of size.

ALPINE-HOUSE AND ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS

Meritorious: A plant of a size suitable for an alpine house or rock garden of moderate size, and hardy enough to survive an average winter in an unheated house. (It need not be a

native of mountainous regions, and may be a perennial herbaceous plant, an annual or a shrub.) Other things being equal, a species or a natural hybrid should be preferred to a plant of garden origin. Rarity, i.e. in cultivation. Other things being equal, preference should be given to a plant which is difficult to grow. A plant "in character", i.e. its character in Nature. Many perfect open blooms in a plant grown for its flower. Closeness and firmness in a cushion plant. Colourful foliage in a plant grown for the colour of its leaves.

Defective: A plant which attains too great a size to be suitable for an alpine house or rock garden of moderate size, or which is not hardy enough to survive an average winter in an unheated house. A plant of garden origin if in competition with a species or natural hybrid. A plant which is common in cultivation or easy to grow if in competition with one which is rare in cultivation or difficult to grow. A plant which does not conform to its character in Nature. A plant which is grown for its flowers but has few flowers, or flowers which are not open or are past their best. A cushion plant which is loose or patchy. A conifer or shrub which has been clipped, or artificially dwarfed. A plant grown for its coloured foliage but lacking colour.

	Points
Suitability	20
Rarity	30
Cultivation	50
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

ANEMONES

Meritorious: Large flowers with clear glowing colours, fully open but petals not reflexing. Stems long, firm and straight, in proportion to size of flower. Bracts well placed below flower, of good shape and size.

Defective: Small flowers with dull or matt colours. Flowers not open or petals reflexing. Anthers discharged. Stems short, bent, too thick or thin for the size of flower. Bracts badly placed, misshapen, too big or damaged.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	20
Colour	20
Stem	15
Uniformity	15
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	100

ANTIRRHINUMS

Meritorious: Good condition. Spikes which are long, stiff, straight, evenly tapering and well furnished almost to the tips with evenly spaced, open flowers. Flowers which are large and broad-lipped. Bright colours. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Spikes which are short, weak, not straight, not evenly tapered, sparsely or very thickly or unevenly furnished with flowers. Lack of uniformity.

	Points
Condition	20
Spikes	36
Form of flower	15
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
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	100

ASTERS (China)

Meritorious: Good condition. Flowers which are large and well poised in single-flowered cultivars — a small disc and broad ray-florets which touch each other; in double cultivars — fully double flowers which show no disc. Clear bright colours. Stems which are long and self-supporting. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Flowers which are small or badly poised. In single-flowered cultivars — a large disc, and ray-florets which are short, or narrow or widely separated; in double cultivars — flowers which are not fully double and show a disc. Colours which are dull. Stems which are short or weak. Lack of uniformity.

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

BEGONIAS (Tuberous Plants)

Meritorious: A well-balanced plant, bearing flowers in size and number proportionate to the size of the plant. Large flowers of good substance, symmetrical with broad overlapping petals culminating in one centre. Colour decided and clear. Foliage which is clean, healthy and undamaged. Stems which are stout and erect.

Defective: An ill-balanced plant, carrying flowers which are few or small for the size of plant. Small flowers of poor texture or irregular outline, or having divided centres. Long narrow petals. Undecided or dull colour. Pale, or damaged, or spotted foliage. Spindly weak stems.

	Points
Plant	25
Stems	15
Form of flower	30
Colour	15
Foliage	15
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	100

BROMELIADS

(Bromeliad Society of New Zealand)

JUDGING STANDARD

	Points
Flowering Plants (must have inflorescence)	
Cultural perfection	20
Conformation of plant including inflorescence	20
Colour and marking of plant excluding inflorescence	20
Inflorescence(s) — size, quantity, quality, colour . . .	20
Difficulty of cultivation	5
Rarity	5
Correct identification	5
Size of plant	5
	<u>100</u>

Foliage Plants: (immature inflorescence permitted)

Cultural perfection	25
Conformation of plant	25
Colour and marking of plant	30
Difficulty of cultivation	5
Rarity	5
Correct identification	5
Size of plant	5
	<u>100</u>

JUDGING GUIDE

Cultural Perfection: Clean healthy foliage (and/or inflorescence) — maturity — free of damage from blemishes, pests or malnutrition — a few skilfully trimmed leaves permitted — foliage should not be lank and droopy unless typical.

Colour and Markings: Colour should be bright and unbleached — no damage to frosting or scaling where typical.

Inflorescence: Should be clean and maximum size — spent bracts or blooms should be removed where some flower at night — if in berry treat as blooming plant.

Difficulty of Cultivation and Rarity: Some species may be harder to bring to maturity — some may be rare.

Correct Identification: Legible label with correct full name where possible.

Size of Plant: Maximum size without being lanky or leggy — less points for three-quarter or half-size plants.

DEFINITIONS FOR JUDGING

Single Plant: One bromeliad rosette — attached offsets permitted if less than 1/3 the size of parent.

Multiple Plant: Clump of attached rosettes or offsets.

Foliage: Spines, leaf blades, leaf sheaths, both obverse and reverse — may be variegated or non-variegated.

Inflorescence: Part of plant which holds the flowers — includes scape, scape bracts and floral bracts, ovaries, berry sacs, sepals and petals.

Pot: Standard clay or plastic container.

Decorative Container: Non-standard pot.

Bromeliad Tree: Branched with more than one cultivar of bromeliad mounted thereon.

Unusual Container or Mount: Ponga fibre, cork bark, log, driftwood, shell, coconut husk etc.

CACTI AND OTHER SUCCULENTS

(Cactus and Succulent Society of New Zealand Inc.)

1. Nomenclature

Plants must be correctly named.

2. Condition of Plants

(a) Lack of pests.

(b) Lack of blemishes except for normal growth which in age in certain species becomes “corky” round the base.

(c) Firm, compact growth with no etiolation or sappiness.

3. Container and Soil

(a) Container must be clean.

(b) Container must be whole.

(c) Container must have correct drainage.

(d) Container must be suitable in size and shape for the plant.

(e) Soil must be open.

- (f) Soil must be nutritious.
 - (g) Soil must be suitable to species, i.e. more calcareous or sandy, etc.
4. **Rarity and Difficulty in Raising**
- (a) Rarity pertaining to N.Z. growers.
 - (b) Certain cacti and succulents being difficult to raise due to transplantation of imported plants.
 - (c) Seedlings which are slow to germinate and/or dislike transplanting.
5. **GENERAL**
- (a) Presentation.
 - (b) Appeal.
 - (c) Flowering plant.
 - (d) Size.
 - (e) Good spine formation in cacti and good colour in plant.
 - (f) Compact growth in Succulents with good leaf colouring.

	Points
Condition	25
Nomenclature	25
Rarity and difficulty in raising	15
Container and soil	15
General	20
	100

CALCEOLARIAS

Meritorious: A compact, floriferous plant, with healthy, undamaged foliage, free from blemish. Trusses which are large, with stout stems carrying the flowers well above the foliage. Flowers which are regular in outline, well inflated, with smooth, velvety surfaces. Clear, decided and, as far as possible, uniform self-colours or harmonious combinations, with evenly distributed blotches or spots.

Defective: A straggling or ill-balanced plant with too few flowers for its size. Unhealthy, damaged or blemished foliage. Trusses which are small, or have weak stems which do not

carry the flowers well above the foliage. Flowers which are irregular in outline, poorly inflated, or have uneven surfaces. Dull or undecided or inharmonious colours, or unevenly distributed blotches or spots.

	Points
Plant	40
Trusses	30
Flowers	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

CALENDULAS

Meritorious: Good condition. Flowers which are large but not coarse and are fully double. A bright and clear colour. Stems which are long, stiff and straight. Foliage which is clean and undamaged. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Small or coarse flowers, or flowers which are not fully double. Dull colour. Short, weak or crooked stems. Spotted or damaged foliage. Lack of uniformity.

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

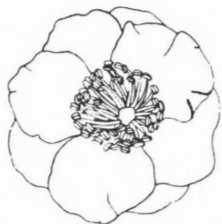
CAMELLIAS

(The New Zealand Camellia Society Inc.)

The following rules are set out to provide uniform standards for evaluating the beauty and quality of camellia flowers at shows, either national or local.

Judging flowers is a subjective thing, a matter of one's opinion. People may have different opinions. The opinion

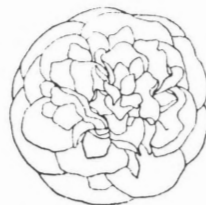
CAMELLIA FLOWER FORMS



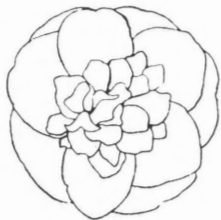
SINGLE — 'AMABILIS'



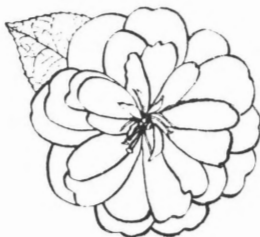
SEMI-DOUBLE — 'LAURIE BRAY'



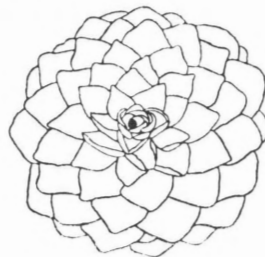
PAEONY — 'DEBUTANTE'



ANEMONE — 'C.M. WILSON'



ROSE FORM 'K SAWADA'



FORMAL DOUBLE — 'GRAND SULTAN'

of a qualified camellia judge, whilst entirely his own, should be based upon accepted rules, formulated for the purpose of assisting both the exhibitor and the judge, and of obtaining uniformity as far as possible.

1. **Judging by Appreciation**

General Effect —

The first important thing for a judge to do is to study the show schedule in advance, since he must judge — whether he likes it or not — according to the conditions set out in any particular show schedule. Any ambiguity should be cleared up before commencing to judge. Judges must note all instructions from the chief judge for the show.

The judge then begins by making a general inspection of the class he is judging, passing over mediocre or inferior flowers and locating one, two, three or perhaps more of the most nearly perfect ones. He will consider a flower's condition and distinctiveness, its texture and substance, its form, its colour and markings, its size and its foliage. He must not take any one factor by itself and reach a conclusion on the basis of this one factor but must consider every factor in relation to all others. The emphasis he gives to each factor in relation to other factors will be as set out in the table of point scoring in the next clause.

In most cases the best flower will stand out and it will be unnecessary for the judge to evaluate the flowers individually when selecting the winner. However, when the competition is close, the judge may need to resort to point scoring to assist his overall judgement.

2. **Point Scoring to assist overall Judgement**

As indicated, this does not necessitate a literal addition of points for every flower judged, but it can be a help in assessing the relative importance of the different qualities of a flower, particularly when the competition is close.

The point score totals 20, and is as follows:

Condition, Distinctiveness, Texture and Substance, together	9
Form	4

Colour and Markings	3
Size	3
Foliage	1
	<hr/>
	20

3. Definition of Terms used in Point Scoring

- (a) Condition: Freshness as indicated by turgidity, colour and firmness of stamens and anthers; freedom of flowers from indications of insect or disease injury, torn petals, discolourations or other surface marks caused by weather or damaging contact of any kind.
- (b) Distinctiveness: An indefinable quality of elegance and finish that makes an exhibit stand out above the others.
- (c) Texture: Smooth or crepey, as characteristic of the cultivar; also sparkle, sheen or brilliance of the petal surface.
- (d) Substance: Thickness or thinness of petal as characteristic of the cultivar, as well as firmness and crispness of petals.
- (e) Form: That which is true or characteristic of the cultivar. The form may be better than, but it must not fall short of the requirements as laid down except as is habitually found in a specific growing area.
- (f) Colour: That which is characteristic or better for the particular cultivar. Clear and bright, soft, pleasing as called for.
- (g) Markings: Amount, distribution, design and clarity of markings and variegations.
- (h) Size: This refers to size according to the best that can be expected of the cultivar.
- (i) Foliage: All flowers must be exhibited on their own natural foliage with at least one leaf attached or as laid down in the rules covering the show.

4. Variations in Form, Colour and Size

- (a) The flowers of a cultivar which is known to change its form as the flower continues to mature should have as the standard of perfection that form which represents its normal shape at the peak of maturity. Illustrations follow:
 - (1) Certain flowers open with bud centres, with petals

filling in the space between the high centre and the outer petals. When past the peak of maturity, the flowers have a distinct division between the rosebud centre and the flattened outer petals. (Example: 'Grand Sultan'.) The first condition is considered the better form.

- (2) The petals of some formal flowers are frequently flat, or are slightly upturned, when fresh. As the flower ages the petals of these cultivars have a tendency to turn down towards the calyx and the stem. (Example: 'Alba Plena'.) The first condition is considered the better form.

When outer petals turn downwards it is often a sign that the flower is no longer fresh.

- (b) Variations in colour and form are often consistently caused by either climatic or soil conditions peculiar to the locality. For instance 'R. L. Wheeler' can vary from semi-double to anemone form. This fact should be understood by judges and judging should be according to what is typical of the locality of the show except in the case of a national show or an area show where flowers have come from a wide range of climatic or soil conditions.

Otherwise, where some cultivars under certain conditions fail to attain the form described as typical for that cultivar, the form so described is considered as the ideal standard. (Examples: 'Ville de Nantes', 'Guilio Nuccio' with attractive rabbit ears.)

- (c) The flowers of some cultivars are subject to distinct changes of colour as a result of adverse growing conditions such as extremes of high or low temperature. These variations from normal should be charged against the flower. (Example: flowers of 'The Czar' tend to become darker under some such circumstances.) That colour is not ideal, regardless of the cause of the change.
- (d) Some cultivars have a tendency to produce some flowers with incurved petals and others with flat petals. (Example: 'Water Lily'). The flatter form is considered

the more desirable. This is not true with some other cultivars (Examples: 'Dream Boat', 'Myrtifolia'). With such cultivars the petals normally turn upwards at the tips. This feature is considered typical.

- (e) As the season advances, the flowers of certain cultivars, which earlier in the season were bud form, will normally exhibit stamens. If most of the flowers of these cultivars exhibited still retain the bud centres, those showing stamens are not ideal. (Example: 'Valentine Day'.)

Experience must be the guide in judging these cases.

- (f) A flower shall be judged against the highest standards of its own cultivar but any deviations agreed amongst the judges to be an improvement in such qualities should not be counted against the flower. For example, extra size in most cultivars would be considered an improvement, whereas extra size in miniature cultivars would disqualify a flower from competition in a class for such flowers. In such cases an increase in size is not an improvement but a fault.
- (g) In a general class at a show such as "Three blooms, semi-double", the flowers must all show the form applicable to the class. In the named classes the flowers will be judged on their merits in accordance with these rules.

5. Condition of Flower at time of Judging

No judge should be expected to foresee whether a flower will be past its prime or perhaps shatter (particularly with regard to certain varieties which have that habit), during the course of the show. He must therefore judge a flower only as he sees it at the moment of judging.

6. Handling Flowers

A judge should not normally touch or otherwise handle a flower on exhibition, or its container, if it can be avoided. Should a judge wish to examine a flower more critically he should request a steward to move it in its container to enable this to be done.

7. Judge as an Exhibitor

A judge shall never officiate in a class of a show

in which he is a competitive exhibitor, nor shall he participate in the voting for a champion flower award if his own flower is under consideration for that honour. If when judging in a team, a judge has an interest in a class he should declare he has such an interest and stand back and be replaced as may be specified by the chief judge of the show.

8. **Personal Prejudice**

A judge must never allow himself to be influenced by his prejudice against, or preference for, any particular variety or any quality of a flower such as the amount of variegation, colour, form, long familiarity with, or especial fondness for the cultivar and particularly newness of the cultivar or its rarity.

9. **Discussion**

Among judges in a team there should be willingness to discuss relative merits of specimens before decisions are made. Often the position in which one judge is standing enables him to point out faults or merits of a flower not apparent to others. In a close contest a flower should be observed from several angles to give the judge a complete picture. A judge, however junior, should express his point of view and however senior should take care not to be dogmatic.

10. **Definition of a Seedling**

A seedling flower is defined as being a flower from a plant that has not been offered for sale or sold either by the originator or by others or previously exhibited at two national shows of the New Zealand Camellia Society.

11. **Condition of Seedlings**

When judging seedlings in a seedling class, condition should count for less than usual. There are usually so few flowers of a new seedling that it is seldom possible to bring a flower to a show in prime condition. However, growers should be encouraged to bring their seedling flowers before the public. It is the potential of the new seedling which is being evaluated in such cases more than the flower itself.

12. **Higher Awards to Seedlings**

A judge should know that making awards in a seedling class is proper, but that a high award should not be granted lightly. Judges should only make high awards to those seedlings which, in their opinion, add something new to the cultivars already in circulation.

