CANADA
4-H Manitoba

Judging Horticulture

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Manitoba Horticultural Association

The Manitoba Horticultural Association, a non-profit organization, established in 1895, promotes interest in horticulture and acts as a source of information to Association members and to the general public. It encourages horticultural activities and recognizes achievement in this field. The Association sponsors educational seminars, courses and workshops and promotes the unification of horticultural societies and acts as central agency to member societies.

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Horticultural Exhibiting and Judging Standards

Flower, vegetable and fruit shows provide gardeners and would-be gardeners with an opportunity to compare cultivars, identify types and observe the use of flowers and plant material in artistic designs. Public support for exhibitions is based on their educational value and the encouragement they provide amateur gardeners.

Organizing and Staging a Flower, Vegetable and Fruit Show

A. Responsibilities of the Show Committee

1) Select judges.

2) Establish rules and set a schedule.

Although the rules and regulations for horticultural shows vary, the following issues should be addressed:

- who may exhibit and under what conditions
- how many entries may be made in a given class by a single exhibitor and, if more than one entry is allowed, how many prizes an exhibitor receives in a given class. (Only one entry in a class by a given exhibitor is recommended).
- deadline for entries
- provision of containers
- power of judge to withhold an award if, in his/her opinion, the entry is not worthy of it
- the procedure to be followed if protests are allowed against a judge's decision
- what exhibits must be grown by the exhibitor and which may be secured from other sources, such as those in the design class
- all reasonable precautions to ensure the safety of exhibits

  The society cannot be held responsible for loss through theft or breakage. This includes containers.
- a time frame for exhibits' removal
- responsibilities of exhibitors

  It is the exhibitor's responsibility to place entries in the proper classes and if required, label them correctly. (Show committee provides exhibitors with assistance.)

- specified cultivars to be shown
- (for a two or three-day show) what grooming or rejuvenation of exhibits may be made and in what classes.

The Horticultural Judging Standards should be followed by exhibitors and judges.
A committee should have the authority to rule on disputes arising from mis-interpretation of the schedule.

3) Make arrangements for Prize List.
In large shows, the schedule may be divided into Divisions, Sections, Classes, *eg*. the Vegetable Division, the Cut Flower Division, the Design Division, etc. Under Divisions, the sections should be listed, *eg*. Single Bloom Section, Three Bloom Section, Basket Section, etc. Under Sections, *eg*. the Single Bloom Section should have Classes for 1 Bloom White, 1 Bloom Red, 1 Bloom Purple, etc. The same would follow in the Three Bloom Section.

When deciding what classes are to be included in the prize list, the date of the show should be carefully considered. Avoid listing varieties that are out of season as far as the best quality of the plant is concerned, *eg*. perennial phlox is, at best, second-rate at the late fall shows.

Keep the classes small enough to be within the reach of the average gardener, *eg*. five lilies of a cultivar are too many and such a request would eliminate many who might show if asked for one or even three. Call for types and cultivars currently grown, especially in classes for roses, petunias, marigolds, zinnias, etc.

Use proper terminology, especially regarding spikes, blooms, stems and sprays, etc. See Glossary of Terms.

Further divide classes that usually have a large number of entries and eliminate the classes that draw only one entry or none at all. When collections are called for, state whether the cultivars are to be in one container or separate containers. To enhance the educational value of the show, encourage the correct naming of cultivars.

Many shows call for the judge to select "the best" of the first prize winners from each section. From the first prize winners, the grand champion can be selected.

4) Determine point system for Grand Aggregate. First, second and third prizes should be given an arbitrary value in points, based upon their difficulty for attainment, *eg*. large collections should have a higher point value than small collections or specimen blooms. A collection of 50 cultivars or more may be given 20 points for first, 10 for second and 5 for third; for specimen classes, give 5 points for first, 3 for second and 1 for third.

5) Obtaining prizes.
(For specials, trophies, etc., see responsibility of show committee.) Where cash prizes are given, they should be scaled to the amount of work involved in preparing the entry for exhibiting. Where local merchants, industries and private citizens are solicited for merchandise or vouchers to be used as prizes, it is a good policy not to impose on the same donors annually. All donations should be publicly acknowledged.

6) Arrange show supplies.
A member of the show committee should be responsible for the purchase and availability of entry tags, ribbons, paper, containers, fillers, string, etc.

7) Plan layout of show.
When planning the arrangement of tables, exhibit space and work space for the show:
a) Ensure that people can move easily among the exhibits. Eliminate dead ends, bottlenecks and small areas that do not allow proper viewing.
b) Place the most colourful and attractive sections so that they will cross the visitors line of vision as they enter the hall.
c) Provide exhibit space in a prominent location for the Grand Champion or other main winners.
d) Provide large and well-lit working space for exhibitors. Water and other facilities should be readily available.
e) Plan adequate space for non-competitive exhibits, accessories, trophies, etc.
f) Do not block fire or emergency exits.

B. Staging of Exhibits

Requirements:
a) Tables (standard and uniform heights). Suitable background and dividers where necessary, also covers which extend to include table legs.
b) Labels in large type for each division, section and class.
c) Containers, uniform for the class and suitable for the type of flower exhibited. (Provided either by exhibitor or by the show committee as indicated in the show booklet.)
d) Spacing – do not crowd the entries.
e) Subcommittee to assist exhibitors.
f) Entries Committee should check to make sure entries are in proper classes before judging commences.

C. Judging

A list of qualified Manitoba Horticultural Association judges is available from the M.H.A. Office. Qualified judges are experienced and knowledgeable in the classes they judge and update their skills by attending judging schools co-ordinated by the M.HA.

Student judges are required to attend judging schools and apprentice at flower, fruit and vegetable shows with qualified M.H.A. judges. Student judges must obtain permission from the show committee and qualified judge. Evaluation forms are completed by the qualified judge and returned to the M.H.A. office. The M.H.A. office notifies student judges of their eligibility as M.H.A. judges.

The judge should be treated as a guest. Clear hall of exhibitors and other unauthorized persons before judging starts. Judge's clerks should be provided (preferably not conveners or exhibitors) to record winners and attach prize stickers, ribbons etc. Provide a suitable portable table for use of the judge. (Certain design classes must not be moved after setting up by the exhibitor).

Judging should be according to the Horticultural Judging Standards Publications, unless other wise stated.

The judge's decision is final. Matters of interpretation should be referred to the show chairman or another designated person.

The show chairman or secretary should be in the hall at the time of judging for consultation as required.

D. Show Program

In arranging for opening ceremonies, select a time most suitable for local residents and keep ceremonies brief. Select guests and extend invitations well in advance. Meet guests when they arrive at the show. Guests may include mayor, reeve, warden, park superintendent, Member of Parliament and others who hold prominent public office, as well as your regional director and association officers.

Presentation of Awards and Prizes should be the responsibility of one member of the show committee. Ensure that awards are ready and that main recipients have been notified and are prepared to accept. Prominent citizens including donors, school principals, past presidents, clergy, presidents of local service clubs and organizations may be invited to present the prizes. A display of trophies and special awards on the stage or in a conspicuous location in the show area is recommended. Be sure that junior awards are also on display and that due recognition is given. Some means of security should also be arranged.

Displays, Demonstrations, Lectures, Films, Music - One committee member should convene these important features near observers, with suitable commentary and amplification. Endeavour to have short demonstrations on the main floor. Films and lectures are appropriate, provided they are timely and held in separate rooms. Suitable background music during the show adds a finishing touch to a well-planned event.

E. Publicity

Promote and advertise the show in the press, on radio, television, etc. to attract a good turnout.

