

2019 Fair Book



Flower Show

Flower Show Superintendent:

Freida Owens

Flower Show Department

1. The 2019 Flower Show will be under the direction of: Lea County Extension Master Gardeners Horticulture Superintendent: Freida Owens. For inquiries please call 575-396-8822.
2. All residents of Lea County are eligible to participate.
3. It is strongly recommended that Exhibitors wishing to exhibit more than 10 items pre-register with the Lea County Extension Office at the Lea County Courthouse. Pre-registration will be taken until Friday, July 26, 2019 at 5:00 pm. Entry forms can be picked up early at the Extension Office.
4. The Lea County Fair Board will collect an entry fee of one dollar per entry for the first three (3) entries of each exhibitor in this department not to exceed a maximum of three (3) dollars, please keep receipts from Sunday and Monday to receive credit.
5. When entering please indicate the cultivar or botanical name on the horticulture entry form. This must be listed to be eligible to qualify for any award. The cultivar or botanical names should be written on the entry card by the Exhibitor.

Entering into the Fair:

1. All entries will be received Friday, August 9, 2019 from 7:30am to 11:00am. Any entries between 11:00am and 11:30am must be classified and identified for entry in the Flower Show. No entries will be received after 11:30am.
2. Judging will be at 1:30pm on Friday, August 9, 2019. Decisions of the Judges will be final.
3. The Flower Show will be open to the public for viewing after the judging, Friday afternoon and all day Saturday.
4. Youth: 18 years or under – Must designate YOUTH on Entry Form.
5. Professionals: Professional horticulturist, florists, nurseries may enter but must designate PROFESSIONAL on Entry Form.
6. Please bring plant material prepared and ready for staging, as there will be limited resources available.
7. A copy of Lea County Master Gardeners Flower Show Judging Training brochure will be made available to the public. Examples of judging evaluations include:
 - a) Good uniform color in flowers; bright green color (or color typical of the cultivar) for leaves and stem without evidence of yellowing or disease; flowering plants with open flowers.
8. Please remove properties Sunday, August 11, 2019 from 8:00am to 11:00am. Properties not removed by 11:00am will be disposed of. Although great care will be taken, the Lea County Fair or any individual or group acting on behalf of the Lea County Fair will not be responsible for any property belonging to the Exhibitor.
9. Premiums: 1st - \$2.00; 2nd - \$1.00 Premiums will be paid out to items judged, based on the rules and amounts listed for each division. There is a premium cap set at \$25.00.
10. Premiums will be given on Sunday, August 11, 2019 in the Yucca Building from 8am to 11am. Any premiums not collected during this time will be forfeited.



HORTICULTURE AWARDS

Best of Class Rosette for best Exhibit in each sectional class.

Best of Show Rosette for the best horticulture Exhibit in the show.

Ribbon Awards will be made in all sections of the horticulture division.

Master Gardeners Choice Award will be determined by the flower show committee.

Master Gardeners Youth Award will be determined by the flower show committee.

Design Award- Best of Design Rosette.

HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Entries shall be named and must be grown by the Exhibitor. Containers for specimens will be furnished by the show committee.

Division 1— Container Grown Plants

(Must have been in exhibitor's possession at least 3 months and must not exceed 30" in height or diameter) All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

100 - Container Gardens (dish, terrariums planters, must be named)

101 - House Grown – Foliage

102 - House Grown – Flowering

103 - House Grown – Hanging

104 - Patio/Porch Grown – Foliage

105 - Patio/Porch Grown – Flowering

106 - Patio/Porch Grown – Hanging

107 - Cactus/Succulents

108 - Greenhouse Grown

109 - African Violet, Standard

110 - African Violet, Miniature

111 – Terrarium with Lid



Division 2— Shrubs

(1 stem not to exceed 30" in total length) All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

200 - Shrub Branch – blossoms (i.e. abelia, crape myrtle, butterfly bush)

201 - Shrub Branch – fruiting characteristics (i.e. current)

202 - Shrub Branch – foliage only

Division 3— Trees

(1 stem not to exceed 30" in total length) All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

300 - Tree Branch – blossoms (i.e. desert willow, magnolia)

