

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

The 2023 Executive of the National Daffodil Society of NZ has made several changes to the Judging Manual. As with all manuals time moves on and they need to be updated. We acknowledge all of those who wrote the first manual and subsequent updates and thank them sincerely for their efforts.

The Executive trust that exhibitors will study the updated manual to achieve a better understanding of judges' decisions.

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 or an internet version of the register. 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 NDSNZ approved judges at all shows organized by the Society or its affiliated societies.

Single Blooms

Form including stem 35

Condition, texture, substance 25

Size 15

Poise 15

Clarity of Colour 10

Total 100

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 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 multi-bloom 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.

4. INDIVIDUAL STANDARDS

4.1 FORM INCLUDING STEM (35%)

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 tip 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.

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.

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 be downgraded. 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 are 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 apodanthii 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 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 (e.g. 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 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 bulbocodium cultivars has been introduced because 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 bulbocodium 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 the bulbocodium flower 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

A division 11 corona is usually split for more than half its length.

The division is split into two categories,

11a Collar Daffodils - corona segments opposite the perianth segments, and

11b 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 about 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.

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 considered 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 because 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 considered in close competition.

4.2 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.

When judging intermediate or miniature cultivars judges should note the following. These blooms may only be exhibited in their respective classes at NDSNZ shows. An intermediate daffodil must show characteristics that rend it too large to be classed as a miniature and too small to compete in standard daffodil classes. As 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.

4.3 POISE (15%)

Divisions 1 - 4, 9, and 11

Ideally blooms should be at right angles to the stem. Any tendency for a bloom to look down or up above right angle to the stem is a fault. 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 flower faces upwards.

4.4 CLARITY OF COLOUR (10%)

The colour of the 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-O, 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 bicolour) 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 bicolour 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 because 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 down pointed. It must be noted, though, that the overall quality of the bloom(s) is the prime consideration.

4.5 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.

4.6 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.

4.7 NOT ACCORDING TO SCHEDULE (NAS)

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

To naming exhibits, only the cards provided by the Society's Show Manager 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. 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.

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 noted as NAS.

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 way 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.

Procedures for protests 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 a show will render themselves liable to disqualification as an exhibitor.

4.8 Practical Procedures

When you are invited to judge a National Show, you are asked to 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, or have internet access to the register, a flower measure, pen etc.). 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. 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 several 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 from the required division/s; use of a cultivar "not in commerce" where such is called for. However those blooms marked NAS, either single blooms or from a collection, may still be 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 rarely necessary. For the most part judges should bear the pointing system in mind but should usually reach their decision without pointing each bloom.

The judging committee at its discretion will allot classes for pointing for training purposes only. These classes will be stated in the show schedule. The points card, on the completion of judging of the pointed class, is to be given to the convenor of the show who will hand it over to the judging committee who, with the judge, will critique the results. It's for training only and not a meal ticket for criticism.

When pointing is deemed necessary to determine placings in multi-bloom 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 perianth 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 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 certain that a name card is incorrect, correct the card by writing in the correct name, or accepting the bloom or blooms as being eligible though incorrectly identified by the exhibitor.

Rules for showing seedlings or cultivars in the Intermediate and Miniature Classes are also set out in the Annual Schedule. Refer show regulation 9 of the show schedule-miniatures and intermediate flowers under number that meet the requirements regarding size that may also be shown.

Many growers exhibit unnamed or unregistered seedlings, either of their own or another person'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 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 the Show Convenor 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 several 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, 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. It is recommended that as you proceed through the classes that any potential premier bloom is turned 180 degrees. Use the pins as supplied by the Show Manager to pin your selected premier nominations.

When you have finished judging your section liaise with your steward to ensure all your premier nominations are taken to the premier selection table. 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 1970. 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*.

