

# DAYLILY EXHIBITIONS



1/1/2022

A practical handbook for daylily exhibitors,  
judges and show chairs.



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# Welcome!

## THIS HANDBOOK IS FOR EVERYONE.

To those who are reading this handbook for the first time, welcome to the American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) world of exhibitions! Each chapter of this handbook has been designed to afford you access to the latest recommendations of the AHS Board of Directors and the chairs of many committees whose work touches the daylily exhibition show. It takes a village to put on a show and through this handbook, AHS Judges' Education is committed to providing the resources and guidance to:

1. Provide AHS members who wish to become certified as an AHS Exhibition Judge the information they need to confidently and effectively judge accredited shows in a standardized fashion.
2. Give exhibitors the best training and support material to have fun entering accredited shows and be successful in their endeavors.
3. Provide a clear roadmap and documented support to anyone interested in executing an accredited AHS Show.

The main chapters and accompanying figures are organized to support those objectives. Editorial acknowledgments and a bulletized history of the handbook are consolidated on pages 4-7.

*This edition replaces and renders obsolete all previous editions.*



Photo by Claude Carpenter

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Photo by Nikki Schmith

## Handbook Revision Acknowledgements

**1954 Edition:** Mrs. Guy Rice, Exhibitions' Chair

**1960 Edition**

**1964 Edition:** Bertie Ferris, Handbook Coordinator

**1982 Edition:** Dorothea Boldt, Handbook Coordinator

**1990 Edition:** Nell Jessup, Handbook Coordinator and Ken Cobb, Handbook Editor

**1997 Edition:** Jean Norris, Handbook Coordinator and Ken Cobb, Handbook Editor

**2002 Edition:** Jean Norris, Handbook Coordinator and Ken Cobb, Editorial Coordinator

**2006 Edition:** E. David Kirchhoff, Judges' Education Chair and Kay Day, Handbook Coordinator

**2009 Edition:** E. David Kirchhoff, Judges' Education Chair and Kay Day Pricola, Handbook Coordinator with Beth Creveling, Handbook Coordinator and Nikki Schmith, Co-Coordinator

**2010 Edition:** Beth Creveling, Handbook Coordinator and Judges' Education Chair with Gisela Meckstroth, Exhibitions

**2011 Edition:** Joann Stewart, Exhibitions Judges' Records and Kenneth Begnaud, Handbook Coordinator and Judges' Education Chair with Gisela Meckstroth, Exhibitions

**2015 Edition:** Nikki Schmith, Judges' Education Chair and Joann Stewart, Exhibition Judges' Records with Barbara Kirby, Exhibitions

**2017 Edition:** Scott Elliott, Handbook Editor, Judges' Education Chair & Scientific Studies Chair; Joann Stewart, AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair; Barbara Kirby, AHS Exhibitions' Chair; Nikki Schmith, AHS President; Bret Clement, AHS Parliamentarian and General Counsel; Jim Mullins, Beth Creveling.

## Exhibitions History

In the early 1940s, Helen Field Fischer of Shenandoah, Iowa, known as “The Flower Lady,” had a radio program called “The Garden Club of the Air.” As Mrs. Fischer’s enthusiasm for daylilies spread over the airwaves, many Hemerocallis hobbyists began to have dreams of a daylily society.

The first National Round Robin was formed by Olive Hindman in 1943. Another robin leader was Marie Anderson. These two, along with other robin members, wished to form a daylily society. Mrs. Fischer encouraged them to come to Shenandoah for a meeting sponsored by her radio program. In 1946, they came and brought daylilies for exhibition in the first show. At this meeting the members voted to form the Midwest Hemerocallis Society (MHS).

At the **1948** annual meeting, the members voted to drop the old name of the MHS in favor of the American Hemerocallis Society (AHS). Thus, the AHS became a national organization with ten regions. In the first year, a color chart was worked out to guide members in classifying color in the garden and in exhibitions. The AHS also voted to cooperate with the American Plant Life Society as joint sponsors of a daylily check list. This list continues as a guide for daylilies today.

A chronological list of exhibition highlights follows:

- 1951:** Mrs. A. S. Hansen became the first AHS Exhibitions’ Chair.
- 1952-54:** Dr. Philip C. Corliss, the second AHS Exhibitions’ Chair, created and published the first rules and point-scoring system.
- 1954:** The American Home magazine established the American Home Achievement Medal, which was discontinued in 1960.
- 1955-56:** Mrs. Guy Rice, AHS Exhibitions’ Chair, was responsible for publishing the first Daylily Judges’ Handbook, strongly encouraging Exhibition Judges’ Clinics.
- 1957-62:** Many changes and additions were made during the term of Mrs. J. C. Lamb.
- 1957:** The rotating Mabel Yaste Tricolor Trophy was established to encourage interest in the Artistic (now Design) Division of shows. The rules governing this award were finalized in 1960. The trophy, a silver bowl, was retired in 1980 and replaced by a non-rotating medal in 1981.
- 1959:** A supplement to the handbook added the following sections to an accredited show:
1. Registered, introduced varieties on scape
  2. Registered, unIntroduced varieties on scape
  3. Seedlings, single scape, severed at the base
  4. The national Popularity Poll winner
  5. The American Home Achievement Medal
- 1960:** The second edition of the handbook was published with rules governing Exhibition Judges’ Clinics.
- 1961:** The AHS Achievement Medal was approved for accredited shows.
- 1963:** AHS President Annie T. Giles appointed AHS Exhibitions’ Chair Bertie Ferris to revise the handbook, which was republished in 1964.
- 1966:** The Ophelia Taylor Horticultural Medal (now award) was established to stress horticultural excellence.
- 1968:** The American Horticultural Society made available the Bole Medals and Certificate, to be awarded in regional/national daylily shows.
- 1975:** Betty Barnes and Bertie Ferris revised the handbook. Four additional AHS rosettes were approved for registered, introduced cultivars on-scape: (1) Small Flowers, (2) Miniature Flowers, (3) Double Flowers, and (4) Youth Section.
- 1975:** Rules for student judging were finalized. To update judging standards, Exhibition Judges were required to refresh by auditing a judges’ clinic every four years.
- 1982:** The handbook was revised by AHS Exhibitions’ Chair Bill Ater and his committee.

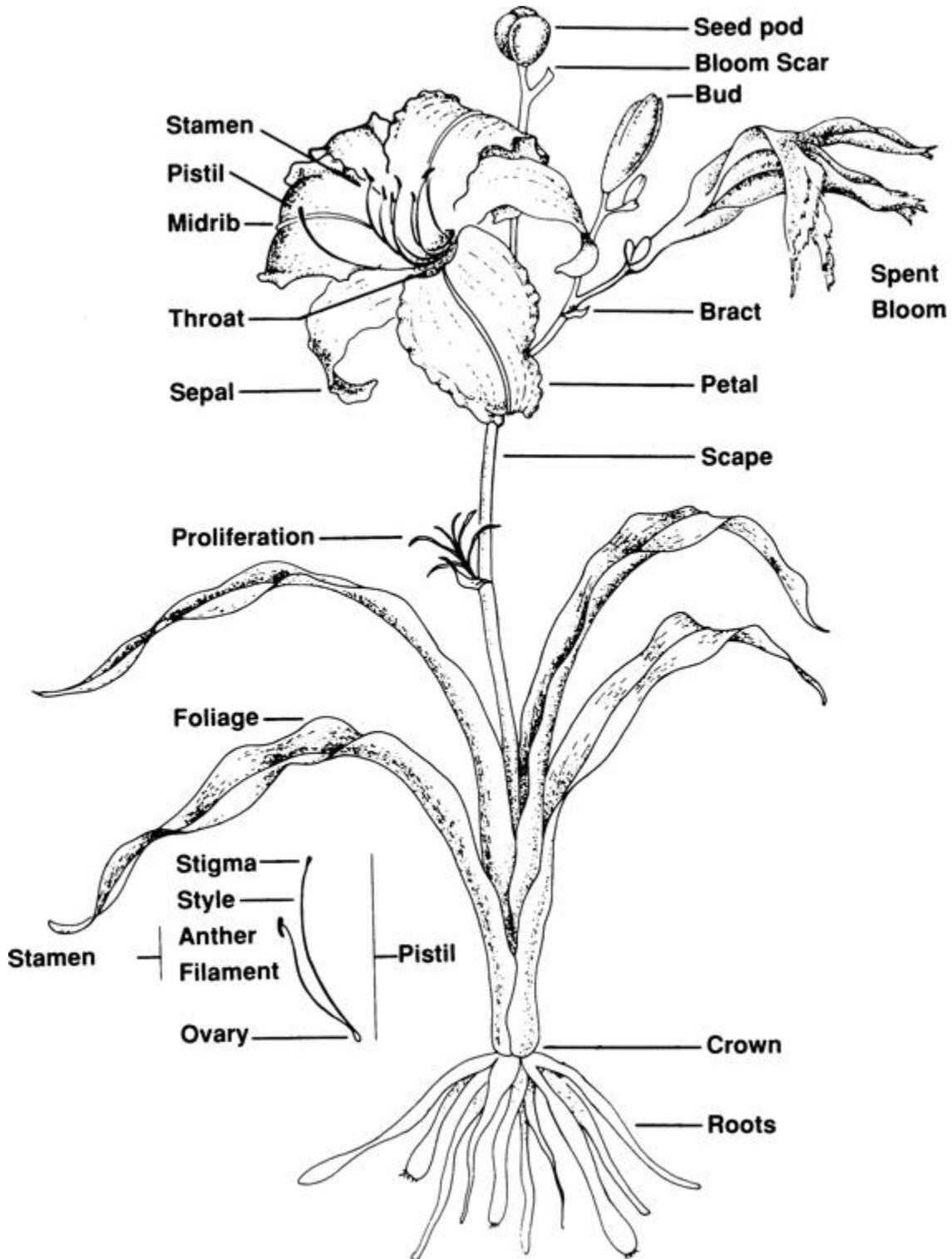
- 1987:** The handbook was revised by a committee under the leadership of Dorothea Boldt.
- 1990:** The Daylily Judges' Handbook was revised, published in loose-leaf format, and renamed Judging Daylilies. Nell Jessup, AHS Exhibition Judges and Clinics' Chair, coordinated this major rewriting project which incorporated the following: AHS rosette section was added for Registered Spider Flowers; AHS Major Award rosettes were added for Best-in- Show, Sweepstakes, Tricolor, and Creativity; an Award of Appreciation was added for non-competitive exhibits; the AHS Achievement Medal was authorized for each collection of scapes in that section scoring ninety or more points instead of only one winning entry; a second sample show schedule was added to reflect the alphabetical organization of flowers in addition to the traditional color/pattern layout; show officials were provided details for planning an accredited show: exhibitors were given more tips on selecting, grooming and transporting cultivars; the first AHS show entry tag (designed by Ken Cobb) was detailed; and major revisions to Exhibition Judges' Clinics were instituted to give more detailed instructions to student judges and to allow time for senior judges to cover a greater variety of topics.
- 1996:** The AHS Board approved the proposal of the AHS Registrations Committee to change the procedure and terminology for registrations of seedlings (known as unregistered, introduced, unregistered, named and unnamed) to registered cultivars and pre-registered cultivars.
- 1997:** AHS Exhibitions' Chair Jean Norris and her committee revised Judging Daylilies, incorporating the following changes: the handbook was brought into line with the new registration procedures, which were approved in 1996; the Best-in-Show ballot became mandatory in all flower shows. Point scoring show entries was begun in 1997 and made mandatory for AHS judging. Color/pattern classified shows were de-emphasized through the removal of the original sample show schedule; more options were provided for the Junior Exhibition Judge's accreditation requirements towards becoming a Senior Exhibition Judge; new chapters were added to cover the structure of Exhibition Judges' Clinics and to document common questions and answers taken from Refresher Clinic Open Forum minutes.
- 2005:** Region 12 altered the policy for the Ophelia Taylor Award to be eligible for consideration at any accredited show, not just a show within Region 12 or a show held in conjunction with a regional meeting. Other changes include the following: the definition of the spider form eliminated the term spider variant; the addition of the Extra Large definition altered the definition of the Large cultivar; and the Extra Large Diameter cultivar was added to the show schedule and to classification.
- 2009:** In this first digital version of the handbook, format was changed to standard page size. In Exhibitions, the 36" height limit for registered cultivars was changed from 'required' to 'suggested'.
- 2010:** Changes to the 2010 Edition include the incorporation of each of the 2 Ophelia Taylor Judges' Score Sheets, the Achievement Medal Award Judge's Score Sheet, and each of the 2 Bole Medal Award Judges' Score Sheets to the handbook's Chapter 3: Exhibition Judges (Judging Daylilies in Exhibitions). Also included were clarifications related to accredited-show applications and final show reports emphasizing that Best-in- Section results, Best-in-Show scores and tabulation results, or any of the Special Horticulture Award scores and tabulation results are NOT final until the judges' score sheets and tabulation results have been received by the Exhibitions Chair within 2 weeks of the show date and have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee. The Multiform Classification Code for Shows

(approved by the AHS Fall 2007 board of directors) was incorporated into the Sample Show Schedule. In addition, updates were made to the description of several of the awards, including the Honorable Mention and the Regional Newsletter Awards.

- 2011:** References to the now extinct Bole Medal Awards were removed. Awards and Honors/Garden Judges and Exhibitions were given separate handbooks. Following favorable testing, point-scoring guidelines for registered cultivars and seedlings were added to the AHS Daylily Exhibitions handbook, and made part of the AHS judging rules. Sculpted daylilies and their three sub-forms were added to the Characteristics of Daylilies. A determination was made that the green notebook Judging Daylilies handbook is obsolete and should not be used.
- 2015:** A new design template was added, and the two-column format was replaced with the oft-requested single column format.
- 2017:** The following sections were added: A procedure for dealing with ethics violations; Clarification regarding who may or may not disqualify a show entry; Clarification regarding the ownership and those allowed to transport and enter a given entry into a show; A new Seedling Distinction worksheet, along with guidelines; The requirement for a judge to sign his Best-in-Show form; An additional tie breaker for Best-in-Show tabulation and the procedure for determining the outcome if entries remain tied after exhausting all tie breakers; A validation form for the requirement for an exhibition judge to show flowers in accredited shows to retain certification was added to the show schedule; A procedure for transporting very tall seedling scapes to a show; Clarification of the requirements for a double to be considered fully double; The definition of a double (percentage requirements); Clarification on judging the spider form; Clarification regarding those with the power to disqualify an entry and a list detailing the only reasons an entry may be disqualified. Redundant sections dealing with point scoring were consolidated. Penalty points under Condition and Grooming for pollen and transitory insects were clarified.
- 2018:** The definition of the informal form was clarified; The requirement for entries in Sections 1-4 to exhibit uniform spacing between segments and/or symmetry was clarified; Illustrations of symmetry for Sections 1-4 were added; The Achievement Medal Tabulation Form was simplified, however the rules regarding earning the Achievement Medal were not changed; The terms grace, style, presence and charm were added as merits under Scape Height and Strength.
- 2021:** The Popularity Poll was eliminated on the national level. As a result, it will no longer be eligible for AHS rosettes or for best-in-show consideration. It may still be added as a local award with the club/region creating the rules. The wording was clarified further defining and prohibiting the use of artificial coloring and any other foreign substance on an exhibit.

## Parts of the Daylily

The AHS continues to be thankful for the artwork and talent of Cheryl Postlewait.



## CHAPTER ONE: EXHIBITION JUDGES

### Responsibilities

Becoming an American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) Exhibition Judge carries with it serious responsibilities in training and judging. Exhibition judges are always to be guided by the knowledge that they are representatives of the AHS, and their actions reflect directly upon the AHS. The obvious and key responsibility of judges is to enhance the image of the AHS in all possible ways.

There are two very important functions of exhibition judges. First, there are the basic requirements for their training and continuing education; and secondly, there is the ethical demeanor with which they discharge their judging responsibilities.

### Requirements

Judges must hold the current year's membership in the AHS.

Judges **MUST** know, grow, and show representative cultivars of all daylily sizes, forms and sub forms, colors, and patterns.

Judges should be familiar with the characteristics of as many cultivars as possible. This is essential for their understanding of cultivar differences. Judges should carefully note and study advancements in daylily breeding and culture, with major emphasis being placed on improvements.

Judges should maintain a personal collection of registered daylilies from hybridizers in various geographical areas. The collection should include some of the newer registrations, particularly cultivars from their own region as well as those cultivars that perform best in their locality.

Judges should make themselves available for garden visits to the AHS Display Gardens, hybridizers' gardens, and private gardens, especially those with extensive collections.

Judges should share their skills and experience with newer judges and with the public when opportunities arise. This includes sharing updated, accurate knowledge of daylily culture.

Judges should improve their own judging skills by attending clinics, not only in their own region, but in other regions whenever possible. Judges should promote a clinic in their area and throughout their region when needed. Judges should be willing to assist in any capacity in clinics.

Judges should promote daylilies to the general public. It is extremely important for judges to encourage youth participation in the AHS.

Judges must own and become familiar with the contents of this handbook.

### Ethics of Judging

Ethics involves the principles of moral conduct governing an individual or a group. Since a judge's actions reflect directly upon the AHS, it is not enough merely to do what is correct in situations involving ethical conduct and demeanor. A judge must also avoid any actions that might be perceived as compromising the integrity of the judging process.

The General Show Chair and the Judges' Chair are free to invite whomever they desire to serve as judges. Judges must keep this in mind since offering to serve as a judge often places show officials in an embarrassing position. Judges who feel that they are not getting sufficient judging opportunities should discuss this situation



Photo by Virginia Allen

with their regional Exhibition Judges' Liaison who serves as an interface between judges and sponsoring organizations.

Judges should accept all invitations they are able to honor. Their reply should be prompt. Failure to respond to an invitation is thoughtless and tasteless. Judges should never accept an invitation unless they are sure of their availability to serve. Very few circumstances are serious enough to cancel an accepted invitation. However, should it become necessary to cancel, this should be done as quickly as possible. There is absolutely no excuse for a "no-show."

Judges may not judge in shows that have not been accredited by the AHS.

Judges should not expect to be reimbursed for their services. When asked to judge, it is correct for the Judges' Chair to discuss the honorarium, if any, at that time.

The well-organized show committee mails its schedule to all invited judges at least two weeks in advance of the show. Judges should study the schedule in order to be prepared to judge as the schedule directs. Conscientious judges also review this handbook annually as well as before each show.

Judges **CANNOT** exhibit in the horticulture division of a flower show in which they are judging. This restriction applies to cultivars that they grow, own, or own jointly. In this situation, cultivars owned jointly may not be exhibited in the name of a relative or other individual. Judges violating this rule risk losing their judging certification. \*

Judges may agree to "fill-in" in the event of a last-minute emergency or an extenuating circumstance (e.g., a late cancellation due to illness on show day). However, any exhibits (owned or owned jointly) already prepared for entry must be re-tagged for "display only" in order for the individual to judge the show. Judges violating this rule risk losing their judging certification. \*

Judges **CANNOT** judge a show if they have, or anticipate having, a significant prior knowledge of exhibits which: (1) could bring their impartiality into question; (2) could leave exhibitors with the perception that the judging has been unduly influenced, especially as it applies to AHS Major Awards; (3) or, is so pervasive as to render the judge ineffective in being able to participate fully in all judging decisions. For example, significant prior knowledge might come from giving advice or assistance to an exhibitor (e.g., the host with whom a judge might stay overnight) in the selection, grooming, show entry tag preparation, or the transportation of entries. Judges participating in this kind of behavior risk losing their judging certification. \*

Judges should never judge any class in which they have prior knowledge of the exhibit that could bring their impartiality into question. In such an event, they should diplomatically withdraw from the panel for the judging of that particular entry or name class. For example, a show entry tag stub may have been opened accidentally, revealing the exhibitor's name to a judge before the judging of the entry. Judges violating this rule risk losing their judging certification. \*

Judges are to report to the designated area for instructions and judging at the time indicated on the invitation. They are not to go onto the show floor, or into any area where flower preparation is taking place, until instructed to do so by the Judges Chair. Judges participating in this kind of behavior risk losing their judging certification. \*

Judges must remember that they are invited show guests. Their invitation extends only to the area of judging and associated hospitalities. **Judges have no authority in any other phase of a show.**

One judge per panel, appointed by the Judges' Chair as a panel chair, has the duty to see that the panel keeps moving, that awards are properly placed, and that a clerk summons a show official if the need arises. The panel chair is the spokesperson and leads the panel but does not dominate.

Judges should follow the show schedule and all other instructions of the show officials, oral or written, unless they obviously conflict with the AHS standards and rules. In that case the judge has the responsibility to discuss the situation tactfully with the General Show Chair in order to reach an acceptable resolution.

Judges have the responsibility to know as many cultivars as possible in order to judge against perfection. However, judges should not be intimidated by their failure to know a given daylily. They should disclose this information to the other panel members for their assistance. If none of the panel members know the daylily, the exhibit must be judged 'as is', with no points deducted for bud count or number of branches or flower size or form, except as it pertains to the class in which it is entered. If available, and/or in addition to the Classification Chair's research in paper/CD checklists, a smart phone may be used to access the AHS online database for registration information on an unknown cultivar, such as bud count, branching, size of flower, etc. The picture on a smart phone or other device with a monitor should not be used to determine the correct coloration for a flower. Electronic devices have immense variation in color accuracy, so, judges should never attempt to determine the correct color of a flower using a downloaded photograph of the cultivar.

Judges should be tactful, work agreeably with fellow panel members, and respect their opinions just as they have the right to have their own opinions respected. After reaching a decision, judges should be able to support their reasoning with helpful comments.

Judges are expected to behave with dignity while on the show floor. In order not to distract others, judges should speak directly to fellow panelists and the officials who assist the panel. Judges should be concise, yet informative, when making a point or directing a question.

Judges must withhold their prejudices regarding color, form, size, geographical preferences, hybridizers, and growers.

Judges shall give awards in strict accordance with the AHS judging rules. It is important for judges to be firm in their judging of all entries at the time of their consideration for awards. All specimens are judged as they appear at the time of judging. An award must be merited and not given to show appreciation merely because exhibitor went to the trouble of entering it.



**Judges must never touch or handle an exhibit. The panel chair should ask the clerk to move an entry if handling or moving becomes necessary.** Photo by Scott Elliott

The panel chair should ask a clerk to move an entry if handling or moving an entry becomes necessary. Judges should always try to prevent the necessity for handling by moving to various angles for viewing. The specimen itself must **NEVER** be touched or handled by a judge.

Judges invited to judge outside their geographical area should remember that cultivars may not perform the same in all areas and they should judge accordingly, deferring to the other panel members in this situation.

Judges should take judging assignments seriously. Good judging is vital to the local group, its exhibitors, and the public. Judges must maintain a sense of fairness, honesty, and impartiality. They must avoid pettiness.

Judges must refrain from criticizing the local organization, its members, the show, and other judges.

Judges should be cordial and mannerly toward all with whom they come in contact during judging assignments. Judges should remember that the general public with whom they come in contact is potential AHS members.

Judges should dress in a manner that dignifies their position as officials of the AHS. Handbags, jackets, or other items carried by the judge should be placed where they will not interfere with the judging process. Entries can be damaged if these items are carried on the show floor.

Judges should show appreciation for judging invitations by thanking the Judges' Chair at the show, or the invitations may be acknowledged with a thank-you note afterwards. Ideally judges should do both.

## Judging Standards and Organization

AHS Exhibition Judges shall do all horticulture judging by the AHS standards set forth in this handbook.

Each panel shall be the final authority for each class it judges.

Each panel shall consist of at least three AHS Exhibition Judges. Two must be Senior Exhibition Judges; the remaining may be Junior Exhibition Judges.

AHS Exhibition Judges do not judge the design sections. The judges who are accredited by the National Garden Clubs, Inc., must judge these sections.

**Only the Classification Chair has the authority to disqualify an entry** that does not conform to the schedule. This includes removal of an entry that is damaged to the extent that it is not suitable for display. It is a serious violation of judging ethics for a judge to disqualify an entry. Judges disqualifying any entry risk losing their judging certification. \*

If an entry is placed or named incorrectly, the panel chair should ask a clerk to summon the Classification Chair. If the entry is determined to be incorrectly named, the entry tag will be marked "misnamed" and disqualified. The Classification Chair is under no obligation to determine the name of a misnamed entry. However, if the Classification Chair is able to determine the correct name for an entry, it may be judged if the section has not yet been judged and the best-in-section rosette awarded. Placement errors will be corrected by the Classification Chair and the exhibit will be moved to the correct show section. If the section to which the entry has been moved has not yet been judged, the entry may be judged. If the section has been judged and the best-in-section rosette awarded, the entry will be marked with a check and the explanation "placed in incorrect section" will be written on the show tag. Under no circumstances will any section be reopened after the best-in-section rosette has been awarded. Judges violating this rule risk loss of certification.\*

The appropriate AHS Scale of Points will be used for registered cultivars on-scape, seedlings on-scape, and individual flowers of registered cultivars off-scape. Only classes conforming to these scales are to be judged.

The AHS Standard System of Awards will be used. In each class:

One First (Blue) and scoring ninety points or more

One Second (Red) and scoring eighty-five points or more

One Third (Yellow) and scoring eighty points or more

Local option, not required: Multiple Fourth (White) may be awarded. No minimum point requirements.

For registered cultivars, only one blue, red, and yellow may be awarded in a given name class. For example, if four cultivars with the same name scored 94, 92, 89, and 86 respectively, then the one that scored 94 receives the blue, the one that scored 92 receives the red, and the one that scored 89 receives the yellow.

For seedlings, each exhibit is a unique class to be judged on its own individual merit. If the exhibits in the example above had been seedlings, the 94 and 92 would have received blue, and both the 89 and the 86 would have received red awards.

To receive an AHS Section Rosette, an on-scape entry must score ninety-five or above using the AHS Scale of Points.

There are four major awards for on-scape horticulture exhibits:

1. AHS Purple Award—awarded to every blue award-winning cultivar scoring ninety-five or above. (Sections 1-10 only)
2. AHS Section Rosette—awarded to the best on-scape horticulture exhibit among the AHS Purple Award winners within each eligible section. (Sections 1-10 only)
3. AHS Best-in-Show Rosette—awarded to the best of all on-scape horticulture exhibits among those winning an AHS Section Rosette.
4. AHS Sweepstakes Rosette—awarded to the exhibitor with the most blue ribbon awards in the AHS rosette-eligible horticulture sections. In case of a tie, the exhibitor with the most AHS Purple Awards is declared the winner. If still a tie, red, and then yellow awards are counted as tiebreakers.

The special horticulture award sections and locally defined on-scape sections are not eligible for AHS rosettes.

\*Judges not following the AHS standards as set forth in this handbook risk losing their judging certification. Judges violating the ethical and judging standards above will be reviewed by an ethics panel consisting of the AHS Exhibitions Chair, the AHS Judges' Education Chair and the Exhibition Judges' Chair. A simple majority is required to relieve a judge of his certification. A judge MAY, at the discretion of the panel, be allowed to reapply for certification after a period of time specified by this panel. The aforementioned judge would then be required to complete the Exhibition I and II workshops again before reapplying for certification. It should be noted that the AHS is not looking for violations in judging ethics; however the ethics panel will be convened if feedback is received and it is deemed necessary.

It is important to note that there are no provisions for a judge to lose certification based upon judging abilities, only for violations of the standards and ethics. Based on the point standards set forth in this manual, judges – using their best judgement in conjunction with their panel members – are free to interpret and award points for exhibits.

## Horticulture: Division I/ On-scape

This horticulture division is composed of individual specimens or collections of daylilies displayed on-scape. The division must be offered to qualify for the major awards of the AHS. There is no age restriction for cultivars. The division is organized into eleven mandatory sections representing the AHS Section Rosettes and achievement awards for on-scape exhibits, plus other optional and local sections. The mandatory sections are as follows:

1. Extra Large cultivars
2. Large cultivars
3. Small cultivars
4. Miniature cultivars
5. Double, Polymorous, and Multiform cultivars
6. Spider cultivars
7. Unusual Form cultivars



Photo by Jessie Worsham

8. Youth
9. Seedlings
10. The AHS Achievement Medal for three scapes of a single seedling

Sections one through nine are all for registered cultivars on single scapes. This horticulture division is subdivided into sections by size and form.

Cultivars should be alphabetized by name within each section. Other methods of classification are discouraged. Each registered cultivar within any group or class shall constitute an award-eligible name class.

Each individual seedling shall constitute an award-eligible class.

Tetraploids and diploids are not to be exhibited separately; they must be shown in the same section/group/class in which they are registered. Induced diploids/tetraploid conversions, are not eligible for an AHS award.

Locally defined sections may be included in the on-scape horticulture division, but they are **NOT** eligible for AHS Section Rosettes, AHS Purple Awards, or AHS medals.

