

# Monthly Show Rules & Guide

All exhibits at the monthly shows of the Society for house plants, cultural exhibits, vegetables, fruits and arrangements shall be governed by the following rules:

1. The show committee has full charge of staging, handling and judging of all shows.
2. All show dates are subject to change.
3. All entries must be in place by 7:45 p.m. No exceptions.  
All meetings commence at 8:00 p.m. unless otherwise announced.
4. When two or more members are jointly cultivating the garden in which their exhibits have grown, they may compete against each other in any class.
5. In the Design Classes using garden flowers, the flowers do not have to be grown by the exhibitor.
6. In the Fruits and Vegetable Classes, the exhibitor must grow all fruit and vegetables. Fruits and vegetables should be left unpolished, the dusty “bloom” left on.
7. House Plants must have been grown from seed or from cuttings by the exhibitor, or have been in his/her possession for at least three months before the date of the show.
8. Not more than the exact number of blooms, sprays, stems, etc. specified for a class may be exhibited. Side buds showing colour constitute a bloom. A specimen bloom should be one flower only, one stem, with no signs of buds having been removed. De-budding should be done in the early stages of bud formation. A specimen bloom must be grown by the exhibitor.
9. Foliage belonging to the plant may be used with the bloom or blooms exhibited. Where the term “any foliage” is used in a schedule, it may be considered any foliage and/or filler is intended.
10. Decorative foliage, twigs, driftwood, moss, fungi, seed heads and flowering shrubs maybe used in any design class. Bases are permitted at all times. Inorganic accessories may be used to enhance a design i.e. stones, candles, shells, glass, wood etc. Dyed dried material may be used when dried material is stated.
11. Miniature designs, maximum dimensions 13 cm (5”) in any direction (height, width, depth, diagonal). For good proportion the container should not exceed 3.5 cm (1 ½”) in height.
12. Small designs are from 13.9 cm to 25.4 cm (5 ¾”- 10”) and must not exceed 25.4 cm (10”) in any direction (height, width, depth, and diagonal).

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13. The height of an arrangement should be at least one and one-half times the width (whichever is the greater dimension) of the container. If a base is used under the container, it will be considered part of the design.
14. House plant sizes in show lists include measurement of pot diameter. Up to and including 6" for small plants, over 6" for large plants.
15. For best results, Roses are usually shown two-thirds open, unless the category says "bud" or "full-bloom".
16. Judging Standards established by the Ontario Horticultural Association will be followed except to the extent where it varies with our "house rules".
17. Points for exhibits will be awarded as follows in all entries:
  - (a)

1 <sup>st</sup> Prize	5 points
2 <sup>nd</sup> Prize	4 points
3 <sup>rd</sup> Prize	3 points
Honorable Mention	2 points
Entry Effort	1 point
  - (b) Best in Show  
An additional five points for "Best in Show" are awarded in each of cultural and design categories at any meeting, at the discretion of the show judge.
  - (c) "An Education" Class which we do not have listed in the regular show schedule will be entertained at any meeting, when an exhibitor brings an unusual plant or cut specimen, grown by the exhibitor, and he/she will speak for 1 or 2 minutes about it. Five points will be awarded for this effort to any one or more exhibitors.
18. A member may place two entries in all classes except for design where only one entry is allowed.
19. The exhibitor is responsible for:
  - (a) Making out his/her own show entry card beforehand if possible, including your membership number;
  - (b) Removing all exhibits on closing of the show.

# Completing the Show Entry Card

1. Look up entries in your Year Book under the month that you wish to enter.
2. Your Member's Number is on the front of your Year Book (received on payment of your membership).
3. Entries are divided into sections and each entry has a number. See example on this page.
4. Once the show entry card is complete, fold up on the perforated line and place your entry in the allotted place on the table.

This is an example of an entry card.

**\*Make sure the entry card is fully completed as per the example\***

## What Happens Next?

1. The Judge and Convener(s) go to each entry and mark each entry card. The bottom portion of the card is ripped off and kept as a crosscheck for points awarded.
2. The Convener carries a sheet listing all of the entries and the points are marked down under the entry number as well as the member's number.
3. The points are added up at the end of October and the Awards are given out at the Annual General Meeting in November.

