

*Nova Scotia Association
of
Garden Clubs*



*Horticultural Show Handbook
For
Judges and Exhibitors*



Preface

This NSAGC Handbook was created to provide garden clubs and horticultural associations with information and guidance to successfully host horticultural shows and fairs.

The handbook is a valuable asset and should be referred to often during the planning, hosting or exhibiting at horticultural shows and fairs. In this handbook you will find a comprehensive list of flowers, vegetables, herbs and fruits often exhibited at Nova Scotia garden shows.

The reasons for hosting horticultural shows are numerous. Foremost, it provides excellent advertisement for clubs and societies; it enables opportunities to showcase the many types of plants that grow well locally; and it provides loads of friendly competition and fun activities for all participants.

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What Every Exhibitor Needs To Know

Most gardeners like to show off their gardening successes to the world. This can be done by sharing their flowers and fresh produce with friends and family or beyond that with food banks. Gardeners also share their gardening ability simply by having attractive gardens to be enjoyed by anyone passing by. Many gardeners like to show others in a friendly competitive way by entering some of their prized flowers and vegetables in local competitions at garden clubs or exhibitions. Many seasoned exhibitors are very knowledgeable about how to prepare their entries to get the best results during the judging, but how does a new exhibitor get started. Well, the following information will get you on the right track to gaining those first place ribbons.

Let's start at the beginning. The first thing is to get a copy of the show schedule and decide what you wish to grow and exhibit. Local nurseries would be a good source for vegetable and flower seeds as they sell varieties best suited for the local climate. Many of the seed catalogues provide planting instructions and by following these instructions you will be well on your way to success. For exhibiting purposes you can gain an advantage by growing a variety better suited for show. Some varieties produce larger blooms, better foliage, longer stems and more uniform flowers than other varieties and they will say that in their descriptions. Buying a variety in a single colour is better than a mixed colour seed as you will have many more flowers of the same colour and maturity to match in an exhibit and uniformity of size, shape and colour are very important.

Once your garden is growing and blooming it is time to get ready for the show. To save on time, do as much preliminary work as possible. Clear some space in a work area where you can bring in your specimens from the garden and set them up in separate containers. It is best not to jam a large number of cut flowers in a bucket and transport them to a show as many will get broken or damaged during the trip. It is better to set them up in individual containers such as juice bottles. You will also need to have a larger box-like container to pack your bottles in to keep the flowers from hitting one another during transit. Make sure to clean your transport or show containers ahead of time with a mild bleach solution, as bacteria from dirty containers will be the death of your prized flowers. Get a supply of entry tags from the Flower Show Committee ahead of time and fill in the areas for your name and address, and at cutting time finish them off by putting in class numbers. All flowers should have a conditioning period. That means cutting them the night before the show and leaving them in a cool place out of the sun. Allow them to sit in tepid water for at least three to four hours to get conditioned. If bad weather is threatening don't hesitate to cut your specimens even two days ahead and cut slightly immature blooms that will open by show time.

If the show schedule indicates a multiple number of blooms it is often a good idea to take extra blooms as a backup in case one gets broken, but be sure to remove it when you place your entry on the show table. It is always good to groom your exhibits at the show. This means making sure the flower(s) is/are positioned properly in the container to face the judge and it needs to be clean and free of insects. This can be done by using Qtips or a facial brush to remove dirt or insect material from the blooms and leaves. Ensure you have the correct number of blooms or specimens as per the schedule and then enter it in the correct class. When placing your exhibit, position it to show its best features to the judge.

Glossary

Accessories – The subordinate objects in a design, something other than plant material, container, base, special staging and mechanics.

Amateur - A person who grows plants for his or her own pleasure and is not in the business of selling plants or plant materials.

Armature - A design featuring a skeleton and/or grid-like structure that supports plant material and other optional components. The design is imaginative and made from plant, wire or man-made material. The armature is self-supported, or may rely on a container or other devices to support flowers.

Annual – A plant which normally completes its cycle of growth from seed to mature usefulness (flower or vegetable) in one growing season.

Artificial – A man-made material used to simulate the natural appearance of flowers, foliage or fruit.

Background - The surface behind an exhibit used to enhance the visual effect of an exhibit.

Basket - A container usually made of plaited, slatted or woven natural plant materials, with or without handle. Baskets forms made from man-made materials such as glass, pottery, metals, etc. may also be used.

Biennial – A plant which requires two years to complete its biological lifecycle from seed to seed (example: carrot or parsley).

Blemish – Any injuries or malformations that detract from the appearance of an exhibit. Spots or insect damage on foliage and/or blooms are blemishes.

Blotch - Usually a disease characterized by dark spots or irregular markings on the leaves or fruit.

Bloom – An individual open flower, one to a stem.

Bouquet - A mixture of cut flowers.

Bud – A small undeveloped or embryonic protuberance on a stem or branch occurring near a leaf axil or tip of the stem.

Bunch – A quantity of flowers tied together that can be held in one hand.

Cactus – A member of the family Cactaceae; succulent, spiny or fleshy stemmed plants usually leafless, native to arid regions, having variously coloured, often showy flowers.

Collection – A number of flower cultivars, plants, fruits or vegetables shown as one exhibit.

Colour – The natural colour for the type of plant, and not any variation produced by dyeing, rubbing or polishing.

Condition – The physical condition of the exhibit at the time of judging. When you select horticultural specimens for exhibit, strive for fresh, blemish or bruise free with the least amount of insect, disease or mechanical defects.

Container – The receptacle in which plant material is exhibited.

Container Grown - Plants grown in a container over a period of time, singly or in combination.

Commercial Gardener - One who grows plants, flowers and/or garden produce for money or works for a commercial horticultural enterprise.

Cultivar – A hybrid or cultivated variety of plant that has been created or selected for cultivation due to its persistent growing habits. Cultivar is thus distinguished from variety (botanical name) which occurs naturally in the wild.

Cultural Perfection – Cultural perfection is the appearance of well-being which results from good growth and environmental conditions, including freedom from diseases and insect damage.

Design – The result of the artistic use of plant material to create a pleasing and balanced composition.

Display – An exhibit of flowers, fruits, or vegetables covering a definite number of specimens, or given area.

Exhibit – An entry placed in a show for display.

Filler – Organic plant material such as Gypsophila (Baby's Breath), juniper sprigs and other suitable foliage used with an exhibit in a secondary role.

Focal Point - That area or portion of a design that first attracts attention.

Foliage - Leaves of trees, shrubs and other plants.

Form - The normal or ideal shape of the species or cultivar.

Grooming - Cleaning plant material or containers by removing soil, spray residue, insects, dead florets and leaves.

Hardening - Conditioning plant material by submersing in cold or tepid water as soon as they are harvested. Once in water, place in cool shaded area for three to four hours.

Herb - Annual, biennial, or perennial plants used as medicine, food, flavor, scent, or dye.

Novice - A person who has never won a prize at a horticultural show.

Pedicel - The stem that attaches single flowers to the main stem.

Perennial – A plant that lives for more than two years and grows every year from the same rootstock.

Russeting - A brownish roughened area on the skin of fruit or vegetables occurring naturally or caused by injury.

Shrub – A woody plant usually with several main stems as distinct from a tree with a single trunk.

Size – A specimen may be somewhat above or below the average size of the particular cultivar, but the selection for show purposes should be within the normal size range.

Spike – An upright stem carrying several flowers, usually with short pedicels, such as gladiolus and snapdragons.

Spray - A single small branch or stem with leaves and group of flowers or berries.

Stem – A plant structure carrying one or more flowers or buds.

Substance – Physical quality of the petals and leaves, which may be soft and thin to firm and thick, etc. – evidence of lasting quality and resistance to damage.

Succulent - Any plant with fleshy stems or leaves, including cacti. Where a class is provided for cacti, other succulents should be shown separately. The schedule should then exclude cacti from this class.

Texture - The surface quality of plant material, for example, rough, smooth, velvety, silky, etc.

Treated Material - Dried plant or artificially altered material.

Uniformity - All specimens in an exhibit should be as nearly alike as possible in size, form, colour and maturity.

Wedge - A piece of triangular foam or wooden material in the neck of a horticulture exhibit bottle to hold a specimen upright.

Weed - A plant growing out of place or usually one that is so abundant as to become a pest.

Woody - The fibrous stems of certain perennials, such as trees and shrubs that persist above the ground throughout the year.

Planning a Horticultural Show

The main purpose of a garden show is to educate, stimulate and motivate. A well-planned show will bring many benefits to both the orchestrators of the event and visiting guests. Guests will benefit by viewing the vast flora that grows locally and may be motivated into helping or exhibiting at the next show. The orchestrators will benefit by the friendly competition created at shows. Not only will your gardening expertise grow from attending horticultural shows, but your flower arranging and designing skills will also increase from experiencing the multitude of displays created by others.

Garden Club Responsibilities

When hosting a horticultural event, garden club responsibilities are many and varied. The following are some aspects that garden clubs should review or discuss in organizing a show:

Determine if the general membership of the club wants to have a show (Motion, Secunder, Discussion and Vote). If the motion is passed, a Flower Show Committee should be created.

The flower show committee should have a chairperson to oversee all activities, a secretary to take note at committee meetings and a treasurer to compile a budget. The Flower Show Committee will need additional volunteers for set-up and take-down as well as kitchen help and servers if a tea is to be held in conjunction with a show.

The Flower Show Committee is responsible for finding a suitable location and date for the show. Suitable locations would have ample parking, good lighting, a large display area, tables and toilet facilities. If food is being served, kitchen facilities (refrigeration and dishwashing) may also be required.

The show committee should determine if the show will be a judged show or not. If it is to be judged, arrangements should be made well in advance. NSAGC clubs should obtain the latest list of NSAGC qualified judges and call to confirm availability. When creating a budget for the show, it is customary to pay out of pocket expenses (gas/motel/meals) for judges. Note: NSAGC judges are not paid for their time and should not be paid a fee for the actual judging.

The flower show committee will need to develop a show schedule (see Appendix A as an example) which will become the rule of law. The schedule will govern all exhibits, exhibitors and prize distribution. The committee should keep in mind that schedules should be easy to read, brief and to the point. All sections and classes must be identified with brief and clear explanations of each.

Budget for the Show

The Flower Show Committee will create a show budget. The budget should indicate all planned expenses and expected revenues. Estimated or actual costs of ribbons, tags, seals, facilities, judges, advertisement, food stuff and miscellaneous items should all be identified in the budget. During the budget process the committee will need to determine if the club will cover the costs or if entities outside the club will be charged a fee to help defray costs. Visitors and/or local businesses may well contribute towards the cost for viewing and advertisement opportunities.

When the schedule, budget and initial planning are complete, the show committee brings the information before the club membership for review and acceptance (vote). After the show chair advises the general membership of the plan, the chair makes a motion to accept its proposal (no seconder needed, if the show committee was more than one person) followed by discussion among the general membership, culminating in a vote. The reason the general membership votes is that the funds spent by the flower show committee are in fact general membership funds.