The public relations or publicity committee should be involved in flower show advertising. Notices, placards, news articles, etc. should be well planned, prepared and distributed well in advance. Each should describe the main features of the show and when and where it will be held. Place notice in supermarkets, libraries, public buildings and store windows. A large sign should be prominently displayed in front of the building where the show is to be held. Perhaps local authorities will permit directional signs to be placed throughout the community. Newspaper, radio and television interviews by a representative of the society should also be attempted. These activities should take place within a week of the show. Special invitations should also be sent to local organizations including home and school associations, ratepayers, service clubs, etc.

A telephone canvass of every member is recommended at least two months before the show; a personal invitation to exhibit is even more effective. Members should be encouraged to participate, particularly in classes that received poor response in previous years.

F. Dismantling the Show

Exhibitors are responsible for removing entries and exhibits at closing time.

G. Post-mortems

The show committee should meet as soon after the show as possible to complete all business details, and to recommend any changes to future shows.

Cultural Division

Conditioning Cut Flowers and Foliage for the Flower Show

Most flowers should be cut under water and placed immediately into a container holding 5 - 7.5 cm (2 to 3 in.) of water. Flowers should be cut just before full bloom, otherwise they will not last the three days of a flower show. Flower beds should be checked daily, with careful attention to colour and shape of petals. For cut flowers to be shown in containers, near show day choose and mark the freshest stems with a bit of masking tape (since there isn't time to examine every bloom the evening before the show).

A pink to red bloom that begins to show a purplish tinge is on its way out, *ie*. on petunias, roses zinnias, stocks, larkspur, phlox, etc.

When cutting your flowers, a sharp knife is preferable to scissors. Place flowers in a container of warm water in the shade of a fence or shrub as you are cutting.

To prevent damage to blooms, have separate containers for different flowers. Save large juice cans and large glass jars for this purpose.

Flowers Requiring Warm Water

Asters	Roses	Snapdragon
Daisies	Scabiosa	Verbena
Candytuft	Gaillardia	Dahlia
Carnations	Zinnia	Dusty Miller
Daffodils	Columbine	Bachelor Buttons
Salpiglossis	Tulips	Bells of Ireland
Gladiolus	Peony	Lily of the Valley
Cosmos	Lilies	Forget-Me-Not
Delphinium	Petunia	Ageratum
Marigold	Phlox	Coral Bells
Sweetpeas	Nicotianna	Nasturtiums
	Stocks	

Flowers Requiring Cool Water

Viola (Pansy)

Flowers Requiring Boiling Water or Burn ends

Poppies	Poinsettia	Snow on the Mountain

Foliage – Submerge in a pail of lukewarm water overnight

Caragana	Peony	Cotoneaster
Dogwood	Evergreens	Clematis
Barberry	Spirea	Cistena Cherry
Chokeberry	Coleus	Dropmore Honeysuckle
Wandering Jew		Purple Passion Plant

Judging Standards

CUT FLOWERS

Chrysanthemums

Exhibition types and disbudded garden cultivars

Form ……..25
Approved shape of bloom for particular type.
Size 25
Condition 20
Colour 15
Bright, clean and characteristic of cultivar.
Foliage and stem 10
Clean, healthy.
Staging ……..... 5
Attractive presentation and named if possible.
100

Sprays

Bloom quality 35
Form, size, freshness, colour.
Depth and breadth of sprays 35
General attractiveness and balance of entry 20
Foliage and stem 10
Clean and fresh with stems strong enough to support spray.
100

Dahlias

Condition 20
Turgid blooms, not open centered (daisy-eyed).
Form 30
Circular outline of bloom, facing slightly upward with good depth and no gaps created by missing petals. Centre must not be under-developed, hard or oval.
Colour 15
Having good luster with no uneven tipping or marking in bi-colours.
Size 15
Uniformity 10
Where more than one bloom is shown.
Stem and foliage 5
Strong, straight stems, clean foliage, preferably attached.
Staging 5
100

Size Classification for Decorative and Cactus Types

Large - over 20 cm (8 in.) in diameter.
Medium - 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 in.) in diameter.
Small - 10 to 15 cm (4 to 6 in.) in diameter.
Miniature - not more than 10 cm (4 in.) in diameter.

Decorative Dahlias: blooms fully double, rays generally broad, flat or slightly twisted.

Cactus Dahlias: blooms fully double, ray petals are usually pointed, the majority narrow and revolute for more than half their length and either straight or incurving.

Semi-Cactus Dahlias: blooms fully double, ray petals are usually pointed, the majority narrower than those of decoratives, but broader than cactus dahlias and revolute for half their length or less, broad at the base and either straight or incurving.

Size Classification and Description of Other Types:

Ball Dahlias have full double blooms, ball shaped or slightly flattened. The ray petals are blunt or rounded at the tips, spirally arranged and involute for more than half the length of the petals.

Small Ball Dahlias have blooms usually between 10 cm (4 in.) and 15 cm (6 in.) in diameter.

Miniature Ball Dahlias have blooms not exceeding 10 cm (4 in.) in diameter.

Pompon Dahlias are globular and for show purposes must not exceed 5 cm (2 in.) in diameter.

Water Lily Dahlias have fully double flowers characterized by large, broad and generally sparse ray florets which are straight or slightly incurved giving the flower a flat appearance; the depth normally not more than half the diameter of the flower head.

Novelties – Singles, Anemone, Orchid, Collarette, Peony flowered, etc. may be included in this class. The scorecard for "Other Cut Flowers" may be applied here:

Delphinium and Snapdragons (Antirrhinum)

Condition and substance 25
Fresh, turgid flowers and foliage with no fading.
Colour 20
Bright, clear and fresh
Form 25
Well-proportioned spike, tapering to a pleasing balance of unopened buds. Florets evenly and symmetrically spaced.
Stem and foliage 20
Strong straight stem in proportion to flower head. Foliage clean and showing evidence of good culture.
Size 10
Symmetry and without coarseness of flower head.
100

Gladiolus

Total florets	12
Open flowers	8
Florets in colour	4
Size of flowers	4
Spacing	4
Facing	7
Substance and texture	8
Flower form	5
Calyx and attachment	7
Flower freshness	8
Beauty and colour appeal	15
Balance of flower head	10
Straightness to tip and strength	8
	100

Basic Data

Class	Diameter In.	Total Florets	Florets Open	Buds Colour
100: Miniature	under 2½	15	5	4
200: Pixiola	2½ but under 3½	18	6	5
300: Medium	3½ but under 4½	20	7	5
400: Large	4½ but under 5½	22	8	6
500: Giant	over 5½	19	7	5

Florets - The total number of open florets showing colour and green.

Size of flower - Diameter of lowest open floret.

Spacing - Should be even; each flower slightly overlapping one below; stem behind flowers completely hidden.

Facing - Flowers should all face forward equally.

Substance and texture - Petals must be firm and resist displacement.

Form of flowers - All florets should be single or double-lipped. No malformed blooms.

Calyx and attachment - Calyces should hold florets firmly with little splitting.

Flower freshness - No aged, faded or curling petals.

Beauty and colour - Judges should show no preference for main colours. Colour should be pure and even. Shading should be uniform throughout all open florets.

Balance of flower head - Number open, in colour and buds should form a balanced tapering head. Stem below lowest flower should be 50.8 cm (20 in.) long for 300, 400 and 500 size.

Straightness to tip and strength - No kinks or bends in stem to appear in view at rear of spike. Stem strong enough to firmly maintain all florets.