Optional on-scape exhibits which do not conform to one of the AHS point-scoring scales **CANNOT** be judged. These might include species, induced tetraploids, etc.

### Horticulture: Division II / Off-scape

At the discretion of the local show committee, a second horticulture division may include individual, registered blooms severed from the scape. This optional division may be subdivided similarly to sections one through nine of the on-scape division, but none of the sections are mandatory.

Further, it is not mandatory for single, off-scape, registered flowers to be judged. The Show Committee determines whether they are judged or exhibited for display only. Any age restriction on cultivars in this class is also left to the local show committee, but it is recommended that only newer cultivars be entered in this class to add more interest to the show.

As with the on-scape division, off-scape exhibits that do not conform to the AHS point-scoring scale cannot be judged and must be exhibited for display only (not for competition). Non-competitive exhibits qualify for the AHS Appreciation Award. An off-scape category for seedlings is specifically excluded from competition. Such a category may be exhibited for display only, as there is no scale of points for judging it. However, even a display is discouraged, as it tends to emphasize the bloom of a plant whose other characteristics have yet to be judged worthy.

### Rules of Exhibition Judging

All horticulture entries eligible for AHS rosettes and other AHS-sponsored awards must be entered on scapes. Registered cultivars are to be exhibited on scapes suggested not to exceed an overall specimen height of 36".

All seedlings competing for the AHS Section Rosette shall be severed as close to the base (the point where the scape comes out of the crown) as possible, regardless of height. However, some scapes may be so tall that it is impractical, if not impossible, to transport safely to a show. In this case, the exhibitor may trim the excess scape height, preserving the cut portion of the scape. The cut portion of the scape must then be placed alongside the base of the container holding the entry to give the judges an accurate indication of the actual scape height.

All registered cultivars, regardless of category, must comply with their registered size and form.

In judging a registered cultivar on-scape, the overall perfection of the exhibit is considered.

A scape with two or more open flowers shall be considered above a scape with only one open flower, **all other judging points being equal**. A multi-flowered specimen is judged as a whole, then, in parts. The multiple flowers should be uniform in their merits and not crowded. The overall exhibit cannot score higher than the lowest-scoring bloom.

A scape in the prime of its blooming shall be considered above one that has half, or more than half, of its buds bloomed out, **all other judging points being equal**. If the overall attractiveness of the scape has not been

marred by the spent blooms, and the blooms are still of show quality, the exhibit should be considered for top honors.

In judging registered cultivars, no points are allowed for throat color, color of the reverse of the flower, or distinction of bud color. In seedlings these characteristics may be considered only as they affect points for distinction.

Removed pollen or anthers and malformed pistils shall be considered faults.

Proliferations should not be removed. If a scape with a proliferation is exhibited, judges will decide if overall perfection is affected.

Use of any artificial coloring or any other foreign substance is prohibited in the grooming of entries. Evidence of the use of artificial coloring will result in disqualification of the entry.

No portion of an exhibit below the rim of its container shall be judged. An exhibit will not be removed from its container while being judged.

## Exhibition Judge Accreditation

AHS Exhibition Judges have the following five levels of accreditation:

1. Student-in-Training
2. Junior Exhibition Judge
3. Senior Exhibition Judge
4. Exhibition Clinic Instructor
5. Honorary Exhibition Judge

### Student-in-Training

Before applying for Student-in-Training accreditation as an AHS Exhibition Judge, an applicant must meet the following requirements:

- Maintain AHS membership for at least twelve consecutive months.
- Be a paid-up AHS member as of January 1 annually.
- Have a keen interest and knowledge of daylilies.
- Grow daylilies from at least ten hybridizers.
- Obtain this handbook and become familiar with its contents before attending Clinic I (Introductory Judges' Training Clinic).
- Attend Clinic I and pass a written test on the material covered.

Having met the above requirements and successfully completed Clinic I, the applicant becomes a Student-in-Training but is not eligible to judge in an AHS accredited show.

After notification of successful completion of Clinic I, the student-in-training may attend Clinic II. Failure to complete the training in the prescribed time will require the student to start again at the beginning. Students completing Clinic I have four years to obtain their senior judge credentials. For practical purposes, students should try to complete Clinic two no later than the following year in order to have time to complete all requirements.

## Junior Exhibition Judge

To become a Junior Exhibition Judge, the Student-in-Training must:

- Attend and successfully complete Clinic II (Secondary Judges' Training Clinic).
- Be a paid-up AHS member as of January 1 annually.
- Attend and successfully complete the written Point-Scoring examination in Clinic II.

Junior judges, upon receipt of their Certificate of Accreditation from the Exhibition Judges' chair, may judge in accredited shows or serve on Master Panels. Junior judges have four years from the date of their first clinic to complete requirements for senior judge status.

## Senior Exhibition Judge

To become a senior exhibition judge, the junior exhibition judge must meet the following requirements:

Serve as a junior exhibition judge on panels with two senior exhibition judges twice at AHS accredited flower shows or twice on Master Panels at accredited AHS clinics or One of each of the above.

-and-

Complete two of the following:

- Exhibit in an accredited AHS Flower Show
- Serve on the Classification Committee of an accredited AHS Flower Show
- Serve as a clerk in the Horticulture On-Scape division of an accredited AHS Flower Show
- Edit and produce the schedule for an accredited AHS Flower Show
- Chair or co-chair an accredited AHS Flower Show

Upon completion of the above requirements, the junior exhibition judge must file a completed Senior Exhibition Judge Application form and the required documentation with the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair. The completed application must be signed by the applicant and be accompanied by proof that the above judging requirements have been met (a show schedule signed and dated by the General Show Chair or Judges Chair is adequate proof and must be obtained for each requirement).

The application and documentation must be filed within four years of successful completion of Clinic I.

A one-year extension may be granted in hardship cases.

If the completed application form is not filed with the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair in the specified time, the name of the junior judge will be removed from the list of active judges. An applicant may again follow the above procedure to become a junior judge. Reinstatement only occurs with remediation of all training.

Any exhibition judge loses accreditation if their AHS membership is not current and verifiable by the AHS Executive Secretary.

## Renewal for Senior Judges

A senior exhibition judge must:

1. Attend at least one Refresher (Clinic III) every four years to maintain accreditation. A one-year extension may be granted in hardship cases. This request must be submitted to the AHS Exhibition Chair before December 1 of the fourth year if a clinic will not be completed.
2. Exhibit flowers in an at least one accredited AHS Show every four years. Verification form found in show schedule
3. It is the responsibility of all judges not only to show daylilies, but to continue to grow a representative sample of all forms of daylilies.

Senior judges are encouraged to attend as many Refresher Clinics as possible to further their training, keep informed of changes in judging and to express concerns about the exhibitions process.

Senior judges are encouraged to participate in as many Master Panels as possible, and to assist with training clinics as needed.

Senior judges are encouraged to enter flowers in as many shows as possible and are required to enter at least one show every four years.

As stated in the junior judge requirements, if a senior judge fails to maintain membership in AHS, all accreditation is removed and the judge must repeat all training to certify again.

A senior judge can receive a 4-year accreditation extension by serving on a master panel, instructing or assisting with a certified clinic or by attending the Refresher. The extension is from the current year, not the current expiration year. Only one such extension can be granted within a single calendar year.

### **Clinic Instructor**

Prospective instructors may be recommended to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair by other instructors. The chair will review the following credentials before approving instructors.

The prospective instructor must:

- Be a senior exhibition judge for two years before being accredited.
- Have exhibited in numerous accredited shows.
- Have judged in several accredited shows.
- Be growing a representative number of newer daylily cultivars.
- Have served on a Master Panel at an accredited AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinic.
- Have assisted with clinic instruction in several accredited AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinics, in at least two different calendar years.
- Be recommended to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Committee by another instructor who worked with the applicant.
- Agree to follow the AHS recommended clinic curriculum when presenting AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinics.
- Submit an instructor application to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair for approval.

In order to maintain their accreditation, instructors must instruct in an AHS accredited Exhibition Judges' Clinic at least once every five years.

### **Honorary Exhibition Judge**

To become an honorary exhibition judge, a judge must have served as an Exhibition Judge in good standing for twelve consecutive years. An honorary exhibition judge may not judge in a daylily show sponsored by the AHS. A letter requesting honorary status must be sent to the RP who will make recommendations on the request and send them to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair.

If an honorary exhibition judge should wish to return to active status, the judge must remediate all exhibition judges' training requirements.

## CHAPTER TWO: CHARACTERISTICS OF DAYLILIES

Originally adapted from *An Illustrated Guide to Daylilies* (AHS, 1999), Frances Gatlin, Editor

This chapter is of particular interest to every audience who might be reading this handbook. Learning how AHS defines specific characteristics affords the reader a more successful experience with AHS accredited shows. These characteristics represent the standards by which the entries are judged. All daylily enthusiasts know that each set of eyes interpret the daylily experience differently than the next. These defined characteristics help exhibitors understand what the judges will be looking for, while also helping the judges have a standardized approach to judging. These defined characteristics leave little to the subjective opinion of both exhibitors and judges.

**Daylilies are classified by size and form.**

### SIZE

There are four categories of bloom size in daylilies:

- Miniature — less than 3" in diameter
- Small — 3" or more but less than 4½" in diameter
- Large — 4½" or more but less than 7" in diameter
- Extra Large — 7" or more in diameter

Flower size is determined by registration data in the AHS Hemerocallis Check List as measured by the hybridizer.

### FORM

Daylily blooms have a wide array of forms. Form of the flower counts for 10/100 points possible for an on-scape exhibit. Currently, only six forms have been officially defined by the AHS for the purpose of registration records:

- Single
- Double
- Unusual Form
- Spider
- Polymerous
- Sculpted

Only the double's category was officially registered as such prior to 1991. Thus, identification of the previously registered special forms, such as spiders, has been dependent upon the painstaking assembly of lists. The category of sculpted forms is the most recently designated for registration purposes.

Officially registered categories are primarily of use for show classification, for awards eligibility, and for giving additional information to users of the AHS Hemerocallis Check List.

**Single Form.** The basic daylily form is single—a bloom that has three petals, three sepals, one pistil, and six stamens.

**Double Form.** This is a daylily that has extra petals or petaloids (petal-like tissue) lying on or above the three petals and three sepals of a single daylily. These extra petals typically form as a result of a mutation which transforms stamens, and sometimes the pistil, into extra petals. Therefore, it is not a fault if a double flower is

missing stamens or its pistil. It is also not a fault if the anthers are attached to a petal or petaloid. If there are stamens present, there will be no more than six (distinguishing them from polymerous flowers discussed below.) Doubles, like single daylilies, come in many different sub forms. In order to fully qualify as a double, the flower must possess at least 3 extra petals or petaloids.

Hose-in-hose doubles have extra or supernumerary petals, often in multiples of three, in layers on top of the normal petals.

Peony style doubles typically have petaloid tissues which protrude from the flower, rather than lying in layers. Combinations of peony style and hose-in-hose style flowers are usually classified as peony style.

The number of supernumerary petals and the number of stamens with petaloid tissue can be highly variable; thus, some doubles appear quite full and fluffy while others appear to be only slightly double. It is normal for double daylily flowers to be inconsistent in their degree or type of doubling. The AHS makes available a list of officially registered double form daylilies each year. It can be downloaded free from [www.daylilies.org](http://www.daylilies.org). Only daylilies that appear on this official list are eligible for entry in the double section of the show.

Cultivars qualify for the double class if they are registered as doubling 50% or more of the time. The AHS makes available a list of officially registered double form daylilies each year. It can be downloaded free from [www.daylilies.org](http://www.daylilies.org). Only daylilies that appear on this official list are eligible for entry in the double section of the show.

**Spider Form.** Cultivars qualify for the spider class if their petals have a length to width ratio of at least 4:1. Petal length is measured with the segment fully extended; width measurement is taken at the widest point, as the flower grows naturally. The AHS makes available a list of officially registered spider form daylilies each year. It can be downloaded free from [www.daylilies.org](http://www.daylilies.org). Only daylilies that appear on this official list are eligible for entry in the spider section of the show. For exhibition purposes, double spiders of any type, are shown in Section 5, Double and Polymerous. See the Multiform Classification Code for more information



H. 'Ghost Ranger' (Elliott-S)  
Photo by Scott Elliott



H. 'Dr. Octopus (Gossard, 2013)  
Photo by Jamie Gossard

**Unusual Form.** A more recent registration class based on form, its definition states: The Unusual Form class is based *exclusively on form*, not on color or color patterns. The flower must have distinctive petal or sepal shapes, or a combination of both on all three petals or all three sepals. It includes three basic sub forms: crispate, cascade and spatulate. The crispate sub form is further defined below. The multiforms shown here are all exhibited in Section 5, Doubles. See the Multiform Classification Code for further information.

Crispate: (pinched, twisted, or quilled floral segments)

Pinched Crispate – floral segments which have sharp folds giving a pinched or folded effect. See below for pinched crispate illustration.



**H. ‘White Eyes Pink Dragon’ (Gossard, 2006)**  
**Lambert/Webster Award, 2014**  
Photo by Jamie Gossard



**H. ‘Firefly Frenzy’ (Joiner-J., 2002)**  
**Lambert/Webster Award, 2016**  
Photo by Jan Joiner

Twisted Crispate – floral segments which present a corkscrew or pinwheel effect. See below for twisted crispate illustration.



**H. ‘Godwin’s Glory’ (Elliott-S., 2014)**  
Photo by Scott Elliott

Quilled Crispate – floral segments which turn upon themselves along their length to form a tubular shape. See below for quilled crispate illustration. Although not registered as quilled, H. ‘Arms Reaching Out’ typically illustrates this form on its sepals.



**H. ‘Fully Artful’ (Ripley, 2018)**  
Photo by Nan Ripley



**H. ‘Arms Reaching Out’ (Eller-N., 2004)**  
Photo by Nancy Eller

Cascade: floral segments with narrow curling or cascading segments, resembling wood shavings) See below for cascade illustration.



**H. ‘Thin Man’ (Trimmer, 2002)**  
**Lambert/Webster Award, 2008**  
Photo by Julie Covington



**H. ‘Spiral Distraction (Elliott-S., 2016).**  
Photo by Scott Elliott

Spatulate: (segments markedly wider at the end like a kitchen spatula) See below for spatulate illustration.



*H.* 'Asterisk' (Lambert, 1985)  
Photo by Scott Elliott



*H.* 'Aubree's Angel' (Otto-C., 2011)  
Photo by Cheryl Otto

The purpose of this class is to recognize unusual forms whose length-to-width ratio puts them outside the Spider classifications.

The AHS makes available a list of officially registered unusual form daylilies each year. It can be downloaded free from [www.daylilies.org](http://www.daylilies.org). Only daylilies that appear on this official list are eligible for entry in the unusual form section of the show.

**Polymerous form.** This form in daylilies is officially defined as having more than the normal number of segments in each floral whorl (usually four or five) in the outer whorl and more than three petals (usually the same number as sepals) in the inner whorl.



*H.* 'Hello Poly' (Herr-D., 2015)  
Photo by Don Herr



*H.* 'Octomom, (Cochenour, 2009)  
Photo by Janice Kennedy

Polymerous daylilies have the extra sepals and petals evenly spaced in their respective whorls, unlike double daylilies in which the extra petals or petaloids which are stacked upon or lie above the ordinary petals in an additional whorl(s). Moreover, polymerous daylilies have extra stamens: eight if there are four petals or ten for five petals, rather than the usual six. While less obvious, polymerous flowers have extra ovary compartments; this condition is reflected in seedpods having four or five seed compartments, for polymerous daylilies with four or five petals respectively, rather than the usual three compartments.

It should be emphasized that polymerous daylilies have but one pistil; this characteristic distinguishes polymerous blooms from abnormal blooms formed by fusion or fasciation of two otherwise distinct blooms. Polymerous daylilies are now recognized as adding diversity to the classes of daylily forms.

It should be noted that nothing in the definitions of polymerous and double daylilies prevents a daylily from being both polymerous and double.

#### A NOTE ON "MULTIFORMS"

Before 2008, polymerous flowers were exhibited in the corresponding single flower sections by size. They and the multiform flowers are now exhibited as indicated below. In order to assist classification chairs in determining where to place them in a show, a Multiform Classification Code has been designed.

Registered As:	Place in Show Section:
Double / Spider	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Double / Unusual Form	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Double / Polymerous	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Double / Spider / Unusual Form	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Double / Spider / Polymerous	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Double / Unusual Form / Polymerous	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Spider / Unusual Form	<b>Section 6:</b> Spider
Spider / Unusual Form / Polymerous	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Spider / Polymerous	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Unusual Form / Polymerous	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous
Polymerous	<b>Section 5:</b> Double and Polymerous



**MULTIFORM**  
*H. 'Firefly Frenzy' (Joiner-J., 2002)*  
 Photo by Jan Joiner



**MULTIFORM**  
*H. 'Wildman George' (Elliott-S., 2012)*  
 Photo by Melodye Campbell

**Sculpted.** A term used to describe three-dimensional structural features involving or emanating from the throat, midrib or elsewhere on the surface of the petals. Sculpted daylilies belong to one of three different groups:

**Pleated:** Petals that have a deep longitudinal crease on each side of the midrib. These creases cause folding of the petal upon itself creating a raised platform, extending from the top of the perianth tube and ending between the throat and the petal tip.

**Cristate:** Appendages of extra petal tissue growing from the midrib (midrib cristate) or elsewhere on the surface of the petal. The cristate form can occur on single and double daylilies, but by itself, does not make a daylily double.

**Relief:** Vertically raised ridges which extend from the throat and project from the petal surface. Ridges may grow parallel to the veins or may radiate outward from each side of the midrib. Relief forms have been referred to as repousse, carved and embossed.



**PLEATED**

*H.* 'Living in Luxury' (Carr, 2003)  
Photo by Julie Covington



**CRISTATE**  
Seedling

Photo by Claudia Conway



**RELIEF**

*H.* 'Buttermilk Pie' (Norris-R., 2012)

## SUB FORMS

Some of the following forms that traditionally have been used to describe daylilies are actually subclasses of the six previously defined official designated forms.

**Circular.** The flower appears round. Segments generally overlap, giving a full appearance. They tend to be short, wide, and stubby.



**CIRCULAR**

*H.* 'Dating a Royal'  
(Douglas-H., 2013)

Photo by Julie Covington

**CIRCULAR**

*H.* 'My Little Tea Set'  
(Herrington-K., 2006)

Photo by Tim Herrington



**Triangular.** Typically, sepals recurve to make three flat sides while long petals extend into modified points.



**TRIANGULAR**  
*H.* 'Along Came Amanda'  
 (Herrington-T., 2012)  
 Photo by Claude Carpenter



**TRIANGULAR**  
*H.* 'Flamboyant Eyes'  
 (Carpenter-J., 1993)  
 Photo by Julie Covington

**Star.** Petals and sepals tend to be long and pointed, separated by spaces. Segments radiate to six points. Many older daylilies, those produced before the era of wide petals, fall into this category.



**STAR**  
*H.* 'Christmas in Oz'  
 (Herrington-K., 2004)  
 Photo by Claude Carpenter

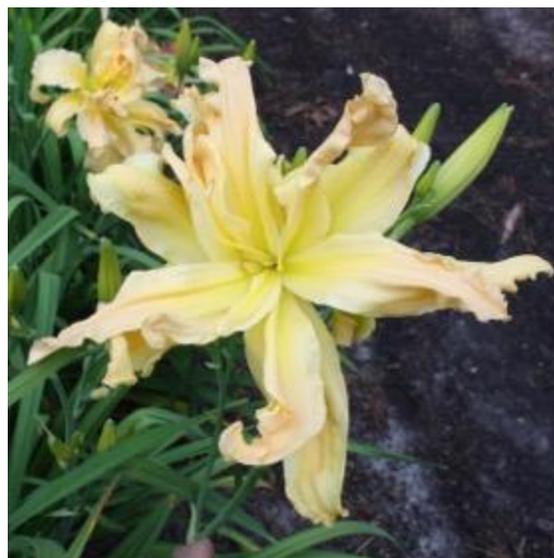


**STAR**  
*H.* 'Black Arrowhead'  
 (Roberts-N., 2002)  
 Photo by Julie Covington

**Informal.** Segments have no definable shape and placement may be irregular, widely spaced, floppy or recurved. Segments flare, while ends of segments may roll or tuck under. At present, only one cultivar has been registered as informal. For show purposes, the informal form is acceptable in unusual form and multiform cultivars, but not in full-form cultivars.



INFORMAL



INFORMAL

**Trumpet.** The form resembles a true lily. Segments rise from the throat in an upward pattern with little flare. This is often called a chalice or cup. Many of the species are trumpet forms.



TRUMPET

*H.* 'Golden Raintree' (Herrington-T., 2015)

Photo by Claude Carpenter

**Flat.** Flowers are completely open and spread out except for the concave throat.



**FLAT**  
*H. 'Lillian's Deceitful Lies'*  
 (Manning, 2012)  
 Photo by Claude Carpenter



**FLAT**  
*H. 'Beth Creveling'*  
 (Apps, 2011)  
 Photo by Beth Creveling

## COLOR AND PATTERNS

Modern daylilies flaunt a complex and fascinating variety of color patterns. As hybridization advances continue, more variations and definitions are sure to emerge.

**Selfs.** The simplest pattern is really no pattern. The flower segments (petals and sepals) are all the same single color. The stamens and throat may be different. When all the flower parts, including stamens, throat, and perianth (a funnel-shaped tube with six colored segments called tepals arranged in two rows – the inner row of segments are petals, and the outer are sepals), are of the same color, the flower is termed a complete self.



**SELF**  
*H. 'Balls of Lightning'*  
 (Joiner, 1990)  
 Photo by Tim Fehr



**SELF**  
*H. 'Yellow Monkey'*  
 (Gossard, 2006)  
 Photo by Claude Carpenter

**Blends.** The flower segments are an intermingling of two or more colors, for example, pink and rose. As in a self, the petals and sepals are both the same blend of colors. Stamens and throat may be different.



**BLEND**  
*H.* 'Signature Truffle'  
(Kirchhoff-D., 2004)  
Photo by Claude Carpenter



**BLEND**  
*H.* 'Big Smile'  
(Apps, 1999)  
Photo by Beth Creveling

**Polychromes.** The flower segments have an intermingling of three or more colors; for example: yellow, melon, pink and lavender. Stamens and throat may differ in color.



**POLYCHROME**  
*H.* 'Golden Hibiscus'  
(Morrison-J., 1992)  
Photo by Janice Wood



**POLYCHROME**  
*H.* 'Our Friend Sally'  
(Carpenter-J., 2002)  
Photo by Julie Covington

**Bitones.** The petals and sepals differ in shade or intensity of the same basic color. The petals are the darker shade, e.g., rose-pink, while the sepals are lighter, in this instance, pale pink.



**BITONE**  
*H. 'Saketumi' (Elliott-S., 2015)*  
 Photo by Scott Elliott



**BITONE**  
*Seedling*  
 Photo by Bob Scott

**Reverse bitone.** The sepals are a darker shade than the petals.



**REVERSE BITONE**  
*Seedling*  
 Photo by Jamie Gossard



**REVERSE BITONE**  
*H. 'Orchid Harmony' (Gates, 1991)*  
 Photo by Tim Fehr

**Bicolors.** The petals and sepals are of different colors, for example, red and yellow or purple and gold. The petals are the darker of the two color values.



**BICOLOR**  
*H. 'My Friend Ellen' (Scott-B., 2010)*  
Photo by Bob Scott



**BICOLOR**  
*H. 'Tooth and Nail' (Benz-J., 2006)*  
Photo by Claude Carpenter

**Reverse bicolor.** The sepals are the darker color with lighter petals.



**REVERSE BICOLOR**  
*H. 'O'Bannon Orchid' (Williams-S., 2013)*  
Photo by Tim Fehr



**REVERSE BICOLOR**  
*H. 'Debbie' (Davis-W. B., 1958)*  
Photo by Janice Wood

**Pattern, Patterned.** A daylily that exhibits variations in hue, value, or saturation of the base, midrib, or throat color, in such a way that a design is created beyond that of a bold or solid eye, band, halo or watermark, with or without simple picotee edging. This type of "patterning" includes, but is not limited to, daylilies with concentric rings or feathering of color within the eye zone or elsewhere. It excludes selfs, simple bitones, and simple bicolors.



**PATTERNED**  
*H. 'Cosmic Kaleidoscope' (Carpenter-J., 2006)*  
 Photo by Julie Covington



**PATTERNED**  
*Seedling*  
 Photo by Margo Reed

**Eyes and Bands.** The flower has a zone of different color or a darker shade of the same color located between the throat and the tips of the segments. If the zone occurs on both the petals and the sepals, it is termed an eye. If it occurs only on the petals, it is called a band.



**EYE**  
*H. 'Crazy Ivan' (Grace-Smith, 2005)*  
 Photo by Claude Carpenter



**EYE**  
*H. 'Baby's Got Blue Eyes' (Gossard-D., 2014)*  
 Photo by Jamie Gossard



**BAND**  
*H. 'Along Came Amanda'* (Herrington-T., 2012)  
Photo by Claude Carpenter



**BAND**  
*H. 'Ima Littl'un'* (Elliott-S., 2016)  
Photo Scott Elliott

**Halo.** If the zone is faint or only lightly visible, it is called a halo.



**HALO**  
*H. 'Graceland'* (Morss, 1987)  
Photo Beth Creveling

**Watermark.** If the zone is a lighter shade than the rest of the segment, it is called a watermark.



**WATERMARK**  
*H.* 'Classy Columbus (Rice, JA, 2011)  
 Photo Janice Wood



**WATERMARK**  
*H.* 'Confessions of a Hemaholic' (Davisson-J., 2013)  
 Photo by Julie Covington

**Contrasting edges.** On some daylilies, the segment edges are either lighter or darker than the segment color. Lighter edges in shades of yellow, gold, or white are most common on red, wine, purple, lavender, rose, pink, gold, or yellow flowers. The edge effect is commonly termed as picotee edge. Keen interest in decorative edging has spurred hybridizers to develop the double-edged daylily, that is, two contrasting colors running in parallel around segments of a different color.



**CONTRASTING EDGES**  
*H.* 'Amanda's Little Red Shoes' (Eller-N., 2004)  
 Photo by Nancy Eller



**CONTRASTING EDGES**  
*H.* 'Dental Delight' (Waldrop, 2015)  
 Photo by Bill Waldrop

**Dots, stippling.** The surface color of the flower appears to be unevenly distributed over the background color of the bloom rather than being smoothly applied. The color can appear to be finely misted on, which might be described as stippled, or it could be clumped into larger pools. Other terms that have been used to describe uneven coloration include flecked, flaked, speckled, splattered, spotted and stippled, according to the appearance.



**UNEVEN COLOR DISTRIBUTION**

*H. 'Undefinable' (DeVito, 2014)*

Photo by Nicole DeVito



**UNEVEN COLOR DISTRIBUTION**

*H. 'Spotted Fever' (Brown-Oakes, 1995)*

Photo by Janice Wood

**Contrasting midribs.** The midrib is the center vein running lengthwise through each flower segment. In some cultivars it is different in color from the rest of the segment. Contrasting yellow or white midribs occur on some red, purple, gold, orange, pink, or melon cultivars. The midrib can be flush with the petal surface, raised above it or recessed.



**CONTRASTING MIDRIBS**

*H. 'Blueberry Queen' (Kirby, 1979)*

Photo by Tim Fehr



**CONTRASTING MIDRIBS**

*H. 'Tim Herrington' (Elliott-S, 2014)*

Photo by Scott Elliott

**Diamond dusting.** Tiny crystals in the flower's cells reflect light, especially in the sun, to give the flower a sparkling or glistening appearance as if sprinkled with silver dust or tiny diamonds. Not all cultivars have this attribute.



**DIAMOND DUSTING**  
*H. 'Arctic Lace'* (Stamile, 2003)  
 Photo by Claude Carpenter

**Color-changers.** A daylily flower in which a significant area changes to a completely different color during the day (such as from red to yellow) without visible wilting or loss of substance. The term does not include flowers that merely become a lighter shade of the original color. Environmental factors such as light source may influence the degree of color change.



Color-change as illustrated in a time lapse with *H. 'Pigment of Imagination'* (Norris-R., 2008)  
 Photo sequence by James Mullins

## TEXTURE AND SUBSTANCE

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Texture refers to the surface quality of the tissue structure of the daylily bloom. The main types of texture in daylilies are smooth, velvety, creped, and ribbed.

Substance is the thickness of tissue structure, or the ability of the flower to withstand the elements. Substance varies from delicate (which still may be durable) to heavy and leathery.

