

NOBLETON & KING CITY GARDEN CLUB FLOWER SHOW PROGRAM

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ALL FLOWER SHOWS*

1. All exhibits **must be in place and tagged by 7:30 p.m.** (no exceptions).
2. All exhibitors must be members in good standing of the Society.
3. The number of points for aggregate prize is as follows:
Cultural
 - a. 1st prize – 3 points
 - b. 2nd prize – 2 points
 - c. 3rd prize – 1 point**Design and Special**
 - a. 1st prize – 5 points
 - b. 2nd prize – 3 points
 - c. 3rd prize – 2 points
4. At the annual meeting, Exhibitor with the highest points will be awarded the WI Cup. Novice with over 30 points will receive the Olive Nelson Cup. Awards will be given for Best in Show for both Design and Cultural at each of the 4 shows. **It was suggested we also award Judges Choice at each show too.**
5. The exhibitor is responsible for:
 - a. completing the show entry card: member number, given name and surname, date
 - b. removal, after the show, of flowers, containers, etc.
6. Only owners or show committee members are to move entries.
7. Only owners or show committee members are permitted in area designated for the flower show exhibits before the show opens and while entries are being placed.
8. Only judge(s) and show committee are allowed in flower show area during judging.
9. When two or more members are jointly cultivating the garden in which their exhibits have grown, they may compete against each other in any class.
10. A Novice is a person who qualifies as an amateur (i.e. not a professional) and has not obtained 30 points in a given year in this or any other society.
11. All cultural exhibits must be grown by the exhibitor unless otherwise stated.
12. Potted plants must be in possession of the exhibitor for three months prior to the show. Unless otherwise specified, pots must not be larger than 30cm (12 in) in diameter.
13. A potted plant that places in one show may not be exhibited again in the same calendar year.
14. All Design exhibits must be arranged by the exhibitor. Wild grasses, ferns, mosses, dried materials, etc., may be used in suitable classes and need not be grown by the exhibitor.

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15. When a certain number of flowers is designated in the show list, there must be no more or no less shown. Buds showing colour will be counted as blooms.
16. Staking, wiring or tying for arrangements, if practiced, must be concealed or points will be deducted. Holders, or filler, such as cedar may be used. No staking, wiring or tying is permitted in cultural exhibits.
17. Any person lodging a complaint must do so in writing, plainly stating the cause of the protest and must deliver it to the chairperson of the show committee on the day of the show.
18. No exhibit shall be removed until the close of the show.
19. The judge's decision shall be final.
20. Members must not show more than one entry in any one class, unless otherwise stated.
21. Judging will be in accordance with the "Ontario Judging and Exhibiting Standards" OJES 2019 and "the Schedule is the Law of the Show".
22. Show classes/categories may be added and/or split at the discretion of the Show Committee.
23. Prizes to be awarded at AGM for "Best Exhibit in the Show", "Best Arrangement in the Show" for each show and "Most Points in any One Show" for the year.
24. The Women's Institute Cup is awarded to the member winning the most points in the Open Section.
25. The Olive Nelson Cup is awarded to the Novice receiving the most points during the year (minimum of 25 points); the person cannot have received it previously.
26. In case of discrepancies, the information in the Show Book takes priority.

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PREPARING FLOWERS FOR THE SHOW

Cut the flowers during early morning or in late afternoon.

Trim your entries before placing on show table. Check for and remove torn or wilted leaves, any buds (if only one bloom is called for), traces of spray and pests on the back of plant material, wilted or torn petals from the back of flowers.

Peel the bark of woody plants for about 1 inch (2-3 cm) and split the stem the same distance.

When a specimen class calls for more than one, try to have the stems the same length and the blooms approximately the same size.

It is not always the largest blooms that wins, but the best.

To harden cut flowers means to stand them in deep, cold water overnight. This should be done the night before the show.

To condition flowers refers to standing them in a suggested solution for not more than 12 hours, after which they are put in plain cold water.

Use glass or porcelain rather than metal containers to hold solutions containing various chemicals.

Make sure water and containers are clean.

Read over schedule and rules carefully.

Be kind in criticism of the judges. Their task is not an easy one and, many times, it is a thankless one. Without judges, we would not have competitions.

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PREPARING FLOWERS FOR THE SHOW (cont'd.)

Flowers that should be placed in deep, warm water right after being cut include:

Astilbe	Gayfeather (Liatrus)
Bachelor's Buttons (Centaurea Cyanus)	Globe Thistle (Echinops)
Balloon Flower (Platycodon)	Larkspur (Consolida)
Bellflower (Campanula)	*Lupin
Bells of Ireland (Molucella laevis)	Monkshood (Aconitum)
Columbine (Aquilega)	Peony
Coneflower (Echinacea)	**Queen Anne's Lace – (Daucus Carota)
Cosmos	Sweet William (Dianthus)
*Delphinium	Yarrow (Achillia)
Flowering Tobacco (Nicotiana)	Zinnia
Foxglove (Digitalis)	
*fill hollow stems with water first	
** resents being in floral foam/oasis.	