Iris

Flowers 35
Form according to cultivar, fresh, clear colour without fading or wilting. Good symmetry, crisp substance.
Stalk 30
Three or more well-placed blooms with evidence of further bloom on strong well-branched stalks with good balance and poise. No crowded blooms.
Condition 35
100

Lilies

Condition 30
Includes stage of maturity. Lower flowers should be open, upper ones in bud. No faded flowers.
Vigour 20
Length and strength of stem, size of flowers and attractiveness of foliage.
Placement on stem 20
No crowding; flowers should not interfere with each other.
Substance 10
Thickness of petals, firmness.
Form of flowers 10
Typical of species or cultivar.
Colour of flowers 10
Should be clear, bright and characteristic of the species or cultivar.
100

Peonies

Condition..... 25
Petals should be fresh with no spreading that shows carpels, except in single and anemone types.
Colour 25
Rich with no fading from sun, or in reds, burning to purple or black. Red or pink flecking in whites should not be unduly penalized.
Form 15
Generally smooth in outline within a circular form. Form may vary within a given cultivar.
Size 15
Proper for cultivar and uniform where more than one specimen is shown.
Substance 10
Indication of ability to withstand adverse weather.
Stem and foliage 10
Clean handsome foliage; stem adequate to support bloom and length in proportion to size of bloom.

100

Roses – Specimen Blooms

Colour 25
Should be fresh, bright and clear; not dulled by age. May vary with soils, weather, time of year.
Form 25
Should be half to three-quarters open, a well formed centre, pointed, with petals symmetrically arranged.
Substance 20
Petals of good firm texture, free from blemish, coarseness or signs of aging.
Stem, foliage and balance 20
Strong stem in good proportion to size of flower. Clean, healthy foliage, attached to stem.
Size 10
Appropriate for cultivar.

100

Roses – Fragrant

Fragrance..... 60
Colour, form, condition and stem 40
Form is not as critical in these classes, and blooms may be half open to full, retaining good symmetry. Colour clear and bright. Foliage and flower in good clean healthy condition.

100

Roses – Sprays

(Floribundas and other spray types such as some Climbers, Shrubs, Polyanthus, etc.)

Colour 25
As under specimen bloom.
Form..... 25
Cluster of flowers should be characteristic of the cultivar. There may be some flowers fully open and some partly open. However, they should form a graceful and symmetrically arranged cluster.
Substance 20
As under specimen bloom.
Stem, foliage and balance 20
As under specimen bloom. Cluster of flowers in good proportion to stem.
Size 10
Appropriate for cultivar.

100

Sweet Peas

Form, uniformity and placement of florets 25
Well opened, rear petal erect and waved. Florets should be uniform in size and evenly arranged along stem.
Colour 20
Clear, fresh and luminous.
Substance and condition 20
No fading of lower florets.
Size and number of florets 20
Average is four to five open of a size showing good cultural conditions.
Length and condition of stem 15
Good proportion between length of stem and flower head. Stem straight and wiry.

100

Other Cut Flowers

Most cut flower classes should call for an entry of three to five blooms, sprays, stems or spikes.

Form 25
Specimen should be uniform, at proper stage of maturity and characteristic of the particular cultivar.
Condition 30
Colour 20
Fresh, bright, clear.
Stem and foliage 15
Stems should be in good proportion to blooms; foliage fresh, clean.
Size 10
Appropriate for cultivar.
100

The following should be classified according to size:

Marigolds:

Large - over 10 cm (4 in.) - 3 blooms
Medium - 5 cm (2 in.) but under 10 cm (4 in.) - 5 blooms
Small - 2 cm (1 in.) but under 5 cm (2 in.) - 5 blooms
Miniature - under 2 cm (1 in.) - 5 blooms
Single-flowered should be shown in separate class.

Petunias: Minimum 5 blooms

Grandiflora - 9 cm (3 ½ in.) or over
Multiflora - under 9 cm. (3 ½ in.)
Double Grandiflora - 9 cm (3 ½ in.) or over
Double Multiflora - under 9 cm. (3 ½ in.)

Salvias:

Tall - 35 cm (14 in.) and over - 3 stems.
Dwarf - under 35 cm (14 in.) - 5 stems.

Violas (Pansies):

Large - 2 ½ cm (1 in.) or over
Small - under 2 ½ cm (1 in.)

Zinnias:

Zinnias should be classified as follows:

Dahlia Flowered:

Giant - over 12 cm (4 ½ in.).
Medium - 5 to 12 cm (2 to 4 ½ in.).
Small - under 5 cm (2 in.).
Multicoloured, *eg.*, Persian Carpet, Sombrero, etc. - up to 6 cm (2 ½ in.).

Cactus Flowered:

Giant - over 10 cm (4 in.).
Medium - 4 to 10 cm (1 ½ to 4 in.).

Potted Plants

African Violets

All plants must be single crown plants. Multiple crown plants will be disqualified.

Leaf pattern or form.....30
Symmetry of plant.
Floriferousness 25
Quantity of fresh blossoms according to variety.
Condition 20
Cultural perfection, freedom from diseases, insects, marred foliage and spent blossoms.
Size and type of blossom 15
Appropriate for cultivar.
Colour 10
100

GUIDELINE – NOT A RULE

Symmetry – Small gaps deduct (each) 1
Large gaps or missing leaf deduct (each) 2
Uneven growth 1 to3
Floriferousness – 1¼ points deducted per blossom for plants not having enough blossoms.
Points pro-rated for the number of fresh blossoms on Standard Size Plants:

- 20 – 25 blossoms 25
- 18 blossoms 20
- 16 blossoms 18
- 14 blossoms 18
- 12 blossoms 14
- 10 blossoms 12

Miniature Plants:

- Maximum size 15 cm (6 in.) – 6 to 12 blossoms -deduct for each bloom less than six 4

Semi-Miniatures:

- Maximum size 20 cm (8 in.) – 6 to 20 blossoms -deduct for each bloom less than six 4

Condition:

- Over or under potting, deduct 3
- Seeds pods deduct (each) 1
- Marred or broken or damaged leaf (each) 1
- Necky plant, any portion of the neck above the pot rim .....3 to 5
- Soil on leaf (each) 3
- Soil on petioles deduct (each) 1
- Spent blossoms deduct (each) 1¼

Cacti and Succulents

Note**:** Each plant should be in a separate container. Size of container may be limited, *eg*., "not over 15 cm (6 in.)". To eliminate confusion, the schedule should clearly specify if both cacti and succulents may be shown in the same class.

Condition 40
Well-balanced growth and development, free from injury, including damaged spines.
Rarity and difficulty of cultivation 20
Conformity to type 20
Size 10
Maturity preferred.
Staging 10
100

Geraniums (Pelargoniums)

Mature plants normally more than 20 cm (8 in.) high, grown principally for their flowers:

a) Single flowered, having normally no more than five petals.

b)Double and semi-double flowered, having normally six or more petals, but not hearted like the bud of a rose.

c) Rosebud group, fully double and hearted, the middle petals remaining unopened like the bud of rose.

Mature plants normally less than 12 cm (5 in.) high after one year's growth:

a) Single flowered, having normally no more than five petals.

b)Double and semi-double flowered, having flowers normally composed of six or more petals.

c) Fancy-leaved, grown principally for their foliage, single or double flowered.