Tags and Seals

Once the flower show committee's plan and budget has been approved, the committee should obtain show tags and seals if required. Exhibitor tags, exhibit seals (1st, 2nd, and 3rd), Honorable Mention seals and Best in Show seals can be obtained from the NSAGC Tags and Seals Chair for a nominal fee.

Organizing the Show

Once the schedule and budget have been accepted by the club members, the flower show committee will set out to achieve the mandate given. The committee will book the facility and judges, have copies of the show schedule and posters and/or other advertisement printed. If ribbons, tags and seals are required the committee will ensure they have been ordered. As the calendar moves forward, the club members should be briefed on what has been done and what remains to be taken care of.

Hints for Committees

Make sure to brief club members and exhibitors on the finer points of the show schedule. If mechanical aides, dried flowers, oasis and/or props are permitted, explain their use and limits. Have a final committee meeting at least one week prior to the event to ensure all aspects have been completed and that any last minute changes have been communicated to those who need to know. Have a list of volunteers on hand and call each to ensure they have not had a change of plan.

Advertisement

To obtain the greatest benefit from the event, the club should advertise as much as possible. This can be done through various means (NSAGC web and Facebook sites, club website, radio, television, newspapers, local tourism brochures and nursery bulletin boards). If the show is open to exhibitors from the public this should also be mentioned in advertisements.

What You Should Know Prior to Exhibiting

Once you know the show date, time and location, you'll want to review the latest show schedule for the event. Generally you should be able to get a copy of the show schedule online from the organizer's website or from the garden club hosting the show. Try to get a schedule well ahead of time in order to review and make sure you understand what is expected. Items such as a need to pre-register exhibits, what time exhibits need to be on the show tables, and details as to the number of blooms, stem or pieces will all be in the schedule.

What Happens at a Flower Show

When you check in, an individual from the show committee will help you with your exhibits. She/he will check your exhibits to ensure they conform to the show schedule and that the exhibit tag is properly filled in. You may need to place your own exhibits or the committee may have someone designated to place exhibits on the show tables for you. When judging begins, you are not permitted to stay in the show room. The judges and clerks will need to do their work unimpeded, if their work is to be completed on time. After the judging is complete, you may enter to view the results of your exhibits. Often exhibit tags have comments written on them to explain minor points observed on your exhibit. You should collect all of your exhibit tags at the conclusion of the show to keep as reference for your next attempt at exhibiting. One important item to consider is the time required to have all of your exhibits placed on the show tables. This time will not and should not be extended for any reason as the judges will not have sufficient time to conclude their work if delays occur.

Hints for Exhibitors

Exhibitors should obtain the latest show schedule and review all sections that pertain to their exhibit(s). If exhibitors have questions, they should contact the Flower Show Chair for clarification.

Exhibitors should select their specimens at their peak of perfection and cut them in late afternoon the day before or early morning on the day of the show. When harvesting, specimens should be placed immediately in tepid water for hardening off. Harvesting on the day of the show is not recommended due to time constraints (time needed to get to the event location and place your exhibits).

Flowers (single stems) should be transported to the show in individual containers and have wedges (Styrofoam or wood) in place to keep the flowers upright. Have sufficient water in the containers to keep them hydrated. Stem leaves, if any, should not be in contact with the water.

Vegetables should not be washed but may be cleaned by soft brushing to remove dirt or if washed, do so very gently so as not to damage the delicate skin. Ensure the quantity and numbers of specimens are in accordance with the show schedule. Harvest additional specimens to test for crispness (for example, snap beans should snap if bent, open an ear of corn to ensure kernels and rows are evenly proportioned, shuck a pea or two to ensure peas are full, similar size, dark green in colour, if pea have edible pods, try a few and check for crispness). Judges often cut open vegetable or bend beans and peas to ensure freshness.

For all exhibits, judges will be looking for uniformity of colour, size, shape and number of specimens required. Example: If exhibiting green beans, make sure you select beans that are of similar maturity, length, shape, size, colour and place on a plate or base with all bends and or tips facing the same direction.

Judges and Clerks

A list of qualified judges is available from the NSAGC. Qualified judges are experienced and knowledgeable in the classes they judge and update their skills by attending judging schools provided by the NSAGC.

Student judges to become certified as Horticultural Judges in Nova Scotia first must take the online Horticultural Judging Course offered at Dalhousie University Agricultural Campus through their Continuing Education Department. Upon successful completion of this course students then enter the second stage of becoming a qualified horticultural judge through the NSAGC. The course instructor shall arrange practical hands on judging assignments with him/herself or other certified judges at shows throughout the province and a report of the student's progress shall be kept with the instructor until it is determined the student has enough experience to be certified. At this time the student shall receive a certificate and card issued by the NSAGC indicating they are a certified Horticultural Judge in Nova Scotia.

Judges should be treated as guests. When judging begins, exhibitors are not permitted to stay in the showroom. The Flower Show Chair shall clear the hall of all unauthorized persons before judges begin their work. Judges cannot and should not enter the show area until all exhibitors have vacated the area. Judge's clerks (normally non-exhibitors) should be provided to record winners and attach prize stickers, ribbons, etc.

A small portable table should be available during the judging. This table will provide the judge with a better view of the exhibit, if needed, during the judging process. Judging should be in accordance with the Horticultural Judging Standards Publications, unless otherwise stated.

A judge's decision is final. Matters of interpretation should be referred to the show chair or other designated person. The show chair or secretary should be in the hall at the time of judging for consultation as required.

Judge's Ethics

1. Judges should arrive on time.
2. Judges should be courteous and patient with the Flower Show Committee members (this could be the club or committee's first show).
3. Judges and clerks should not have exhibits in the Class or Section that they are responsible for judging.
4. Judges should strive to keep their knowledge of horticultural displays, specimens and trends current.
5. Judges should never criticize another judge's decision.
6. Judges shall adjudicate in accordance with the Show Schedule.
7. Exhibitor information shall not be divulged to the judge while he/she is in the process of judging an exhibit.

Judge's Suggestions

Judges may indicate to the Show Chair or Clerk that an entry is incorrectly placed in a Class or Section and that the specimen may possibly score higher if moved. It is however, up to the Show Chair to decide if it will be moved.

Clerks

Clerks are usually recruited from the club membership and are tasked with assisting the judge(s). Normally two (2) clerks (a recording clerk and an awards clerk) work with each judge. Clerks form an integral part of the judging team and as such should have an intimate knowledge of the show schedule and location of all Classes/Sections that their judge is responsible for. Clerks normally assist the judge(s) by taking notes, placing awards, and carrying an extra show schedule, pencil and eraser.

Clerks should not crowd the judge(s). Clerks should be close enough to hear the judge's comment, but not so close as to obstruct the judge's view or movement around the exhibits. When a judge makes known his/her decision, the recording clerk will record comments and the award clerk will place the awards as required. After **all** judging is complete the clerks open all exhibit tags.

If the judge asks a question on the show schedule or show, the clerk will provide a response or ask the Show Chair to respond to the judge's question.

Note: Clerks are not to discuss the merit and/or indicate a favour for one exhibit over another and are not to influence the judge(s) in any way.

Principles of Design

The principles of design are basic standards used to organize, define and evaluate the design, its elements and components.

The principals are:

Balance – Balance, both physical and visual, is the sense of stability when viewed from any angle or any dimension. A well-balanced design does not appear top-heavy, bottom-heavy or lopsided.

Proportion - Proportion is the relative amount (size and quantity) of one area or item to another. Example, large containers would require large flowers, whereas smaller containers would be better suited to smaller flowers and plant material. Proportion includes the amount of round forms to linear forms and the amount of rough texture to smooth. The flowers should ideally be at least one and a half times the height or width of the container.

Rhythm - Rhythm is the creation of a visual flow that suggests motion in the design. This visual flow is accomplished by the repetition of elements at regular or irregular intervals. Flow can be accomplished by using elements such as line, form, colour and spacing between flowers or by the repetitious use of curves or planes within the composition.

Contrast - Contrast is the emphasis between different elements. Contrast is achieved by placing opposite or unlike elements together in such a way as to emphasize the differences.

Scale - is the size relationship of all components. Example: The size of one flower in relation to another or plant size compared to container. Designs should also be scaled in relation to location where it would be displayed (grand ballroom or bookshelf).

Dominance - Dominance refers to the force of one element that draws attention over another. This element is usually placed near the center or focal point of the design.

Elements of Design

Line – The line element provides the shape and structure to the floral display and should provide the viewer with means of following the design smoothly from one part to the next. A line can be created with flowers, stems, branches, twigs or wires. Lines can be straight, curved, angled, horizontal, vertical or radiating.

Colour – Colour is the most important element of floral design. Colour excites, inspires, emphasizes and communicates. Never underestimate the choice of colour in floral design. It can make a design appear spectacular, or amazingly dull and boring.

When you combine various hues, shades, tints and tones in pleasing ways, you create "colour harmonies". There are six classic colour harmonies based on the hues of the colour wheel; Monochromatic, Analogous, Complementary, Split Complement, Triadic and Polychromatic.

Form – Form is the three dimensional shape of a floral design. Design forms include the basic round, oval, symmetrical triangle, asymmetrical triangle, crescent, fan shape, and the Hogarth curve (more on this later).

Pattern – The design formed by solids and spaces (plant material and other components) against a background.

Space – Space can be either positive (filled in) or negative (empty space). Negative space can be considered the void left around various plant materials in a design. Space is needed to enhance individual items such as leaves, blossoms, stems or branches. It permits the viewer to enjoy the individual items that make up the whole. Positive and negative space should be used together to create pleasing design that is neither extremely full nor empty of content.

Texture – Texture is both the tactile and visible surface quality of the materials in a floral design. Texture can be achieved by using different flower types, foliage types, and accessories or containers. In designing a floral display strive for at least two opposite textures such as smooth and rough, coarse and fine, glossy and matte or leathery and velvety. Flowers such as roses and gardenias or calla lilies and gypsophila (baby's breath) can also create a textured difference.

Design Forms

	<p>Round A round arrangement consists of a medium height container and usually shaped as a dome. Flowers are distributed equally all around the dome.</p>
	<p>Oval Similar to round, but somewhat taller or shorter and observed from the front, back and sides. From the front and back, both sides are symmetrical.</p>
	<p>Fan As the name implies, the form is created by using long flowers (Glads, Liatris) in a radiated form, with a central focal point made up of shorter flowers (Gerbera, Chrysanthemum).</p>
	<p>Asymmetrical Triangle Triangular shaped arrangement where line flowers are used to form a triangle. Asymmetrical means opposite sides are not similar. Larger flowers on one side or texture different on opposite side.</p>
	<p>Equilateral Triangle (Symmetrical) Triangular-shaped arrangement where line flowers are used to form a triangle. Symmetrical meaning the opposite sides are similar in amount of flowers and texture.</p>



Right Angle

Half a triangular shaped arrangement where line flowers are used to form an L shaped triangle. Normally the focal point is where the two lines meet at the bottom of the L. The L can point either to the left or right and are often used as a pair (book ends) to highlight something centered between them such as a window or large table.



Inverted T

As the name implies, this design form appears like an inverted T. Similar line flowers are used to create the three legs of the T and the focal point should be where the three lines meet. The left and right sides of the T are symmetrical in length and quantity and type of flowers.



