



Streetsville Horticultural Society Flower Show Handbook

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1 DESIGN

Basic Flower Arranging

1. Always start with a mental picture of your arrangement. This means you should have an idea where your arrangement will be placed and at what angle it will be viewed.
2. Make sure that the flowers and greenery have been allowed to be rehydrated before you arrange them.
3. When using floral foam, make sure it has been thoroughly soaked through with water in advance.
4. Always use a sharp knife to cut the flower stems and try to cut them on a 45-degree angle.
5. When starting the arrangement, place the flowers that create the shape or form, first.
6. For maximum impact, each flower should have its own “space”. Avoid crowding the flowers together, which distracts the eye.
7. In basic design, when placing the form flowers, attempt to work with an odd number of flowers.
8. When choosing the flowers for your arrangement, try to select different shapes and textures. This will add interest to the display.
9. When only using a few flowers, try not to make a match of unequal flowers, (i.e., dinner plate sunflowers and micro-mini chrysanthemums).

Details, Details, Details

1. Tools you will need are: a sharp knife, pruning shears or a sharp pair of scissors, florist clay (like plasticene) for fastening pin holders (adhesive window stripping is also very good for this – hardware stores sell it), container, etc.
2. Cut your flowers early in the late afternoon when the plants contain the most stored foods. Most flowers last longest if cut when almost fully open. Many tight buds or young leaves wilt rapidly and will not take up water, but some flowers keep best if cut in the bud stages or when they are just beginning to open. These include daffodil, iris, lily, peony, poppy, and tulip. Fully open or faded flowers are already old and often do not keep well. Before cutting any flowers or foliage, plan the arrangement in your head, or sketch it on paper. Cut the stems with a sharp knife or shears. The stems should be longer than you need. Remove all leaves from the lower parts of the stems.

3. After you bring the flowers into the house, remove all leaves that would be under water in the container. Also keep the flowers out of water. Leaves and flowers will rot in water, and the plant cells become clogged with bacteria, preventing water from moving up the stems.

After removing the leaves, cut an inch off the stems and immediately put them in water almost as hot as your hand can stand. The water should be about half as deep as the stems are long. Make sure the water containers have been thoroughly washed. Various floral preservatives are available from your florist. For best results, cut the stems and place them at once into a hot preservative solution. Properly used, preservatives will extend the life of the flowers for one or more days.

Store flowers and foliage in a cool, humid place, out of the sun, and away from drafts. *Do not* store with fruits, vegetables, or decaying flowers and leaves; these give off ethylene, which shortens the life of many cut flowers. Wait until the plant materials feel stiff before you arrange them.

4. The container you choose should have been thoroughly washed since its last use. Fill it with water before you start to arrange the flowers. You may add a flower preservative, if you wish. You can use almost anything that will hold water, even a jelly mold, casserole, or bean pot. It should be in scale with the table on which it is to be displayed. A vase 3 feet tall, for example, is too large for a 2 x 4 foot coffee table. Remember, the larger the container, the more flowers are required. Small or medium-sized containers are most useful. Allow about two-fifths of the overall size of the arrangement for the container.
5. Using a sharp knife or shears, make a fresh cut on each stem, just before you put it in the container. Leave stems in water until you use them. Do not let the plant materials lie around to dry out. Handle the flowers by their stems. Your hands are hot!
6. Holders: The best holder is called a pin holder – a round metal or plastic disk with lots of fine, sharp pins sticking up, onto which you can push the flower stems. These are best for line or line-mass arrangements in low bowls or shallow pedestal containers. Fasten the holder securely to the clean, dry container with waterproof floral clay. Stems are stuck directly on the pins or are wedged between them. To put thin stems on a pinpoint holder, bind several to each other or to a larger stem with a rubber band, string, or floral tape. Thick, woody stems are easier to insert if you split the ends. Sometimes, pebbles or other natural materials have to be used to conceal pinpoint holders. Place these materials in a natural way so they do not attract attention.

Another very good holder is Oasis – a block of synthetic form (purchased from florist shop or craft supply retailers, such as Michael's). These blocks hold stems in place and supply water to the flowers. They may be used for some line arrangements but are best for line-mass or mass arrangements. Soak the material in a pail of water until it barely floats. Cut a piece to fill the container and force it into place. Then cut a corner off the material so that you can fill the container with water and can add water later, as needed. Insert stems into the bottom of the foam. Do not pull a stem part way out after using it, for this may remove the stem end from contact with the water or foam, and the flower may wilt. When you use heavy flowers with large stems, such as gladiolus, cut a piece of chicken wire slightly larger than the container top and place it securely over the foam. Conceal the oasis by bringing some of the flowers or foliage over it.