## SCAPE HEIGHT AND BRANCHING

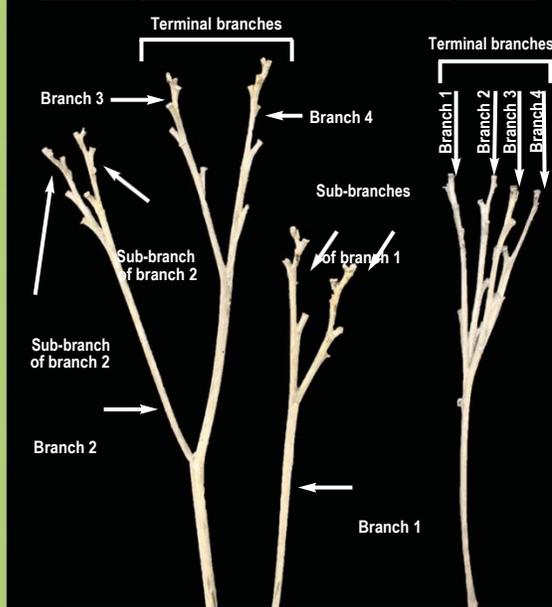
Scapes are either low (6" to 24"), medium (24" to 36"), or tall (over 36"). Daylily scapes under 12" are called dwarf. There is no relationship between the size of the bloom and the height of the scape. Miniature blooms may occur on tall scapes, and large blooms may occur on short or even dwarf scapes. Branching allows one scape to bear more buds. Branching can occur only near the top of the scape (top branched), can begin near the top of the foliage (well branched), or can extend into the foliage (low branched). Branching may be described as multiple (a number of side branches) or "three-way" with the "three" (or other appropriate figure) indicating the number of branches per scape.

See next page for the official definition of branching and how it is determined.

# The official definition of branching

as determined by the AHS Scientific Studies Committee in 2013

## Two scapes with four branches comparison



By Scott Elliott, Ph.D.  
Region 5, Georgia

1. A branch is a stem that originates from the primary scape and bears two or more buds.
2. A terminal branch occurs at the top of a scape and may be arranged to form a "V" (two branches), a "W" (three branches) or even four or more branches. A terminal branch which does not divide at its terminus is counted as a single branch. ALL

terminal branches are counted which meet the required standard of two or more buds per branch.

3. Lateral branches originate from the original scape, occurring where there are bracts. Proliferations and stems with a single bud are NOT considered branches.

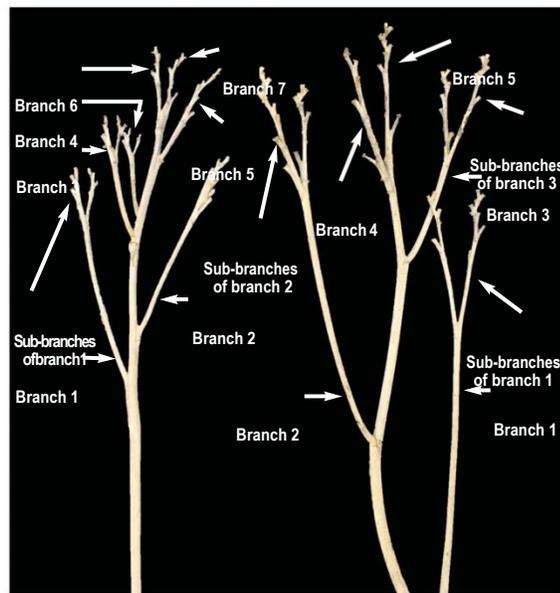
4. Sub-branches of lateral branches are NOT included in the count of branches. Note JO UIF GJHVSF, "Two Scapes with four branches comparison" (MFGU) that, despite the fact that at least two lateral branches split into segments (sub-branches) along their length with each segment possessing several buds, ONLY stems which originate at the junction of the original scape are counted as branches.

Using the AHS definition of branching, the scapes shown in i5XP 4DBQFT XJUI GPVS CSBODIFT DPNQBSJTPOw both exhibit four-way branching. ■

## Comparison of two scapes with the same bud count

For the curious, here is the branch-count explanation for UXP TDBQFT XJUI UIF TBNF CVE DPVOU, CVU EJGGFSFOU CSBODIJOH (SJHIU).

For a complete story on the AHS Scientific Studies Committee's branch count methods, please see Joann Stewart's story in the Spring 2013 issue of *The Daylily Journal*.



## CHAPTER THREE: JUDGING DAYLILIES

### JUDGING REGISTERED CULTIVARS ON-SCAPE

When evaluating registered daylily cultivars, standards have been established by the hybridizer who has registered each cultivar and described its particular characteristics. When a registered cultivar displays its “approach” to perfection, it is referred to as being “true to cultivar” or “typical of cultivar.” However, registering a cultivar with a characteristic which is a fault does not turn that fault into an attribute. All faults encountered should result in point deductions.

When it is determined that the quality being judged is “true to cultivar,” full credit is given, unless “true to cultivar” includes recognized faults. When it is determined that the quality being judged does not meet the hybridizer’s standard (is not “true to cultivar”), it must be critically evaluated and points deducted since it deviates from the standard already established. The number of points deducted is determined by the severity and number of its faults.

With each entry, judges should use descriptive words to evaluate merits and faults. General descriptive terms such as good, poor, excellent, pleasing, and attractive are not suitable words to describe qualities of registered cultivars. Not only should these terms not be used during judging, but points will be deducted when students in Secondary Exhibition Judges’ Training (Clinic II) use them in their examination papers.

Do not expect a registered cultivar to do what it cannot do. Conversely, remember that what may be typical for one cultivar may be considered a fault in another, e.g., the irregularity of segment spacing or segment shape in a flower of an unusual form or multiform. If an exhibition judge does not know a cultivar, the judge should defer to the judgment of the other judges who do know the cultivar. If none of the judges know a cultivar, it should be assumed that whatever form being exhibited is typical of that cultivar. If available, a smart phone may be used to access the AHS online database for information on an unknown cultivar, but a smart phone should never be used to assess correct color.

<b>Scale of Points for Registered, On-Scape Cultivars (Horticulture, Division I)</b>	
<b>FLOWER.....</b>	<b>50</b>
Color... ..	10
Form... ..	10
Texture... ..	10
Substance... ..	10
Size as to cultivar... ..	10
<b>SCAPE.....</b>	<b>35</b>
Harmonious relationship to flower, height and strength... ..	15
Buds... ..	10
Branching... ..	10
<b>CONDITION AND GROOMING .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>

This scale of points and suggested point scoring guidelines provided below are provided to assist judges in determining the deviation from perfection in a consistent way.

## Understanding the Scale of Points for Registered Cultivars

### FLOWER — 50 POINTS

The flower of a registered cultivar is expected to be typical in color, form, texture, substance, and size. Each of these qualities is to be judged according to the standard of perfection for the specific cultivar.

#### COLOR — 10 Points

Color is evaluated by the visual sense of light reflected or transmitted by the flower. The physical properties of color are expressed in terms of three factors. Hue is the specific or family name of a color—the quality that distinguishes one color from another. Value is the lightness or darkness of a color (tints and shades). Intensity refers to the brightness or dullness of a color. Intensity differentiates a color that has a high degree of saturation or strength from one that is grayed or neutralized (tone). \*Note 1: There are no faults or merits for the actual color of the flower, only its characteristics and how it conforms to the color of the registered standard. \*\*Note 2: In registered color-changers, it is not considered a fault if the flower changes from one distinct color to a completely different color during the show. However, flowers that merely fade to a different shade of the same color are to be faulted. All other faults and merits still apply

Merits in color — True to cultivar (the color is consistent with other specimens in the area in which the cultivar is grown): clear, lustrous, uniform, bright, unfaded, and rich. \*\*See Note 2.

Faults in color — Not true to cultivar: murky, dingy, streaked, dull, faded, or has irregularity of marking. \*\*See Note 2, above

(Suggested deductions are 0.5-1 points each, depending on severity)

#### FORM — 10 Points

Form is the placement of petals and sepals in relation to each other, the shape of the flower as seen from the front (circular, triangular, double, star, informal, etc.) Or the side (flaring, flat, recurved, trumpet, etc.). Segments (petals and sepals) may vary in length, width, shape, and number. Segments may be wide, narrow, ruffled, pointed, rounded, tailored, fluted, crimped, curled, spatulate, crispate (pinched, twisted, or quilled), cascading (narrow curling) or sculpted (pleated, cristate or relief). Form may be influenced by weather. Removed anthers and or malformed pistils shall be considered form faults.

Merits in form — True to cultivar: overall flower shape and segment shape conform to type, as noted above.

Faults in form — Not true to cultivar: malformation or uneven spacing of petals or sepals, inconsistent shape of segments or lack of symmetry, incorrect number of segments.

Note 1: uneven spacing and inconsistency of segment shape, or lack of symmetry are faults in sections 1-4. See illustration on next page.

Note 2: uneven spacing and inconsistency of segment shape may **NOT** be faults in informal, unusual form, or multiform cultivars. See illustration on next page.

\*Note 3: doubles appearing on the official doubles list not doubling on the day of a show should have points taken off for form but may not be disqualified. Likewise, cultivars doubling that are not on the official doubles list should have points take off for form but may not be disqualified.

\*Note 4: there is no provision for deducting points for a spider form which appears not to meet the minimum 4:1 ratio. It is impossible to verify this ratio at a show due to the fact that it requires touching the flower, which is not allowed. Therefore, deducting points for apparent non-conformation with the 4:1 ratio is **NOT** allowed.

Judges violating these rules risk loss of certification. \*See Appendix.

(Suggested deductions are 1 point each or more, depending on severity)

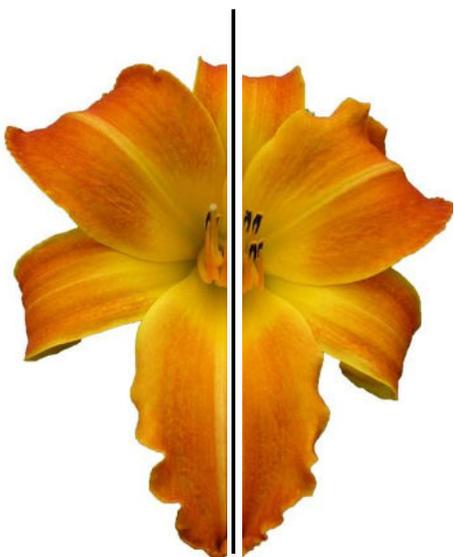


Example A



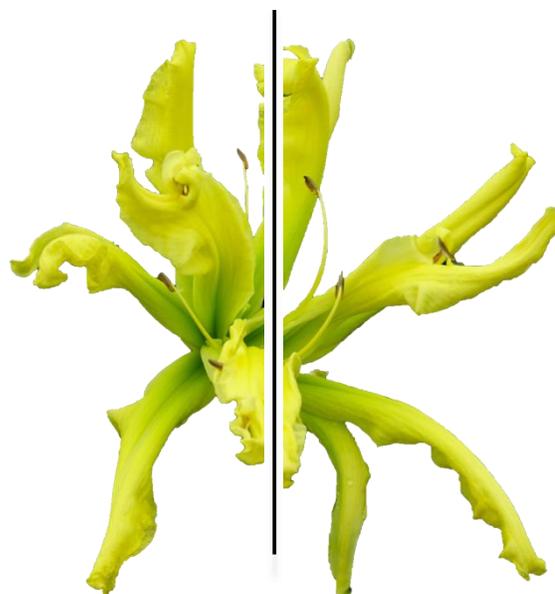
Example B1

**In sections 1-4**, (Extra Large thru Miniature single flowers) even spacing of petals and sepals, consistent shape and size of segments and/or symmetry are considered attributes (Example A). In cases where a cultivar consistently displays one petal much larger than its two counterparts, even spacing of petals and sepals is still required, however, the overall symmetry (left side matching the right side) of the flower must be considered in lieu of all segments displaying a consistent shape and size (Examples B1 & B2).



Example B2

**H. 'Supreme Tangerine' (Mock, 2009)**  
Photo by Carol Mock



Example C

**H. 'Dr. Octopus' (Gossard, 2013)**  
Photo by Jamie Gossard

**In Sections 5-7**, (Doubles, Unusual Forms and Spiders) uneven spacing and inconsistency of segment shape may **NOT** be faults, and in fact, may be attributes (Example C).

TEXTURE — 10 Points

Texture is the surface quality of the tissue structure, the smoothness or the roughness. Texture should enhance the color. Richness is added to rough textures because they absorb light, thus casting shadows. This is especially true in dark colors. Smooth textures tend to reflect light, thereby making colors sparkle and glow, adding vividness.

Merits in texture — True to cultivar: smooth, creped, ribbed, velvety, waxy, satiny, diamond dusted, corduroy.

Faults in texture — Not true to cultivar: dull, lifeless, coarse, slick, unevenly ribbed, or lacking luster.

(Suggested deductions are 1 point each or more, depending on severity)

SUBSTANCE — 10 Points

Substance is the thickness of the tissue structure which determines the holding quality. In judging substance, the firmness as well as evenness of petals and sepals are points to consider. The amount of matter and moisture in the petals keeps them firm and crisp. These characteristics enable the flower to withstand weather conditions, retain form and freshness, and give life to the color.

Cultural practices, both good and bad, with reference to soil preparation, watering, fertilization, and protection from insects and disease, are reflected in substance. Substance with great durability may vary from thin and veil-like, with lace-like daintiness, to thick, crisp, fleshy substance.

Merits in substance — True to cultivar: crisp, firm, fresh.

Faults in substance — Not true to cultivar: tissue is thinning, wilting, browning or melting on segment edges, or appearing limp.

(Suggested deductions are 1-2 points each or more, depending on severity)

SIZE — 10 Points

Size is the diameter of the bloom. Both weather and geographical location influence size. Garden practices also influence size. When a specimen is larger or smaller than it is registered, it should be penalized, however the entry may NOT be disqualified for being the incorrect size.

Merits in size — True to cultivar: consistent with the other specimens in the area in which the cultivar is grown.

Faults in size — Not true to cultivar: smaller or larger than registered.

(Suggested deductions are 1 point or more for being grossly undersize, depending on severity; and only 0.5 points for being grossly oversize)

## SCAPE — 35 POINTS

### HEIGHT AND STRENGTH (Harmonious relationship to flower) — 15 points



It is suggested that the overall height of the scape should not exceed 36". However, to maintain a balanced viewing appearance of the show, the show committee may elect to limit the overall height of scapes. The relationship of branching, bud count, and size of flower of each cultivar is important in determining if the specimen is too short or too tall. Strength of the scape is directly influenced by weather, in that cool weather or excessive rain may cause abnormal crooks in a scape, which may or may not detract from the overall beauty of the exhibit.

Merits in height and strength — True to cultivar: sturdy, straight, proportional, supports inflorescence, the scape possesses grace, style, presence and charm.

Faults in height and strength — Not true to cultivar: too short or too tall, weak, limp, crooked, fasciated (having the appearance of two or more scapes fused together and growing as one), scape is not graceful, lacks presence, style or charm

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

### BUDS — 10 Points

Buds reflect the bloom potential of a given scape. Caution and discretion should be exercised, especially when judging the bud count of older cultivars. A cultivar should not be expected to do what it cannot do. Some cultivars exhibit the trait of bud-building so they develop additional buds (at the tip) over the bloom period. Thus, a low bud count in the prime of its blooming may not reflect a bud-builder's ultimate potential as registered, but it is the bud count, as seen at the time of judging, NOT its potential which must be considered. A scape in the prime of its blooming should be considered above one that has half, or more than half, of its buds bloomed out, all other judging points being equal. Some cultivars exhibit the characteristic of flowers opening over multiple days. In this instance, care should be taken to recognize and judge only the fully open buds as of the day of the show. Care must be taken to avoid penalizing partially open buds, when accompanied by fully-opened buds unless it can be determined conclusively that this is a faulty bud.



Merits in buds — True to cultivar: well-spaced, not crowded, typical or better bud count.

Faults in buds — Not true to cultivar: scant or crowded (meaning that the buds will not let the flowers open to their best advantage).

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**BRANCHING — 10 Points**

Branching allows a scape to bear a number of buds. It is a desirable quality since it allows for blooms at different heights on the scape. A scape can be top branched with branching occurring only near the top of the scape; well-branched with branching beginning near the top and extending down the scape; or low branched with branching extending into the foliage. Low branching is difficult to judge in the absence of foliage. The branching can be wide and extend outward making it well-spaced, or it can turn inward and be crowded. It can have multiple branching, such as three-way or four-way branching, or have scant branching, which supports few buds. The caution mentioned under buds applies to branching, also. Branching may vary from one area of the country to another or vary from year to year. The standard is the typical branching for the area in which the exhibits are grown.

Merits in branching — True to cultivar: well-spaced, well-branched, multiple branching, typical or better than typical branching.

Faults in branching — Not true to cultivar: crowded, unbalanced or not well-branched, scant, or totally inadequate for the cultivar.

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**CONDITION AND GROOMING – 15 POINTS**

Condition is determined by culture and is the actual physical state of the specimen at the time of judging. Grooming is preparing the specimen to present a clean and appealing appearance. Condition and grooming include the merits or faults incurred in growing, spraying, grooming, transporting to the show, and even accidents incurred in placement.

The exhibitor should have removed faulty blooms from multiple bloom scapes, buds which impair blooms from opening correctly, seed pods and blasted buds. It should be noted that the presence of pollen on the petals or sepals is not considered a fault, however, pollen that has been smeared on the petals or sepals is considered a fault.

Dry, brown tips on bracts should have been trimmed to a point (not squared off) to give the scape a fresh, natural appearance.



The presence of resident insects, for example a spider with a web, or spider mites, **IS** considered a fault. The presence of transitory insects that may have migrated from other entries is **NOT** considered a fault.

Spent bloom scars should have been lightly cut or scraped to reflect a fresh green surface.

The use of artificial coloring or any other foreign substance to hide defects is prohibited and will result in disqualification of the entry. Notify the Classification Chair immediately. (\*Note: **ONLY** the Classification Chair can officially disqualify an entry. Judges violating this rule risk loss of certification.) \*See Appendix

**If defects in form appear and were penalized earlier, additional points should not be deducted for condition**

Merits in Condition and Grooming — Fresh, clean, well-groomed, unblemished.

Faults in Condition and Grooming — Faults which detract from the overall attractiveness of the exhibit include the following: insect damage; presence of resident insects; seed pods, spent or faded flowers; spray residue, dust, or dirt on segments or scape; brown on bracts or bloom scars; proliferations (only if they detract from the overall balance of the scape); water spots; scarred scape; tears, cracks, or breaks in segments; broken or malformed anthers and pistil; removed anthers or pollen; and crooked scapes. Artificial coloring used to hide blemishes will result in the entry being disqualified from the show.

(Suggested deductions are 0.5-1 point each, depending on severity)

## JUDGING SEEDLINGS ON-SCAPE

Exhibition judges will sometimes have the honor to judge the seedling section at an AHS accredited show. The honor comes from being chosen to evaluate the newest, and hopefully some of the best, future cultivars from major hybridizers and backyard hybridizers, alike, on a neutral stage.

However, along with this honor comes the responsibility to judge new seedlings accurately, fairly and



Scott Elliott writes notes to the owners of every seedling entry explaining the scores at the Delaware Valley Daylily Society Show.

Photo by Tim Herrington

without malice or personal bias. It is not the judge's responsibility to be "gatekeepers," trying to prevent seedlings they do not like from ever reaching distribution, nor is it to showcase the judge's "vast knowledge" of what a "good" daylily is. Rather, the judge's responsibility is to encourage the advancement of

daylilies in all shapes, forms and sizes without

bias or any preconceived prejudices.

To accomplish this, judges must recognize the distinguishing characteristics that make a seedling better than **OR** different from cultivars already in commerce today. Because no standard has yet been established for an unregistered seedling, this quality of ‘distinction’ has utmost priority. It is important to recognize that the definition of distinction, as far as daylily judging is concerned, is not limited to “unique”, or “better than every daylily ever registered”.

Additionally, personal biases need to be kept far away from the show hall. The fact that a judge “doesn’t like” a certain type of flower is not a valid reason for scoring it lower. Judgments such as, “It’s too bad this is seedling is yellow”, or “I don’t like spiders”, are unacceptable. Statements, OR thoughts like this, illustrate that a judge is letting personal bias destroy his objectivity.

With each entry, judges should use descriptive words to evaluate merits and faults. General descriptive terms such as good, poor, excellent, pleasing, typical, and attractive are not suitable words to describe qualities of seedlings. Not only should these terms not be used during judging, but points will be deducted when students use them in their examination papers for Secondary Exhibition Judges’ Training (Clinic II).

Below is the Standard Scale of Points for judging daylily seedlings on-scape. Three major changes to note from the previous scale for registered cultivars: **DISTINCTION** represents 25 points on this seedling scale; there are no points allotted for **SIZE**, other than how it affects distinction; and **CONDITION/GROOMING** counts for only 5/100 possible points.

<b>SCALE OF POINTS FOR DAYLILY SEEDLINGS ON-SCAPE</b>	
<b>DISTINCTION</b> – Different from and superior to other cultivars.....	<b>25</b>
<b>FLOWER</b> .....	<b>40</b>
Color.....	10
Form.....	10
Texture.....	10
Substance.....	10
<b>SCAPE</b> .....	<b>30</b>
Harmonious relationship to flower: height and strength	10
Buds.....	10
Branching.....	10
<b>CONDITION AND GROOMING</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL 100</b>	

# Judging Distinction

Seedling judging is to encourage cultivars which are better than or different from cultivars already in commerce today and are an advancement in hybridizing (are distinct in some way). NO standard has been established, so 'distinction' has the utmost priority. The entire exhibit should be judged for distinction first, then other qualities individually.

24 points – Distinction: look for a quality which sets the flower apart from others already in commerce.

To assess distinction, **ALL** the characteristics of the flower and the entire scape need to be considered. Points are then awarded for characteristics which lend to distinction. It should be noted that there are no points which can be deducted when judging distinction in a seedling, only points which can be awarded. Thus, just because a flower looks like others already in commerce, no points are taken off its score. Likewise, just because a flower happens to be a certain common color, shape or form, no points may be deducted from the distinction score. Some exhibits may have only a few distinct qualities, while others may possess the finest of all these and will therefore merit more points for distinction. That being said, however, it is possible for a seedling to gain zero points for distinction.

<b>SCALE OF POINTS FOR DAYLILY SEEDLINGS ON-SCAPE</b>	
<b>DISTINCTION</b> – Different from and superior to other cultivars.....	<b>25</b>
<b>FLOWER</b> .....	<b>40</b>
Color.....	10
Form.....	10
Texture.....	10
Substance.....	10
<b>SCAPE</b> .....	<b>30</b>
Harmonious relationship to flower: height and strength	10
Buds.....	10
Branching.....	10
<b>CONDITION AND GROOMING</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL 100</b>	



**Best Seedling, Thomson, GA Show. Entered by Tim Herrington.  
Photo by Scott Elliott**

Many of the characteristics which might lend distinction are subjective and open to opinion, such as color, color pattern, form, quality, charm, grace, style, substance, texture, placement of buds, strength of scape, the harmonious relationship of the scape to the flowers, coloration of buds, throats, stamens and/or pistil, etc. However, some characteristics lend themselves to empirical evidence and analysis-- evidence which can be supported by facts, statistics or data. The most important of these are the size of the flowers, number of buds, number of branches, forms of the flowers and correlations between these characteristics. By examining these characteristics, we can actually assign numerical requirements for distinction and suggest point values that require no judgment at all, merely counting and a little bit of pre-knowledge.

Using the Seedling Distinction Checklist on the following page, evaluate the seedling and determine how it fits into the following scale of points. Note that an exceptional seedling may score more than 25 points for distinction. If it scores more than 25, it is definitely distinct, however, a maximum of only 25 points may be awarded to the seedling for its distinction score.

- 0-5 points                      Similar to others in commerce (no discernible distinction AT ALL)
- 6-10 points                    Limited distinction: only very minor distinctive qualities
- 11-15 points                   Moderate distinction: Some distinctive qualities, but no major distinctive qualities
- 16-25 points                   Exceptional distinction: possesses many qualities different from or superior to cultivars in commerce or possesses major distinctive qualities.

### Seedling Distinction Checklist

Add points for each attribute you feel is better than, or different from, existing registered cultivars

**Size**

Distinction points for size may be added in the following categories **ONLY**:

Miniatures of any form (Less than 3")				
Small spiders, Single and Double Unusual Forms (3.0" to less than 4.5")				
Doubles 8" or larger in diameter				
Single flowers 9" or more in diameter				
Spiders and unusual form flowers 11" or more in diameter				

Form/subform				
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**Color and/or pattern\*\***

**\*\*Some suggestions of what to look for in the Color and/or Pattern of the flower (List is not all inclusive)**

Only add points for each attribute you feel is better than, or different from, existing registered cultivars

Self				
Blend/Polychrome				
Bitone or reverse bitone; bicolor or reverse bicolor				
Veining				
Eye, halo, watermark or band				
Interrupted or multiple color eye or band				
Stippling on eye or band				
Contrasting edges, 2 or 3 colors on edge				
Dots, stripes, dusting, splashed paint patterns				
Contrasting midribs				
Raised or depressed midribs				
Diamond dusting				
Color of throat, stamens or pistils				
Other				

Texture				
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Substance				
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Scape height				
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Scape balance: branches/buds well-placed adding to the beauty of the exhibit				
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**Scape branching**

Must be 4 or more branches to earn any **extra** distinction points for branching.

More branches equals more points. Suggestion: 4 branches = 3 points, 5 branches = 6 points, 6 branches = 10 points, etc.

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**Buds**

Must be 19 buds or more to earn any **extra** distinction points for bud count.

More buds equals more points. Suggestion: 19 buds = 3 points, 24 buds = 6 points, 30 buds = 9 points, etc.

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Beauty/Grace/Charm				
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Wow factor!!				
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Total (maximum is 25)				
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## Understanding the Scale of Points for Seedlings

### FLOWER — 40 POINTS

For seedlings, color must be examined not only with respect to petals and sepals, but also with an eye to coloration of buds, throats, stamens, and pistils.

#### COLOR — 10 Points

Color is evaluated by the visual sense of light reflected or transmitted by the flower. The physical properties of color may be expressed in terms of three factors. Hue is the specific or family name of a color— the quality that distinguishes one color from another. Value is the lightness or darkness of a color (tints and shades). Intensity refers to the brightness or dullness of a color. Intensity differentiates a color that has a high degree of saturation or strength from one that is grayed or neutralized (tone).

\*Note 1: There are no faults or merits for the actual color of the flower, only its characteristics and how the color is displayed. The actual color of a flower is a factor in assessing distinction and should be evaluated ONLY on the Seedling Distinction Checklist. \*\*Note 2: In color-changers it is not considered a fault if the flower changes from one distinct color to a completely different color during the show. However, flowers that merely fade to a different shade of the same color are to be faulted.

Merits in color —clear, smooth blending, lustrous, brilliant, uniform, bright, unfaded, rich, vibrant, soft, mellow, has depth, markings well-defined. \*\*See Note 2 above.

Faults in color — murky, dingy, streaked, dull, faded, not clear, or has irregularity of markings. \*\*See Note 2, above.

(Suggested deductions are 0.5-1 points each, depending on severity)

#### FORM — 10 Points

Form is the placement of petals and sepals in relation to each other, the shape of the flower as seen from the front (circular, triangular, double, star, informal, etc.) or the side (flaring, flat, recurved, trumpet, etc.). Segments (petals and sepals) may vary in length, width, shape, and number. Segments may be wide, narrow, ruffled, pointed, rounded, tailored, fluted, crimped, curled, spatulate, crispate (pinched, twisted, or quilled), cascading (narrow curling) or sculpted (pleated, cristate or relief). Form may be influenced by weather. Removed anthers and or malformed pistils shall be considered form faults.

Merits in form — Graceful, refined, balanced, distinctive, uniform, even spacing of segments, symmetry. Note that non-uniformity of shape and segment spacing, and lack of symmetry can be merits in unusual form or multiform cultivars.

Faults in form — Malformation or uneven spacing of petals or sepals, inconsistent shape of segments or lack of symmetry. (\*Notes: uneven spacing and inconsistency of segment shape or lack of symmetry may **NOT** be faults in unusual form, or multiform cultivars; a flower that is blooming polymerous is not a fault in a seedling.)

(Suggested deductions are 1 point each, depending on severity)

#### TEXTURE — 10 Points

Texture is the surface quality of the tissue structure, the smoothness or the roughness. Texture should enhance the color. Richness is added to rough textures because they absorb light, thus casting shadows. This is especially true in dark colors. Smooth textures tend to reflect light, thereby making colors sparkle and glow, adding vividness.

Merits in Texture —Smooth, creped, ribbed, velvety, waxy, satiny, diamond-dusted, corduroy.

Faults in Texture — Dull, lifeless, coarse, slick, unevenly ribbed, slick, uneven.