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 1

N.D.S. SHOW and JUDGING REGULATIONS

SHOW REGULATIONS

- (1) Classes in these schedules are open only to financial members of this Society. 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) There are no restrictions for an amateur exhibitor. If an amateur exhibitor is consistently dominating the amateur sections of the show, the Executive of the NDSNZ will discuss, encourage and recommend a pathway to the open section of the show for the exhibitor.
- (4) The raiser of a seedling shall be deemed to be that person who first flowers the 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 or internet equivalents of the RHS register 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 are to be legibly identified in one of the following ways:-
 - . A registered name
 - . By a seedling number. Classification and pedigree are 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 this current schedule.
 - . The failure to include a name card with a vase identifying the bloom/blooms as above will result in an entry being ruled 'not according to schedule' (NAS). **With this in mind Exhibitors are strongly advised to attach name cards firmly to the vases so that they do not become misplaced.**
 - . 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 according to 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) **HISTORIC DAFFODIL Definition.**

Historic daffodils exhibited at New Zealand National Daffodil Society Shows will be grouped into 3 eras:-

- . Heritage Pre 1920
- . Vintage 1920 - 1945
- . Classic 1946 - 1970

All historic classes are to be judged on form and symmetry relating to the age of the cultivar's introduction. Where two dates are recorded for a cultivar in the Register, the earlier date is the one that will be recognised. Exhibitors must include the name of the cultivar and the date of registration on the name card, failure to do so will result in the entry being marked NAS. Miniatures and Intermediates are eligible to be shown in the Historic Classes along with the Standard daffodils. All cultivars must be registered and appear in the current International Daffodil Register and Classified Lists. Note: cultivars in the International Register that are listed as unregistered will not be eligible for competition; nor will divisions 10, 12 and 13.

A Premier Historic Single-head and a Premier Historic Multihead will be selected from the Historic Daffodil section only - it shall be at the discretion of the judge or judges to choose any other additional blooms to go forward for further premier selection. If any of these additional blooms prove to be the Champion Bloom of the Show, this will then supersede the Historic Premier previously chosen. In choosing the Historic Premier flowers, if two varieties of the same merit are selected, the oldest is to be chosen as the Premier.

(8) **INTERMEDIATE AND MINIATURES:** With the exception of Class 134 (Innovative Seedling Class), the Historic Section and the David Adams Medal Class (Class 6), **Miniature species and cultivars and Intermediate cultivars** may only be exhibited in their respective sections of a National show.

INTERMEDIATE Daffodil Definition:-

Intermediate daffodils are those cultivars from Divisions 1-4 and 11 that fit into the following criteria:-

An Intermediate daffodil must clearly show characteristics that render it too large to be classed as a miniature and too small to compete in standard classes. Flowers should measure more than 50mm in diameter and no more than 80mm with the perianth spread out.

To be shown at National Shows:

(a) Named flowers must be registered with the RHS with a stated measurement between 50mm and 80mm.

(b) Recently registered varieties included on the list of new NZ Registrations in the current year's schedule and identified as Intermediate may be exhibited.

(c) Varieties under number which meet the above requirements regarding size may also be shown.

(d) Unregistered named varieties and those labelled 'name unknown' will not be accepted.

Note: Class 91 Intermediate Championship; Only varieties registered with the RHS as in (a) and (b) above are eligible for this class.

MINIATURE Daffodil Definition:-

A Miniature daffodil must clearly show characteristics that render it too small to be classed as an Intermediate or Standard daffodil. Individual florets should measure no more than 50mm with the overall inflorescence being of diminutive size. (NOTE) Inflorescence meaning the complete flower head of a plant including stems, stalks, bracts and flowers.