Chicken wire or floral netting of one-inch mesh, preferably enameled green, is excellent for mass arrangements in vases or deep bowls. Fill the entire container with the chicken wire and extend it an inch or so above the top. Crush, roll, and form the wire so that each stem will pass through at least 3 layers or meshes or wires. Wedge the wire securely into the container before you begin arranging. A pinpoint may be used beneath the chicken wire to hold the vertical stems precisely in place. Crisscross wires beneath the pinpoint before it is mounted. Then run these wires through the preformed chicken wire and twist them together to hold the chicken wire in place.

DO's and DON'T's

- ❖ DO keep the larger flowers down low, smaller flowers higher, and out to the edges of the arrangement.
- ❖ DO hide the pinpoint holder or oasis with foliage.
- ❖ DO try to group flowers of one kind, instead of scattering them.
- ❖ DO cover front edge of container with flowers and/or foliage.

As you can see, this picture shows you all these points. INSERT PICTURE HERE

- ❖ DO strip off all leaves that would be in water.
- ❖ DON'T use clear glass containers – it is hard to hide holder and stems.
- ❖ DON'T cross stems.
- ❖ DON'T crowd flowers.
- ❖ DON'T keep adding flowers just because you have them.
- ❖ DON'T use too many kinds of flowers and foliage in one creation.
- ❖ DON'T forget to water your arrangement every day – even oasis needs extra water.

Use of Colour

The colours of the rainbow are the ones we find everywhere in nature. There are three primary colours – red, yellow, and blue. By mixing these colours in certain ways, we get another set of colours – red and yellow = orange; yellow and blue = green; red and blue = purple. The colours you use in your arrangement are very important in achieving the effect you want. Some colours are very bright and warm and others are soft and cool.

To say a happy “hello” to visitors, use yellow, red or coral flowers. On a hot day, use green, blue or white, for a cool look.

As previously mentioned in the DO's and DON'T's – don't use too many contrasting colours in one arrangement. Several shades of one colour, dark to light, may be used very nicely, though.

Containers

The container should have been thoroughly washed since its last use. Fill the container with water before beginning to arrange the plant material.

The size of the container should be in scale with the table or location where it will be used, Remember, that the larger the container, the more plant material will be needed.



Suit the shape of the container to the arrangement to be made. Simple shapes are easiest to work with. Avoid ornate containers, as they may detract from the floral arrangement.

Neutral colours such as tan, brown, gray or green are easy colours to harmonize with plant materials and with most backgrounds. White can be very stark and call attention to the container, rather than to the arrangement. Coloured containers are available, but should be used with care, so as not to detract from the arrangement.

Containers come in many materials, such as glass, pottery clay, porcelain, and metal. Clear glass containers are generally undesirable as the stems are visible. Containers can be thin or dainty, or thick and sturdy.

The spirit of the arrangement and the container should go together. For example, an arrangement of miniature roses would be more suited to a delicate silver vase, than a bulky clay bean pot.

Holders

A good holder should give the freedom to position stems where they are wanted, and hold them in place securely. Choose a holder suitable for the style of arrangement planned, the plant materials to be used, and the container to be used.

Pinpoint Holders

Pinpoint holders are most often used for line and line-mass arrangements in low bowls or shallow containers. Use waterproof floral clay to fasten the holder to the base of the container. A heavy metal pinpoint holder is easiest to keep in place in the container. Stems are either stuck directly onto the pins or are wedged between the pins. Thin stems may be placed on a pinpoint holder by binding several stems together with a rubber band, string or floral tape.