301 - Tree Branch – fruiting characteristics (i.e. oak branch with acorn, pecan)

302 - Tree Branch – foliage only (i.e. mulberry, pine bough)

Division 4— Annuals & Hardy Annuals

(1 stem with foliage unless otherwise specified) All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

401 - Baby's breath (annual)

402 - Begonia

403 - Calendula

404 - Celosia

405 - Centaurea (Bachelor Button)

406 - Cleome'

407 - Coleus

408 - Cosmos

409 - Dianthus (pinks)

410 - Geranium

411 - Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth)

412 - Heliotrope

413 - Impatiens

414 - Marigolds

415 - Pansy

416 - Petunia

417 - Poppy (California)
 418 - Portulaca (Moss Rose)
 419 - Salvia (Coral Nymph, Red Texas Sage, etc.)
 420 - Snapdragon
 421 - Statice
 422 - Sunflower
 423 - Texas Betony (Stachys Coccinea)
 424 - Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower)

425 - Vinca Rosea (Periwinkle)
 426 - Viola (Johnny Jump Up)
 427 - Zinnia (Dwarf) color differences will be sub-classed
 428 - Zinnia (Cactus) color differences will be sub-classed
 429 - Zinnia (Large Flowered) color differences will be sub-classed
 430 - Others not listed

Division 5— Perennials

(1 stem with foliage unless otherwise specified) All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

500 - Achillea (Yarrow)
 501 - Agastache (Giant Hyssop)
 502 - Alcea (Hollyhock)
 503 - Aquilegia (Columbine)
 504 - Aster
 505 - Callirhoe (Wine Cup)
 506 - Centaurea (Dusty Miller)
 507 - Centranthus (Jupiters Beard)
 508 - Chrysanthemum
 509 - Chrysanthemum Parthenium (Feverfew)
 510 - Coreopsis
 511 - Daisy (Gerbera)
 512 - Daisy (Shasta)
 513 - Daisy (Rudbeckia – Coneflower)
 514 - Dianthus (Carnation, Sweet William)
 515 - Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)
 516 - Gazania
 517 - Gaura (Whirling Butterflies)
 518 - Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

519 - Heuchera Leaf (Coral Bells)
 520 - Hibiscus (Mallow, Rose Mallow)
 521 - Hosta (leaf)
 522 - Lantana
 523 - Linum (Blue Flax)
 524 - Monarda (Bee Balm)
 525 - Penstemon (Beards Tongue, Rock, Sand)
 526 - Phlox
 527 - Physostegia (False Dragonhead, Obedient Plant)
 528 - Salvia (Mealy Cup Sage)
 529 - Santolina (Lavender Cotton)
 530 - Scabiosa (Pincushion Plant)
 531 - Solidago
 532 - Stachys (Lamb's Ear)
 533 - Stokesia (Stokes' Aster)
 534 - Verbena
 535 - Veronica (Speedwell)
 536 - Others not listed.



Division 6— Bulbs, Corms, Tubers & Rhizomes

(1 stem unless otherwise specified) All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

600 - Allium – 1 large stem
 601 - Allium – 3 small stemmed
 602 - Begonia (tuberous)
 603 - Caladium (leaf)
 604 - Cannas
 605 - Dahlias – large decorative
 606 - Dahlias – cactus
 607 - Dahlias – single

608 - Dahlias – ball
 609 - Daylily
 610 - Elephant Ear (Alocasia)
 611 - Gladiolus
 612 - Lilies
 613 - Liriope
 614 - Taro (Calocasia)
 615 - Others not listed

Division 7— Roses

(Each variety will constitute a subclass and will be judged against the standard for that variety)

All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

700 - Hybrid Tea and Grandiflora – one bloom, no bud or side bud 54
 701 - Hybrid Tea and Grandiflora – one spray, blooms and buds
 702 - Floribundas and Polyanthus – one bloom, no bud or side bud
 703 - Floribundas and Polyanthus – one spray, blooms and buds
 704 - Old garden rose (one bloom, spray, or cane with lateral bloom not over 18" above neck of container)
 705 - Shrubs and Climbers – any one climbing hybrid tea rose, grown disbudded
 706 - Shrubs and Climbers – one spray, blooms and buds
 707 - Miniatures – one bloom, no bud or side bud
 708 - Miniatures – one spray, blooms and buds

Division 8- Vines

(Each variety will constitute a subclass, One Stem not to exceed 30" in total length)

All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

800 - Flowering, such as honeysuckle, trumpet vine, etc.