- (9) 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.
- (10) 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.
- (11) Competitors may, if they desire, stage their exhibits with daffodil foliage only. Exhibits staged without foliage will not be penalised.
- (12) Blooms that have been de-anthered will not be eligible for competition.
- (13) All exhibits in the same class should be staged, where possible, in vases of the same uniform size.
- (14) 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.
- (15) In classes where points are to be awarded for prizes, points shall count as follows: First – 3 points, Second – 2 points, Third – 1 point.
- (16) Exhibitors in single bloom classes shall limit their entries to a maximum of three per class.
- (17) The Executive Committee shall have the power to disqualify any exhibit or exhibitor for the breach of regulations.
- (18) 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.
- (19) All protests against awards or 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.
- (20) 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) Judges may not adjudicate on any blooms that they have entered in a show where they are judging.
- (2) Judges must follow the criteria for judging as laid down in the Judging Manual.
- (3) Judges are instructed not to award prizes in cases of insufficient merit.
- (4) Judges of Sections III and IV 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.
- (5) 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-, Orange flushed perianth Div. 1-4, Div. 5, Div. 6Y-, Div. 6W-, Div. 7, Div. 8 (taz x taz), Div. 8 (taz x non-taz) Div. 9, Div. 11Y, Div. 11W, Best seedling (selected from Seedling classes, including classes 111 – 128, 86, 107 and 108 only), Intermediate Premiers will be considered for divisions 1, 2W, 2 coloured, 3, 4 & 11. Best Intermediate. Best Miniature Vase of 3 stems, Best Miniature single-headed bloom, Best Miniature multi-headed stem, Best Miniature, Best All White, Historic Single-headed Bloom and Historic Premier Multi-headed (selected from Historic classes only), and Best Multibloom Stem in Show. In the Amateur section, Premiers can be awarded for best Div. 1, Div. 2, Div. 3, Div. 4, Div. 5 to 13 and Best Amateur Bloom. There will also be a Best Bloom chosen from each of the Youth and Novice Classes. The judges may at their discretion award other premiers if there are blooms of particular merit. Premiers will only be selected from “vased up” flowers.
- (6)
 - (a) The only Premiers to be considered for Champion and Reserve Champion are the winners of the listed sub-divisions, the Best Intermediate and Best Miniature.
 - (b) The Best Seedling and Best Historic blooms are provisional until after the Champion and Reserve Champion have been chosen.
 - (c) Best Amateur, Best Multi-head, Best All White and Best British Raised (South Island only) will be selected after the Champion and Reserve.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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.
- (9) 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 down pointed.
- (10) 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 procedure for J's and AJs 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 AJs at Judging Schools which will be arranged annually by the Subcommittee. **All judges are encouraged 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 AJs with different SJ's.
 - iii. 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 regularly review 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 deal with any complaints about judging.
9. To regularly review the Judging and Show Rules and Regulations and to recommend changes to National Executive.
10. To regularly review 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 Subcommittee (JS). It meets and draws up panels.

Currently eleven panels are assigned to judge the show. Six open class panels, four amateur and a backup panel. 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 1-5); Open collections (classes 7-16); Open collections 17-26 plus class 6, Open Single Blooms; Miniatures; Intermediates / Seedlings; Amateur collections; Amateur multiblooms; 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 subcommittee 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 must 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 based on 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 based on 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 JC 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

INTERMEDIATES AND MINIATURES

There are no longer lists for either intermediates or miniatures. They must be registered or shown under number and comply with the current size guidelines as stated in the show regulations.

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. Having internet access to Daff seek is highly recommended.
- 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 when necessary to ensure that the time frames are met.
- 5 The Convenor of the show will only pin any bloom that is of potential premier standard after the senior judge has completed their pinning of each division and/or subdivision, for example if the senior judge has completed all the Div.1 and the Convenor of the show could then pin a missed potential premier bloom. This is in no way a reflection on the judges just a backup policy in case possible premier blooms have been overlooked.

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 Show Convenor should make time to brief the Panel 2 Convenor for Selecting Premiers. 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 Show 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. The chairman of the judging committee will liaise with the convenor of the show and ensure the convenor is aware of his/her responsibilities.

APPENDIX VI

PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING PREMIER AND BEST BLOOMS

Please refer to judging regulation no 5 for the list of premier award selections.

There will be two Premier Selection Panels (hereafter PSP's) for each show. These PSP's will consist of Senior Panel members from the judging panels at the discretion of the Judging committee. There will be a backup panel of senior/judges for cover should a PPS panel participant have an interest in the flower that is presented to the panel. Back-up panel members will be at the discretion of the judging committee.

Premier Selection.

1. For each premier, the three Premier Selection Panel 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, PSP convener will call on a senior back up judge to cast the deciding vote.

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.

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 considered.

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. 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 each 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 problems should be discussed with the Chair of Executive's Judging Subcommittee.