Floral Clay



Design Guidelines

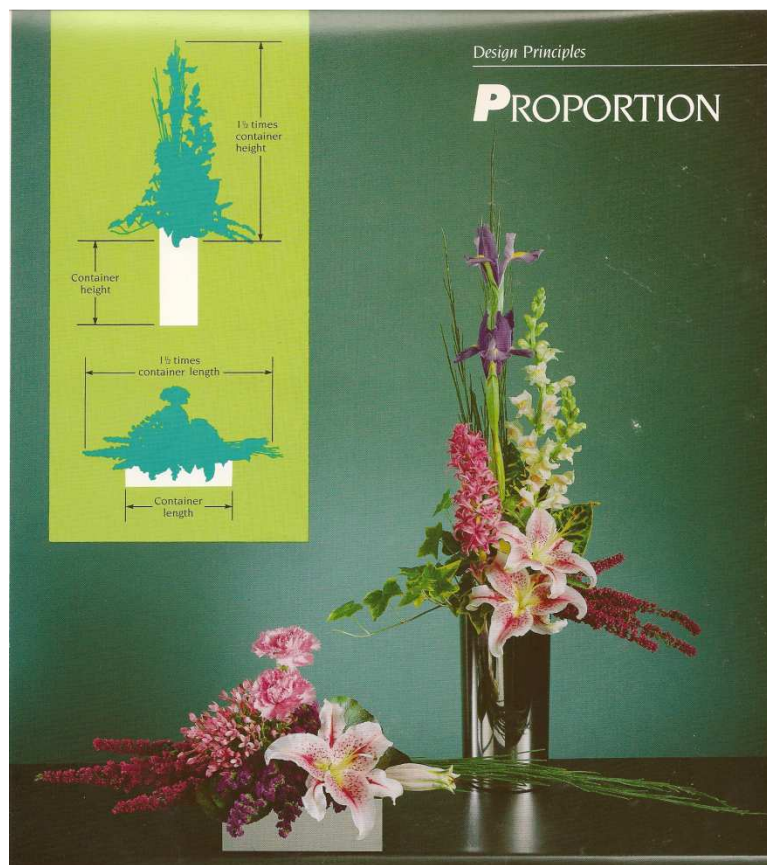
Balance

Your arrangement must never look like it will tip over, so be careful how you place the flowers and foliage. Look at a bush or shrub, which grows near a fence or wall to get the idea for an arrangement. See how the branches at the back grow longer and taller than the ones at the front. Also, the flowers at the end of the stem are smaller, and the ones near the center of the plant are larger. Now, stand at the side of the plant and see that the branches don't grow straight up or even straight out, but on an angle from the plant. The back branches lean back a little, too. Keep these things in mind and you will get good balance in your arrangement.



Proportion

Proportion means that the size of the whole arrangement must look right with the container. A general rule to remember is to have your tallest stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ to two times the height of the container, or for a low dish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to two times its width.



Scale

For good scale, try to choose flowers and foliage that are fairly close in size to one another, and to the container.



Focal Point

This is the part of your arrangement that catches your eye first, and is done by putting the largest flower, or flowers, low down at the front. As you can see, when you lower the flowers, your eye immediately moves to center front. This is called the focal point.



Rhythm

What has rhythm or movement got to do with flowers? It is very important that your eyes should be able to move easily from one part of the arrangement to another. Make use of the natural curves of stem and

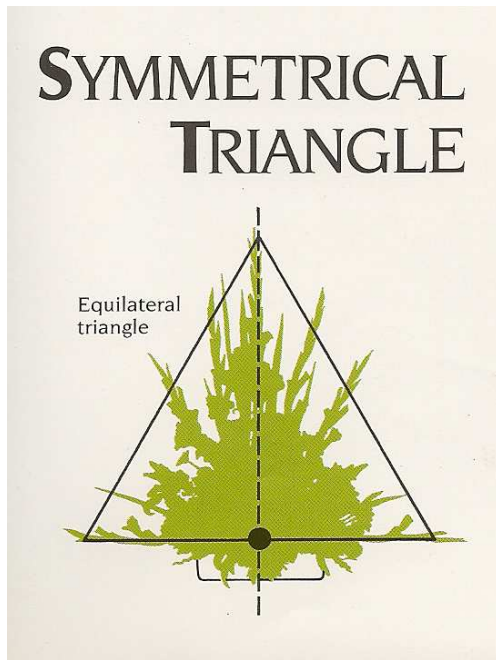
leaves. Place the flowers at different heights so they don't look like soldiers on parade, but rather more as nature intended them to look.

When using just a few flowers in an arrangement, it is better to use an uneven number of flowers – 3, 5, or 7, rather than 2, 4, or 6.

Basic Design

The Triangle

(All three sides being the same length).



Choose the container you want, decide on your holder (if you use a pin holder, fasten it to the container with floral clay – making sure inside of container is dry).

- Place the tallest stem (1 ½ to 2 times the container height) near the back of the holder. Lean it back a bit.
- Put in the other two stems. This gives you the outline of the arrangement.



- Next, begin filling in, cutting the stems to the length needed.



- Lastly, add stems to fill in the back spaces. The larger flowers go in front, for the focal point.



Asymmetric Triangle

(The L-shaped arrangement).

The best kinds of flowers for this design are the spike type – gladioli, snapdragons, or delphiniums, and a few round blooms, such as small dahlias, larger marigolds, or roses. Foliage suggested for the background is small leaf sprays, such as spirea or cotoneaster.



- Put in sprays of small leaf foliage, as shown (lean the upright one back a little). Again, be sure the height is correct to look right with your container.
- Place the spike-shaped flowers as shown – did you remember to cut the stems on an angle if you are using oasis?
- Put in the larger leaves low down to cover the holder.
- Place your round blooms center front, as shown.

The Vertical Arrangement

(Tall and narrow effect).



- Suggested flowers are gladioli, lilies, snapdragons, or long-stemmed round flowers such as marigolds, dahlias, or carnations (3 to 5 blooms should do).
- Foliage – gladioli leaves at the back, geranium, peony, or begonia leaves for the lower part of the arrangement.
- The following pictures show the shapes of containers that can be used.