801 - Foliage, such as ivy, winter creeper, etc.

Division 9- Ground Cover

(each variety will constitute a subclass, One Stem not to exceed 30" in total length)

All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

900 - Flowering, such as plumbago, flowering strawberry

901 - Foliage, such as ajuga

Division 10 — Herbs (3 Stems)

All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

1000. Alfalfa

1001. Basil

1002. Catmint

1003. Chamomile

1004. Chives

1005. Comfrey

1006. Fennel

1007. Garlic Chives

1008. Lavender

1009. Lemon Balm

1010. Marjoram

1011. Mint

1012. Oregano

1013. Parsley

1014. Rosemary

1015. Rue

1016. Sage

1017. Scented Geraniums (3 leaves)

1018. Thyme

1019. Dandelion

1020. Others Not Listed

Division 11 — Water Lilies & Water Plants

(each variety will constitute a subclass)

All entries must have the botanical name or cultivars listed on the tag.

Class

1100 - Cut Specimen – hardy

1101 - Cut Specimen – tropical

1102 - Cut Specimen – miniature

1103 - Cut Specimen – Marginal, foliage

1104 - Cut Specimen – Marginal, flowering

1105 - Cut Specimen – Miniature marginal foliage



Division 12 — Grasses

(Each variety will constitute a subclass, one Stem not to exceed 30" in total length) Each Variety will constitute a subclass

All entries must have the botanical name or cultivar listed on the tag.

Class

1200 - Annual

1201 - Perennial

1202 - Fine Bladed (3 stems such as stipa)

1203 - Large stemmed, big and tall grasses (seed heads attached or growing point.) Either perennial or annual. These will be displayed from the floor and can be as tall as 30" in total length.

Division 13 – Tropicals

(Each variety will constitute a subclass, one Stem not to exceed 30" unless otherwise stated) Each variety will constitute a subclass. All entries must have the botanical name or cultivar listed on the tag.

Class

1300 - Foliage

1301 - Flowering such as tropical hibiscus with leaves

1302 - Greenhouse grown (must be specified)

Division 14 – Native and Adaptive Plants

(Indigenous to our Area Known for Low Water Needs, Each variety will constitute a subclass, one stem not to exceed 30" unless otherwise stated) Each variety will constitute a subclass.

All entries must have the botanical name or cultivar listed on the tag.

Class

1400 - Annual

1401 - Perennial

1402 - Shrubs

Artistic Design Department

Design Rules:

1. Design must be made by the Exhibitor.
2. Plant material need not have been garden grown.
3. No artificial flowers or fruit or painted fresh line material may be used.
4. No wiring or scents and no live animals may be used.
5. Backgrounds, bases, and accessories may be used but are not required.
6. Designs are not to exceed 30" in width or height unless otherwise stated.
7. Designs may be accompanied with a 3"X5" card with the name of the design on it.
8. Classes may be subdivided if the Judge/s feels it is merited.
9. Judging will be according to the rules set forth in the annual Lea County Fair Book.
10. Questions about the artistic design classes should be directed to the Flower Show Superintendent.
11. Exhibitors are encouraged to use home grown flowers. Florist cut flowers can be used. No dyed stems, leaves etc. Use true Natural Colors.

Division 15 - Design

Class

1501- Symmetrical Design incorporating rhythm and motion.

1502 - Asymmetrical Design on weathered wood using spiked flowers such as Larkspur, Lilies, Gladiolas, etc.

1503 – Fresh Flower Design using wild flowers and native material in a recycled container.

