

FLOWER SHOW SUCCESS TIPS

- All plant materials must be fresh and have been grown by the exhibitor.
- Exhibits must have been in the possession of the exhibitor for no less than 90 days. Exception: plants grown from seed, seedling, cuttings, or immature transplants, bulbs, tubers, corms or rhizomes. Combination plantings must have been grown together for no less than 6 weeks.
- No wiring (exception: trained plants), oiling, plant shine, or artificial coloring is permitted.
- Container must be in proportion to the plant material.
- Container-grown specimens should be centered in pot.
- Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts
 - Uniform in size, shape, color, and texture
 - Shown ripe, except apples and pears, which should be slightly under-ripe
 - Never waxed or polished
 - Stems:
 - Attached—apples, cherries, citrus, grapes, pears, plums; eggplant, small tomato; okra, pepper, pumpkin, squash-attached but trimmed; peas—stem and tip of pod attached
 - Removed—apricots, peaches, raspberries, and other bush fruits; cantaloupe, watermelon, large tomato
- Container-grown plants
 - Average or above-average size
 - Clean container, proper size for plant, no distracting pattern or color. Double-potting OK, but inner pot must not be visible (cover with soil or mulch)
 - Plants grown for their bloom must be flowering when exhibited
 - Plants grown for foliage interest may have flowers blooming at time of exhibiting, but this does NOT place them in the flowering class/section.

Specific Plant Exhibiting Guidelines

<i>Achillea</i> , Yarrow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corymb (cluster) generally symmetrical in form, more flattened than domed • Tight head, posed perpendicular to stem • Florets mostly open with unopened or just opening center florets • No pollen evident • Dark color at edges indicates over-maturity • Foliage feathery; leaves alternating up stem, larger and bottom and becoming smaller toward top of stem • Foliage bright green to silvery and gray-green • Stem in proportion to flower head size
African Violet, <i>Saintpaulia</i> (<i>Gesneriaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always judged in bloom • Only one crown, unless a trailing variety, which should have at least 3 blooming crowns • Ideal number of open blooms: Standard (8")—20-25; Semi-miniature (6-8")—10-20; Miniature (up to 6")—6-12; Micro-miniature (<3")—as few as 3 • Flat rosette of overlapping foliage, radiating symmetrically • Crown should form a flat rosette of evenly overlapping foliage with no gaps through which soil can be seen. Ruffled foliage does not overlap completely, but leaf petioles should radiate symmetrically like the spokes of a wheel • A single-crown plant must have immature/undersized leaves and suckers (incipient crowns along the stem) removed. Blossoms held above foliage. • A trailer is a single plant with multiple crowns radiating like branches on a tree. A show worthy plant has a minimum of three blooming crowns with blossoms distributed evenly over the crowns.
<i>Allium</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem in proportion to size of bloom; straight, strong, and without blemishes, green with no fading or yellowing • Bloom radially symmetrical when viewed from above; all are bilaterally symmetrical or radially symmetrical as well when viewed from the side