Vertical (formal linear line)

A vertical design that is tall and narrow. Normally long flower or vase provides height and flowers and greenery do not extend past the sides of the vase by more than half the vase width.



Horizontal

A horizontal arrangement is a low arrangement where the width is usually twice the height. It is normally symmetrical in nature meaning that from the center, both sides are of equal length and flowers placement is symmetrical.



Diagonal

Created using a somewhat taller vase to create a tilted horizontal design.



Crescent

As the name implies this design form of identical flowers (colour and type) linked so they create a curved line with the focal point near the center of the crescent. Crescent designs do not need a lot of flowers or foliage. Too many flowers will destroy the line and get lost in the form you are trying to create.



Hogarth Curve

The design shape of the Hogarth Curve is like a lazy S shape. A taller vase is normally used to keep the bottom part of the S elevated above the table top and the focal point is near the center of the S shape. The S shape is created using long stem flowers, branches or wire with the placement of flowers along the S curve with the focal point within the center third of the S curve.

Floral Art

The acceptable terminology for floral art now is **Design** instead of arrangement or composition, but some clubs may still use the older terminology. There are many design forms and it is to the exhibitor's advantage to learn and practice all forms to the best of their ability. Designing is 95% technical and 5% creativity.

An **arrangement** consists of plant material only, arranged according to artistic principles of design as listed above, in a suitable container. Use of a separate base under the container is allowed. **Accessories are not permitted.**

A **composition** is an arrangement with one or more accessories. An accessory is anything used in creating an exhibit beyond the plant material, container and base. Background fabrics, figurines, ornaments and seashells are examples of items that may be used as accessories. Accessories are used primarily to convey subtle suggestions. They should not be overwhelming and should **never** detract from the main theme.

An **assemblage** is a three-dimensional abstract design combining plant material and objects into an integrated whole. An assemblage may have several parts or have parts fastened together as a single unit. It usually includes plant material and objects which were previously unrelated. Objects and plant material are creatively related through form, colour and/or texture into a new identity having aesthetic unity. Materials such as metal, plastic, wire, rope or natural materials like stone and wood may be used.

Some exhibits are comprised of fresh plant material (no waxes, dyes or paint); however, dried branches, vines, pine cones, seed pods etc. may be used sparingly to complement the fresh material.

The use of fruits and vegetables in floral art is always encouraged. If cut, exposed surfaces should be sealed with a chemical "sealer" to prevent attracting insects.

In some classes or shows, plant material does not have to be grown by the exhibitor. If you don't have what you need growing in your own garden, you may acquire material from friends and neighbours, market, grocer or florist. See show schedule for details.

Floral Art Terminology

Balance – Balance is the arrangement of the leaves and florets on the stem. The balance should be even and pleasing.

Colour – Colour should be typical of the cultivar. Variegation, if any, should be true to the cultivar.

Condition – Condition is the actual physical appearance of the entry at the time of judging. Specimens that are over-matured are not of good exhibition quality.

Distinction – Distinction is marked superiority in all respects – it is better, closer to perfection than any other specimen.

Floriferousness - Floriferousness is abundance of flowers.

Form – Form is the overall shape of the plant, flower, leaf and/or stem and should be characteristic of the cultivar.

Grooming – Grooming is the removal of any evidence of spray, dust, insect damage, foreign materials, or of any faded or wilted petals or leaves.

Labelling – Labelling should be neat and legible with the correct botanical/common name and cultivar.

Size – Size should be normal for a well-grown specimen of the cultivar exhibited.

Stem and Foliage - Stem and Foliage should be in good proportion. The stem should be sufficiently strong to support the bloom(s). Only attached foliage is permitted unless otherwise stated.

Substance – Substance is the quality of firmness of flower or leaf enabling it to retain its characteristic form, colour and freshness.

Texture – Texture is the surface quality (the smoothness or roughness) of plant materials.

Uniformity – Uniformity is considered when two or more specimens of a given cultivar are shown as one entry, they should be as uniform as possible in size, shape, colour and maturity.

Hints for Flower Art

1. When collecting specimens for arrangements, have a container with tepid water nearby and place your flowers in it immediately after cutting (add floral preservative if available).
2. Use the best green Floral Foam available and immerse it completely in a bowl or bucket of tepid water for 15 to 20 minutes prior to use. Do not push to submerge, let it gradually fill and submerge on its own, otherwise the foam may retain dry areas.
3. Secure your floral foam in place (green floral tape works well for this).
4. It's best to work on a Lazy Susan type work station in order to get a view from all directions.
5. Re-cut each stem under water at an angle just prior to inserting into the foam. A fresh cut on the stem will enable better absorption of water.
6. Think of the location where the arrangement will be used and choose a vase or bowl of suitable size for the location (see next tip).
7. Arrangements should be about 1½ times the height and width of the vase or bowl holding the arrangement.
8. When the rim of the vase is sufficiently hidden, it's time to add the tallest items and largest flowers keeping in mind tip 6 above (larger flowers should be near the bottom or centered on the arrangement). Remember, odd number of flowers look best (3, 5, 7 etc.).
9. As you progress through the larger items, rotate to ensure flower spacing and placement are correct for all viewing angles.
10. Next begin filling with medium to smaller flowers or greenery specimens (caution do not overfill since all you want to do is hide the floral foam or mechanics). Do not forget the back of the design.
11. When completed, your arrangement should look balanced, be proportionate in size, have good contrast and harmony and have dominance or a focal point.

The following flower and greenery varieties make excellent material for displays.

Acacia	Achillea	Aconitum
Agapanthus	Ageratum	Allium
Alpina	Astilbe	Alstroemeria
Amaranthus	Amaryllis	Ammi majus
Anemone	Anigozanthos	Anthurium
Antirrhinum	Artichoke	Asparagus
Aster	Atriplex	Baby's Breath
Bachelor's Button	Banksia	Bells of Ireland
Billy Balls	Bird of Paradise	Blue Lace Flower
Boronia	Bouvardia	Buckthorn
Bupleurum	Butterfly Orchid	Calla Lily
Calendula	Callistephus	Campanula
Candytuft	Canterbury Bells	Carnation
Carnation - Mini	Carthamus	Cattleya
Celosia	Centaurea	Chamelaucium
China Aster	Chrysanthemum	Cirsium
Clarkia	Cockscomb	Coffee Bean
Coleonema	Consolida	Coneflower
Cosmos	Craspedia	Crocasmia
Curcuma	Curly Willow	Cymbidium
Cynara	Cyperus papyrus	Daffodil
Dahlia	Delphinium	Dendranthema
Dianthus caryophyllus	Dianthus barbatus	Didiscus
Digitalis	Diosma	Drumstick

Echinacea	Equisetum	Eremurus
Erica	Eucalyptus	Euphorbia Fulgens
Euphorbia marginata	Eustoma	Fern
Feverfew	Flax	Foxglove
Freesia	Gardenia	Gayfeather
Gerbera	Ginger	Gladiolus
Gloriosa	Godetia	Goldenrod
Grape Hyacinth	Guernsey Lily	Heather
Hedera	Helianthus	Helichrysum
Heliconia	Horsetail	Hyacinth
Hydrangea	Hypericum	Iberis
Iris	Ivy	Ixia
Japhet Orchid	Jasmine	Kangaroo Paw
Kniphofia	Larkspur	Lathyrus
Lavender	Lavendula	Leptospermum
Leucandendron	Leucospermum	Liatris
Lilac	Lilium	Lily of the Nile
Lily of the Valley	Limonium	Lion's Head Papyrus
Loosestrife	Lysimachia	Love in the Mist
Lumex	Matricaria	Matthiola
Melaleuca	Mimosa	Misty
Monkshood	Muscari	Myrsine
Myrtle	Myrtus	Nephrolepis
Nigella	Ornithigalum	Ozothamnus
Paeonia	Papaver	Pepperberry
Peruvian Lily	Phalaenopsis	Phlox
Phormium	Pincushion	Pitcher Plant
Pincushion flower	Pittosporum	Polianthes
Protea	Queen Anne's Lace	Ranunculus
Red Hot Poker	Rhamnus	Rice Flower

Rose	Safflower	Sage
Salix	Salvia	Saponaria
Sarracenia	Saxicola	Scabiosa
Scarlet Plume	Schinus	Snapdragon
Snowball	Snow on the Mountain	Solidago
Solidaster	Speedwell	Star of Bethlehem
Statice	Stephanotis	Stock
Strawflower	Strelitzia	Summer Poinsettia
Sunflower	Sweet Pea	Sweet William
Sword Fern	Thistle	Thoroughwax
Thryptomene	Trachelium	Transvaal Daisy
Tulipa	Umbrella Plant	Veronica
Viburnum	Watsonia	Waxflower
Yarrow	Zantedeschia	

How will your flower exhibits be judged?

Most show judges use a point scale that includes categories or criteria with a specific number of points for each. The number of points per category often varies but the total is usually 100. Most often the judge and/or the show committee will decide which point scale will be used.

Judging of Flowers (Point Scale Example)

Scale Point Guide	# of Points	Remarks
Condition	30	Uniform=10, Substance=10 Free from damage =10
Form	20	Maturity=5, Proper Shape=5 Uniform=5, Petals=5
Stem and Foliage	20	Uniform=5, Straightness=5 Proportion=5, Foliage=5
Colour	20	Uniform=5, Intensity=5 Brilliance=5, Clarity=5
Size	10	Uniform=5, Size as per variety=5
Total	100	The various conditions above 0 to 10 points can vary depending on degree of variance. Example under “Condition” if specimen has minor damage (noticeable missing petals) specimens could be given 7 points out of 10. If foliage is dirty (dust or spray), plant could be given a 3 out of 5 depending on degree of condition.

Exhibiting Flowers

 A photograph showing several bright orange African daisy flowers with dark centers, growing on green stems.	<p>African daisy (Venidium) also known as “Cape Daisy” Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
 A photograph showing a dense cluster of small white flowers with yellow centers, growing on green stems.	<p>Alyssum (Lobularia maritima) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head and upper leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in short, small neck bottle to keep upright. Good cut flower that is grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Colours include pink, rose, lavender, purple and apricot.</p>
 A photograph showing a single stem of a plant with large green leaves and a cluster of small white flowers.	<p>American cowslip (Dodecatheon) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, similar in size, age and bright. Remove spent blossoms by cutting as close to the stem as possible.</p>
 A photograph showing a cluster of geranium flowers in various colors including pink, red, and white.	<p>Annual Geranium (Pelargonium) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with leaves. Display in a medium height bottle with wedges to maintain position.</p>



Annual Mallow (Lavatera)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. May also be exhibited in arrangements. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.

(Picture at left provided by Lorna Williams – North Sydney Garden Club)



Baby's Breath (Gypsophila)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a small, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should all be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. Plant can be used in a potted display or as a trailer in arrangements.



Bearded Tongue (Penstemon)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Beebalm (Monarda)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) sometimes two (2) stems with flower head. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flower should be fresh, clean and bright.