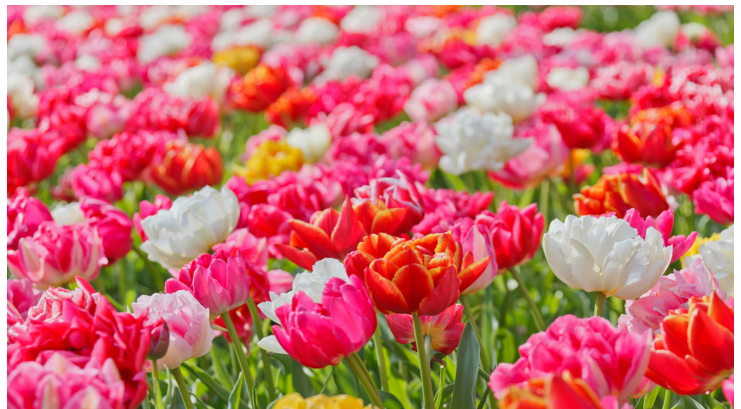
1504– Wreath no smaller than 12" and no larger than 30". Using live plant materials.

1505. YOUTH DESIGN:

Youth may enter any design class. All youth entries will be judged against entries of the same age group, 0-10yrs; 11-14 yrs; 15-18 yrs.

YOUTH MUST DESIGNATE AGE ON ENTRY FORM.

Best Youth Design will be eligible for the Lea County Fair Rosette.



Lea County Master Gardeners

Flower Show Judges Training

Superintendent: Freida Owens 2019 Theme: "Sew It, Grow It, Show It"

Brilliant flowers and lush plants attract attention – whether they catch the judge's eye at a flower show or cause people to look twice at a particular flower or potted plants decorating a home.

Flowers and indoor plants for any type of display should be carefully selected, prepared, and exhibited. Our judges training will discuss what characteristics are desirable in various classes of flowers and plants, and how you can display them to the best advantage.

Competitions

- Garden Trials
- Flower Shows
- Fairs
- Other Events

Flowers and plants are judged for how close they are to perfection and how attractively they are displayed. Entries are judged on their appearance at exhibit time, not how they once looked or how they'll look in the future. In fact, unworthy entries should not be awarded. If, for example, no entry truly merits a first place, only second and third class ribbons should be awarded.

The Flower Show Superintendent and Horticultural Consultant should have correctly classified each entry. It is also the flower show superintendent's responsibility to disqualify any entry for not meeting the flower show schedule and/or class requirements, not the judge's.

Characteristics of a Good Display – Fresh Flowers

When you select fresh flowers for an exhibit, remember that a judge will evaluate the stem and foliage, the flower, the container, the arrangement, and uniformity of the flower.

Stems and Foliage

Leaves – should be bright green or characteristic of the flower exhibited. Markings on variegated foliage should be relatively uniform. Yellowing or evidence of disease or insect injury will result in point loss. Stems should be straight and strong, holding the flowers upright. (Exception to this is vines and groundcovers.)

Flower Color – good color is uniform, bright, clear, attractive, and free from feathering, peeling, fading, burning, muddiness, uneven blends, objectionable lines and marks out of harmony with the basic flower color. Points are deducted for color variation uncharacteristic of the cultivar or caused by imperfection.

Insect or disease injury often causes undesired streaking or blotching of color. Sunburn, scorch, bleaching, fading or spotting caused by water or spray materials are also defects that result in point loss. Judges must consider color or changes due to the presence of fluorescent lights – these often cause reds to darken and look dull and faded.

Form – Petals in the same ring should be of equal length and the same shape for composite flowers like daisies, asters, zinnias, and dahlias. Double blooms should be deep. Spherical or round forms are ideal for many double flowers.

Size – While large flowers are desirable, substance and form are often sacrificed to obtain excessive size; Points are usually deducted for entries that are overly mature when harvested. Do not judge on your preference; large versus miniature, each specimen is equal on the show tables.

Condition – A perfect score for condition is given only to flowers at their ideal stage of development at judging time. Flowers and foliage should be turgid, firm or crisp, with no evidence of wilting.

Substance – Good substance is indicated by a thickness and firmness of both petals and foliage. These features contribute to lasting quality of the bloom points are deducted if tips or petal margins are wilting, curling, fading, or browning. Fully double flowers generally have better substance than ones that are less double.