(Suggested deductions are 1 point each or more, depending on severity)

**SUBSTANCE — 10 Points**

Substance is the thickness of the tissue structure which determines the holding quality. In judging substance, the firmness as well as evenness of petals and sepals are points to consider. The amount of matter and moisture in the petals keeps them firm and crisp. These characteristics enable the flower to withstand weather conditions, retain form and freshness, and give life to the color.

Cultural practices, both good and bad, with reference to soil preparation, watering, fertilization, and protection from insects and disease, are reflected in substance. Substance with great durability may vary from thin and veil-like, with lace-like daintiness, to thick, crisp, fleshy substance.

Merits in substance —crisp, firm, fresh, vigorous.

Faults in substance —Tissue is thinning, wilting, browning or melting on segment edges, or appearing limp.

(Suggested deductions are 1-2 points each, or more, depending on severity)

**SIZE — 0 Points**

There are no points awarded for size in seedlings, except as it pertains to distinction. See the Seedling Distinction Checklist for awarding points for size.

**SCAPE — 30 POINTS****HEIGHT AND STRENGTH (Harmonious relationship to flower) — 10 points**

As a seedling, the scape must be severed as close to the base as possible, regardless of height. Some scapes may be so tall that it is impractical, if not impossible, to transport safely to a show. In this case, the exhibitor may trim the excess scape height, preserving the cut portion of the scape. The cut portion of the scape must then be placed alongside the base of the container holding the entry to give the judges an accurate indication of the actual scape height.

The relationship of branching, bud count, and size of flower of each cultivar is important in determining if the specimen is too short or too tall. If a scape is extremely well branched, the scape may (by necessity) be curved to accommodate the placement of the branches, and this curving should not be considered a fault. The correlation of branching, bud count and flower size determines its harmonious relationship.

Merits in height and strength —adequate, harmonious, proportionate to size of flowers, sturdy, straight, supports inflorescence.

Faults in height and strength — too short or too tall, weak, limp, crooked, not proportionate to flower size, fasciated (having the appearance of two or more scapes fused together and growing as one).

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

### **BUDS — 10 Points**

Bud placement on the scape influences the beauty of the exhibit. Buds that are placed too close together prevent the flower from opening to its best advantage. As with registered cultivars, a scape in the prime of its blooming should be considered above one that has half, or more than half, of its buds bloomed out, all other judging points being equal.

The actual bud count is NOT considered in this section. It is a factor in assessing distinction and is considered on the Seedling Distinction worksheet.

Merits in buds —well-spaced, proportionate, not crowded.

Faults in buds —scant, crowded, not well-spaced (the buds will not let the flowers open to their best advantage).

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)



### **BRANCHING — 10 Points**



Branching allows a scape to bear a number of buds. It is a desirable quality since it allows for blooms at different heights on the scape. A scape can be top branched with branching occurring only near the top of the scape; well-branched with branching beginning near the top and extending down the scape; or low branched with branching extending into the foliage. Low branching is difficult to judge in the absence of foliage. The branching can be wide and extend outward making it well-spaced, or it can turn inward and be crowded. It can have multiple branching, such as three-way or four-way branching, or have scant branching, which supports few buds. **Graceful, well-spaced branching is desired.**

The actual number of branches is not considered in this section. It is a factor in assessing distinction and is considered on the Seedling Distinction worksheet.

Merits in branching —adequate, harmonious, proportionate, well-spaced, graceful, multiple.

Faults in branching — crowded, unbalanced or not well-spaced, not well-branched, scant or totally inadequate.

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

## CONDITION AND GROOMING – 5 POINTS

Condition is determined by culture and is the actual physical state of the specimen at the time of judging. Grooming is preparing the specimen to present a clean and appealing appearance. Condition and grooming include the merits or faults incurred in growing, spraying, grooming, transporting to the show, and even accidents incurred in placement.

The exhibitor should have removed faulty blooms from multiple bloom scapes, buds which impair blooms from opening correctly, seed pods and blasted buds.

Dry, brown tips on bracts should have been trimmed to a point (not squared off) to give the scape a fresh, natural appearance.

Spent bloom scars should have been lightly cut or scraped to reflect a fresh green surface.

The use of artificial coloring or any other foreign substance to hide conditioning defects is prohibited and will result in disqualification of the entry. Notify the Classification Chair immediately. (\*Note: only the Classification Chair can officially disqualify an entry. Judges violating this rule risk loss of certification. \*See Appendix page 117

**If defects in form appear and were penalized earlier, additional points should not be deducted for condition.**

Merits in condition and grooming — Fresh, clean, well-groomed, unblemished.

Faults in condition and grooming — Faults which detract from the overall attractiveness of the exhibit include the following: insect damage; presence of resident insects; seed pods, spent or faded flowers; spray residue, dust, or dirt on segments or scape; brown on bracts or bloom scars; proliferations (only if they detract from the overall balance of the scape); water spots; scarred scape; tears, cracks, or breaks in segments; broken or malformed anthers and pistil; removed anthers or pollen; and crooked scapes. Artificial coloring used to hide blemishes will result in the entry being disqualified from the show.

(Suggested deductions are 0.5-1 point each, depending on severity)

## JUDGING INDIVIDUAL REGISTERED BLOOMS OFF-SCAPE

Blooms of registered cultivars severed from the scape may be judged. A scale of points is provided to assist judges in determining the deviation from perfection of an individual bloom. This scale of points does not provide for the judging of seedlings off-scape since it is not possible to judge distinction from a bloom alone. Also, size is not applicable to seedlings that have no registered standard. Seedlings off-scape may be exhibited for *display only*.

<b>Scale of Points for Registered, Off-Scape Cultivars (Horticulture, Division Ii)</b>	
<b>FORM .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>TEXTURE .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>SUBSTANCE.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>COLOR.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>SIZE ACCORDING TO CULTIVAR .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CONDITION .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

### **FORM, TEXTURE, SUBSTANCE, COLOR, and SIZE — 90 POINTS**

The descriptions, faults, and merits for form, texture, substance, color, and size are as stated earlier under the category of flower for on-scape, registered cultivars.

### **CONDITION**

Condition is determined by culture and is the actual physical state of the bloom at the time of judging. This includes the merits or faults incurred in growing, spraying, and transporting to the show.

Merits — Fresh, clean, unblemished.

Faults — Insect damage or presence of insects; spray residue, dust, dirt, or pollen on segments; water spots; segments with tears, cracks, or breaks; malformed or broken anthers and pistil; removed anthers or pollen.

## JUDGING BEST-IN-SECTION

Next, it is suggested that the Judges' Chair convene a temporary panel of three judges to select the Best-in-Section. This panel could include the panel chairmen from the panels that judged the section, the most experienced judges from the panels involved, or other judges from panels not initially involved with judging the section. Senior Exhibition Judges should be selected when possible. This temporary panel should point-score the finalists under consideration based upon their individual merits and faults. Ties should be broken as previously described with the winner being designated Best-in-Section.

## JUDGING BEST-IN-SHOW

Once all section winners qualifying for Best-in-Show have been assembled on the head awards table, the General Show Chair **must** provide Best-in-Show Ballots and pencils for the entire group of AHS Exhibition Judges to use. All judges, both Junior and Senior, are expected to participate in the Best-in-Show balloting unless judging ethics suggest that they diplomatically decline, e.g., their grandchild has an exhibit in competition.

The Best-in-Show Ballot is the only acceptable method of determining the Best-in-Show in an AHS Accredited Show. Judging will be done by deducting points from each cultivar's standard of perfection. Since each entry has previously scored at least ninety-five points to win the AHS Section Rosette, a judge may not deduct more than five points from perfection. A judge may deduct from zero to five points, in no less than 0.5-point increments, from each cultivar where a quality does not meet perfection. For example, one might deduct 1.5 for Color and 2.0 for Height in the Large Flower section, giving a total deduction of 3.5.

The lowest total on a ballot represents the exhibit that a given judge has scored best, i.e., with the **fewest faults**. A judge should not compare one section winner with another before starting to fill out the Best-in-Show Ballot. Subjective comparisons of one cultivar to another are to be avoided. A judge is not to weigh a multi-blooming entry over another since this is accounted for in the tabulation.

The signed, completed ballots are to be returned to the Show Chair who will personally, or through the tabulations committee, complete the balloting process.

## JUDGING THE AHS ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL SECTION

A panel of three Exhibition Judges (**ONLY** experienced Senior Judges should be used, whenever possible) is appointed by the Judges' Chair. They are given score sheets furnished by the AHS Exhibitions' Chair and asked to point-score the entries. Each **entry** consists of 3 scapes of a single seedling. Each judge will point-score each scape within a given entry **individually without comparing scores or consulting with other judges**. Judges are required to sign their score sheets. Judges will return their score sheets to the General Show Chair who will arrange for the scores to be tabulated and the winner(s), if any, may be announced at the next regional meeting. However, the Achievement Medal Tabulation Form scores are **NOT** official until they have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee. The specific scores for any entry must **neither be announced nor discussed** by the judges or show officials. Judges and show officials should refrain from stating their personal opinions about any entry at any point of the judging process and afterwards. Achievement Medal candidates are to be judged using the same standards and scale of points used for all seedling entries. They are not to be judged at some supposed "higher" scale. The judge should verify that their point scores for each scape conform with the ideals for awarding blue, red or yellow ribbons for a seedling entry.

## AHS BEST-IN-SHOW BALLOT

Sponsoring Organization \_\_\_\_\_ Region \_\_\_\_\_

***Instructions for Judges: Please read prior to filling out this ballot.***

This ballot must be used to determine the winner of the AHS Best-in-Show Rosette in AHS accredited shows. No other method of choosing the winner is acceptable.

Judging will be done by deducting points from each cultivar's standard of perfection. Since each entry under consideration has already scored at **least 95 points** to win the AHS Best-in-Section Rosette, you may not deduct more than a total of **5 points** from perfection (100 points). Use **only these decimals: 0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 3.5, 4.0, 4.5, or 5.0**. Add the total number of deductions for each cultivar and enter the total for each column in the space provided at the bottom of the column.

It is important that you score each candidate separately and individually without comparing one to another. **Do not** weigh a candidate with multiple blooms against one with a single bloom because this will be taken into consideration during tabulation.

**SIGN YOUR BALLOT.**

Return your completed ballot to the Show Chairman or the designated Tabulations Chairman for tabulation.

SECTIONS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Extra Large	Large	Small	Mini	Double Multiform Polymerous	Spider	U/F	Youth	Seedling
<b>FLOWER QUALITIES</b>									
<b>FLOWER</b>									
Color	_1.0_	_	_	_	_1.5_	_	_	_	_
Form	_	_1.0_	_1.0_	_	_	_1.0_	_	_	_
Texture	_	_	_	_	_	_	_0.5_	_	_
Substance	_	_	_	_	_	_	_0.5_	_	_
Size	_	_	_	_1.0_	_	_	_	_	n/a
<b>SCAPE</b>									
Harmonious Relationship to Flower:									
Height+Strength	_0.5_	_	_	_	_0.5_	_0.5_	_	_	_
Buds	_	_	_1.0_	_0.5_	_	_	_	_	_1.0_
Branching	_	_	_	_	_	_1.5_	_	_	_
<b>CONDITION+</b>									
GROOMING	_0.5_	_1.5_	_	_	_	_	_0.5_	_4.0_	_0.5_
DISTINCTION	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	_3.0_
<hr/>									
Total Points Deducted	_2.0_	_2.5_	_2.0_	_1.5_	_2.0_	_3.0_	_1.5_	_4.0_	_4.5_

(Total Points Deducted cannot exceed: 5.0)

Name of Judge \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## AHS BEST-IN-SHOW TABULATION FORM

Sponsoring Organization \_\_\_\_\_ Region \_\_\_\_\_

It is recommended that the Show Chair or Tabulation Chair use Dr. Bob Stanton's electronic "Best-in-Show Tabulation Program." If that program is not available, this AHS Best-In-Show Tabulation Form must be used to determine the Best-In-Show winner in all AHS accredited daylily shows.

**Instructions for Show/Tabulation Chair:**

- Check the scores and totals of each judge's Best-in-Show Ballot to verify that the judge's ballot is filled out correctly and that no total exceeds 5.0 points. A blank is to be considered a zero. If a judge has used fractions (for example: 3/4, 1/3) or improper decimals (for example: 0.01, 1.03, 0.25), **please disqualify the entire ballot**. Do **not** adjust the scores by rounding up, rounding down, etc.
- Copy the totals from each judge's ballot onto this form. Circle each judge's lowest scoring entry (or entries if two or more are the same) horizontally.

When all ballot scores have been recorded on the Tabulation form:

1. Total each column and add pages 1 and 2 to produce the Grand Total points.
2. Record the number of open blooms per best-in-section scape.\*
3. Total the number of circled entries per column.\*
4. Total the number of spent buds per best-in-section scape.\*
5. Announce the Best-in-Show cultivar as the scape with the lowest Grand Total.

\*If two or more entries tie, award Best-in-Show to the one with the most open blooms. If two or more are still tied, award Best-in-Show to the one that was selected first (lowest score) on the most individual ballots, that is, the tied entry with the most circled entries. If two or more entries are still tied, award Best-in-Show to the one that has the fewest number of spent buds. If two or more entries are still tied, award Co-Best-in-Show to all tied entries.

**All Ballots and this tabulation sheet must be returned to the AHS Exhibitions Chair with the Final Show Report.** Ballots are secret and individual or combined scores are **NOT** to be divulged.

Judge Totals	Extra Large	Large	Small	Mini	Double Multiform Polymerous	Spider	U/F	Youth	Seedling
Judge #1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<hr/>									
Deductions from this page	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deductions from page 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL PTS. DEDUCTED</b>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of blooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of circled entries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of spent buds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AHS BEST-IN-SHOW TABULATION FORM (continued)

Judge Totals	Extra Large	Large	Small	Mini	Double Multiform Polymerous	Spider	U/F	Youth	Seedling
Judge #10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Judge #30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deductions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Carry total deductions from this page to page 1)

### AHS Best-in-Show Sample Tabulation Form

Judge Totals	Extra Large	Large	Small	Mini	Double Multiform Polymerous	Spider	U/F	Youth	Seedling
Judge #1	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Judge #2	<u>2.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>5.0</u>
Judge #3	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Judge #4	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>
Judge #5	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>
Judge #6	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>
Judge #7	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>
Judge #8	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>
Judge #9	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>
Deductions from this page	<u>6.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>
Deductions from page 2	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>
TOTAL PTS. DEDUCTED	<u>6.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>
Number of blooms	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Number of circled entries	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>  </u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>
Number of spent buds	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>

## American Hemerocallis Society—Accredited AHS Daylily Show Achievement Medal Award Exhibition Judge's Score Sheet

Sponsoring Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Region \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to Show Chair and Tabulation Committee:**

Refer to page 2 on the back of this page/next page in **AHS Daylily Exhibitions**.

**Instructions to Exhibition Judge:**

1. Point score each scape within an entry individually without comparing scores or consulting other judges.
2. Achievement Medal candidates are to be judged using the same standards and scale of points (see below) used for all seedling entries. They are not to be judged on an artificial "higher" scale. The judge should verify that their point scores for a scape conform with the ideals for awarding blue, red or yellow ribbons for a seedling. (Reference: Point Scoring Guidelines for Seedlings)
3. Be impartial but consider carefully the 25 points for distinction. (Reference: Seedling Distinction Worksheet.) The following point ranges are suggested when evaluating distinction:
  - 0-5: Similar to other cultivars in commerce (an exhibit can receive zero points for lack of distinction)
  - 6-10: Limited distinction, perhaps one distinctive quality
  - 11-15: Some distinctive qualities
  - 16- 25: Exceptional, many qualities superior to, or different from, cultivars currently in commerce
4. Total your scores. Turn your score sheet in to the Show Chair or the Tabulation Chair who will tabulate the results using the Achievement Medal Tabulation form.
5. Sign your score sheet (on the back)

Scale of Points	Entry # 1	Entry #2	Entry # 3	Entry #4
<b>DISTINCTION</b>				
Different from or superior to other varieties..... <b>25 Points</b>				
<b>FLOWER</b>				
Color & Pattern ..... <b>10 Points</b>				
Form..... <b>10 Points</b>				
Texture..... <b>10 Points</b>				
Substance..... <b>10 Points</b>				
<b>SCAPE</b>				
Harmonious relationship to flower; height and strength..... <b>10 Points</b>				
Buds..... <b>10 Points</b>				
Branching..... <b>10 Points</b>				
<b>CONDITION AND GROOMING</b>				
..... <b>5 Points</b>				
<b>TOTAL</b> ..... <b>100Points</b>				

## The American Hemerocallis Society—Accredited Daylily Show Achievement Medal Award

Division I, Horticulture On-Scape, Section 10

### Tabulation Form

Sponsoring Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Region \_\_\_\_\_

**Instruction to Show Chair and Tabulation Committee:** Refer to the AHS DAYLILY EXHIBITIONS, Chapter 4 for complete instructions.

1. Each **Entry** consists of 3 scapes of a single seedling. Entries in this section must be assigned a unique Entry number using the reverse side of the AHS Show Entry Tag. Each scape should be labelled 1 of 3, 2 of 3 and 3 of 3. Each single entry of three scapes is then assigned a unique number starting with entry #1 and moving to entry numbers 2, 3, 4....as required.
  2. Seedling names, seedling numbers, hybridizer’s names, or exhibitors’ names must NOT be revealed until judging has been completed and scores have been tabulated. Make sure that the Entries or Classification Chair labels entries in this section properly.
  3. Provide an AHS Achievement Medal Award Judge’s Score Sheet to each of the three (3) Senior Exhibition Judges on this panel.
  4. Upon completion of judging, collect the Achievement Medal Award Judges’ Score Sheets from the three judges. The Tabulation Committee should assist with the tabulation of scores. No person who has an entry in this section may serve on this Tabulation Committee, nor may such an exhibitor observe the score sheets or the *Tabulation Form*.
  5. On each judge’s score sheet, compute the totals for each individual scape within a given Entry and transfer the score totals to this Tabulation Form.
  6. If the totals of at least two judges are 269, or greater, the Entry automatically earns the medal no matter what the third judge’s score may be.
  7. If, however, only one judge scored the Entry 269 or greater, then the sum of all judges’ scores for the Entry must be 806, or greater, for the entry to win.
  8. More than one Entry may win an Achievement Medal award at a show.
  9. Upon completion of the tabulation, the judges’ score sheets and tabulation form shall be sealed in an envelope, and they must be returned with the Final Show Report within two (2) weeks to the AHS Exhibitions Chair.
- All scores from this section are confidential, and neither the judges nor the show officials shall discuss specific scores for any entry.
  - There can be more than one (1) winner in this Division I, Horticulture On-Scape, Section 10.
  - The Show Chair shall identify the three (3) judges who judged this section on the Final Show Report, page 2. The judges are not required to sign their individual score sheets.
  - Please note that the score of any Entry is not official until it has been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.**

Scale of Points		Entry # 1	Entry #2	Entry # 3	Entry #4
<b>Judge 1</b>	Scape 1				
	Scape 2				
	Scape 3				
	Total Score for Judge 1:				
<b>Judge 2</b>	Scape 1				
	Scape 2				
	Scape 3				
	Total Score for Judge 2:				
<b>Judge 3</b>	Scape 1				
	Scape 2				
	Scape 3				
	Total Score for Judge 3:				
<b>Total of 3 Judges’ Scores</b>					

## JUDGING THE OPHELIA TAYLOR HORTICULTURAL AWARD CLASSES

A panel of three experienced senior exhibition judges is appointed by the Judges' Chair. They are given score sheets furnished by the AHS Exhibitions' Chair and asked to point score each 5-scape entry. Each exhibition judge will point-score each scape of each entry **individually without comparing scores or consulting with other judges**. Exhibition judges will return their score sheets to the General Show Chair. The specific scores must **neither be announced nor discussed** by the judges or show officials.

The scale of points for judging registered cultivars shall be used for Class One. The scale of points for judging daylily seedlings shall be used for Class Two. The lowest-scoring scape within each entry must score ninety-five or better for the entry to win. However, the scores are NOT official until they have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.

## JUDGING DAYLILY COLLECTIONS

A panel of three Exhibition Judges (experienced senior exhibition judges whenever possible) is appointed by the Judges' Chair. The scale of points for judging registered cultivars on-scape shall be used for judging this section. The lowest-scoring scape within the best collection must score ninety points or greater for the exhibit to win the medal (See Chapter 4 for detailed information).

## NON-JUDGED HORTICULTURAL CLASSES

Some local classes of daylilies may be for *display only* and may not be judged for a variety of reasons: the absence of a specific scale of points; the lack of applicable training for AHS judges; the variation inherent in the plant, etc. The following is a non-inclusive list of non-judged classes:

- Induced tetraploids on or off-scape.
- Seedlings off-scape.
- Hemerocallis* species.

Classes that treat an aberrant condition as a merit, e.g., flowers that exhibit polymeric or doubling behavior but are not registered as such.

**The American Hemerocallis Society—Accredited Daylily  
Show Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award  
Exhibition Judge’s Score Sheet**

Sponsoring Organization \_\_\_\_\_ Region \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Show \_\_\_\_\_

AHS Region 12 has made available the Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award (formerly a medal, now a pin) in memory of Mrs. Bright Taylor. This pin may be earned at any accredited AHS show. An exhibitor may receive this award only one time. If this award is to be offered, it must be printed in the show schedule.

Classes 1 and 2 must be judged by Senior Exhibition Judges on this special score sheet furnished by the AHS Exhibitions Chair. Upon completion of judging, the General Show Chair or Tabulations Chair must collect the score sheets from the three (3) judges, and the Tabulation Committee shall tabulate the scores. Any winning Entry must score ninety-five (95) points or above individually for each of the five (5) scapes from each of the judges. No person who has an Entry in this section may serve on this Tabulation Committee, nor may such an exhibitor observe the score sheets or the Tabulation Form.

Each of the Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award Judges shall sign and date the score sheet.

Upon completion of the judging and tabulation, the score sheets shall be sealed in an envelope, and they must be returned to the AHS Exhibitions Chair with the Final Show Report within 2 weeks of the show date. Scores should not be discussed with the exhibitor(s) or anyone except the Show Chair and the Tabulation Chair. Please note that the score results will not be official until they have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions committee.

**The following classes will be offered:**

- Class 1: Five (5) different registered cultivars. Scale of Point for Registered Cultivars On-Scape ( below) will be used.
- Class 2: Five (5) different seedlings. Scale of points for Seedlings On-Scape ([back of this page/next page](#)) will be used.

**Class 1 — 5 Different Registered Cultivars**

	Entry # 1					Entry # 2					Entry # 3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Flower.....50 points</b>															
Color.....10 points															
Form.....10 points															
Texture.....10 points															
Substance.....10 points															
Size as to Cultivar.....10 points															
<b>Scape.....35 points</b>															
Harmonious relationship															
Buds.....10 points															
Branching.....10 points															
<b>Condition+Grooming..15 points</b>															
<b>TOTAL POINTS.....100 points</b>															

**Entry # 1/Name of Cultivars**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Entry # 2/Name of Cultivars**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Entry # 3/Name of Cultivars**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Judge’s Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

***The Official AHS Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award/ Exhibition Judge’s Score Sheet***

AHS Exhibitions: Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award, Class 1—5 Different Registered Cultivars. (Division I, Horticulture On-Scape, Section 11) 2022

**The American Hemerocallis Society—Accredited Daylily Show  
Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award — Exhibition Judge’s Score Sheet**

**Class 2: Five (5) different seedlings.** Scale of points for Seedlings On-Scape (below) will be used to judge this class.

**Class 2 — 5 Different Seedlings**

	Entry # 1					Entry # 2					Entry # 3				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Distinction</b> Different or Superior to other cultivars..... <b>25 points</b>															
<b>Flower.....40 points</b>															
Color.....10 points															
Form.....10 points															
Texture.....10 points															
Substance.....10 points															
<b>Scape.....30 points</b>															
Harmonious relationship to flower.....10 points															
Buds.....10 points															
Branching.....10 points															
<b>Condition+Grooming...5 points</b>															
<b>TOTAL POINTS.....100 points</b>															

**Entry # 1/Seedling Numbers**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Entry # 2/Seedling Numbers**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Entry # 3/Seedling Numbers**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Judge's Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

***The Official AHS Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award/ Exhibition Judge's Score Sheet***

AHS Exhibitions: Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award, Class 2—5 Different Seedlings. (Division I, Horticulture On-Scape, Section 11) 2022

## CHAPTER FOUR: EXHIBITION JUDGES' CLINICS

Accredited American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) Exhibition Judges' Clinics will be held during each AHS National Convention. Clinics will be conducted by the AHS Judges' Education Committee in cooperation with the chair of the AHS National Convention and the local society sponsoring the convention. The AHS Judges' Education Chair should contact the local convention chair well in advance of the convention to ensure that appropriate space and properties arrangements have been made to accommodate the clinics.

Clinics will also be held at regional meetings of the AHS to ensure an adequate number of qualified Exhibition Judges in the region to judge accredited AHS flower shows. The Regional Meeting Chair, the Regional President (RP), and the Regional Exhibition Judges' Liaison will decide the time and the clinics that will be held during the regional meeting. Additionally, a club may conduct any of the clinics with prior approval from the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair.

AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinics may be sponsored by local organizations only on days other than the applicant's regional meeting or AHS National Convention activities.

### AHS REGIONAL EXHIBITION JUDGES' LIAISON

#### MISSION

To provide:

- Continuity from year-to-year in long-range planning, scheduling, and implementation of AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinics within the region.
- Assistance to the RP in the publicity and recruitment of judges.
- Assistance to show officials on judging-related issues.

#### DUTIES and QUALIFICATIONS

- Perform long-range planning and scheduling:
  1. Insure that Introductory, Secondary, and/or Refresher clinics are scheduled at least one year in advance, with proper publicity, based upon the expiration dates and needs of exhibition judges and students-in-training, i.e., indicate to sponsoring regional organizations which of the clinics are required and when. Do not allow them to arbitrarily choose which clinics will or will not be offered.
  2. Insure that local clubs, separate from the regional meeting sponsors, are aware that they may hold accredited clinics, even in non-bloom season (except for Clinic II). Coordinate the scheduling of all such local clinics to insure they are in accordance with, and serve, the long-range plan.
- Assist the RP and the AHS in the recruiting and training of exhibition judges and instructors:
  1. Encourage qualified members to begin judges' training.
  2. Serve as a consultant on clinic organization, providing the continuity that may be lacking among groups or individuals who are infrequently called upon to hold clinics.
  3. Assist the sponsoring organization in soliciting instructors and/or Master Panel members by providing current lists of judges and instructors. Encourage judges to become accredited instructors.
  4. Remind Clinic Chair to order clinic forms in a timely manner from the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chairer. Maintain an AHS-provided file of all required clinic and judging-related forms and lists for emergency reference.
  5. Attend clinics, whenever possible, and monitor for adherence to AHS rules and quality of instruction.
- Provide timely and appropriate publicity:
  1. Insure the newsletter editor publishes:
    - The time and place of regional and local club-sponsored clinics by name; student and audit fees; student requirement to own and read *Daylily Exhibitions*; membership qualifications.

- The annual list of exhibition judges with their expiration dates.
- 2. Write original newsletter articles on appropriate judging-related topics and/or adapt material supplied by the AHS.
- Offer judging-related assistance to regional and local show officials:
  1. Provide lists of authorized judges to the show chairmen on request.
  2. Be an advocate for regional judges. Attempt to see that all exhibition judges are offered equal chances to judge and that none are overlooked, especially junior judges working against tight deadlines to complete their senior requirements.
  3. Insure that requests for show applications, rosettes, show entry tags, etc., are forwarded to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair.
- Must be a senior exhibition judge in good standing.
- It is recommended, but not mandatory, for the liaison to have served in one or more of the following capacities:
  1. Authorized Exhibition Judges' Instructor
  2. Master panel member
  3. Exhibition Judges' Clinic Chair
  4. Show official, especially the Show Chair or Judges' Committee Chair

### CLINIC PROCEDURES

Accredited clinics must be approved in advance by the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair. Application forms requesting permission to hold AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinics must be obtained from the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair, the Regional Exhibition Judges' Liaison, or the AHS Web site and should be requested at the earliest possible date. The AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair maintains a list of accredited AHS Exhibition Judges' Instructors and will furnish them on request. The local Clinic Chair should discuss the selection of instructors and the Master Panel with the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair before invitations are extended. The local Clinic Chair must obtain at least two accredited AHS Exhibition Judges' Instructors for each clinic.

Forms, instructions, and tests must be ordered from the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair at least six weeks in advance of the clinic. Instructions will specify a nominal fee to be charged each student or judge attending an AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinic for credit and a lesser fee to be charged to audit a clinic (auditors will not be allowed to take any examination, and auditors are not allowed in Clinic Two or the Refresher Clinic). The clinic fees (used by the AHS for Clinic-related expenses) and *AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinic Final Report* are to be sent to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair.

