

HOW JUDGES JUDGE

- **WHAT WERE THE JUDGES THINKING ???**

GUIDELINES FOR JUDGING ROSES

- The 2015 edition can be downloaded for free from:
- https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/b152c0_5fdb702134fe490fb29a60598cca2808.pdf
-
- the 2018 edition cannot be downloaded yet .
But, the 2015 edition is almost as good.

HOW WE APPROACH JUDGING

- **JUDGING IS A TEST OF OUR ABILITY TO FIND THE BEST ROSE,**
- **NOT OF OUR ABILITY TO FIND FLAWS**

WHAT ARE JUDGES SEEKING ?

- 1. A rose that is **“Typical of the Variety.”**
- And, in the
- 2. **“Most Perfect Phase of Beauty Possible” for that variety**
- Sports of a variety are eliminated from Judging
- (i.e. a white “Snowball” that is red).

JUDGING: ART and SCIENCE

- JUDGING is an ART, A SEARCH FOR “BEAUTY”
- ARS has created a “SCIENTIFIC” SYSTEM for doing this RATIONALLY

POINT SCORING

- This “Scientific” System for judging roses is called “**POINT SCORING**”
- It starts out assigning the maximum value of 100 points to each entry.

WHERE DO 100 POINTS COME FROM ?

- **They're based on the 6 Prime Elements of a rose**
- **FORM** (shape) of the BLOOM — 25 Points
- **COLOR** of the BLOOM — 20 Points
- **SUBSTANCE** of the BLOOM — 15 points
- **STEM and FOLIAGE** — 20 points
- **BALANCE and PROPORTION** —10 Points
- **SIZE** of the BLOOM — 10 Points

HOW DOES A ROSE LOSE POINTS ?

- THERE ARE PENALTIES IN POINT SCORING
- All specimens start out with 100 points
- BUT, no rose is flawless.
- **Judges deduct Penalty** points from a rose based on its flaws,
- according to “how distracting” they are from the overall beauty of the rose.

IT GETS WORSE: DISQUALIFICATIONS

- **DISQUALIFICATIONS ARE CAUSED BY YOUR VIOLATING THE RULES OF THE ARS, +/-OR THE RULES OF THE ROSE SHOW**
-
- i.e. If the class calls for 3 specimens to be shown in 3 separate vases, and you stuff them in 1 vase, **YOU'RE DISQUALIFIED !!!**
- It's sort of like a 3-legged sack race; if you & your partner ditch the sack, you're D/Q'd.

DISQUALIFICATIONS – Type 1

- **FOREIGN SUBSTANCES**
- Generally, exhibitors may remove, or trim, anything from a specimen.
- **BUT, anything added to improve its appearance causes disqualification.**
- Even “Grooming aids” accidentally left in like Q-Tips.

DISQUALIFICATIONS – Type 2

- **NOT DISBUDED**
- Certain classes require your rose to be a “one-bloom-per-stem” exhibit
- with NO extra stems, blooms, or side-buds
- (i.e. a HT or MINI Queen of Show).

NOT DISBUDDED (large) D/Q



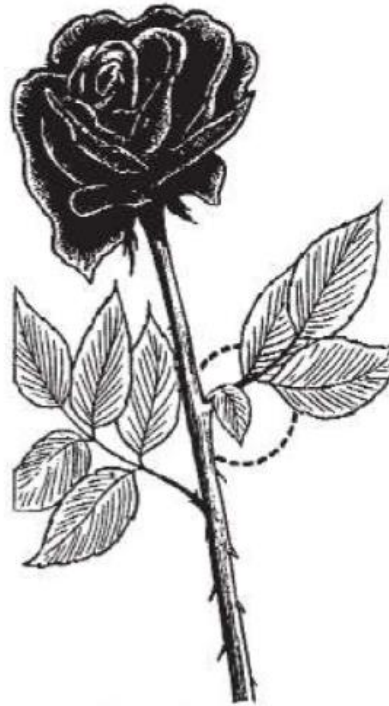
NOT DISBUDDED (SIDE BUD)
(Illustration No. 3)