Flowering Geraniums

Plant quality 25
Flower head quality 25
Floret (pip) quality 15
Colour 20
Foliage 15
100

Scented and Fancy-leaved Geraniums

Cultural Perfection 50
Form 15
Symmetrical, kept within bounds.
Size of plant 10
Large enough to indicate potential.
Rarity and difficulty of cultivation 15
Container 10
Suitability in proportion to size of plant.
100

Plants should be of good shape, proportionate in size to the size of the pot and foliated from the base, without blank spaces between plant and pot rim. Leaves should be clean, without evidence of insect injury or disease, of good colour with clear markings according to cultivar. Flower heads should be held well clear of the foliage.

Specimen Flowering Plant

Cultural perfection 25
Profusion of bloom 20
Foliage 15
Clean, healthy and without blemish.
Size of plant 10
Large enough to indicate potential.
Rarity and difficulty of cultivation 10
Colour 10
Clean, appealing.
Container 10
Suitability and in proportion to size of plant.
100

Specimen Foliage Plant

Cultural perfection 50
Form 15
Symmetrical, kept within bounds.
Size of plant 10
Large enough to indicate potential.
Rarity and difficulty of cultivation 15
Container 10
Suitability in proportion to size of plant.
100

Collection of Flowering Plants

- should be named

Cultural perfection 30
Profusion of bloom 20
Number of cultivars 15
Arrangement, proportion and uniformity..... 15
(including containers)
Colour combination and harmony 10
Rarity and difficulty of cultivation 10
100

Vegetables

Beans

Standard entry is 6 pods. Pods should be well matched and of good colour, clear, fresh (snap when bent), free from stringiness, fine grained, smooth, fleshy, clean, well filled, not over mature. Stems attached. Specimens should not be washed. Required number should be stated in the schedule.

Uniformity and trueness to type	35
Condition (freedom from blemish)	25
Fleshiness and brittleness	25
Colour	15
	100

Dried Beans

Standard entry is 12 beans. Beans should be well matched and of good colour. Specimens should be mature and firm.

Uniformity	30
Quality	25
Condition	25
Colour	20
	100

Beets – ball or cylindrical

Standard entry is 5 specimens (roots); size preferred 5 to 7 cm (2 to 2 ½ in.) diameter. Cylindrical under 5 cm (2 in.). Tops should be removed to 15 mm (½ in.) above crown. Beets may be placed in cold water preparatory to the soil being carefully wiped off (not scrubbed). Storage classes should not be washed. Roots can be trimmed back to not less than 25 mm (1 in.).

Uniformity and trueness to type	30
Condition (including freedom from blemish)	30
Outer colour and smoothness	25
Freedom from side roots and mechanical damage.	15
	100

Broccoli

The specified number of heads is 2. Broccoli is exhibited with 20 to 25 cm (8 - 10 in.) of stem, while the head is firm and compact and before the flower heads start to open (show yellow). All leaves on the stem should be removed except for the last 2 – 3 leaves next to the head.

Uniformity and trueness to type	20
Condition	25
Colour of curd	20
Form and density of curd	20
Size of head	15
	100

Brussel Sprouts

Standard entry is 1 stalk. Sprouts medium in size, firm, well formed and compact on the main stem. Lateral leaves and roots closely trimmed, terminal leaves left on. Plant cut off at ground level, moderately large plant with closely packed sprouts.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition (including freedom from blemish)	20
Firmness	20
Size of sprouts or heads	15
Colour	10
Crispness	10
	100

Cabbage

Standard entry is 1 head. Desirable features in show cabbage are specimens which are solid, fresh, crisp and tender. Heavier specimens, other conditions being equal, receive preference. The stems should be trimmed to no longer than 15 mm (½ in.) and heads should be trimmed down to 2 layers of sound, green outer leaves.

Red cabbage should comply with the general requirements of the green cultivars, but should be as dark red as possible.

Savoy cabbage should be of medium size and with a fine or close curl to the leaves. The heads should be firm, but the same degree of firmness is not expected as in the more common types. The scorecard for Brussel sprouts may be used for cabbage.

Carrots

Standard entry is 5 specimens (roots). Carrot types, *ie*., long, half-long, or short varieties should be exhibited in separate classes. The schedule should state whether topped or bunched specimens are required, and if the leaves are to be trimmed. In topped classes, the tops are removed 15 mm (½ in.) above the crown. Tap roots should be left on. Roots may be washed but not scrubbed. Specimen should not have side roots.

Uniformity and trueness to type	30
Condition (including freedom from blemish)	30
Form and colour	25
Size	15
	100

Cauliflower

Standard entry is 1 head. These should be smooth, clean, and firm. The head formation should be dense, regular, well formed and free from fuzziness and small leaves. A few of the lower leaves (four to six) should remain around the head and should be trimmed squarely across, leaving 12 to 25 mm (½ to 1 in.) projecting above the head. The stem should be cut off 7 to 12 mm (¼ to 1 ½ in.) from the lower leaves.

Uniformity and trueness to type	20
Condition	25
Colour and curd	20
Form and density of curd	20
Size of head	15
	100

Celery

Standard entry is 1 specimen. Entries should be uniform in size, length of stalk, and colour. They should be free from disease and blemishes. Most cultivars should be as large as possible, consistent with good condition and firmness of stalk. Colour is important and should be true to type for the cultivar. Colour must be clean and uniform. In form, the bunch should be long and stout, solid and heavy, with stalks closely set and as many as possible of full length. 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 fee from pithiness and stringiness.

Quality	30
Uniformity and trueness to type	30
Condition	25
Colour	15
	100

Corn, Sweet

The standard entry is 2 ears. One-third of the husk should be removed from tip to butt. Desirable features in sweet corn are well-matched specimens that are typical of the cultivar, with the ears well filled from tip to butt. The kernels should be well filled, even, closely spaced and well rounded. There should not be wide spaces between rows of kernels and the rows should be straight. The milk stage of maturity is desirable but, in view of the rapid deterioration in quality of corn after harvest and the limitations involved in preparing the exhibit, ears which have passed the best edible stage are acceptable in some cases.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition and maturity	20
Colour of kernel	15
Tips and butts	15
Tenderness	15
Rowing of kernels	10
	100

Cucumber

Entries should be well-matched specimens, not overripe, straight, even-shaped with blunt ends and stems attached. Colour should be dark green, surface smooth or warted (according to cultivar). No oil or polish should be applied. Flesh should be thick, tender and crisp. Long varieties should be in a separate class.

Slicing - 15 cm (6 in.) and over – entry - two specimens.
Pickling - over 5 cm (2 in.) but under 15 cm (6 in.) – entry – six specimens.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	20
Form	20
Size	15
Colour	15
Spines (intact)	5
	100

Eggplant

Specimens should be of good size, uniform, firm, even in colour, and free from blemishes and bronzing. Stem, 1 cm (½ in.) in length, must be attached. Specimens may be wiped, but should not be washed or oiled. Eggplant is considered difficult to grow, particularly those cultivars with egg-shaped fruit.

Quality	30
Condition	25
Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Colour	20
	100

Garlic

Standard entry is 3 heads. Specimens should have the same number of cloves per head. They should be free of soil, tops trimmed to 2 ½ to 4 cm (1 to 1 ½ in.) and roots left long. Specimens should be not washed.

Uniformity and trueness to type	20
Condition	20
Maturity	20
Exterior appearance	20
Size of head	20
	100

Kohlrabi

Specimens should be well matched in size 4 to 6 cm (1 ½ to 2 ½ in.) in diameter with flesh that is crisp, tender, solid, free from cracks and sweet in flavour. The roots should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) just below the ball or swelling and four to six of the centre leaves should be allowed to remain. Other leaf stems should be trimmed to 4 to 5 cm (1 ½ to 2 in.). Both purple and green types are equally desirable. Purple require a slightly longer growing period.