Clinic sign in sheets, a copy of the *AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinic Final Report*, completed student forms and examination papers, and the Master Panel Score sheets ((Clinic II) will be sent to the Exhibition Judges' Chair.

### PROCEDURES FOR THE HOST OF EXHIBITION CLINICS

This chapter provides essential details required by clinic chairmen, instructors, Master Panel members, registrars, and others who will be conducting Exhibition Judges' Clinics at the local, regional and national level. A Clinic Chair should read and be familiar with all the roles associated with a clinic, including those of the Exhibition Judges' Liaison. The chair must also insure that all instructors, Master Panel members, registrars, and others helping with a clinic are fully briefed on their duties.

## PRE-CLINIC

- Insure that publicity states clinic time, cost, and the pre-clinic requirements that a student must own a copy of this handbook and have read all of Chapter 3. For Clinic II, students must have a copy of this handbook with them at the clinic in order to take the point-scoring examination.
- The clinic application and list of authorized judges/instructors may be obtained from either your Regional Exhibition Judges' Liaison or the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair. The clinic application form may also be obtained from the AHS Web site.
- Submit a completed clinic application form to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair **at least six weeks** in advance of the clinic.
- Forms will be sent by the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair at no charge. If forms are ordered late and are not in hand one week prior to the clinic, contact your Liaison who can provide copies at cost. Clinics may not be conducted without official forms.
- Forms obtained from the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair are

### For all clinics:

1. Student Registration Sheet
2. AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinic Final Report
3. Daylilies needed for instructional purposes
4. Point Scoring Guidelines
5. Seedling Point Scoring checklist

### For Clinic I only:

1. Student Instructions and Materials: Student-in-Training application/ evaluation form and examination answer sheet.

Examination booklet: Verify the examination booklets and answer sheets specify the same test. The AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair will send each instructor a copy of the current examination several weeks prior to the Clinic.

### For Clinic II only:

1. Student Instruction and Materials package: instruction sheet, Junior Judge application/evaluation form, Best-in-Show Ballot, practice point-scoring sheet, point-scoring examination form, and AHS Senior Exhibition Judge Application Form
2. Six AHS Show Entry Tags (obtain locally)

### For Clinic III only:

1. Evaluation/Open Forum Question sheets, practice point-scoring sheet used in Master Panel service, and Best-in-Show Ballot (see AHS web site for full list)

- Reserve a four-hour block of time for Clinic I or II, or a three-hour block for Clinic III. Clinic minimums are three hours for Clinic I and II, and two hours for Clinic III. The suggested times allow for setup and for breaks so that students and instructors will not be rushed.
- Discourage clinics following garden tours when people are tired.
- Conduct non-bloom season clinics, with the use of slides, for Clinics I or III. Clinic II requires cut or potted flowers.

## INSTRUCTORS

- Obtain at least two accredited AHS Exhibition Judges' instructors per clinic.
- Select as many teaching assistants as needed to help with instruction. All clinic assistants are required to be Senior Exhibition Judges. It is important that one or two of the instructors stay with the students during the Clinic I and II examinations.
- Assign one instructor to record/summarize the Open Forum discussions. (Clinic III)

## MASTER PANELS (Clinic II only)

- Select the Master Panel judges from the accredited judges' list. A minimum of three judges is required per panel. A panel may consist of three Senior Exhibition Judges, or two Senior Exhibition Judges and one Junior Exhibition Judge. Two Master Panels are preferred, one to judge the registered cultivars and one to judge the seedling cultivars.
- Be available an hour before the Master Panel is scheduled to select scapes for the Master Panel.
- Groom and prepare the scapes to be judged by the Master Panel. The entries should challenge the students with sufficiently good and bad qualities. Therefore, it is permissible to groom poorly or even "create faults" (for example bruise, tear, or crack segments; remove anthers, blooms, branches, or buds) to simulate real damage. Scapes for the exam should include three different seedlings and three scapes of the same registered cultivar.
- Attach AHS show entry tags to each entry to be used by the Master Panel and students. Number two sets of tags *Entry 1, Entry 2, and Entry 3*. For seedlings, place the word "SEEDLING" on one set of tags. For the registered cultivars, place the daylily name on the second set of tags. Place the three seedlings on one table and the three registered cultivars on another table.
- Appoint a panel chair for each Master Panel and divide the judges into one or two panels.
- Hand out a single point-scoring sheet per panel on which they will collaborate and place a consensus on all scores and descriptive comments. Provide each panel a practice point-scoring sheet as an example to follow.
- Collect the Master Panel(s) point-scoring sheets. The Master Panel should begin its work prior to the start of the clinic and complete it before the students begin to point-score. The time delay between Master Panel and student judging should be held to a minimum.

## POST-CLINIC

- Mail the following promptly to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair:
  1. Completed AHS Exhibition Judges' Clinic Final Report (make a copy for the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair and your records)
  2. All monies collected (convert any cash into a check payable to American Hemerocallis Society, Inc., not abbreviated as "AHS")
  3. Student Registration Sheet (make a copy for the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair and your records)
  4. Any unused forms
  5. Send to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair

### **For Clinic I:**

A copy of the Final Report and the Student Registration sheet, plus:

- Completed examination answer sheets
- Student-in-Training application and evaluation forms (one per examination answer sheet)

### **For Clinic II:**

A copy of the Student Registration Sheet, plus:

- Completed student point-scoring examination sheets
- Completed Master Panel(s) point-scoring sheet(s)
- Completed Junior Judge application/evaluation forms

### **For Clinic III:**

A copy of the Student Registration Sheet, plus:

- Evaluation/Open Forum Question sheets
- A summary of significant Open Forum discussions. This information is essential to the AHS Judges' Education Chair for making changes and improvements in the judging process.

\*Mail thank-you notes to those who instructed or otherwise assisted with the clinic.

## REGISTRAR

Assign a registrar who will:

1. Be seated at a table outside the clinic room to reduce noise by late arrivals
2. Be available one-half hour prior to the clinic
3. Have all attendees sign the *Master Panel Sign-in Sheet* for each clinic
  - a) Instructors and Assistants (address and email address are required)
  - b) Clinic II Master Panel (address and email address are required)
  - c) Auditors (address is optional)
  - d) Students (address and email address are required)

Clinic-specific registration requirements:

- a) Clinic I:
    - Write the student’s registration number on the examination answer sheet and Student-in-Training application.
    - Verify, as they register, that each student immediately prior to applying meets the twelve consecutive months membership rule required to take the written examination.
    - Verify that each student owns and has read a copy of this handbook.
  - b) Clinic II:
    - Remind the students that the clinic registration number is their individual, unique number to be written on their point-scoring examination sheet.
    - Verify, as they register, that all students meet the pre-requirements for Clinic II. (Must have passed Clinic I with a score of seventy or better no more than three years prior to the current Clinic.)
    - Verify that all students have a copy of this handbook with them for their examination
4. Collect the clinic fees:
    - a) Checks payable to *American Hemerocallis Society, Inc.* (not abbreviated as “AHS”)
    - b) Have some change (\$1 and \$5 bills) on hand
    - c) Fees:
      - Per student for credit
      - Per auditor (no auditors for Clinic II or the Refresher Clinic)
      - No charge for instructors, clinic chair, master panelists, registrar, or Regional Exhibition Judges’ Liaisons
  5. Provide clinic-specific materials: **(Do not hand out the Clinic I examination booklet in advance.)**
    - a) Provide the *Student Instructions and Materials* package to those taking Clinic I or II.
    - b) Provide a handout (*Evaluation/Open Forum Question* sheets; practice point-scoring sheet used in Master Panel service; and Best-in-Show Ballot) to those taking Clinic III.

Note: Auditors are allowed in Clinic 1, but not in Clinic II or the Refresher Clinic.

## FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

- Basic room requirements:
  1. Tables and chairs for students, instructors, and registrar (outside the lecture room)
  2. Lectern and microphone (if large audience is anticipated)
  3. Supplies: pencils, note pads, ice water
  4. Two tables for display of scapes used during Clinic II point-scoring examination (placed away from the lecture area)
- Instructor requirements:
  1. Audiovisual equipment
  2. Teaching aids

## DAYLILIES FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PURPOSES

If live flowers are used rather than slides, flowers should be available from each of the following daylily categories for demonstration and discussion:

- |                |                 |  |
|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 1. Extra Large | 5. Double       | 9. Older Cultivars                               |
| 2. Large       | 6. Spider       | 10. Seedlings                                    |
| 3. Small       | 7. Unusual Form | 11. Subforms, colors,<br>patterns and multiforms |
| 4. Miniature   | 8. Polymorous   |  |

### CLINIC II

Obtain ten to fifteen scapes for use in explaining Scale of Points. These should be known cultivars, plus a few seedlings. It is helpful if some of these are of the same cultivar with one rather good show specimen, and another not so desirable in form, color, branching, grooming, etc. [twelve known cultivars (nine different known cultivars, three of the same registered cultivar), and three seedlings].

### CLINIC II MASTER PANEL

Registered cultivars: consists of three scapes of the same registered cultivar. The overall height of the scapes shall not exceed 36". Seedlings: consists of three scapes of different seedlings. The scapes must have been severed as close to the base as possible.

### CLINIC III

Review of point-scoring: Have available three registered cultivar scapes and three seedling scapes for demonstration if clinic is being offered when blooms are available. Seedlings must be severed as close to the base as possible.

AHS Achievement Medal: Have available three seedling scapes of the same cultivar for demonstration if in season. The scapes must have been severed as close to the base as possible.

Three registered cultivars may also be made available for general demonstration purposes.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR CLINIC INSTRUCTORS, PRE-CLINIC

- Prepare to teach from this handbook.
- Obtain a copy of the current examination booklet from the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair prior to the clinic. Prepare to stress the points covered in the examination, but do not read from the examination.
- Prepare any props, slides, or teaching aids. Coordinate with the Clinic Chair to obtain daylilies, audiovisual equipment, lectern, and any other props needed.
- Prepare the specific lecture assignments given to you by the Clinic Chair. Be prepared to help other instructors and assistants as needed.

## CLINIC LECTURE (General)

- Begin the lecture promptly and stay within the allotted time. Follow the outline and time suggestions noted later in this chapter.
- Provide a short break after the first hour. For Clinics I and II, provide another break just prior to the examination.
- Paraphrase, but do not read extensively from the handbook or notes except for occasional emphasis.
- Refer to the chapter and page in the handbook for those who wish to follow along or make annotations.
- Repeat questions from the audience prior to responding.
- Dismiss any auditors at the end of Clinic I. Clinic II and the Clinic III Refresher do not allow auditors.
- Review the examination rules in the front of the booklet with the students.

## CLINIC LECTURE (Listed by specific clinic)

### Clinic I:

- Hand out the examination booklet to each student who is taking the Clinic for credit after the lecture.

### Clinic II:

- Use the practice point-scoring sheets along with the demonstration of point-scoring. Review the examination instructions and sample comments. Stress the proper way to complete the examination comments and scores.
- If possible, have the Student-in-Training demonstrate judging a daylily by point-scoring for the other students. Critique the student's judging.

### Clinic III:

- Instruct the students to fill out the Open Forum question sheets as they think of questions during the lecture. Stress that these forms are optional and not meant to stifle the spontaneity of the forum. Questions not discussed will still be reviewed by the AHS Judges' Education Committee.
- Collect the *Evaluation/Open Forum Question* sheets.
- Lead the Open Forum panel: (all instructors and any special guest panelists, who must be Senior Exhibition Judges)
  1. Solicit questions from the attendees based upon what they have written on their Open Forum question sheets.
  2. Record issues, questions, and concerns.
  3. Summarize responses by students and instructors.
  4. Maintain control of the discussion.
  5. Keep it moving; do not dwell on a single issue.
  6. Keep a positive dialog.
- Turn all forms over to the Clinic Chair. It is very important that this include a summary of pertinent questions or concerns raised during the Open Forum, especially those which might require action on the part of the AHS.

Instructors and assistants will receive accreditation extended for four years from the current year, not from their current accreditation expiration year, for teaching, or assisting in any Exhibition Judges' Clinic. One such extension will be credited per year, regardless of how many clinics they teach or attend.

## CLINIC EXAMINATIONS

### Clinic I Examination:

- Verify immediately prior to the examination that all students meet the one consecutive calendar years' membership rule required to take the written examination.
- Enforce the closed-book rule while allowing one hour to complete the examination.
- Allow no talking between students during the examination.
- Maintain at least one instructor in the room to respond to questions during the examination.
- Collect completed answer sheets and Student-in-Training application/evaluation forms. (Students may keep their examination booklets.) Do not attempt to grade examinations or offer pass/fail status.
- Verify that the student registration numbers on their answer sheets and their application forms match those on the *Student Registration Sheet*.
- Turn all forms over to the Clinic Chair.

## Clinic II Point-Scoring Examination:

- Allow use of this handbook during the examination so that the students may refer to the merits and faults terminology.
- Allow one hour to complete the examination.
- Allow no talking between students during the examination.
- Maintain at least one instructor in the room to respond to questions during the examination. The instructor should not indicate if a score is high or low or “coach” the student towards the correct answer. In cases where students are obviously confused, it is acceptable to suggest that they reconsider their answer based upon facts which they were taught during the lecture.
- Divide the students into two groups and start one group at the seedling table and the other at the registered cultivar table. As they begin, be sure they are using the correct side of the examination sheet.
- Collect completed point-scoring sheets:
  - Verify that the students have filled in ALL comments blocks and offer them a chance to complete any missing comments.
  - Verify that the students provided a point-score for each quality and a total per entry.
  - Do not attempt to grade the examinations nor offer an opinion on their pass/fail status.
  - Inform the students that they are not Junior Exhibition Judges, and may not judge, until the examination is graded and accreditation is sent to them by the AHS Exhibition Judges’ Chair.
  - Remind the students that they will need to take an Exhibition Judges’ Refresher course within four years of completing Clinic I to maintain their accreditation.
- Collect the Junior Judge application/evaluation forms, and insure that the registration numbers, date, and Clinic location on the forms and examination sheets match those on the *Student Registration Sheet*.
- Turn all forms over to the Clinic Chair.

## THE MASTER PANEL

The Master Panel’s function is to judge the same exhibits that Clinic II students will judge for their written point-scoring examination. The Master Panel’s point-scores and comments are used to compare with the students in order to grade the students written point-scoring examinations. The Master Panel in each category for each exhibit makes descriptive comments of “merits” and “faults”. These descriptive comments must be chosen from those given in Chapter 3 and only those listed can be used.

For example, if a Master Panel gives a cultivar full credit for flower form, only merits listed in Chapter 3 may be used. If a Master Panel deducts points for the flower form, only flower form faults are to be listed. All descriptions should be brief, e.g., “malformed sepals.” Using a single score-sheet, the Master Panel will collaborate and come to a consensus on all scores and descriptive comments prior to the opening of Clinic II (*Secondary Judges’ Training Clinic*).

The local Clinic Chair (with assistance from the AHS Exhibition Judges’ Chair, AHS Exhibition Judges’ Chair and AHS Regional Exhibition Liaison, if needed) will secure one or two panels. Two panels are preferable – one panel to score the Registered Cultivars and the other to score the Seedlings. Each panel should consist of three AHS senior exhibition judges or one junior exhibition judge and two senior exhibition judges.



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASTER PANEL CHAIRMEN AND PANELISTS

(See AHS website for Master Panel Guidelines)

- The first panel shall judge registered cultivars (three entries of the same cultivar).
- The second panel, or first panel if fewer than six judges are used, shall judge three seedlings.
- Each panel shall use a single score sheet provided by the Clinic Chair.
- Each panel shall review the practice point-scoring sheet examples since it reflects what the students are being taught in terms of appropriate comments.
- Each panel shall collaborate and come to a consensus on all scores and descriptive comments.
- The panel chair shall place the consensus point-score for each of the qualities in the appropriate upper right hand box and total the results for each entry.
- The panel shall use this handbook to make comments telling why points were deducted or why full credit was given for every quality. **Comment boxes must not be left blank.** The Master Panel must use only the concise terminology (descriptive words) shown under “faults” and “merits” in Chapter 3 of this handbook. The word “typical” is used only if full credit is given for a quality. In addition to “typical”, state what is meant by typical, e.g., does the cultivar have velvety texture, crisp substance, lustrous color, or well-spaced branching.
- The panel chair shall record the panel’s consensus merits and faults for each quality.
- Each panel should finish its evaluation before the students begin their examination. However, every attempt must be made to keep the time difference to a minimum so that the students are seeing the entries in much the same condition as the Master Panel.
- The panel chairmen shall turn in the completed and signed point-scoring sheets to the Clinic Chair.
- Master Panel members should provide their contact information on the *Master Panel Sign-in Sheet*. Their addresses and email addresses are required so that proper credit can be given for this service.

- Serving on a Master Panel fulfills one of the junior exhibition judge’s requirements for becoming a senior exhibition judge. Junior Exhibition Judges must have completed and passed Clinic II before being eligible for Master Panel service.
- Junior exhibition judges will not receive an extension of accreditation.

**Senior exhibition judges will receive accreditation extended for four years from the current year, not from their current accreditation expiration year. One such extension will be credited per year, regardless of how many clinics they teach or attend, or on how many Master Panels they judge.**

## CLINIC CURRICULUM

Clinics I and II are for students, former judges whose accreditation has lapsed, or students who will become junior exhibition judges at the successful completion of the second Clinic. Clinic III is for senior exhibition judges in good standing who wish to renew their accreditation.

### CLINIC I: INTRODUCTORY JUDGES’ TRAINING

(Minimum 3 hours)

#### Course Agenda and Timing

<b>A. Welcome and Housekeeping Information</b>	<b>5 minutes</b>
1. Welcome and thank you for attending	
2. Explanation of what you have “signed up” for	
3. Instructor introductions / Student introductions	
4. Course pre-requisites	
5. Course agenda and timing--hand out copies of agenda to students	
6. Pre-Clinic quiz—distribute to students and collect before instructions begins	<b>10 minutes</b>
<b>B. Introduction to Judging</b>	<b>45 minutes</b>
1. Responsibilities and requirements	
2. Ethics of judging	
3. Judging standards, organization and rules	
4. Judges’ accreditation	
<b>C. Questions and Answers on Introduction to Judging</b>	<b>5 minutes</b>
<b>D. Break</b>	<b>10 minutes</b>
<b>E. Characteristics of Daylilies</b>	<b>1 hour</b>
1. Sizes and forms	
2. Subforms	
3. Colors and patterns	
4. Texture and substance	
5. Scape height and branching	
6. Older cultivars	
<b>F. Questions and Answers on Characteristics of Daylilies</b>	<b>5 minutes</b>
<b>G. Break</b>	<b>10 minutes</b>
<b>H. Explain Exam Procedures</b>	<b>5 minutes</b>
<b>I. Written Exam</b>	<b>1 hour</b>
<b>J. Collection of Exams, Student-In-Training Application and Course Evaluation</b>	



The AHS PowerPoint™ is to be used as a teaching aid, and this handbook must be available for reference. The examination is furnished by the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair. The examination questions cover the material taught in the Clinic. A grade of 70 out of 100 must be attained to qualify for the second clinic. Students may keep their examination booklet upon completion of the examination. The Exhibition Judges' Student-in-Training application and examination answer sheet are returned to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair. Examinations will be graded by the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair, or an assigned committee member. The AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair will notify the students of their scores.

## **CLINIC II — SECONDARY JUDGES' TRAINING**

(Minimum 3 hours)

### **Course Agenda and Timing**

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| <b>A. Brief Review of Clinic I</b>                                      | <b>10 minutes</b> |
| <b>B. AHS Awards</b>  |                   |
| <b>1. AHS Standard System of Awards</b>                                 | <b>5 minutes</b>  |
| <b>2. AHS Major Awards (including Best-in-Show Ballot)</b>              | <b>5 minutes</b>  |
| <b>3. AHS Special Awards</b>  | <b>10 minutes</b> |
| • AHS Achievement Medal   |                   |
| • Ophelia Taylor Horticultural Award                                    |                   |
| <b>C. AHS Point Scoring System and Demonstration</b>                    |                   |
| <b>1. Registered Cultivars</b>  | <b>45 minutes</b> |
| • Explain the rules for exhibition judging of daylilies.                |                   |
| • Explain the AHS Scale of Points for judging registered cultivars.     |                   |
| • Demonstrate how to point-score registered cultivars on and off-scape. |                   |
| <b>2. Seedlings</b>   | <b>45 minutes</b> |
| • Explain the rules for exhibition judging of seedling daylilies.       |                   |
| • Explain the AHS Scale of Points for judging seedling daylilies.       |                   |
| • Demonstrate how to point-score seedling daylilies.                    |                   |

Ten to fifteen scapes [twelve known cultivars (nine different known cultivars, three of the same registered cultivar), and three seedlings] should be available to the instructors for use in explaining the qualities in the scale of points. It is helpful if some of these are of the same cultivar with one rather good show specimen and another one not so desirable in form, color, branching, or grooming.

#### D. Written Point-Scoring Examination

1 hour

There will be two classes of three entries each for the written Point-Scoring Examination. It should be explained to the students that they must point-score each entry in each class and record their scores along with descriptive comments (merits and faults) on the point-scoring examination sheet. These comments (merits and faults) must come from the *Daylily Exhibitions* handbook.

The lead clinic instructor and at least one other instructor must remain with the students to answer questions and check their examination papers to ensure that all score and descriptive comment blanks are filled in.



Nikki Schmith explains the procedure for the written point-scoring exam. Photo by Tim Herrington

#### 1. Registered Cultivars

- This class shall consist of three scapes of the same registered cultivar. The overall height of the scapes shall not exceed 36".
- Each scape will be displayed in a separate and appropriate container.
- Scapes will be numbered *Entry 1*, *Entry 2*, and *Entry 3*, with each having the cultivar name on the entry card.

#### 2. Seedlings

- This class shall consist of three scapes of different *seedling* cultivars.
- The scapes must have been severed as close to the base (the point where the scape comes out of the crown) as possible. The scape must never be removed from its container in an attempt to verify if it was severed at the base.
- Each scape will be displayed in a separate and appropriate container.
- Scapes will be numbered *Entry 1*, *Entry 2*, and *Entry 3*, with identifying numbers on the cards.

#### 3. Both Classes

- Each scape in each of the two classes will retain the same entry numbers for both the Master Panel judging and the student's written Point-Scoring Examination.

On the examination sheet, each student will write a point-score for each scape individually and will write an appropriate comment to justify each set of points given or deducted. The student must make a written comment in each category for each cultivar.

### E. Grading the Point-Scoring Examination

The total score of one hundred on the written Point-Scoring Examination is determined by the following method: the point-scores receive 40% and the written comments receive 60%. A grade of 70 out of 100 must be attained to pass. To receive a full grade on point-scoring, a student must score an exhibit within five points on either side of the Master Panel's scores. In instances where a student's scores do not total within five points of the Master Panel's score, the grade given is to be commensurate with the degree of variation.

Examinations are graded by the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair. Students will be sent their corrected examination, the Master Panel scores, and a letter stating their individual score and date of clinic attendance. If they pass, students will also receive the expiration date of their certification, a Junior Judges' card, and a Senior Judge application. This will be done as soon as possible after the clinic.

## CLINIC III — REFRESHER TRAINING

(Minimum — 2 Hours)

### A. Review Judges' Responsibilities, Ethics, Show Procedure, and Awards

**30 minutes**

### B. Review Point-Scoring

**15 minutes**

### C. Best-in-Show Ballot

**10 minutes**

### D. AHS Achievement Medal

**10 minutes**

Have available three seedling scapes of the same cultivar for demonstration if in season.

### E. Master Panel Service

**10 minutes**

### F. Open Forum

**45 minutes**

1. An informal, unstructured discussion will be held between judges and instructors to address a variety of topics and issues that affect or might affect exhibition judging. Pertinent feedback from this dialogue should be documented and returned to the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair along with the *Clinic Final Report*.
2. Topics for discussion might include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - Situations not covered by current rules and standards which could result in official clarification or changes to this handbook
  - Advancements in hybridizing, such as breakthroughs in form, size, pattern, or coloration that might impact judging
  - Cultivation techniques or regional environmental conditions which could cause cultivars to appear different from the registered description

Instructors will maintain control of all discussions so that the shared experiences remain positive and of general value to all.

## CHAPTER FIVE: SHOW ORGANIZATION

A local daylily club, garden club, or other group which meets the requirements may sponsor a daylily show accredited by the American Hemerocallis Society (AHS). A Standard Flower Show may be cosponsored by both the AHS and National Garden Clubs, Inc. In that case, the requirements of both organizations must be fulfilled.

### ADVANTAGES OF AN ACCREDITED DAYLILY SHOW

The following are some of the advantages of an accredited AHS show:

#### THE STIMULATION OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN:

- The merits of daylilies in gardens.
- The use of daylilies in flower arrangements.
- Advances in color, form, and size of daylilies.
- Encouraging youth to grow, hybridize, and show daylilies.
- Visiting daylily gardens.
- See newer registrations.
- Compare horticultural practices.
- Encourage the upgrading of collections.
- Reacquaint themselves with some of their favorite daylilies.
- Have accredited judges award AHS rosettes and ribbons where merited.

#### AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AHS JUDGES TO:

- Sharpen judging skills and gain experience through working with other judges.
- Acquaint themselves with cultivars they may not know or grow.
- Observe show practices different from, and perhaps better than, those used by their own local groups.
- Create a good image of, and respect for, the AHS as its representative.

#### A MEANS FOR SHOW OFFICIALS TO:

- Present a show based upon an AHS-approved schedule.
- Provide AHS insurance coverage for non-AHS show attendees.
- Publish their show results in the *Annual Supplement to The Daylily Journal*.

### ACCREDITED SHOW REQUIREMENTS

An American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) Accredited Show may be given by a local group when the following requirements are met:

- At least 50% of the local members must hold AHS membership.
- All officers** of the local group **must** be members of the AHS.
- The General Show Chair, the Schedule, Classification, Placement, Tabulation, and Judges' Chair are required to be AHS members.** It is recommended that all members of the show committee be AHS members.
- At least eight to ten weeks before the show date, the *Application for AHS Show Accreditation* forms must be requested from the AHS Exhibitions' Chair or obtained from the AHS website. These give the name of the Show Chair, the date, the time, and the place of the show. The *Application for AHS Show Accreditation* is to be completed and returned to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair at least six weeks prior to the show date. A tentative schedule must also be sent at this time.
- All horticulture judging shall be done by AHS Exhibition Judges.

- The schedule must include a section for each of the AHS Rosettes offered by the AHS. It is the responsibility of the General Show Chair to see that these rosettes are properly awarded. Only AHS members are eligible to win these rosettes; non-AHS members, to receive rosettes and be recognized as winners, must be given the opportunity to join the AHS at the show. The rosette fee must be sent to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair for these rosettes before they are mailed. Make all checks payable to: *American Hemerocallis Society, Inc.*, (do not abbreviate, e.g., "AHS"). Any rosettes not awarded may be kept for future accredited shows. These rosettes must be awarded only in the horticulture sections specified.
- The schedule **must** also include a section for the AHS Achievement Award.
- The name of the American Hemerocallis Society is to be used on all publicity materials and schedules.
- Arrangements must be made to acquaint show visitors with the AHS during the show and to seek new members for the AHS.
- An attractive display of *The Daylily Journal* and other literature featuring daylilies shall be an integral part of the show. The AHS Exhibitions' Chair has a list of materials available to aid in setting up this display.
- A final show report must be sent to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair within two weeks after the show. A show is NOT fully accredited until the Final Report and all required judges' ballots, tabulations, and forms have been received and until tabulations have been verified by the AHS Exhibitions' Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.

## COMMITTEES FOR THE FLOWER SHOW

The following areas of organizational responsibility are provided as guidelines to assist a local group in presenting a daylily show. Experience has shown that these committees cover the essential functions required. Depending upon the size and financial state of a local group, it may be necessary to alter the scope and to divide or combine the functions of committees to suit the specific situation.

### GENERAL SHOW CHAIR

The General Show Chair, who must be a member of the AHS, should have knowledge, experience, enthusiasm, insight, time, ambition and, of necessity, a great deal of interest in daylilies. The chair should know the abilities of the club members so that the best qualified will be selected to chair the committees. The chair delegates the required work assignments to ensure that many different people become involved with the various aspects of the show.

The General Show Chair determines that all committee chairmen understand the duties of their committees and that the assignments are clear. The chair should attend all committee meetings, if possible. On the day of the show, the General Show Chair is responsible for seeing that all committees complete their assignments so that judging can begin on time and the show can open for viewing as scheduled. The chair should be available to assist the committee chairmen when the show is being set up and judged. The chair should be available during the judging to answer questions and ensure that all rules of the schedule and the AHS are followed.