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual florets have six tepals with prominent stamens. Florets symmetrical with tepals evenly spaced • Flower posed perpendicular to stem • All florets fully opened and intact; no gaps in flower head; ovaries not swollen; floret pedicels intact; florets not shriveled • No pollen evident • Spathe present; brown, papery, and intact • No fingerprints on stems; stem “bloom” intact
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> , Snapdragon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowerhead two-thirds open with one-third in various stages of development, tapering near tip of cluster • Florets spaced to give the effect of compactness without crowding; arranged around the spike in an ascending spiral from the base to the tip; no voids, firmly attached and not hanging • Circular when viewed from above; bilaterally symmetrical • Florets well puffed if “dragon mouth” form; edges possibly ruffled on “butterfly” types • Floret tip uniformly reflexed • Stem straight to tip with tip upright and not curving, especially in tall types • Dwarf types may not have straight stem • No secondary or side branches • Seed pods at base of spike indicate past prime
<i>Aquilegia</i> , Columbine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprays with ½ to 2/3 of flowers open and others in bud and various stages of development • Spray gracefully branched, airy, strong, balanced flowers, well posed, vigorous; flowers gracefully uplifted or pendulous, according to type • Spurs incurved or flared on specific types, length of spur varies according to species but should be uniform on specimen • Upfacing types with widely flared sepals, sepals tapering, petals broad, open, or overlapping • Pendulous types with prominent spurs on top and tepals (petals and sepals) downfacing • Foliage free of damage from leaf miners • No seed pods • No shattered flower remains
Astilbe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflorescence mature with a majority of the florets open; no drying or evidence of aging among the more mature lower florets • Even fullness of the tapering (conical to pyramidal) plume with no gaps; apical tip present; bilaterally symmetrical when viewed from side; radially symmetrical when viewed from above • Buds a darker shade than the open florets • Feathery, fine-textured plumes with fuzzy texture due to multitude of tiny flowers making up the cluster • New leaves glossy; older leaves dull (not a fault but characteristic of genus) • Stems straight to slightly arching
<i>Begonia</i> , <i>Begonia</i> (<i>Begoniaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stems evenly distributed for a compact, balanced plant • Container-grown plants grown for both foliage and flowers should have flowers distributed evenly over the entire plant • Large-flowered tuberous begonias exhibited as cut specimens should have at least two sets of blooms
Cactus (<i>Cactaceae</i>) and Other Succulents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plants large, plump, well proportioned, firm, with typical color and growth pattern • Surface condition unmarred, no sun damage, all spines present and unbroken • Centered in container, soil free of debris. Mulch, if present, and container not distracting • Bright spines, pads, or stem coloring evidence of sufficient light

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multitude of interesting, bizarre, and grotesque shapes possible; type of growth varies from vining/training, clustering, rosettes, solitary, monstrous, and crested forms; symmetry evident in most forms; roundness
<i>Caladium</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fancy-leaf types more rounded; lance-leaf types more strappy and pointed on tip; edges frequently ruffled or frilled • Midribs and leaf veins prominently colored; variegations clearly delineated; contrasting colors clear
Chrysanthemum – Shasta Daisy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature, characteristic form with ray florets evenly shingled atop one another and appropriate depth of bloom • Green tinge on disk is a sign of immaturity • Pleasing proportion of stem and foliage to head
Chrysanthemum, <i>Chrysanthemum</i> (<i>Asteraceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single, disbudded bloom <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mature, characteristic form with ray florets evenly shingled atop one another ○ Green tinge on disk a sign of immaturity ○ Pleasing proportion of stem and foliage to head • Sprays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Terminal bloom must be present at apex of spray, positioned as high or higher than all other blooms and surrounded by 4 or more other blossoms
Clematis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flower form with radial symmetry, colors sepals evenly spaced with no gaps; sepals roughly all the same size and shape • Styles fresh, not brown • No loose pollen • Waxy blooms with no crepiness to sepals or their edges • Double forms should have many symmetrical layers of colored sepals • Uniform sepal edges with consistent ruffling, twisting, curling • Color pattern distinct and clear; “bar” markings uniform, if present • Bilateral symmetry from side view • Seed pods/heads removed
Dahlia, <i>Dahlia</i> (<i>Asteraceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center disk is circular, full, centered in bloom and over stem; greenish center is a fault. • Bloom symmetrical with circular outline and no gaps between petals. Sufficient depth of bloom for type. Certain informal types need not be perfectly symmetrical, but must be balanced. • Color is a dahlia’s most striking attribute. It must be clear, bright, rich, and attractive. Color faults would be indistinct separate of colors in bi-colors, solid petals in bi-colors, uneven blending, and uneven distribution of pattern. Petaloids same colors as ray florets. Slight ivory, cream, lavender, or pink blush on white dahlias not a fault. • Blooms radially symmetrical; center disk, if present, circular, full, and centered in bloom. • Ray florets all the same size; form affected if petals below center are longer than those above. • No florets dropping; center round and tight; not blown on double forms • Open-centered petals lying flat in a plane; ray florets spiraling outward from the center not a fault • Back of flower provides signs of over-maturity/past prime with discoloration, wilting, or shattered or missing ray florets • Most double form blooms are $\frac{3}{4}$ as tall as they are wide; naturally little depth on open centered forms and waterlily types (no penalty) • Centers of double flowers should have “more to come” instead of appearing “popped” with exposed carpels • The center and petals should not appear as two distinct parts of the flower • Preferred pose is a 45 degree angle between stem and bloom. A 90 degree angle in which the bloom is approximately parallel to the stem is appropriate for medium-sized