NOT DISBUDDED (small) D/Q



NOT DISBUDDED (SIDE GROWTH)
(Illustration No. 4)

NOT DISBUDDED (minor) - Penalty



*SIDE GROWTH (LEAF AT AXIL)
(Illustration No. 5)*

DISQUALIFICATIONS – Type 3

- **STEM-ON-STEM** (mainly HT's, GrF, Mini's, LCL)
- If a specimen is exhibited with a portion of the older stem that it grew out of still attached to it,
- the specimen will be disqualified.

- **EXCEPTION: Species, Old Garden Roses and Shrubs** may be shown stem-on-stem.

STEM-ON-STEM D/Q



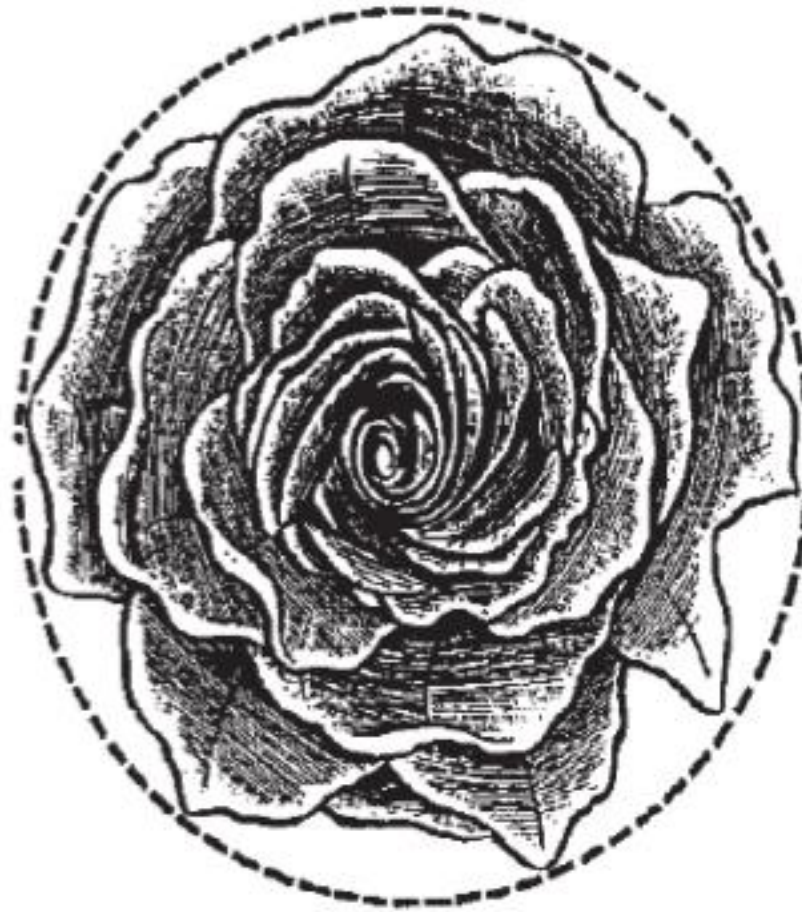
STEM-ON-STEM
(Illustration No. 2)

**SO, HOW DO WE POINT
SCORE ?**

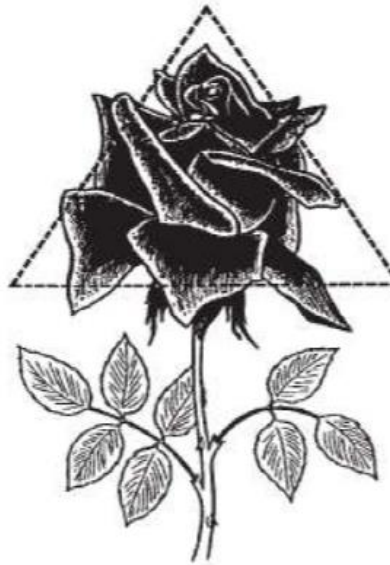
FORM of the BLOOM

- Form refers to the shape of the bloom, the degree of openness of the bloom, and its symmetry (Lop-sided is bad).
- Ideal form depends on the type of rose, and the number of petals that it has.