#### **The General Show Chair is responsible for:**

- Obtaining necessary funding from the sponsoring organization and adhering to a budget.
- Ordering AHS rosettes from the AHS Exhibitions' Chair at least eight weeks in advance.
- Completing and forwarding all accreditation papers to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair within the specified time period.
- Arranging for a photograph, digital image or slide of the Tricolor Rosette-winning entry to be taken. Within three weeks of the show, an 8" x 10" (or a close approximation) color print or a high quality digital image of at least 300 dpi should be sent to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair along with the

Tricolor Entries Form. An image of the Tricolor Medal Award winning entry may be published in *The Daylily Journal*.

- Storing all properties after the show.  
Returning all borrowed properties to the owners, promptly.
- Writing personal thank-you notes to committee chairmen and others who rendered valuable assistance in show preparation and execution

### SHOW CO-CHAIR

The Show Co-chair should act as the right hand of the General Show Chair during the planning, execution, and completion of the show. Any of the duties of the chair may be delegated to the Co-chair. The Co-chair is encouraged to be an AHS member.

### SCHEDULE COMMITTEE

The Schedule Committee should write the show schedule several months prior to the show and submit it to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair for review and approval. Once approved, the schedule **cannot be changed without permission**. Only **after** this approval should the committee arrange for the schedule to be reproduced in sufficient quantities for exhibitors, judges, and the public. Advance copies should be given to the Judges' Committee for forwarding to the judges. Since the schedule is the "law" of the show, this committee must consult closely with all other committees to ensure that the schedule accurately reflects: the rules, date, time, and location of events; the method of classification; and AHS and local awards. The chair of this committee must be an AHS member.

### PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

This committee contacts newspapers, magazines, and radio and television stations in advance of the show for maximum publicity. It is good practice to purchase an advertisement to invite the public to the show. This committee notifies the Regional President (RP) of the date, time, and place of the show well in advance so that the information can be included in the promotional articles being prepared for the regional newsletter.

After the show, the Publicity Committee prepares articles concerning the show and sends them to local news media, the RP, the Regional Publicity Director, and/or the Regional Editor for inclusion in the regional newsletter. These articles should include the names of the winning exhibitors in the Horticulture and Design Divisions. The articles should also include the names of the daylilies winning AHS or local horticulture awards and the title or theme of winning design entries.

### STAGING COMMITTEE

The Staging Committee is responsible for planning and executing the physical setup of the show. It should consist of many energetic workers because they have to complete the show setup in a few hours. Sufficient tables for exhibiting without crowding should be provided so that the show may be judged easily and viewed comfortably. This includes any design division tables, pedestals, and niches. Plans should be made for an attractive and practical layout, which provides uniform lighting for all exhibits, yet does not impede traffic flow. For protection of the entries during placement and judging, the layout should be such that public access to the displays can be restricted prior to and during judging. All staging should be finished **before** the day of the show when possible.

Besides the exhibit tables, temporary work tables should be provided for horticulture grooming, container storage, design arranging, classification, and placement staging areas. Once judging starts, these can then be dismantled or reused for hospitality or for the display of the major award winners.

A small amount of water should be placed in containers, if furnished by the show. Additional water or other weighty material, suitable to the container, should be available for stabilization of tall or heavily budded scapes.

Section, Group, and Class identification markers should be laid out before the show so that the Placement Committee will know where exhibits are to be placed. Every attempt should be made to provide sufficient space so that entries will not be continuously moved to accommodate later arrivals. If the Tabulations Committee retains records from prior shows in regard to the number of exhibits in each class, that data can be used to assist in the allocation of space for the current show.

### PROPERTIES COMMITTEE

This committee works hand-in-hand with the Staging Committee to provide all containers, design division backgrounds or niches, tables, table covers, and equipment such as hammers, nails, lights, watering cans, towels, pins, tape, tape measures, brooms, trash bags, pencils, scissors, staplers, hole punchers, AHS show entry tags, signs, and tally sheets for the Tabulation Committee.

The committee must provide uniform containers. Suitable containers for on-scape displays might be bottles of uniform color but various heights, or PVC (or acrylic) pipe sections secured to a wood base. Containers may be transparent or opaque since nothing within them is judged. Floral water picks are a good way to display off-scape blooms since they can best be secured to a foam base laid either horizontally or slanted to enhance viewing.

### ENTRIES COMMITTEE

This committee receives all entries on arrival and makes a record of each cultivar and the name(s) of the exhibitor(s). This committee also validates that all fields on the show entry tag have been properly completed. In a small show these functions can usually be handled by Tabulation and Classification, respectively. See Chapter 5 for more details about show entry-tag procedures.

For the AHS Achievement Medal section, each entry should be assigned a unique number by this committee. Only this number is to be visible at the time of judging.

For the Seedling section, only the generic term “SEEDLING” should be written in the exposed name field of the show entry tag. All other pertinent information may be written on the concealed part of the entry tag and stub. This will prevent confusion in placement.

For a Design Division, this committee should process the advanced reservation of design spaces to ensure that sufficient entries will be available in each class to meet the requirements for Tricolor and Designer’s Choice awards.

### CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

This committee checks **each entry** to see that it has been correctly identified and entered into the proper Division, Section, Group, and/or Class by the exhibitor. The committee should not fill out show entry tags for exhibitors. All registered cultivars must be entered in the size and form classifications as registered. Every attempt should be made to validate entries. If this is not possible, this chair has the authority to disqualify an entry before or during the show. All late entries shall be disqualified by this chair and marked “not for competition.” All entries not entered by the owner shall be disqualified. For example, exhibitors may not ask someone to



Classification Committee at the DSGA/Cobb County Show. Photo by Scott Elliott

transport and place their entries into competition. (See General Show Rules, #1 on the Sample Show Schedule for clarification of ownership).

Copies of the appropriate AHS *Hemerocallis Check List*, the annual supplements, *The AHS Electronic Check List* and/or, the On-Line Data Base must be available at the classification desk for reference by the committee and exhibitors. These publications are the only authority to be used for verification of registration, size, color, form, etc. of entries, and offers proof of registration.

For optimal movement of daylilies through the classification checkpoint, individuals doing the classification should be very knowledgeable in recognizing as many daylilies as possible. The chair of this committee must be a member of the AHS.

Only the Classification Chair has the authority to disqualify an entry. It is a serious violation of judging ethics for a judge to disqualify an entry. **Any judge disqualifying an entry, for ANY reason, risks losing their judging certification.** \*See Appendix page 117

The ONLY acceptable reasons an entry may be disqualified by the Classification Chair are:

1. Evidence of the use of artificial coloring.
2. The entry was placed in the wrong section (see page 12 under “Judging Standards” for procedure)
3. The entry is misnamed (see page 12 under “Judging Standards” for procedure)
4. The entry is severely damaged
5. The entry is not a seedling and is not in the AHS database. Does not apply to newly registered daylilies for which information is not yet published. (see page 89 for procedures applying to newly registered cultivars)
6. The entry was not entered by its owner.
7. The entry is the second entry per named class in a household. (Only one entry per named class is allowed per household)

\* An entry that does not appear to comply with form standards, such as petal width, shape, number of petals, etc., shall NOT be disqualified. This is an issue with form and will be dealt with in that section of the judging where a maximum of 10 points may be deducted.

## PLACEMENT COMMITTEE

This committee should be among the largest in the show, and its chair must be a member of the AHS. The duty of this committee is to see that all Horticulture Division entries are placed in their correct Division, Section, Group, and/or Class. Design Division entries should be arranged and placed by their exhibitors.

Entry tags should be checked to see that the identity of the exhibitors is concealed.

Committee members should place each specimen so that it will show to best advantage. Exhibits should not be crowded. Sufficient space should be left so that clerks will be able to apply ribbons to award-winners. All entries for the same *name class* must be placed together to facilitate judging. **Extreme caution** must be exercised in the handling of all entries to prevent damage.

## JUDGES' AND CLERKS' COMMITTEES

**Judges' Committee:** It is the duty of the Judges' Committee to select qualified judges at least two to three months in advance of the show to assure that local judges will not have to be used.

Requirements for judging in a show in which judges have entries have become more restrictive. If a local judge must be used in an emergency, all of this person's entries must be re-tagged and labeled "For Display Only" and may not be judged.

This committee should also provide the judges with a show schedule two weeks before the show.

When judges are first contacted, they should be advised if any part of their expenses will be paid or if any meals will be furnished. It should be stated if the budget covers transportation and lodging. Judges will appreciate such information that may save embarrassment at a later date. Since the membership roster is not published annually, the AHS Exhibition Judges' Chair provides each RP and Regional Exhibition Judges' Liaison with an up-to-date list of exhibition judges. If this is not published in the regional newsletter, the regional liaison may be contacted for the list.

As a rule-of-thumb, a show will require a panel of judges for every eighty to one hundred horticulture entries anticipated. Fewer panels will result in a lengthy judging period, which frustrates the waiting public, tires the judges, and puts undue pressure on the judges to rush towards completion of their tasks. This is also unfair to those exhibitors whose entries are judged very late and hurriedly. On the other hand, too many panels can result in judges having too little to do. One to two hours should be reserved to complete the judging.

The National Garden Clubs, Inc., judges must be used for the Design Division. Each panel of three should include three accredited judges or two accredited judges and one student judge.

On the day of the show, this committee should provide hospitality for the judges in the form of a welcome by local members and light refreshments. Prior to judging, this committee chair should inform the judges of any schedule changes, local conditions which might have affected the quality of the exhibits, and any unique local awards requiring special judging.

The Judges' Chair, who must be an AHS member, selects the panels. A panel must consist of at least three AHS exhibition judges, two of whom must be senior exhibition judges (students-in-training are not eligible to judge). The optimal size of a panel is three judges. If more are used, an odd number is suggested to eliminate the possibility of tie votes. The Judges' Chair appoints one judge per panel as panel chair and briefs the panel members on their specific assignments. To enhance the educational growth of the judges, attempts should be made to offer them the opportunity of judging in several diverse sections. For example, where possible avoid having a panel judge only off-scape classes, or only seedlings, or only large flowers.

**Clerks' Committee:** This committee also assigns one clerk, or preferably two, to each panel of judges. If the show is to be quite large, a separate committee for clerks might be advantageous. Duties of clerks are as follows:

- Clerks stand aside during the judging, until the judges finish judging each name class.
- Clerks do not ask questions nor talk unnecessarily, but they do answer any questions that the judges direct to them and they provide assistance on request.
- A clerk punches the show entry tags after the judges have marked and/or verbally indicated the level of award. These holes shall be punched through both, the tag and the stub, to signify the level of any award given. Each purple ribbon winner should be marked as also receiving a blue award. On those entries not receiving any award, the panel chair, or a designated clerk, must indicate this by initialing or marking "Judged" on the show entry tag to ensure that no entries are overlooked.
- A clerk will then place award ribbons on the exhibits as directed, ensuring that they are placed so that the **exhibit name remains visible**.
- The panel chair will ask a clerk to move the Best-in-Section winner, or any local award winner, to the head awards table.
- A clerk must remove any numbers or evidence of an interim point-score from the show entry tag prior to moving a Best-in-Section winner to the head awards table.
- The clerks, at the direction of the Judges' Committee or Tabulations Committee, will remove the show entry tag stubs for tabulation purposes. The exhibitor's name should never be exposed on blue award-winners until all AHS Purple Awards and AHS Section Rosettes have been awarded and judging for Best-in-Show has been completed.



## AWARDS COMMITTEE

The Awards Committee secures all necessary local awards — ribbons, trophies, rosettes, or medals. It is permissible to award a trophy, jewelry, silver, china, crystal, garden implements, or the like, to any entry meeting specific schedule requirements.

Local awards can be solicited from businesses or individuals or funded by the sponsoring organization.

The sponsoring organization may elect, at its expense, to offer ribbons and rosettes in addition to those issued by, and purchased from, the AHS. Additional awards create interest for exhibitors and build enthusiasm. Information gathered from prior shows by the Tabulations Committee can be used to estimate the number of each type ribbon or award to purchase.

## EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Educational Committee **must** display the AHS literature and discuss the AHS with all who are interested. To add interest other educational exhibits, demonstrations, or presentations should be encouraged.

This committee should strive to secure new members for the AHS. If not provided in the schedule, information on the cost of AHS memberships and how to obtain them should be disseminated by this committee.

Optionally, this committee might prepare handouts on such things as daylily culture, local sources of daylilies, dates and topics of club programs, and maps to open area gardens.

## HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE

The Hospitality Committee should greet all visitors, make them welcome and comfortable, and answer their questions. This committee discreetly protects all exhibits from public handling. This committee might be responsible for counting the attendance, which is required for the Final Report.

## TABULATIONS COMMITTEE

The Tabulations chair must be an AHS member. The Tabulations Committee keeps the show records and tabulates the various award-winners as directed by the General Show Chair. It is the responsibility of this committee to make a final check to verify if all of the AHS Section Rosette winners are correctly classified as registered in the *AHS Hemerocallis Check List*, annual supplement, the *AHS Electronic Check List CD-ROM*, or the AHS on-line data base. Other published lists are not to be used for verification. The committee must also check for the correct spelling of each cultivar name and the winner's name.

The Tabulator must inform the General Show Chair if any cultivar must be disqualified due to not conforming to its registration and if any of the winners are not listed as an AHS member.

To assist in estimating space requirements for future shows, it is suggested that this committee collect all show entry tag stubs upon completion of judging and/or record the table space occupied by each section.

**Best-in-Show Ballot.** A key responsibility of the tabulation committee is to assist the General Show Chair in tabulating the Best-in-Show ballots. Judges return their signed, completed ballots to the General Show Chair who will personally, or through the Tabulations Committee



Visitors at the Delaware Valley Daylily Society Show at Longwood Gardens. Photo by Tim Herrington



Tabulation at the Albany, Georgia Daylily Society Show. Photo by Scott Elliott

1. Check the scores and individual totals recorded on each Best-in-Show ballot and will verify that any given entry is in the range zero to 5.0, where a blank will be considered a zero and any entry erroneously exceeding 5.0 will be treated as 5.0.
2. Copy each judge's scores to the Best-in-Show Tabulation Form and circle each judge's lowest score (or scores if two or more are the same) horizontally.
3. Total each column total and add pages one and two of the Tabulation Form to produce the Grand Total points.
4. Record the number of open blooms per scape.
5. Total the number of circled entries per column.
6. Total the number of spent buds per scape.

Note: An AHS Best-In-Show software program is available for tabulating the best-in-show results. Instructions for downloading the free program may be obtained from the Exhibitions' Chair or the AHS website.

The General Show Chair shall announce the Best-in-Show as that scape with the lowest grand total from the Tabulation Sheet. In the event that two or more entries tie, Best-in-Show is awarded to the entry with the most open blooms. If two or more tied entries have the same number of blooms, Best-in-Show is awarded to the one which was selected first (the lowest score) on the most individual ballots, i.e., the tied entry with the most circled entries on the Tabulation Sheet. If two or more entries remain tied, Best-in-Show is awarded to the tied entry with the fewest spent buds. If two or more entries still remain tied, all remaining tied entries are awarded Co-Best-in-Show.

Best-in-Show Ballots and Tabulation Forms, must be returned to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair with the final show report. Best-in-Show Ballots are to be confidential.

Achievement Medal Award and The Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award. The Tabulation Committee is also responsible for tabulating the AHS Achievement Medal Award and the Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award Score Sheets and to make sure the instructions on each of the score sheets are followed and that the scores are verified. **However, scores are NOT final until they have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.**

### DISMANTLING COMMITTEE

The Dismantling Committee consists of all committee chairmen, all committee members, and all local group members. A duty of the committee is to clean the premises before the judging and at the conclusion of the show. The committee is to see that all show properties are stored following the show. The entire local group serves in this capacity because of the tremendous workload of this committee.

### SHOW CHECKPOINTS

Preparation for a daylily show literally begins upon completion of the last show. The following guidelines have proven effective, but they should be tailored to each local situation. These are indicated chronologically by day, week, or month prior to the show when the tasks should be initiated to ensure an orderly flow of events. Sponsoring organizations are encouraged to follow the checkpoints listed. The time frames, as they apply to the communication with the AHS Exhibitions' Chair, should be considered as deadlines.

**8 to 12 Months:** It is not unusual to arrange dates and locations with shopping malls or other show sites as much as eight to twelve months in advance. This requires coordination with the RP and officers of other daylily clubs in the region to ensure that shows will not conflict with other national, regional, or local activities. Such conflicts make it difficult to acquire judges and assure the support of key local members who are active at the regional or national levels. **An application for show accreditation will be denied by the AHS Exhibitions' Chair if the show is to be held in the same time-period as the applicant's regional meeting, or the AHS National Convention, and if it is not a part of the scheduled activities.**

Conflicts may make it difficult to schedule a show exactly at peak bloom time. Given a choice, it is wiser to schedule a show slightly after rather than prior to the expected peak bloom period. Although many blooms may have been spent, many more cultivars will have some remaining bloom, thus giving exhibitors a larger selection from which to choose.

**4 Months or sooner:** Show committee chairs should be appointed in this time period, especially those involved with drafting the schedule or selection of judges. Efforts to fill all committee positions should begin. It is suggested that the General Show Chair be appointed prior to this time.

It is not too early to solicit horticulture and design judges. Many will have other commitments to consider. If tables must be rented (especially for the month of June when weddings and graduation events predominate) a reservation deposit should be made in this time period.

**2 or 3 Months:** A supply of custom-printed ribbons and special-order awards should be ordered in advance to ensure delivery in time to correct any errors.

An *Application for Daylily Show Accreditation* should be requested. After receipt, AHS rosettes and AHS entry tags must be ordered from the AHS Exhibitions' Chair. All orders are normally shipped prepaid, but if material is ordered so late as to require premium shipping, i.e., overnight express, then shipping charges become the responsibility of the sponsoring organization. Note that all checks for AHS rosettes and tags should be made payable to *American Hemerocallis Society* with no abbreviations.

**1 or 2 Months:** The *Application for Daylily Show Accreditation* forms and a draft of the show schedule should be sent to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair for approval. **After approval, no changes should be made to the show schedule before it is submitted for printing.** Also in this time frame, old educational exhibits should be refurbished and new ones created.

**2 Weeks:** Copies of the schedule should be available for the judges and local exhibitors.

The General Show Chair should reconfirm with all committee chairmen and those providing the show site and supplies that all is ready, that individuals are available to fill all positions, and that all assigned persons understand their duties.

**Day Prior to Show:** On the day or evening before the show, the Staging Committee should set up the show (to the extent that this is possible) with equipment supplied by the Properties Committee.

**Show Day:** A typical timing of events might be to accept entries for placement from 8 A.M. until 10:30 A.M., leaving one-half hour for final placement and adjustment, with judging commencing at 11 A.M. With two hours for judging and head awards table setup, the show might reasonably open to the public about 1 P.M. and close at 6 P.M.

The period just before and during judging is especially hectic. Those who plan to exhibit and work in an official committee capacity should be made aware in advance that show responsibilities must come first. Grooming of entries, socializing, or taking care of other activities must come only after the assigned show responsibilities have been fulfilled.



**The Judges' Chair should have a meeting with all the judges prior to beginning judging to explain local conditions, local awards and any other vital information.** Photo by Jessie Worsham.

Either the General Show Chair, or Co-chair, should be available at the show site at all times throughout the show day. The Classification and Judges chairmen should be available through the period of judging. Once the Judging process has been completed, no change in the judges' scores should be accepted by a show chair or tabulation committee.

**Post-show events:** Shortly after the show, thank-you notes should be mailed by the Judges' Chair to the judges and by the General Show Chair to key personnel who helped with the show. Final bills should be paid, equipment returned, and supplies inventoried and stored for the future.

A newsletter article should be submitted to the Regional Editor by the next regional deadline. Preferably this should be more than just a list of award-winners. There are always human-interest stories surrounding the exhibitors and the events of a show.

Within two weeks after the show, the Final Show Report forms should be received by the AHS Exhibitions Chair along with all Best-in-Show judges' ballots, the filled-out tabulations forms (or the electronic tabulation program results printout or file), the *Achievement Medal Class Judges' Score Sheets*, and the *Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award* score sheets for verification of the tabulated scores by the Exhibitions' Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.



Photo by Claude Carpenter

Within three weeks after the show, the filled-out “Tricolor Entries Form” and an 8x10 inch printed photograph, or digital image of the AHS Tricolor-winning entry and its description must be mailed or emailed to the AHS Exhibitions Chair.

Fund-raisers to finance a show, such as daylily auctions or sales, are most effective if held in conjunction with a show or in the subsequent summer or fall planting season.

## EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE

Important aspects of each show are educating the public about the AHS, promoting the daylily, and soliciting new AHS members. To this end, the AHS has a daylily banner plus an extensive number of brochures and other publications a sponsoring organization may purchase for display, resale, or as complimentary gifts to interested visitors. The available materials, with current prices, are listed on the AHS Publication Order Form found on the AHS website [www.daylilies.org](http://www.daylilies.org). These also may be ordered from the AHS Publications Services Manager.

## THE SHOW SCHEDULE

The schedule is the “law” of the show and should be written several months prior to the show date. Local conditions and the availability of space should be considered at the time the show schedule is written. A more effective display will be achieved when space permits an attractive arrangement for all sections of the show.

The format of the show schedule is at the discretion of the local show committee. The schedule does not have to be professionally produced. Schedules can be reproduced by standard copiers, or by offset printing presses. The master copy can be typed, computer generated, or typeset. Depending upon the size and complexity of the show, a schedule might be a single 8½" x 11" sheet, an 11" x 14" fan-folded sheet typed on both sides, or a 6" x 9" stapled booklet.

The format should present the schedule and show organization to best advantage, although the AHS does not dictate this. The sample schedule shown later in this chapter is merely an example, not a required format that might be typical of a large regional show with many available resources. It presents a practical application of the principles from this handbook and contains commentary and references to pages within this handbook. It realistically depicts one way of organizing and formatting the material. Besides the mandatory elements, the Sample Schedule reflects several optional divisions and sections: a full design division, an off-scape horticulture division, a local award section, and additional non-competitive exhibits. Not only is the entire division optional, but so are individual sections within it.

**However, certain items are recommended and others must be included for an accredited American Hemerocallis society (AHS) show. The following must be included in the show schedule:**

- A cover page
- General show rules
- Specific rules for horticulture and design divisions
- Descriptions of local awards, if offered, and their unique rules
- Judging Standards for Accredited Shows
- The Horticulture Division definitions of each section, group, and class.

- The AHS Standard System of Awards
- The AHS Major Awards
- The Special Awards, including local awards, if offered
- The appropriate AHS Scales of Points and—if the Design Division is offered—the National Garden Clubs, Inc. Scale of Points.
- A list of show committee chairmen
- Rules for Exhibition Judging

## COVER PAGE

The schedule cover page **must** include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Name of the sponsoring organization.
- Statement of accreditation by the American Hemerocallis Society.
- Location, date, and show hours for the public.
- A statement of free admission (a name, title, or theme for the show is optional).

## GENERAL SHOW RULES

The General Show Rules should include, but are not limited to, the following:

### a) Restrictions

- Who may exhibit in the show.
- Limitations, if any, on the number of entries per exhibitor(s).
- Statement that entries in the Horticulture Divisions must have been grown, groomed, and entered by the exhibitor(s).
- Which individuals are allowed in the show area while judging is in progress. Normally this would be the General Show Chair, the Classification Chair, the Judges' Chair, the judges, and the clerks. Optionally, a photographer selected by the sponsoring organization may also be allowed on the show floor prior to the opening of the show as long as this activity does not interfere with or distract the show officials, judges, and clerks in performance of their duties.
- Description of containers and who furnishes them (exhibitors or show committee).
- Restrictions or conditions relating to local (non-AHS rosette) show sections and awards (these may be listed elsewhere directly with the awards).

### b) Time Considerations

- Hours during which entries will be received.
- Time at which entries, show entry tags, and awards must be removed from the show (the disposition of unclaimed entries may be described).
- Time at which judging will begin.

### c) Disclaimers

- A disclaimer of responsibility for loss or damage to exhibits.
- A statement that only AHS members are eligible to win AHS rosettes and other AHS-sponsored awards, but that non-AHS members, to receive AHS rosettes and be recognized as winners, will be given the opportunity to join the AHS at the show.

## SPECIFIC SHOW RULES

Specific rules unique to horticulture or design divisions, which are not in conflict with AHS rules and standards, may be created to cover local situations. Examples of specific rules for the Horticulture Divisions might include limitations on the overall heights of exhibits or age limits on registrations in the off-scape division.

Local rules cannot require judges to violate the scope of their training. For example, judges cannot be asked to judge induced tetraploids or species for which no registered standard exists, or to treat behavior, like doubling or polymeric flowering characteristics, as a “merit” if not registered as such. Typically the Design Division might have unique rules regarding the use of dried versus fresh plant materials; types of bases, containers, accessories, tables, or pedestals; or size and color of niches, boxes, frames, or backdrops, if any.

### LOCAL AWARDS AND RULES

Rules unique to local awards are best listed with a description of each award. It is important to state the rules explicitly to ensure that awards are judged and given as intended. If any questions arise, the General Show Chair must resolve the issue. Suggestions related to some traditional local awards follow.

**Local Awards in General.** Entries winning an AHS Horticulture or Design rosette, or AHS medal, may also win a local award of crystal, china, silver or the like. However, it is possible for an entry, such as the best large flower, not to qualify for the AHS Section Rosette (ninety-five points or above), but still qualify for the associated local award. Rules should specify if the local award is merely for best in section, is for the AHS Section Rosette winner, or has other limitations. For example, if there were no AHS Purple Award or blue award-winners in a given AHS rosette eligible section, the local award for best flower in that section would have to go to the best red award-winner unless the rules explicitly limited the award to higher levels of merit, in which case it could not be presented.

**Collections.** Many shows offer local sections, other than the AHS Special Award sections, with collections of bloom scapes. Collections of off-scape blooms are also permissible. Special caution should be taken in defining the respective rules. If the collections all consist of the same registered cultivar, then the entire section might be considered as a *name class* where only one blue award could apply. If the collections consist of different cultivars or combinations, the local rules should clearly state if each collection is to be judged on individual merit thus making all eligible for blue awards. The rules for collections should make it clear if the average of the scores for all scapes (or blooms) must be ninety or above or if each individual scape (or bloom) must score ninety or above for the collection to win a blue award.

**Horticulture Awards.** Local awards may be given in any mandatory or optional competitive section, group, or class, such as best pink on-scape, best eyed flower on-scape, best off-scape bloom, etc. It is important that the judges and exhibitors be made aware of the categories and rules by stating them in the schedule.

**Design Awards.** Presentation of local rosettes or other awards for design entries is at the discretion of the local show committee. Local rules that apply should be in the schedule.

### DESIGN CLASSES

Judges from the National Garden Clubs, Inc., shall use their Scale of Points for judging the AHS Tricolor and Designer’s Choice classes. If a design division is included in the show, then, this scale must be included in the schedule.

SCALE OF POINTS FOR TRICOLOR & DESIGNER'S CHOICE CLASSES	
CONFORMANCE to Type* .....	7
CONFORMANCE to other Schedule Requirements.....	7
DESIGN PRINCIPLES.....	48
ARTISTIC CONCEPT (selection and/or organization) .....	12
EXPRESSION (Interpretation of class by exhibitor) .....	10
DISTINCTION (marked by superiority) .....	16
<b>TOTAL.....100</b>	

### JUDGING STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITED SHOWS

The following judging standards apply to accredited shows:

- AHS Exhibition Judges shall do all horticulture judging by the AHS standards.
- Each panel shall be the final authority for each class it judges.
- Each panel shall consist of at least three AHS Exhibition Judges. Two must be Senior Exhibition Judges; the remaining may be a Junior Exhibition Judge.
- AHS Exhibition Judges do not judge the design sections. The judges who are accredited by the National Garden Clubs, Inc., must judge these sections.
- **ONLY the Classification Chair has the authority to disqualify an entry that does not conform to the schedule.** This includes removal of an entry that is damaged to the extent that it is not suitable for display. It is a serious violation of judging ethics for a judge to disqualify an entry. **Any judge disqualifying an entry, for any reason, risks losing their judging certification.** Judges violating this rule risk loss of certification. \*See Appendix page 117
- If an entry is placed or named incorrectly, the panel chair should ask a clerk to summon the Classification Chair. If the entry is determined to be incorrectly named, the entry tag will be marked “misnamed” and disqualified. The Classification Chair is under **no** obligation to determine the correct name for an incorrectly named entry. However, if the Classification Chair is able to determine the correct name for an entry, it may be judged if the section has not yet been judged and the best-in-section rosette awarded. Placement errors will be corrected by the Classification Chair and the exhibit will be moved to the correct show section. If the section to which the entry has been moved has not yet been judged, the entry may be judged. If the section has been judged and the best-in-section rosette awarded, the entry will be marked with a check and the explanation “placed in incorrect section” will be written on the show tag. **Under no circumstances will any section be reopened after the best-in-section rosette has been awarded.** Judges violating this rule risk loss of certification. \*See Appendix page 117
- The appropriate AHS Scale of Points will be used for (1) Registered cultivars on-scape, (2) Seedlings on-scape, and (3) Individual flowers of registered cultivars off-scape. Sections not conforming to these scales of points are not to be judged.
- The AHS Standard System of Awards will be used.
- All on-scape entries receiving the AHS rosettes or Purple Awards must score ninety-five or above using the AHS Scale of Points.