Spacing – Florets in spike-type inflorescences should be evenly spaced along the stem. Gladiolus florets should face the viewer, in contrast to snapdragon florets that are arranged all the way around the stem. Individual flowers and sprays or trusses should be arranged in an attractive display without gaps.

Container

Uniform containers are made available to all exhibitors by the Flower Show.

Containers should allow the judge to examine all specimens without removing them. Points will be deducted if the container calls attention to itself rather than to the flowers in it. Avoid low containers except for miniature flowers, short-stemmed flowers, and foliage. Vertical containers are appropriate for spiked flowers. Containers used in horticultural classes serve only to hold material in an upright position.

A general rule of thumb is that flowers be approximately 1.5 to 2 times the height of their container. For example, a container that is 10 inches high requires stems 15 to 20 inches above the container rim.

Exhibitors may choose to use wedging materials in the neck of the container to help properly display the horticultural specimens upright. Use of wedges must be tasteful and not detract from the overall exhibit of the flowers, leaves, shrubs, and tree branches.

Arrangement

Proper presentation helps the judge clearly see all specimens. Flowers should have stems about the same height, with blooms or foliage spaced so that petals and leaf stems do not overlap.

Uniformity

If two or more flowers are required for a class, all flowers exhibited should be uniform in size. Carefully select uniform blooms cut to equal length.

Container Grown – Potted Plants

Two types of container of potted plants are usually exhibited at fairs and garden shows – flowering plants and foliage (or green) plants. All potted and container grown plants must be grown by the exhibitor for 3 months prior to the flower show. Plants showing signs of having been recently dug from the garden or purchased from a nursery, garden center, box store with store tags and other identifiable markings of such are to be disqualified if entered into the show.

Flowering plants are judged for their flower display. Plants without open flowers normally do not qualify for an award in a flowering class in the show schedule.

While all foliage plants produce flowers (except ferns), plants in this category are judged for their attractive leaves and stems, since they are primarily grown for foliage. Extra consideration should be given if foliage plants have flower(s) and they merit it.

Cultural Perfection

Leaf, leaves and stem color should be dark green or typical of the cultivar. Foliage must be dense, attractive, clean and free from lint or dust. Water spotted leaves should be a deduction in point scoring.

Form

To receive all points for form, plants should be symmetrical. A one-sided or unevenly developed plant indicates that the plant has been turned infrequently and, consequently, has grown toward the light source.

Plant Size

Plants should be of an average or above-average size for their type. Size is also a consideration of spread, fullness and height. Are there height limitations for the plants within the flower show schedule? Plants must not exceed that requirement being measured from the container or pot top.

Flower Number

An abundance of flowers is highly desirable. Flowering plant entries are compared on the basis of the number of open flowers and buds present.

Flower Color

Flower color should be true to the cultivar, clear, attractive and free from unusual or uneven markings.

Distinctiveness

Points for distinctiveness are given to an entry that is above average and possesses unusual, desirable characteristics. Distinctiveness is what distinguished prize-winning flowering foliage plants from average potted and containerized plants.

All potted plants should be free of insects and diseases. Old flowers should be removed and plants groomed prior to competition.

Flower Arrangements – Artistic Designs

Flower arrangements are judged primarily on the composition of the arrangements – only 20% of the total points are awarded for condition of flowers and foliage. Most arrangements relate to a specific design form, such as a triangle, S-curve, crescent or sunburst. The designer creates a desired arrangement with a specific intent in mind.

Color Harmony

This refers to the relation of the colors to one another in the arrangement which makes for a pleasing and unified arrangement of flowers and foliage. Good color harmony should also be evident between plant material and container. Avoid gaudy and unusual containers that detract from the arrangement.

Design, Balance, and Proportion

Arrangements should have a definite design with stems arranged to create an attractive effect. This requires the tasteful use of color, space, texture and plant shapes.

Balance involves the volume and color of plant material, and making sure that the “weight” of one side of the arrangement is equal to the other side. For example, round, globose, red flowers are visually heavy in weight, while light blue spike flowers are visually light weight. A well-balanced arrangement is stable in appearance and does not appear to tilt to either side.