Quality	30
Condition	25
Uniformity	20
Size	15
Colour	10
	100

Leeks

The stems should be long, solid, uniform, thick, well blanched, with roots trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length. A rounded stem tip which is free of bulbing is preferred. Leaves should be trimmed to a fan shape 10 to 12 cm (4 to 5 in.) in length.

Quality	30
Condition	25
Uniformity	20
Colour	15
Size	10
	100

Lettuce, Head

Standard entry is 2 specimens. There should be separate classes for the various types that are likely to be entered. The specimens should be well matched, typical of the cultivar, with heads that are medium to large, firm, well shaped, tender, crisp, fresh and compact. The heads should be well trimmed by cutting off the butt close to the point of attachment of the outer leaves and removing the damaged and coarse outer leaves. The heads may be washed.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	25
Firmness of head	20
Colour of outer leaves	10
Size of head	10
Texture	10
	100

Muskmelon (Cantaloupe)

Standard entry is 2 specimens. These should be well matched and typical of the cultivar and well matured (stem off). The scorecard for pumpkin should be used for muskmelon.

Onions

There should be separate classes for mature bulbs and pickling onions.

Mature Bulbs – Standard entry is 5 bulbs. Classes should be divided at least into yellow, red, white and Spanish types. The roots should be removed. The tops should be cut off 12 to 25 mm (½ to 1 in.) above the bulb. The specimens should be well matched, typical of the cultivar, but not less than 4 cm (1 ¾ in.) in diameter, well ripened with a small neck and bright, clean, dry outer scales. They should be free from sprouts and doubles. Though coarseness is to be avoided, in Spanish types, other conditions being equal, larger bulbs receive preference.

Pickling Onions – Standard entry is 12. The bulbs should be well matched, preferably white, firm, well cured, skin clear, bright and clean. The specimens should be free from doubles, scallions, sprouts and oblong onions – length of axis exceeds diameter by over 7 mm (¼ in.). The preferred diameter is 12 to 18 mm (¼ to ¾ in.).

Multipliers – Standard entry is 2 clumps intact. The bulbs should be firm, well cured, skin clear, bright and clean.

Uniformity and trueness to type	20
Condition	20
Maturity	20
Exterior appearance	20
Size of bulb	20
	100

Parsnip

Standard entry is 2 specimens. Parsnips should be dug carefully and the soil soaked off with water, to avoid rubbing the skin. The small rootlets should be trimmed off neatly. The specimens should be well matched, firm, typical of the cultivar, of good size, not less than 2 ½ cm (1 in.) diameter at crown with long, even taper and free of side roots. The skin should be clean, smooth, white, with no discoloration. The crown should be uniform, and have a small core. The tops should be trimmed to 12 mm (1/2 in.) above the crown.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	20
Smoothness	15
Colour	10
Crown	10
Freedom from side roots	10
Size	10
	100

Peas

Standard entry is 6 pods. The pods should be picked carefully and handled as little as possible to avoid spoiling the "bloom". Edible pod peas should be in a separate class. The specimens should be well matched, typical of the cultivar, fresh, well grown but not overmature, deep green in colour with 'bloom", well filled with peas which are tender, of good size, uniform and sweet, with stems attached. Other conditions being equal, a long pod is considered superior to a shorter one.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	25
Filling of pods	20
Colour of pods	10
Even maturity of pods	10
Flavour	10
	100

Peppers

Standard entry is 2 specimens. Separate classes should be provided for pungent or "hot peppers" and for mild or "sweet peppers". The schedule should state whether specimens are to be red, yellow or green. The specimens should be well matched, typical of the cultivar, heavy firm, with smooth surface and uniform in colour. About 12 mm (½ in.) of stem, neatly trimmed, should be present on the fruit.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	25
Firmness	25
Colour	25
	100

Potatoes, Table Stock

Standard entry is 5 tubers. One should always keep in mind the requirements of the consumer. Tubers that are bright and clean, smooth, shallow-eyed, of uniform size and one cultivar, and which are free from apparent disease, cuts, bruises, sunburn and insect damage have the greatest appeal. The size of tuber most desirable for table stock is 180 gm (6-9 oz.). Tubers weighing less are acceptable, but must be uniform and not less than 5 cm (2 in.) in diameter. Large tubers are often rough, sometimes hollow, and usually of poor quality. Disease is indicated by scabbiness, small black specks, cloudy dark spots on the skin, discoloured portions, or by actual decay. It is also sometimes indicated by a softness at the point where the stem is attached. Tubers may be wiped with a damp cloth.

Uniformity, size and trueness to type 40
General appearance 10
Clean, bright, attractive.
Condition 50
Freedom from disease: scab, rhizoctonia blight and silver scurf. Freedom from cuts, bruises, sunburn, insect damage, etc.
100

Radish

These should be bunched with the tops and roots left on. Radishes should be crisp, smooth, uniform, free from blemishes, and of a clear bright colour. Roots should be free of pithiness. Red rooted cultivars with round roots are most preferred.

Quality 30
Uniformity and trueness to type 30
Condition 20
Colour 20
100

Rhubarb

The stalks should be uniform, especially in colour and size – preferably at least 25 cm (10 in.) long and have a diameter of at least 2 cm (¾ in.). The colour should be bright red and extend over the greater part of the stalk. Stalks should be clean, smooth, plump, fresh, of good form for the cultivar. The leaf blade should be trimmed to leave about 2.5 cm (1 in.) in a fan shape. The petiole (stalk) should be left intact as pulled from the plant, except that any loose tissue at the base should be trimmed away. Quality is indicated by lack of toughness in breaking; it is desirable that stalks be as brittle and tender as possible.

Quality 35
Condition 25
Uniformity 20
Colour 20
100

Squash (Summer) including Zucchini

Standard entry is 2 specimens. These should be well matched and typical of the cultivar. There may be a class for the largest specimen in the show, though coarseness is always to be avoided. Specimens heavier in proportion to size usually have thicker flesh. The stems should be left attached and trimmed to the same length. The specimens may be washed. There should be a separate class for immature summer squash. For zucchini under 20 cm (8 in.) long, use the slicing cucumber scorecard.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	20
Surface character	20
Size	15
Colour	10
Maturity	10
	100

Squash (Winter) including vegetable marrow and pumpkin

Standard entry is 2 specimens, although in comparatively small shows 1 specimen is acceptable. The specimens should be well matched, typical of the cultivar, medium to large, thick fleshed, heavy in proportion to size, and with a short stem. Warted varieties should be well and evenly warted. The rind of all cultivars should be very hard when mature, though in some it will naturally be thinner than in others. There should be a minimum of light colour on the underside. For scorecard see Squash (Summer).

Swede Turnip (Rutabaga)

Standard entry is 2 specimens. There should be separate classes for Swede turnips and true or summer turnips, but the same scorecard could be used. Swede turnip should be well matched, typical of the cultivar, 8 to 12 cm (3 ½ to 5 in.) in diameter, smooth, shapely and with a clear skin. The root should be trimmed off without leaving large scars.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	25
Smoothness and shape	25
Colour of surface	15
Trimming	10
	100

Swiss Chard

Root should be trimmed to a conical point and the plants exhibited in a manner similar to celery. Leaves and petioles should be large, broad and tender.

Quality	35
Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	25
Colour	15
	100

Tomato

Standard entry is 5 specimens. The specimens should be well matched, firm, typical of the cultivar, sound, free of cracks and large blossom end scars, smooth, clean, bright, and evenly coloured (for green classes uniform green colour). Stem left on.
Size Ranges:

a) 5 cm (2 in.) and over
b) under 5 cm (2 in.)