**SHOW ENTRY CARD**  
Judge's Comments

SECTION NO. A ENTRY NO. 6

ENTRY NAME: House plant, in bloom

MEMBERS NO: 45

NAME: Jane Doe

1st	2nd	3rd	H.M.

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DATE: May 2009

SECTION NO. A ENTRY NO. 6

MEMBERS NO: 45

# Glossary

The following glossary defines terms frequently used in decorative arrangements and may be of assistance to exhibitors.

Annual	Planted every year, seasonal.	Line	Forms the structural framework of the design. It is the visual path along which the eye is led from one point of interest to another. Line directions may be vertical, horizontal, diagonal and/or curved.
Biennial	Takes two seasons to come back to life, example: Sweet William.	Line Design	A design in which a linear pattern is dominant.
Bloom	Individual flower, one to a stem. Specimen blooms should be disbudded for exhibition purposes (or a composite flower).	Lateral	A bud or stem growing from the side of another stem.
Bouquet	A designed bunch of flowers and foliage making use of its own stems which can be hand-held or put in a container.	Mass Design	A design using a large amount of plant material.
Bud	An unopened leaf/flower.	Miniature	An arrangement, including container does not exceed 5 inches (12.5 cm) in any direction, (height, width, depth, diagonal). For good proportion the container should not exceed 3.5cm (1 ½") in height.
Bulb	Underground structure usually over winter, example: tulip.	Parallel Design	In which 3 or more groupings are placed in a parallel manner with open spaces between the groupings.
Collectable	A number of kinds/cultivars of flowers, plants, fruits and/or nuts, cones, seed-pods, leaves, berries, etc.	Pavé Design	Flowers, leaves and other materials are arranged closely together in a flat jewel-like pattern so that no floral foam is visible. The tight clustering emphasizes contrasts in colours and textures.
Corm	Underground stem, thickened, example: tall bearded iris.	Perennial	A flower or plant that lasts over the winter and can survive for many years.
Corsage	A spray of flowers worn pinned to a garment.	Rhizome	Underground stem, grows horizontal, fleshy, example: Gladiolus.
Cultivar	A plant when reproduced retains its distinguishing features.		
Dell Robia	Circular or rope in shape, basically leaves Wreath decorated wreath with fruits - may include berries, nuts, seed pods, etc.		
Design	A combination of fresh, dried accessories arranged to create an artistic unit.		
Disbudding	Removing of lateral buds to encourage development of the terminal buds promoting a larger more perfectly formed exhibition bloom.		
Foliage Design	Only leaves of trees, shrubs and plants - no flowers.		
Garland	Plant material with or without accessories, forming a flexible design.		
Horticulture	The art and practice of garden cultivation and management.		

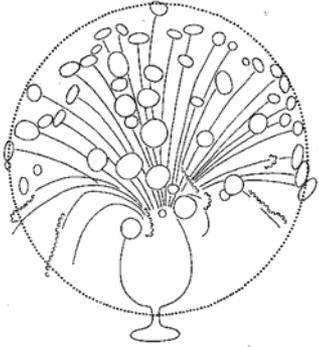
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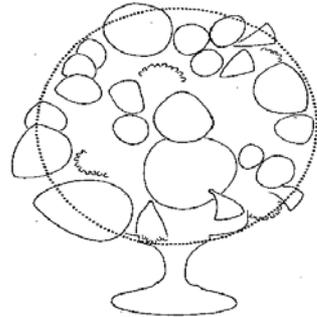
Satellite Design	A design with an accompanying smaller design which repeats the same colours and textures and having a connecting line that is an integral part of the rhythmic pattern.	Under-water	A design with part(s) placed underwater to create interest (example, stones). Design must have part(s) underwater, no definite percentage is required but entire design may not be underwater.
Small	Designs are from 13.9 cm to 25.4 cm (5 1/2 in to 10 in) and must not exceed 25.4 cm (10 in) in any dimension including the container, base and accessories.	Variety	Botanical term for plants within the same species. For example, Hybrid Tea Roses and Grandiflora are varieties of one species.
Spike	Vertical stem carrying several flowers, usually with short pedicels, such as gladiolus and snapdragon.	Water-Viewing	Usually a line design in a shallow container with 1/2 to 2/3 of container's surface water showing.
Spray	Portion of plant with a number of flowers e.g. petunia, climbing or floribunda roses.		
Stem/stalk	Plant structure carrying one or more flowers and/or buds. It may be branched. Examples: Sweet Peas, Primula, Iris.		
Structural	A design with a sculptural effect (dictionary-3 dimensional).		
Design Swag	Plant material without accessories, designed to hang against a vertical surface and should be three-dimensional.		
Topiary Design	A tree form with a trunk set in a container (pot) with a top comprising of fresh, dried plant material.		
Tuber	Underground, storage stem, example: Potato, Dahlia.		
Tussie-mussie	A bouquet of concentric circles of small fragrant flowers arranged around a large central flower, i.e. a rose, to be hand held.		

