

**AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY
Garden Judges Workshop 2 Student Packet
REGISTRATION FORM**

New _____ Renewal _____ Date ____/____/____ Region _____

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip Code

Phone _____ Email _____

Workshop Location: City _____ State ____ Length of Training _____

Garden _____

Instructor(s) _____

Please help AHS evaluate this workshop by completing the following:

Overall Impression of Training - (Circle) Poor Good Excellent

Most Interesting Part of Session _____

Least Interesting Part of Session _____

Suggestions to Improve Session _____

Signature of Participant

I verify that the above-signed individual attended this Garden Judges Workshop Session.

Signature of Instructor



American Hemerocallis Society Application for an AHS Garden Judge Appointment

Last Name First Initial Phone E-mail Address AHS Region # Date

Mailing Address City State Zip How many years and months have you been an AHS member, without a lapse

(If you need more space, use back of this page.)

1. How many registered daylilies, other than your own registrations, do you grow? _____ Please list up to 25 hybridizers whose daylilies you grow. _____
2. How many registered cultivars, other than your own registrations, have you added to your collection in the last two years? _____ Please list up to 25 of them: _____
3. How many cultivars have you discarded in the past two years? _____
4. Is your garden open for visiting by AHS members for display and plant evaluation? _____
5. List dates and cities of AHS national conventions you have attended in the last five years. _____
6. List years and locations of Regional meetings you have attended during bloom season in your own region in the last three years. _____
7. List years and region numbers of other AHS Regional meetings you have attended during bloom season in the last three years. _____
8. Other than official meetings you have already mentioned, list gardens containing representative collections of modern daylilies that you have visited in the past year. Approximate number of visits to each garden may be noted. _____
9. What special characteristics or good qualities do you most look for or desire in a daylily? _____
10. Using the current Garden Judge point-scoring worksheet printed in the Garden Judge's Handbook "AHS Garden Judges," please list the ten varieties growing in your garden to which you assign the highest score. _____
11. List the dates and locations you attended Garden Judges Workshop 1 _____
Garden Judges Workshop 2 _____
12. Do you own, and are you familiar with the contents of "AHS Garden Judges" (2011) and the updates that were included in your training? Yes ___ No ___
13. I certify that I have been an AHS member for 24 consecutive months prior to submitting this application.

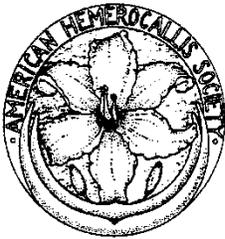
(Signature and date)

If you complete your training during the summer and you want to vote the current year's ballot, submit your application **immediately** to your Regional President. If you complete your training in the fall, the deadline for getting this application into the hands of your Regional President is **December 1**.

To qualify for initial appointment as a Garden Judge, applicant must have held AHS membership for at least twenty-four consecutive months (2 years) immediately prior to applying; own and be familiar with the contents of the Garden Judge's Handbook "AHS Garden Judges" (2011); have attended and successfully completed Garden Judges Workshops 1 and 2; have attended a National AHS meeting within 5 years and/or a Regional meeting within 3 years of applying.

Attention Regional President: Please use back of sheet for your (or Garden Judges Liaison's) comments and recommendations. **If the timing of the application permits the candidate to vote the current year's ballot by September 1, please forward to the Garden Judges Records Chair without delay.** The firm yearly deadline for transferring applications to the Garden Judges Records Chair is December 15.

AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY



JUDGES EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Jack Alexander, Chair

Judgeseducation@daylilies.org

Gary M. Jones

AHS Garden Judge Workshop Expediter

gardenworkshops@daylilies.org

Pat Soileau

AHS Garden Judge Records Chair

gardenjudges@daylilies.org

AHS Garden Judges Workshop 2 Techniques of Garden Judging

(Minimum time 2 hours)

Topic

Introduction - General Criteria and Expectations

What we do during bloom season is only a part of plant evaluation.

We observe daylilies for many seasons and throughout the growing season.

We expand our knowledge of plant performance by talking to other gardeners.

We base our evaluation on observable characteristics.

We place high emphasis on observations within our own Region.

We invest in continual renewal of our personal collections.

We keep notebooks of what we observe.

We strive to become better observers and judges year by year.

First Look - examine some eye-catching examples in the garden w/ student participation

Find clumps with pleasing and unpleasing scape placement.

Look for various indications of growth habit - crowded, well-spaced.

Look for exemplary foliage appearance and contrast with less-appealing appearance.

Note what "carries" across a distance and what blurs or recedes into nothingness.