13. **Show Committee Prerogatives**

A judge must be willing to accede to any special requests of a show committee unless such requests would conflict in some important way with these rules or the rules of the particular show. For example on occasions where the weather, just prior to show time, has been especially injurious to flowers, judges may be requested to be lenient in penalising physical damage.

14. **Withholding of Awards**

Judges have the power to withhold awards if the flowers exhibited are, in their opinion, not acceptable for quality unless there has been a request for leniency.

15. **Misclassification of Flowers**

Any judge, finding a flower misclassified as to cultivar or class, should mark it, 'Not According to Schedule'. If there is any disagreement, the decision of the chief judge shall be final.

16. **Selection of Champion Flower Award**

In selecting specimens for a champion flower of the show award, it is not usually necessary to be guided by point scoring, as only the flowers scoring highest in their individual classes will be presented for selection. Therefore in making his choice, a judge must single out for the award the flower which seems to him most attractive, desirable and arresting in its beauty, without regard to the newness, rarity, or long and wide distribution of the cultivar.

17. **Multiple Flower Exhibits**

In judging groups of three, six or other scheduled numbers of flowers:

- (a) Flowers of the same cultivar — credit should be given for uniformity and attractive appearance as well as for the quality of the flowers.

- (b) Flowers of different cultivars — credit should be given for good presentation, attractive combination of colours as well as for the quality of the flowers.

The New Zealand Camellia Society maintains a panel of accredited camellia judges.

CARNATIONS

(Auckland Carnation and Gerbera Society)

BORDER

Meritorious: Flowers to be large and symmetrically round. Guard petals to be large, broad, firm, **smooth on the edge** so spread above the calyx horizontally. Strong calyx.

Inner petals to lie regularly and smoothly over the guard petals and diminish in size as they approach the centre of the bloom. Centre may stand up somewhat, thus affording a centre and crown to the flower. A strong, rigid, self-supporting stem carrying its flowers is essential.

Defective: Side buds will disqualify. Any marked tendency to the guard petals to droop or incurve. Blooms should not be perceptibly dressed. Evidence of insect attack or disease attack on flower or foliage. Collars or calyx ties not removed before staging will disqualify.

	Points
Colour	10
Freshness	10
Form	15
Substance	10
Stem	10
Calyx	10
Guard Petals	10
Size	10
Fragrance	10
Staging	5
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	100

PERPETUALS

Meritorious: Flowers to be large symmetrically round; well arranged and firmly packed centre petals, culminating in a good high cushion. Stronger and longer stems than expected of borders. Fresh colour characteristic of cultivar. Scent is an advantage. Guard petals should be fully capable of holding up the other petals but the same standard of overlapped perfection seen in the border is not expected though desired. Erect flowers with unsplit calyx.

Defective: Loose flat centres. Insect marks or disease indications. Weak neck or stems a very serious defect. Too short a stem. Extra foliage not clean and vigorous.

	Points
Colour.....	10
Freshness	10
Form	10
Substance	15
Stem	10
Calyx.....	10
Guard Petals	5
Size	15
Fragrance	10
Staging	5
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	100

See also **Dianthus** page 90

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

(National Chrysanthemum Society of New Zealand)

1. The best type of **Chrysanthemum** bloom is one which has **form, size, freshness** and **colour**.
 - (a) **Form** means approved shape of bloom, as specified for the particular type.
 - (b) **Size** means a full-sized specimen, in keeping with the **maximum potential** of the cultivar.
 - (c) **Freshness** means the most perfect stage of its possible beauty (neither too old nor too young).

(d) **Colour** means good colour, typical of the cultivar.

Foliage: Clean healthy foliage should be taken into account and given due weight in the judging of all sections of the Classification, **except** Sections 1, 2 and 3.

2. (a) In the majority of cases it should not be necessary to judge by points; but in the case of very keen close competition, points should be allotted as detailed under the respective Sections.
- (b) In judging in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Classification, points may be allocated to individual blooms. In all other sections, three or more blooms should be regarded as one in the allocation of points.
3. In some districts a cultivar classified as an incurving may grow into a perfect reflexing cultivar or vice versa. It should then be shown in the reflexing section and judges are to judge the flower as shown on the show bench.
4. **Definition of a Spray:** A spray is the last flowering growth consisting of one stem (not a branch) with or without a central flower or bud.
5. Well-grown blooms of cultivars that are classified as Medium-flowered may also be shown in classes for Large-flowered cultivars; but cultivars classified as Large-flowered may **not** be shown in classes for Medium-flowered cultivars.

Similarly cultivars classified as Intermediate may also be shown in classes for Incurved cultivars when they have been grown so well that the blooms are of true incurved formation; but cultivars classified as Incurved may **not** be shown in classes for Intermediate cultivars.

SECTION 1 — LARGE EXHIBITION

(Incurving and Reflexing)

Standard of Quality: A large exhibition bloom with reflexing florets should have breadth and depth in equal proportion, possess good “shoulders” and be full in the centre. The florets should reflex gracefully and be of good substance, **either** flat and broad **or** quilled; they should be brilliant in colour, unspotted by dampness, and fresh to the tips.

Common Faults: Absence of fullness; coarseness; florets

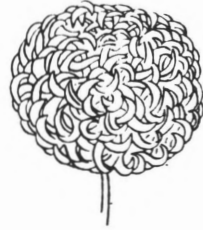
TYPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS



EXHIBITION INCURVED



INCURVING DECORATIVE



LARGE EXHIBITION (Incurving)



REFLEXED DECORATIVE



SINGLE

TYPES OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS



HIRSUTE



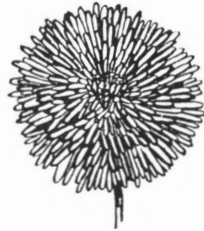
ANEMONE



FANTASY



SPRAY



INTERMEDIATE DECORATIVE



POMPON

faded at the tips; lack of typical colour; florets spotted or damaged.

Cultivars with incurving florets should have breadth and depth in equal proportion and be full in the centre. The florets may incurve **either** closely and regularly **or** loosely and irregularly, but in either case should form a bloom globular in outline. Florets should be broad, brilliant in colour and fresh to the tips. Stale, drooping outer florets, hollow centre; breadth without depth.

	Points
Form	25
Size	30
Freshness	30
Colour	10
Staging	<u>5</u>
	<u>100</u>

SECTION 2 — MEDIUM EXHIBITION

Standard of Quality: (As Section 1, according to type).

	Points
Form	25
Size	30
Freshness	30
Colour	10
Staging and Foliage	<u>5</u>
	<u>100</u>

SECTION 3 — EXHIBITION INCURVED

To be shown with own foliage

Standard of quality: An incurved bloom should be as nearly a globe as possible. The florets should be broad, smooth, rounded at the tip and of sufficient length to form a graceful curve; they ought to be regularly arranged, firm and close, fresh, and the colour clear and decisive.

Common Faults: Florets loosely incurved; outer florets stale and weather damaged; hollow centre; roughness of florets and unevenness of outline; breadth without corresponding depth.

Note: A tightly incurved bloom which has depth is superior to a larger flattish flower which has looseness.

	Points
Form	30
Size	25
Freshness and Firmness of Florets	25
Colour	10
Foliage	5
Staging	5
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 2px;"/> 100

SECTION 4 — REFLEXED DECORATIVE

Standard of Quality: Blooms should be broad, deep and full in the centre. Florets should be of good substance, bright in colour and fresh to the tips. Each floret should reflex gracefully and overlap one another perfectly.

In types with quilled, sharply-pointed florets which stand out stiffly, freshness to the tips is of particular importance.

Common Faults: Outer florets stale, dull and drooping. Lack of fullness in the centre and disc florets (daisy eye) visible.

Standard Points: See under Section 5.

SECTION 5 — INTERMEDIATE DECORATIVES

Standard of Quality: Blooms should have breadth and depth in equal proportion. Florets may incurve **either** closely and regularly **or** loosely and irregularly, but in either case should form a bloom of globular outline. Florets should be broad, of good colour and substance, and fresh to the tips.

Common Faults: Stale drooping outer florets. Hollow centre. Breadth without depth. Dullness.

	Points
Form	25
Size	20
Freshness	20
Colour	15
Uniformity of Blooms of a Cultivar	10
Foliage	5
Staging	5
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: none; border-top: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 2px;"/> 100

SECTION 6 — INCURVING DECORATIVES

Standard of Quality: An incurved bloom should be as nearly a globe as possible. The florets should be broad, smooth, rounded at the tip and of sufficient length to form a graceful curve; they ought to be regularly arranged, firm and close, fresh, and the colour clear and decisive.

Common Faults: Florets loosely incurved, outer florets stale and weather damaged; hollow centre; roughness of florets and unevenness of outline; breadth without corresponding depth.

Note: A tightly incurved bloom which has depth is superior to a larger flattish flower which has looseness.

	Points
Form	25
Size	20
Freshness	20
Colour	15
Uniformity of Blooms of a Cultivar	10
Foliage	5
Staging	5
	100

SECTION 7 — SINGLES

A Single Chrysanthemum is a bloom with not more than five rows of ray florets.

Standard of Quality: The ray florets should be broad and flat and at right angles to the stem. They should be bright in colour, fresh to the tips and of good substance. The discs should be fresh, clear and regular.

Common Faults: Excess ray florets. Ray florets incurving. Ray florets drooping. Disc dull and old.

	Points
Form	25
Size	20
Freshness	20
Colour	15
Uniformity of Blooms of a Cultivar	10
Foliage	5
Staging	5
	100

SECTION 8 — FANTASY

Standard of Quality: The petals should be either straight or curled. The bloom upright on the stem. The centre should be full. The petals bright and clean.

Common Faults: Eye in centre. Stale and drooping florets.

	Points
Form	25
Size	20
Freshness	20
Colour	15
Uniformity of Blooms of a Cultivar	10
Foliage	5
Staging	5
	<hr/>
	100

SECTION 9 — ANEMONE — FLOWERED

Standard of Quality: Ray florets may be either:

(a) Broad to the tips, flat and equal in length, or

(b) Sharply pointed and uneven in length.

The disc florets (cushion) should be fresh, deep, even in size, and of bright colour.

Common Faults: Ray florets drooping and not fresh to the tips. Cushion uneven and malformed.

Standard Points — See under Section 8.

SECTION 10 — POMPONS

Standard of Quality: Blooms should be full in the centre, ball-shaped, and bright in colour.

Common Faults: Uneven in size, flat blooms, lack of colour.

Standard Points — See under Section 8.

SECTION 11 — HIRSUTE

Standard of Quality: A Hirsute should be full in the centre. The hairy florets should be of good substance, bright in colour and fresh to the tips.

Common Faults: Weak centre, dull and bruised florets.

	Points
Form	25
Size	25
Colour	15
Freshness	25
Foliage	5
Staging	5
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

SECTION 12 — SPRAYS

Standard of Quality: The usual standards of quality apply, according to type of bloom. Blooms should be even in size, at the same stage of development and having good colour, typical of the cultivar. They should be evenly spaced on the stem.

Common Faults: Faded or dead blooms; under-developed blooms; variation of colour; malformed or damaged foliage;

	Points
Form and Quality of Blooms	25
Number of Blooms per Spray	20
Freshness	20
Colour	15
Uniformity and Development of Blooms	10
Foliage and Stems	5
Staging	5
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

SECTION 13 — CASCADES

Standards of Quality: The usual standards of quality apply according to type of bloom. Blooms should be even in size, at the same stage of development and having a good colour, typical of the cultivar. They should be evenly spaced on the stem.

Common Faults: Faded or dead blooms; under-developed blooms; variation of colour; malformed or damaged foliage.

	Points
Form and Effectiveness of Training	40
Quality of Blooms	20
Freshness	20
Colour	10
Foliage	<u>10</u>
	<u>100</u>

SECTION 14 — EARLY FLOWERING DECORATIVE

Standard of Quality: As for Sections 4, 5 and 6.

	Points
Form	25
Size	25
Freshness	25
Colour	15
Foliage	5
Staging	<u>5</u>
	<u>100</u>

SPECIMEN PLANTS IN POTS

Standard Quality: A Specimen Plant should have a large number of high quality blooms and an abundance of clean, healthy foliage. The plant should be on a single stem and there should be at least 2.5 cm of main stem clear of the soil below the first branch or break. The training or bending of the stems should begin near the base and not near the blooms. The plant should be symmetrical and face all round, not simply one way. The canes or framework and ties should be unobtrusive, and the individual blooms should be displayed to the best advantage. Stems of Standard Pompons must be not less than 46cm clear, and Standard Large-flowering cultivars not less than 60cm clear, from the surface of the soil to the bottom of the head.

Common Faults: Diseased foliage or absence of foliage near the base of branches. Conspicuous stakes and ties. Bending of stems too close to blooms.

	Points
Number, uniformity and quality of blooms (including freshness)	55
Clean healthy foliage to base of branches	15
Good training and unobtrusiveness of canes and ties	15
Balance of plant	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

CINERARIAS

Meritorious: A plant which is robust, compact, well-balanced and floriferous, with well-coloured, undamaged foliage of good substance and free from blemish. Flowers which are large for the type and of good substance. In selfs — colours which are clear, even and unshaded; in bicolours — well defined zones. Trusses of flowers compact, flowers mature and in bud.

Defective: A weak, straggling, ill-balanced plant, carrying insufficient flowers, or having unhealthy, damaged or blemished foliage. Flowers which are small for the type, or of poor substance. Dull or uneven self-colours, or ill-defined zones. Trusses open, flowers overmature.

Pot Plant	Cut Flowers
Plant	Condition
40	30
Flower-heads	Trusses
30	20
Flower	Foliage
30	20
	Colour
	20
	Size
	<u>10</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

CUT FLOWERS (General)

Meritorious: Flowers at the peak of development; form and size typical of well grown specimens of the cultivar; bright colours. Firm unblemished petals. Strong stems. Clean unblemished foliage.

Defective: Flowers immature or overmature, irregular form, size too large or small for cultivar; dull colour. Weak or blemished petals. Weak or twisted stems. Dirty or blemished foliage.

	Points
Condition	20
Form	16
Colour	16
Substance	12
Size	12
Foliage and stem	12
Difficulty of cultivation	<u>12</u>
	<u>100</u>

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM

Meritorious: A robust, sturdy and floriferous plant. Clear-cut flowers borne on stout stems well above the foliage, and having upright petals with a slight spiral twist. Decided, clear and pleasing colour. Ample, well-formed and clean foliage.

Defective: Small, weakly, drawn plants bearing few flowers. Flowers with narrow or pendant petals. Weak flowerstalks needing support. Undecided or unpleasing colours. Sparse foliage, or misshapen or spotted leaves.

Pot Plants	Points	Cut Flowers	Points
Plant	30	Condition	30
Form of flower ...	25	Form and Poise ...	20
Colour	20	Colour	20
Foliage	25	Size	15
	<u> </u>	Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>		<u>100</u>

DAFFODILS AND NARCISSI

(National Daffodil Society)

FOR EXHIBITION

Meritorious: Flower carried at nearly a right-angle to the stem, except in species and hybrids where a pendent flower is typical, e.g. *Narcissus triandrus* and its hybrids. Perianth of even colour, smooth texture, good substance. Segments overlapping from the base for a good proportion of their length, flat, or twisted symmetrically in each segment or in alternate segments. Cup or crown of good colour, texture and substance, proportionate to the perianth, any frill or flange at the brim being even and uniform. (In double cultivars — segments and colour symmetrically arranged). Stem straight and proportionate in length and stoutness to the size of the flower. Neck of flower short.

Defective: A flower which is facing downwards, except in species and hybrids in which a pendent flower is typical. A perianth of poor or uneven colour, ribbed, thin or hooded. Segments which are too narrow to overlap for a good proportion of their length, or which are neither flat nor symmetrically twisted, or which have notches. A cup or crown of poor colour, texture or substance or which has an uneven frill or flange. A stem which is bent and not proportionate in length or stoutness to the flower. A long neck.

The following tables indicate the proportions a good judge might allot to the various good points of a single flower and of a vase of three or more:

For a single bloom	Points	For a vase of 3 or more	Points
Condition	16	Condition	16
Form	20	Form	16
Colour	20	Colour	16
Size (for the cultivar)	12	Size (for the cultivar)	12
Texture	12	Texture	12
Poise	12	Poise	12
Stem	8	Stems	8
		Uniformity	8
	<hr/> 100 <hr/>		<hr/> 100 <hr/>



DIV 1 TRUMPET



DIV 2 LARGE CUP



DIV 3 SMALL CUP



DIV 4 ALL DOUBLE FLOWERS



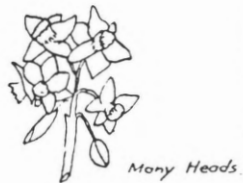
DIV 5 TRIANDRUS



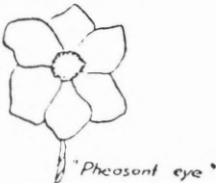
DIV 6 CYCLAMINEUS



DIV 7 JONQUILLA



DIV 8 TAZETTA



DIV 9 POETICUS

Bulbocodium,
Coniculatus,
Gracilis,
Minor,
Nonus etc.