- Registered cultivars will be classified in sections by size and form. They **may** also be alphabetized by name within each section. Other methods of classification, such as color/pattern groups and classes, are not prohibited but are discouraged due to their time-consuming impact on classification and placement.
- No distinction is to be made between the classification of diploids and tetraploids.
- Each registered cultivar shall constitute a *name class*. Thus, a single entry may be given an award if the judges consider it a superior exhibit. An exhibitor may have only one entry per *name class*.
- Each seedling shall constitute a unique class to be judged on individual merit. Thus, each entry may be given an award if the judges consider it a superior exhibit.
- An entry that is not a seedling and whose information is not yet published in the AHS database, must be placed in section 9-Seedlings. This provision is provided only for newly registered daylilies that have not yet had their information published in the AHS database. It does not apply to misnamed or unknown cultivars. A new entry tag must be filled out with the word “Seedling” placed under cultivar name and section number identified as “9”. No identifying marks may remain in the area of the entry tag visible to the judges. The cultivar will be judged by the standards set forth for judging seedlings.
- A qualified entry that is not yet listed in the AHS database may also be entered by the hybridizer in Section 10-AHS Achievement award (three scapes required), provided the labeling procedure from above is followed. This provision only applies to the hybridizer of the entry. Exhibitors who are not the hybridizer/originator of a cultivar are expressly forbidden to enter in Section 10.

# **34th Annual Daylily Show**

**Presented by  
Name of Sponsoring Organization  
Any Place, Any Address**  
*(see p. 86 for information required  
on the cover page)*

**(Graphic if desired)**

**Accredited by the American Hemerocallis Society**

**Location, Date, Show Hours for the Public  
Free Admission**

Sample show schedule Page 2

**SHOW COMMITTEES**

*(Required element. See Chapter 5, pp. 75-82.)*

- General Show Chair ..... *(Must be AHS member)*
- Show Co-Chair .....*(Should be AHS member)*
- Judges ..... *(Chair must be AHS member)*
- Classifications ..... *(Chair must be AHS member)*
- Placement ..... *(Chair must be AHS member)*
- Schedule ..... *(Chair must be AHS member)*
- Clerks .....
- Tabulation .....*(Chair must be AHS member)*
- Design (if applicable) .....
- Awards ..... *(Your show may need*
- Staging/Properties .....*additional committees or*
- Plant Sales .....*fewer. Some may be*
- Hospitality .....*combined. Refer to*
- Setup and Dismantling ..... *Chapter 5 for more*
- Education .....*information on Show*
- Judges’ Luncheon .....*Committees.)*

**OFFICERS**

- President .....*(All officers must be AHS members).....*
- Vice President .....
- Secretary .....
- Treasurer .....

**REGIONAL OFFICERS** *(Optional)*

- Regional Director .....
- Regional President .....
- Regional Publicity Director .....
- Regional Secretary .....
- Regional Treasurer .....

## GENERAL SHOW RULES *(Required element)*

1. Exhibition is open to all daylily growers. Horticultural entries must have been grown, groomed and entered by the exhibitor(s). Entries may not be entered by anyone not at the same physical address as the owner/grower of the daylily. (Exhibitors may not ask anyone to enter their flowers for them).
2. Only AHS members are eligible to win AHS rosettes and other society sponsored awards. However, they may be new members who join at show.
3. All entries will be received (checked by Classification Committee) between the hours of 00:00 a.m. and 00:00 a.m. Late entries arriving after 00:00 a.m. (acknowledged by Classification Committee) may be entered **FOR DISPLAY ONLY and will not be judged. Entries will not be placed in the display area** after 00:00 AM. No entry may be removed before 0:00 PM. Exhibits not removed by 0:00 will be discarded. Ribbons and awards, if not claimed by this time, will be made available later upon request.
4. Uniform containers and official AHS entry tags will be furnished by the club *(or sponsoring organization)*.
5. **Only members of the Placement Committee are permitted to place entries in the display area.**
6. Judging will begin promptly at 00:00 a.m. Only Judges, Clerks, General Show Chair, Judges' Chair, Classification Chair, and the Photographer will be allowed in the exhibition area during judging.
7. Show officials and *(your organization)* will exercise all precautions for protecting exhibits but neither they, *(nor the facility housing the show)* will be responsible for any loss or damage that may occur.

## HORTICULTURE RULES *(Required element)*

1. All horticulture exhibits eligible for AHS rosettes and medals must be entered on-scape.
2. Registered cultivars are to be entered on scapes whose overall height does not exceed 36 inches *(or less, if your committee desires)*.
3. All seedlings (including pre-registered cultivars) shall be severed as near the base as possible regardless of height. If the height of the seedling makes transport difficult, if not impossible, the exhibitor may trim the excess scape height, preserving the cut portion of the scape. The cut portion of the scape must then be placed alongside the base of the container holding the entry.
4. A seedling having won the AHS rosette in any other show is not eligible.
5. Entry tags for seedlings must be marked with the word **SEEDLING** in the space for cultivar name. Names, numbers or any other identifying marks are not permitted on the visible portion of the folded tag.
6. Eligibility for exhibitors in the Youth sections shall continue through the end of the calendar year following the youth's eighteenth birthday. *(If youth entries are to be confined to the Youth section, this must be stated in the schedule. However, youth entries may not be denied in the Seedling, and Achievement sections.)*
7. Cultivars listed on the official spider list must be exhibited in Section 6 unless they are: (1) registered as a multiform cultivar, (2) part of a local collection, or (3) a Youth Section exhibit. (Refer to *Multiform Classification Code* on page 4 of this sample schedule.)
8. Cultivars whose names are **not** listed in the AHS checklists or supplements may **not** be exhibited in any Division, Section, Class or Group where registered cultivars are specified. They must be entered in the seedling section (Section 9); they may also be entered in the Ophelia Taylor Horticultural award (Section 11) in Class 2; they may also be entered in the Achievement Medal (Section 10). However, these options are only available to the hybridizer of the entry. The entry tag must be marked with the word **SEEDLING** in the space for cultivar name. Names, numbers or any other identifying marks are not permitted on the visible portion of the folded tag.
9. Unusual form cultivars, registered as such, must be entered in Section 7 and **only** those listed on the official Unusual Form cultivars list may be entered in Section 7 unless they are: (1) registered as a multiform cultivar, (2) part of a local collection, (3) or, a Youth Section exhibit. (Refer to *Multiform Classification Code* on page 4 of this sample schedule.)
10. Double form cultivars and polymerous form cultivars, registered as such, must be entered in Section 5 and only those listed on the official Double Form Cultivars list, or Polymerous Form Cultivars list, respectively, may be entered in section 5, unless they are: (1) a Youth Section exhibit (2) part of a local collection.
11. Only one entry per named class is allowed per household

## JUDGING STANDARDS FOR ACCREDITED SHOWS

(Required element)

1. All judging of an accredited show will employ AHS standards.
2. All horticulture sections must be judged by AHS Exhibition judges.
3. Each panel of judges shall be the final authority for each section and group in which it judges.
4. Only the Classification Chair has the authority to disqualify any entry that is damaged or does not conform to the schedule.
5. The appropriate AHS scale of points will be used for: (1) Registered cultivars on-scape, (2) Seedlings on-scape and (3) Individual flowers of registered cultivars off-scape.
6. The AHS standard system of awards will be used.
7. All scapes receiving the AHS rosettes or purple ribbons must score 95 or above by the AHS scale of points.
8. Registered cultivars will be classified as registered, by size, and by form; they will be grouped alphabetically within each section. No distinction is to be made between the classification of diploids and tetraploids.
9. Each registered cultivar shall constitute a name class. A single entry may be given an award if the judges consider it a superior exhibit. An exhibitor may have only one entry per name class.
10. Each seedling or pre-registered cultivar (a pre-registered cultivar is considered a seedling) shall constitute a class to be judged on individual merit. Each entry may be given an award if considered a superior exhibit.
11. If Division I, AHS Rosette eligible Sections 1-9, are subdivided or judged by more than one panel of judges, the purple awards must be point scored to determine a single winner since there is only one AHS rosette for each of these Sections.

## Multiform Classification Code for Shows

Before 2008, polymerous flowers were exhibited in the corresponding single-flower sections by size. In order to assist Classification chairs in determining where to place them in a show, the Multiform Classification Code was developed. The polymerous and multiform flowers are now exhibited as indicated below:

<b>Registered as:</b>	<b>Place in Show Section:</b>
Double/Spider Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Double/Unusual Form Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Double/Polymerous Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Double/Spider/Unusual Form Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Double/Spider/Polymerous Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Double/Unusual Form/Polymerous Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Spider/Unusual Form Flowers .....	Spider Flowers
Spider/Unusual Form/Polymerous Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Spider/Polymerous Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Unusual Form/Polymerous Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers
Polymerous Flowers .....	Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers

It is recommended that the Classification and Tabulation committees use the AHS Online Registration Database to classify each registered cultivar by typing the cultivar name into the “Advanced Search” screen of the database. The appropriate Horticulture Division I and II show sections will be shown automatically. This will make classification and placement of any registered cultivar easy and almost foolproof. A complete list of multiform-registered cultivars will be made available to each show and classification chair.

Sample show schedule Page 5

## **DIVISION I: HORTICULTURE ON-SCAPE**

*(Required element)*

- Section 1: Registered Extra Large Flowers 7" or more in diameter  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 2: Registered Large Flowers 4 1/2" or more but under 7"  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 3: Registered Small Flowers 3" or more but under 4 1/2"  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 4: Registered Miniature Flowers less than 3"  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 5: Registered Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers  
May be subdivided according to size or may be subdivided according to  
*Multiform Classification Code for Shows. (See p. 4 of this sample schedule)*  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 6: Registered Spider Flowers – Spider ratio 4.0:1 or greater  
May be subdivided according to size or may be subdivided according to  
*Multiform Classification. Code for Shows. (See p. 4 of this sample schedule)*  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 7: Registered Unusual Form Flowers  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 8: Youth – Registered cultivars any size, form, or pattern.  
Groups A-Z (*See p. 89.*) (alphabetically by cultivar name, if desired)
- Section 9: Seedlings
- Section 10: The American Hemerocallis Society Achievement Medal  
Three scapes of a single seedling or pre-registered cultivar  
severed as near the base as possible. (*An exhibitor may have  
multiple entries in this section.*)
- Section 11: The Ophelia Taylor Horticultural Award (*Optional*)  
Class 1: Five scapes – different registered cultivars  
Class 2: Five scapes – different seedlings
- Section 12: (*See the Daylily Exhibitions Handbook page 87 for details about local awards.*)

Sample show schedule Page 6

## **DIVISION II: HORTICULTURE OFF-SCAPE**

*(Optional element. All Division II Off-Scape sections are optional.)*

Section 1: Registered Extra Large Flowers 7" or more in diameter  
Groups A-Z (alphabetically by cultivar name)

Section 2: Registered Large Flowers 4 1/2" or more but under 7"  
Groups A-Z

Section 3: Registered Small Flowers 3" or more but under 4 1/2"  
Groups A-Z

Section 4: Registered Miniature Flowers less than 3"  
Groups A-Z

Section 5: Registered Double, Polymerous, and Multiform Flowers  
May be subdivided according to size or may be subdivided according  
to *Multiform Classification Code for Shows*. (See p. 4 of this sample schedule)  
Groups A-Z

Section 6: Registered Spider Flowers – Spider ratio 4.0:1 or greater  
May be subdivided according to *Multiform Classification  
Code for Shows*. (See page 4 of this sample schedule)  
Groups A-Z

Section 7: Registered Unusual Form Flowers  
Groups A-Z

Section 8: Youth – Registered cultivars any size, form or pattern.  
Groups A-Z

*(Sections may also be offered in Division II for local awards.)*

## **DIVISION III: EDUCATIONAL**

Section 1. A display of materials available through membership in AHS

Sample show schedule Page 7

**DIVISION IV: DESIGN (*Theme of your choice*)** (*Optional element*)

**Section 1: Eligible for the AHS Tricolor rosette.**

Exhibit must include **all** fresh plant material with daylilies dominating. Weathered wood is not permitted.

**Theme: *Where the Wild Things Are***

**Class A: *Out of Africa*** (\*Description as related to theme)

A design using a background 44" tall by 28" wide

**Class B: *Wild and Woolly West***

A design using a background 36" tall by 28" wide.

**Class C: *Wild Child***

A small design not exceeding 8" in any dimension. Staging boxes and backgrounds will be provided.

**Section 2: Designer's Choice. Eligible for AHS Designer's Choice rosette.**

Design may contain untreated fresh, dried, and/or treated plant material, but daylilies must be the predominant flower. Treated plant material is defined as dried plant material which has been altered in appearance but is still recognizable as plant material. Any design may incorporate visible water.

**Theme: *Wild and Wonderful***

**Class D: *Into the Woods***

A design using a background 44" tall by 28" wide.

**Class E: *An Outback Party***

An Exhibition Table with a background 36" tall.

**Class F: *Wild Sargasso Sea***

A design to be viewed from all sides, staged on a 24" round display island. Round tables 30" high with dark green skirting to the floor will be provided.

**DESIGN RULES**

1. Exhibitors are allowed only one entry per class. Entry reservations accepted by contacting the Design Chair.
2. Daylilies must be the **PREDOMINANT** flower in **ALL** arrangements.
3. Staging in all classes must be made clear to the exhibitor. Example: All classes in Section 1 will be staged in niches 36" x 24". In Section 2, 8" niches will be used in Classes D & E, and in Class F, no backgrounds are needed. All niches will be furnished by club. (**Size of niches may vary as determined by sponsoring organization's specifications.**)
4. Designs must be arranged by exhibitor.
5. Tricolor classes require **ALL FRESH PLANT MATERIAL**. Weathered wood may not be used.
6. Each section must have **THREE CLASSES** with **FOUR ENTRIES** in each class to qualify for either the Tricolor or Designer's Choice award.
7. A 3" x 5" card of explanation may be attached to the show entry tag.
8. Plant material need not have been grown by the exhibitor.
9. Judging of the Design Division will be performed by National Garden Clubs, Inc. judges according to National Garden Clubs, Inc. standards.
10. The exhibitor who wins either the Tricolor or the Designer's Choice award must be a member of AHS or must join at the show.
11. The Tricolor award winner is eligible to compete for the AHS Tricolor Medal, provided the winner is an AHS member or joins at the show.
12. Both top Design Division entries must have scored 95 points or above to receive the top awards.

\*Note: The themes shown above are only an example. Your show's Design Chair may want to consult National Garden Club Inc. accredited flower design judges for ideas.

Sample show schedule Page 8

## **AHS STANDARD SYSTEM OF AWARDS**

*(Required element)*

Judging of each cultivar in each class shall be done by the American Hemerocallis Society system of awards:

One First (Blue) which must score 90 or above.

One Second (Red) which must score 85 or above.

One Third (Yellow) which must score 80 or above.

For registered cultivars, only one blue, red and yellow may be awarded in a given name class. For seedlings, each exhibit in the section is judged on its own merit and is thus an award-eligible class.

## **MAJOR AWARDS**

*(Required element)*

**The AHS Purple Award** is awarded to each blue ribbon winner scoring 95 or more within Sections 1-10 of Division I.

**The AHS Section Rosette** is awarded to the most outstanding purple ribbon winning entry in Sections 1-10 of Division I.

**The AHS Best-in-Show Rosette** is awarded to the best of the AHS Rosette winners in Sections 1-10 of Division I.

**The AHS Sweepstakes Rosette** is awarded to the exhibitor winning the most blue ribbons in Division I, Sections 1-10. In the event of a tie, purple ribbons will be counted. If a tie should still exist, red, then yellow ribbons will be counted.

**The AHS Tricolor Rosette** is awarded to the best design in Division IV, Section 1, scoring 95 points or more. This entry qualifies to compete nationally for the AHS Tricolor Medal.

**The AHS Designer's Choice Rosette** is awarded to the best design in Division IV, Section 2, scoring 95 points or more.

Sample show schedule Page 9

### SPECIAL HORTICULTURE DIVISION AWARDS

(Required element)

The **AHS Achievement Medal** is awarded to the originator of each entry of 3 different seedling scapes in Division I, Section 10 scoring an average of 90 points or more, and which in the opinion of the judges shows adequate merit and *distinctiveness* as compared with existing cultivars. Entries must be entered by number as assigned by the Classification Committee. Each of the judges on the panel assigned to judge the entries will point score each scape individually. The score sheets will be returned to the General Show Chair and Tabulation Committee Chair who will tabulate the scores. Scores will NOT be official until they have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.

The **Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award** is awarded to every 5-scape entry in Division I, Section 11 that scores 95 or more points per scape for the 5-scape entry. The score sheets will be returned to the General Show Chair and Tabulation Committee Chair who will tabulate the scores. Scores will NOT be official until they have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.

The **AHS Award of Appreciation**, a rosette, may be given at the discretion of the local show committee, not the judges, to one or more noncompetitive educational exhibits in Division III to show appreciation for the significant efforts involved.

**Local Awards** must be listed here with a complete description of how they are to be awarded and the point score required (see page 87)

**Note: Local Rules cannot require a judge to be asked to judge induced tetraploids or species for which no registered standard exists, or to treat behavior, like double or polymerous flower characteristics, as a merit if the exhibits are not registered as such.**

\*\*\*\*\*

### JUNIOR JUDGE CERTIFICATION

(Optional but should be included)

This to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has performed the following requirements of a Junior Exhibition Judge at this show \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

General Show Chair or Judges' Chair \_\_\_\_\_

### SENIOR JUDGE CERTIFICATION

(Optional but should be included)

This to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has placed entries in competition at this show \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

General Show Chair or Judges' Chair

Sample show schedule Page10

**HORTICULTURE SCALE OF POINTS***(Required element)*

	On-Scape Registered Cultivars	On-Scape Seedlings	Off-Scape Registered Individual Flowers
<b>DISTINCTION</b> .....	—	25	—
<b>FLOWER</b>			
Color .....	10	10	20
Form.....	10	10	20
Texture.....	10	10	20
Substance .....	10	10	20
Size of flower .....	10	—	10
<b>SCAPE</b>			
Height and strength .....	15	10	—
Buds .....	10	10	—
Branching .....	10	10	—
<b>CONDITION AND GROOMING</b> .....	15	5	—
<b>CONDITION</b> .....	—	—	10
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**SCALE OF POINTS FOR ALL DESIGNS**

Revision Jan. 1, 2017-Dec. 31, 2019 by National Garden Clubs

*(Required if there is a Design Division.)*

<b>Conformance to Type*</b> .....	7
<b>Conformance to other Schedule requirements</b> .....	7
<b>Design Principles</b> (Each Principle valued at 8 points).....	48
<b>Artistic Concept</b> (selection and/or organization) .....	12
<b>Expression</b> (interpretation of class by exhibitor) .....	10
<b>Distinction</b> (marked superiority in all respects).....	16
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100</b>

\*If the design conforms to the requested type, all seven points are awarded; if the design is not of the requested design type, all seven points are withheld

Sample show schedule Page 11

**JOIN  
THE AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY!**



Please enroll me as a member of the AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY. All memberships are on a calendar year basis and include four yearly issues of *The Daylily Journal* and yearly issues of a member's regional newsletters.

NAME (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ for the following:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> One year individual \$25.00         | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth \$10.00      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Three year individual \$70.00       | <input type="checkbox"/> Life \$500.00      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> One year family (2 persons) \$30.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Dual Life \$750.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Three year family \$83.00           |   |

Mail to: AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY  
Chris Tyler  
3210 W. 109<sup>th</sup> St.  
Wakarusa, KS 66546

## EXHIBITION DIVISIONS

### HORTICULTURE DIVISION: ON-SCAPE

This Horticulture Division is composed of individual specimens or collections of daylilies displayed on-scape. This Horticulture Division must be offered for the awarding of the major awards of the American Hemerocallis Society (AHS). It is required that the judging standards of the AHS be met in order that show accreditation be given. There is no age limit for cultivars in this division. For accreditation, this division shall be organized into eleven mandatory sections, which represent the AHS Section Rosettes and achievement awards for on-scape exhibits, and additionally other optional and local sections. The mandatory sections are as follows:

1. Extra Large cultivars
2. Large cultivars
3. Small cultivars
4. Miniature cultivars
5. Double, polymerous, and multiform cultivars
6. Spider
7. Unusual Form cultivars
8. Youth
9. Seedlings
10. The AHS Achievement Medal for three scapes of a single seedling cultivar

Sections one through nine are all for registered cultivars on single scapes. AHS Section Rosettes for sections one through ten must be purchased from the AHS Exhibitions Chair. The AHS Achievement Medal(s), if awarded, will be provided by the AHS Exhibitions Chair.

This Horticulture Division must be subdivided into sections and groups for ease in classification, placement, and viewing. Groups and classes shall be as defined by the show committee unless otherwise restricted by the AHS. For ease of organization, it is highly recommended that mandatory sections one through seven be further subdivided into alphabetical groupings. Color/pattern groupings are discouraged due to the complexities of classification. However, each registered cultivar within any group or class shall constitute an award-eligible *name class*. Tetraploids and diploids are not to be exhibited separately; they must be shown in the same section/group/class in which they are registered. **Especially note, however, that induced tetraploids (conversions of registered diploids) are prohibited in judged horticulture sections.**

**Spiders, Doubles, Polymerous and Unusual Forms.** These sections may only contain cultivars as specified in the most current AHS official listing of Spiders, Doubles, Polymerous and Unusual Forms, respectively. These forms are available on the AHS website.

**Youth.** Optionally this section may be alphabetized or subdivided into other groups/classes as deemed appropriate, e.g., extra-large, large, small, miniature, double, polymerous and multiform, spider, and unusual form flowers. However, there is only one AHS Section Rosette for the entire section. Eligibility for exhibitors in the Youth section shall continue through the end of the calendar year in which they become eighteen years of age.

**Seedlings.** This section may optionally be subdivided into extra-large, large, small, miniature, double, polymerous and multiform, spider, and unusual form groups or other classes deemed appropriate. Each individual seedling cultivar in the section represents an award-eligible class, but there is only one AHS Section Rosette for the entire section. A seedling may be exhibited by the originator or another exhibitor, with permission of the originator. A seedling that has won an AHS Section Rosette at any other show is ineligible.

**Polymerous and Multiform Cultivars and Seedlings.** Although registered polymerous and multiform cultivars do not have their own, sanctioned AHS rosette section in accredited shows, they share a section with double flowers. They are also eligible for entry in the sections for Youth. Polymerous and multiform seedlings are eligible for entry in the Seedling and Achievement Medal sections. Therefore, polymerous and multiform cultivars are eligible for all associated AHS awards in the above sections, as well as the Ophelia Taylor Horticultural Award sections.

**AHS Achievement Medal.** This section requires no groups or classes. Each exhibit of three scapes of a single seedling cultivar, severed as close to the base as possible, is award-eligible. An entry may be exhibited by the originator or another exhibitor, with permission of the originator. A cultivar that has won the AHS Achievement Medal at any other show is ineligible.

**Special horticulture sections.** In addition to these mandatory sections for local shows, a show may offer the Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award section.

**Locally defined sections.** These optional sections may be offered in the on-scape Horticulture Division when the local show committee feels that they will add interest, but these are not eligible for AHS Section Rosettes, AHS Purple Awards, or AHS medals. Such judged sections might include scapes hybridized by a specific regional hybridizer, collections of scapes, best cultivar of a particular color, etc. Collections might include some of the following: multiple scapes of the same cultivar; multiple scapes, each of a different cultivar; or multiple scapes representing different color, form, or size combinations.

**Non-competitive sections.** Optional on-scape exhibits that do not conform to one of the AHS point-scoring scales cannot be judged and must be exhibited for *display only* (not for competition). Non-competitive exhibits qualify for the AHS Appreciation Award. These might include the Hemerocallis species, induced tetraploids, etc.

## **HORTICULTURE DIVISION: OFF-SCAPE**

At the discretion of the local show committee, a second Horticulture Division may include individual, registered blooms severed from the scape. This optional division may be subdivided similarly to sections one through nine of the on-scape division, but none of the sections are mandatory.

Further, it is not mandatory for single, off-scape, registered flowers to be judged. The show committee determines whether they are judged or exhibited for *display only*. Any age limitation on cultivars in this class is also left to the local show committee, but it is recommended that only newer cultivars be entered in this class to add more interest to the show. As with the on-scape division, off-scape exhibits that do not conform to the AHS point-scoring scale cannot be judged and must be exhibited for *display only* (not for competition). Non-competitive exhibits qualify for the AHS Appreciation Award. An off-scape category for seedlings is specifically excluded from competition. Such a category may be exhibited for *display only*, as there is no Scale of Points for judging it. However, even a display is discouraged, as it tends to emphasize the bloom of a plant whose other characteristics have yet to be judged worthy.

## **EDUCATIONAL DIVISION**

At a minimum, this division should include a display of materials advising the general public on AHS membership opportunities, samples of national and regional publications, and promotion of AHS events. Educational exhibits are not limited to formal displays of plants or materials. They might also include demonstrations and/or slide or video presentations on various aspects of daylily culture, landscaping, arranging, and hybridizing techniques. Exhibits might also promote local club activities. Educational exhibits qualify for the AHS Appreciation Award.

## CHAPTER SIX: EXHIBITION AWARDS

### AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY (“AHS”) STANDARD SYSTEM OF AWARDS

#### HORTICULTURE AWARDS

Judging of each cultivar in each class shall be done by the following AHS Standard System of Awards:

- One First (Blue) scores ninety or above
- One Second (Red) scores eighty-five or above
- One Third (Yellow) scores eighty or above

For registered cultivars, only one blue, red, and yellow may be awarded in each *name class*. For example, if four cultivars with the same name scored 94, 92, 89, and 86 respectively, then the one scoring 94 would receive the blue, the 92 would receive the red, and the 89 would receive the yellow.

For seedlings, each exhibit is a unique class to be judged on its own individual merit. If the exhibits in the example above had been seedlings, the 94 and 92 would have received blue, and both the 89 and the 86 would have received red awards.

#### MAJOR AWARDS

The four major horticulture awards for on-scape horticulture exhibits in the AHS rosette sections consist of the following:

1. AHS Purple Award
2. AHS Section Rosette
3. AHS Best-in-Show Rosette
4. AHS Sweepstakes Rosette

Note that individual blooms severed from the scape are not eligible for the major AHS awards.

#### AHS PURPLE AWARD

The AHS Purple Award is given to every blue award-winning scape scoring ninety-five points or above in the AHS Section Rosette groups and/or classes only, i.e., it is not given to any exhibits in the special horticultural award sections, the off-scape division, the design division, or local sections or classes.

#### AHS SECTION ROSETTE

The AHS Section Rosette is awarded to the best AHS Purple Award winner in each of the following sections:

- Registered Extra Large Flowered Cultivars (7" or more in diameter).
- Registered Large Flowered Cultivars (4½" or more but less than 7" in diameter).
- Registered Small Flowered Cultivars (3" or more but less than 4½" in diameter).
- Registered Miniature Flowered Cultivars (less than 3" in diameter).
- Registered Double, Polymorous, and Multiform Cultivars.
- Registered Spider Cultivars.
- Registered Unusual Form Cultivars.
- Youth Section for Registered Cultivars.
- Seedlings. Any seedling winning this rosette is ineligible for this award in subsequent shows.

## AHS BEST-IN-SHOW ROSETTE

The AHS Best-in-Show Rosette is awarded to the best of all on-scape horticulture exhibits from those winning an AHS Section Rosette. The special horticulture award sections (AHS Achievement, Ophelia Taylor, and Bole) and locally defined on-scape sections are not eligible.

## AHS SWEEPSTAKES ROSETTE

The AHS Sweepstakes Rosette is awarded to the exhibitor with the most blue awards in the AHS rosette-eligible horticulture sections. Awards received in the special and locally defined sections or off-scape division do not count towards sweepstakes. In case of a tie, the exhibitor with the most AHS Purple Awards is declared the winner. If still a tie, red, and then yellow awards are counted as tie-breakers.