APPENDIX VIII

PEER REVIEW OF SENIOR JUDGES/JUDGES

It is the policy of the NDSNZ that Senior Judges' /Judges performances will be reviewed when classes are pointed. There will be pointing classes at each island on a rotating basis. The pointing cards will be given immediately upon the completion of judging to the Convenor of the show. The chairman of the judging committee and one other senior judge at his/her discretion will meet with the pointing judge and discuss the merits of the results. This is for reviewing only. The pointing card at the completion of the discussion will be destroyed.

APPENDIX IX

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

All protests, 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 by 3pm on the first day of the show.
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, or a senior judge assigned by the National President or the Convenor of the show.
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 multi-bloomed class which has been disqualified under clause 4.7 only the disqualified flower will be overlooked for premier selection. The other flowers will be eligible for a premier nomination.

APPENDIX XI

GUIDE FOR STEWARDS

- If you will be available for Stewarding, please contact one of the Head Stewards prior to the show and confirm your availability when you arrive at the venue.
- Be ready before judging time and attend the judges briefing to learn which panel you have been assigned to assist. At this time, you can gather with your judges and collect the equipment required. Having a schedule with you will help during your duties.
- Remember your Panel number and check the contents of your tray. It should contain Placing Award Cards appropriate to your section (check the class numbers), Premier Pins (which can be given to the Assistant Judge) and corresponding Bench Cards and a clipboard with a Premier Selection Sheet and another sheet to record the placings and the flowers shown in those entries. There may also be other paperwork, instructions for the Judges on the clipboard which you can bring to their attention.
- Your duties are to ensure that all the necessary recording is completed but if you are falling behind, ask your Judges to assist. You are NOT there to take part in the judging, but you may observe if you have time. The order of doing things is as follows: -
 1. Familiarize yourself with your section, ensure entry cards are face down and remove any unused ones. It helps to know where all your classes are as sometimes, they will be out of order. Never too far away though.
 2. Fill out the Placing Award Cards as judging is completed and leave them face-down in the appropriate places. Judges will write the placings on the back of the entry card and all the information you need is on that entry card. Check the Class number on the Placing Award Card to ensure you have the correct one and fill in the date (if necessary), exhibitor's name and entry number. If you need a replacement card, see the Head Steward or Show Manager but they need to know if it is 1st, 2nd or 3rd and if it is Open, Amateur or Youth etc.
 3. You may also begin filling out the Place Record Sheet with the number of entries and the exhibitor's name in the correct place for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd and the name of the bloom/s underneath. These sheets will be required by the Show Manager by 3 pm but it is easier to complete it before the vases are removed to the premier selection table. The information is used in the Bulletin so, although it is important to be accurate, this sheet may be left till last or given to the Assistant Judge to finish off.
 4. The Premier Selection Sheet is the most urgent as this is required for recording when the overall premiers are being selected so if your judges are selecting Premiers as they go (this is not possible for some Panels), please record them immediately. The system is that the judge will insert the appropriate pin in a vase, and you will place the corresponding card under

that vase WHEN THE RECORDING IS COMPLETE. This way, everyone will know that if a vase has the card under it, the recording has been done and the vase may be removed to the appropriate place on the Premier Selection tables. In a triple vase, the pin will be placed either left, right or centre and the corresponding bloom is the Premier. You may also have more than one pin in the vase – in which case, record all premiers, put all cards under the vase and take the vase to the Head Steward who will decide the path it will take during Overall Premier Judging.

5. Premier candidates may be taken to the Premier Selection Tables and placed in the area marked for their sub-division (Open blooms on the 'O' side of the table and Amateur blooms on the 'A' side) after they are recorded correctly, but check with your judges first. Premier Selection sheets then go to the Head Steward, trays and contents to the Show Manager and then return to your section to make sure **ALL** entry cards and placing cards are turned over, and everything is tidy.
6. When Premier Selection begins you will be required to return any reject vases to their correct places in your section. This can be achieved by matching the pins in the vase to the bench card in your section. Do not remove the pins or cards as they are used for reviews and will be collected by the Show Manager later.

GUIDE FOR SENIOR/JUDGES FOR COMMUNICATING WITH STEWARDS.

Senior Judges/Judges are asked to explain the entire contents of the Steward tray contents and clipboard, before judging commences for each panel.

1. Senior Judges/Judges need to help with the completion of all panel results.