DIV 10 SPECIES

FOR INDOOR DECORATION

Meritorious: Decorative value, long and firm stems, freedom of flowering, purity of colour, lasting quality.

FOR GARDEN DISPLAY

Meritorious: Flowers held well above foliage, strong firm stems and foliage, lasting colour, good condition and free flowering.

Additions to Illustration:

DIV 11 Split Corona Narcissi

Distinguishing character: Corona split for at least one third of the length.

DIV 12 Miscellaneous Narcissi

All Narcissi not falling into any of the foregoing Divisions.

NATIONAL DAFFODIL SOCIETY SHOW REGULATIONS

1. All exhibits for competition must be grown by and be the bona fide property of the competitor.
2. No person shall be allowed to compete as an Amateur who intentionally grows for sale, plants, bulbs, etc, nor any person in the employ of a nurseryman. Any objection as to the rightful qualifications of any exhibitor shall be referred to the Committee and their decision shall be final and binding. Amateurs must if called upon, submit their credentials as to status, such credentials to be examined by a committee set up for that purpose. The word Amateur does not, however, necessarily exclude a person who occasionally sells surplus produce arising from an over-abundant supply, or from an exuberant natural increase, but who does not intentionally grow for sale or issue any list, or advertise produce for sale.
3. Blooms which have been de-anthered will not be eligible for competition in the National Daffodil Society's Classes, and any unauthorised person found interfering with flowers in this manner during the course of a Show will render himself liable to disqualification as an exhibitor.

4. Competitors may, if they desire, dress their exhibits with Daffodil foliage only.

5. In Classes calling for a stated number of Divisions, it should be noted that under R.H.S. Classifications there are twelve divisions of the Daffodil, viz: — Trumpet, Large Cup, Small Cup etc. Where more than one sub-section of a Division, viz: — Bi-colour etc, is shown, these will count as one division only. The Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names will be followed throughout the Show Schedule and all cultivars exhibited must be according to the classification there given. (See rule 8 of Judging Regulations.)

6. All exhibits should be legibly and correctly named. For this purpose, small cards will be provided by the Society and no other labels should be used. Exhibitors may obtain the necessary cards from the Show Secretary. Errors in naming may not disqualify, but the judges will regard correctness and distinctness of naming as telling favour of an exhibitor in a close competition. Where a class restricts flowers to an overseas country of origin, such flowers must be registered, or if unregistered or not yet published, the name of the overseas raiser must be given.

7. After judging has taken place, no exhibit or part of an exhibit may be altered or moved until 9 p.m. on the closing day of the Show, except by written authority of the Secretary.

8. The decision of the judges shall be final as to the relative merits of the exhibits. Other technical points, including cases of disputed nomenclature, shall be referred to the Committee, and the Committee may consult one or more Daffodil experts before declaring its decision, which shall be final.

9. All exhibits in the same class are to be staged in vases of a uniform size.

10. The Committee shall have power to disqualify an exhibit for breach of regulations.

11. Any protest or any other objection must be made in writing and handed to the Secretary not later than 5 p.m. on the opening day of the Show.

12. Exhibitors are earnestly requested to avoid visiting the hall while the judges are engaged on their duties.

13. Prizes — In classes where a trophy has been allotted, the first prize is the trophy and a red rosette and the second prize is a blue rosette, except where otherwise stated. For a subsequent win in the same class a silver medal card only is awarded and for second prize a bronze medal card only is awarded.

14. Points awarded for points prizes are 1st: 1 point per vase; 2nd: $\frac{1}{2}$ point per vase. In cases of duplicate entries by an exhibitor in classes counting for points prizes, only one entry to count for points.

DAHLIAS

(National Dahlia Society of New Zealand)

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

It is the duty of all who judge dahlias to acquire a thorough knowledge of all the various groups, their growth habits and formation of their blooms. The Standards, Ideals and Faults should be carefully studied and taken into account when judging and special notice must be taken of faults which are shown as serious. It must be borne in mind that most faults are serious according to the degree in which they are present in the exhibit, eg: a bruise or insect mark on only one floret might be almost negligible, but it would be a serious fault for any considerable proportion of the bloom to be so damaged.

Judges should also avoid the error of paying undue attention to just one point only, instead of considering together all the good points and all the bad points in an exhibit, placing each in its true perspective and thus reaching a balanced decision. All exhibits must be judged as seen at the time of judging and not as they possibly were, or might become.

The blooms are of equal merit, arrangement should be

taken into consideration Points for staging are therefore included. At some shows, exhibits are moved around considerably by the stewards. At such shows, judges are asked to ignore the placement on the bench when pointing an exhibit.

When more than one bloom is staged in a vase, they should be gracefully arranged so that they all face in the same direction and are clear of each other. The stems should be long enough to enable this to be done. The length of stems required will depend on the number and size of the blooms. When only one bloom is staged in a vase, it should be fixed so that it shows to the best advantage and, in the case of large blooms, the bottom of the bloom should be 240mm or more above the level of the top of the vase, but latitude should be allowed regarding this length. Smaller blooms may not require such length.

Blooms which are under or oversize do not disqualify the exhibit, but such under or oversize exhibits must have points deducted for size, according to the degree they vary from the specifications laid down. In giant flowered cultivars the blooms should be as large as possible in diameter and depth, *provided the size is not obtained at the expense of quality*. In the case of all medium, small or miniature flowered cultivars, size is of minor importance as long as they are within the stated sizes. The number of points deducted will depend on the degree the size varies from the stated sizes. Where several blooms are shown together in one vase they should be well matched in size, and is of greater importance when all the blooms are of the same cultivar. The same applies where more than one vase is shown in the exhibit.

POINTS SCALES FOR JUDGES

	Points
Form	30
Stem	20
Condition	20
Size	10
Colour Quality	10
Staging/ Naming	10
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

GROUP CLASSIFICATION AND FORMATION

Group 1. **Single Dahlias**

Single dahlias have blooms with a single outer ring of ray florets, which may overlap, surrounding a circular central disc of tubular disc florets.

Group 2. **Collerette Dahlias**

Collerette dahlias have blooms with a single outer ring of ray florets, surrounding a circular central disc of tubular disc florets. The outer parts of the ray florets are usually flat and may overlap, the inner parts are modified and form a collar of petaloids. This collar does not normally exceed half the length of the outer parts and is often, although not necessarily, a contrasting colour.

Group 3. **Peony-flowered Dahlias**

Peony-flowered dahlias have blooms with two or more rings of generally flattened ray florets surrounding a circular central disc of tubular disc florets.

Group 4. **Anemone-flowered Dahlias**

Anemone-flowered dahlias have blooms with one or more outer rings of generally flattened ray florets surrounding a dense group of tubular florets, which are longer than the disc florets of single dahlias. The tubular florets of anemone-flowered dahlias are coloured like the ray florets and no central disc is shown.

Group 5. **Ball Dahlias**

Ball dahlias have fully double blooms showing no central disc. The blooms are spherical or slightly flattened on the face. The florets are rounded at their tips and are involute for more than half their length.

Group 6. **Pompon Dahlias**

Pompon dahlias have fully double blooms showing no central disc. The blooms are spherical, with full even centres. They are borne directly on top of their stem. The florets are rounded at their tips and are involute for the whole of their length.

Group 7. **Decorative Dahlias**

Decorative dahlias have fully double blooms showing no discs. The ray florets are broad, scarcely revolute or involute along their length, generally flat or slightly twisted and usually bluntly pointed.

Group 8. **Nymphae Dahlias**

Nymphae dahlias are fully double flowers characterised by large, broad and generally rather sparse ray florets which are straight or slightly incurved giving the flower a flat appearance. The depth being no more than half the diameter of the flower.

Group 9. **Cactus Dahlias**

Cactus dahlias have fully double blooms. The florets are narrow, pointed and revolute for more than one half their length, and either straight or incurving.

Group 10. **Semi-Cactus Dahlias**

Semi-cactus dahlias shall have fully double blooms. The florets are broad at their bases and pointed at their tips and regular in arrangement. The centre shall be full and the under developed florets immediately around the centre may be flat, the remainder having the margins revolute for more than one quarter but less than one half their length. The ray florets are usually straight but may be slightly incurved.

Group 11. **Fimbriated Dahlias**

Fimbriated dahlias have fully double blooms. The florets are forked or split into two or more points. Fimbriation is found in most classified groups of the dahlias.

IDEALS

The following ideals are set out and should be used as a standard:

The blooms should be fresh and clean, all florets should be firm and without blemish or defect. The colour or colours should be clear and well defined, and either consistent or evenly shaped or tipped, throughout the bloom.

(A) **Decorative, Cactus and Semi-Cactus Dahlias**

1. The ideal bloom of a double flowered dahlia should

be symmetrical in all respects, and the outline should be perfectly circular.

2. It should have a firm, circular, closed centre which should be proportionate to the size of the flower.
3. The bloom should be 'full' ie: it should, without overcrowding have sufficient florets to prevent gaps in formation and outline, and to give depth to the bloom which should be approximately one half, or more, of the diameter.
4. Double flowered dahlias, other than pompons, should be poised at an angle of not less than 45 degrees to the stem.
5. The stem should be straight and of a length and thickness proportionate to the size of the bloom.
6. The general formation of blooms and their florets should correspond to the standards laid down for that particular group of dahlias.

(B) Ball Dahlias

1. All ball dahlias should be ball shaped but the tendency towards flatness on the face of the larger cultivars may be tolerated and a reasonable latitude may be allowed.
2. The florets should be symmetrically arranged and should dress back to the stem to complete the ball shape of the bloom. The florets should be compact and dense at the centre.
3. Ball dahlias should be poised at an angle of not less than 45 degrees to the stem.
4. The stems should be straight and of a length and thickness proportionate to the size of the bloom.

(C) Pompon Dahlias

1. A pompon dahlia should be perfectly globular. The florets should be involute for the whole of their length, be evenly, and symmetrically arranged throughout the bloom and should dress back fully to the stem.
2. The blooms should face upwards on a straight, firm stem.

(D) Collerette and Single Dahlia

1. The outer florets of single and collerette dahlias may vary in number from eight upwards, they may overlap,

but must not assume double formation. They should be equal in shape, size and formation and should radiate evenly and regularly away from the central disc in a single flat plane. The outer edges of these florets may be rounded or pointed.

2. The inner florets or collar of collerettes should be uniform in size. They should be symmetrical and not less than one third nor more than one half of the length of the outer florets, even in colour and formation.
3. The central disc should be flat and circular; and should not contain more than two rows of pollen bearing stamens.
4. The blooms should be poised at an angle of 45 degrees on a stem which should be straight and proportionate to the size of the bloom.

(E) Peony-Flowered Dahlias

The ideals applicable to single flowered dahlias also apply to peony-flowered dahlias, the main difference being in the additional rows of the outer florets.

(F) Anemone-Flowered Dahlias

1. The group of tubular florets which comprises the centre of the bloom should be circular in outline, close and compact.
2. The outer ray florets should be equal in shape, size and formation, generally flat, and regularly arranged around the central florets.
3. The blooms should be poised at an angle of 45 degrees on a stem which should be straight and proportionate to the size of the bloom.

(G) Nymphae Dahlias

1. The blooms shall be fully double and symmetrical in all respects and both the centre and outline should be perfectly circular.
2. The centre of the blooms shall be high and dome shaped, and the florets broad and preferably rounded at their tips.

(H) Fimbriated Dahlias

Fimbriated dahlias shall have florets which are split or forked into two or more points. In all other respects shall

conform with the requirements already laid down for the group in which they belong.

FAULTS

Serious Faults (not serious enough to disqualify the bloom)

It is considered a very serious fault for a double flowered bloom to be:

Open centred or daisy eyed

Have an oval or double centre

Have a sunken centre

Have an isolated centre

To be immature

To be not completely circular

To be uneven, irregular or unbalanced

To face downwards

To have insufficient florets

To have florets lacking condition, or are bleached, eaten, bruised or otherwise blemished

To seriously depart from the definition of its class

To have fimbriation where not specified.

Lesser Faults (that is in accordance with the amount detracts from the perfection of the bloom)

To have visible evidence of floret removal

To have stems bent, weak or weak jointed

To have uneven or inconsistent colouring or uneven bicolour

To have shallow blooms lacking in depth (with the exception of Nymphae)

The angle of the bloom to the stem not correct.

Staging

Faults for which the penalty of disqualification must be imposed are wiring or other artificial support of the stems or blooms, and failure to comply with the requirements of the show schedule as regards the number of the blooms, vases, and the class of bloom to be shown. The use of paper, moss, shall not be deemed to be artificial support.

Faults of lesser importance are:

Untidy staging, with blooms facing in different directions, or arranged unevenly in the vases and stems too short. It is also a fault to stage with such long stems and stalks that

the height of the exhibit is out of proportion to the size of the blooms. In the case of very close competition, failure to name the cultivar, or name it correctly may decide the issue.

MULTI BLOOM CLASSES

In multi bloom classes it is considered a fault where there is a lack of uniformity.

Sizes

(A) Giant and/or Large Flowered Cultivars

Shall be those with blooms having diameters over 200mm

(B) Medium Flowered Cultivars

Shall be those with blooms having diameters of not more than 200mm but more than 155mm.

(C) Small Flowered Cultivars

Shall be those with blooms having diameters of not more than 155mm but more than 115mm.

(D) Miniature Flowered Cultivars

Shall be those with blooms having diameters not exceeding 115mm.

(E) Pompon Dahlias

Shall have a diameter not exceeding 50mm.

(F) Nymphae and Collerette, Peony, Anemone and Single Flowered Cultivars

Shall have a diameter not exceeding 155mm.

BLOOMS PER VASE

Unless otherwise stated, the number of blooms per vase shall be:

Giant, Large and Medium flowered cultivars — one bloom per vase.

Small, miniature, nymphae, collerette, single, anemone, peony, ball and pompon — three blooms per vase.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR EXHIBITION IN COMPETITIVE CLASSES

All dahlias exhibited in competitive classes must be qualified for the classes in which they are shown, by classification and formation. Dahlias included in the current issue of the National Dahlia Society of New Zealand, Classification

List are 'classified cultivars' and may only be exhibited in the classes for which they have been classified.

An unclassified cultivar should conform with the formation and size relative to the class in which it is exhibited, and shall be judged on the same basis as a classified cultivar.

CHAMPION BLOOMS

A champion bloom shall be one bloom only, irrespective of size or type, and it may be a bloom that was exhibited as one bloom to a vase, or it may have been extracted by the judge from a vase containing a number of blooms.

The champion bloom cannot come from a vase that has been disqualified. Only the offending vase is so penalised. If this vase is in a multi-vase class containing a number of blooms it cannot be awarded a champion bloom, but may receive an award of champion vase. Such a champion vase must contain at least three blooms. A vase containing three or more distinct cultivars of the same type is just as eligible for the award of champion vase as one containing three blooms of one cultivar.

TERMINOLOGY

Balance: The relative placing of plant materials in such a way that a sense of visual stability is established.

Bi-colour: The term used in connection with Dahlia bloom colour to indicate those dahlias having two distinct colours on the face of the florets

or

change the word Bi-colour to multi-colour and use the same definition.

Blend: The term used to indicate cultivars having no clear or distant colour.

Bloom: A dahlia bloom consists of an inflorescence made up of disc and ray florets, their associated paleal bracts, a calyx-like involucre and a stem.

Bract: A modified leaf. Three types of bract are associated with a dahlia bloom, these are:

1. Paleal bracts — the scale like structures associated with each floret.

2. Involucral bracts which make up the calyx-like involucre which encloses the bloom while it is a bud.
3. Stem bracts — the leaf-like structure that sometimes occurs on the stem between the last pair of true leaves and the bloom.

Bud: An un-opened bloom still enclosed within the involucre and not showing colour.

Calyx: The external, usually green leafy part of the flower.

Characteristics: The essential features of the dahlia which are used to establish points value for judging the flower.

Class: A subdivision of a competitive schedule.

Colour: That quality of a visual sensation that is distinct from form.

Condition: An exhibit is in good condition when it is in the most perfect stage of development, is fresh and free from damage.

Cultivar: The internationally accepted term for a variety of plant developed by man as distinct from one occurring in nature.

