

Entering Horticulture in a GCV Flower Show

Horticulture Entry Rules

1. The Schedule is known as “The Law of the Show.”
2. Except for the Club Collections which are entered in the name of the club, one person must execute each entry.
3. Always read the Rules for Horticulture Exhibitors in your schedule, which provides rules and guidelines for the show.
4. GCV exhibitor entry cards are provided. However, nationally sanctioned show entry cards may be used by members of the national organization. All entry cards must be filled out completely, top and bottom portions. The exhibitors name and address must appear on both portions. Use of mailing labels is encouraged. Mark on the entry form if you are a GCV member and if you are a novice. (Novice: One who has never won an individual horticulture blue ribbon in any show approved by
5. the GCV flower show's sanctioning flower society. A horticulture exhibitor may be considered a novice in each of the GCV flower shows sanctioned by the American Rose Society, the American Daffodil Society or the North American Lily Society.)
6. Exhibitors are responsible for proper labeling of exhibits. Entries that are incorrectly named are not to be judged.
7. No label may be changed except by the show chairman or the passing (classification) chairman in case of placement error.
8. All Horticulture Judges are accredited by appropriate national sanctioning societies.

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Daffodil Horticulture

American Daffodil Society Scale of Points

	Standard and Miniature	Species	Historic
Condition	20.0	50	40
Form	20.0	15	15
Substance	7.5	10	5
Texture	7.5	5	5
Color	15.0	10	15
Pose	10.0	5	5
Stem	10.0	5	5
Size	10.0		10
Total	100.0	100	100

Condition: A specimen should be fresh, clean, and in its perfect stage of development. Faults are cuts, mechanical injury, bruises, dirt, rain spots, pollen on cup, too old or too young, anthers brown, ovary swollen, sheath badly injured, mutilated or absent (never remove).

Form: (and Grace, when judging miniatures) Form is the shape of the flower. Petals should be flat and overlapping; may be shovel-shaped, pointed or oval. Balance of all parts to each other, includes axis balance (when an imaginary vertical line bisects mid-rib or petal, sepal and stem. Cup should be round; if ruffled or serrated, cup should be even; if notched, cup should be regular. Faults are nicks, notches (sometimes called “mitten thumbs”), twisted or too much cupping of petals, and misshapen or uneven cup.

Substance: Substance is the thickness of the perianth tissue. Specimen should have thick, crisp tissues. Excessive age shows up in translucence at petal edge and tip, thinning of tissues.

Texture: Texture refers to the surface of the perianth segments. It is the smoothness or roughness of tissue structure. Specimen should have smoothness of tissue, sheen, luster and no crinkles or “ribbings.”

Color: Color should be clear and clean, true to variety. Green at base of cup or eye is of merit in white varieties. Specimen should have no streaking, muddiness, fading. Staining on petals radiating from base of cup is not undesirable, if normal for variety and the effect is pleasing.

Pose: Pose refers to how the bloom is held in relation to the stem. For Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 11, the ideal pose for the bloom should be at right angle to the stem or slightly above. The flower should “look you in the eye.” In Division 4: some varieties normally droop; e.g., “Cheerfulness,” and “White Marvel.” Division 5, 6, and 7: heads may droop, and Division 8: head should be dome-shape.

Stem: Should be straight; free from blemish and ridges down sides; in good proportion to size of bloom. Some twisting of stem is normal in most daffodils; therefore, caution should be used in penalizing severely a flower which is otherwise excellent.

Size: Full credit for normal size. Knowledge of normal size is, of course, essential when judging any variety. Above-average size suggests good culture and is desirable if resulting bloom is still refined and not coarse. **Foliage:** No points are given for foliage, which is not judged when exhibited with blooms. Foliage is used with blooms, it should be of the same general type but never cut from exhibition bulbs. The American Daffodil Society does not have a rule prohibiting the use of foliage

with specimen blooms, but it is hoped that those planning shows will omit foliage in the interest of bulb conservation.

Seedlings: Properly identified seedlings may be shown by number. Official classification is according to The Royal Horticultural Society Classified list and International Register of Daffodil Names.