Clusters – may be ⅓ ripe, ⅓ half ripe and ⅓ green.
Fruit over 2 ½ cm (1 in.), cluster of 5 or more fruits.
Cherry type – fruit under 2 ½ cm (1 in.), cluster of 9 or more fruits.

Uniformity and trueness to type	25
Condition	25
Even ripening	35
Freedom from disease and insect damage	15
	100

Herbs

Refer to section on Displays and Collections page 32.

Fruits

The number of fruits being exhibited must be the exact numbers or within the range listed for the class; otherwise the entry will be disqualified. The following fruit counts are common standards for fruit shows.

Fruit Plate of

Gooseberries 20-24
Raspberries 20-24
Strawberries 20-24
Currants (red or white).....clusters (sprigs) 10-14
Currants (black) 20-24
Crabapples – one cultivar
(for example, Dolgo or Robin) 12
- three each of four cultivars 12
Apple-crabs – one cultivar
(for example, Rescue or Kerr) 12
- four each of three cultivars 12
Apples – one cultivar (5 cm (2 in.) or over with
size and colour typical of cultivar) 5
Grapes ..... clusters 3
Plums – one cultivar 10-14
- three each of four cultivars 12
Plum and sandcherry hybrids 10-14
Sandcherries and sandcherry hybrids 10-14
Nanking cherries 20-24
Mongolian cherries 20-24
Saskatoons 20-24
Apricots 12
Pears 5
Fruits not listed..... any number

Exhibitors' Notes

Careful growing, selection and preparing of fruit for exhibition is essential. All fruit should be fresh, firm, mature, of average or above average size and free of blemishes and bruises.

Where possible, cultivars should be named and seedlings designated as such.

The following points should be brought to the attention of the exhibitors:

- Gooseberries, flowering currants, black currants cherries, and strawberries are shown with stems attached. (Exception – Nanking Cherry).
- Red and white currants are shown in clusters (attached to sprigs).
- Apples, crabapples, and pears should have stems attached which may be clipped; fruit should be wiped.
- Grape clusters should be well formed with bloom retained.

The following are merits and defects used in assessing exhibits:

Standards of Perfection

Apples, Apple Crabs, Crabapples

Merits - Uniformity of russeting, calyx, stem ends and stems, above average size, solid fruit with eyes and stems intact; clear, unblemished skin of a colour characteristic to the cultivar; wiped.

Defects - Too large or too small, overripe or soft; damaged eyes or stems; poor colour, blemishes, physiological disorders.

Apricots, Plums, Cherry Plums

Merits - Large, firm, highly coloured, clear-skinned (unwiped), prime-ripe, fruit free from blemishes with bloom intact.

Defects - Small fruit, poorly coloured, without stems and not prime-ripe.

Cherries

Merits - Large ripe fruit of brilliant colour; unshrivelled stems.

Defects - Small overripe, dull, split, or blemished fruit without stems.

Currants (Black, Flowering Types)

Merits - Large, ripe, uniform, bright, jet-black, individual fruits removed from cluster; fresh stems intact.

Defects - Uneven, unripe or overripe, dull berries with shrivelled stems.

Gooseberries

Merits - Ripe and unripe fruits, should have a good colour.

Defects - Small or overripe fruit, shrivelled and poorly coloured.

Grapes

Merits - Uniform, well formed clusters, ripe with dense bloom.

Defects - Small, unripe fruit, uneven cluster.

Pears

Merits - Large, shapely fruit with eye (calyx) and stem intact; clear, unblemished skin of characteristic colour.

Defects - Small, unripe or overripe, poorly coloured fruit with smudged bloom and without stems.

Raspberries

Merits - Large ripe fruit of good bright colour, free from blemishes, in good condition and with stems removed.

Defects - Small, unripe or overripe fruit of poor colour, with stems and with druplets in the berry having blemishes caused by insect damage or imperfect fertilization.

Saskatoons

Defects - Mis-shapen fruit, under formed. Disease, *ie*. Saskatoon/Juniper rust or leaf spot (dehydration).

Strawberries

Merits - Uniform ripe fruit, of good colour, bright and fresh, free from blemishes and having stems.
Defects - Small, unripe or overripe, dull fruit, with hard noses and without stems.

The qualities to be considered and the approximate relative importance each should receive in judging of fruit exhibits are as follows:

General Scorecard

Size and uniformity	25
Condition and freedom from blemish	25
Form	20
Colour	20
Trueness to name	10
	100

Currants and Grapes

Size of cluster (sprig)	20
Size of fruit	20
Cluster form	20
Colour	20
Condition and freedom from blemish	20
	100

Displays and Collections

A display differs from a collection in the emphasis on attractiveness of arrangement. A display is an arrangement for effect, using material grown for perfection. In display classes, more points should be awarded for arrangement and design than for numbers of kinds and cultivars. In collections, the number of kinds and cultivars should be emphasized.

Cut Flowers – In One Container

Eg., bowl, vase, etc. Type of container should be specified. Display should be of one kind of flower.

Cultural quality and condition	60
Artistic design, colour harmony	40
	100

Collection of Cut Flowers

– should be named and may be shown in separate containers.

Quality and condition of flowers	50
Distinction	15
Number of kinds and labelling	20
Foliage and stems	15
	100

Educational Exhibits - may be an individual or group effort to illustrate such things as plant propagation, flower preservation, types of plants, etc.

Educational value	50
Correct and suitable labelling	15
Attractive design	20
Quality and condition	15
	100

Fruit and Vegetable Display

Diversity – kinds and cultivars	25
Arrangement and design	35
Quality and condition	25
Educational value	15
Correct and suitable labelling.	
	100

Fruit and Vegetable Collection

Diversity	30
Quality and condition	30
Arrangement	10
Educational value	30
Correct and suitable labelling.	
	100

Collection of Herbs

Specimens should be displayed in a container with water to keep them fresh. At least 5 kinds are required. Name of each should be attached.

Quality and freshness of plant material	35
Number of kinds	25
Arrangement	25
Labelling	15
	100

Children's Special Exhibit

An interesting arrangement of flowers, vegetables, or other horticultural material used individually or in combination to form objects such as animals, buildings, vehicles, etc., or designs in the form of pictures. A limited number of complementary objects such as bridges, pools, figures, etc. is permissible; also toothpicks or wires necessary to hold objects together.

Distinction and creativity	40
Proportion or scale	10
Design	20
Colour harmony	10
Condition	20
	100

Gardens and Special Plantings

Home Vegetable Gardens

Health and condition of plants 35
Condition and neatness 25
Freedom from weeds, diseases and insects.
Number of kinds 15
Efficiency of land use 10
Intercropping, successive cropping, green manuring, etc.
Functional layout of garden and pathways..... 15
100

Children's Garden

General Layout 15
Light and drainage.
Selection and arrangement 10
Species and cultivars
Freedom from Weeds, Insects, Disease, and Damage 25
Culture 20
Spacing, uniformity, colour.
Size and form 30
Foliage, flowers, vegetables.
100

Landscape Planning

Urban Properties

Design 30
Suitability of plant material, balance, attractiveness, ease of maintenance. Selection and arrangement of plants in combination and harmony with walls, fences and driveways.
Plant Materials 20
Suitability and diversity of trees, shrubs, vines, perennial and annual flowers.
Living Out Areas 20
Use of special garden features such as pools, lawns, rock gardens, patios, planters, outdoor lighting.
Upkeep and Condition 30
Includes control of insects, diseases, weeds and overall vigour of plant material. This section also considers the c condition and maintenance of other landscape elements, ie. fences, walks, planters, etc. 100

Farm Properties

Design 30
Suitability of plant material, balance, attractiveness, ease of maintenance. Selection and arrangement of plants in combination and harmony with walls, driveways, fences and farm buildings.
Protection 10
Design and orientation of shelterbelts with consideration to proper spacing and tree and shrub species.
Plant Materials 20
Suitability and diversity of trees, shrubs, vines, perennial and annual flowers.
Living Out Areas 15
Use of special garden features such as pools, lawns, rock gardens, patios, planters, outdoor lighting.
Upkeep and Condition 25
Includes control of insects, diseases, weeds and overall vigour of plant material. This section also considers the condition and maintenance of other landscape elements, ie. fences, walks, driveways, planters, etc. 100

Grains

Horticultural judges may be called upon to judge grains and the following has been provided by Manitoba Association of Agricultural Societies. For more information please contact Manitoba Agriculture.