Corolla: The inner circle of a whorl of the floral envelope, the parts normally made up of petals, usually coloured.

Corona: An appendage coming between the petals and stamens of a flower.

Development: The state of maturity, to unfold gradually as a flower from a bud to form or expand by a process of growth.

De-branch: To remove branches or stems (or dis-branch).

Dis-bud: Removal of unwanted buds.

Disc Florets: Tubular flowers in the centre of the head of the flower as distinguished from the ray florets.

Disqualify: To bar from competitive consideration.

Dwarf Dahlias: The term that applies to plant size without regard to the characteristics of the bloom.

Fimbriated: Having florets that are split or forked into two or more points.

Floret: Small individual flower of a composite head or capitulum often incorrectly called a petal in dahlias.

Fully Double Flower: A bloom having multiple rows of florets showing no eye or disc.

Form: Shape of the bloom typical for its particular variety, the symmetrical regularity of petal arrangement and the proper fulness for its variety.

Incurved: A ray whose tip gradually curves inward toward the centre of the flower head.

Involute: Where a ray curves towards its face or front surface along its axis. When fully involute, the edges almost touch or overlap to become tubular.

Lateral: A stem or shoot that branches off from a bud in the leaf axil of a larger stem.

Margin: The edge of the coloured part of the ray and the region near it.

Node: A stem joint, in some cases slightly swollen, from which leaves and buds and side shoots arise.

Petals: See ray florets.

Petaloids: Petal like structures interspersed among the true florets of a bloom.

Pin Petals: See petaloids.

Ray florets: The outer florets of a dahlia bloom as distinguished from a disc floret.

Recurved: A ray whose tip gradually curves outwards or sharply bent backwards towards the stem.

Reflexed: Chiefly used if petals or rays which are curved or sharply bent backwards towards the stem.

Seedling: A seedling is a New Zealand raised cultivar that has not been exhibited at any show until the current year. It has not been available commercially, and must be registered with the National Classification Secretary and must be shown under the registration number allocated by the classification Secretary.

Stalk: For the purpose of exhibition a stalk is that part of the stalk below the last pair of true leaves.

Stem: For the purpose of exhibition a stem is that part of the stalk below the bloom and above the last pair of true leaves.

Substance: Firmness and texture as characteristic of the flower at its best.

Symmetry: The equal balance of weight (actual or visual) around the centre of a bloom.

Tuber: A thickened fleshy root which serves as a storage organ and a means of surviving periods of cold and drought.

Uniform: A state of being alike in size, age, form and colour.

Variety: See cultivar.

ABBREVIATIONS

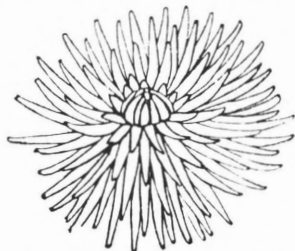
GD	Giant Decorative
MD	Medium Decorative
SD	Small Decorative
MIN D	Miniature Decorative
GSC	Giant Semi-Cactus
MSC	Medium Semi-Cactus
SSC	Small Semi-Cactus
MIN SC	Miniature Semi-Cactus
MIN C	Miniature Cactus
LC	Large Cactus
SC	Small Cactus
LFC	Large Fimbriated Cactus
SFC	Small Fimbriated Cactus
POM	Pompon
NYM	Nymphae
COL	Collerette
S.BA	Small Ball
MIN BA	Miniature Ball
SIN.	Single-flowered
PAE	Peony-flowered
ANEM	Anemone-flowered

The Society maintains a register of National and District Judges, and also issues a list of cultivars of all classes.

TYPES OF DAHLIAS



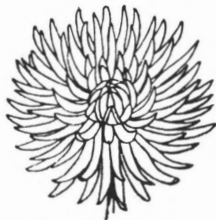
FORMAL DECORATIVE
medium 150-200mm



MEDIUM SEMI-CACTUS
150-200mm



MINIATURE DECORATIVE
less than 115mm



MINIATURE SEMI-CACTUS
under 115mm



LARGE EXHIBITION CACTUS
over 150mm

TYPES OF DAHLIAS



MINIATURE SINGLE
up to 140mm



INFORMAL DECORATIVE
giant over 200mm



COLLARETTE
90-125mm



SHOW not less than 100mm



POMPON under 50mm

DELPHINIUMS

Meritorious: Good condition. Long, tapering, straight spikes, well filled with florets but not overcrowded, and having few laterals. Large, circular florets, with broad sepals of good substance and pleasing colour. No faded or fallen sepals. Seed pods inconspicuous. Clean, healthy, fresh and undamaged foliage.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Spikes which are short, crooked, or malformed in any way, or which are sparsely or irregularly furnished with florets, or which are overcrowded, or have an excess of laterals. Florets which are small or have sepals which are narrow or lacking in substance or are of dull or unpleasing colour, or florets which have faded or fallen sepals. Conspicuous seed pods. Foliage which is damaged, withered or unhealthy.

	Points
Condition	25
Form of spike	25
Form of florets	15
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
	<hr/>
	100

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

Meritorious: Good condition. Flowers which are symmetrical and circular in outline. Petals which are of good substance, flat, and with edges which are either smooth or regularly serrated. Guard-petals which are broad and at right-angles to the calyx. In double pinks — inner petals which are evenly disposed, diminishing in size toward the centre. Calyces which are unbroken, stems which are wiry and carry subsidiary blooms or unopened buds. Clear, bright and well-defined colour. A strong scent. Glaucous foliage. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Flowers which are unsymmetrical or not circular in outline. Petals which are of poor substance or ribbed. Guard-petals which are narrow,

or are incurved or recurved. Inner petals of double pinks which are not evenly disposed. Broken calyces. Stems which are not wiry or which carry no subsidiary blooms or buds. Colours which are unpleasing or ill-defined. Lack of fragrance. Lack of uniformity. Unless specifically permitted by the schedule, exhibits with supports to the stems, or calyxbands, should be disqualified.

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

FREESIAS

Meritorious: Strong spikes well furnished with evenly spaced flowers. Large flowers standing erect, petals of good texture and colour. A strong scent.

Defective: Weak spikes with few and unevenly or widely spaced flowers. Small flowers of poor texture and indistinct colour. Insufficient flowers opened or some already withered or missing. Thin, bent or twisted stems. Dirty or damaged petals.

Note: Compound stems should not be permitted except in special classes allowed for in the schedule.

	Points
Condition	25
Size and fullness of spike	20
Size and form of flower	20
Colour, texture, scent	20
Stems	15
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	100

FUCHSIA

(New Zealand Fuchsia Society)

Meritorious: Petals and sepals firm and fleshy with smooth, gleaming or crepe surface. Bright clear colour. Flower fresh when the pollen sacs have just burst. Clean, fresh undamaged foliage.

Defective: Thin and papery sepals and petals. Flowers too small or too large according to the cultivar. Faded. Berries present. Foliage dirty and damaged.

Note: Schedule should state whether individual blooms, stems or sprays are required in any one class. A stem is a single stalk with no side shoots. A spray has side shoots.

Single and double flowers: Single flowers usually have 4 sepals and one row of petals usually 4 and not more than 6. All cultivars which are not singles are classed as doubles for competition purposes. This includes cultivars classified as semi-doubles.

FLOWER CLASSES

(a) Individual Blooms	Points
Substance and texture	30
Size and shape according to cultivar	25
Colour	25
Freshness	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

(b) Stems and Sprays	Points
Substance and texture	25
Size and shape	20
Floriferousness according to cultivar	15
Colour	10
Freshness	10
Foliage	10
Stem according to cultivar	<u>10</u>
	<u>100</u>

PLANT CLASSES

(a) Bush, flowering cultivars	Points
Balance and proportion	25
Symmetry	25
Floriferousness	20
Substance, texture and colour of flowers ...	15
Foliage	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>
(b) Bush, foliage cultivars	Points
Balance and proportion	30
Symmetry	30
Foliage	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>
(c) Standards, flowering cultivars	Points
Balance and proportion	30
Symmetry	25
Floriferousness	20
Substance, texture and colour of flowers ...	15
Foliage	<u>10</u>
	<u>100</u>
(d) Standards, foliage cultivars	Points
Balance and proportion	35
Symmetry	35
Foliage	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>
(e) Baskets, flowering	Points
Balance and proportion	20
Symmetry	20
Floriferous	35
Substance, texture and colour of flowers ...	15
Foliage	<u>10</u>
	<u>100</u>

(f) Baskets, foliage	Points
Balance and proportion	30
Symmetry	30
Foliage	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>

GERANIUM — See Pelargonium

GERBERAS

(Auckland Carnation and Gerbera Society)

CLASSIFICATION

Single: A flower with one or more rows of petals all substantially the same length.

Double Formal: The diameter of the central petals shall be more than half the total diameter of the bloom. The outer row of central petals shall be of substantially equal length, to form a **compact** mass through which no light may be seen.

Double Decorative: Perfection of form is not so essential as in formals but symmetry is required. General gracefulness is the aim.

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON JUDGING POINTS

Maturity: Peak of perfection — green centre not a defect.

Shape and Form: Petals to be at right angles, or bloom chalice shaped.

Presentation: Stem vertical, bloom to face judge. Weak, twisted stems or hanging heads are defects.

SINGLE GERBERAS

Meritorious: Texture of petals to be firm; colours of a pure even tone.

Defective: Strongly incurved petals. Strongly reflexing petals. Irregularity in length of petals.

	Points
Colour	10
Freshness	10
Form and Symmetry	25
Substance	15
Maturity	10
Stem	10
Size	10
Presentation	5
Staging	5
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FORMAL GERBERAS

Meritorious: Optimum size 125mm maximum size 165mm. Perfectly symmetrical in all respects, including ray petals. In the perfect bloom, the central part of the flower to be two-thirds of the total diameter. Some hair-like petals towards the centre of the bloom are not a defect.

Defective: Very stubby, short ray petals, i.e. when central petals are too long. Weak stem.

	Points
Colour	10
Freshness	10
Form and Symmetry	25
Substance	15
Maturity	10
Stem	10
Size	10
Presentation	5
Staging	5
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DECORATIVE GERBERAS

Meritorious: Gracefulness. Lightness of structure of bloom.

Defective: Lack of symmetry.

	Points
Colour	15
Freshness	10
Form and Symmetry	20
Substance	15
Maturity	10
Stem	10
Size	10
Presentation	5
Staging	5
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	100

GLADIOLI

(Adapted from Official Judging Standards of the
New Zealand Gladiolus Council Inc.)

FORMAL GLADIOLI

BALANCE

Meritorious: Regular even appearance of spike; number of florets open in strict relationship to size and type of spike. Open florets approximately two-thirds. Spike to finish to clean point.

Defective: Gaps between florets, crowded florets, rough jagged outline that detracts from symmetry of spikes. Misplaced or malformed buds. Spike not finishing to clean point. Buds scorched or damaged. Severely crooked stem. Florets removed. Pins, wadding and other aids to hold florets in plants will disqualify.

FORM OF FLORET

Meritorious: Light waving allowed except with ruffled cultivars. Ruffled cultivars penalised only in relation to extent that they detract from even outline of spike.

Defective: Florets not of even size, or size not decreasing regularly towards top of spike. Misshapen or malformed florets.

STRENGTH AND ATTACHMENT OF FLORETS

Meritorious: Flower should be capable of withstanding average summer weather.

Defective: Weak stems. Florets weakly attached. Florets tending to droop severely penalised.

COLOUR

Meritorious: Judged on depth and purity of colour, beauty, harmony of colour and appeal. Bicolours judged equally with self colours, points deducted only to the extent in which colours do not harmonise.

Defective: Flecking to the degree which detracts from the purity of colour. Virus flecking severely penalised. Colour peeling as this increases rapidly as bloom passes its peak.

CONDITION

Meritorious: Flowers in prime condition with firm fresh florets and buds.

Defective: Dead or dying florets, florets split, damaged, thrip marked, sunburned, cracked or bruised through over dressing.

	Points
Balance	45
Form of florets	10
Strength and attachment of florets	10
Colour	25
Condition	10
	<hr/>
	100

INFORMAL GLADIOLI

Balance: The balance of an informal spike should be such as to give the impression of decorative beauty and grace.

Meritorious: Informal placement of florets, but florets arranged and faced in an orderly manner. Number of florets open depending on the length and size of spike, about one-third of total number of buds. Stems slender yet strong in proportion to size of spike, all florets facing correctly to top of spike.

Defective: Misplaced or malformed buds; failure of spike to finish to clean point. Buds scorched or damaged. Badly bent stems affecting symmetry of spike. Removed florets severely penalised. Pins, wadding and other aids to hold florets in place will disqualify.

FORM OF FLORET

Meritorious: Blooms of any harmonious form or shape and so arranged to give the spike a graceful and decorative effect. Ruffled and waved blooms desirable but highest points to type of floret suggesting informal beauty.

Defective: Florets not of even size or if size does not decrease to top of spike. Malformed or misshapen florets.

	Points
Balance	40
Form of florets	10
Strength and attachment	5
Colour	35
Condition	<u>10</u>
	<u>100</u>

GLOXINIAS

Meritorious: A vigorous and floriferous plant, with erect flowers. Flowers having a circular outline with rounded, overlapping lobes and throats in proportion to the length of the lobes. Clear colours and distinct markings. Healthy foliage, of good substance, undamaged and clean.

Defective: A weakly plant with few flowers or with flowers which are not erect. Flowers with an irregular outline, or having disproportionately wide throats. Undecided colours and indistinct markings. Thin, pale, damaged or spotted leaves.

	Points
Plant	30
Form of flower	25
Colour	25
Foliage	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

HERBACEOUS PLANTS

(Other than those for which special scales are provided.)

	Points
Condition	30
Cultivation	30
Colour	25
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

HIPPEASTRUMS

Meritorious: Trusses with several flowers. Flowers which are large, opening widely and having short tubes. Segments which are broad, overlapping, of good substance and unblemished. Pleasing colours. Long scapes.

Defective: Trusses with fewer than two flowers. Flowers which are small, or do not open widely but have a long tube. Segments which are narrow and do not overlap, or are of poor substances or are blemished. Unpleasing colours. In coloured cultivars green is a defect. Short scapes.

	Points
Condition	20
Scapes	20
Form of flower	25
Colour	20
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

HOLLYHOCKS

Meritorious: Good condition. Strong, straight spikes, covered with large flowers of circular outline nearly touching each other. Clear and decided self-colours of harmonious blends. Healthy foliage. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Spikes which are weak, or crooked, or not covered with open flowers, or having

flowers which are small, or of irregular outline, or widely spaced, or spikes which have had their tops removed. Dull or undecided or unpleasing colours. Rusty foliage. Lack of uniformity.

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

HYDRANGEAS

Meritorious: Large, rounded heads, well filled with evenly spaced flowers. Flowers of good even colour with flat bright unblemished petals. Stems straight, at right angles to the head. Leaves clean and undamaged.

Defective: Misshapen heads or with flowers unevenly spaced. Flowers of varying colours, petals curved and blemished. Stems bent or not at right angles to the head. Leaves blemished with dirt or by pests and diseases.

	Points
Condition	24
Form of head	20
Colour of head	20
Stem	12
Foliage	12
Uniformity	<u>12</u>
	<u>100</u>

IRISES

(New Zealand Iris Society Inc.)

BEARDED

Meritorious: The stem should present a picture of balance and proportion. The flower should be held upright on the branches and should have standards in proportion to the falls. Standards of good substance, standing up boldly to meet or

overlap and give a domed or conical effect. Falls of good substance, broad (especially at the haft), rounded or oval, flaring or semi-flaring. Pleasing colour. A stem of a strength and thickness proportionate to the size of the flowers and the number of flowers opening at one time. Branches so spaced and of such a length that the flowers can open fully without interfering with one another and stand clear of the main stem.

Defective: Flowers which are small for the cultivar, badly proportioned or not upright. Standards which are flimsy or which droop, or which are pointed or narrow or widely separated, or pinched in below the haft. Dull or muddy colours, or striation if it impairs the colour effect. Stems which are weak or very short, or which branch so high as to bunch the flowers, or which have branches which knuckle into or hug the main stem.

On the show bench. Points standard of the New Zealand Iris Society 1963.

(a) Tall Bearded Specimen Classes.