Proportion refers to the proper relationship between various parts of the arrangement and between plant materials and the container. Size of flowers and foliage and stem length are major considerations.

Condition

Flowers should look fresh, turgid or crisp with no wilting or color fading. Points are deducted if there is evidence of disease or insect injury, or for old and wide-open flowers.

Suitability of Material and Relation to Container

This is a very subjective area to judge. However, your best bet for good results is to use flowers and foliage that naturally belong together. Avoid using plastic or silk flowers or foliage, but you can effectively combine dried flowers with fresh flowers. Containers can give rhythm and harmony of shape and color as well as complement line arrangements.

Distinction and Originality

Again, this is a subjective area. Judges look for exhibits that show style that is uncommon, out of the ordinary, a WOW factor and not imitated. The constructive expression of the designer's personality is imaginative, inventive, and unique and is dissimilar to the rank and file without being bizarre.

Construction

Some exhibits are incomplete because the top of the container isn't covered or the back of the arrangement is left unfinished. Foliage should be inserted so the judges cannot see the foam or other material used to hold the stems in the container. The containers back should also be finished off with foliage.

Common Garden/Flower Show Problems

- *Overly mature flowers.* Large, round flowers – like marigolds and zinnias – are centered in the wide-open stage. Exhibitors focus a great deal of attention on size and, consequently, often select very mature flowers. If you can look in between the petals of a flower and see its center, then the flower has passed its peak. In extreme cases, browning petals that curl around and under the bloom are also visible. In addition, spike flowers – like gladiolus and snapdragons – often are harvested over mature. To determine if a spike is too mature, check the lower florets. Lower florets should not be browning. Ideally (in gladiolus), one-third of florets are wide open, one-third show color, and the top third are green buds.
- *Stems cut too short.* Stems are often cut exceptionally short on dahlias and marigolds. Make sure stems are long enough for judges to examine both stems and foliage.
- *Do not strip leaves* from stems of specimens being exhibited. The foliage is part of the overall point scale process of the exhibitor's horticultural expertise.
- *One single flowered* specimen stem and the leaves if that stem has foliage. Do not add leaves to the container as they will be disqualified. An example, some bulbs will produce a flowered stem without leaves.
- *Bouquets of blooms.* There are no sections for a bouquet (several flowering stems) in one container. One flowering stem in the exhibitor's container only.
- *One main stem.* Coleus and geraniums plants grow upright with one main stem. To avoid this, periodically pinch plants during early growing stages to develop bushy, well-branched plants.
- *Dahlia petals curl or are brown.* You can avoid this by harvesting dahlias at the proper time and by careful handling. Brown or curling petals indicate a flower past its peak.
- *Dark-colored flowers.* Flowers that are dark in color may benefit from light shade during their final stages of development.
- *Entries in the wrong classes.* It is not uncommon to find pothos (*Epipremnum aureum*) with the philodendrons, Swedish Ivy plants in the English Ivy classes. These types of mistakes can be eliminated by having a knowledgeable horticultural show clerk help classify entries.
- *Foliage shows signs of dirt and lint.* Clean indoor plants prior to entry at a show. However, avoid the use of leaf polishes; they can give the plants an undesirable, unnatural look. Try to remove water mark stains, pesticide/fertilizer residues which can be a problem in hot, dry conditions.
- *Judges understand the flower show rules* in divisions where there are specifications for height, width, and diameter restrictions of entries. This could apply to container grown, shrubs, trees, vines, ground covers, grasses, tropical plants, natives and adaptive plants, the artistic designs and wreath sections of the show schedule. Just an inch here and there can make a difference in the exhibitor receiving first-place ribbons or the Best of Section awards or being disqualified.
- *Variations in gardening skills and experiences.* The gardening experience of flower show participants in youth classes varies widely as with the experience of those not considered in the youth division of the flower show. This can be eliminated by setting up special classes throughout the year.
- *Not heeding the flower show regulations.* Although show regulations can be very comprehensive exhibitors and judges alike must review and understand what the show schedule and standards are for that show. Adjustments and changes can and will be made to the flower show in classes, sections, and other areas as deemed appropriate for the local flower show.



Junior Entry

2019 Lea County Fair Flower Show Department