	<p>dahlias. Ball and pompom blooms are positioned at a 180 degree angle to the stem, facing upward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem should be strong, sturdy with length in proportion to bloom size and no longer than 36 inches. No evidence of recent or improper disbudding. • One set of leaves required; two or more sets preferred. Opposite leaves must be identical in size, form, and pattern. • Bedding types well-branched; branches symmetrically placed and spaced along stem. • Flower pose centered on stem.
Daylily, <i>Hemerocallis</i> (<i>Hemerocallidaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judged on cultural perfection of flower and the scape's harmonious relationship to flower, plus its height and strength • Flower segments uniform in size and shape, evenly spaced and typical of type; anthers intact; buds not crowded and in varying stages of development • Branching symmetrical, well spaced, neither low branched nor top branched; scape straight, strong, unmarred; bracts fresh, not brown • Groomed to remove damaged blooms, spent or faded flowers, seed pods, pollen on segments, and blasted buds
Evergreens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stem sturdy and of characteristic color and growth habit; unmarred by unsightly pruning cuts, scrapes, tears, or other factors • Foliage, flower, fruit, cones balanced on branch and well placed • Apex of branch present • Branch symmetrically balanced with several nodes • Central leader present • All needles attached and true color
Fern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural perfection indicative of health, vigor, and size according to type and cultivar • Abundant fronds typical in size, form and color for genus or cultivar with balanced distribution over entire plant. Leaflets of "sword" types are pinnate, along the stipe and should gradually come to a point at the tip. Non should be missing or malformed. For maidenhair, rabbit's foot, and the like on stems that are straight and stiff, the placement of leaflets should be distinct and complete. For those types with undivided fronds, e.g., birds-nest and the like which arise from a center "nest", the fronds should be rather stiff and upright. • Symmetry must be typical growth pattern for the type (e.g., symmetry of Boston fern is different from Staghorn fern mounted on a board slab). Be aware that certain ferns have staggered height because fronds are of two types; the younger rabbit's foot ferns have creeping, hairy rhizomes on the soil surface and rather sparse foliage, older ones may be compact, rhizomes overlapping and quite dense; stag-horn ferns show two very distinct frond forms – rounded, compressed against the mounting with fertile upright fronds rising from them. The form must be appropriate for the specific fern • Color must be fresh and unfaded, no yellowing (unless natural). Some ferns may display a bronzy or coppery color naturally, and some a white or creamy edging. This is not a fault. • A mature plant may have spores.
Gladiolus, <i>Gladiolus</i> (<i>Iridaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Florets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preferred form is round rather than flat, with no hooding, cupping, or excessive reflexing. Florets should be uniformly single or double, not a mix. ○ Florets evenly spaced and slightly overlapping, but not so much as to obscure the throat of the adjacent florets. Florets face forward and slightly upward, no drooping or downward facing blooms. ○ Color clear, vivid, with uniform markings. May be vibrant, iridescent, soft. ○ Texture of florets soft and glistening under ideal light. ○ Freshest florets with show the greatest amount of ruffling. ○ Lowest floret should be present and in good condition for maximum points