Flower , according to cultivar		Points
Colour	10	
Size	5	
Substance	10	
Form	<u>10</u>	35
Stalk		
Number of open flowers	15	
Branch balance, bud placement	<u>15</u>	30
Condition		
Grooming	15	
Cultural perfection	<u>20</u>	<u>35</u>
		<u>100</u>

(b) Tall Bearded Collection Classes

		Points
Uniformity of height	15	
Spectacle value	30	
Cultural perfection	20	
Condition	<u>35</u>	<u>100</u>

(c) Tall Bearded Seedling Classes		Points
Flower		
Colour	15	
Form	15	
Substance, texture	15	
Fragrance	<u>5</u>	50
Stalk		
Poise, grace	15	
Number of blooms, buds.....	15	
Height	5	
Branching	<u>15</u>	50
		<u>100</u>

FOR OTHER SPECIES OF IRIS INCLUDING BULBOUS

Meritorious: Well developed specimens of the species they represent. Clear colours and pleasing patterns. Condition clean and without blemish. Stalks typical of species.

		Points
Total effect		
Grace	15	
Proportion of flowers to stalk	10	
Individuality	<u>10</u>	35
Flower		
Form, substance and their interrelation	15	
Colour, texture, haft pattern	<u>10</u>	25
Stalk		
Branching, slenderness of stem, presence of attractive bracts and foliage	<u>20</u>	20
Horticultural Quality		
Grooming, cultural perfection, size in relation to the normal for species or cultivar	<u>20</u>	20
		<u>100</u>

LACHENALIAS

Meritorious: Spikes straight and well filled with undamaged flowers. Flowers grading from fully open to buds.

Defective: Twisted or bent spikes with flowers unevenly spaced. Flowers over mature or undeveloped with too many buds. Flowers damaged. Colours indistinct or pale for the species or cultivar.

	Points
Condition	20
Form of spike	20
Maturity of flowers	15
Colour	15
Strength of stem	15
Uniformity	15
	<hr/>
	100

LARKSPURS

Meritorious: Good condition. Spikes which are long and well furnished with large flowers. Clear and decided self-colours or harmonious blends. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Short spikes not well furnished with flowers or having small flowers. Dull or undecided or unpleasing colours. Lack of uniformity.

	Points
Condition	30
Spikes	30
Colour	25
Uniformity	15
	<hr/>
	100

LILIES

(New Zealand Lily Society Inc.)

In judging lilies, (*Lilium spp.* and cultivars) the following points will be taken into consideration:

	Points
Condition	30
Vigour	20
Placement on stem	20
Substance of flowers	10
Form of flowers	10
Colour of flowers	10
	<hr/>
	100

Condition: It is generally considered that a stem of lilies is at its best when the flowers are open but not faded, and the upper ones still in bud. The larger the number of flowers open the better, provided that the lower ones are unfaded. The flowers should not be bleached in the sun, sun wilted or otherwise in poor condition. Anthers should preferably be present. A hybridiser may remove anthers from a seedling without penalty providing that this action is nominated on the entry card.

Vigour: Refers to the length and strength of the stem, the number and size of flowers, and the size and attractiveness of the foliage, also freedom from disease. In cutting lilies, at least one third of the foliage should be left with the bulb.

Placement: Flowers should be arranged on the stem in a symmetrical manner and should not interfere with each other.

Substance: Those qualities of toughness and texture of the flower which gives the bloom lasting qualities and resistance to weathering.

Form: Judged on the basis of conformity with the type in the case of species or cultivars, or in the case of hybrids, the comparative attractiveness of form.

Colour: Should be clear and attractive, especially in the new hybrids.

Difficulty in cultivation: This could be taken into consideration by the Judge.

LILIES

(Auckland Lily Society)

Condition: Refers to the stage of maturity and freedom from insect and disease damage. Generally considered a spike of lilies is in the best condition when the lower flowers are opened but not faded, while the upper ones are still in bud. The larger number of blooms opened, the better, provided the old ones have not begun to fade. The flowers should not be bleached by sun, be wilted or in poor condition. The plant should also be free from disease or insect blemish of all kinds. The anthers should be present although it is recognised that if open flowers are to be shipped, the anthers should be covered rather than have the petals smeared with coloured pollen.

Vigour: Refers to the stage of maturity and freedom from insects and disease. To the length and strength of stem, the number and size of flowers, also size and attractiveness of the foliage. Usually preference is given to the larger number of flowers. In cutting lilies, about one half of the stem is left on the bulb.

Placement on Stem: Arrangements on the stem. In general separation spirally on the stem vertically, rather than crowded at the same level or in whorls, is an advantage. With the hybrids competing against each other, the separation of the flowers, and the attractiveness of their appearance the angle of blooms may be considered.

Substance of the flowers: Refers to the thickness of the petals. Firm texture which withstands exposure is desirable.

Form of flowers: Is judged on the basis of its conformity with the typical form of the species, or cultivar, or with attractiveness of form in comparing different species or cultivars.

Colour of flowers: Should be clear and attractive rather than muddy. This is particularly important in hybrids which have no recognised typical colour.

DEFINITIONS

A Display: is an exhibit of cut lilies and/or lilies in containers arranged for effect. Foliage and foliage plants are permitted.

Novice: The definition of a Novice is an exhibitor who has not accumulated a total of ten (10) points at any of the Society's shows.

Hybrid Seedling Classes: For the purpose of these classes a lily seedling is defined as a new plant raised from seed and which has not had more than three flowering seasons. Seed brought into New Zealand and raised and exhibited here is eligible for this award.

POINTS

Points are based on an allocation for first, second and third awards as follows:

6 stems	1st — 9 points	2nd — 6 points	3rd — 3 points
3 stems	1st — 6 points	2nd — 4 points	3rd — 2 points
1 stem	1st — 3 points	2nd — 2 points	3rd — 1 point

JUDGING POINTS

FOR LILIES		Points	FOR DISPLAYS		Points
Condition	.....	25	Quality of blooms	...	40
Vigour	.....	20	Overall Effect	.....	35
Placement	.....	20	Selection of Varieties	.	20
Substance of Flower	.	10	Correct Naming	.....	5
Form of Flower	.....	10			
Colour of Flower	....	10			
Correct Naming	.....	5			
		<u>100</u>			<u>100</u>

NERINES

Meritorious: Scapes which are large and well filled, but not crowded, with undamaged flowers of pleasing colour, borne on stiff pedicels. Scapes which are stiff and erect.

Defective: Scapes which have few flowers, or have the flowers crowded together. Unpleasing colours. Weak or bent scapes.

	Points
Condition	25
Scapes	20
Form of flower	20
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
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	100

ORCHIDS

(Orchid Council of New Zealand)

JUDGING STANDARDS FOR ORCHID GENERA

These standards are for awards to indicate the standard of excellence in the genus of the award plant. They are designed to cover the awards, First Class Certificate (F.C.C.), Award of Merit (A.M.), Highly Commended Certificate (H.C.C.), Award of Distinction (A.D.), and special Recognition, but do not apply to awards such as "Export Award Grade for Cymbidiums". They will have no direct application to Certificate of Cultural Commendation (C.C.C.)

A plant, other than *Ceratobium* or Intermediate type *Dendrobium*, Novelty or Miniature Cymbidium, in order to obtain either F.C.C., A.M., or H.C.C. must receive an average of:

Award	Points	Shape	Colour
F.C.C.	85	85%	75%
A.M.	80	80%	75%
H.C.C.	75	75%	75%

A plant of *Ceratobium* or Intermediate Type *Dendrobium* must receive an average of 85%, 80% or 75% respectively of the total points assessed for colour in each award. Novelty and miniature Cymbidiums, in order to obtain either F.C.C., A.M., or H.C.C. must receive not less than 75% of points for colour.

In allotting points for these three Awards, or if granting an award of this nature on an appreciation method, the standards for all genera unless otherwise stated shall be:

	Points
Shape of flowers	30
Colour of flower	30
Size of flower	10
Substance of flower	10
Habit and arrangement of inflorescence	10
Floriferousness	10
	<hr/>
	100

Where a standard is not prescribed for a genus the shape is to be symmetrical in form. The colour shall be clear and glistening, not smudged or blurred, and any markings are to be well defined and evenly distributed. In all the above characteristics the plant should be outstanding for its type, and in bi-generics and multi-generics each characteristic, other than size of flower, should generally be better than both parents.

In the case of *Lycastes*, a minimum of two blooms per flowering bulb shall be required.

Where a flower has been bred for a particular characteristic, for instance colour, and the standard for the genus provide a mandatory scale of points for size and colour, the Panel could decide by majority decision to allocate points for size and floriferousness (up to maximum provided for in the scale for the particular genus) not necessarily in accordance with the scale, but in accordance with that which is considered appropriate having regard to the standards already achieved in the breeding lines of the plant under consideration.

A flower means a flower fully open.

The measurement of the size of a flower is across the visible limits of the petals or sepals without any manipulation, except that in the case of *Paphiopedilums* the measurement is across the dorsal sepal. In the case of *Ceratobium* or Intermediate Type *Dendrobiums* and *Miltonias*, the measurement shall be laid down for that standard.

Substance means the thickness in a flower.

Texture means the desirable features of a flower's surfaces which enhance appearances.

Unless stated to the contrary, in judging for an award other than Award of Distinction (A.D.), if the plant has more than one flower, then a flower with the best general appearance shall be selected for measurement of size and determination of shape, colour, substance and texture provided the other flowers are of relatively even and comparable standard. The stem on which this flower occurs shall be judged for habit and arrangement of inflorescence and for floriferousness.

To obtain an A.D., the plant should have some distinctive characteristic such as colour or floriferousness.

In assessing all qualities, regard shall be taken of the breeding lines of the clone, except in the case of Standard Cymbidiums.

No Cymbidium with a natural spread across the petals of more than 75mm will be admitted into Novelty Cymbidium category, regardless of breeding.

No Cymbidium with a natural spread across the petals of more than 65mm will be admitted into Miniature Cymbidium category, regardless of breeding.

An award of Special Recognition may be made by the council on application by a Member Society, for any outstanding feature or achievement relating to the culture of orchids not adequately covered by any other Award of the Council.

Note: Displays exhibited under the auspices of the New Zealand Orchid Council should be judged according to the standards laid down by that Council.

PAEONIES (Herbaceous)

Meritorious: Good condition. Flowers which are large but not coarse, and are symmetrical and well poised. In single and semi-double cultivars the guard-petals should be broad and rounded. Colours which are clear and pleasing. Stems which are long, stiff and straight. Foliage which is healthy and undamaged. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Small or coarse, or unsymmetrical, or badly poised flowers. In single and semi-

double cultivars — narrow guard petals. Dull or unpleasing colours. Short, weak or crooked stems. Unhealthy or damaged foliage. Lack of uniformity.

	Points
Condition	30
Form of flower	25
Colour	20
Stems	10
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

PANSIES

Meritorious: A flower which is large, fresh, clean, circular in outline, with smooth, thick, velvety petals without serrations, lying evenly on each other, and either flat or slightly reflexed so that the surface of the flower is slightly convex. Centre petals which meet above the eye and reach well up on the top petals, and a bottom petal which is sufficiently deep and broad to balance the others. Colours which are harmonious, blotches which are large and solid.

Defective: A flower which is less than 65mm in diameter, is past its best, soil-marked, concave, or lacking a circular outline. Petals which are fishtailed, thin, of poor substance, or serrated. Inharmonious colours, blotches which are small and thin, an eye which is dull or ill-defined.

	Points
Condition	15
Form and texture	25
Size	15
Colour	15
Belting	10
Blotch	10
Eye	<u>10</u>
	<u>100</u>

PELARGONIUMS

(As Flowering Pot Plants)

Regal and Zonal pelargoniums should be exhibited as different kinds. Regal pelargoniums are mainly spring and early summer flowering plants with large flowers and plain green leaves. Zonal pelargoniums are commonly known as bedding or garden "geraniums", and the flowers are normally produced in a compact truss or head.

Pelargoniums are suffruticose and not shrubs or succulents. If exhibited as cut blooms should be judged as cut flowers.

Meritorious: A shapely plant bearing trusses of flowers, proportionate in number to its size. Ample, healthy and clean foliage. Large trusses with flowers arranged neither too closely nor too thinly, borne on strong stems clear of the foliage. Large round flowers with broad, overlapping petals, bright decided colours.

Defective: An ill-balanced plant carrying flowers which are few or small for the size of plant. Small flowers of poor texture or irregular outline or having divided centres. Long narrow petals. Dull colour. Pale or damaged foliage. Spindly weak stems.

	Points
Plant	20
Stems	15
Form of flower	30
Colour	20
Foliage	15
	<hr/>
	100

PENSTEMONS

Meritorious: Good condition. Long spikes which are well furnished with evenly spaced, fully expanded flowers. Flowers of good substance with rounded lobes. Bright, well-defined and pleasing colours. Throat markings, when present, distinct. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Short spikes, poorly or unevenly furnished with flowers. Flowers of poor substance or lacking rounded lobes. Dull, ill-defined or unpleasing colours. Indistinct throat markings. Lack of uniformity.

	Points
Condition	30
Spike and form of flower	35
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

PERENNIAL PHLOX

(*P. decussata*, *P. paniculata*)

Meritorious: Good condition. Panicles which are large, symmetrical and well filled but not overcrowded. Pips which are large, flat, circular, and of good substance. Bright, clear, self-colours or harmonious blends, free from bleaching. Healthy foliage. Uniformity.

	Points
Condition	30
Panicles	20
Pips	15
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

POLYANTHUS

Meritorious: Good condition, including healthy, undamaged foliage. Long, stout, erect flower-stems. Large, compact trusses. Large, circular, flat flowers of good substance. Bright colour.

Defective: Exhibit which is in poor condition or has unhealthy or damaged foliage. Flower-stems which are short, weak, or not erect. Trusses which are small or loose, or which have such short peduncles that the pips overlap unduly.

Flowers which are small, starry, not flat, or which are of poor substance. Colour dull. Stems fasciated.

	Points
Condition	25
Flower-stems	20
Trusses	20
Flowers	20
Colour	15
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

POPPIES (Iceland)

Meritorious: Large blooms with clear colours, in the shape of an open cup; petals symmetrically arranged, firm with undamaged margins. Anthers just opening. Stems long firm and straight.

Defective: Small blooms and indefinite colour, too open or partially closed. Petals irregularly arranged, damaged, or scorched, especially at the margins. Anthers not open or stamens brown and reflexing. Stems thin, short, or bent.

	Points
Condition	30
Form	20
Colour	20
Stem	15
Uniformity	15
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

POT PLANTS

(Where not elsewhere specified)

Meritorious: Robust plant. Flowers numerous (if applicable) and evenly distributed and held well above the foliage, at peak of perfection and petals firm. Foliage clean, undam-

aged and usually covering top of pot. Correctly named. Epiphytes to be in suitable growing medium.

Defective: Plant weak or unevenly grown. Flowers sparse, undeveloped or overmature, hidden by the foliage. Foliage blemished or poorly developed. Overpotting, obvious staking, dirty pots and unsuitable growing media are all faults.

Foliage Plants		Flowering Plants	
Points			Points
35	Cultural perfection		30
20	Size of plant		15
20	Presentation		15
25	Comparative difficulty of cultivation		25
—	Flowers		<u>15</u>
<u>100</u>			<u>100</u>

PRIMULA

(*P. malacoides*, *P. obconica*, *P. sinensis*, etc.)

Meritorious: A vigorous, compact plant, with foliage which is undamaged and free from blemish, and which carries numerous trusses of open flowers. Trusses which are many-flowered, with strong but slender stems carrying the flowers well above the foliage. Flowers which are large, with overlapping lobes of good substance, and with fresh, clear colours.

Defective: A plant which is drawn or weak, or has damaged or unblemished foliage, or has few trusses of flowers for its size. Trusses which are small, or have weak stems which do not carry flowers well above the foliage. Flowers which are small, or which have narrow lobes, or are of poor texture, or are of a dull or undecided colour.

	Points
Plant	40
Trusses	30
Flowers	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

PYRETHRUMS

SINGLE

Meritorious: Good condition. Flowers which are large, well poised, and circular in outline. Discs of a clear, bright yellow. Ray-florets which are long, broad and evenly spaced in one or two rows. Clear and bright colours. Stems which are long and self-supporting. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Small, badly poised or unsymmetrical flowers. Discs showing signs of age. Short, narrow or unevenly spaced ray-florets. Dull, undecided, blotched or streaked colours. Short or weak stems. Lack of uniformity.

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

DOUBLE

Meritorious: As in Single Pyrethrums, except that the flowers should be fully double, showing no disc, and the florets should overlap neatly and regularly.

Defective: As in Single Pyrethrums, except that a visible disc and any irregularity in the overlapping of the florets are defects.

Points: As for Single Pyrethrums.

RANUNCULUS

Meritorious: Good condition. Full flowers of good size but not coarse. Clear colour. Strong and straight stems. Clean foliage of good colour.

Defective: Small and coarse or immature flowers. Twisted stems. Foliage damaged or in poor condition.