(Picture at left provided by Arthur Haskins – Bible Hill Garden Club)



Begonia (Begonia)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) flower. Specimen is usually displayed in a small bowl floating on water. Flower should be fresh, clean and bright. Plant can be used in a potted display or in an arrangement.



Bell Flower (Campanula)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) spikes with flowers and upper leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should show no sign of fading or wilting and be of similar size, age and colour.



Black-eyed Susan Vine (Thunbergia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

Can also be shown as a trailing basket plant.



Blanket Flower (Gaillardia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.



Bleeding Heart (Dicentra)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height narrow neck bottle to keep together. Flower should be fresh, clean and bright. Plant can be used in a potted display or stems used in an arrangement.



Bloodleaf (Iresine)

Standard exhibit is as a potted house plant. Ensure leaves are clean, bright and insect free. Leaves and stems can be used as a filler material in designs.



Blue Eyed Daisy (Osteospermum)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.



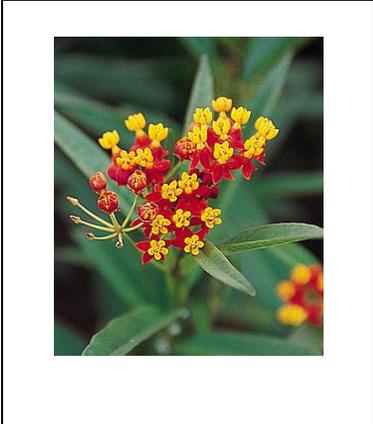
Bugbane-snakeroot (Cimicifuga)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Flowers should be clean and fresh with no sign of fading or wilting.



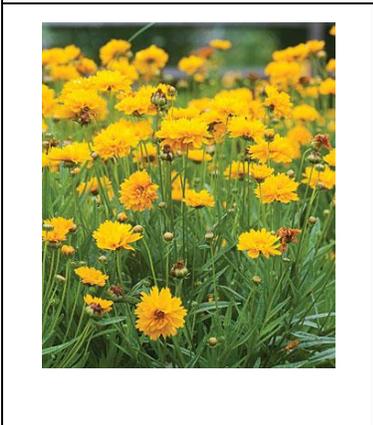
Butterfly Bush (Buddleia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age, colour and brightness.



Butterfly flower (Asclepias)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Normally orange in colour.



Calliopsis (Coreopsis)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean with no sign of fading or dropping, center should be full and bright.



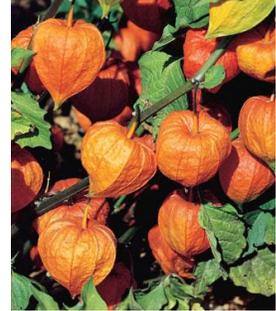
Candytuft (Iberis)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, bright and of similar size and colour.



Cape Daisy (Osteospermum)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

	<p>Carnation (Dianthus) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should show no sign of fading or wilting.</p>
	<p>Catmint (Nepeta) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with leaves and flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and bright, without signs of disease or insect damage.</p>
	<p>Chinese lantern (Physalis) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with fruit pods. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright with all leaves removed. Fruit pods should show no sign of fading or wilting. Can and is often used in arrangements. Note: this is a very invasive plant.</p>
	<p>Cockscomb (Celosia) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and bright with no sign of fading or dropping.</p>



Coleus (Plectranthus)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) plant. Specimen is usually displayed as a plant in its own pot. Leaves should be fresh, clean, blemish free and should not be stretching (tall and spindly) due to low light growing environment.



Common Heliotrope (Heliotropium)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers and leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and bright.

(Picture at left provided by Arthur Haskins – Bible Hill Garden Club)



Coneflower (Echinacea)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and centers should be clean and bright. If mixed colours are displayed, show five (5) stems.

(Picture at left provided by Carol Watson – Charing Cross Garden Club)



Coneflower (Rudbeckia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Coralbells (Heuchera)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and bright.



Corn Plant (Dracaena)

Usually shown as a house plant. Standard exhibit entry is one (1) plant in own pot, shown for its leafy growth habit and colour. Leaves should be clean and blemish free. Can be used in arrangements where additional foliage and colour is required.

(Picture at left provided by Arthur Haskins – Bible Hill Garden Club)



Cornflower (Centaurea)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean with no sign of fading or dropping, center should be full and bright. Normally light blue, purple, white and pink in colour.



Corydalis (Corydalis)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be full, clean with no sign of fading or dropping.



Cosmos (Cosmos)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean with no sign of fading or dropping, center should be full and bright. Normally light blue, purple, white, pink or orange in colour. Double cosmos are normally exhibited in a separate class.



Cranesbill (Geranium)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. If mixed colour called for in schedule use three (3) stems with three different coloured flowers or varieties.



Creeping Phlox (Phlox stolonifera)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Dahlia (Dahlia)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flower and leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free and attached to stem. Flowers should be fresh, clean with no sign of fading or dropping, center should be closed not showing any yellow.



Daylily (Hemerocallis)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flower no leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, similar in size, age, clean and bright. Remove spent blossoms by cutting as close to the stem as possible with sharp knife.



Delphinium (Delphinium)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers with leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Remove spent blossoms by cutting as close to the stem as possible.



Double Impatiens (Impatiens walleriana)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, bright and of similar size and colour.

(Photo submitted by Arthur Haskins – Bible Hill Garden Club)



Dusty Miller (Senecio cineraria)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) plant in own pot, shown for its leafy growth habit and silver colour. Leaves should be clean and blemish free. Can be used in arrangements where additional foliage and colour is required.



Elephant Ear (Caladium)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep leaves upright and separated. Leaves should be fresh, clean, blemish free and similar in shape, size and colour. May also be shown as a potted houseplant. Also known as Heart of Jesus or Angel Wings



False Spirea (Astilbe)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be clean and fresh with no sign of fading. Normally white, pink and red in colour.



False-Sunflower (Heliopsis)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, bright and of similar size and colour.



Feverfew (Tanacetum)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Fleabane (Erigeron)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) flower stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Floss Flower (Ageratum)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head and upper leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in short, small neck bottle to keep upright. **Colours include** pink to pinkish purple. Ageratum flowers make beautiful fresh or dried bouquets and are often used in arrangements as fill.



Foam Flower (Tiarella)

Standard entry is three (3) flower stems with leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers and leaves should be fresh, clean and bright.



Four O'Clock (Mirabilis)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) flowers floating on water similar to petunias. May also be exhibited as three (3) stems with flowers in medium sized narrow neck bottle to hold upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. Remove spent blossoms by cutting close to the stem.

Note flowers may close due to light conditions.



Foxtail Lily (Eremurus)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) flower stem. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Display with at least the bottom half in full bloom. Colours include yellow, orange, pink or white.



Fuchsia (Fuchsia)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem. May also be exhibited as three (3) stems with flowers in medium sized narrow neck bottle to hold upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. Remove spent blossoms by cutting close to the stem.

(Picture at left provided by Arthur Haskins – Bible Hill Garden Club)



Garden Canna (Canna generalis)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers and leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, large base narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should show no sign of fading or wilting.



Garden Phlox (Phlox – P.divaricata)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Gayfeather (Liatris)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Gerbera (Gerbera)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. If mixed colour is called for show five (5) stems of the same size, shape and height.



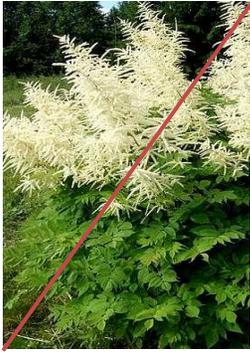
Globe Amaranth (Gomphrena)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. If mixed colour required, show five (5) stems. Flowers should all be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.



Globe Thistle (Echinops)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. Remove spent blossoms by cutting as close to the stem as possible.

	<p>Goatsbeard (Aruncus) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flower head. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flower head should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Godetia (Clarkia) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, bright and of similar size and colour. If mixed colour is called for Display one stem of each variety.</p>
	<p>Golden Rod (Solidago) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flower head. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flower head should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Grecian Rose (Geum chiloense) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. If mixed colour called for in schedule use three (3) stems with three different coloured varieties. If single flower to be shown, cut extra petioles with buds off close to main stem.</p>



Hardy Mum (Chrysanthemum)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean with no sign of fading or dropping, center should be full and bright.



Hens & Chicks (Sempervivum)

Standard exhibit entry is one to three (1 to 3) plantlets are often displayed by themselves or in a design. Foliage should be fresh, clean and bright. Plant can also be shown as a houseplant.



Himalayan Poppy (Meconopsis)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers and leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and bright. Note, petals may drop if cut day before show, cut this one morning of show.



Hollyhock (Alcea)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stock with leaves. Displayed in a tall, large bottle/container with wedges to maintain position.

If exhibit calls for one (1) flower, it is normally displayed in a shallow bowl floating on water.



Holywort (Verbena)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Hosta (Hosta)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) leaves or flower stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright with all flowers intact. If leaves are being exhibited, they should be of similar size, colour and separated with wedges so that all three leaves can be viewed. If leaves are variegated, variegation should be similar on all three leaves.



Hyssop (Agastache)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head and first upper set of leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in short, small neck bottle to keep upright. Colours include red, pink, blue, apricot and orange.



Ice Plant (Delosperma)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. If mixed colour is called for show five (5) stems of the same size, shape and height. Flowers should show freshness, with no wilting, dirt and pest blemishes.



Icelandic Poppy (Papaver croceum)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers and leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and bright. Note, petals may drop if cut day before show, cut this one morning of show.



Indian Tobacco (Lobelia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Iris (Iris)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flower(s). Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flower(s) should be fresh, clean, bright and of similar size.

(Picture at left provided by Lorna Williams – North Sydney Garden Club)



Ivy Geranium (Pelargonium)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. If mixed colour is called for show three (3) stems of the same size, shape and height. Can also be exhibited as a flowering houseplant.



Jack in the Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flower. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flower should be fresh, clean and bright.



Jewelweed (*Impatiens*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, bright and of similar size and colour.



Joe Pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Kidney weed (*Dichondra*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) plant in own pot, shown for its trailing growth habit. Leaves should be clean, blemish and pest free.



Knapweed (*Centaurea*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean with no sign of fading or dropping, center should be full and bright. Normally light blue to purple in colour.



Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head with one set of upper leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Leaves should be clean with no signs of disease or insect damage.



Lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Lenten Rose (*Hellebore orientalis*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flower. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

	<p>Leopard's Bane (<i>Doronicum orientale</i>) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Licorice Plant (<i>Helichrysum</i>) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and bright. Can also be exhibited as a houseplant or as fill in a design.</p>
	<p>Lily (<i>Lilium</i>) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Try to keep pollen from spreading by using tin foil to keep contained while travelling.</p>
	<p>Lily Of The Valley (<i>Convallaria majalis</i>) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>



Loosestrife (Lysimachia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Lungwort (Pulmonaria)

Standard exhibit is three (3) stems with flower head. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

(Picture at left provided by Lorna Williams – North Sydney Garden Club)



Lupin (Lupinus)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Marigold (Tagetes)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Masterwort (*Astrantia*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Meadow Rue (*Thalictrum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Meadow Sweet (*Filipendula*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

	<p>Michaelmas Daisy (Asters) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, small neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Normally pink to light purple in colour.</p>
	<p>Million Bells (Calibrachoa) - related to but is not a petunia. Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and upper leaves. Specimens can be shown floating on water similar to petunias or displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should show no sign of fading or wilting and be of similar size, age and colour. Perfect for hanging baskets and mixed planting.</p>
	<p>Monkshood (Aconitum) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Montbretia (Crocosmia) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stems with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be full, clean with no sign of fading or dropping. Can also be used to good advantage in Design classes.</p> <p>(Photo submitted by Pamela MacLean)</p>



Morning Glory (Ipomoea)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) flowers floating on water similar to petunias. May also be exhibited in arrangements. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.