Oil seeds and other Small Seeded Crops

Soundness 20
Plumpness..... 20
Colour 20
Freedom from weed seeds 20
Freedom from other grains/useless matter..... 10
Freedom from disease 10
100

Cereals and Large Seeded Crops

Soundness.....20
Plumpness..... 20
Colour..... 20
Freedom from weed seeds 20
Freedom from other grains/useless matter.....10
Freedom from disease 10
100

Cereal and Forage Sheaves

Quality	20
Size of sheaf and length	20
Maturity	15
Freedom from disease and damage	10
Attractiveness	35
	100

Glossary of Terms for Cultural Division

AMATEUR (See also Professional or Commercial gardener) – One who grows plants by his or her own efforts for pleasure and whose return from sales, if any, does not equal his or her outlay for horticultural materials. Occasional help for heavy garden work is permissible.
ANNUAL (See Biennial and Perennial) – An herbaceous plant which normally completes its cycle of growth from seed to seed in one year. To include tender perennials such as pansies, snapdragons, etc. the show schedule should read "Annuals or plants grown as annuals in this region".
BASKET (See Container) – A container of such material as wood fiber, metal, glass, pottery, etc. with a handle permanently attached.
BIENNIAL – An herbaceous plant which requires two growing seasons to complete its normal growth cycle, from seed to seed, *eg*., Sweet William.
BLOOM – An individual flower, one to a stem. Specimen blooms should be disbudded for quality bloom.
BUD – A developing immature flower insufficiently expanded to show the form of a typical bloom. It is difficult to define precisely because of the variation in species and cultivars.
CACTUS – Any member of the family Cactaceae; succulent or fleshy stemmed plants on which the leaves are replaced by scales or sharp spines. Where a schedule stipulates cacti, fleshy leaved plants such as Crassula, Sedum, etc. may not be shown. (See Succulent.)
COLLECTION – A number of kinds and/or cultivars of flowers, plants fruits and/or vegetables shown as one exhibit. Quality, number and rarity of the items making up the group, as well as the horticultural perfection of the component parts, are to be considered in judging collections. (See the various scorecards for further details.)
COLOUR – The natural colour for the type, and not any variation produced by dyeing, rubbing or polishing; the quality of the colour, the lustre as compared with the ideal for the type. (Refer to colour classifications of the various Specialty Societies and the Design Division.)
CONDITION – The quality of the exhibit at the time of judging. This includes freshness, freedom from blemishes or bruises, whether due to insect, disease, sprays or mechanical cause.
CONTAINER – The receptacle in which plant material is exhibited. It should be compatible. In Design classes it is an integral part of a design. A bowl is considered broader than high; a vase taller than wide.
CULTIVAR (Cultivated Variety) (See also Kind)
Forms of plants originated or maintained only in cultivation. This includes most cultivated cultivars, *eg*., Petunia "Sugar Daddy", Geranium "Cardinal", Rose "Peace", etc. Cultivar is thus distinguished from variety (botanical name) which occurs and maintains itself in the wild.
CULTURAL PERFECTION – The appearance of well being which results from good growth and environment, including freedom from diseases and insect damage.
DESIGN – The result of the artistic use of plant material.

DISPLAY – An exhibit of flowers, fruits, plants or vegetables (or a composite exhibit) covering a definite number of specimens, or given area, arranged to create a pleasing effect. A display is to be judged both for the quality of the material and for the artistry of the result. (See scorecards for further details.)
DISTINCTION – Distinction implies quality and excellence in all respects, particularly in craftsmanship, selection and treatment of materials.
EXHIBIT – An entry placed in a show either for competition or display.
FILLER – Small flowers such as gypsophila, etc. and suitable foliage used with an exhibit in a secondary role.
FOLIAGE – Leaves of trees, shrubs and other plants.
FORM – The normal or ideal shape of the species or cultivar.
HARDENING AND CONDITIONING (See Conditioning Cut Flowers and Foliage for the Flower Show).
KIND – Flowers, fruits or vegetables usually of a different genus, such as apple, carrot, chrysanthemum, rose, etc.
NICHE – A recess or hollow.
NOVICE – One who has never won a prize in any horticultural show or fair. This may be modified to suit local show requirements.
PERENNIAL – HERBACEOUS – A plant that lives for more than two years, *eg*., phlox, delphinium, peony, etc. The stem dies to the ground each fall. Plants from tender bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes are herbaceous perennials, but must be classified separately in show schedules.
PROFESSIONAL OR COMMERCIAL GARDENER
One who grows and sells plants, flowers and/or garden produce for gain. (See amateur.)
SCALE – The relative size of one part to another, the flower to the container, or the plant to the landscape.
SHRUB – A woody plant usually with several main stems as distinct from a tree.
SIZE – A specimen flower, fruit or vegetable may be somewhat above the average size of the particular cultivar, but the selection for show purposes should be within the required limits. Abnormally large-sized specimens should be avoided, especially when size tends to impair quality.
SPIKE – An upright stem carrying several flowers, usually with short pedicels, such as gladiolus and snapdragons.
SPRAY – A portion of a plant with a number of flowers, *eg*., chrysanthemum, climbing and floribunda roses.
STEM OR STALK – A plant structure carrying one or more flowers and/or buds. It may be branched, *eg*., sweet peas, primulas and irises.
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 and/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.
SUITABILITY – In keeping with the purpose and character of the exhibit.
TEXTURE – Texture is the surface quality of plant material, *eg*., rough, smooth, velvety, silky, etc.
TIP – The uppermost portion of the spike which includes the terminal bud.
UNIFORMITY – All specimens in an exhibit should be as nearly alike as possible in size, form and colour.
WEED – A plant growing out of place; usually one that is so abundant as to become a pest.
WILD FLOWERS – Native flowers.

Design Division

Design

Classes in the Design Division make full use of all types of materials to interpret ideas and themes set out in schedules. Design is the result of artistic use of plant material.

The designer uses the elements of design – space line, form, colour, texture and pattern, based on the accepted principles of art – balance, proportion, scale, rhythm, contrast and dominance, to create orderly beauty with expression, harmony and distinction.

Elements of Design

Elements are the working ingredients which the designer uses and which must be combined and organized to form a complete unit.

The elements of design are: space, line, form, colour, texture and pattern.

1. SPACE – Designs are organized in space, which is the open areas in and around the arrangement. The space will influence the size, proportion and shape of the design.

2. LINE – Line is the foundation of all designs with plant material. It is the visual path along which the eye is led from one point of interest to another. Line material establishes the structural frame work.