Importance of Consistency of Evaluation - A Suggested Point-Scoring System

Go over the *Point-Scoring Template* in the Student Packet.

Note the number and variety of **observable plant characteristics**.

Note how many of these things require **direct experience** or **conversations**.

Note how few can be done well in a single garden visit.

Note that a judge may develop a personal system. This template is an example of a system.

Every feature of evaluation is based on the plant itself.

Develop a standard of excellence that a cultivar must exhibit in order to earn your vote.

Discussion of Specialty Awards

Emphasize the importance of **judging the whole plant**.

Judges exercise judgment about whether the candidates meet the award criteria.

Compare some **Doubles** and discuss consistency.

Discuss the UF classification and UF characteristics. Find examples.

On a UF, all 3 petals or all 3 sepals must have any of the stated UF characteristics.

The same characteristic need not be present on each petal or sepal.
UFs need not look identical from one day to the next.
Demonstrate spider measurement (with permission) if spiders are available.*
Look for and compare examples of **distinct** patterns (R.W. Munson Award).

Discuss Seedling Evaluation for the Junior Citation Award

The Junior Citation Award recognizes **distinctive**, not-yet-registered seedlings.
A seedling needs 10 votes to gain the award.
Judges may ask hybridizers if they have JC candidates in the garden.
Evaluate for distinction first; then point-score to determine overall excellence.
If you can't make a case for distinction, don't proceed with scoring. **WORKSHEET**

Students Point-Score Registered Cultivars in the Garden

Instructor selects at least 3 cultivars for student point-scoring. **WORKSHEET**
Discussion of results based on each student aiming for consistency of evaluation.
Students might not agree, but each should score in a consistent manner.

Review

Students may apply to become accredited as judges after 2 full years of AHS membership.
Send the application form to the Regional President **promptly**.
Students who complete training and apply in time may vote the current Awards Ballot.

The Awards and Honors Chair mails the ballot each year in March.
The ballot explains the rules for each award.
Judges are expected to vote each year and to return the ballot on time – Sept. 1.
Judges have to keep their AHS dues up to date.

Judges with 5 years' experience may apply to become instructors.

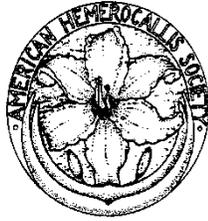
Etiquette of Garden Visits:

- Leave the dog and young children at home, please.
- Call for appointment; don't show up out of the blue, please.
- Announce your arrival to your host.
- Avoid stepping into the flower beds.
- Don't take tripods or large bags into the beds.
- Don't deadhead the flowers or take pollen.
- Never select a hybridizer's seedling for introduction.

Questions and Answers or Further Discussion

Students fill out and return the Registration/Evaluation Forms.

**AMERICAN
HEMEROCALLIS
SOCIETY**



POINT-SCORING

This template is an elaboration of a point-scoring system found in the Garden Judges Handbook “AHS Garden Judges.” Garden Judges have the latitude to establish their own elaboration of this system. The system is optional, at any rate, and exists as a demonstration of how to achieve consistency of evaluation of daylilies over an extended period of time.

The chart demonstrates how little evaluation takes place in a single garden visit, or even in several garden visits. Most of what is essential in plant evaluation comes as a result of growing and observing the plants over an extended period of time, and also from many conversations with other people who pay attention to daylilies.

Complete Plant (60 points)

Plant feature	Observable during bloom season visit	Requires direct experience or input from other gardeners
GARDEN VALUE AND BEAUTY (10 pts)		
Infrequent need for division		usually
Clump beauty when not in bloom		usually
Ease of division		usually
Rapid reestablishment after transplant or division		usually
Eye appeal from a distance	sometimes	
VIGOR (10 pts)		
Rate of growth		usually
Scape production	usually	usually
Bloom production		usually
Hardiness		usually
Disease resistance	sometimes	usually
Tolerance of heat stress		usually
Tolerance of root competition		usually
Drought tolerance	usually	usually
Shade tolerance	usually	usually
PERFORMANCE (10 pts)		
Long period of bloom*		usually
Consistency of blooms	usually	usually
FOLIAGE (10 points)		
Healthy, attractive, proportional	usually	usually
SCAPE (10 points)		
Height and strength	usually	usually
FLORAL PRESENTATION (10 points)		
Scape spacing within clump	usually	usually
Branch spacing on scape*	usually	usually
Manner of shedding spent blooms	usually	usually

Flower (30 points)

NOTE: In judging AHS Specialty Awards, which focus on blossom size, structure, pattern, or form, the Garden Judge may take measurements in the garden to determine if the cultivar meets the award criteria. If the cultivar fails the measurement or configuration test, the judge may determine whether or not to make allowances for garden conditions. In general, Garden Judges should vote for the best candidate that meets the particular award criteria **if**, in their judgment, the best candidate is a good enough overall performer to deserve a national award. Judges may leave portions of the awards ballot blank if they have not observed a candidate that in their opinion is worthy of a national award.