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Lily Horticulture

Official North American Lily Society Scale of Points for Evaluating Specimens

Condition	30
Vigor	20
Placement on Stem	20
Substance of Flowers	10
Form of Flowers	10
Color of Flowers	10
Total	100

Modified Lighty System for Evaluating Seedlings

Vigor	20
Placement on Stem	20
Substance	20
Form	20
Color	20
Total	100

Condition: includes the stage of maturity. Generally it is considered that a spike of lilies is in the best condition when the lower flowers are open but not faded and the upper ones still in bud. The larger the number of open flowers the better, provided the old ones have not begun to fade. The flowers should not be bleached in the sun, wilted or otherwise in poor condition. The plants should also be free from disease and injury of all kinds. The anthers should be present although it is recognized that if open flowers are to be shipped the anthers may be removed rather than have the petals stained with colored pollen.

Vigor: refers to the length and strength of the stem, the number and size of the flowers and the size and attractiveness of the foliage. In cutting lilies, leave about one-third of the foliage with the bulb.

Placement of flowers: refers to their arrangement on the stem. In general, separation on the stem vertically in a spiral arrangement rather than crowded at the same level or in whorls is an advantage. Flowers should also be spaced in such a way that the individual blooms do not interfere with each other. In the case of hybrids competing against hybrids, the separation of the flowers and the attractiveness of their appearance as related to the angle on the pedestal may be considered.

Substance of flowers: refers to the thickness or apparent thickness of the petals. Firm texture that withstands exposure is desirable. In placing the entries in collections, the quality of flowers, the number of species shown, (except where the number is limited) and the horticultural difficulty of raising the kinds of lilies will be considered.

Form of the flower: judged on the basis of conformity with that typical of the species or variety, or with attractiveness of form in comparing different species or varieties.

Color of flowers: should be clear and attractive rather than muddy. This is particularly important in hybrids that have no recognized typical color.

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Rose Horticulture

American Rose Society Scale of Points

Form	25
Color	20
Substance	15
Stem and Foliage	20
Balance and Proportion	10
Size	10
Total	100

Form: exemplifies the highest type of an exhibition rose, having many petals; formed, high-pointed center, in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty. Generally, this is when the bloom is “half-to three fourths” open. **Color:** should be clean, fresh, pure, clear, and typical of the best specimen of that variety.

Substance: constitutes the quantity and quality of matter and turgidity in the petals. Texture, crispness, thickness, firmness, and stiffness of the petals must be sufficient to give stability and durability of form and finish to the bloom that determines the keeping quality of the rose.

Stem: must be primary, straight, with typical prickles or thorns; in proportion to the bloom; and of sufficient size and strength to support the bloom without undue bending. The length of the stem should be in proportion to the size of the bloom and should exhibit several five-or seven-leaflet leaves

Foliage: should be comparable in size with the bloom and stem, uniformly spaced, typical of the variety in quantity, size and color. It should be clean and free of the following: spray and dust residue, disease and insect damage, and additives.

Balance and Proportion: The overall pleasing appearance of the specimen, the relationship of size, form and location of each part in relation to the whole.

Size: Refers to the actual dimensions of the bloom. Seven or eight points are awarded the average size of a variety.

Classifying Roses

There are three groups of rose classification:

1. Species Roses (wild roses)
2. Old Garden Roses (Alba, Bourbon, Centifolia, Damask, Hybrid China, Hybrid Eglanteria, Hybrid Gallica, Hybrid Multiflora, Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Sempervirens, Hybrid Setigera, Hybrid Spinosissima, Moss, Noisette, Portland, and Tea.)
3. Modern Roses (Large-Flowered Climber, Floribunda, Grandiflora, Miniature, Mini-Flora, Polyantha, Classic Shrub, Hybrid Tea, Hybrid Wichuriana, and a large class of shrubs that include David Austin English roses.)

Definitions

1. A Specimen is a single stem containing a bloom or blooms.

2. A Bud is the stage of opening in which the sepals are down and the petals are just beginning to unfurl.
3. A spray must have at least two blooms at exhibition stage.
4. Buds are not blooms.
5. Exhibition Stage is usually one-half to three-fourths open, depending on the variety.
6. One bloom per stem is a specimen exhibited without side buds.
7. Disbudding is the removal of side buds and should be done when just formed to avoid unsightly scars.
8. Fully Open Bloom has stamen showing.