FORM – CIRCULAR – OVERHEAD VIEW



FORM – Triangular - side view



*FORM — DEGREE OF OPENNESS
(PROFILE VIEW)
(Illustration No. 7)*

FORM – High Spiral Center - Ideal

<https://flickr.com/photos/38217580@N05/15963051905>



FORM – Muddled Centers - penalty

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COLOR of the BLOOM

- The **actual color** of the rose (red, yellow, etc.)
- (Must be the typical color of the variety)

- The **saturation** of the color.
(i.e. pale colors have reduced saturation.)

- The **clearness** of the color:
(is the hue even or blotchy ?)

SUBSTANCE of the BLOOM

- Substance is seen in the texture, crispness and firmness of the petals.
- Substance is an indicator of the moisture or hydration in a rose

Betty Prior by edulkot Poland



LOSS of SUBSTANCE

- As it loses moisture, the petals become limp & droop.
-
- The color of the bloom will change.
-
- The ultimate loss of Substance is a wilted flower.
-
- Other parts of the specimen will also be examined.
- The **foliage**
- The **stamens** (must be bright and fresh, when visible)

Stages of Substance

Photos an
explicit co



Misty Bess

rosenanita

STEM and FOLIAGE

- The stem should be straight, intact, and support the bloom and foliage.
- The foliage must be clean, healthy, undamaged.
- It should frame the bloom from overhead and from the side.
- Symmetry & minimal gaps are preferred.

BALANCE and PROPORTION

- Do the sizes of
- its bloom,
- its stem and
- its foliage form a pleasing whole?
- A huge bloom on a short stem or,
- a tiny flower atop very long stem
- presents an unpleasing appearance.
- And, so, a penalty \leq by degree of distraction.

SIZE of the BLOOM

- Size refers to the actual dimensions of the bloom.
- **In most classes**, a good larger bloom would score better than a good smaller bloom of the same variety.
- **However**, for **miniatures**, the size of the bloom is preferred to be **typical** of the variety.
- Bigger or smaller is penalized in Mini's.

SPRAYS

- A spray is defined as two or more BLOOMS on a stem.
- **One bloom flanked by one or more opening buds, is not a spray.**
- Such specimens are eliminated from consideration

This is NOT a Spray (2 Blooms & +).



NOT IMBUDED (SIDEBUD)
(Illustration No. 3)

POINT SCORING A SPRAY

- THE SAME 6 PRIME ELEMENTS:
- FORM – Overall & Florets
- COLOR
- SUBSTANCE
- STEM & FOLIAGE
- BALANCE & PROPORTION - DIFFERENT
- SIZE - FLORETS & OVERALL SIZE

SPRAYS - FORM

- There are important considerations in FORM:
- (1) the overall FORM
- the shape and configuration of the spray; and
- (2) the FORM of the individual florets.

FORM - Overall

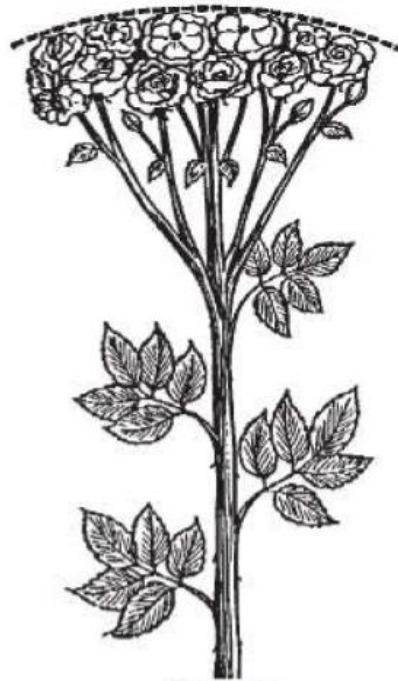
- **Uniformity** of appearance is the key to FORM.
- The ideal spray should be symmetrical from both the top and side views.
- There should be **no gaps** or **irregular spaces** between florets.