	Points
Condition	30
Size and form of flowers	25
Colour	25
Stem and foliage	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS

See Alpine-house and Rock-garden Plants.

ROSES

(National Rose Society of New Zealand Inc.)

OFFICIAL RULES FOR THE JUDGING OF ROSES (Revised January, 1980)

SECTION I. — GENERAL

A. All exhibits shall be judged as they are at the actual time of judging and in accordance with the interpretation and definition provided in these rules.

B. All exhibits shall be judged according to their approach to perfection as defined for the respective types in Section 2 to 8.

C. Typical high-grade roses of each type shall be selected and referred to frequently in order to maintain a uniform standard of comparison.

D. To qualify for a **FIRST AWARD** in a National or Rose Society Show an exhibit shall be worthy of not less than 60 points either as a bloom/stem average or as a complete exhibit. The 60 point average **DOES NOT** apply to a Novice section.

E. To qualify for **N.R.S. BRONZE MEDAL AWARD** an exhibit shall be worthy of not less than 60 points as a bloom/stem average.

F. Points required to qualify for **N.R.S. GOLD MEDAL**

AWARD, 70 points, SILVER MEDAL AWARD, 65 points. Either as a bloom/stem average or as a complete exhibit.

G. To qualify for a CHAMPION AWARD a bloom or stem shall be worthy of not less than 70 points and at least half the maximum points assigned to each of the separate headings under which it is judged.

H. Where exhibits are of equal merit additional points may be allocated for staging, general appearance and correctness of naming. Incorrect naming shall not disqualify an entry.

I. In classes for Buds, buds must have all sepals separated, colour showing and not more than two petals unfurling.

J. An entry which wholly or partly fails to comply with the schedule shall be disqualified. The judge shall endorse "N.A.S." (not according to schedule) and the reason for disqualification on the entry card. A champion bloom or stem may be selected from a disqualified entry.

K. The addition of foliage or attachment of any artificial aid shall disqualify an entry.

L. In classes for INDIVIDUAL BLOOMS an entry having sidebud/s or additional flower/s shall be disqualified.

M. In classes for stems of roses with not more than three flowers open, the entry of an individual bloom or flower or a stem having more than three flowers open shall be disqualified.

N. In classes for stems of roses with four or more flowers open the entry of a stem having less than four flowers open shall be disqualified.

O. In classes for stems, an opening bud or floret adjudged to be more than one quarter open shall be considered to be an open flower.

P. In classes for stems an entry having a subsidiary stem growing from below the first compound leaf of five or more leaflets on the main stem shall constitute a branch and shall be disqualified.

Q. Except where explicitly stated as in J, K, L, M, N, and P deviation from the above rules shall NOT lead to disqualification.

SECTION 2. — JUDGING INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITION BLOOMS

1. Where necessary points shall be assessed and allocated for individual blooms on the following basis:

	Points maximum
Form	40
Substance and freshness	30
Stem, balance and foliage	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

2. (a) **Form:** Bloom shall be from one half to three quarters open, of good size, having ample petals of a good substance, symmetrically and gracefully arranged within a circular outline around a well formed centre.
- (b) **Substance:** Firm petals of good texture, free from blemish and without coarseness.
- (c) **Stem, Balance and Foliage:** Bloom shall be well balanced on and in proportion to the stem. Neither weak nor coarse with clean healthy foliage.

SECTION 3. — JUDGING INDIVIDUAL FULLY OPEN BLOOMS

Where necessary points shall be assessed and allocated for individual blooms on the following basis:

	Points maximum
Form	30
Substance and freshness	40
Stem, balance and foliage	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

- (a) **Form:** Bloom shall be more than three quarters open of good size, having ample petals of good substance, symmetrically and gracefully arranged within a circular outline. Stamens need not be showing.
- (b) **Substance and Freshness:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.
- (c) **Stem, Balance and Foliage:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.

SECTION 4. — JUDGING INDIVIDUAL SINGLE TYPE BLOOMS

1. Where necessary points shall be assessed and allocated for individual blooms on the following basis:

	Points maximum
Form	30
Substance and freshness	40
Stem, balance and foliage	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

2. (a) **Form:** Bloom shall have five evenly sized petals of good substance, symmetrically and gracefully arranged within a circular outline.
- (b) **Substance and Freshness:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.
- (c) **Stem, Balance and Foliage:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.

SECTION 5. — JUDGING INDIVIDUAL DECORATIVE BLOOMS

1. Where necessary points shall be assessed and allocated for individual blooms on the following basis:

	Points maximum
Decorative Form	30
Substance and freshness	40
Stem, balance and foliage	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

2. (a) **Decorative Form:** Bloom shall be from one quarter to one half open, having well formed petals of good substance gracefully arranged to produce a refined shape of more slender proportions than in fuller exhibition type blooms.
- (b) **Substance and Freshness:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.
- (c) **Stem, Balance and Foliage:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.

SECTION 6. — JUDGING STEMS OF ROSES WITH
NOT MORE THAN THREE FLOWERS OPEN

1. Where necessary points shall be assessed and allocated for stems on the following basis:

	Points maximum
Form	30
Substance and freshness	40
Stem, balance and foliage	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

2. (a) **Form:** Stems shall have well spaced and gracefully arranged flower/s with or without sidebud/s. The spacing and arrangement of flowers and buds, balance and attractiveness of shape but not the type of flower shall be taken into consideration.
- (b) **Substance and Freshness:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.
- (c) **Stem, Balance and Foliage:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.

SECTION 7. — JUDGING STEMS OF ROSES WITH
FOUR OR MORE FLOWERS OPEN

1. Where necessary points shall be assessed and allocated for stems on the following basis:

	Points maximum
Form	30
Substance and freshness	40
Stem, balance and foliage	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

2. (a) **Form:** Stems shall have evenly spaced and gracefully arranged flowers with or without buds forming an attractive flowerhead symmetrically arranged around the main stem. The type of flower shall not be taken into consideration.
- (b) **Substance and Freshness:** As defined Section 2, Para. 2.
- (c) **Stem, Balance and Foliage:** The flowerhead well balanced on and in proportion to the stem, neither weak nor coarse with clean healthy foliage.

SECTION 8. — JUDGING BLOOMS AND STEMS OF MINIATURE ROSES

1. Where necessary points shall be assessed and allocated on the following basis:

	Points maximum
Substance and freshness	60
Balance and proportion of blooms to stem and foliage	30
Arrangement	10

2. (a) **Blooms and Stems** as usually defined.
(b) **Substance and Freshness** as usually defined.
(c) **Balance and Proportion of Blooms to Stem And Foliage:** Blooms of petite formation with small foliage or thin stems complementing each other.
(d) **Arrangement:** Attractively arranged for pleasing visual effect.

NOTICE

District Societies are requested to print the following statement in their District Show Schedules:—

“The Show will be judged strictly in accordance with the Official Rules for the Judging of Roses of the National Rose Society of New Zealand Inc. as revised January 1980 and exhibitors should be conversant with these Rules, copies of which are obtainable on request from the District Rose Society’s Secretary.”

SHRUBS AND TREES

These may be judged in flower, in fruit or entirely for foliage effect. However, it is normally desirable that the stage of development should be specified. In addition, the schedule should also state whether other woody plants, which may be included elsewhere in the schedule, such as hybrid tea and floribunda roses and hydrangeas are allowed or excluded.

Meritorious: Branches well covered with flowers, fruit or foliage as required, at the full stage of development. Good

size and colour, clean and unblemished. Difficulty of cultivation.

Defective: Branches sparsely covered with flowers, fruit or foliage, poorly developed or overmature, of poor size and indeterminate colour, dirty or blemished.

	Points
Condition	25
Quantity of flowers, fruit or foliage	25
Form of flowers, fruit or foliage	20
Evenness of colour, fruit or foliage	15
Difficulty of cultivation	15
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

STOCKS

Meritorious: Good condition. Spikes which are long, stout, straight, well furnished with flowers and have undamaged foliage. Flowers which are large, symmetrical and fully double. Clear colours. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Spikes which are short, weak, crooked, poorly furnished with flowers, or which bear damaged foliage. Flowers which are small, unsymmetrical or not fully double. Colours which are streaked or not clear. Lack of uniformity.

	Points
Condition	20
Spike	30
Form of flower	15
Colour	20
Uniformity	15
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	100

SWEET PEAS

Meritorious: Strong spikes with well-spaced blooms, the top blooms being well expanded and the bottom blooms still

good. Large flowers with erect standards and rigid wings, free from colour-running, spotting or scorching, and of a bright colour with a silken sheen. Long, straight stems proportionate to the size of the blooms.

Defective: Weak spikes with irregularly placed blooms, or having undeveloped or poorly coloured top blooms, or with blooms showing seed-pods, or losing colour. Flowers which are small, spotted or scorched, or which have dull or running colour. Stems which are crooked, or too long for the size of the bloom.

	Points
Trueness of colour and freshness of bloom	35
Placement of bloom	20
Size and form of bloom	30
Stem proportionate to size of bloom	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

SWEET WILLIAMS

Meritorious: Trusses which are large and shapely, and which have stout stems and large flowers. Colours which are bright and clear. In auricula-eyed cultivars — flowers with clearly defined and well-contrasted zones. Healthy foliage. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Small or unshapely trusses, weak stems or small flowers. Dull or undecided colours. In auricula-eyed cultivars — flowers with ill-defined or poorly contrasted zones. Diseased foliage. Lack of uniformity.

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

TAGETES

(African and French Marigolds)

Meritorious: Flowers of good rounded form, if double not showing the centre. Clear well defined colour, good size; strong straight stems; foliage fresh and unblemished.

Defective: Flowers of irregular form, if double, showing the centre. Colours dull and not clearly defined; small or excessively large. Deformed stems; foliage old or blemished.

	Points
Condition	25
Form	20
Colour	20
Size	15
Foliage and stem	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

TULIPS

(Other than the old Florists' or "Broken" Tulips)

Meritorious: Flowers in good condition, in their most perfect phase and unblemished, of a good colour for the cultivar, firm substance, smooth texture, and of the form typical of the section to which the cultivar belongs. Stems which are stiff and strong enough to carry the flowers without artificial support.

Defective: Flowers which are not fresh, or are too young or past their best, or are spotted, blistered or otherwise blemished, or of poor colour for the cultivar, or are thin, or of rough texture, or not of the form typical of their class. Stems which are limp, or too weak to support the flowers, or are wired.

	Points
Condition	20
Form	20
Colour	20
Size (for the cultivar)	10
Substance	15
Stems	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

VIOLAS

(Exhibition cultivars)

Meritorious: A flower which is large, clean and of the form, build and texture outlined for Pansies. While the colour may be self, striped, mottled, suffused or belted (marginal), there must be no semblance of a blotch, and the eye must be bright, solid, circular and well defined.

Defective: A flower which is less than 65mm diameter, past its best, self-marked, concave, or lacking a circular outline. Petals which are fish-tailed, or have V-shaped gaps between them, or are thin, of poor substance or serrated. Colours, which are inharmonious or otherwise unpleasing. Any semblance of a blotch or of rays. An eye which is too large, or is square or ill-defined.

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

WALLFLOWERS

Meritorious: Good condition. Spikes which are large, with stout stems, well furnished with large, broad-petalled flowers, and have clean healthy foliage. Clear colour. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Spikes which are small, have weak stems, or are poorly furnished with flowers, or have poor foliage. Small or narrow-petalled flowers. Dull colour. Lack of uniformity.

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

ZINNIAS

Meritorious: Good condition. Flowers which are large for the type but not coarse, and double or nearly so. Clear colour or blends, with no bleaching. Long, straight, stiff stems, with clean, undamaged foliage. Uniformity.

Defective: Unsatisfactory condition. Flowers which are too small, or large and coarse, or single or nearly so. Colours which are dull, or show bleaching. Short, crooked or weak stems, or stems with poor foliage. Lack of uniformity.

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

GARDEN COMPETITIONS

(Canterbury Horticultural Society)

It should be clearly stated in the schedule whether gardens are judged as a whole or as viewed from one particular viewpoint such as the footpath.

The actual classes regarding size, employment of labour, State houses, etc., will be decided by the organizing body in relation to its competition and awards. The basis of judging and points allotted, which are given below, have proved to be very satisfactory in practice.

In some areas of New Zealand it may be desirable to allot more points for trees and shrubs and less for annuals and other flowers.

In all cases the overall design is important and also the quality and condition of the plants must balance the growing of a great range or variety of plants.

The use of artificial flowers should not be permitted and the plunging of potted plants within one month of the date of judging should not be permitted.

GARDEN COMPETITIONS

(Adapted from the Canterbury Horticultural Society and Christchurch Beautifying Association)

Spring and Summer Gardens:

Design and Harmony	Cultivation and Maintenance	Flowers, Annuals and Perennials	Trees and Shrubs	Lawns	Vegetables	Fruit	Total
20	12	15	25	10	12	6	100

Non-Conventional Gardens:

A major portion of the garden shall be of a type such as sand, pebble, courtyard, patio, wall, Japanese style or roof garden.

Design and Harmony	Degree of Permanency	Cultivation and Maintenance	Trees and Shrubs	Foliage and Flowering Plants	Total
40	15	10	25	10	100

FLATS:

Design and Harmony	Cultivation and Maintenance	Trees and Shrubs	Flowers Annuals and Perennials	Lawn and/or Ground Cover	Features	Total
25	15	25	20	10	5	100

Rock Gardens:

Design and Harmony	Suitability of Plants	Plant Association	Cultivation and Maintenance	Dwarf Trees and Shrubs	Noteworthy Plants	Total
25	25	15	10	20	5	100

Factory Gardens:

Design and Harmony	Cultivation and Maintenance	Flowers, Trees and Shrubs	Lawns	Total
30	15	40	15	100

Hotels, Motels and Institution Gardens:

Design and Harmony	Cultivation and Maintenance	Flowers, Trees and Shrubs	Lawns and/or Ground Cover	Total
30	15	40	15	100

Street Competitions:

(a) Gardens viewed from the street frontage.

Design, Harmony and Arrangement	Cultivation and Maintenance	Flowers	Trees and Shrubs	Lawns	Boundaries	Total
25	20	25	10	10	10	100

(b) Complete streets, horticulturally maintained by the residents.

Street Embellishment	Grass Sidewalks	Roadway	Boundaries	Gardens, Trees and Shrubs	General Combined Efforts of Residents	Total
30	15	15	20	20	20	100

JUDGING OF FRUITS

1. **The Assessment of the Merits of Fruits:** In assessing the relative merits of plates of most fruits the following features should be considered:

Condition, Size, Colour and Uniformity, and in assessing the relative merits of single dishes of different cultivars of the same kind of fruit, **Quality** should also be considered.

2. **Condition:** Unless otherwise stated in the schedule, all fruit, except apples, pears and persimmons should be ripe. Unless the schedule states that ripe fruit is required, these fruits may be shown although not ripe. Nevertheless, where classes for apples or pears are included in a summer show, and the schedule does not specify that the fruit must be ripe, preference should always be given to cultivars in season rather than to larger or more showy cultivars which are immature. Over-ripeness, shrivelling, malformations, absence of stalks or eyes, decay, cracking, blemishes due to pests and diseases, bruises or other injury due to bad packing or any other cause, and imperfect bloom, should be regarded as defects. The preservation of the natural bloom on the surface of fruits is greatly to be desired, not only in grapes and plums, but in all fruits, including apples and pears.
3. **Size:** All fruits, except dessert apples should be somewhat above the average size for the cultivar, but enormous specimens should not be preferred, as beyond a certain point size may become a defect, especially in dessert fruits. An exhibit of a cultivar which is naturally large should not be preferred to an exhibit of a cultivar which is naturally smaller, unless the exhibit of the larger cultivar is equal or superior to that of the smaller cultivar in other respects. In cooking (but not dessert) apples, and in all other fruits, whether dessert or cooking, provided that the contents of two dishes are equal in all other respects, including uniformity, the dish with the larger specimens should be preferred.

Correct size is important in judging apples and pears. These sizes are listed in Appendix (pages 169, 170). A margin of 3mm above or below the standard size is allowed.