Note! Flower may close due to light conditions.



Nasturtium (Tropaeolum)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. May also be exhibited in arrangements. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.



Nicotiana (Nicotiana)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Ornamental Sweet Potato (Ipomea)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) flowers floating on water similar to petunias. May also be exhibited in arrangements. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.

This plant is very invasive as most vines are so plant knowing that it will spread.

(Photo submitted by Arthur Haskins – Bible Hill Garden Club)



Painted Daisy (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Pansy (*Viola*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) flowers floating on water or on own stems in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. May also be exhibited in arrangements. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. Leave a ½ inch of stem and the calyx with each flower (no leaves) if displayed floating on water. Upper leaves may be exhibited if displayed in a bottles format.



Pasque Flower (*Anemone*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Peony (*Paeonia*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Petunia (Petunia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) flowers floating on water or on own stems in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. May also be exhibited in arrangements. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. Leave a ½ inch of stem and the calyx with each flower if floating on water.



Pig Squeak (Bergenia)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Flowers should be clean and fresh with no sign of fading or wilting.



Pincushion Flower (Scabiosa)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short to medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Pink (Dianthus)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower with leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, similar in size, age and bright. Remove spent blossoms by cutting as close to the stem as possible.



Poppy (Papaver)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Note! Petals may fall if cut too early, cut on the day of the show.



Pot Marigold (Calendula)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and upper-leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should show no sign of fading or wilting and be of similar size, age and colour.



Prickly Pear Cactus (Opuntia)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) leaf with flowers attached. May also be exhibited in arrangements. Flowers should be fresh and clean. Leaf can be displayed in a shallow bowl with cut end immersed in water to keep fresh. May be exhibited as a houseplant.



Primrose (Primula)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Purslane (Portulaca)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Note! Flowers may close due to light conditions.



Ragwort (Jacobaea)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

Note! Ragwort contains compounds called Pyrrolizidine Alkaloids (in the sap – poisonous) which can affect the liver, lungs, kidneys and heart of animals and humans.



Rock Cress (Arabis)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Russian Sage (Perovska atriplicifolia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Salvia (Salvia) also known as “Sage”

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Shasta Daisy (Leucanthemum)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and centers should be clean and bright.



Shrub Verbena (Lantana)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head with one set of upper leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Cut off, close to stem, any unopened flower buds. Leaves should be clean with no signs of disease or insect damage.

(Picture at left provided by Arthur Haskins – Bible Hill Garden Club)



Siberian Bugloss (Brunnera macrophylla)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height narrow neck bottle to keep together. Flower should be fresh, clean and bright. Plant can be used in a potted display or stems used in an arrangement.

(Picture at left provided by Brenda Hiltz – Chester Garden Club)

	<p>Silvermound (Artemisia) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Snapdragon (Angelonia) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Colours include white, blue, light pink and bi-coloured.</p>
	<p>Snapdragon (Antirrhinum) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright with no browning of the centers.</p>
	<p>Sneezeweed (Helenium autumnale) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright with no browning of the centers.</p>



Speedwell (Veronica)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright with no browning of the centers.



Spider Flower (Cleome)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should be full, clean with no sign of fading or drooping. Normally white or pink in colour.



Spiderwort (Tradescantia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Spotted Dead Nettle (Lamium)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head with one set of upper leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Leaves should be clean with no signs of disease or insect damage.

	<p>Spurge (Euphorbia) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) flower stems with leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers and leaves should be fresh, clean and bright.</p> <p>(Picture at left provided by Lorna Williams – North Sydney Garden Club)</p>
	<p>Spurge (Euphorbia) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Stock (Matthiola) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers of identical variety. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. If mixed colour is called for in the schedule use three different varieties.</p>
	<p>Stokes' aster (Stokesia) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>

	<p>Stonecrop (Sedum) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short to medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Strawflowers (Xerochrysum) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers of identical variety. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. If mixed colour is called for in the schedule use three different varieties.</p>
	<p>Sun Drops (Oenothera) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>
	<p>Sunflower / Perennial (Helianthus) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) bloom for large or three (3) for small size. Specimen is usually displayed in a large, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>

	<p>Sweet Alyssum (Lobularia) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Often used in designs as fill.</p>
	<p>Sweet William (Dianthus) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. Often used in designs as fill.</p>
	<p>Sword Lily (Gladiolus) Standard exhibit entry is one (1) spike. Flowers should be 1/3 open (bottom) 1/3 Showing colour (mid) 1/3 in bud (top). May also be exhibited as three (3) spikes in one colour or three individual colours. Displayed in a medium sized, narrow neck bottle to hold upright (can use wedges to keep erect). Spike should be straight and if more than one be of similar age, quantity of flowerets and height. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in age and brightness. Remove spent blossoms at the bottom if necessary.</p>
	<p>Thrift (Armeria) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.</p>



Toad lily (Tricyrtis)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers. Specimen is usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Treasure Flower (Gazania)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness. If mixed colour called for in schedule use three (3) different colours.



Trillium (Trillium)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

Note! May close depending on light conditions.



Trollius (Globeflower)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Turtle-head (Chelone)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Leaves should be fresh, clean and blemish free. Flowers should show no sign of fading or wilting.



Twinspur (Diacia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower no leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, similar in size, age, clean and bright. Remove spent blossoms by cutting as close to the stem as possible with sharp scissors.



Viola (Viola)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.

Note! Large varieties are normally called “Pansy” whereas the smaller varieties are called “Viola”



Wand Flower (Gaura)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower and leaves. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean, and similar in size, age and brightness.



Wax Begonia (*Begonia semperflorens*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Windflower (*Anemone*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Colours include white, blue, light pink and bi-coloured.



Wishbone flower (*Torenia*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a short, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Woundwort (*Stachys*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright.



Yarrow (Achillea)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flower head and leaves displayed in tall, narrow neck bottle, supported by wedge, if required, to keep upright. Colours include white, pink, red, cream, yellow and bi-colour pastel. Often considered an aggressive weed by some gardeners, it is often used in arrangements. Specimen should be fresh, bright, at proper stage of maturity and be clean and insect free.



Yellow Wax Bells (Kirengeshoma palmata)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem with flowers and upper set of leaves. Specimen is usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers and leaves should be fresh, clean and bright.



Zinnia (Zinnia)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems with flowers from one cultivar. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium to tall, narrow neck bottle with or without wedges to keep upright. Flowers should be fresh, clean and bright. If more than one cultivar is called for, used three different cultivars of the same type if possible. Ensure flowers are of the same size, shape and freshness.

Exhibiting Vegetables

Fruits & Vegetables

All entries should be mature and attractive. They should be relatively free of blemishes and of good quality. They should be at a stage where they would be at their best for marketability, neither overripe - nor under ripe. Harvest a few extra to cut in half to verify condition, colour and maturity. Potatoes and apples should show no interior bruising or hollows. Potatoes should be left to dry then brushed lightly to remove dirt. When selecting beans and peas ensure seed are similar in size, number, bend to test for freshness, you hear an audible snap when they break.

Fruit and vegetables should be displayed on disposable plates. The number of specimens required for entry normally depends on size. If specimens are of small to medium in size, normally more than one will be required to show normal cultivar result. The exceptions are items such as leaf lettuce and greens which may be displayed upright in water or as a clump cut just near the root to hold together. Culinary herbs should be displayed in clear narrow necked bottles to keep upright with lower leaves removed so as not immersed in water.

Where the show schedule differs from generally accepted judging standards, the judges will ALWAYS follow the rules & regulations set out in the show schedule, as should all exhibitors.

All exhibits must be grown by the exhibitor except as otherwise stated in the Show Schedule.

What the Judges Will Be Looking For in Vegetables and Fruit

In general, the following factors are considered by most horticultural judges when evaluating exhibits.

Condition: Free from insect, disease or mechanical damage or other forms of damage including dirt or stains. Properly trimmed and cleaned.

Quality: Exhibits should be at their “peak of perfection” for eating or harvesting. Specimens should be crisp, firm and mature but not overripe.

Uniformity: Uniform in size, shape and colour.

Typical of Variety: Specimens should be typical of the type or variety. Labels indicating type and variety are desirable. When exhibiting unusual or non-typical types, it is recommended that the entry be labeled and described.

Size: Select specimens that conform to a normal market size, not too large or too small.

Although points may vary slightly depending on cultivar, most judges use the following points system. For Quality & Condition 30 points: Correct number of exhibit on display 25 points, Display arrangement 20 points, Uniformity of shape, size & colour 20 points, Educational value 5 points.

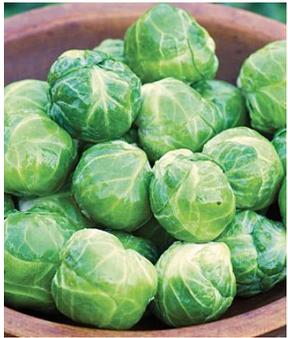
Exhibiting Vegetables

	<p>Asparagus (<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>) Standard exhibit entry five (5) specimens. Asparagus is an herbaceous, perennial plant growing to 39–59 inches tall, with stout stems with much-branched feathery foliage. Stems are harvested in early/late spring when $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in thick and 6 to 8 inches long. Stems should be well matched in colour, length, size and crispness and exhibited on a disposable plate. May show blanched or purple variety as well, but should have their own class.</p>
	<p>Beans (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) Standard exhibit entry is 6 pods. Pods should be well matched for colour, shape, size and freshness (snap when bent). Stems should be cut with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and calyx attached. Specimens should not be washed.</p>
	<p>Beans – Dried Standard exhibit entry is $\frac{1}{2}$ pint box. Beans should be well matched and of good colour. Specimens should be mature and firm. The top two layers of the box should have all beans orientated in the same direction.</p>
	<p>Beets (<i>Beta vulgaris</i>) Standard exhibit entry is five (5) roots; ball type 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter and cylindrical type under 2 in. Tops should be removed to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above crown. Soil being carefully wiped off (not scrubbed). Hair roots are removed but main root should not be cut.</p>



Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* var.*italica*)

Standard number of heads is two (2). Broccoli is exhibited with stem cut 8 - 10 inches long. Heads should be firm and compact and harvested before the flower heads start to open (no yellow showing). All leaves on the stem should be removed except for the leaves closest to the head.



Brussels Sprout (*Brassica oleracea* var.*gemmifera*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) stem or six (6) sprouts. Sprouts should be of medium size, firm, and compact. Lateral leaves and roots closely trimmed with terminal leaves left on.



Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var.*capitata*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) head. The ideal show specimen should be solid, fresh, crisp and tender. Heavier specimens are best if all other conditions are equal. The stems should be trimmed to no longer than ½ inch and heads should be trimmed down to 2 layers of sound, green outer leaves.



Red or Purple Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* var.*capitata* f.*rubra*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) head and complies with the above cabbage description. Red cabbage should be dark red in colour while purple cabbage should be dark purple in colour.



Chinese Cabbage ((*Brassica rapa*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) heads. The base should be firm, white and leaves should be blemish free and fresh. Display on a flat plate.



Carrots (*Daucus*)

Standard exhibit entry is five (5) roots. Different carrot types should be exhibited in separate classes. Normally, the show schedule will state whether tops are permitted or bunched specimens (leaves cut to ½ inch of crown). Tap roots should be left on while hair roots can be removed. Carrots may be washed but not scrubbed.



Cauliflower (*Brassica oleracea* var.*botrytis*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) head. Heads should be smooth, clean, and firm with dense, regular, well-formed leaves. Some of the lower leaves (four to six) should remain and should be trimmed squarely across, leaving ½ to 1 inch projecting above the head. Stem should be cut off 1 inch from the lowest leaf.



Celery (*Apium graveolens*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) specimen. Entries should be uniform in size, all stalks should be of equal length and colour. The rootstock should be trimmed down to a conical point and the small and broken outer stalks (petioles) removed. All suckers should also be carefully removed. Quality is most important and is determined by a test of average stalks, which must be firm, brittle and free from pithiness and stringiness.



Corn (*Zea maize*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) ears. One-third of the husk should be removed from tip to butt. Specimens should be typical of the cultivar, with the ears well filled from tip to butt. The kernels should be well filled, evenly spaced and well rounded. There should not be wide spaces between rows of kernels and the rows should be straight.



Cucumber (*Cucumis*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) specimens. The specimens should be well-matched for shape, size, ripeness, colour and maturity. Specimens should have a ½ inch stem attached. Flesh should be thick, tender and crisp. Slicing should be at least 6 inches long.



Cucumber Pickling (*Cucumis*)

Standard exhibit entry is five (5) specimens. The specimens should be well-matched for shape, size, ripeness, colour and maturity. Specimens should have a ½ inch stem attached. Pickling should be at minimum 2 inches in length but less than 6 inches.



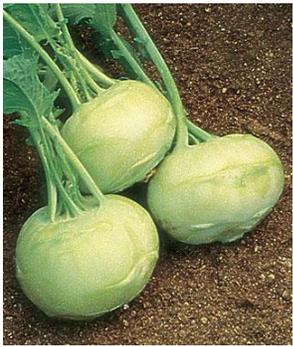
Garlic (*Allium sativum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) specimens. Specimens should have the same number of cloves per head and similar in size and colour. They should be free of soil, tops trimmed to 1 inch and roots trimmed to ½ inch. Do not remove outer skins.



Horseradish (*Armoracia*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) specimens. Roots should be cleaned by brushing once dry, side roots removed with three main roots exhibited on disposable plates. Roots should be matched for size, shape, crispness and colour.



Kohlrabi (*Brassica oleracea* var. *gongylodes*)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) specimens. Specimens should be of similar size, approximately 2 ½ inches in diameter with flesh that is crisp, solid, free from cracks and blemishes. The roots should be trimmed to ½ inch, just below the ball with four to six center leaves left intact. All other leaf stems should be removed.



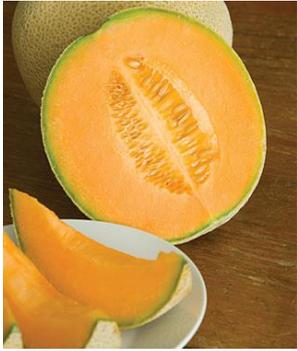
Leeks (*Allium porrum*)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) specimens. The stems should be 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, long, solid, uniform in shape and colour. Roots should be trimmed to ½ inch of the rounded end. A rounded root end should be free of bulging and leaves should be trimmed to a fan shape 4 to 5 inches in length.



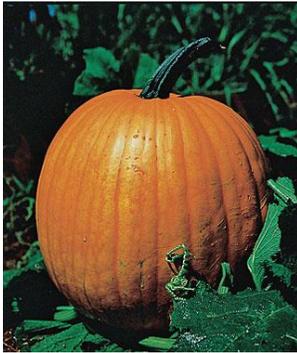
Lettuce Head (*Lactuca sativa*)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) specimens. The specimens should be well matched, with firm heads and of similar shape and size. Leaves should be fresh, crisp and tender. Stem should be cut close to the head, and remove any damaged or coarse outer leaves. Heads can be rinsed in water to remove soil.



Melon (*Cucumis melo*)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) specimens. The specimens should be evenly matched for size, colour, firmness and freshness. Remove stem and clean with soft dry rag.



Pumpkins (*Cucurbita* spp.)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) specimen. The specimen should be normal in colour except where in contact with the ground. There should be no evidence of rough handling or pest damage. Leave 2 to 3 inches of stem attached. Clean with soft dry rag.



Onions (*Allium cepa*)

Standard mature bulbs entry is three (3) specimens. Class should be divided by colour and/or variety. Roots should be cut to ½ inch and tops cut to 2 inches above bulb.

Standard exhibit entry is ten (10) for Pickling Onions. The bulbs should be well matched for size (¼ to ¾ inch), shape (round), cleanliness and colour (white).



Standard exhibit entry is two (2) clumps for Multipliers or six (6) bunching onions. The bulbs should be firm, well cured, skin clear, bright and clean.

Egyptian onions (***Allium proliferum***) are similar to common onions, but with a cluster of bulblets where a normal onion would have flowers. Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stalks with bulblets. Specimens should be as close as possible in shape, size and maturity; displayed on a disposable plate.



Parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) specimens. Specimens should be well matched, firm, typical of the cultivar, of good size, not less than 1 inch in diameter at crown with long, even taper and free of hair roots. The tops should be trimmed to 1/2 inch above the crown.



Peas -Garden Peas & Sugar Peas (*Pisum sativum*)

Standard exhibit entry is six (6) pods. Edible pod (snow peas) should be in a separate class. The specimens should be well matched in size, shape and colour with 1/2 inch of stem and bloom attached. Specimens should be well filled with tender evenly sized peas and sweet. Long pod is considered superior to a shorter one.



Peppers (*Capsicum*)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) specimens. Separate classes should be provided for each variety and/or colour. The specimens should be well matched, in size, shape and colour. Cut stem to 1/2 inch above the top.



Potatoes (*Solanum*)

Standard exhibit entry is five (5) tubers. Tubers should be of medium size, matched in shape, firm, clean and free from disease, cuts, bruises, sunburn (green skin) and insect damage.



Radish (*Raphanus sativus*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) specimens. Tops should be cut leaving one inch above the crown leave main root intact. Radishes should be blemish free, crisp, smooth, and uniform in size and colour.



Rhubarb (*Rheum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stalks. The stalks should be uniform, especially in colour (bright red) and size – preferably 10 inches long and have a diameter of at least 3/4 inch. Stalks should be clean, smooth, crisp and plump. The leaf blades should be trimmed square to leave 1 inch attached to stalk. The petiole (stalk) should be left intact as pulled from the plant, except that any loose tissue at the base should be trimmed away.



Shallots (*Allium stipitatum*)

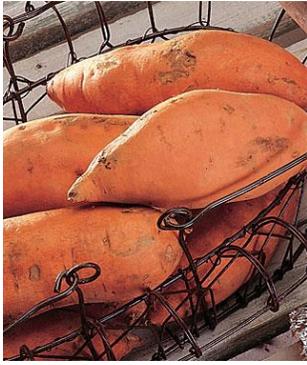
Standard mature bulbs entry is three (3) specimens. Like garlic, shallots are formed in clusters of offsets with a head composed of multiple cloves. Specimens should be well matched in shape, size and colour. Roots should be cut to 1/2 inch and tops cut to 2 inches above bulb. Exhibited on disposable plate.



Squash (*Cucurbita*)

Summer squash (including zucchini) Standard exhibit entry is two (2) specimens. These should be well matched in size and colour. Separate classes should be created for large (one specimen greater than 6 inches and two specimens 6 inches or less). The stems should be left attached and trimmed to 1 inch minimum.

Winter squash Standard exhibit entry is one (1) specimen.



Sweet Potato (*Ipomoea batatas*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) tubers. Tubers should be matched for shape, size (3 to 4 inches), colour and maturity. Tubers should be brushed and have roots and stems removed. Displayed on a disposable plate.



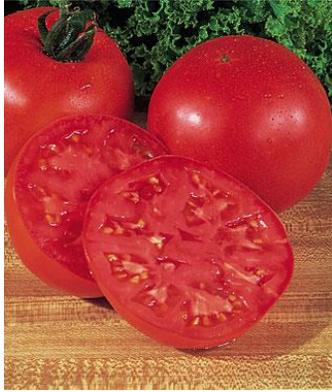
Turnip & Rutabaga (*Brassica*)

Standard exhibit entry is two (2) specimens. There should be separate classes for each variety. Specimens should be well matched, typical of the cultivar, 3 ½ to 5 inches in diameter, smooth, shapely and with a clear skin. The root should be trimmed to wedge shape and cut leaf stems to 1 inch above the root.



Swiss Chard (*Beta vulgaris* subsp. *cicla*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) specimen. Root should be neatly trimmed to cone shape and the leaves with petioles should be large, broad and tender. Removal of one or two leaves due to defect (blemish or insect damage) is acceptable as long as the majority of leaves and stems are intact. If shown immersed in water to preclude wilting, rinse and leave root attached.



Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) specimens. The specimens should be well matched, firm, free of cracks and blossom end scars, clean, bright, and evenly coloured (for green classes uniform green colour throughout when cut). Tomatoes should be exhibited with stem cut to ½ inch above the calyx.



Cherry tomatoes (*Solanum lycopersicum* var. *cerasiforme*) (Tiny Tim type) show six (6) specimens.

Tomato Clusters (Sweet Million type) – may be ⅓ ripe, ⅓ half ripe and ⅓ green. Cultivars with fruit over 1 inch, cluster should have 5 or more fruits. Cherry type with fruit under 1 inch, cluster should have 9 or more fruits.



Tomatillo (*Physalis philadelphica*)

Standard exhibit entry is five (5) specimens shown with skin intact. Specimens should be matched for size, shape and colour. Cut stem ½ inch from top of fruit.

Exhibiting Herbs

Herbs can be exhibited either as flowers or culinary/medicinal herbs.

When choosing which classes to enter consider the following:

If the herb is in bloom consider showing in a flower class. Herbs for culinary or medicinal purpose often use the leaves and stems of the plant, so should not be in bloom with the possible exception of lavender in which the flower is also used to flavour food.

	<p>Basil (<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage.</p>
	<p>Borage (<i>Borago officinalis</i>) Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage. Flowers if any should be in bud form only (no color showing).</p>



Catnip (*Nepeta*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage. Flowers if any should be in bud form only (no color showing).