Poppies, Sunflowers, Forget-Me-Nots, Shasta Daisies and Dahlias – the stems should be held in a flame immediately after cutting and then placed in cold water. Cut dahlias after sunset and after burning the stems, condition them in 2 litres (2 qts) of ice cold water and 75 mL (5 tbsp) of alcohol.

Delphiniums should be conditioned in a mixture of 500 mL (1pt) water and 15 mL (1tbsp) Alcohol, then be placed in water one-third up the stems.

Roses and Mums benefit from having the stem ends placed in water as hot as your hand can bear before standing them in cold water. You can open a rose by gently blowing on the bud. A specimen rose should be two-thirds open. If greenhouse roses show signs of drooping, mash the stems 5 cm (2 in) up from the bottom, stand them in 15 cm (6 in) of hot water until it cools, and then wrap them in newspaper and stand in cool water overnight.

Stocks (*Mathiola incana*) should be placed in deep cool water.

Narcissi and Daffodils – cut and split stems, place in cool water and keep cool. Let sit in water for at least 24 hours before using in an arrangement with other flowers as daffodils exude a poisonous sap.

Hyacinth – cut stems on a diagonal, wipe the ends dry and place in deep, warm water.

Grape Hyacinth – cut and split stems. Place into 5 cm (2 in) cool water.

Tulips – wrap in wet paper towels then newspaper, place in deep cold water and then arrange in a shallow container. To straighten them, rewrap in wet paper and stand in deep cold water overnight. Drop a small lump of laundry starch into the water. Pierce the stems of tulips directly below the flower to remove air bubbles and allow flowers to take in water.

Peonies – condition cut peonies in 500 mL (1pt) of water and 45 mL (3 tbsp) of sugar and arrange in deep warm water.

Petunias – condition cut petunias in 500 ml (1 pt) of water and 5 mL (1tsp) sugar then put them in water one -third the way up the stems.

Baby's Breath (Gypsophilia) should be put into hot water with a few drops of dishwashing liquid to open florets.

Clematis – stalk ends can be singed over a flame or the ends crushed and dipped in boiling water.

Gloriosa Daisies – stalk ends should be dipped in boiling water before putting the flowers in warm water.

Iris, Gladioli and Peonies can be cut several days before the show as blooms open well indoors. Most foliage should be totally immersed before using in arrangements.

Calla Lily, Canna Lily, Hosta, Caladium, Begonia and Copper Beech will not droop if they get a good soaking in the laundry or bathtub.

Lily – cut and splice stems. Place in deep warm water. Anthers should not be removed but do not allow pollen to stain the sepals.

Lilacs, Mock Orange (and many woody stem flowers) need to be placed in very hot water for a while before standing them in cold water.

Forsythia, Cherry, Pear, Peach and Apple Branches – to force, cut these branches on a mild, sunny day and place in water in a cool (nonfreezing) dark place overnight and then bring them into light and warmth. Forsythia will take about 10 days; the others need about three weeks.

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GLOSSARY – DEFINITIONS:

Accessory – an object used in a subordinate manner to enhance a design. An accessory may be made of non-plant material, or plant-based material. A design incorporating an accessory should appear incomplete if the accessory is removed.

Corsage – A design to be worn for adornment that features plant material. It may be enhanced by accessories such as beads, ribbons, etc. Factors to consider are the size and technique, including the reverse side, and the accessories. A corsage may be designed to be pinned to a bodice, worn on a wrist, attached to a purse, etc.

Mass design is a design with a large quantity of plant material.

Traditional Mass is a design with a large quantity of plant material arranged using radial insertions, with a closed silhouette having few or no voids. Overall form of the design can be triangular, oval, round, or fan-shaped. The design should include line, transitional and round forms of plant material, with gradation of size from large to small as the design radiates from the point of emergence of the stems to the outer edges.

Miniature: A design with maximum dimensions no more than 12.7 cm (5" in height, width and depth including any container, base and and/or accessories.

Modern Design: A design circa 1860s to the 1960s with no preconceived patterns, few components, new shapes, sculptural qualities, dynamic balance, movement and bold colours, e.g., Modern Mass, Modern Line, Modern Line Mass, Abstract Kinetic, etc.

Satellite – A design with a main unit and a smaller unit of the same colour, form and/or texture that do not touch but have a connective line between the units that becomes a vital part of the rhythmic pattern of the design.

Small: A design from 14cm to 25.4 cm (5 1/2" to 10") which must not exceed 25.4cm (10") in height, width and depth, including any container, base, and/or accessories.

Vertical Design: A design in which components are arranged on an axis perpendicular to the horizon.

Interpretative design: (use your imagination) This is not in glossary

Design suggesting motion – not in glossary

Creative Design -

Water design – Water-viewing: A traditional line design, adapted in Canada in the 1960s, with a dominant line of plant material and great use of space, in a shallow container with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the container surface showing water. Modern line design does not fit this definition but could be used in a design calling for Visible Use of Water.

Wayside – A design composed of common and plentiful flowers, foliage, fungi and/or weeds such as bulrushes, ox-eye daisy, Queen Anne's Lace, goldenrod, etc. Plant species listed as endangered, threatened, of special concern or invasive should NOT be used. See Endangered Species and Invasive Plants for further details and sources of current lists of these plants.

ENJOY AND SHOW REGULARLY!