Plant feature	Observable during bloom season visit	Requires direct experience or input from other gardeners
COLOR AND PATTERN (10 pts)	usually	
FORM (10 pts)	usually	
Note the sepals, too.		
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS (10 pts)		
Early morning opening	sometimes	usually
Cool morning opening	sometimes	usually
Fragrance	usually	usually
Extended bloom		usually
Number of hours of eye appeal		usually
Substance	usually	usually
Weather resistance	usually	usually

Distinction (10 points)

These final 10 points are for observable features that distinguish this cultivar from all other cultivars or simply from those it may closely resemble. The cultivar may represent a breakthrough in color and pattern, in size, in form, in disease-resistance, in the number of hours of eye-appeal, in the length of bloom season, in the extension of the bloom season, etc. Any observable trait may set this cultivar apart for special reward with these “distinction points.”

But...don't award points for something that isn't observable in the cultivar's performance in gardens.

* “Long period of bloom....Branch spacing on scape” These two points divide and clarify the meaning of a common phrase “branching and bud count,” which is meaningless and arbitrary when expressed as a number. The point of “branching and bud count” is two-fold and is also related to scape production and rebloom. The two important observable features are (1) the length of the bloom season and (2) the presentation of the open blossoms on the scape. Length of bloom season is a result of multiple variables: bud count, scape production, pacing of blossom opening, and/or rebloom. A 12-bud scape on a continuously reblooming cultivar may provide a very long season of pleasure in the garden, while the same cultivar in a climate that doesn't stimulate rebloom may not perform well at all.

Branching is a structural issue that may have a lot to do with the beauty of the flowers when more than one blossom is open on a single scape on the same day. Good branching may present the flowers in a more pleasing way. The judge has to determine this. Scape spacing within the clump also affects the overall floral presentation, which is why it's best to evaluate established clumps of at least three fans.

Judges may, of course, decide to reward “branching and bud count” as important features, but should remember that these are **indirect indicators** of plant success in the garden. There is no substitute for striving to base plant evaluation on direct evidence.

Principles of Daylily Evaluation in the Garden

The following summary of daylily evaluation was written by R. W. Munson in 1968 and was approved by him in 1999 for inclusion in an upcoming revision of *The New Daylily Handbook*, 2002 revised edition. Bill Munson died on October 3, 1999. He was not only one of the most influential hybridizers of the last half of the 20th century; he was also one of the best writers. He had special gifts for seeing color and structure, which came into play during his long career as an architect. The philosophy of “total plant evaluation” cannot be expressed with greater clarity than in Bill Munson’s own words:

THE PLANT

a. Foliage (10 points)

Variation in foliage is important for contrast in color and texture in the total garden picture. It is quite natural to become enamored of an individual flower in bloom. Foliage and plant habit must be judged without extramural influence wrought by a beautiful bloom. To receive a high score for foliage, plants must have an attractive appearance, with deep green arching leaves or other character that presents a good garden picture. The foliage should be free of insect pests and diseases.

b. Vigor and stamina (5 points)

The plant should have the ability to grow and multiply under good cultural conditions yet not be invasive of adjacent areas via underground stolons. The plant should establish quickly, thrive and grow stronger each succeeding year. Depending upon locality, some cultivars do not establish easily. Some evergreen daylilies are difficult to establish in very cold areas and some dormants are difficult to establish in very hot and humid areas. A plant should not be difficult to transplant or be susceptible to crown rot or “spring sickness.” It should not be lacking in vigor or stamina.

c. The scape and inflorescence

Scape – general (10 points)

The scape, buds, branching, and plant balance are so closely related that they are difficult to separate; yet, in point scoring it is necessary to evaluate each aspect separately. The scape must have adequate strength to support the flowers and buds. Its strength must be sufficient to overcome the necessity of staking against winds, rain, or excessive leaning toward the light. Size of the flower and height of the scape should be in good proportion to the thickness of the scape. All of those factors taken together affect the total garden picture and must be evaluated accordingly.

d. Branching and buds (10 points)