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two lowest florets may have been carefully removed, but sheath much remain and be undamaged. Point/s deducted for missing florets. Terminal bud must be present. ▪ Removal of more than two florets requires a major penalty, enough to result in less than a blue ribbon ○ Open florets and bud showing color should comprise 50% to 55% of spike length, with a gradual taper. About 60% of total length is occupied by florets and bud, 40% by stem. ○ Number of florets and buds. Standard size requires 18 or more open florets and buds, dwarf varieties, 15 or more. ○ Florets to taper gradually in size as they ascend the spike. ● Stem should demonstrate strength, straightness and appropriate length, with no floret voids and no side shoots or adventitious buds. Overall pose erect, but a slight bend forward at apex is permissible. ● Attached foliage required, at least two leaves preferred for balance. ●
Hibiscus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>H. rosa-sinensis</i> is always exhibited as a single bloom without foliage ● Petals should be evenly placed, slightly overlapping, column central, erect ● Since hibiscus blooms are short-lived, blossoms must be freshly open to present firm substance and turgidity, two critical judging criteria. Declining substance will also adversely affect color and texture. ● Size in relation to type, but should be average to above average. ● Faded or uneven colors are penalized. ● Blooms freshly opened ● Flowers radially symmetrical ● Some petals overlapping; others separate with spaces between; petal edges ruffled or smooth ● Some types with single flowers, others double or hose-in-hose (appears to have one flower inside another one); petals horizontal to slightly upright
Hosta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Petiole (stem) length should be in pleasing proportion to leaf size ● Color variegations, leaf shape, and textures should be identical on both halves of leaf ● Glaucous texture of certain cultivars must be even and unmarred ● Specimen clean; no dirt in petiole where leaf blade meets the petiole ● Leaf free of pinholes caused by slugs or other pests; no rips or tears ● Colors and markings uniform; no brown or sunburned edges ● Uniform form and texture; may be ribbed, puckered, waffled, smooth, ruffled, glossy, matte, shiny, waxy ● “Bloom” present in blue, blue-green types; leaf not overly cleaned ● Leaf symmetrical; if folded down middle along the central, primary vein, both sides should be identical; even twisted leaves should exhibit symmetry ● No zippering of leaves (uneven puckering) ● Leaf mature size per current American Hosta Society classification ● Petiole length in proportion to leaf, though some cultivars (such as “Teaspoon”) are known to have long petioles and should not be penalized
Hydrangea, <i>Hydrangea</i> (<i>Hydrangeaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Compact flower heads with no large voids or severely overlapping florets ● Foliage in proportion for specimen and subordinate to bloom ● It is ideal to have a pleasing proportion of fertile to sterile flowers; however, due to the short life of most fertile flowers, a specimen should be only minimally faulted if the fertile flowers are past prime. ● Flowerheads fully developed with all florets in pristine condition; may be slight variation in sizes but fully open; prime, unmarred, sepals fresh ● Branch strong with central leader present