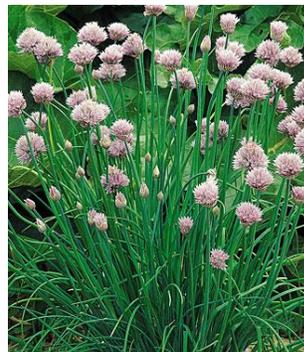
Chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*) – perennial type

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage.



Chevрил (*Anthriscus cerefolium*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage.



Chive (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (5) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage.



Cilantro/Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)

Standard exhibit entry is five (5) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage.



Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage.



Elecampane (*Inula helenium*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a tall, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage.



Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)

Standard exhibit entry is one (1) root with stems attached. Specimen is usually displayed in a large, wide neck bottle. Clean root by lightly brushing and rinse in water. Stems and greenery should be fresh and healthy in appearances.



Lavender (*Lavendula angustifolia*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Lemon Balm (*Melissa officinalis*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Lemon Grass (*Cymbopogon*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Marjoram (*Origanum majorana*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Mint (*Mentha*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage, and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Sage (*Salvia*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Stevia (*Stevia rebaudiana*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.



Sweet Marigold (*Tagetes lucida*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.

Note! Can be used as a substitute for tarragon.

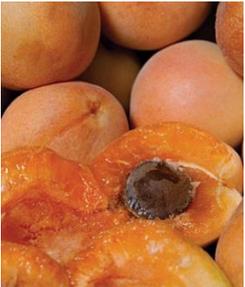


Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Standard exhibit entry is three (3) stems. Specimens are usually displayed in a medium height, narrow neck bottle to keep upright. Strip any leaves from stem below the water line. Leaves above the bottle should be clean, fresh and without blemish or insect damage and flowers should be fresh, of equal size and maturity.

Exhibiting Fruits

When displaying fruit and when more than one (1) is required to be displayed, each of the cultivar specimens should be similar in colour, size, shape, freshness and without bruises, disease or skin damage. When showing fruit clusters (currants and choke cherries) try to find clusters that have all of the berries attached. When showing small berries, orient all in the same direction with flower or stem ends pointed in the same direction. Cultivar name, if possible, should be on the entry or exhibition tag. This will enable visitors and participants to know what cultivars grow best in the area.

	<p>Apple (Malum) three (3) specimens of the same type to a plate. Crabapples six (6) to a plate.</p>
	<p>Apricot (Prunus armeniaca) three (3) to a plate.</p>
	<p>Blackberry (Rubus) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction, stem end up.</p>



Blueberry (*Cyanococcus*) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction, stem end up.



Cherry (*Prunus avium*) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction (with stems removed), stem end up.



Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction (with stems removed), stem end up.



Currant (*Ribes*) (Black) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction (with stems removed), stem end up.



Currant (Ribes) (Red) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction (with stems removed), stem end up.



Fig (Ficus) three (3) to a plate.



Gooseberry (Ribes) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction (with stems removed), stem end up, leave blossom end intact.



Grape (Vitis) two (2) clusters to a plate.



Haskap berry (*Lonicera caerulea*) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction.



Peach (*Prunus persica*) three (3) to a plate.



Pear (*Pyrus*) three (3) to a plate.



Plum (*Prunus*) six (6) to a plate.



Raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction.



Saskatoon (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction.



Strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa*) One ½ pint with top level of berries all oriented in the same direction.

Appendix A: Example Flower Show Schedule

Garden Club Name

Presents its

“Annual Flower/Vegetable Show and Tea”



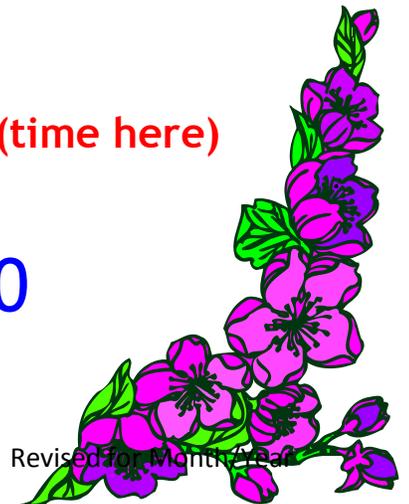
Date:

Location:

Time:

DOOR PRIZES (If any) WILL BE AWARDED AT (time here)

Admission \$0.00



Revised 7/2014

**XX GARDEN CLUB
FLOWER & VEGETABLE SHOW**

RULES GOVERNING SHOW

1. Competition is open to anyone. Entries from the public, as well as the XX Garden Club, are welcomed and encouraged.
2. Exhibits must be grown by the exhibitor, except for those in classes XII and XIII.
3. Exhibitors may have more than one entry in a section, provided each entry is of a different cultivar, colour or type.
4. Name of exhibitor should not show. Tags will be opened after the judging is completed.
5. Exact number of specimens, stems, sprays, blooms, etc. must be exhibited as per entry list.
6. Prizes will be given for Best in Class. People's Choice and the XX Garden Club Memorial Trophy will be given.
7. Judges may withhold prizes from inferior exhibits.
8. Exhibits will be accepted from 7-8:30 pm on the evening prior to the show and from 8:30-11:30 am the day of the show. Judging begins promptly at 12:00 noon.
9. The show and tea are open to the public from 2:00 until 4:30 pm. Awards will be presented between 4:30 and 5:00 pm. Door prizes will be given out at 3pm. All exhibits may be dismantled after all awards have been presented.
10. Show committee, Garden Club or Society will not be responsible for damage or lost article belonging to an exhibitor.

DOOR PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED AT 3PM

CLASS I – ANNUALS

Section

1	Ageratum	1 stem
2	Aster	3 blooms
3	Baby's Breath (Gypsophila)	3 sprays
4	Centaurea a) Cornflower b) Any Other	3 blooms 3 blooms
5	Balsam	3 stems
6	Calendula a) Single b) Double	3 blooms 3 blooms
7	Candytuft	3 stems
8	Carnation	3 blooms
9	Celosia a) Combed b) Feathered	3 stems 3 stems
10	Cosmo a) Single b) Double	3 stems 3 stems
11	Cleome	3 stems
12	Godetia	3 stems
13	Sunflower (Helianthus)	3 blooms
14	Larkspur	3 stems
15	Lavatera	3 stems
16	Marigold a) Equal to or greater than 2" b) Less than 2"	3 blooms 3 blooms
17	Nasturtium	3 blooms
18	Nemesia	3 sprays
19	Nicotiana	3 sprays
20	Nigella	3 stems
21	Pansy (Viola) a) Equal to or greater than 1.5" b) Less than 1.5"	3 blooms 3 blooms
22	Petunia a) Single b) Double	3 blooms 3 blooms
23	Phlox	3 stems
24	Poppy a) Single b) Double	3 blooms 3 blooms
25	Salvia	3 stems
26	Snapdragon	

	a) Single b) Double	3 stems 3 stems
27	Stocks	3 stems
28	Sweet Pea	3 stems
29	Verbena	3 stems
30	Zinnia a) Equal to or greater than 2" b) Less than 2"	3 blooms 3 blooms
31	Any other annual	3 stems or blooms
32	Collection of 5 annuals	1 stem/bloom of each kind in 1 container

CLASS II – PERENNIALS

Section

1	Achillea a) A. ptarmica (i.e. Pearl) b) Any other	2 sprays 2 stems
2	Alstroemeria (Peruvian Lily)	1 stem
3	Astilbe	2 stems
4	Baby's Breath (Gypsophila)	2 sprays
5	Bee Balm (Monarda)	2 stems
6	Blanket Flower (Gaillardia)	2 blooms
7	Campanula a) Canterbury Bells b) Any other	2 stems 2 stems
8	Centaurea	2 blooms
9	Columbine (Aquilegia) a) Single b) Double	2 stems 2 stems
10	Coneflower (Echinacea)	2 blooms
11	Coral Bells (Heuchera)	2 stems
12	Coreopsis	2 blooms
13	Crocsmia	1 stem
14	Delphinium	1 stem
15	Dianthus	2 stems
16	Dictamnus	2 stems
17	Feverfew (Tanacetum parthenium)	1 spray
18	Globe Thistle (Echinops)	2 stems
18	Gooseneck Loosestrife	2 stems
20	Heliopsis	2 blooms
21	Hollyhock	1 stem
22	Hosta (no foliage)	1 stem
23	Iris	1 stem

24	Lady's Mantle (Alchemilla)	2 sprays
25	Matricaria	2 sprays
26	Painted Daisy (Pyrethrum)	2 blooms
27	Penstemon	2 stems
28	Phlox	2 stems
29	Rudbeckia a) Single b) Double c) Others	2 blooms 2 blooms 2 blooms
30	Scabiosa	2 blooms
31	Shasta Daisy a) single b) double	2 blooms 2 blooms
32	Sweet Pea (Lathyrus)	2 stems
33	Veronica	2 stems
34	Yucca	1 stem
35	Any other perennial	2 stems or blooms
36	Collection of 5 perennials	1 stem/bloom of each kind in 1 container

CLASS III - HEMEROCALLIS (DAYLILIES)

Section

1	Greater than 7"	1 stem
2	Greater than 4.5' and less than 7"	1 stem
3	Greater than 3" but less than 4.5"	1 stem
4	Less than 3"	1 stem
5	Double	1 stem
6	Spider	1 stem

CLASS IV – LILIES (Do not remove pollen)

Section

1	Asiatic Hybrid - Single	1 stem
2	Asiatic Hybrid - Double	1 stem
3	Martagon (Turk's Cap)	1 stem
4	Oriental - Single	1 stem
5	Oriental - Double	1 stem
6	Trumpet lily	1 stem
7	Any Other Lilium (tiger lily, Madonna lily)	1 stem

CLASS V – DAHLIAS (Include foliage - no buds)

Section

1	Decorative	1 Bloom with foliage
2	Cactus	1 Bloom with foliage
3	Semi-Cactus	1 Bloom with foliage
4	Laciniated	1 Bloom with foliage
5	Ball	1 Bloom with foliage
6	Pompom	1 Bloom with foliage
7	Water Lily	1 Bloom with foliage
8	Collarette	1 Bloom with foliage
9	Orchid	1 Bloom with foliage
10	Any other	1 Bloom with foliage

CLASS VI - SUMMER “BULBS”

Section

1	Gladiolus	1 spike
2	Calla Lily	1 spike
3	Begonia	1 bloom floating
4	Any other	1 bloom or stem

CLASS VII - ROSES

Section

1	English (Austin type)	1 stem
2	Climber a) Small blooms b) Large blooms	1 cluster 1 cluster
3	Floribunda / Grandiflora	1 spray
4	Hybrid Tea a) ½ to ¾ open b) Bud	1 stem with leaves 1 bud with leaves
5	Miniature	1 bloom
6	Polyantha	1 spray
7	Shrub Rose	1 stem
8	Rugosa	1 stem
9	Ground Cover Rose	1 stem
10	Any Other Rose	1 stem
11	Rose in bowl with own foliage, floating	1 bloom
12	Collection of three different cultivars, same form	3 blooms or sprays

13	Collection of three different forms	3 blooms or sprays
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CLASS VIII - FLOWERING SHRUBS & WOODY VINES