Crumple chicken wire in a vase, or fill container $\frac{3}{4}$ with water. Cut a piece of soaked oasis big enough to reach the water and fit snugly into the top of the container and peek $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the rim.



- Insert floral spears into the holder, leaning them back a little.
- Place the flowers, keeping the smaller flowers in the top.
- Place the larger leaves around the rim. Be sure they don't spread out too wide, or the vertical line will be spoiled.
- Finally, place the largest bloom.



The Horizontal Arrangement

Using a relatively shallow container, anchor foam with a lot of glue or use anchor pins, and position sprays of line flowers to establish the shape of the design.



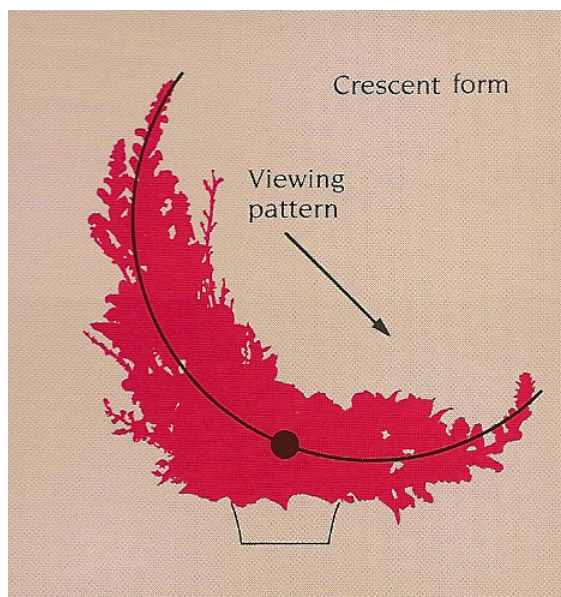
Insert focal flowers in the middle so they gently droop over the lip of the container on both sides, reach towards the line material and extend on either side of the middle. Leave room for filler flowers.

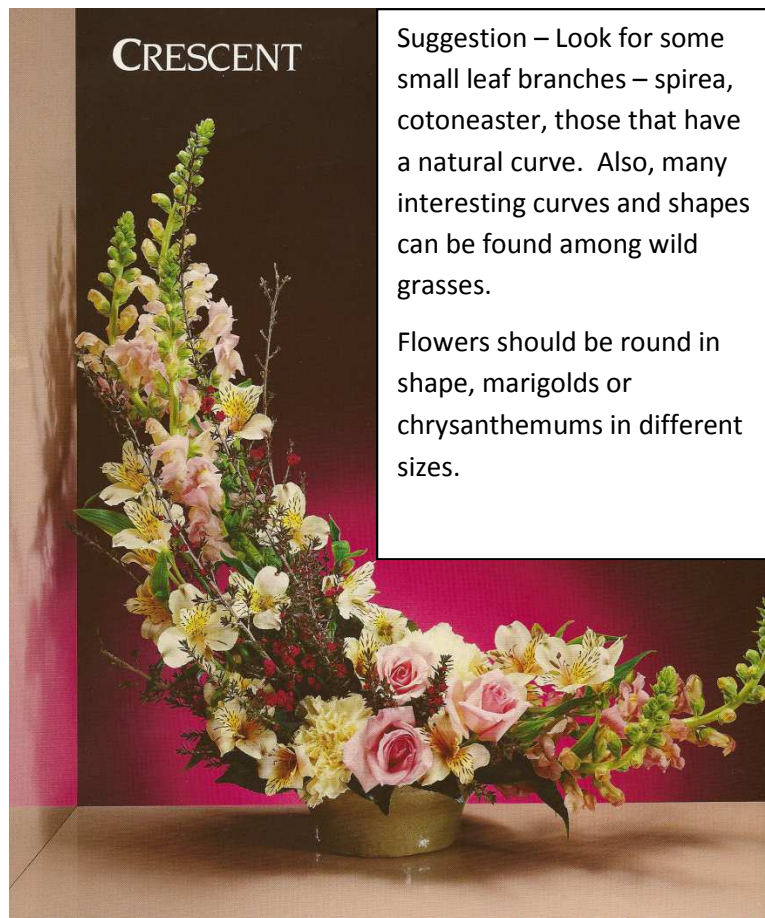


Fill in and around focal area with filler flowers and foliage.



The Crescent or Curve Arrangement





CRESCENT

Suggestion – Look for some small leaf branches – spirea, cotoneaster, those that have a natural curve. Also, many interesting curves and shapes can be found among wild grasses.

Flowers should be round in shape, marigolds or chrysanthemums in different sizes.

Notice how the top of one spray is higher than the other.