4. **Colour:** Attractive, naturally-produced colour is meritorious, but colour resulting from the removal of natural bloom or any form of polishing should be regarded in any fruit as defective. An exhibit of a cultivar which is of inferior quality but naturally highly coloured should not be preferred to an exhibit of a cultivar of superior quality which naturally does not have a very attractive colour unless the less highly-coloured exhibit is inferior in some other respects.
5. **Uniformity:** All the specimens composing a dish should be uniform, i.e. alike in size, form and colour.
6. **Form:** The shape or form must be characteristic of the cultivar. This varies with some fruits according to the locality where they are grown. In local shows judges should give preference to the form typical for the district. In large shows with entries from several districts, preference should be given to the exhibit most nearly approaching the ideal shape usually associated with the cultivar.
7. **Quality of Cultivars:** Unlike the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain it is suggested that the quality of cultivar as expressed in flavour, texture and juiciness should not be compared in exhibits of different cultivars of the same kind. For example, with modern cultivars of dessert apples, it is considered that it is no longer possible to compare the quality of flavour of different cultivars, as this is so much a matter of the personal preference of the exhibitor.
8. **Cutting Fruit:** Cutting fruit to examine internal quality should be restricted in the main classes in which there is close competition at Provincial and Dominion shows. As, in general, citrus fruit cannot be judged by external appearance, it will be necessary to cut a representative sample of fruit, but not all fruit in an exhibit.

9. **Judging Case Lots of Fruit:** Classes for case lots of fruit are usually only scheduled at large shows in commercial fruit growing districts or in provincial or national shows. The fruit is judged on the points given in the following section but judging in this section is best allocated to someone, such as an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, who is familiar with commercial fruit packing standards.

NOTES ON SPECIFIC FRUITS

BERRY FRUIT

Berries may be exhibited with one or two leaves of the same species. Raspberries are exhibited with plugs removed, but other berries, particularly brambles such as boysenberries and loganberries are exhibited with the plug intact.

APPLES AND PEARS

In this handbook both apples and pears are each given in one list only. Apples are classified as dessert, dual purpose or culinary and the standard size for each classification is given. Sports must be regarded as distinct from the standard cultivar and exhibited in a separate class, for example all red sports of 'Delicious', e.g. 'Hawke's Bay Red Delicious', 'Richared', etc.

All pears can be used for culinary purposes and those which are suitable only for culinary purposes are indicated separately. The standard size for these purposes is also given.

Cultivars not listed should be exhibited in the class appropriate to them. The size should be that known commercially as preferred size, if such is known.

Asian Pears, relatively new in New Zealand, can be judged as for ordinary pears with special attention being paid to the characteristics of the cultivar concerned.

PLUMS

Separate classes should be made for European and Japanese or hybrid plums. The same standards and points system apply to both kinds.

APPLES

COOKING

Meritorious: Large, shapely, solid fruits, with stalk intact, and clear unblemished skins of a colour characteristic of the cultivar.

Defective: Fruits which are small, ill-shapen, over-ripe or soft, or which lack stalks, or have any blemish, including evidence of any physiological disorder such as bitter-pit or glassiness.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	40
Uniformity	30
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

DESSERT

Meritorious: Medium-sized, shapely fruits, with stalks intact, and clear unblemished skins of the natural colour characteristic of the cultivar.

Defective: Fruits which are too small or too large, ill-shaped, over-ripe or soft, or which lack stalks, or are not well coloured, or have any blemish, including evidence of any physiological disorder such as bitter-pit or glassiness.

	Points
Condition	30
Suitability of size	20
Colour	20
Uniformity	30
	<hr/>
	100
	<hr/>

(See Table pages 169, 170)

APRICOTS

Meritorious: Large, clear-skinned, ripe fruits free from any blemish.

Defective: Fruits which are small, or which lack stalks or clear skins, or which are unripe or over-ripe, or have any blemish.

	Points
Condition	50
Size	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

BLUEBERRIES

Meritorious: Medium sized, ripe fruits of good colour, free from blemishes, in good condition with 'bloom' according to cultivar.

Defective: Fruits which are small, under or over-ripe, split, poor colour, not in good condition, which have blemishes of any kind or have the natural 'bloom' rubbed off.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

BRAMBLES, BOYSENBERRY, LOGANBERRY AND RELATED FRUITS

Meritorious: Large, ripe fruits, of good colour, free from blemishes, in good condition and having stalks.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe or over-ripe, of a dull colour, not in good condition, or which have

blemishes due to insect or disease damage or imperfect fertilisation, or which lack stalks.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	25
	100

CAPE GOOSEBERRIES

Meritorious: Husks undamaged; berries large, bright, orange colour.

Defective: Husks blemished; berries small, dull, greenish colour.

	Points
Condition and colour	40
Size	30
Uniformity	30
	100

CHERRIES (Sweet and Sour)

Meritorious: Large, ripe fruits, of high characteristic colour, with unshrivelled stalks.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe or over-ripe, of dull colour, or which are splitting or have any blemish, or which lack stalks or have shrivelled stalks.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	30
Colour	20
Uniformity	20
	100

CHINESE GOOSEBERRIES

See Kiwifruit

CURRANTS

BLACK

Meritorious: Bunches with full complement of berries. Berries large, ripe and of a uniform, bright, jet-black colour. Stalks fresh.

Defective: Bunches without full complement of berries. Berries small, unripe or over-ripe, or unevenly ripened, or of a dull colour, or having shrivelled stalks.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	25
	<hr/>
	100

RED AND WHITE

Meritorious: Bunches with full complement of berries. Berries large, ripe and of a uniform, brilliant colour. Stalks fresh.

Defective: Bunches without full complement of berries. Berries small, unripe or over-ripe, or unevenly ripened, or of a dull colour, or having shrivelled stalks.

	Points
Condition	40
Size	30
Uniformity	30
	<hr/>
	100

DAMSONS

Meritorious: Large, ripe but firm fruits, of good colour, carrying perfect bloom, and having stalks.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe or so ripe as to be soft, of poor colour, or which have imperfect bloom, or which lack stalks.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	25
	<u>100</u>

FEIJOAS

Meritorious: Large, fresh, slightly aromatic fruits, free from blemishes, with the calyx present and bloom intact.

Defective: Small, dull, unripe or over-ripe fruit with blemishes, damaged calyces or bloom rubbed off.

	Points
Condition	40
Size	30
Uniformity	30
	<u>100</u>

FIGS

Meritorious: Large, fully ripe fruits, of good colour, with bloom intact.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe, of poor colour, or with imperfect bloom. Splitting is not a fault.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	20
	<u>100</u>

GOOSEBERRIES

RIPE

Meritorious: Large, fully ripe fruits, of good colour, uniform, free from blemish, stalks intact.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe or over-ripe, or of poor colour or shape, blemished or lacking stalks.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	25
Colour	15
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

UNRIPE

Meritorious: Large fresh fruits of bright colour, firm, free from blemish, stalks intact.

Defective: Fruits which are small or which lack freshness, dull or highly coloured, blemished, stalks damaged or absent.

	Points
Condition	20
Size	40
Colour	15
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

GRAPEFRUIT

See Oranges.

GRAPES

Meritorious: Large bunches, but large bunches of a low standard are not so meritorious as smaller ones of a high standard. Symmetrical bunches, of uniform size and shape, and properly thinned so that each berry has had room to develop. Large berries, of uniform size, good colour, fully ripe and well finished, with a dense, intact bloom.

Defective: Bunches which are small, ill-balanced, lacking uniformity in size or shape, or are loose, or so crowded that some berries have not had room to develop properly. Berries which are small, lacking in uniformity, of poor colour, or

not fully ripe and well finished, or which have little or only imperfect bloom, or have shanked, or have spots or blemishes of any sort.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

GUAVAS (Cattley)

Meritorious: Large, unblemished, well coloured fruits. Since yellow fruit is naturally larger than red, allowance should be made for this when allotting points for size in a class where both types are entered.

Defective: Small fruits with russetting due to insect damage or with other blemishes. Fruits lacking freshness.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	25
Colour	15
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

KIWIFRUIT (Chinese Gooseberries)

Meritorious: Large, mature fruits free from blemish and with most of the hairs intact, shape to be typical for cultivar.

Defective: Fruits small, over or under-ripe, shrivelled, blemished or with many hairs removed, poor shape due to inadequate pollination.

	Points
Condition	40
Size	35
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

LEMONS

Meritorious: Fruit of medium size (about 65mm diameter), heavy with bright, well coloured, smooth, thin rind. Button fresh green. Few seeds, juicy pulp.

Defective: Fruit too small or too large or light in weight. Rind rough, thick, blemished, poorly coloured or dull. Button shrivelled or absent. Excessive seediness, poor juice content.

	Points
Condition	30
Internal quality	25
Size	15
Colour	15
Uniformity	15
	<hr/>
	100

LOGANBERRIES

See Brambles and Allied Fruits.

MANDARINS

Meritorious: Large, firm unblemished fruit with smooth, bright, well coloured rind and fresh green button. Few seeds, juicy pulp, with rich sweet flavour.

Defective: Fruits which are small, puffy, coarse skinned, dull, poorly coloured, wilted, blemished or with shrivelled or absent buttons. Dry or granulated pulp, ricey texture, excessive seediness, tart or insipid flavour.

	Points
Condition	30
Internal quality	25
Size	15
Colour	15
Uniformity	15
	<hr/>
	100

MEDLARS

Meritorious: Large fruits with clean skins.

Defective: Fruits which are small or have blotched skins.

	Points
Condition	20
Size	40
Uniformity	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>

MELONS

Meritorious: A large fruit, fairly ripe and well finished, with a thin rind. Flesh thick, juicy, melting and of good flavour.

Defective: A small fruit, or one which is unripe or over-ripe, or which has a thick rind, or which has flesh which is thin, or not juicy, or not melting, or not of good flavour.

	Points
Condition	25
Appearance	25
Size	25
Flavour	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

NECTARINES

See Peaches and Nectarines.

NUTS (Other than Walnuts)

Meritorious: Large nuts with clean shells and unshrivelled kernels filling the cavities.

Defective: Nuts which are small, or have spotted shells, or shrivelled kernels, or kernels which do not fill the shells or are unsound.

	Points
Condition	50
Size, including uniformity	<u>50</u>
	<u>100</u>

ORANGES

Meritorious: Large, heavy, bright, unblemished fruits with fine, well coloured rind. Button green. Thin skin, few seeds, juicy melting pulp, rich sweet flavour.

Defective: Fruits which are small, light weight, not fully coloured, dull, coarse skinned, wilted or blemished. Button shrivelled or absent. Thick skin, dry or granulated pulp, excessive pith or seediness, tart or insipid flavour.

	Points
Condition	30
Internal quality	25
Size	15
Colour	15
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

PASSION FRUIT

Meritorious: Large, heavy, well coloured, unblemished fruits with little or no shrivelling. Stalks in fresh condition.

Defective: Fruits which are small, light weight, dull or badly shrivelled or with stalks absent.

	Points
Condition	40
Size	30
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

PEACHES AND NECTARINES

Meritorious: Large fruits, fully ripe, with the colour natural to the cultivar, well developed, free from bruises and other blemishes.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe, or over-ripe, with colour not well developed, or which are bruised, or have split stones or any other blemish.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

PEARS

COOKING

Meritorious: Large, shapely fruits, with stalks intact, and clear, unblemished skins of a colour characteristic of the cultivar.

Defective: Fruits which are small, ill-shapen, over-ripe or soft, or which lack stalks, or have any blemish.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	40
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

DESSERT

Meritorious: Large, shapely fruits, with stalks intact, and clear, unblemished skins of the natural colour characteristic of the cultivar.

Defective: Fruits which are small, ill-shapen, over-ripe or shrivelled, or which lack stalks, or are not well coloured, or have any blemish.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	30
Colour	20
Uniformity	20
	<u>100</u>

(See Table Page 171). Asian Pears see Page 132.

PERSIMMONS

Meritorious: Large, well coloured, unblemished fruits.

Defective: Fruits which are small, poorly coloured or blemished or have calyces badly damaged.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	25
Colour	15
Uniformity	25
	<u>100</u>

PLUMS

(There should be separate classes for European and Japanese Plums)

Meritorious: Large ripe fruits, of good colour, with bloom intact, and having stalks.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe or over-ripe, of poor colour, with imperfect bloom or lacking stalks.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	20
Colour	20
Uniformity	30
	<u>100</u>

QUINCES

Meritorious: Large, shapely fruits, with eyes and stalks intact and unblemished skins.

Defective: Fruits which are small or misshapen, or which have damaged eyes or lack stalks, or have any blemish.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

RASPBERRIES

Meritorious: Large, ripe fruits, of good colour, free from blemishes, in good condition.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe or over-ripe, of a dull colour, not in good condition, or which have blemishes due to insect or disease damage or imperfect fertilisation.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Colour	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

STRAWBERRIES

Meritorious: Large, ripe fruits, of good colour, bright and fresh, free from blemish, in good condition and having stalks.

Defective: Fruits which are small, unripe or over-ripe, of a dull colour, not in good condition, or which are "hard-nosed" through imperfect fertilisation or frost, or which lack stalks.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	30
Colour	20
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

SUBTROPICAL AND OTHER FRUITS

(Avocado, Babaco, Casana, Casimiroa, Cherimoya, Loquat, Naranjilla, Olive, Papaya, Paw-paw, Pepino, Pomengranate, etc. not otherwise listed)

Meritorious: Large shapely ripe fruits, with unblemished skins.

Defective: Fruits which are too small, ill-shaped, over-ripe or soft or having blemish.

	Points
Condition	20
Appearance.....	30
Uniformity	20
Shape.....	20
Size	<u>10</u>
	<u>100</u>

TAMARILLOS

(Syn. Tree Tomatoes)

Meritorious: Large, well coloured fruits free from blotching or blemishes.

Defective: Small, dull, poorly coloured, or mottled, blemished or wilted fruits or fruits with shrivelled stems.

	Points
Condition	40
Size	30
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

TANGELOS

See Oranges.

TREE TOMATOES

See Tamarillos.

WALNUTS

Meritorious: Large, well-sealed nuts, with clean, thin shells, and plump kernels filling the cavities.

Defective: Nuts which are small or poorly sealed, or have shells which are not clean or thin, or which have shrivelled or unsound kernels.

	Points
Condition	40
Size, including uniformity	40
Thinness of shell	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

JUDGING OF VEGETABLES

1. The Assessment of the Merits of Vegetables

In assessing the merits of exhibits of vegetables the following features should usually be considered:

Condition

Size and Uniformity

Condition, i.e. cleanliness, freshness, tenderness and presence or absence of coarseness and blemishes.

Cutting of Exhibits: It is to be noted that some of the qualities listed under **condition** can only be decided by cutting or examining internally a sample of the exhibit. Where there is close competition, it may be necessary to cut beetroot and carrots, open pods of peas and break pods of beans to determine the internal quality of the produce.

Size is meritorious if accompanied by quality (but only in those circumstances) as the production of large specimens of good quality requires more skill than the production of small specimens. The size of vegetables most suitable for table use varies with the consumer.

Uniformity, i.e. the state of being alike in size, form and colour.

2. Notes on Specific Vegetables

CARROTS

It is recommended that carrots be classified in two classes, long and stump rooted. Long carrots should be long and evenly tapering to a hair root. Stump rooted carrots should be rounded at the base with a thin protruding root 2 cm or so long. The old classification of short, intermediate and long carrots no longer applies to many modern cultivars.

CELERY

Due to the introduction of green celery it is advisable to have separate classes for blanched celery and green celery; in the latter crispness and freedom from string is more important than blanching.

POTATOES

It is recommended that potatoes should be classified by skin colour and not by shape. For example, two classes could read:

- (a) 3 potatoes, a white cultivar, kidney, round or oval shape, 1 dish.
- (b) 3 potatoes, a coloured cultivar, kidney, round or oval shape, 1 dish.

SWEET CORN

Sweet corn should be exhibited with the husk still intact, and the tassel still attached.

3. Collections of Vegetables

Where no restriction is placed on the kinds of vegetables displayed. Allowance should be made for the degree of cultural difficulty, e.g. specimens of tomatoes should be given higher points than turnips, etc.

	Points
Condition	40
Display	20
Uniformity	15
Kinds	20
Naming	5
	<hr/>
	100

ARTICHOKES

GLOBE

Meritorious: Large, heavy, shapely (rounded or conical), well-closed heads of plump, fleshy scales.

Defective: Heads which are small, light in weight, irregular or loose, or which have thin or shrivelled scales.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	20
Solidity	30
Uniformity	20
	<hr/>
	100

JERUSALEM

Meritorious: Shapely, large tubers, with smooth clear skins.

Defective: Tubers which are of very irregular shape, or small, or which have rough or patchy skins.

	Points
Condition	20
Size	20
Shape	40
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

ASPARAGUS

Meritorious: Straight thick spears, firm with scales well closed. Free from blemish.

Defective: Curved, thin spears, limp scales open or separated. Blemished spears.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	30
Form	20
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

AUBERGINES

See Egg Fruit.

BEANS

BROAD (Windsor and Longpod)

Meritorious: Large, fresh, well-filled pods, with clear skins and tender seeds.

Defective: Pods which are small, not fresh or imperfectly

filled, or which have spotted skins or contain seeds which are not tender.