# Design Shapes

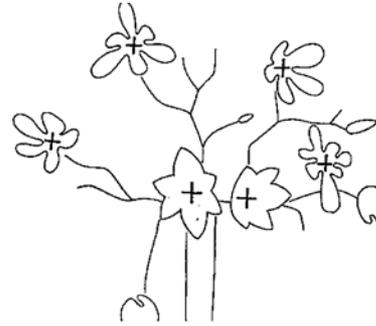
Circle



Sphere



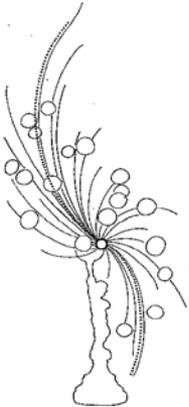
Star



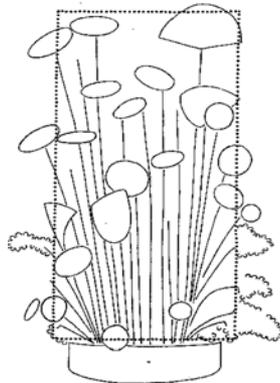
Vertical



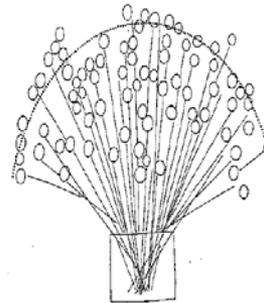
Hogarth Line  
or S Curve



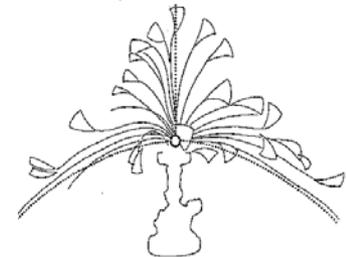
Rectangular



Fan

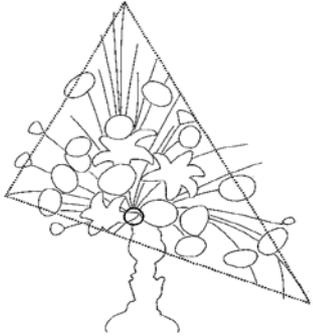


Triangle

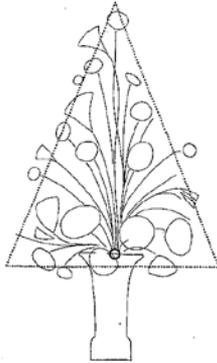


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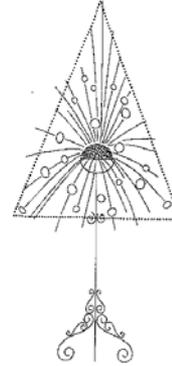
Equilateral Triangle



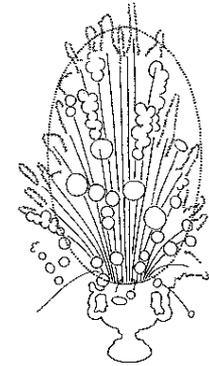
Triangle



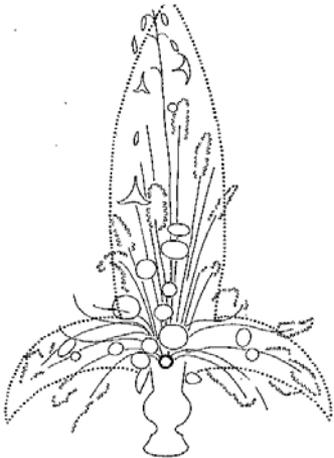
Triangle



Oval



Fountain Shape



Contrasting Shapes