SPRAY - ROUNDED/GLOBULAR



*FORM — SPRAY
(PROFILE VIEW
Illustration No. 16)*

SPRAY - FLAT



*FORM - SPRAY
(PROFILE VIEW)
(Illustration No. 11)*

SPRAY – SEVERAL STEMMED



*FORM – SPRAY
(SPRAY FORMED BY SEVERAL SPRAYS)
(Illustration No. 13)*

SPRAY – NOT SYMETRICAL

PENALIZED



*FORM — SPRAY FAULTS
(PROFILE VIEW)
(Illustration No. 12)*

SPRAYS – Balance & Proportion

- **DIFFERENT**
- Not as much stem and foliage is required in the rules to balance a spray as is required to balance a solitary bloom. To achieve true balance would require a stem that was too long and too thick.
- A spray of massive proportions seldom makes a satisfactory exhibit.

SPRAYS – Size cont.

- Overall spray
- “All other things being equal: “
- More Bigger is better.
More florets, bigger florets, bigger spray is better.
- **But**, symmetry, condition & quality of the florets, etc. can easily trump “More, Bigger.”

- Individual Florets
- Floret size should be typical of the variety.
- Anything less than average size is subject to penalty;
- anything larger should be rewarded,
if within the bounds of pleasing aesthetics.

FORM - Individual Florets

- The specimens that show the largest number of individual florets at the exhibition stage for that variety should be given preference over those that do not.

IMPORTANT RECURRING CONCEPTS

- “In the Most Perfect Phase of Beauty Possible for that variety”
- “Typical of the variety”
- “Depending on “How Distracting”
- “All other things being equal” (a tie breaker)

SPRAYS - COLOR

- The color of a spray is judged by the same color standards as elsewhere.

SPRAYS - Substance

- SUBSTANCE the same standards as previously.

SPRAYS – Stem & Foliage

- The stem should be straight and strong, and be clean and free of spray residue, dirt, and evidence of disease and insect damage.
- A missing set of leaves, etc. can disturb the symmetry of the specimen & incur a penalty.

SPRAYS - Size

- As with form, there are two important considerations in judging size in sprays:
- - (1) the size of the **overall spray**; and
 - (2) the size of the **individual florets**.

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AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY - YANKEE DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL JUDGING SCHOOL

- CHATHAM Community Center,
- 702 Main Street, Chatham, MA 02633
-
- FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 2019 8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
- SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2019 10:00 AM - ~ 3:00 PM
-
- REGISTRATION FEE \$10.00 CHECKS PAYABLE TO: Yankee District
-
- INFORMATIONAL UPDATES will be posted on the Y.D. site at **ARSYANKEE.ORG**

QUALIFICATIONS To be certified as an Apprentice Rose Judge

- 1. Have completed an accredited judging school and passed both the written and practical exams.
- 2. Have personally grown garden roses or been involved in their culture for five years.
- 3. Have been a member of the American Rose Society for at least twenty-four months, including the twelve months immediately preceding becoming an Apprentice Rose Judge.
- 4. Have exhibited in the horticulture section of at least a total of five ARS accredited rose shows over a period of at least three years. The applicant should have won at least five horticulture blue ribbons and at least two ARS horticulture certificates or equivalent awards.
- 5. Have worked in at least three rose shows, either as a clerk or in some other capacity, such as show chairman or clerks' chairman that would familiarize the applicant with proper show procedures.
- 6. Pay the application fee set by the American Rose Society.