The ideal container is a footed bowl, but it can be done in lower dishes, too. Either a pin holder or oasis can be used.

- Choose curved stems carefully, cutting to right length and put into holder. If you use oasis, insert stems at the same angle.



- Next, place your longer stemmed, smaller flowers. Don't use too many here.

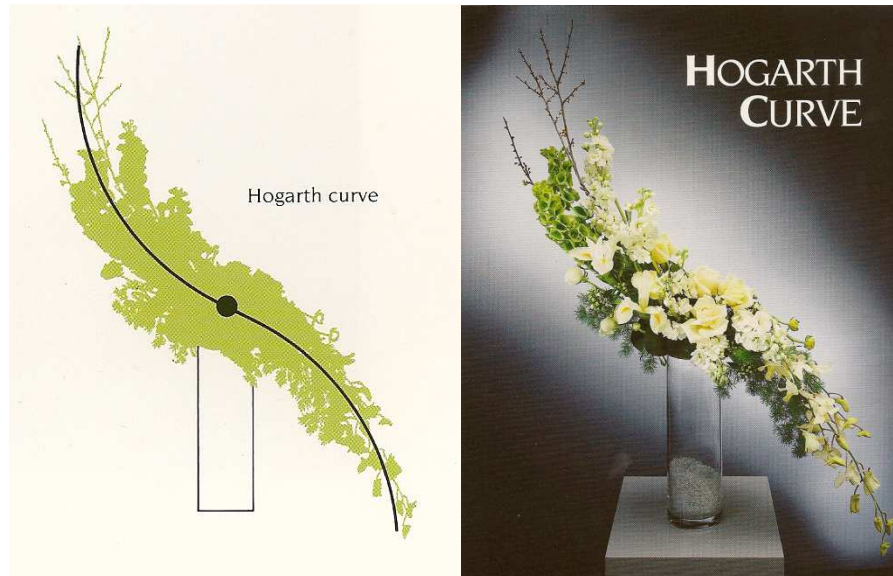


- Fill in the center with larger flowers, making this part of the focal point. A few geranium or peony leaves can be put in low down to give a little heavier look but be careful not to break them.



The Hogarth Curve

One of the most beautiful designs – one which requires a bit of practice! You will need some curved branches and round flowers, similar to a crescent.



The best container to use is one that is footed and fairly tall. You may affix a pin holder and push oasis down onto the pins.

Place your curved branches at angles that will form the outline of this shape, and then insert the focal point flowers.



Finally, put in small sprigs of foliage where the dark outlines are in the sketch to give a little more softness and a touch of green.



These diagrams show you how you can change your design around and still have a Hogarth curve.



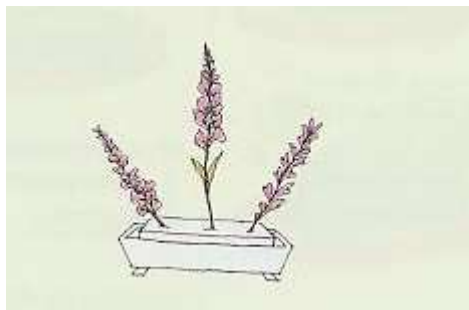
The All-Round Arrangement

(Looks nice on all sides – e.g., dining room table)

The most important thing to remember is to make this arrangement no taller than 12 inches so people can see over it when they are seated. Almost any type of flower and foliage may be used for this, except spike-shaped flowers. Remember; match your flowers and container (heavier flowers in heavier pottery, finer blooms in a daintier dish).



First, place the central tallest flower (not over 12 inches, including dish) and fill in a few flowers in a circle.



Insert more flowers. Keep turning the arrangement round and round, so it looks nice from all angles.



The darker sprays are smaller pieces of foliage placed here and there to separate blooms and soften the whole design.



All designs, thus far, except for the dinner table centerpiece (All Round arrangement, above), are one-sided arrangements. That means they have a plain back without flowers and should always be placed where the back doesn't show – near a wall or curtain, never in the middle of a room. Use small pieces of foliage to cover up the oasis at the back – this completed the arrangement properly.

A good rule to remember about containers is to use plain colours that do not draw attention away from the flowers. Black, brown, white, grey, and soft green, are best for pottery containers; brass and copper are good for metal-types. Stay away from clear glass because of being able to see the stems and holders. Spray paints are useful for colouring glass containers.

Do be careful and try to use the type of container that is going to look right with the flowers you have. With practice, you will come to know what is best, but above all, stay away from busy containers (that is, the kind of container that has a lot of pattern or texture on them). The only exception to this is for the Victorian arrangement.