3. FORM – Form is shape with the third dimension (depth) added.

4. COLOUR – A visual sensation and the most compelling element in a design. All colour possesses three qualities:
   a) Hue**:** the name of the colour family, ie., red, green, etc.
   b) Chroma**:** the intensity or greyness of a colour.
      Tone - a colour not at full intensity. It is the result of adding grey or the complementary hue.
   c) Value**:** the lightness or darkness of a colour.
      Tint - is a light value of colour, a blend of pure colour and white. Pink is a light value of red.
      Shade - is dark value of a colour, a blend of pure colour and black. Maroon is a dark value, a shade of red.
      Advancing colours - are warm, red to orange to yellow.
      Receding colours - are cool, green to blue to violet.
      Neutral colours - are black, white and grey.

5. TEXTURE – refers to the surface finish of materials. It is determined by sight and touch and is referred to as rough or smooth, coarse or fine, glossy or dull.

6. PATTERN – is the silhouette created by combination of lines, forms, colours and the spaces between them.

Principles of Design

Design principles apply to all forms of art, including the art of designing with plant material, and are the same for all designs.

The principles of design are:

1. BALANCE – is visual stability and should be evident when viewed from any angle. Symmetrical balance is achieved by repetition of all elements, including space on either side of an imaginary central axis. It is attained by having the two sides as nearly alike as possible. Asymmetrical balance is achieved by using unequal amounts of plant material on either side of an imaginary central axis so placed as to give equal visual weight to the design.

2. PROPORTION – is the relationship of areas and amounts to each other and to the whole, *ie*. the amount of plant material to the container, the amount of texture to smooth the amount of round forms to spike forms, etc. For good proportion the design should be at least one and one half times the greater dimension of the container (height or width).

3. SCALE – is size relationship – the size of one flower to another, the flower to the container, the container to the base, and the size of the whole design to the area it occupies.

4. RHYTHM – is a visual path through the design. Rhythm suggests motion.

5. CONTRAST – is difference, and is achieved by placing opposite or unlike elements together in such a way as to emphasize difference, *ie*. a rough texture emphasizes a smooth texture, black brings out the whiteness of white.

6. DOMINANCE – implies subordination. One element is emphasized, others play a secondary role, *ie*. more curved lines, more round forms or more of one colour. Dominance adds distinction and character.

Classification of Designs

Traditional Designs

1. **Occidental** – includes all the European "Period" designs. They are predominately mass designs.

2. **Oriental** – a restrained art built around Oriental religious beliefs and practices.

Conventional Designs

Formerly called line, line-mass and mass designs. These designs are organized according to rules. They are based on geometric form, and have a focal area near where all the lines converge.

Interpretive Designs

Selection and organization of the design elements to suggest a given theme, idea, occasion, mood.

Creative Design

Creative designs include all designs apart from conventional designs. These include modern, contemporary, free-style, free-form, and abstract. The designer is free in the selection and organization of materials and is restricted only by the accepted principles of design. Creativity is not bound by rules, styles or conventional patterns. Creative designs, abstract in character, in which plant material and other components are utilized as pure line, form, colour and texture with space to create new images, include assemblages and collages. Plant material may be used in unnatural and distorted ways.

Scale of Points

Baskets (See "Glossary of Terms" for definition)

Condition and substance of flowers and foliage	50
Design	30
Colour harmony	20
	100

Interpretive Design Class (Where a theme for a conventional or line-type of design is specified)

Design	35
Distinction and creativity	25
Colour harmony	20
Interpretation of schedule requirement	10
Condition of material	10
	100

General Design (not specifying any particular type of design but incorporating all the elements and principles of design)

Design	40
Colour harmony	25
Distinction	25
Condition of material	10
	100

Creative Design Class (a non-conventional design such as modern, contemporary, abstract, free-style)

Creativity	25
Design	20
Colour harmony	20
Distinction	15
Condition of material	10
Interpretation of schedule requirement	10
	100

Miniature (not to exceed 12.7 cm (5 inches) in any dimension including the container, base and accessories)

Scale	35
Distinction	20
Design	20
Colour harmony	15
Condition of material	10
	100

Pot-et-Fleur, Planters, Terrariums and Bottle Gardens

Design	30
Suitability of materials	30
Cultural perfection	20
Distinction	20
	100

Glossary of Terms for Design Division

ACCESSORY – Organic or inorganic objects used in a subordinate manner to enhance a design of plant material (schedule to govern).
BACKGROUND – The surface against which a design is seen; may include back, sides and surface beneath the design.
BASKET – A container made of any material with a handle over the basket permanently attached.
BASE – Anything in a design under the container or under the plant material such as stands, mats, other.
BOTTLE GARDEN – A number of different kinds of plants artistically grouped, growing in a bottle with a small opening.
COMPOSITION (assemblage) – A creative design containing plant material and objects which may, or may not be fastened together. It usually includes objects which were previously unrelated. The objects and plant materials are creatively related through their form, colour and/or texture. May be staged in a niche, hung on a panel or be free-standing.
CONDITION – Physical state of plant material at time of judging.
CONTAINER – Any receptacle for plant material. In design classes it is an integral part of the design.
CONTRIVED PLANT FORMS – Forms of flowers made from unprocessed, recognizable plant materials. New forms obtained by bending, pruning or regrouping plant parts (*ie*. petals made from wheat, fruit peel, corn husks, disks of silver dollar plants, centres of flowers made from cones, teasel, sweet gum balls, other).
CORSAGE – A design to be worn, composed of flowers, foliage and/or other suitable materials properly wired and taped and accompanied by a pin.
CREATIVITY – An original concept in the choice of components, or in the organization of the design elements, within the limitations of the principles of design.
DECORATIVE WOOD – Includes any drift or weathered wood, roots, carvings, other – treated or untreated.
DESIGN – The organization of the principles and elements of design in an arrangement.
DISTINCTION – Marked superiority in all respects.

DRIED PLANT MATERIAL

(1) Plant material from which the moisture has been removed naturally.

(2) Plant material from which the moisture has been removed by means of a drying medium (eg. Silica Gel).

FEATURE – Any object – organic or inorganic – used as a dominant component in a design (schedule to govern use).

FREE STANDING – A design to be viewed from all sides.

FREE-FORM DESIGN – A creative art form, free from conventional ideas and patterns, within the limits of the principles of design, free-flowing, easy – not bound.

INTERPRETATION – Compliance with schedule requirements. Fitness to theme or class.

MECHANICS – Devices for holding or supporting plant material. Includes pin holders, chicken wire, aquapics, tape, oasis, other. Mechanics should not be showing.

PLANTER – A number of different kinds of plants artistically grouped, growing in a single open container.

PLAQUE – A conventional design of related plant material, such as pressed flowers, seeds, leaves and stems, attached to a wall-hung panel. The construction should be radial.

POT-ET-FLEUR – A design of growing plants, in or out of pots, packed tightly with moisture-retaining material, plus cut flowers in tubes of water or on oasis, - all assembled in one container. Moss, decorative wood and rock may be included. Additional cut foliage is not permitted.

STILL LIFE – A collection of inanimate, more or less related familiar objects chosen for their texture, form and colour and combined according to the principles of design. The objects are actual in size and true to function and should dominate the plant material.

TERRARIUM – A number of different kinds of plants artistically grouped, growing in a transparent container, other than a bottle.

TREATED PLANT MATERIAL – Plant material which has been dyed, painted, varnished, flocked, to alter its natural colour or texture (schedule to govern use).

Questions, comments or suggestions concerning the Horticultural Judging Standards may be forwarded to:

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Sections of the Judging Fact Sheets were adapted from the Horticultural Judging Standards with the permission of the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

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