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowers tend to be apical • Panicle radially symmetrical when viewed from the top, bilaterally symmetrical when viewed from the side • No gaps in flowerhead; flowers placed uniformly around stem • Flowers firm and not limp; no shattered florets; no loose pollen evident on florets • Large panicle-type flowers may have slight bending of the stem, but excessive curving should be faulted • Clean, undamaged stem with unspotted leaves oppositely arranged; no missing leaves; internode length preferably close and not elongated • Mopheads full of florets that may be somewhat overlapping; florets abundant on mophead hydrangeas; more spacing between florets in some species • Ring of florets with fertile, small flowers in the center on lacecap types, all evenly placed for best positioning and spacing • Flower color consistent in mature blooms; over-mature blooms tend to exhibit browning or pinking along blossom edges; past prime petals are often spotted • Overall size of the bloom variable from a small form to some mopheads being 6 to 7 inches in diameter; the size of the bloom and foliage representative of the cultivar or species
Iris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flower form. Standards firmly held, falls uniform in length, all segments balanced and symmetrical. • Color bright or soft and muted with many cultivars having a characteristic iridescence. The blossoms of some hybrids fade to another color; such fading is not a fault as long as substance is maintained. • Branch and bud placement evenly spaced and uncrowded, well balanced. • Buds and flowers well positioned. • The terminal bloom or bud must be present; may have more than one open flower on some; buds present in different stages of development • Stalk height proportionate to inflorescence. • Flowers alternating and not one-sided on stalk. Note – positioning and number of buds and open blooms vary among species/cultivars; top bud closed with second bloom down open a common occurrence; these genetic traits are expected in beardless irises, which have fewer buds and open blooms and are not to be faulted. • Spathes inconspicuous but present; may be folded or neatly trimmed on removed blossom • Stalk balanced and in proportion to blooms • Open blooms evenly placed along the stem not marring true form of any blooms • Blooms not crowded and exhibiting true form • Opening blooms that have not achieved the complete form not to be penalized heavily, provided two fully open blooms are present • Falls circular or pointed or triangular; form gracefully pendant, flared or slightly flared, or almost horizontal; proportional, same size, length, same amount of angle. • Flowers bilaterally symmetrical • Transparency and extreme crepiness of standards and falls indicative of age • Stem straight and not twisted; strong enough to support blooms; zigzag stems in Louisiana types • Ideally, stem “bloom” should be present; no fingerprints
Lily, <i>Lilium</i> (<i>Liliaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous open flowers, some buds • Blooms well spaced, with pose typical of cultivar or type • Stem proportional to blooms, sturdy, straight • Flowers uniform in form, size, pose, color and characteristic of type • Loose pollen removed. Anthers must be present • Flowers bowl-shaped, trumpet-shaped, flat-faced, or reflexed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bowl-shaped flowers more open than trumpet-shaped; tips of petals reflexed slightly but not as much as Turk's cap • All flowers radially symmetrical • Petals should have bold, unbroken curves and not unduly twisted or rolled • Florets should not be crowded or overlapping each other • Blooms well-spaced and symmetrical around stalk • Entire inflorescence rounded or pyramidal • Flowers carried consistently on same stalk or among entries of same species • Six flower segments present; inner tepals normally larger; outer tepals smaller • Anthers present with fresh or opening pollen sacs; pollen not loose and staining tepals; sticky stigma • Stalk proportional to size of florets and inflorescence • Leaves present with no gaps; no browning or tears • Stems should be straight; not twisted or fasciated • Removal of florets permissible but may affect overall balance
Marigold, <i>Tagetes</i> (<i>Asteraceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>T. erecta</i>: Always exhibited disbudded with one large blossom; symmetrical with or without conspicuous disk; doubles have substantial depth. Penalized for insufficient foliage not in proportion to bloom. • <i>T. patula</i>, <i>T. tenuifolia</i>: exhibited as sprays; should have a minimum of 5 open blossoms. Should have stem and foliage in proportion to number and size of blossoms.
Mockorange / Spirea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flowers uniformly developed; branches fresh with abundant blooms and buds in color; more open blooms than buds • Form symmetrical, well branched, and typical of type but with central leader; pleasing balance and distribution of flowers according to species • All flowers the same approximate color • Foliage, if present, may be lighter in color than mature foliage; branches that bloom before foliage develops not to be penalized but judged accordingly • Two-thirds fully opened florets are sufficient for specimens with clusters or sprays of flowers
Orchid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the cultural perfection of bloom is considered, not the foliage. However, damage to foliage may be penalized under health/blemishes, though only as a part of the overall specimen • For <i>Phalaenopsis</i>, branching is acceptable as long as the terminal bud/bloom is intact. • With multiple blooms on a stem, flowers should be well spaced, not crowded. The blossoms of most hybrid <i>Phalaenopsis</i> should all be facing the same direction. • Roots extending over the container are acceptable. Container, however, should be clean. • Sympodial orchids like <i>Cattleya</i> need not be centered in a container. • Dried sheaths may be removed for a tidier looking plant. • Those with multiple flowers should be at same stage of maturity. • Flower form bilaterally symmetrical • Forms vary but most appear as two modified triangles with one upside down over the other; form generally rounded with sepals, petals, and lip touching the edges of an imaginary circle. • Petals erect and slightly arched, broad or rounded, but facing backward instead of cupping forward; most lie flat, though <i>Paphiopedilum</i> more concave than reflexed. • Petal edges frilled or undulated at margin depending on type • Flower texture waxy to matte finish • Tepals showing little or no signs of green at tips • Arching stem on most multiflowered specimens but may be short, long, husky, or wiry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stems in proportion to the flower with no fingerprints evident on the stem and natural bloom present • Flowers uniform and lying flat and not jumbled or crowded on multiflowering specimens; usually facing outwards or upwards; on more hybrid <i>Phalaenopsis</i> all blooms face same direction • Color uniform, pure, bright and vivid on all specimens; patters such as dots, speckles, striping, and blotches close to uniform • Lip (labellum) usually more vivid than other petals and sepals on <i>Oncidium</i>, <i>Paphiopedilum</i>, <i>Phalaenopsis</i>, and <i>Vanda</i> genera
Pelargonium (<i>Geraniaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Container-grown</i>: well branched plant with umbels distributed evenly over entire plant. Sufficient foliage to cover all branches; no bare stems • <i>Container-grown or cut specimens</i>: color(s) clear, attractive, uniform. Zones and color patterns distinctly and consistently marked. Individual umbels well filled with florets that are evenly spaced.
Petunia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibited as cut flowering specimen with at least three blooms and two sets of leaves • Flowers funnel-shaped with no tears; radially symmetrical • Flowers uniform in form, size, and texture • Color markings identical and distinct • Flower placement alternately arranged, balanced • Edges ruffled, fringed, or smooth but consistent throughout; doubles full; compact, fluffy • Stem well clothed with foliage but may be vinelike or trailing; stems not excessively long; flowers borne in axils toward terminal end of branch
Rose, <i>Rosa</i> (<i>Rosaceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disbudded specimen with a single large bloom has one of two acceptable forms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tea/Modern: Petals spiral symmetrically to a well-defined high, pointed center; bloom should be one-half to three-fourths open ○ Old Garden Roses: profile may appear urn-shaped or flat, with petals ruffled or cupped • The outline of a spray should form a circle, square, or other symmetrical form. Florets at all the same level, although arising from different axils on main stem. Spray form may be flat, as in floribundas, or slightly domed, like polyanthas. • A high scoring floribunda, polyantha, or miniature spray has two or more fresh florets in bloom, buds in all stages of development, and more open blooms than buds. • White, green or dark streaks on petals are faults. • Deformed or discolored petals are removed at the base; a full row may be removed if form is not destroyed. • Stem length in proportion to bloom, straight, strong. • A minimum of two leaves, each with five leaflets, is required. Foliage symmetrically placed and well spaced • Buds, stems, or foliage developing at axil must be removed completely before exhibiting, with no stubs of distracting scars remaining. • Old Garden Roses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Radially symmetrical flower; slightly raised center though top could be flat but not depressed; top view may appear to be divided into quadrants ○ Center not necessarily defined; possible to have two swirling centers in opposite directions; acceptable to have central petals folding back and inward, revealing small green center ○ Flowers may be fully open with stamens visible, but stamens should be bright yellow and fresh looking; no loose pollen ○ Color consistent on petals with no spotting of abnormal streaking ○ Peduncles may lack strength, allowing flowers to slightly “flop” ○ Fragrance is not a criteria • Modern Types