Flower and Leaf Shapes

It is important to learn more about the shapes of flowers and leaves, as they are very important in all flower arranging. Both flowers and leaves can be put into four classes, as follows:

1. **Line** – tall, spike line in shape
 - a. Flowers: Gladiolus, delphinium, foxgloves, larkspur, snapdragons, stocks, and veronica.
 - b. Leaves: Iris, gladiolus, daffodil, tulip, and from the florist, scotch broom and eucalyptus.
 - c. Line material is used to form the main lines and set the size of the arrangement.
2. **Mass** – may be single stems with one solid flower head, or a cluster of tiny florets on a single stem. The leaves are broader and shorter than those in a Line.
 - a. Flowers: Zinnia, Queen Anne's lace, lilac, aster, carnation, dahlia, daisy, geranium, peony, phlox, and marigold.
 - b. Leaves: Peony, begonia, lily of the valley.

- c. If used with Line flowers, these flowers are put near or at the focal point. If you are using must mass flowers, keep smaller ones and buds to the outer edges, and bigger ones lower down.
- 3. **Fillers** – these are the ones that have tiny flowers and finer stems. They are used to fill in where needed between the outline and the focal point.
 - a. Flowers: Baby’s breath, sea lavender or statice, ageratum, very tiny pompom asters, and mums.
 - b. Foliage: some types of ferns, (i.e., asparagus, maidenhair), some shrubs with tiny leaves, such as alpine current.
- 4. **Interesting Flowers and Foliage** – these are “eye catchers”. They have different and unusual shapes. Be careful when using these – don’t overdo it! Large blooms are best used as focal points and use leaves to make your design have a little heavier appearance lower down.
 - a. Flowers: Calla lily, gloriosa daisy, tulip. Daffodil, iris.
 - b. Leaves: Begonia (Rex or Angel Wing), coleus, calla lily, some variegated geranium leaves.
 - c. An important point to remember in choosing any flowers or foliage; be very sure that your material is in good condition – flowers are fresh and leaves free of blemishes.

There is a wealth of material to be found wherever you walk – in fields, woods, on a riverbank, or lakeshore. Always be on the lookout for interesting articles; they are endless. Look for attractive grasses, small tree branches, tree roots, pods, cones, and driftwood. Any of these miracles of nature may be used in many ways to add interest to your arrangement. Use them in their natural colours, or spray them with copper, gold or silver paint. Once you begin to look for things like this, you will be amazed at the marvelous shapes that appear before your eyes that you never knew were there before.

Backgrounds

Think of where your arrangement is going to be placed. If patterned wallpaper will be behind it, then it is better to use one colour of flower. If the space behind it is rather narrow, then make the design more vertical. Try not to put your arrangement where the light from a window is right behind it, because then you can’t really see the flowers.

Following are some different ideas for designing. The same do’s and don’ts should always be remembered.

Victorian Arrangement

In Queen Victoria’s time, everything in clothing, furnishings and architecture was very fancy, ornate and fussy. So naturally, people liked to have their flowers in fancy vases, and they used masses of flowers of all colours in one bouquet.

To make a Victorian arrangement, you will need a large, fancy vase – either footed or bowl-shaped like an old-fashioned soup tureen. And you will need lots of flowers. You may use both spike and round shapes, but you shouldn’t really use gladioli because they weren’t grown in those days, and they will tend to make the outline of your arrangement too stiff.



In this style, the height of the flowers can be the same as the vase. Suggested flowers: roses, daisies, snaps, larkspur, smaller dahlias, asters, pinks, stocks, phlox, delphinium, cosmos, sweet peas, and purple monkshood. Foliage should be kept to the smaller size of leaf, as the accent is on the flowers. Drooping vines can be used to soften the outline.

Crumpled chicken wire pushed firmly into the vase is the best holder. First, put in the background foliage to make the outline. Ensure some of the foliage bends softly over the rim.



2 CULTURAL

(Also known as “Horticulture”), Reference Publication 34, Page 11.

Guidelines and Terminology:

- (a) **Uniformity** – specimens in an entry of a given cultivar should be as uniform as possible in size, form and colour. When several cultivars are involved, they may vary in size and colour, but should be at a uniform stage of development.
- (b) **Form** – should be characteristic of the cultivar. Thin, shallow blooms or distorted or immature blooms are not of exhibition quality.
- (c) **Size and Colour** – according to the cultivar.
- (d) **Substance** – freshness and turgidity are evidence of good substance and lasting quality.
- (e) **Stem and Foliage** – the stem should be of good proportion, sufficiently strong and stiff to support the bloom, but not coarse. Only attached self-foliage is permitted, unless otherwise stated.
- (f) **Condition and Grooming** – entries should be at the proper stage of maturity – turgid and free of mechanical injury, insects, and disease and spray blemishes. Flowers and foliage should display evidence of good culture and grooming.

See pages 7 and 8 of Publication 34, “Preparation of Entries” items 1-6.