Section

1	Butterfly Bush	1 stem
2	Clematis	1 stem
3	Honeysuckle	1 stem
4	Hydrangea arborescens (i.e. Annabelle)	1 stem
5	Hydrangea paniculata (i.e. Pee Gee)	1 stem
6	Hydrangea macrophylla, Mop Head	1 stem
7	Hydrangea macrophylla, Lace Cap	1 stem
8	Hydrangea, any other	1 stem
9	Spirea	1 stem
10	Snowball Bush	1 stem
11	Weigelia	1 stem
12	Any other	1 stem

CLASS IX - FOLIAGE

Section

1	Hosta, under 4" in length	3 leaves
2	Hosta, 4-8" in length	3 leaves
3	Hosta, over 8" in length	3 leaves
4	Calla Lily, solid green	3 leaves
5	Calla Lily, spotted	3 leaves
6	Coleus	3 leaves
7	Heuchera	3 leaves
8	Caladium	
9	Rex Begonia	
10	Fern	
11	Any other	

May be displayed either upright in a bottle or lying flat in a dish of water

CLASS X - PATIO & HANGING CONTAINERS

Section

1	Patio Container, blooming	1
2	Patio container, non-blooming	1
3	Hanging Container, blooming	1
4	Hanging Container, non-blooming	1
5	Any other	1

CLASS XI - POTTED HOUSE PLANTS

Section

1	African Violet a) Single bloom, single crown b) Double bloom, single crown c) Trailing	1 plant 1 plant 1 plant
2	Streptocarpus	1 plant
3	Flowering House Plant - in bloom	1 plant
4	Gloxinia	1 plant
5	Succulent	1 plant
6	Cactus a) Desert b) Other	1 plant 1 plant
7	Orchid	1 plant
8	Ivy	1 plant
9	Fern	1 plant
10	Palm	1 plant
11	Rex Begonia	1 plant
12	Hanging House Plant a) in bloom b) Non-blooming	1 plant 1 plant
13	Any other	

RULES GOVERNING FLORAL ART

1. An **arrangement** consists of plant material only, arranged according to artistic principles, in a suitable container. Use of a separate base under the container is allowed. Accessories are not permitted.
2. A **composition** is an arrangement with one or more accessories. An accessory is anything used in creating an exhibit beyond the plant material, container and base. Background fabrics, figurines, ornaments and seashells are examples of items that may be used as accessories. An accessory is just that. It can be a subtle suggestion but should not be an overwhelming display of objects and should never detract from the main theme.
3. An **assemblage** is a “three-dimensional abstract design combining plant material and found objects into an integrated whole. An assemblage may have several parts or have parts fastened together into a single unit. It usually includes plant material and found objects which were previously unrelated. These objects and plant material are creatively related through form, colour and/or texture into a new identity having aesthetic unity. Man-made materials such as metal, plastic, wire, rope, etc... or natural materials like stone and wood may be used.” ***

For the purpose of this show, assemblages must be portable. Components should be on a backboard, panel, tray, etc... (Please note that the use of backboards, panels and trays does not automatically make an exhibit an assemblage. These components are often used as containers and bases.)

4. Exhibits in classes XII and XIII are to be comprised of fresh plant material however, untreated (no waxes, dyes, paint, etc...) but dried branches and vines, pine cones, seed pods and similar items may be used sparingly to complement the fresh material. The use of fruits and vegetables in floral art is always encouraged. If cut, exposed surfaces may be sealed with a chemical “sealer” to prevent attracting insects.
5. The plant material in classes XII and XIII does not have to be grown by the exhibitor. If you don’t have what you need growing in your own garden, you may acquire material from friends and neighbours (after asking, of course) or collect material in the wild (no endangered species, please) or purchase material from a market, grocer or florist.

*** HandbookforFlowerShows, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., 1987, Missouri, USA

CLASS XII - FLORAL ART (FRESH FLOWERS)

Section

1. **An Enchanted Forest** - an arrangement including one or more naturally occurring, organic woodland elements such as wood, branches, pine cones, moss, etc.
2. **Flight of Fancy** - a composition using one or more artificial birds, butterflies or insects.
3. **Sunny Days** - an arrangement
4. **Midsummer Night's Dream** - an arrangement
5. **Wine & Roses** - an arrangement, composition or assemblage
6. **Quiet Place** - an arrangement or composition
7. **Seaside Cottage** - a casual and welcoming arrangement suitable to leave outside a cottage door on the steps, porch, veranda, etc.
8. **Apple Blossom Time** - an arrangement or composition
9. **Monochromatic** - an arrangement using one hue and its tints, tones and/or shades (all white is permissible)
10. **Kaleidoscope** - an arrangement exhibiting a riot of colour
11. **Make it and Name it** - an arrangement (must be named)
12. **Composition** to represent the title of a song or piece of music (must be named)

CLASS XIII - CHILDREN'S FLOWERS (please state age on card)

Section

- 1 **6 years and under** (some adult supervision - no hands on)
 - a. Wild or cultivated flowers in a vase
 - b. An arrangement or composition - own theme
- 2 **Ages 7 to 12 years** (no help)
 - a. Wild or cultivated flowers in a vase
 - b. An arrangement or composition - own theme
- 3 **Teens** (no help)
 - a. An arrangement
 - b. A composition - own theme (must name)

FRUIT & VEGETABLES

The colour of the entries should be bright and attractive. They should be relatively free from blemishes and of good quality. Size should be moderate. They should be at a stage where they would be used to their best advantage neither over ripe nor under ripe. In classes where multiple specimens are required, they should be as uniform as possible in colour, maturity, shape and size and displayed attractively on the plate.

Specimens may be washed with the exception of potatoes, which should be brushed. Fruit and vegetables should be displayed upon disposable plates. The exceptions are items such as leaf lettuce & greens which may be displayed upright in water to prevent wilting as their roots have been removed. Culinary herbs should be displayed in clear bottles.

Where the show schedule differs from generally accepted judging standards, the judges will ALWAYS follow the rules & regulations set out in the show schedule.

All exhibits must be grown by the exhibitor.

CLASS XIV - VEGETABLES, DIVISION 1

Section

1	Beans, flat, green with ½ stem and calyx attached	5
2	Beans, flat, yellow with ½" stem and calyx attached	5
3	Beans, round, green with ½" stem and calyx attached	5
4	Beans, round, yellow with ½" stem and calyx attached	5
5	Beans, any other, ½" stem and calyx attached	5
6	Broccoli, framed by a few leaves	1 head
7	Cabbage, green, wrapper leaves retained	1 head
8	Cabbage, red, wrapper leaves retained	1 head
9	Cauliflower, leaves trimmed to ½" above head	1 head
10	Corn, yellow, 1/3 husk removed to expose kernels	3 ears
11	Corn, bicolour, 1/3 husk removed to expose kernels	3 ears
12	Cucumbers, pickling, 3-4" long, ½" stem remaining	2
13	Cucumbers, table use, ½" stem remaining	2
14	Cucumbers, English, ½" stem remaining	2
15	Egyptian Onion	1 bunch
16	Greens, any type, roots removed	1 bunch
17	Lettuce, leaf, green, roots removed	1 plant
18	Lettuce, leaf, red, roots removed	1 plant
19	Lettuce, oak leaf, roots removed	1 plant
20	Lettuce, butter, roots removed	1 plant
21	Lettuce, romaine, roots removed	1 plant
22	Lettuce, head, roots removed	1 head
23	Peas, in pod, stem & calyx attached	5 pods

24	Peas, edible pod, stem & calyx attached	5 pods
25	Pepper, bell, stems attached	1
26	Spinach, roots removed	1 plant
27	Squash, zucchini, green, 8-10" long, stem attached	1
28	Squash, zucchini, yellow, 8-10" long, stem attached	1
29	Squash, zucchini, over 10" long, stem attached	1
30	Tomatoes (Green)	3
31	Tomatoes (Ripe)	3
32	Any other vegetable	

CLASS XV - VEGETABLES, DIVISION 2

Section

1	Beets, cylindrical, tops trimmed to ½", tap roots intact	3
2	Beets, globe, tops trimmed to ½", tap roots intact	3
3	Carrots, 6" and under, tops trimmed to ½", roots intact	3
4	Carrots, over 6", tops trimmed to ½", roots intact	3
5	Carrots, baby mini tops trimmed to ½", roots intact	3
6	Garlic, elephant	2
7	Garlic, regular	2
8	Kohlrabi, roots removed just below ball, 4-6 center leaves remain	1
9	Onions, white *	3
10	Onions, red *	3
11	Onions, yellow *	3
12	Onions, Spanish *	3
13	Onions, bunching, tops trimmed to an even length, loose skin removed	6
14	Potatoes, white, brushed not washed	3
15	Potatoes, red, brushed not washed	3
16	Potatoes, yellow, brushed not washed	3
17	Potatoes, any other	3
18	Radish, bunched with leaves and roots intact	3
19	Turnip, rutabaga, tops trimmed to 1", root removed	1
20	Turnip, summer, tops trimmed to 1", root removed	1
21	Any other root vegetable	1

* Onions are to have 1" stems, roots removed just below bulb and only remove jagged & dirty outer scales. Do not clean so much that they shine.

CLASS XVI - BERRIES

Section

1	Blueberries, high bush, stems removed	15
2	Blueberries, low bush, stems removed	15
3	Boysenberries, stems attached	15
4	Currants, black	3 clusters
5	Currants, red	3 clusters
6	Currants, white	3 clusters
7	Gooseberries, stems attached	15
8	Haskap Berries	15
9	Saskatoon Berries	15
10	Strawberries, 'June' bearing, stems attached	15
11	Strawberries, ever bearing, stems attached	15
12	Raspberries, stems attached	15
13	Any other berry	15 or 3 clusters

CLASS XVII - FRUIT (garden or container grown)

Section

1	Plums (yellow)	3
2	Plums (purple)	3
3	Plums (red)	3
4	Any other fruit	3 large or 9 small

CLASS XVIII - CULINARY HERBS (garden or container grown)

Section

1	Anise	3 stems
2	Bergamot	3 stems
3	Catnip	3 stems
4	Chamomile	3 stems
5	Chives	3 leaves
6	Dill	3 stems
7	Hyssop	3 stems
8	Lavender	3 stems
9	Lemon Balm	3 stems
10	Mint, peppermint	3 stems
11	Mint, spearmint	3 stems
12	Mint, any other	3 stems
13	Oregano	3 stems
14	Parsley, curly	3 stems
15	Parsley, flat leaved	3 stems
16	Rosemary	3 stems
17	Sage	3 stems
18	Savory	3 stems
19	Scented Geranium	3 stems
20	Sweet Basil	3 stems
21	Tarragon	3 stems
22	Thyme	3 stems
23	Any other herb	3 stems
24	Collection of 5 herbs	1 stem of each kind

CLASS XIX - CHILDREN' S VEGETABLES

Section

1	Beans, ½" stem and calyx attached	5
2	Carrots, tops trimmed to ½", roots intact	3
3	Peas, stem and calyx attached	5 pods
4	Any other vegetable	1-3

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