Photo by Scott Elliott

## SPECIAL HORTICULTURE AWARDS

### THE AHS ACHIEVEMENT MEDAL



Photo by Scott Elliott

### HISTORY

The 1961 Chicago Convention Committee made the AHS Achievement Medal possible by providing funding for the major expense involved (making the die for the medal). An anonymous gift to the AHS took care of the expenses of the actual individual medals for several years. The medals are now paid for by the AHS.

### REQUIREMENTS

The AHS Achievement Medal is offered at all shows accredited by the AHS. It is awarded to the originator, amateur or professional, of a seedling cultivar whether shown by the originator or another exhibitor, with permission of the originator. Three scapes of

the same seedling cultivar must be shown, severed as close to the base as possible, and entered specifically in a separate, clearly designated section provided in the show schedule. The award shall be made only to a new cultivar of adequate merit and distinction as compared with existing cultivars, in the opinion of the show judges. An exhibitor may have more than one exhibit in this section, and more than one exhibit may win.

The General Show Chair and the originator (or other registrant with permission of the originator) have the obligation to register the seedling cultivar properly with the AHS Registrar by October 1<sup>st</sup> of the show year and to send the AHS Exhibition's Chair a copy of the official registration. Upon verification of the Achievement Medal ballot scores and receipt of the registration certification, the AHS Exhibitions' Chair is authorized to mail the AHS Achievement Medal to the Show Chair of the sponsoring organization. The winning of this medal automatically renders a cultivar ineligible to compete for it in any other accredited show.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHOW OFFICIALS



**The Achievement Medal section at the Albany, GA Show.** Photo by Scott Elliott

All 3-scape entries in this section must be entered by a number assigned by the show Entries Committee or the Classification Committee, and this should be the only number visible to the judges. In this way, the names and symbols of the exhibitors are withheld until after the judging has been completed. The Judges' Chair must assign a panel of three senior exhibition judges to judge this section, whenever possible.

This section is judged using special score sheets provided by the AHS Exhibitions' Chair. The General Show Chair must collect these score sheets from the judges and have a committee tabulate the scores. Neither the judges nor show officials shall discuss specific scores for any entry. No individual with an entry in this section shall observe the score sheets or participate in the tabulation.

An individual judge's scores for the three scapes within a given entry shall be averaged and rounded to the nearest whole number, (e.g., scores of 89, 91, and 92 average 90.66 and would be scored as a 91, while scores of 89, 91, and 91 average 90.33 and would be scored as a 90).

For a given entry if the scores of at least two judges are ninety (90) or greater, then, the entry automatically wins the medal no matter what the third score may be. If only one judge has scored the entry ninety (90) or greater, then the average of all judges' scores for the entry, rounded to the nearest whole number, must be 90 or greater for the entry to win, e.g., scores of 88, 89, and 93 would win, while 89, 89, and 90 would not. More than one entry may win.



Achievement Medal winning candidate *H. 'Bobby Miller'*, entered by L. B. Davis. Photo by Scott Elliott

Upon completion of the tabulation, the score sheets shall be sealed in an envelope and they must be returned to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair with the Final Report of the show within 2 weeks of the show. On the Final Report, the Show Chair should identify the three individuals who participated in the judging of this section. However, the judges are not required to sign their individual score sheets. Please note that the Achievement Medal Award scores are NOT official until they have been verified by the Exhibitions' Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.

After verification of the scores and upon receipt of a copy of the official registration form, the AHS Achievement Medal for each winning exhibit will be mailed by the AHS Exhibitions' Chair to the sponsoring organization. The medal is furnished by the AHS, but the responsibility and expense of engraving it is assumed by the local show committee. The local show committee is also responsible for presenting a medal to the originator of each winning exhibit.

No additional ribbon or rosette is necessary, but a **blue award** may optionally be given as a means of identifying the winner(s) to show visitors.



## THE OPHELIA TAYLOR HORTICULTURAL AWARD

Region 12 has made available the Ophelia Taylor Horticulture Award (formerly a medal, now a pin) in memory of Mrs. Bright Taylor. This pin may be awarded at any accredited AHS show. An exhibitor may receive this award only one time. If this award is to be offered, it must be printed in the show schedule. If awarded, the pin(s) will be sent to the winner(s) by the AHS Exhibitions Chair.

The classes must be judged by Senior Exhibition Judges on special score sheets to be furnished by the AHS Exhibitions' Chair. The General Show Chair must collect the score sheets from the judges, have a committee tabulate the scores. The winner(s) must score ninety-five (95) or above individually for each of the five scapes entered. Upon completion of the tabulation, the score sheets shall be sealed in an envelope and they must be returned within 2 weeks of the show to the AHS Exhibitions' Chair with the Final Report of the show. The scores are NOT official until they have been verified by the Exhibitions Chair or the Exhibitions Committee.

The following classes will be offered:

Class 1: five different registered cultivars

Class 2: five different seedlings



**The Ophelia Taylor award.**  
Photo by Scott Elliott

## DESIGN AWARDS

### STANDARD SYSTEM OF AWARDS

Judging of each design class shall be done using the following National Garden Clubs, Inc., Standard System of Awards:

- One First (Blue) scores ninety or above.
- One Second (Red) scores eighty-five or above.
- One Third (Yellow) scores eighty or above.
- Honorable Mentions (White) scores seventy or above.

Each design class may be awarded one blue, one red, one yellow, and one or more white ribbons, if merited.

### THE AHS TRICOLOR ROSETTE AND MEDAL

The American Hemerocallis Society Tricolor Medal is a special award in the Design Division. The Tricolor winner in the Design Division of accredited shows of the AHS receives the AHS Tricolor Rosette and is eligible to compete for the national AHS Tricolor Medal to be given annually.

The following AHS rules apply to be eligible for the Tricolor Rosette competition:



**The AHS Tricolor Rosette.**

Photo by Mary Lou Lundblade

- The section must be judged by flower show judges accredited by the National Garden Clubs, Inc., and standards set by them must be employed.
- The show classes must be as described under the Design Division in Chapter 5.
- All plant material used, including line material, must be fresh and daylilies must dominate.
- One or more accessories may be permitted if stated in the schedule. The container(s), base(s), and accessories, if permitted, may be made of any material, including those manufactured from wood. Weathered wood is not permitted in any form.
- The winning design must score ninety-five or above and distinction (marked superiority) must be one of the qualities in the Scale of Points by which entries are judged.
- The exhibitor whose arrangement wins the Tricolor Rosette must be a member of the AHS (the winner may be a new member who joins at the show).
- Within three weeks of the show, either an 8" x 10" (or a close approximation) color print or a high quality digital image of at least 300 dpi of the Tricolor Rosette winning arrangement must be sent to the AHS

Exhibitions' Chair along with the Tricolor Entries Form. An image of the Tricolor Medal Award winning entry may be published in *The Daylily Journal*.

- All ribbons, awards, and trophies must be removed before the photograph, slide, or digital image is taken. If a color print is submitted, there should not be writing of any kind on the back of the print. The Show Chair should use the Tricolor Entries Form to state the name and address of the exhibitor, a description of the background, bases if used, the plant material, and the color of the container. The theme of the show should be given, and the title of the class interpreted.
- It is the responsibility of the General Show Chair to obtain and send the photographic print or a digital image to the Exhibitions' Chair.
- The photographs, slides or digital images of the Tricolor Rosette or the Tricolor Medal contest winners are not to be made available for any publication, except the publications of the AHS, without a release secured from the AHS Exhibitions' Chair.

## DESIGNER'S CHOICE ROSETTE

The AHS Designer's Choice Rosette is a special award in the Design Division to the best design in the Designer's Choice section. The following rules apply to be eligible for the AHS Designer's Choice Rosette:

- The section must be judged by flower show judges accredited by the National Garden Clubs, Inc., and standards set by them must be employed.
- The show classes must be as described under the Design Division in Chapter 5.
- The design may contain fresh, dried and/or treated plant material, but daylilies must dominate. (Treated plant material is defined as dried plant material whose appearance has been altered, but is still recognizable as plant material. This includes glycerinizing, painting, or altering by any method except those which abstract the material. Treated material is permitted only when specified in the schedule.)
- The winning design must score ninety-five or above, and the Scale of Points must include creativity (originality) as well as distinction.
- The exhibitor whose arrangement wins the AHS Designer's Choice Rosette must be a member of the AHS. (The winner may be a new member who joins at the show.)

## OTHER AWARDS

### AWARD OF APPRECIATION

The AHS Award of Appreciation is a special ribbon for non-competitive show sections such as the following:

- Publicity for
  - AHS national and regional activities
  - Local club projects
- Educational displays
- Photographic or video presentations
- Demonstrations on
  - Landscaping
  - Arranging
  - Hybridizing, etc.
  - Culture
  - *Display only* plant exhibits



Photo by Nikki Schmith



**Educational Display.** Photo by Claude Carpenter



- Hemerocallis species
- Off-scape seedlings
- Induced tetraploids
- Container-grown daylilies
  
- Other classes which exceed the scope of judges' training or for which there is no scale of points to use in judging
- Being non-competitive, this award is given at the discretion of the local show officials, not Exhibition Judges, to show appreciation for the efforts involved in publicizing the daylily and the AHS. More than one ribbon may be awarded. These ribbons are ordered from the AHS Exhibitions' Chair.

## CHAPTER SEVEN: EXHIBITING DAYLILIES

The following are four basic considerations in preparing daylily entries for exhibition:

1. Selecting
2. Grooming
3. Transporting
4. Using show entry tags

### SELECTING

The process of selecting entries can begin several days to a week before a show by reviewing scapes in the garden and identifying those that are sturdy, straight, and have typical branching, height, and growth pattern. Those that show minimal insect damage and that are in the prime of their bloom period will be the easiest to groom. These potential entries can be recorded in a notebook, or a piece of yarn or string can be tied to the scapes for later identification.

On the day before the show, the bud development of these scapes will be sufficient to estimate how many blooms, if any, will likely be open the next day. If several scapes are available to choose from, those with the potential for multiple blooms, highest bud count, and best bud placement should be considered. The process of filling out show entry tags can begin during this selection period to save time on show day, when primary attention should be devoted to last-minute grooming.

Final selection must take place on show day once the blooms have begun to open. Only worthy specimens should be selected. The size of the bloom should meet its registered size. If considerably over or undersized, it likely will have points deducted accordingly and should not be entered unless all other characteristics are exceptional. The form (the placement and shape of the segments) should be checked for uniformity. The color, texture, and substance should all be typical for the cultivar. Every bloom on a scape should be uniform in all its characteristics. Scapes that will require extensive grooming to correct problems should be left in the garden. To prevent water spotting, overhead watering should be avoided the day before the show.

### GROOMING

The major grooming tasks can be done easily while the scape is still growing. These tasks include: removing all spent blooms, all seed pods, and foreign objects like spider webs; and wiping off any spray residue, dust, or remains of spent blooms attached to other buds.

The detailed grooming is more difficult to perform until the scape is cut since it may not be possible to reach the scape from all angles. The decision to groom prior to cutting a scape is really determined by how many scapes are to be exhibited and the time factor (how long it will take to get to the show).

The tools needed to groom a scape properly include a small sharp knife or razor blade, a pair of finger nail scissors, and some cotton swabs or a fine-haired artist's brush.

The scape should present an all-green appearance to the judges. Grooming should remove all dead or dried bracts. Scissors should be used to cut off the brown tips of the small bracts that grow along the scape and at the bud junctions. These should be trimmed to a point in the same shape in which they were growing to present the most natural appearance. Only the brown tips should be removed, not the entire bract. The use of artificial coloring or any other foreign substance to hide defects is strictly prohibited and will result in disqualification of the entry



Photo by Jessie Worsham

Undamaged foliage on proliferations should not be cut away. Proliferations must remain on the scape. The judges will deduct points only if the proliferation detracts from the overall balance and harmony of the exhibit. If this is the case, it is best to select another scape for competition.

Bloom scars, where spent blooms have dropped from the scape, will turn brown over a period of time. A knife can be used to scrape or cut away a very small amount of the surface area of all bloom scars to leave them fresh and green. Evidence of where blooms have been must not be completely removed since this may detract from the judges' evaluation of total bud count.

The overall effect of the scape must be evaluated. If multiple blooms are crowded or touching, they may be damaged if they even lightly touch during transport to the show. Judges may also deduct points if the crowding seriously affects the specimen. Consideration should be given to removing a bloom to save an otherwise outstanding specimen. Also, if an extra bloom is not consistent in form, size, texture, or color with the others, it will not help the specimen. If an unopened bud distorts or rubs against a bloom, it may be best to remove the bud. During transport to the show, a pointed bud can rub or even poke a hole in a flower segment.

Insect damage is difficult to eliminate. Some signs of insects can be removed, such as the white flecks, the shed skins, or the sticky "honeydew" that aphids produce. Live aphids, ants that they attract, and spiders should be carefully brushed off the blooms and scapes. Thrips damage can leave roughened brown areas on scapes or branches. Sometimes careful light scraping with a knife blade

can reduce the effect. The use of artificial coloring to hide defects is prohibited. Thrips damage to blooms, especially darker cultivars, can result in white streaks on the open bloom surface. Nothing can remedy this once a bloom is open. Thrips also can cause ridges and other malformations to unopened buds. If the bud damage is severe, it might be best to remove one or two to save the exhibit. Slug damage to scape or bloom is not correctable. Generally, it is wise to select another scape rather than spend excessive time attempting to salvage a damaged one.

The vibration of grooming and transporting an entry may dislodge pollen onto the flower segments. This can be carefully brushed off, or blown off using a soda straw, just before entering the specimen. Flowers should not be entered if their anthers have been removed for hybridizing use. If stamens or pistil are severely distorted, perhaps another scape should be considered unless the exhibit is otherwise exceptional. If a flower petal or sepal breaks while being transported, the daylily may not be suitable for entry. If the damage is merely a crack or minor tear in the edge, the bloom may still be capable of winning a ribbon. If a segment is missing or so severely broken that it visibly affects the bloom form, then, the entry may be disqualified.

The scape itself should be cut off as close to the base as possible and placed in warm, not cold, water. As with most cut flowers, a slanted cut should be made when severing the scape. This prevents the scape from standing flat on the bottom and impeding water absorption. At the show, a fresh cut should be made when placing the scape into its display container. **Cutting as close to the base as possible is mandatory for seedlings.** However, some scapes may be so tall that it is impractical, if not impossible, to transport safely to a show. In this case,

the exhibitor may trim the excess scape height, preserving the cut portion of the scape. The cut portion of the scape must then be placed alongside the base of the container holding the entry to give the judges an accurate indication of the actual scape height. Registered cultivars can be cut at the height which presents the most effective balance between container, scape, and bloom(s). This is a judgment call which is very critical. An overly tall, unbalanced entry will stick out when surrounded by those of more pleasing proportions. A very short scape will look lost in a tall container. At the show, scapes should be matched to an appropriate container. However, containers may neither be “personalized” nor modified in any way by the exhibitor.



If the show is at a great distance or if inclement weather is predicted, it is possible to cut some cultivars the evening before the show. This can be a gamble as to whether the blooms will open and be typical. Through trial and error, it is possible to learn which cultivars will hold up and which will not when cut that early. Individual, off-scape blooms will not survive if cut prior to opening. Those should be selected only on show day.

Photo by Scott Elliott



Photo by Scott Elliott

## TRANSPORTING

Transporting daylilies to shows does not have to be difficult. The type of vehicle used for transportation obviously has a significant effect on the method or technique used. Several effective methods exist. Soft drink crates and bottles are suitable, but their weight is a disadvantage.



Photos by Scott Elliott

One effective method is to use carriers constructed of plywood and PVC pipe. Three-quarter or half-inch thick plywood sheets from 18" x 24" to 24" x 48" can be bored with  $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter holes into which lengths of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " PVC pipe are tightly inserted. PVC caps, corks, or sealant can be attached to the bottom of the pipe sections so that they will retain water. The pipe sections can be eight to twelve inches tall to accommodate varying heights of scapes. Up to two dozen scapes per sheet can be carried by staggering the pipe sections on about 8" centers. By gluing Styrofoam to the plywood base, individual blooms in water picks can be placed between the pipes. Alternatively, even lighter-weight carriers can be constructed totally of PVC pipe.

No matter what type of container is used, it is best to use florists' tape or blue masking tape to secure each scape to its container to prevent as much rotation and movement as possible. Wedges of cotton can help avoid damage to the scape from the sides of the container and will also help prevent movement during transport.

Buckets or plastic trashcans also make good containers for transporting masses of daylilies. Warm, damp sand can be placed in the bottom both to secure the scape and to give the container the necessary weight to remain upright. Scapes can be taped to the side of the can, or a wire mesh can be fitted into or over the bucket to provide the necessary stability and

spacing. Also, rolls of newspaper (1" to 1½" diameter) placed vertically in buckets keep scapes very stable. Scapes slip into spaces between newspaper rolls. The addition of water keeps scapes fresh and adds necessary weight for stability.

Blooms cut early in the morning will continue to open and/or recurve as time progresses, so scapes should not be placed too closely together in the containers.



Photos by Nikki Schmith

Even the slightest vibration over a period of time can cause damage to blooms if they strike other blooms, buds, or scapes. If necessary, branches can be forced apart ever so slightly and wedged with paper towels, foam, or soft cloths to keep blooms from touching.

Blooms should **never** be placed in a car trunk. Even if they appear normal, the heat buildup will generally prove to have been very detrimental to the blooms by the time judging commences.

### USING SHOW ENTRY TAGS

Every entry must have an official show entry tag attached (See Figure 1 in the Appendix page 118). Much of the data can be filled out in advance, such as name, address of the exhibitor(s), and the names of those cultivars or seedlings showing the highest potential. The show schedule must be available for identifying the horticulture division(s) and show section(s) division, section, group, and class into which each potential entry will be placed. It is best to complete this in advance so that time on show day can be reserved for grooming. The *AHS Hemerocallis Checklist* (hard copy, AHS online data base, or CD version), or the annual supplements, must be used to verify classifications as necessary. The show Entry Committee or Classification Committee will not fill out show entry tags or have much time to spend identifying unknown cultivars.

Tag information should be printed clearly using a pencil or indelible blue or black pen. A preprinted mailing label or stamp can be used for the exhibitor's name and address. The schedule and its designations of Arabic or Roman numerals **must** be used for the various divisions, sections, groups, and classes. A field should be left blank if it does not apply.

AHS members should check the appropriate block. Only AHS members may win AHS rosettes and Medals, but a winner may join at the show to qualify.



Photo by Virginia Allen

For entries in the AHS Achievement Medal class or for other collections of scapes, each scape should have a show tag. These tags should be marked *1 of 3*, *2 of 3*, and *3 of 3* to avoid a mix-up during placement. If exhibitors enter the AHS Achievement Medal section, a show committee will see that a temporary number is also assigned to each entry until judging is complete.

Once the show tag is completed, it should be folded in such a way that only the registered cultivar name and placement information are observable. Note that for seedlings the generic term “SEEDLING” **must be used** in place of seedling numbers on the exposed portion of the show tag. The seedling number may appear on the concealed portion.

Certain fields of the show entry tag should be left blank by the exhibitor(s), as they are for official show use only. These include the entry number, the AHS Achievement Medal section temporary number on the reverse of the card, and the award blocks. The Entry or Classification committees will assign entry numbers, if used.

Judges and clerks use the award blocks to designate the level of any award(s). The levels of awards designated on the tags are generally self-explanatory, and they apply to both horticulture and design exhibits. Best-in-Show

does not require an award punch. The Special Award block can be used for the AHS Achievement Medal, the Ophelia Taylor Horticultural Award, or for local awards as dictated by the schedule. The AHS Rosette block can be used for either a horticulture AHS Section Rosette or the design division's Tricolor or Designer's Choice Rosette.

Official AHS show entry tags may be purchased in bulk from the AHS Exhibitions Chair.

## APPENDIX

### ETHICS VIOLATIONS

Judges not following the AHS standards as set forth in this handbook risk facing reprimand and possibly losing their judging certification. Judges violating ethical and/or judging standards will be reviewed by a panel consisting of the AHS Exhibitions' Chair, the AHS Judges' Education Chair and the Exhibition Judges' Chair. A simple majority is required to relieve a judge of their certification. A judge MAY, at the discretion of the panel, be allowed to reapply for certification after a period of time specified by this panel. The aforementioned judge would then be required to complete the Exhibition I and II workshops again before reapplying for certification.

It is important to note that there are no provisions for a judge to lose certification based upon judging abilities, only for violations of the standards and ethics. Judges are free to interpret and award points, using their best judgment, for an entry based on the point standards set forth in this manual.

It should be noted that the AHS is not looking for violations in judging ethics; however, the ethics panel will be convened if feedback is received and it is deemed necessary.

The procedure and clarifications:

A violation that has an impact on the integrity of the show may be considered cause for decertification.

Lesser violations that create the appearance of impropriety will be a ground for reprimand, with multiple reprimands leading to potential loss of certification.

Upon receipt of a complaint or other information indicating that an ethics violation may have occurred, the ethics panel may conduct a preliminary investigation to determine whether there is reason to believe that there has been an ethics violation warranting a reprimand or possible loss of certification. If based on the complaint and/or its preliminary investigation the ethics panel concludes that there is reason to believe that such a violation may have occurred, the ethics panel shall send the affected judge(s) a written notice indicating the ethics panel has determined that there is reason to believe that such a violation may have incurred, which notice shall include a clear statement of the rule that the ethics panel believes may have been violated together with a statement of all factual matters that the ethics panel relied in concluding that an ethics violation may have occurred. The affected judge(s) shall have 30 days to submit a written response which shall include any information or explanation supporting the judge(s) contention that a violation did not occur, or if the affected judge admits that a violation did occur, any information that the judge(s) believe should be considered by the ethics panel in determining whether a reprimand or loss of certification is the appropriate sanction.

In the event of decertification or reprimand, the violator shall be provided with a written explanation of the reasons therefor. The decision of the ethics panel is final.

Figure 1. The Entry Tag

Entry Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(show use only)

**American Hemerocallis Society**  
 Division \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Group \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cultivar: \_\_\_\_\_

AHS Member: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_

AHS Rosettes	Purple	1st	2nd	3rd	Hon. Mention	Special	Special

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**American Hemerocallis Society**  
 Division \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_ Group \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cultivar: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Collection

AHS Rosette  
 Purple  
 Blue  
 Red  
 Yellow  
 White  
 Special  
 Special

Entry Number \_\_\_\_\_  
(show use only)

## Figure 2



## Point Scoring Guidelines

(Using the ‘step back’ rule, i.e. take a 3-foot step away from the exhibit, look hard, and decide if the fault detracts sufficiently from the exhibit to penalize fault)

### Registered Flowers

**10 points - Color faults:** not true to cultivar, murky, dingy, streaked, dull, faded, irregular markings  
(suggested deductions are 0.5-1 each, depending on severity)

**10 points - Form faults:** Not true to cultivar: malformation or uneven spacing of petals or sepals, inconsistent shape of segments, incorrect number of segments.

1. Uneven spacing and inconsistency of segment shape may **NOT** be faults in informal, unusual form, or multiform cultivars.
2. doubles appearing on the official doubles list not doubling on the day of a show should have points taken off for form, but may not be disqualified. Likewise, cultivars doubling that are not on the official doubles list should have points take off for form, but may not be disqualified.
3. There is no provision for deducting points for a spider form which appears not to meet the minimum 4:1 ratio. It is impossible to verify this ratio at a show since it requires touching the flower, which is not allowed. Therefore, deducting points for apparent non-conformation with the 4:1 ratio is **NOT** allowed.

(Suggested deductions are 1 point each or more, depending on severity)

**10 points - Texture faults:** not true to cultivar, dull, lifeless, coarse, slick, unevenly ribbed, lacking luster  
(Suggested deductions are 1 point each or more, depending on severity)

**10 points - Substance faults:** not true to cultivar, tissue thinning, wilting, browning or melting on segment edges, appearing limp  
(Suggested deductions are 1-2 points each or more, depending on severity)

**10 points - Size faults:** not true to cultivar, smaller or larger than registered  
(Suggested deductions are 1 point or more for being undersize, depending on severity; and only 0.5 points for being oversize)

**15 points - Scape height and strength faults:** Not true to cultivar: too short or too tall, weak, limp, crooked, fasciated (having the appearance of two or more scapes fused together and growing as one).  
(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**10 points - Buds:** Not true to cultivar: scant or crowded (meaning that the buds will not let the flowers open to their best advantage).  
(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**10 points - Branching:** not true to cultivar, crowded, unbalanced or not well-branched, scant or totally inadequate for the cultivar.  
(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**15 points - Condition and Grooming:** Faults which detract from the overall attractiveness of the exhibit include the following: insect damage; presence of resident insects; seed pods, spent or faded flowers; spray residue, dust, or dirt on segments or scape; brown on bracts or bloom scars; proliferations (only if they detract from the overall balance of the scape); water spots; scarred scape; tears, cracks, or breaks in segments; broken or malformed anthers and pistil; removed anthers or pollen; and crooked scapes. Artificial coloring or any other foreign substance used to hide blemishes will result in the entry being disqualified from the show. Contact the Classification chair immediately.

(Suggested deductions are 0.5-1 point each, depending on severity)



## Point Scoring Guidelines

**(Using the ‘step back’ rule, i.e. take a 3-foot step away from the exhibit, look hard, and decide if the fault detracts sufficiently from the exhibit to penalize fault)**

### Seedlings

Seedling judging is to encourage cultivars which are better than or different from cultivars already in commerce today and are an advancement in hybridizing (are distinct in some way). NO standard has been established, so ‘distinction’ has the utmost priority. The entire exhibit should be judged for distinction first, then other qualities individually.

**25 points – Distinction:** look for a quality which sets the flower apart from others already in commerce.

To assess distinction, **ALL** the characteristics of the flower and the entire scape need to be considered. Points are then awarded for characteristics which lend to distinction. It should be noted that there are no points which can be deducted when judging distinction in a seedling, only points which can be awarded. Thus, just because a flower looks like others already in commerce, no points are taken off its score. Likewise, just because a flower happens to be a certain common color, shape or form, no points may be deducted from the distinction score.

Some exhibits may have only a few distinct qualities, while others may possess the finest of all these and will therefore merit more points for distinction. It is possible for a seedling to merit more than 25 points for distinction, although only 25 may be awarded. It is also possible that an entry may merit zero points for distinction. Use the Seedling Distinction Checklist on page 45 of *Daylily Exhibitions* for a guide to distinction.

0-5 points	Similar to others in commerce (no discernible distinction AT ALL)
6-10 points	Limited distinction: only very minor distinctive qualities
11-15 points	Moderate distinction: Some distinctive qualities, but no major distinctive qualities
16-25 points	Exceptional distinction: possesses many qualities different from or superior to cultivars in commerce, or possesses major distinctive qualities

**10 points - Color faults:** murky, dingy, streaked, dull, faded, not clear, irregular marking

1. In this section, there are no faults or merits for the actual color of the flower, only its characteristics and how the color is displayed.
2. The actual color of a flower is a factor in assessing distinction and should be evaluated **ONLY** on the Seedling Distinction Checklist

(suggested deductions are 0.5-1 each, depending on severity)

**10 points - Form faults:** malformation or uneven spacing of petals or sepals, inconsistent shape of segments.

1. Uneven spacing and inconsistency of segment shape may **NOT** be faults in informal, unusual form, or multiform cultivars.

(Suggested deductions are 1 point each or more, depending on severity)

**10 points - Texture faults:** dull, lifeless, coarse, slick, unevenly ribbed, lacking luster

(Suggested deductions are 1 point each or more, depending on severity)

**10 points - Substance faults:** tissue thinning, wilting, browning or melting on segment edges, appearing limp

(Suggested deductions are 1-2 points each or more, depending on severity)

**0 points -** There are no points awarded for size in seedlings, except as it pertains to distinction. See the Seedling Distinction Checklist for awarding points for size

**10 points - Scape height and strength faults:** too short or too tall, weak, limp, crooked, not proportionate to flower size, fasciated (having the appearance of two or more scapes fused together and growing as one)

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**10 points - Buds:** scant or crowded, not well spaced (the buds will not let the flowers open to their best advantage).

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**10 points - Branching:** crowded, unbalanced or not well-spaced, not well-branched, scant or totally inadequate.

(Suggested deductions are 2 or more points, depending on severity)

**5 points - Condition and Grooming:** Faults which detract from the overall attractiveness of the exhibit include the following: insect damage; presence of resident insects; seed pods, spent or faded flowers; spray residue, dust, or dirt on segments or scape; brown on bracts or bloom scars; proliferations (only if they detract from the overall balance of the scape); water spots; scarred scape; tears, cracks, or breaks in segments; broken or malformed anthers and pistil; removed anthers or pollen; and crooked scapes.

Artificial coloring or any other foreign substance used to hide blemishes will result in the entry being disqualified from the show. Contact the Classification chair immediately.

(Suggested deductions are 0.5-1 point each, depending on severity)