	Points
Condition	40
Size	35
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

CLIMBING other than SCARLET RUNNER

See Beans, Dwarf French.

DWARF FRENCH

Meritorious: Straight, fresh, plump, brittle pods, with little outward sign of seeds.

Defective: Pods which are crooked, dull, shrivelled, tough or stringy, or which have prominent seeds.

	Points
Condition	45
Size	15
Form	15
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

SCARLET RUNNER

Meritorious: Long straight, fresh, plump, brittle pods, with little outward sign of seeds.

Defective: Pods which are short, crooked, dull, shrivelled, tough or stringy, or which have prominent seeds.

	Points
Condition	45
Size	15
Form	15
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

BEETROOT

Meritorious: Roots of medium size, fangless, with smooth clear skins and flesh of a uniform dark colour.

Defective: Roots which are ill-shapen, fangy or tough, or which have flesh which is ringed or of a pale colour.

	Points
Condition	35
Colour of flesh	40
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

BROCCOLI

(Branching, Sprouting, Coloured-Head, Calabrese)

The vegetables which fall under this heading should be judged on a maximum of 100 points. The types are so numerous and so varied that their merits and defects cannot be briefly summarised. They must therefore be left to the discretion of the judges. White single headed broccoli should be judged as cauliflowers.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Meritorious: Fresh, solid, tightly closed sprouts. Small, solid, tightly closed sprouts are to be preferred to those which are large but loose.

Defective: Sprouts which lack freshness or solidity, or which are not tightly closed.

	Points
Condition	40
Solidity	35
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

CABBAGES

GREEN

Meritorious: Medium-sized, shapely, fresh and tender

hearts, with the surrounding leaves perfect.

Defective: Hearts which are soft, split or tough, or which lack freshness, or which are pest or disease damaged.

	Points
Condition	40
Firmness	35
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

RED

Meritorious: Large, solid heads, well-coloured throughout and free from blemish.

Defective: Heads which are small, loose, split, poorly coloured or pest or disease damaged.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Colour	35
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

SAVOY

See Cabbages, Green.

CARROTS

Meritorious: Roots of medium size according to cultivar, tender, of good shape and free from side-roots; skins and colour clear and bright.

Defective: Roots which are tough, hard-cored, ill-shapen, fangy, dull or poorly coloured.

	Points
Condition	25
Form	15
Colour	30
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

CAULIFLOWERS

(Including White Heading "Broccoli")

Meritorious: Heads of medium size with symmetrical, close, solid, white curds, free from stain or frothiness.

Defective: Heads of irregular shape, beginning to open, yellowing or stained, or showing leaf in the curd.

	Points
Condition	50
Solidity	30
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

CELERIAC

Meritorious: Roots of medium size, smooth and deep.

Defective: Roots which are rough, fanged or flat.

	Points
Condition	50
Form	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

CELERY

Meritorious: Large, solid heads, free from coarseness or visible flower-stems, and having thick, solid, brittle, well-blanching, clean, speckless leaf-stalks and leaves, free from pest or disease damage.

Defective: Heads which are small or coarse, or loose, or have visible flower-stems, or have thin, soft, pithy, stringy, imperfectly blanching, blemished or pest or disease damaged leaf-stalks and leaves.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	20
Solidity	25
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

CHICORY HEADS (Witloof)

Meritorious: Long, solid, crisp, tender and well-blanched heads (Chicons).

Defective: Heads which are open, soft, loose, limp, tough or badly blanched.

	Points
Condition	30
Length	25
Blanching	25
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

CHILIES

Meritorious: Fresh, plump, brightly coloured fruits.

Defective: Fruits which are dull, shrivelled or poorly coloured.

	Points
Condition	40
Colour	30
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

CHOKOS

Meritorious: Large, unblemished, fairly smooth fruits.

Defective: Small, blemished, overmature, or rough coarse fruits.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	20
Shape	30
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

COURGETTES

See Marrows

CRESS

See Saladings, Miscellaneous.

CUCUMBERS

Meritorious: Fresh, young, green, tender, straight fruits of uniform thickness, with short necks and noses.

Defective: Fruits which are old, yellowing, crooked, soft, of irregular thickness, with long necks or noses.

	Points
Condition	55
Form	25
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

GARLIC

Meritorious: Firm, clean, mature bulbs free of blemishes of any kind. The different cultivars are of varying size and shape.

Defective: Immature, soft, dirty or blemished bulbs.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Form	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

HERBS

Meritorious: Fresh, healthy, clean leafage.

Defective: Material which is not fresh and clean, is yellowing or showing other sign of age, or has any disease such as mint rust or parsley leaf spot.

	Points
Condition	100

EGG FRUIT (Aubergines)

Meritorious: Large, shapely, solid, bright, well-coloured fruits free from blemishes.

Defective: Fruits which are small, misshapen, hollow, shrivelled, dull or poorly coloured.

	Points
Condition	55
Size	20
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

ENDIVE

Meritorious: Well-formed, well-blanchd, crisp, tender heads, free from pest or disease damage.

Defective: Heads which are poorly developed, imperfectly blanchd, limp, tough or pest or disease damaged.

	Points
Condition	40
Blanching	40
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

KALE

Meritorious: Fresh, sturdy, well-developed heads.

Defective: Heads which are limp, drawn, or poorly developed.

	Points
Condition	50
Size	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

KOHL RABI

Meritorious: Fresh, tender, small-leaved “bulbs”, about the size of a cricket ball, free from injury.

Defective: Bulbs which are old, tough or gross, or which have coarse foliage, or which are cracked or have injury of any sort.

	Points
Condition	60
Uniformity	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>

KUMARAS

Meritorious: Medium sized, regular shaped, clear skinned roots, free from damage or discolouration. Red skin is preferable to white or other colour.

Defective: Small, very large, misshapen or shrivelled roots. Skin which is damaged or discoloured.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Shape	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

LEEKS

Meritorious: Solid, thick, even, well-blanchd leeks, with clean, spotless skins and no tendency to bulbing.

Defective: Leeks which are soft, thin, tapering, imperfectly blanched, discoloured, or bulbous.

	Points
Condition	40
Solidity	40
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

LETTUCES

Meritorious: Firm, tender, well-blanched, unbroken hearts, with crisp outer leaves of good colour.

Defective: Hearts which are soft, tough, or imperfectly blanched, or showing signs of bolting, or having outer leaves which are limp or of poor colour.

	Points
Condition	40
Size and firmness.....	35
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

MARROWS

Courgettes and zucchini are marrows in the earlier stages of maturity. It is convenient to regard courgettes as up to 15cm long, zucchini 15to 25cm and marrows over 25cm.

Meritorious: Young, tender, shapely fruits, of any colour and unblemished.

Defective: Fruits which are not young or tender, are misshapen or blemished.

	Points
Condition	60
Appearance	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>

MUSTARD

See Saladings, Miscellaneous.

ONIONS

Meritorious: Large, firm, thin-necked bulbs. At autumn and winter shows the bulbs must be well ripened.

Defective: Bulbs which are small or soft, or have soft or thick necks, or have broken outer skins, or have been skinned excessively.

	Points
Condition	25
Size	25
Form	25
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

PICKLING

Meritorious: Small, very firm, thin-necked, well-ripened bulbs.

Defective: Large, soft, thick-necked or poorly ripened bulbs.

	Points
Condition	30
Appropriate size	30
Form	20
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

SPRING

Meritorious: Fresh, young plants, showing no tendency to bulb, and having white bases.

Defective: Plants which have leaves which are yellow-tipped or have been cut; or plants which are too large, or are bulbous, or have bases other than white.

	Points
Condition	60
Uniformity	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>

PARSNIPS

Meritorious: Large, well-shouldered, shapely, evenly tapered, smooth-skinned roots, free from side-roots or blemishes.

Defective: Roots which are under-sized, lack good shoulders, are unshapely or taper unevenly, have rough skins, side-roots or blemishes. Very great length is not a merit.

	Points
Condition	30
Size	20
Form	20
Colour	10
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

PEAS

Meritorious: Large, fresh pods of a deep green, with bloom intact, free from defects and well filled with tender seeds.

Defective: Pods which are small, not fresh, or of poor colour, or having very imperfect bloom, or are blemished, or poorly filled or containing seeds which are old.

	Points
Condition	40
Size of pods	20
Fullness of pods	20
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

POTATOES

Meritorious: Medium-sized, shapely, clean, clear-skinned tubers, eyes few and shallow.

Defective: Tubers which are very small or very large,

are unshapely, or which have damaged, speckled or patchy skins, or have many or deep eyes.

	Points
Condition	20
Size	20
Shape	20
Eyes	20
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

PUMPKINS

Meritorious: Size should be at least average for the cultivar. Pumpkins should be fresh in appearance, evenly coloured, mature and free from damage of any kind.

Defective: Undersized or grossly oversized pumpkins. Dull, immature, poorly coloured or damaged in any way.

	Points
Condition	60
Appearance	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>

RADISHES

(Not Winter Radishes)

Meritorious: Fresh, medium-sized, young, tender, brightly coloured roots, free from blemishes, and having short intact foliage.

Defective: Roots which are not fresh, are very small or large, old, tough, spongy, of a dull colour, blemished in any way, have flower-stems showing, or have long or trimmed foliage.

	Points
Condition	60
Size	20
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

RHUBARB

FORCED

Meritorious: Fresh, straight, thick, brightly coloured stalks with undeveloped leaf-blades.

Defective: Stalks which are limp, crooked, thin or dull-coloured, which have developed leaf-blades, or have had leaf-blades removed.

	Points
Condition	30
Colour	25
Straightness and thickness	25
Uniformity	20
	<hr/>
	100

NATURAL

Meritorious: Fresh, straight, long, tender stalks, with well-developed red colouring.

Defective: Stalks which are limp, crooked, tough, or lacking in red colour.

	Points
Condition	35
Length and straightness	15
Colour	35
Uniformity	15
	<hr/>
	100

SALADINGS (Miscellaneous)

(i.e. other than those dealt with separately)

Meritorious: Material which is young, fresh, perfectly clean and of attractive appearance.

Defective: Material which is not young, is limp or gritty, or at all unattractive.

	Points
Condition	100

SALSIFY

Meritorious: Large, shapely, evenly tapering, clean, smooth-skinned roots, free from side roots.

Defective: Roots which are small, misshapen, which taper unevenly, are fangy, or which lack a clean smooth skin.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	25
Form	15
Uniformity	25
	<hr/>
	100

SCORZONERA

Meritorious: Large, shapely, clean, smooth-skinned roots, free from side-roots.

Defective: Roots which are small, misshapen or fangy, or which lack a clean smooth skin.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	25
Form	15
Uniformity	25
	<hr/>
	100

SHALLOTS

Meritorious: Round, solid, well-ripened bulbs with thin necks. Shallots for pickling should be small, but large bulbs are preferable for other purposes.

Defective: Bulbs which are unsymmetrical or soft which have thick necks or are poorly ripened. Large bulbs are defective for pickling.

	Points
Condition	40
Size	30
Uniformity	30
	<hr/>
	100

SILVER BEET

Meritorious: Fresh, long, broad, thick, solid, white leaf-stalks and fresh undamaged leaves.

Defective: Leaf-stalks which are limp, short, narrow, thin, frothy, or not white and leaves which are thin, limp, damaged or poor in colour.

	Points
Condition	50
Size	30
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

SPINACH

Meritorious: Large, thick, fresh, undamaged, dark green leaves.

Defective: Leaves which are small, thin, limp, broken, pale green or yellowing.

	Points
Condition	50
Size and substance	35
Uniformity	<u>15</u>
	<u>100</u>

NEW ZEALAND

Meritorious: Large, fresh, dark green leaves.

Defective: Small, rusty or yellowing leaves.

	Points
Condition	70
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

SPINACH BEET

Meritorious: Large, thick, fresh, undamaged, dark green leaves.

Defective: Leaves which are small, thin, limp, broken, pale green or yellowing.

	Points
Condition	50
Size and substance	30
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

SQUASHES

As it would take too much space to summarise the merits and demerits of the varied multitude of types available, this must be left to the discretion of the judges.

There is some confusion between squashes and pumpkins. Where a specific cultivar class is planned this should be indicated in the schedule e.g. squash — butternut.

	Points
Condition	60
Appearance	<u>40</u>
	<u>100</u>

SWEDES

See Turnips and Swedes.

SWEET CORN

Meritorious: Fresh, cylindrical cobs, well set throughout including the tips, with straight rows of undamaged grains. Grain which is the best condition for table use, and of a uniform colour, which may be yellow, white, or some other colour.

Defective: Cobs which are not fresh, or are unduly tapered, have irregular rows of grain or are badly set. Grains which are starchy, watery, doughy, have anthers between them or are not of a uniform colour.

	Points
Condition	30
Form	30
Setting of grain	20
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

SWEET PEPPERS

Meritorious: Large, heavy, dark green, red or yellow fruit.

Defective: Fruits which are small, dull, shrivelled, light weight or poorly coloured.

	Points
Condition	40
Colour	30
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

TOMATOES

Meritorious: Medium-sized, shape typical of cultivar, ripe but firm, richly coloured fruits, with calyces attached.

Defective: Fruits which are small or very large, of uneven shape, unripe or over-ripe, are of a dull colour, are green-backed, or which lack the calyces.

	Points
Condition	35
Colour	20
Size and form	25
Uniformity	<u>20</u>
	<u>100</u>

TURNIPS AND SWEDES

Meritorious: Medium-sized, clear-skinned, solid, shapely roots, with small tap-roots. The flesh may be white or yellow.

Defective: Roots which are very small or very large, have patchy skins, are spongy, of irregular shape, or have large tap-roots.

	Points
Condition	40
Size and solidity	35
Uniformity	<u>25</u>
	<u>100</u>

YAMS (*Oxalis*)

Meritorious: Large, shapely, clear-skinned tubers with shallow eyes.

Defective: Small, malformed, dull-skinned or damaged tubers.

	Points
Condition	35
Size	35
Uniformity	<u>30</u>
	<u>100</u>

WATERCRESS

See Saladings (Miscellaneous).

ZUCCHINI

See Marrows.

APPENDIX

APPLES

DESSERT, DUAL PURPOSE AND CULINARY

	SIZE mm	
	D	C
Alfriston*		76
Ballarat*		79
Beauty of Bath	70	
Bledisloe Cox	73	
Braeburn	73	
Brighton	73	
Captain Kidd	73	
Cleopatra†	70	76
Cox's Orange Pippin	70	
Delicious	73	
Democrat (Tasma)	73	
Dougherty	70	
Dunn's Favourite*		76
Ecklinville Seedling*		76
Emperor Alexander*		79
Freyberg	73	
Frimley Beauty†	73	79
Gala	73	
Giant Jeniton	73	
Golden Delicious	73	
Granny Smith†	73	79
Gravenstein†	73	79
Irish Peach	70	
Jonathan	73	
Kempton	73	
Kidd's Orange Red	73	
Legana	73	

† — dual purpose

D — dessert

* — culinary

C — culinary

APPLES
DESSERT, DUAL PURPOSE AND CULINARY

	SIZE mm	
	D	C
London Pippin*		76
Lord Nelson*		76
Lord Wolseley*		79
McIntosh Red	70	
McLiver's Winesap	73	
Mobb's Royal*		76
Newton Pippin†	70	
Northern Spy	73	
Oratia Beauty†	73	79
Prince Alfred*		79
Red Astrachan	70	
Reinette du Canada*		79
Rokewood†	70	76
Rome Beauty†	73	79
Rymer*		76
Salome	70	
Spartan	73	
Splendour†	80	
Statesman†	73	76
Stayman Winesap	73	
Sturmer Pippin†	73	79
Washington*		79
Worcester Pearmain	70	
Yates	70	

† — dual purpose

D — dessert

* — culinary

C — culinary

PEARS
DESSERT, DUAL PURPOSE AND CULINARY

	SIZE mm	
	D	C
Beurre Bosc	70	76
Beurre Capiaumont	64	70
Beurre Clairgeau*		76
Beurre Diel*		76
Clapp's Favourite	64	70
Conference	70	76
Doyenne du Comice	76	83
Duchesse d'Angouleme	70	79
Easter Beurre*		76
Glou Morceau	70	76
Josephine de Malines	70	76
Keiffer's Hybrid*		76
L'Inconnue	70	76
Louise Bonne de Jersey	67	70
Marie Louise	70	76
Packham's Triumph	70	76
P. Barry*		70
Twyford Monarch	70	76
Vicar of Winkfield*		70
Williams' Bon Chretien	70	76
Winter Bartlett	70	76
Winter Cole	64	70
Winter Nelis	64	70

* — culinary only

D — dessert

C — culinary

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