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Color of petals bright and clear with no white, green, or dark streaks, though some cultivars have uniform blended colors of variegation; color not darkened by cold storage; past prime flowers show fading and thinning of color (translucent/transparent) at petal's edge ○ Hybrid teas, grandifloras, and single miniature (and disbudded floribunda) display a circular outline with petals evenly spaced; profile is conical pyramidal with high pointed star; unfurled petals at horizon and not lower; one layer of outer petals may be removed fully (with no remnants) to create shape ○ Center of flower not balled (rounded), confused (more than one center), or snubbed/bull-nosed (blunted or flattened) ○ Quilling (rolling of petal edges) should be uniform and give more of an appearance of four-, five-, or six-pointed star ○ Some flowers open quickly; do not penalize if stamens are fresh yellow ○ Stamens fresh with no browning; standing up stiffly ○ Stem and foliage in proportion to the flower and not overwhelming; no specific length ○ Stem-on-stem for modern garden roses (except shrub types) heavily penalized ○ Small disbud scars; damaged leaves trimmed or removed
Zinnia, <i>Zinnia</i> (<i>Asteraceae</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Z. elegans</i> shown disbudded. Spreading types exhibited as sprays with 3-5 open blossoms. ● Stem strong and straight with length and required foliage proportionate to bloom size. ● Blossom sits squarely on stem, round disk, ray florets of equal size with no gaps, appropriate depth for bloom. Petaloids within disk mar overall symmetry. ● Color uniform without streaking or spotting. A greenish cast indicates immaturity.
Combination Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plant combinations must have similar cultural requirements for soil, water, fertilizer, light, and humidity. ● Containers may not exceed dimensions specified. ● Provide identification of each plant; an easy to understand method is appreciated by the judges.

NOTES:

