

JUDGING MANUAL



JUDGING DAFFODILS

A MANUAL FOR JUDGES AND A GUIDE FOR EXHIBITORS

**Adapted by the National Daffodil
Society of NZ from the
Daffodil Society of Great Britain Manual**

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INTRODUCTION

I am very pleased to be able to write the introduction to this very important publication. It has taken a long period of time to prepare and to satisfy the considerable number of people involved. This final version has therefore been through the mill and should serve the Society well. There is no question that as Judges familiarise themselves with the system that there will be an increased consistency in decision making. Just as importantly exhibitors will be able to study the criteria outlined in the Manual and will be in a position to understand how judges reach their decisions. This is a win-win situation for all involved.

There are a number of acknowledgments to be made

First, to the Daffodil Society of Great Britain who kindly allowed us to use their excellent Manual as a basis for our considerations.

Second, to the Executive Subcommittee who prepared the first draft of the Manual. This subcommittee was chaired by Brian Parr and had Max Hamilton, Peter Ramsay and myself as members

Third, to Executive who revised the draft before it was presented to the members for approval.

And finally to our National Secretary, Wilf Hall, who had the task of revising the Show and Judging Regulations to bring them into line with the new Manual.

The task of producing the Manual was long and at times tedious. However, the final product is worth the effort and should provide excellent guidance for judges and exhibitors alike.

Lesley Ramsay
National President
August, 2007.

JUDGING OF EXHIBITION BLOOMS

1. Policy

The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand's (NDSNZ) policy on judging exhibition blooms is that cultivars will be judged according to their official classification, as shown in the *International Daffodil Register and Classified List 1998 (RHS)*, and/or any amendments/additions notified in the annual supplements of that publication. Seedlings and non-registered named cultivars will be judged according to the RHS Classification system, 1998.

2. Classification

The full details of both the Horticultural and Botanical classification of daffodils (*narcissus*) are published in the above Register and its supplements and therefore all NDSNZ approved judges must be familiar with the divisional classification and apply it when judging. In classes calling for a stated number of divisions it should be noted that under R.H.S. classifications that there are 13 divisions of daffodils - viz Trumpet, Large Cup, Small Cup etc. Where more than one sub-section of one division - viz Y-Y, W-Y, W-R etc is shown, these will count for one division only.

3. Scale of Points

The following scale of points has been adopted by the NDSNZ to demonstrate the relative importance of the main features of an exhibition bloom. This scale of points is to be used by all National Daffodil Society of New Zealand approved judges at all shows organized by the Society or its affiliated societies.

Single blooms

Form	30
Condition, texture, substance	25
Size	15
Poise and stem presentation	15
Clarity of Colour	15
Total	100

Note: Any bloom/stem that is within the expected sizes for intermediates or miniatures must be awarded maximum points for size.

Multi-blooms

When three or more blooms are shown in one vase ten points will be added for uniformity.

Multi-vase

In multi-vase classes, the individual blooms or vases will be pointed as above. However, before this is done, the exhibit as a whole should be marked out of an additional 10% of the total points available. These points should be allocated equally between:

- a. - the coverage of colour combinations within the limits of the class as defined in the schedule.
- b. - the overall presentation of the exhibit.

For example in a class calling for six cultivars, one stem of each, the individual blooms will be worth a maximum total of 600 points. The judge will therefore award up to 30 points for coverage and up to 30 points for presentation.

In a multibloom class of six vases, three blooms per vase, 1860 points will be available. The judge will award up to 93 points for colour coverage, and 93 points for presentation.

Note: Pointing will be only rarely necessary. See section on Practical Procedures The recording and publishing of points awarded is not compulsory unless required by the schedule. At NDSNZ National Shows points cards will be completed for first and second placed entries in the NDS Raisers Challenge Cup (both North and South Islands), the Waikato Challenge Trophy (North Island) and the Alfred Clark Memorial Challenge Trophy (South Island). This is for educational purposes for judges, exhibitors and the general public. It is also recommended that points cards be filled in at local shows where National Medals are awarded.

4. Individual Standards

4.1 FORM (30%)

Divisions 1-3 and 9

A show flower from these divisions should be well proportioned with a pleasing balance and should present a good outline with a symmetry in all parts. An imaginary line drawn from the tip of each perianth segment should pass through the point of the pistil to reach the tip of the opposite segment, and all parts of the bloom on one side of the line should ideally be a mirror image of the parts on the other side.

The perianth should consist of three sepals (outer segments) and three petals (inner segments) in two layers of three with the tips of each petal in the front layer positioned centrally between the tips of two sepals in the back layer. The perianth segments may be rounded or pointed at the tips and should overlap at the base and for a reasonable proportion of their length. The perianth of blooms should be reasonably flat and at right angles to the corona. Some slight reflexing at the tips of the perianth segments is acceptable as is a slight incurving of the edge of the perianth, though neither of these should be pronounced.

The corona should be rounded, and while it may be tubular, expanded or flared with a rim which is serrated, pleated, frilled, ruffled or scalloped, these features should be regular and even. There should be no hooks or barbs on the rim or outside of the corona. These protrusions on the corona may detract from its symmetry. Viewed from the side, the corona should be even and should not pout, nor should it have straight sides, which may take octagonal or square forms rather than the required round form. This form fault is most obvious where the corona meets the perianth segments.

Division 4

Blooms in this division may have one or more flowers to a stem, and the doubling can be either of the perianth segments, of the corona, or both. Regardless of these factors the same standards as divisions 1 - 3 apply as to symmetry and poise of the flower, or the florets. Where more than one floret is present per stem, these should be as evenly matched as possible and present a balanced shape to the flower. It should be noted that doubles, like other divisions should have six perianth segments when viewed from the back. More or less than six perianth segments will lead to disqualification. Flowers should be downgraded where there is a false centre that is more than one centre. Looked at from the side, the perianth segments should be evenly laid to the centre of the flower. There should be no large gaps. The ideal depth for a double is one half the width of the flower.

Divisions 5, 7 and 8

These are mainly multi-headed and the form and poise is partly governed by the natural characteristics of the species involved and partly by the need to accommodate the number of flowers in a graceful and attractive formation.

The number of florets must be typical of the cultivar to give it its true form, as quite often a reduction in the number of florets results in fewer minor faults on the florets and their better placement. In the ideal flower each floret is fully developed, of uniform size and arranged to give an uncluttered appearance with few overlapping blooms. As a guide it is suggested that full development of at least 50% of the florets is necessary before a flower is considered for an award.

In division 5 the perianth segments are often narrow and reflexed while the florets assume a drooping pose. In division 7 the form is more rounded with a flatter more overlapping perianth, while in division 8 the rounded perianth segments are often wrinkled.

When judging cultivars in division 7 it is necessary to be aware of the breeding of the cultivar in that those with jonquilla ancestry will usually have multiple florets whereas those bred from the apodanthae section may have only one floret but are compensated by its often superior poise and form.

In division 8, although not recognised by the classification system other than by diagram, again there are two distinct types of cultivars with fairly different appearance. Poetaz cultivars are the result of crossing poeticus and tazetta cultivars and tend to have broader and larger florets, fewer in number than pure tazetta crosses. The latter cultivars can have up to 20 or more smaller flowers per stem and the flower may be viewed from all sides and above, whereas the Poetaz cultivars tend to have a maximum of 5-6 florets which are similar in appearance to a division 3 flower. It should also be noted that hybridists in divisions 8 have now used tazettas crossed with jonquillas (eg Hoopoe) and tazettas crossed with Division 2 or 3 flowers. The term poetaz is used to cover such cultivars, but judges should be aware that they have little or no poeticus in them.

Division 6

The most distinctive feature of cultivars in this division is the significantly reflexed perianth with long pointed segments. Other important characteristics are the drooping poise, narrow longish waisted corona and a very short pedicel (neck).

As with division 8 there are two fairly distinct types of cultivars registered within the division. Those which are the result of the crossing of *N. cyclamineus* with poeticus cultivars often have reflexed perianths but with relatively short, sometimes flared or flat coronas and without a significant degree of drooping poise. The judge must decide when judging such cultivars whether there are sufficient characteristics evident to warrant the award of a prize. In good competition the characteristics of the typical form of *Narcissus cyclamineus* (eg *drooping poise, reflexed perianth segments, long corona, waisted base to corona*) should be given preference over the form which is more indicative of a reflexed variant from divisions 1-3 or 9.

Division 10

This division for bulbicodium cultivars has been introduced as a result of the wider interest both in the breeding and cultivation of this fascinating type of daffodil. Form and poise in this division are laid down in the terms "characteristics of the section bulbicodium clearly evident". Blooms should be of hoop petticoat form with insignificant perianth segments in relation to the predominant corona. The corona should be circular in form and the perianth segments regularly spaced to even hexagonal points. The pedicel of bulbicodiums is often long and should be aligned to the stem, Judges should check that there are six perianth segments as the number can be variable in this division.

Division 11 The division has recently been split into:

I I a Collar Daffodils - corona segments opposite the perianth segments, and

I I b Papillon Daffodils - corona segments alternate to the perianth segments

The general principles regarding form and poise of divisions 1-3 apply here with single floret cultivars, excepting that the corona may be split into either three or six sections.

Where multi-floret cultivars have been registered in this division eg 'Tripartite' with its triandrus parentage then the comments regarding number and arrangement of florets in divisions 5, 7 and 8 above should also apply.

Divisions 12 and 13

By their very nature, daffodils in these two divisions will have by far the greatest variation in form and poise of all the divisions. Unlike most of the other divisions, judges may not be judging like against like, making the task even more difficult. The principles, however, remain the same with regard to the balance and symmetry of the flower or florets, whether large or small. Similarly, poise should be assessed based on the known characteristics of a particular species, or in the case of hybrids, the characteristics of the parents, if known.

4.2 CONDITION, TEXTURE, SUBSTANCE (25%)

A good show flower should be in prime condition, fresh in appearance, clean and at its optimum stage of development. It should be of good substance overall with the perianth having a thick, smooth, waxy appearance free from ribs and not have a crepe-like appearance.

There should be few minor defects or damage such as cuts, nicks or spots on the perianth; or tears, sun or wind burn damage to the corona; or bruises. Blooms should be clean, undamaged and free of foreign objects, pollen and insects.

Damage may occur at all stages of development - during growth, transit or staging - however, for judging purposes all types of damage must be taken into account on the same scale.

Pollen may give an indication of the condition of a bloom and may be a useful guide in very close competition. When a bloom is in its prime, the pollen will usually be bright and fresh, although its colour may vary from cultivar to cultivar. In an older bloom, some of the pollen may have shed and here it is permissible for the exhibitor to remove any pollen deposit on the corona with a small brush, without penalty. However, where all the pollen is absent from the stamens, this is a good indication that the bloom is "old" and perhaps past its prime. No award may be given to a bloom from which any anthers have been removed.

When there is any doubt about the condition of a flower, this may sometimes be resolved by holding it against the light when any lack of substance (texture/thickness of perianth segments) or slight discolouration due to age will be apparent, particularly towards the tips of the perianth segments.

Owing to the wide range of climatic conditions which may be experienced while a bloom is developing, the state of the spathe is no indication of the condition of the bloom. Its complete absence may be as a result of a surge in growth during bud development, whereby the spathe splits completely at the neck of the flower and necessitates its removal to allow the bud to develop and open. Where no spathe is present, this is considered a fault which should be taken into account in close competition.

4.3 SIZE (15%)

Judges are required to reward growers for their ability to grow flowers well. Hence the size of a flower is of considerable importance, albeit not at the expense of other criteria for judging daffodils. Assessment on size is to be on exhibit versus exhibit, not against the difficult to assess criterion of size for cultivar. Thus in a case where two blooms are of equal merit for criteria other than size, the larger flower must prevail. Size for cultivar comes into play **only** when comparing blooms of the same cultivar.

When judging intermediate or miniature cultivars judges should note the following. These blooms may be only exhibited in their respective classes at NDSNZ shows. An intermediate daffodil must show characteristics that rend it too large to be classes as a miniature and too small to compete in standard daffodil classes. As a guideline flowers are expected to be between 50 and 80 mm in diameter with the perianth spread out. Miniatures are expected to be under 50mm. To be eligible for exhibition at an NDSNZ show miniature and intermediates must be on the approved list. Procedures for named cultivars getting on the list appear in Show Regulation 10.

4.4 POISE and STEM (15%)

Poise

Divisions 1 - 4, 9, and 11

Ideally blooms should be at right angles to the stem. Any tendency for a bloom to look down is a fault depending on the degree of droop. Although the staging of blooms with the stem laid back at an angle to the vertical may improve the apparent poise of a bloom, it will not correct the fault which should be penalized.

Divisions 5, 6, 7, 8, 10

In judging these divisions a knowledge of the characteristics of the species is essential. In divisions 5 and 6 the flower or florets will characteristically droop, while in division 10 the flower faces upwards.

Stem

The stem should be straight and strong enough to support the bloom/florets, without any artificial aid and there must be no artificial or extraneous lengthening or strengthening

either inside or outside of the stem, above or below the top of the vase, except the permitted packing material and/or daffodil foliage if used. Its thickness and length should be in keeping with the cultivar and the size of the bloom and it should be free from twists and blemishes, including evidence of attack from pests and diseases. The neck should be stiff and strong enough to support the bloom firmly and in the correct pose, regardless of whether the neck may be short or long.

The debate about long or short stems may well be a never-ending one, however, one cannot penalize long stems that have all the previously mentioned attributes, but one can penalize short stems that may not have attained their true length or potential. Good, strong stems usually point to good, strong and well-cultivated flowers!

4.5 CLARITY OF COLOUR (15%)

The colour of a flower must be pure and clear. There should be no muddiness, streaks or blotches in any part of the bloom and any flecking or breaking of colour at the rim of the corona must be considered a fault. Provided the colours are clear, deep and pale shades of a colour are of equal merit.

When the show schedule signifies that perianth and corona are different colours from each other (e.g. W-Y, W-R or W-0, Y-W), the contrast should be distinct with little, or no staining from one part to another. All things being equal, blooms without staining should take precedence over blooms that display this tendency. Judges should note that this applies to YW (the reverse bicolours) as it does to other divisions. However, when a bloom has a clearly defined halo of any colour this should not be deemed a fault. It should be noted that the following definition has been adopted for **reverse bicolours only**: “Perianth colour predominantly yellow, corona colour predominantly white. Predominant means at least two adjacent zones must be coded the designated colour”.

Some cultivars only develop their true colour when they have been open a few days and other cultivars change colour throughout their life. A small number of cultivars show variation in colouring as a result of different conditions such as season, soil or location. NDSNZ policy is that blooms are shown as registered. If the colour as registered is not apparent in the bloom(s) being judged they should be downpointed. It must be noted, though, that the overall quality of the bloom(s) is the prime consideration.

4.6 FOLIAGE (0%)

Though not carrying any individual allocation of points, daffodil foliage, which is the only permitted foliage exhibitors may use at NDSNZ sponsored shows, can be used to enhance an exhibit's appearance. While the use of foliage is optional, its quality will only be considered when presentation points are allocated.

4.7 ARTIFICIAL ENHANCEMENT

While exhibitors are encouraged to groom their blooms, artificial enhancement is not permitted, and where proven, such bloom(s)/stem(s) will be disqualified. Procedures for hearing complaints are outlined in Appendix X. Artificial enhancement includes the following:

- *Shaping of the corona and/ or perianth segments by cutting or trimming;
- *Gluing the perianth segments together with any kind of substance;
- *Colouring any part of the flower with lipstick or other colouring agents;
- *Supporting the stem, either inside or out, with material such as florists' wire, straws etc.

4.8 DISQUALIFICATION OR NOT ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE (NAS)

There are a number of occasions, other than artificial enhancement, when an entry may be disqualified or noted as NAS. These are as follows:

- * For the purpose of naming exhibits only the cards provided by the Society's Show Secretary shall be used.
- *All exhibits must be legibly identified in one of the following ways:

- 1 by a registered name
- 2 by a seedling number, pedigree optional
- 3 by the wording "name unknown"
- 4 Unregistered names should **where possible**, be marked as such.

Note: It is the sole responsibility of the exhibitor to ensure their exhibits are correctly identified and labels are firmly attached

Entries not carrying name cards with the above information will be disqualified. If the disqualified stem/vase is part of a multistem/multivase entry, any stems not disqualified may be considered for premiers.

Exhibitors in classes calling for flowers from a particular country of origin must supply the name or initials of the raiser for any unregistered flowers or those under seedling number. Errors in naming will not lead to NAS unless misnamed flowers do not meet the criteria of the class in which they are entered. Judges will, however, regard correctness and distinctness of naming as telling in favour of an exhibitor in the event of a close competition.

- * Exhibits must be benched in the manner in which the entry cards have been laid out. Neither cards nor the ribbons denoting the space allowed may be moved by exhibitors. Exhibitors are required to turn their entry cards face downwards when their entries are staged. Failure to follow these regulations may result in disqualification by judges.

Procedures for protests against awards or non-awards of judges are outlined in Appendix IX.

- Blooms that have been de-anthered will not be eligible for competition and will be disqualified. Any unauthorised person found interfering with flowers in this manner during the course of a show will render themselves liable to disqualification as an exhibitor.

Practical Procedures

When you are invited to judge a National Show you must reply promptly to the Chairperson of the Judging Subcommittee of Executive. In advance of the show you should ensure that you are fully conversant with the Judging regulations and rules as well as material in this Manual. You should make sure that you have the necessary information and materials available (e.g. the International Daffodil Register and its supplements, a flower measure, pen etc.). When you arrive at the Show you need to report to the Show Secretary. Please stay out of the exhibition area if possible. At the appointed time you will be called to a meeting of Judges. Please listen carefully, especially relating to timing. It is your responsibility to make sure that you keep to the time schedule. Stewards will be briefed separately by the Chief Steward. Judges should be aware of the Duties of Stewards at NDSNZ shows - see Appendix XI.

Shows are held to encourage appropriate methods of cultivation, competition between growers, and to display blooms of as high a standard as possible. In turn, this encourages the raising of new and improved cultivars. The awarding of prizes is an essential part of this process, as it illustrates the standards expected in show quality blooms to visitors and exhibitors alike. Judges must set a standard appropriate to the show, being neither too lenient at a large provincial show, nor too severe at a small local show and yet, still being fair to all concerned. They should also use a positive approach, looking for the good points in a flower rather than immediately seeking the flower with the minimum number of minor defects.

All types of venues are pressed into service for shows, many of them far from ideal, due to poor natural lighting or lack of tiered staging for multi-vase classes. Before commencing his or her duties, a judge should therefore make a quick inspection of the whole show to assess the conditions in different parts of the hall, the general standard of the show and the task to be undertaken. Not the least important of which is the necessity to complete the job in the allotted time, in order that the organizer's commitment to the show's opening time can be met.

During the performance of his or her duties the judge should take care, particularly in close competition, to examine the entries in the best conditions and available light, even if this involves the removal of blooms from their positions on the show bench. This may be appropriate when there is strong sunlight behind the blooms or in a very large class where some exhibits may be in good light and the others in less advantageous conditions.

Before making any assessment of exhibits for pointing or placing, the judge must check that each exhibit complies with the conditions and requirements of the class in the schedule. Any exhibit found to be not in compliance with these requirements should be marked NAS (not according to schedule). There may be a number of reasons why an exhibit, especially a multi-vase exhibit may be judged NAS e.g. an insufficient number of divisions included; a bloom or blooms, not selected from an approved list of cultivars such as miniatures and intermediates; use of a cultivar "not in commerce", where such is called for considered for selection as a premier or best bloom. For decisions on technical matters at National shows the referee/convenor of judges should be consulted.

Having concluded that exhibits are "according to schedule" judges should decide whether pointing of the exhibits is necessary to determine placings. Pointing should be necessary rarely. For the most part judges should bear the pointing system in mind but should usually reach their decision without pointing each bloom. Pointing is required in two classes only at each of the NDSNZ shows - these are for educational as well as judging purposes.

When pointing is deemed necessary to determine placings in multibloom classes the following steps should be taken. First, judges should point only the first two entries. The poorer entries are therefore eliminated before pointing.

Second, judges should award points for presentation and coverage of colour combinations in accordance with the points scale and before any vases are removed for closer inspection of the blooms.

"Presentation" covers such things as blooms being staged upright in the vase with the flowers clocked and facing forward and **where possible** arranged so that yellow and white perianthed flowers alternate vertically and horizontally as the exhibit is viewed. Vases, as well as the flowers should be clean and uniform in the rows. In large classes calling for three blooms per vase, off-setting is permitted so that each bloom can be seen. Judges are reminded to look closely for size and colour balance in all entries. Bloom name cards should be uniform, legible, correct and unobtrusive. As the use of foliage is entirely optional, marks should not be deducted for its absence, nor should it be automatically assumed that an exhibit without foliage is less well presented than an exhibit with foliage.

"Coverage of colour combinations" is self explanatory. An exhibit that includes as wide a range of colour combinations as is allowed by the requirements of the class without unbalancing the exhibit as a whole will gain more points in this category than an exhibit with a limited range of cultivars.

However it should be remembered that the "Presentation" and "Coverage" categories each only attract 5% of the points awarded for the individual flowers, be they all from the same division and colour range, facing sideways and in dirty vases! (This is an

exaggerated way of saying that whilst we recognise the merits of presentation and diversity, it is the individual blooms which are the most important factor.)

Third, the following procedures should be followed:

1. Select the best flower from the entries under consideration and point it according to the criteria listed above;
2. Compare this bloom with the next best, and point it;
3. Proceed until all flowers are pointed;
4. Total the points on the points card supplied by the Show Manager. Check to make sure all additions are correct.

When assessing flowers, either as single blooms or as part of a multi-vase, multi-stem exhibit, judges should as a matter of course examine the back of flowers as well as the front. Faults such as creases, mittens and missing portions of flowers are often overlooked when viewed entirely from the front. Also it is often easier to assess the symmetry of a flower by examining the spacing of the perianth segments from the back. Usually an exhibit which stands out as having good quality flowers when viewed from the front is confirmed as such when the flowers are examined from the back.

The naming of cultivars, or rather the incorrect naming can cause problems. As noted above it is the exhibitor's job to name their flowers correctly, or where a name is not known to label it "unknown". Unfortunately, as we know, exhibitors may be sold a cultivar with an incorrect name and they may well exhibit it as such in good faith. What is on the label is not necessarily what is in the vase and judges will be required to do their best to decide the correctness of naming. This will mean calling upon their experience as a grower/exhibitor to determine the eligibility of a cultivar to ensure that the requirements of the schedule are met.

Where a judge is absolutely certain that a name card is incorrect, it is quite in order to correct the card by writing in the correct name, or accepting the bloom or blooms as being eligible though incorrectly identified by the exhibitor.

In classes, restricted to cultivars from an approved list, the exhibitor is solely responsible for ensuring that their exhibit complies with the terms laid down for the class in the schedule. A judge is perfectly justified in disqualifying or ignoring any such exhibit that is labelled "unknown" in these classes. The NDSNZ has collated Approved Lists of Cultivars that are eligible as Miniatures and Intermediates and these are published in the NDSNZ Annual Schedule of Shows. The Approved Lists are updated annually, or as and when required, showing any deletions, additions and amendments, and members are encouraged to study these lists to ensure compliance with show and schedule requirements. Rules for showing seedlings or gaining approval for named cultivars in Intermediate and Miniature Classes are also set out in the Annual Schedule.

Many growers exhibit unnamed or unregistered seedlings, either of their own or another's raising. In these instances, exhibitors should present the seedlings under a number by which it is universally known or some other number or designation that

identifies it as different from other seedlings or registered cultivars. As these seedlings are unregistered judges must satisfy themselves that such flowers are eligible for the class or exhibit in which they are entered and judge them according to the known standards for that particular division or sub-division or colouring.

Judges, as well as exhibitors, are required to read their schedules and to judge accordingly and not judge to the descriptive card displayed with the class. This may be incomplete or out of date due to changes in the printed schedule or Classification System. The card is only there as a rough guide as to what type of exhibit is on display in that class. The schedule is the official wording that judges and exhibitors should follow, in conjunction with any references to the Classification System and *The International Daffodil Register and Classified List 1998* and any supplements thereto.

Judges must consult show officials on any matter of uncertainty or for clarification regarding any wording in the schedule. Where a class calls for a set number of cultivars, such as 3, 6, 9 or 12 cultivars, then all must be different. If however a class calls for a number of stems or blooms, this means it is quite permissible for the exhibit to contain only one cultivar, more than one, or any other combination within the requirements of the class.

Judges are instructed not to award prizes for entries which are of insufficient merit. However extrinsic factors such as weather conditions and the nature of the season should also be borne in mind.

Judges must not dress any blooms. Judges may, though, measure an unregistered bloom to determine its division. If a judge finds it necessary to move an exhibit for purposes of examining the back of blooms or to test for stem length the exhibit must be left substantially as it was staged.

Judges should not in any instance adjudicate on any bloom that they have entered in a show where they are judging. Care should also be taken by Senior Judges during Premier Selection that they do not make comments which may influence other judges, especially when they have blooms either currently or later in consideration for awards.

As judges proceed they should select candidates for premier blooms - the best in each subdivision in your part of the show must go forward for possible selection. Use the pins as supplied by the Show Manager as you proceed through the classes. Do not rely on your memory. If a better candidate for premier honours emerges as you judge move the pin to it. When you have finished judging your section and/or class make a final decision on premier nominations. The final decisions on premier blooms are made by a panel of Senior Judges - see Appendix VI for a description of these procedures.

Some shows may have classes for historic daffodils. For NDSNZ shows daffodils eligible for exhibition in these classes are those named cultivars introduced or known prior to 1940. Species are excluded. As the historic classes are judged on form relating to the time of introduction, exhibitors must include the date of registration on the name

card e.g. *Carnlough pre 1934*. Judges who are not familiar with the history of daffodils are asked to refrain from judging these classes as the criteria for judging outlined above must be applied in terms of the date of registration. It would therefore be possible for an excellent *King Alfred* to beat a *Carnlough* even though it would not have the form or substance of the latter. People wishing to judge these classes are advised to study photographs in the RHS Daffodil Yearbook and elsewhere, or better still acquire a collection of historic cards themselves.

Many other situations not illustrated in this text, will be faced by judges officiating at shows at all levels and in all parts of the country. Judging is not a precise art and regardless of how much legislation or convention is laid down, never will be. Officials, exhibitors and indeed fellow judges, should therefore be tolerant of differing opinions, even though they may not agree with them. Equally, any judge whose decisions are continuously at odds with convention or accepted standards should question their own ideology or prejudices. In all things, common sense must prevail.

APPENDIX I

N.D.S. SHOW and JUDGING REGULATIONS

SHOW REGULATIONS

1. Classes in these schedules are open only to financial members of this Society – (A financial member is deemed to be any member financial as of June 30th of the year ending prior to the current show). All exhibits for competition must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. Residents at the same address, both being members of the society, may exhibit as a combined exhibitor.
2. Members may exhibit under a trade name.
3. No person shall be allowed to compete as an amateur, who intentionally grows and lists daffodil bulbs for sale. Any objections as to the rightful qualifications of any exhibitor shall be referred to the Executive Committee and their decisions shall be final and binding. Amateurs must if called upon, submit their credentials as to status. Such credentials will be examined by the committee. The word amateur does not exclude a person from advertising for sale, unnamed mixed collections of their surplus bulb stock
4. The raiser of a seedling shall be deemed to be that person who first flowers a cultivar.
5. In classes calling for a stated number of divisions, it should be noted that under R.H.S. Classifications, there are 13 divisions of Daffodils, viz: - Trumpet, Large Cup, Small Cup etc. Where more than one sub-section of one division, viz: - Y-Y, W-Y, W-R etc is shown, these will count as one division only.
The current Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names and subsequent updates will be followed throughout the show schedule and all varieties exhibited must be according to their listing in the Register or current updates.
6. For the purpose of naming exhibits, only the cards provided by the Society's Show Manager shall be used. All exhibits to be legibly identified in one of the following ways:
 - ♦ By a registered name
 - ♦ By a seedling number. Classification and pedigree optional.
 - ♦ By the wording 'name unknown'.
 - ♦ Unregistered names should where possible, be marked as such. If a name has been applied for, but not yet published in the Register or a Supplement, the initials RP (registration pending) should appear after the name. A list of newly registered cultivars appears in the current Schedule.

Exhibitors in classes calling for flowers from a particular country of origin, must supply the name or initials of the raiser for any unregistered flowers or those under seedling number. Errors in naming will not lead to an exhibit being ruled 'not as per schedule' (NAS), unless misnamed flowers do not meet the criteria of the class in which they are entered. Judges will however, regard correctness and distinctness of naming as telling in favour of an exhibitor in the event of a close competition.

7. Daffodils eligible for exhibition in the Historic classes, are those named cultivars, introduced or known prior to 1940. Daffodil species are excluded. As the historic classes are judged on form relating to the age of introduction, exhibitors are requested to include the date of registration on the name card. e.g. '*Carnlough*' pre 1934.
8. Miniature and Intermediate species and cultivars may only be exhibited in their respective sections of a National Show.
9. An Intermediate daffodil must clearly show characteristics that rend it too large to be classed as a miniature and too small to compete in standard daffodil classes. As a guideline, flowers are expected to be between 50 and 80mm in diameter with the perianth spread out. The society maintains an Approved List of Intermediate Narcissi as published in the schedules. Exhibitors wishing to show a named cultivar or seedling not included in this list, should follow the instructions in Regulation 10 below.
10. Exhibitors wishing to have an R.H.S. registered **named** Miniature or Intermediate narcissi, which is not on the current NDSNZ. approved lists considered for inclusion on the lists, must do the following:

Applications must be made to the Show Manager no later than two hours before judging commences. The Show Manager will inform the Chairperson of the Miniature and Intermediate Sub-committee of the NDSNZ of the application. The exhibitor will provide three stems of the named cultivar for the sub-committee's consideration. The sub-committee will convene one hour prior to the commencement of judging to consider all applications received. They will decide whether the named cultivars go on to the Approved List or not. The sub-committee will notify the Show Manager of their decision and s/he will inform the exhibitor(s) and the appropriate judging panel.

In the case of seedlings, one or more stems will be necessary for the Sub-committee to consider in order to advise the exhibitor as to the suitability of the cultivar(s) for exhibition. Please note that exhibitors are not bound to have seedlings examined prior to judging. The final decision on their appropriateness for a particular section will be up to the judging panel concerned. Seedling

numbers will not appear on Approved Lists. Applications may also be made to have a cultivar removed from the Approved List.

11. Exhibits must be benched in the manner in which the entry cards have been laid out. Exhibitors are required, when they have staged their entries on the show benches, to turn their entry cards face downward.
12. Any blooms having their perianth or corona cut or shaped by scissors or any exhibit that is found to contain any material other than the natural flower and stem will be disqualified. This includes the removal of florets from cultivars with more than one floret to a stem. If this involves one flower in a collection the whole collection will be disqualified.
13. Competitors may, if they desire, stage their exhibits with daffodil foliage only. Exhibits staged without foliage will not be penalised.
14. Blooms that have been de-anthered will not be eligible for competition and any unauthorised person found interfering with flowers in this manner during the course of the show will render themselves liable to disqualification as an exhibitor.
15. All exhibits in the same class should be staged, where possible, in vases of the same uniform size.
16. All persons not involved in judging or stewarding, are requested to avoid visiting the exhibition hall while judging is in progress. This does not exclude other approved personnel from the hall, but they must remain clear of the judging area.
17. In classes where points are to be awarded for prizes, points shall count as follows: First – 3 points, Second – 2 points, Third – 1 point.
18. Exhibitors in single bloom classes should limit their entries to a maximum of three per class.
19. Prizes. In classes where a trophy has been allotted, the first prize is the trophy and a red rosette (or silver medal card) and the second prize a blue rosette (or bronze medal card), except where otherwise stated. For a subsequent win in the same class (in the same island), only the trophy will be awarded. The name of the winner in all cases, will be engraved on the trophy.
20. The Executive Committee shall have the power to disqualify any exhibit or exhibitor for the breach or regulations.
21. After judging has taken place, no exhibit or part of any exhibit may be altered until the closing of the show, except by written authority of the Show Manager.

22. All protests against awards of judges must be rendered to the Show Manager before 5pm on the opening day of the show and must be accompanied by a deposit of twenty dollars (\$20), which shall be forfeited to the Society if the protest is, in the opinion of the Executive, frivolous or vexatious. No protest shall be entered against the decision of the judges save on grounds of irregularity. Such protest or dispute, including cases of disputed nomenclature, shall be referred to the Executive and their decision will be final.
23. All winners of N.D.S. trophies, who take them home, are responsible for the engraving including the cost and the return of the trophies to the respective trophy stewards.

JUDGING REGULATIONS

1. As far as possible, judges should refrain from entering the exhibition hall in which they will have to judge, until their official duty actually commences.
2. Judges may not adjudicate on any blooms that they have entered in a show where they are judging.
3. Stewards are especially requested to attend to their duties with the judges and to enter all awards.
4. Judges must follow the criteria for judging as laid down in the Judging Manual.
5. Judges are instructed not to award prizes in cases of insufficient merit.
6. Judges of Section III of the schedule (Miniatures, Intermediates) have the power to not make an award to any flower they consider too large or too small for the section in which it is entered on the day.
7. When considering Premier Blooms, the society recognises the following major divisions and sub-divisions: 1Y-Y, 1Y-O, 1Y-P, 1Y-Reverse, 1W-Y, 1W-W, 1W-P, 2Y-Y, 2Y-R, 2Y-P, 2Y-Reverse, 2W-Y, 2W-R, 2W-P, 2W-W, 3Y-Y, 3Y-R, 3W-Y, 3W-R, 3W-W, 4Y-, 4W-, Div. 5, Div. 6Y-, Div. 6W-, Div. 7, Div. 8, Div. 9, Div. 10, Div. 11, Best seedling (selected from seedling classes only), Best Intermediate, Best Vase of Miniatures, Best British Raised bloom, Best All White (South Island only) and Best Overseas grown bloom. In the Amateur section, Premiers can be awarded for best Div. 1, Div. 2, Div. 3, Div. 4 and N.O.E. The judges may at their discretion award other premiers, if there are blooms of particular merit.
8. After the Amateur Premiers have been selected, no other blooms of the sub-divisions into which the said premiers fit, can be presented from the Amateur classes, when the overall premiers are being called for. The selection of Best

Amateur Bloom and Best Seedling is provisional until the Best Bloom and Reserve Best Bloom are selected. If a seedling or one of the Amateur blooms is selected for either of the above, then that bloom automatically becomes Best Seedling or Best Amateur Bloom.

9. Judges are instructed to take into consideration the range of colours represented in a general exhibit and all other things being equal, the exhibit representing the greater range will prevail.
10. Judges must abide by the classification of daffodils as set out in the latest edition of the International Register of Daffodil Names and any subsequent updates. Note however, that if a judge believes a bloom to be wrongly named and therefore not in the appropriate division or class, he or she may rule the entry "not according to schedule". An entry ruled NAS may still be eligible for the award of Premier Blooms.
11. A flower that is listed in the International Register of Daffodil Names or subsequent updates as variable in its characteristics must be shown in the division in which it is registered. If the colour as registered is not apparent in the bloom(s) being judged, then they should be downpointed.
12. A judge must refrain from dressing any blooms. If a judge finds it necessary to examine an exhibit, he or she should leave the exhibit substantially as it was staged.

APPENDIX II

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE'S SUBCOMMITTEE ON JUDGING

Preamble

The maintenance of a good atmosphere at NDSNZ Shows relates closely to the quality of judging. With the establishment of the Judging Manual exhibitors are now better equipped to assess the competency of judges. The National Executive's Subcommittee on Judging has been established to develop, monitor and assist in obtaining the desired outcome of high quality judging. Their terms of reference are therefore very important. They are as follows:

1. To oversee all matters concerned with judging at National Shows
2. To develop and monitor processes for the maintenance of high quality judging through (1) a robust training procedures for J's and AJ's accompanied by a carefully documented promotional system (2) a regular review of the performance of SJ's (3) regular attendance by SJ's, J's and AJ's at Judging Schools which will be arranged annually by the Subcommittee. **All judges are required to attend a minimum of two Judging Schools in a five year period.**
3. To recommend to National Executive improvements in the current procedures
4. To recommend to National Executive the appointment of Judging Convenors at each National Show, and Judging Panels. In so doing the Subcommittee will be required to bear in mind:
 - (i) The need to rotate SJ's as much as possible within the constraint of avoiding placing Judges on panels where their blooms are being adjudicated (especially the SJ).
 - (ii) The need to place J's and AJ's with different SJ's.
 - (iii) In order to ensure the above the Chair of the Subcommittee will be expected to keep records of where and with whom individuals have judged.
5. To recommend the promotion of J's and AJ's, following a detailed and careful consideration of reports and other records of their performance.
6. To review regularly the procedures and criteria for the promotion of judges, including the evaluation form. In areas of doubt the Subcommittee may consult with appropriate Senior Judges.
7. To keep an overview of the processes used by SJ's in assessing J's and AJ's performance.
8. To deals with any complaints about judging.
9. To review regularly the Judging and Show Rules and Regulations and to recommend changes to National Executive.
10. To review regularly the procedures for judging as laid down in the Appendices to the Judging Manual
11. To consider, in the first instance, any proposed changes to the Judging Manual and to make recommendations to the National Executive.

APPENDIX III

BECOMING A JUDGE

Any member of the National Daffodil Society can become a judge. Applications to join the panel of training judges should be made to the Secretary of the Society. No prior qualifications are necessary.

The society operates a three tier system. The first tier judges are called "Assistant Judges", the second tier simply "Judges" and the third or top tier are the "Senior Judges". A list of those belonging to each group is published in the N.D.S. Schedules each year. Around May each year a letter is sent to all judges asking them whether they will be available to judge at one or both or neither of the two island National shows. Replies are then returned to a sub-committee of the Executive, called the Judging Sub-committee (JS). It meets and draws up panels.

Currently five panels are assigned to judge the Open classes, four to judge the amateur classes. If there are sufficient judges available a tenth panel is selected to judge the children's classes and to be a back-up panel.

How the panels are structured depends on who is available. The sub-committee try to head each panel with a Senior judge, but if there are not enough available to fill all the positions, a Judge will be assigned instead. Each panel leader is then assigned a Judge and an Assistant Judge – again this format is dependent on who is available from each group.

Who is placed where is a very complicated exercise. As part of their training Assistant Judges and Judges are expected to judge each major part of the Schedule e.g. Open Collections (classes 1-12); Open collections (classes 13-23); Open Single Blooms; Miniatures; Intermediates/ Seedlings/ Containers; Amateur collections; Amateur multi-blooms; Amateur single blooms. Each year an attempt is made to have them judge a different part of the Show with a different panel leader. A file is kept by the Judging sub-committee of the sections judged and the panel leaders a trainee judge has judged with. If there are too many applicants for the positions available, preference is given to candidates close to being promoted and/or candidates residing in the Island of the show. Because of all the variables it might not be possible to place all trainees in the most desirable positions.

Each Panel Leader is supplied with forms to be filled in for each training judge. In these they have to rate candidates in the following categories: Interpretation of the Schedule, knowledge of divisions, decision making, evaluation of flowers, knowledge of cultivars and their country of origin, classifying unregistered flowers, the ability to pick possible premier blooms, liaison with other judges and stewards, overall consistency and confidence in making decisions, apparent biases and flexibility or rigidity of views. Each training judge has this information entered in their file.

The other function of the Judging sub-committee is to examine the reports of each training judge and decide when they are ready for promotion. For promotion of assistant judges the decision is made on the basis of the candidates having satisfied the subcommittee that they have judged collections from both the upper and lower divisions, miniatures, intermediates and single stems. For promotion of judges the decision is made on the basis of the candidates having satisfied the subcommittee of the quality of their judging with very good reports from a range of panel leaders. Before being promoted attendance at a Judging School is mandatory.

Once the sub-committee have decided on promotions and drawn up the panels, this information then goes to the full Executive for approval. After this promoted judges are informed of their promotion by letter. Promoted Assistant Judges become Judges and Judges become Senior Judges. Speed of promotion is dependent on trainees making themselves available to judge as often as possible at National shows and proving to the Panel leaders that they have the necessary skills to warrant promotion.

Assistant Judges and Judges can make application to the JS through the National secretary, to view their training reports. These are kept on file until such time as a trainee becomes a Senior Judge. If a report is contested by an applicant, the JASC may discuss it with the reporting judge.

Reports may only be accessed by the senior panel judge who wrote the report, the training judge named in the report and members of the JS.

APPENDIX IV

PROCEDURES FOR PLACING BLOOMS ON THE LIST OF INTERMEDIATES AND THE LIST OF MINIATURES

See Show Regulation 10 for an explanation of these procedures.

APPENDIX V

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NDSNZ JUDGING CONVENOR

The role of the Judging Convenor is crucial in ensuring that judging runs smoothly. The Judging Convenor must have the capacities, abilities and knowledge identified below. They must also adhere to the procedures outlined here and in Appendix VI of the Judging Manual.

CAPACITIES, ABILITIES AND KNOWLEDGE

- 1 An ability to remain impartial and to ensure that judging is seen to be fair and without bias.
- 2 A comprehensive knowledge of Show Regulations, Judging Regulations and the contents of the Judging Manual and its Appendices. It is strongly recommended that Convenors read these documents before their duties commence. One of the important roles of the Convenors is to advise judges on technical matters relating to NAS or disqualification, but not on the merit of blooms.
- 3 An understanding of the contents of the RHS International Register of Daffodils (1998) and its Appendices. A copy of these documents should be brought to the Show.
- 4 The organisational capacity to ensure that judging, including the selection of premiers, is carried out within the time frame allocated for these tasks. The Convenor must observe the progress of individual panels and to arrange for assistance if and when necessary to ensure that the time frames are met.

PROCEDURES

- 1 While it is not the responsibility of the Convenors to carry out training of Judges and Assistant Judges, s/he should remind Senior Judges of their tasks in this respect
- 2 The Senior Convenor should make time to brief the Panel 2 Convenor for Selecting Premiers. In particular s/he should ensure that multi-bloom vases with more than one bloom nominated for premier bloom status are given appropriate consideration. The Chief Steward also has a role to play here and should be involved in the consultation.
- 3 During the selection of premiers the Convenors should not in any way show preference for any individual bloom and just as importantly must ensure that no judge dominates others.
- 4 The procedures for selecting premier blooms and Best Bloom are outlined in Appendix VI of this manual. Convenors may vary this procedure by asking the judges to eliminate blooms which are obviously not in contention before calling for the vote.
- 5 The Senior Convenor should prepare a brief written report, identifying any problems which occurred in the process of judging and making any recommendations. This report should be forwarded to the National Secretary before October 31, who will circulate it to members of the Executive Judging Subcommittee for their consideration.

APPENDIX VI

PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING PREMIER AND BEST BLOOMS

As noted above in the Show Regulations, when considering Premier Blooms, the society recognizes the following major divisions and sub-divisions:

1Y-Y, 1Y-O, 1-YP, 1Y-Reverse, 1W-Y, 1W-W, 1W-P, 2Y-Y, 2Y-R, 2Y-P, 2Y-Reverse, 2W-Y, 2W-R, 2W-P, 2W-W, 3Y-Y, 3Y-R, 3W-Y, 3W-R, 3W-W, 4Y-, 4W-, Div. 5, Div. 6Y-Div.6W-, Div. 7, Div. 8, Div. 9, Div. 10, Div. 11, Best seedling (selected from seedling classes only), Best Intermediate, Best Vase of Miniatures, Best British raised bloom, Best all white (South Island only), Best overseas grown bloom. In the Amateur section, premiers can be awarded for best Div. 1, Div. 2, Div. 3, Div. 4 and NOE. Judges may at their discretion award other premiers, if there are blooms of particular merit.

There will be two Premier Selection Panels (hereafter PSP's) for each show. These PSP's will consist of the Senior Panel members from the judging panels. PSP 1 will consist of the leaders of Judging Panels numbers 1,3 and 7. The second PSP will consist of the panel leaders from judging panels 2,4 and 8. Back-up panel members will be called in the following order – Judging panel leaders 5, 6 then 9. Each panel will be under the control of a Referee-Convenor. Overall control of the whole premier selection process lies in the hands of the referee-convenor for the show.

Premier Selection.

1. For each premier, the three PSP judges will examine the assembled group of blooms and then each pick out the bloom that they consider best. There should be no need for discussion at this stage. If two of the PSP members choose the same bloom then that bloom automatically becomes the premier. If each PSP member chooses a different bloom then they will need to discuss the blooms in question, to see if one of the judges will change his/her mind.
2. If they still cannot reach a majority decision then they will have to come at the problem from the opposite angle. They should vote for their least preferred bloom of the three they originally chose. If two judges vote for the same bloom, then one bloom will receive no votes and become the Premier.
3. If they still all vote for different blooms, the R-C will call on the leader of Judging Panel 5, (or the next panel leader without a conflict of interest) to cast the deciding vote, by voting for their preferred premier from the three blooms originally assembled.

Selection of Champion Bloom:

1. The selection of the Champion bloom of the show will be in the hands of PSP Panel No 1.
2. This process will be slightly different at the outset. Each PSP member may select up to 2 blooms from the assembled premiers that they think will be in contention for Champion Bloom. If they feel that one bloom stands out above all others then they will bring forward only that one.
3. When the candidate blooms are assembled the PSP members will be able to discuss the merits and demerits of the assembled flowers.
4. After this discussion (kept to a minimum), the procedure adopted for the Premier selections will apply. – i.e. starting with selecting one bloom each. If agreement is not reached at each stage then the next step will be adopted as for the Premiers and if there is a stalemate, then the leader from the second PSP should have the casting vote. If he/she has a conflict of interest then the next person on the second PSP should step in.

Methods of Selection for Panels of Four:

NB. In some years there could be an additional (fourth) member of the Premier Selection Panel – an overseas judge who has been invited to be a panel member. This will affect the numbers required to achieve a majority decision. For panels of four the following will apply.

Premier Selection

1. For each premier, the four judges will examine the assembled group of blooms and then each pick out the bloom that they consider best. There should be no need for discussion at this stage. If three of the PSP members choose the same bloom, then that bloom automatically becomes the premier. If two members of the PSP choose the same bloom and the other two members choose different blooms, then the bloom with 2 votes in favour will automatically become the premier. If two members vote for one bloom and two members vote for another, or if all four judges choose a different bloom they will then need to discuss the blooms in question, to see if one of the judges will change his/her mind.
2. If they still cannot reach a majority decision, then they will have to come at the problem from the opposite angle – voting for their least preferred bloom of the four originally selected. If only one of the four blooms receives no votes it automatically becomes the premier. If two judges vote out one bloom, and two judges vote out another, or if three judges vote out one bloom, two blooms remain not voted out in each case. The panel will then need to look at the two blooms not voted out and vote again.

3. If there is still an impasse the R-C will call in the next clear panel leader to cast a deciding vote. If at stage 1, there was an even two all split between two blooms then the new panel member would cast a vote for one of these two blooms. If at Stage 1, all the four members had voted for separate blooms, then the new panel member would cast a vote for one of the four assembled blooms.

Champion Bloom Selection

1. Stages 1 and 2 under “Selection of Champion Bloom” above, will still apply even if there are four panel members.
2. From there on the voting mechanism outlined for four panel members will apply.

Appendix VII

Role of the Senior Judge in Training Judges and Assistant Judges

One of the most important tasks of the Senior Judges is the training and assessment of Judges and Assistant Judges. While there will be some variance in the approaches taken by individual Senior Judges the following steps should be taken into account.

1. Before judging commences the Senior Judge should familiarise themselves with the criteria which are outlined on the assessment sheets.
2. During the judging process the Judge and Assistant Judge should be given opportunities to demonstrate their competencies **individually**.
3. In order to achieve this Judges and Assistant Judges must be asked to judge some classes. They should be asked to verbalise the procedure, giving reasons for reaching their final placings. **It is important to note, though, that the final decision is that of the Senior Judge.** If changes are made to the Judge's or Assistant Judge's decisions reasons should be given.
4. One of the problematic competency areas is "knowledge of cultivars". A simple procedure is to reverse the name tags in a given class and to test the knowledge of the J and AJ. It should not be expected that the trainees would know the name of every flower (no-one does). However, they should recognise the more frequently exhibited varieties.
5. If time allows the J and AJ should be given the opportunity to point a bloom with comments from the SJ
6. The training procedures **MUST** be fitted into the time frame available for judging.
7. After judging the SJ needs to find time to discuss their reports with the J and AJ individually. The report should be countersigned by the J and AJ.
8. It is the SJ's responsibility to return the form to the Chairperson of the Judging Subcommittee. Failure to do so will be treated very seriously and may be taken up by the Senior Judges' Review Panel.

Any particular problems should be discussed with the Chair of Executive's Judging Subcommittee

Appendix VIII

PEER REVIEW OF SENIOR JUDGES

It is the policy of the NDSNZ that Senior Judges' performance should be reviewed once every six years. Four senior judges, two in each Island will be reviewed annually. The review will be carried out by a panel consisting of at least two members of the Experienced Senior Judges Panel, who will consist of the chairperson of the judging subcommittee and three other senior judges chosen by the executive. They will consider the SJ's performance in a selected number of classes which s/he has judged. After their consideration the Convenor of the Review Panel will discuss any problems identified by the Panel with the SJ. The Convenor will also prepare a confidential written report (copied to the SJ) for consideration by the Executive's Judging Subcommittee. The SJ has the right to comment on the report. The Senior Judges who have been selected for peer review will be notified in advance and specifics of the process will be provided to them.

APPENDIX IX

PROCEDURES FOR LODGING AND HANDLING PROTESTS AGAINST AWARDS OR NON-AWARDS

All protests against awards or non-awards by judges must be rendered to the Show Manager before 4pm on the opening day of the show and must be accompanied by a deposit of twenty dollars (\$20), which shall be forfeited to the society if the protest is, in the opinion of the Executive, frivolous or vexatious. No protest shall be entered against the decision of the judges save on the grounds of irregularity. Such protest or dispute, including case of disputed nomenclature, shall be referred to the Executive and their decision will be final.

The Executive committee will meet immediately after the Society's General or Annual General meeting to rule on any protests. This will enable any changes to be made to awards of trophies if a protest is upheld.

APPENDIX X

PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING COMPLAINTS RE ENHANCEMENT OF EXHIBITS

1. Complaints must be laid in writing to the Show Manager within one hour of the completion of judging.
2. A subcommittee consisting of the National President, the Chairperson of the Executive's Judging Subcommittee and the Judging Convenor of the show will deal with the complaint.
3. The subcommittee will hear evidence from the complainant and the exhibitor concerned. They will examine the entry which is the subject of the complaint. The complaint must be proved to be valid beyond reasonable doubt.
4. If the subcommittee finds that the exhibit has been artificially enhanced in any of the ways noted in clause 4.7 of the Judging Manual then that entry shall be disqualified, in a multibloomed class which has been disqualified under clause 4.7 no flowers from that entry shall be considered for premier blooms.

Appendix XI

TRAINING MANUAL FOR STEWARDS

Stewarding is a good opportunity to become familiar with the judging process and to interact with members of the National Daffodil Society who travel from all parts of the country. Please consider volunteering for this worthwhile job, as we can never have too many stewards.

Stewards will need to be available 30 minutes before judging commences to attend a meeting with the Head Steward/Show Secretary/Show Convener to run over duties, assign sections and answer questions. This will be followed by the Show Convener's general instructions to judges and stewards and the actual judging which should take 1 – 1 ½ hours although it can be longer at times.

NDSNZ members will be asked to register their availability for judging AND stewarding on the form sent out annually by the National Secretary.

If you are not an NDSNZ member, please contact the NDSNZ Secretary through your organizing committee.

ON THE DAY

- CONFIRM your availability with the Head Steward or Show Manager;
- BE AVAILABLE and attend the Stewards' meeting prior to judging, followed by the Convener's meeting and find your judges and section;
- FAMILIARIZE yourself with your equipment and section.
Your tray should contain placing award cards (PAC's, 1st, 2nd, 3rd) appropriate to your section, clipboard with Premier Selection Sheet (PSS) and checklist Premier Pins and corresponding Cards.

Before judges start, give the Premier pins to the Assistant Judge for insertion into the chosen vases, ensure that entry cards are turned face-down and remove unused entry cards.

Entry Card

Class	1	Australasian Open Championship
Entry Number	48	
Exhibitor	J. Smith, Somewhereville	
Show	Australasian Championship 2007	
Venue	Hamilton, New Zealand	

PAC's may be left at the appropriate classes for completion later.
Some classes may not run in numerical order but they won't be too far away.

- PLACING AWARD CARDS to be filled in as judging is completed on each section and left face-down at this time. Judges will write placings on the back of the entry cards

The National Daffodil Society of N.Z. (Inc.)

FIRST

Show *NI* **AMATEUR** 2007

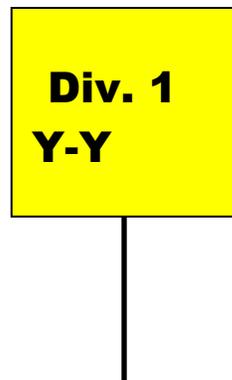
Exhibited by

.....

Class No. *201* Entry No.

Complete the PSS as you encounter the premier pins and leave PAC's if necessary to keep up with Premiers

- PREMIER SELECTIONS are to be recorded as quickly as possible and take precedence over PAC's. When you record the details on the PSS, place the matching card underneath the vase. This indicates to the judges that recording has been completed for this flower and the vase may be removed to the premier selection table.



Judges should be making premier selections as they go but this is not always possible and there may be a rush to complete the PSS when they have completed their judging. Try to be aware of what is happening and don't allow vases to be removed without recording as this is when flowers get lost.

If you are waiting for Judges decisions you may transport vases yourself but check with judges first.

In a vase of three flowers, the premier pin should be placed left, right or centre as appropriate and there may be more than one pin per vase. Record them all and leave all the matching cards.

- CLIPBOARDS are to go to the premier selection table when the last flower is recorded and taken up. These sheets are for the use of the Premier Stewards who need to identify the flowers for premier awards so they must be accurate and complete before the premier judging commences.
- COMPLETE any unfinished PAC's and turn them all face up along with all the entry cards. This is an important step for informing the public. Your judges should be returning rejected vases from the premier selection tables but may require some assistance with this task. Premier pins and cards to be placed back in your tray. If a vase does not return it should be replaced with a 'Premier removed' card.

Exhibit from here
now displayed on
PREMIER STAND

- FINALLY, when PAC's and Premier judging is completed, all premier pins, matching cards, unused PAC's, pens etc are to be returned, in your tray to the Secretary's office.

There are record books to complete before the end of the show so check with the secretary or one of the senior stewards if you wish to fill in some time. This is a simple procedure and can be a good way to view the show benches in detail.

Acknowledgement:

Thank you to Faith Miller and Rozanne Burnby for compiling and writing the information for the Stewards Training Manual.