Note: ‘Clean’ means no dirt, dust, seed heads, dead or insect-eaten leaves. A full head of flowers, if below standard, should be left at home. No aphids, no wilt. Only enter those flowers, plants and cultivars that you are proud of – **PICK ONLY YOUR BEST!**

3 THE CARE OF CUT FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE

Time of Cutting

Take a pail of warm water into the garden. Cut flowers and foliage in the cool of the evening, and harden and condition them overnight. The next best time is to cut in the early morning, and harden or condition the flowers for a minimum of four hours.

How to Cut

Use a good sharp tool and cut the stems with a clean, short slanting cut. Flowers from the florist require their stem ends re-cut before hardening prior to arranging.

Hardening and Conditioning

Our flowers, along with other plant material, retain their beauty and freshness over a longer period of time when given some special attention.

Hardening

All plant material to be used in arrangements must be hardened. "Hardening" means placing the cut plant material in deep warm water for a minimum of four hours, longer, if necessary. Remove all foliage and prickles from lower half of flower stems before placing in warm water. During hardening, keep the plant material in a cool, dark, draft-free place.

Conditioning

Some flowers and foliage do not absorb water readily after being cut. These plants require extra treatment called "conditioning" before being "hardened".

To condition flowers, foliage and woody material, the following procedures will be helpful:

- Remove excess foliage
- Water is lost from the pores of stomata of the leaves in the form of water vapour. This can be reduced by the immediate removal of any excess foliage. In the case of Lilac, remove all foliage, except near the flower head.

Split or Hammer

For roses, shrubs and plants with woody stems which seal off fairly quickly, split or hammer the stem end for an inch or so, to separate the fibers and encourage water intake.

Seal Off the Milky Sap

Flowers that exude a milky, sticky sap when cut, such as poppies and poinsettias, will not last any time unless specially treated. The sap may be coagulated by putting about one inch of the stem in boiling water for about 30 seconds, or by searing the stem over a flame. Place in deep warm water to harden overnight. Each time a stem is cut, the treatment must be repeated.

Use Hot Water 100°F - 115°F

Water at higher temperatures moves more quickly in the conducting tissues of the stems, than cold water. Hot water also dispels air bubbles in the stems which block the intake of water. Deep hot water is not necessary, but the base of the stems must be well covered.

Roses and the majority of wilted flowers respond to hot water treatment. Place the stems in two to three inches of hot water, leave there until cool, and then add tepid water up to the flower heads and leave until the material has revived. Protect blossoms and foliage from steam by covering with a towel.

Bulbous Stems

Stems of tulips, irises and daffodils are frequently cut off down to the bulb itself. This results in two or three inches of white stem which does not readily absorb water. Re-cut them above this white portion to insure proper water intake.

To keep the stems of spring flowering bulbs and calla lilies from curling back, wrap with raffia or string.

To condition tulips, wrap stems and foliage in damp newspaper almost to the flower heads in deep cool water and leave overnight.

Re-Cut Stems

Even in the best of arrangements, stem ends gradually clog up and seal over. Dismantle arrangements every two or three days, re-cut the stems, recondition, if necessary, and re-do the arrangement.

4 ENTERING A FLOWER SHOW

Read the Schedule. Note the Theme “Spring has Sprung”, for example. Base your design on the theme and class description.

Class 1 “Dutch Delight”, an Easter table design – all round view.

Interpretation: Dutch would suggest tulips. “Spring has Sprung” would suggest a leap up. Think about using tulips and greenery. A table design is all round, so look up your notes in all round view – tall in the middle, spread out over the container, no taller than 12 inches, and not hanging out over 6 inches.

I have a nice golden-look container three inches tall and square, so I would choose yellow shades of tulips with greenery. Ensure the greenery (filler) is not winter or fall (e.g., cedar or oak leaves). Upon completion, carry your design into the show or put in a box with your other entries. Entry tags should be all made out before you arrive. Put everything on the **Prep table**, find the location for your entries, and place them. Do not move or touch any entries other than your own. Remove your carry-in boxes and vacate the area.

For Cultural (Horticultural), have your bottles, holders or containers washed and clean. They may be small salad dressing or juice bottles, no labels, or clear glass bud vases – all having flat bottoms. Choose the holder for the item – a tall branch 18 inches minimum, will require a large bottle; a miniature rose will require a small bud vase or juice bottle. No points are awarded for containers, but an undersized one that tips and ruins the cultivar can lessen your chance of an award.

Complete entry tags with your name folded under, and place partly under the entry – not attached in any way to the entry. **Only the Show Committee can move entries.** If there is no room available, ask a Show Committee member for space. No one knows how much space will be required or how many entries will arrive. The Schedule can be adjusted by the Show Committee, e.g., Class 2, ‘3 annuals, named’ can also become 2a, Zinnia, if more than 3 cultivars are entered.

READ THE RULES. Follow the rules. Learn and enjoy your Flower Show.

5 VEGETABLES

Thoroughly read pages 21 – 25 in “Ontario Judging Standards for Horticulture and Floral Design, Publication 34”.



6 RULES FOR VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SHOWS

From “Ontario Judging Standards for Horticulture and Floral Design, Publication 34”, and the rules of the Ontario Horticultural Association, the schedule and accompanying rules become the “Laws of the Show”. Read the Class and Schedule carefully.

Design Classes

“Mass” does not mean the largest container and arrangement you can put together. Mass usually means a large amount of variety in flower and colour. Watch out for sizes stated – all round view is usually referred to in a table design, when viewed all around the table by each dinner guest. A Buffet design is one-sided as it will be against a wall or buffet. If a vertical is asked for, it will be tall; if a horizontal, it will be long. If a water design, show $\frac{3}{4}$ water. It will be in a low, flat dish that holds water and shows $\frac{3}{4}$ of it. A water design is usually narrow and tall, imitating a pond with reeds and flowers rising out of the pond.

When you receive a Schedule, it will have a Theme, e.g., “Spring has Sprung”. All classes will be named and scheduled with the Theme in mind, and flowers that are spring-like. Design flowers can be purchased, all fresh, unless silk or dried is stated, or accessories can be added. Look up the rules of the style, and then make up your design. A rough drawing helps.

Judges are hired and work to a rigid schedule. The show closed for entries at a stated time, as judges are waiting to start. Judges have to have everything on the table: designs, entry cards, cloths, signs, dividers, etc., so it is important to be on time and ready to judging can begin at the appointed time.

Note: The Show Convenor goes by the rules and entrants have to comply with all rules.

At the Show, a table should be provided for last-minute arranging. Write out the Entry card as shown by example. If stated that a plant should be named, find out the name. Nothing is put on the show tables until you place your entry in the correct place with your entry tag. No other entries are to be moved by anyone other than the Show Convenor. Entries can be removed only after the time stated – nothing is to be left for the Show Committee to be responsible for.

If stated “1 entry only, 1 design each class. 5 beans or 3 zinnias” – that is what will be accepted. **READ THE SCHEDULE.** A large tomato usually means Beefsteak; medium means Golden Girl, Bonny Best, Money Maker, etc. Small will be marble size. Carrots, parsnips, beets, etc., will have tops cut off evenly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch from crown and washed, but not scrubbed. All vegetables will be the same size, beans, fruit, cucumber, zucchini, etc. All vegetables must be grown by entrant – no exceptions.

All cultural will be grown by entrant – no exceptions. All potted plants will be grown by entrant or owned by entrant for a minimum of six months.

7 STREETSVILLE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AWARDS

Design Rules:

- All entries are to be as stated, and in accordance to size in Booklet #34;
- Fresh flowers and greenery are to be used, unless otherwise stated;
- 1 entry per class;
- Entry will be disqualified if not in accordance with the description of class;
- Entries must be on the table by the stated deadline, 7:30 p.m.;
- Only flower show entrants may be in the setup area.

Points Awarded:

	<u>Design</u>
1 st	10 Points
2 nd	6 Points
3 rd	4 Points
Honourable Mention	3 Points
Entry	2 Points
Best in Show	20 Points
Judge's Choice	20 Points

Cultural Rules:

- All entries are to be grown by the entrant.

Points Awarded:

	<u>Cultural</u>
1 st	5 Points
2 nd	4 Points
3 rd	3 Points
Honourable Mention	2 Points
Entry	1 Point
Best in Show	20 Points
Judge's Choice	20 Points

8 AWARDS

Each year during our Annual General Meeting in October, we hand out awards to members who have entered Flower Shows, the Photo Contest, etc., or who have given outstanding service to Horticultural.

➤ ***Horticultural Service Award***

For outstanding work done for Horticultural Service.

➤ ***Horticultural Life Member***

For work done for Streetsville Horticultural Society and Horticulture in general.

➤ ***Novice of the Year Award***

To the Novice who receives the most first prizes in their first year of competition.

➤ ***Men's Only Award***

Design entrant who receives the most points in the Men's category.

➤ ***Elizabeth Colley Award for Designer of the Year***

Design entrant who receives the most points in design not including Men's Only.

➤ ***Best Over All – Culture and Design Award***

Design entrant who receives the most points in total for cultural and design.

➤ ***Photo Contest Award***

Awards for best photos as judged by Judge Robert McCaw.

➤ ***Monetary Awards to all Entrants***

15 cents a point for Flower Shows and Photo Contest.

Certain photographs courtesy of *The Professional Floral Design Manual*, AFS Education Center