The inflorescence (characteristic arrangement of flowers on a stem) should be such that the buds are not all at the top of the scape. Flowers should not be situated so as to open all together or be poorly spaced, causing crowding and preventing some flowers from opening properly. Branches should be wide apart to allow buds to grow and develop normally without touching and hampering the opening of the fully developed flower. Branching and bud count should not be so sparse that flowering ends after a few days. Scares on some daylilies carry as many as five branches (including the two terminal

branches). Other daylily cultivars have only two terminal branches. If a plant with only two terminal branches reblooms several times, it may still be useful, providing the plant balance is good. Many gardeners prefer plants with two or three scapes that bloom at different times over a plant with only one scape perfectly branched but limited to one period of flowering. Closely branched plants with buds and flowers that develop unhampered and present a good display may deserve a good rating.

e. Balance (5 points)

Balance is a very difficult characteristic to describe but very obvious in a plant without a pleasing relationship between foliage and placement of branches, buds and flowers. Short foliage coupled with tall scapes with high branching gives poor balance. Currently, most hybridizers are working for short scapes. I do not feel this is the whole solution to the matter of balance. We need to concentrate more on how the scape and its branches relate to the plant foliage. A miniature daylily may have a tall scape, magnificently branched and budded, and present a better garden picture than, say, a 10 inch flower on a low, 17 inch scape with the flowers among or just above the foliage. A giant flower on the low scape can, and generally does, have poor balance.

THE FLOWER

a. Color (10 points)

Color should be clear, bright, and attractive. Whether the pastel is medium in tone or dark, it should not be muddy or low in saturation of color intensity. From a distance or from up close, color in daylily flowers should be clear, clean and of good hue and tone. Whether the flowers

are polychromes, bi-colored, eyed, pastel (of subtle hues), medium, self-colored, or dark and intense, all come closer to perfection is the color is clear.

b. Form (10 points)

Flower form is almost or fully equal to color in setting one flower apart from another. Differences in form, e.g., round or star-like, flaring or recurved, round, broad, ruffled, plain, flat, twisted, fluted, lily-shaped are of little importance except as interpreted by the evaluator. These factors usually boil down to evaluator preference. Form is important when flowers consistently are uniform and are sufficiently flat and face outward to display their colors well. Malformed flowers, dissimilarity of segment shape, and lack of uniformity in placement of perianth segments are undesirable aspects of form.

c. Substance and sun resistance (15 points)

Substance is the thickness of tissue structure. In judging substance, firmness and freshness, uniform thickness of perianth segments (e.g., no thinning toward the petal edge), crispness and turgidity are all part of substance of the flower in its prime. Flower tissues should not be thin, and should not wilt, brown, or melt at the edges. If the flower fades during the day, substance should be retained reasonably well.

Indirectly related to the area of substance is the question of flower opening and extended period of bloom. The flower should open early in the morning and remain presentable in the evening.

d. Texture (5)

Texture refers to the surface quality of the flower, which varies from flower to flower. Texture varies from the very smooth satiny, waxy finish to velvety, creped, pebbled, diamond dusted, glistening, etc. The major concern is to decide whether flower quality suffers by its texture or is enhanced and beautified by it.

Beauty and distinction (20 points)

These are two essential attributes for a worthwhile daylily, and I am a believer in giving a flower an additional few points on sheer beauty. Too many daylilies, old and new, are being foisted onto the buying public without that special quality called beauty. Of course, here again, one is trapped by the old, but nevertheless true, adage that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and rightly so.

Distinction is a little more definitive. Has a daylily that special quality that sets it apart from others of a similar kind? Is the color, pattern, or special blending of colors different or rare? Is the form and texture different, beguiling, and something special? Is there good proportion and balance, and is the total effect pleasing to the eye? In other words, the flower should be eye-catching, outstanding, and not easily forgotten. Does it have the qualities to make it a star, or will it be only a meteorite, soon to disappear, even though it will make a lovely light as it burns itself out?

Point Scoring for Garden Judges

Very little has changed in terms of what is important since Bill Munson wrote the guidelines above. The addition of an Unusual Form class of daylilies opens up the ideal of “consistent blossom appearance” to include a celebration of the daily surprises in the floral displays of UF daylilies.

AHS Garden Judges are not required to evaluate by a point system. The system exists to encourage consistency and thoroughness. A garden judge may develop a personal system. Not every judge will agree with Bill Munson’s distribution of points, or with anyone else’s point distribution. The goal is to be sensible, consistent, and increasingly good in powers of observation and discrimination.

Reading Munson closely, a garden judge can’t help but notice that his comments on distinction are based on a persistent curiosity to know the breadth of the field, to continually see what is happening in the world of daylilies. Matched with persistent curiosity is the quality of deep patience. He expects a complete evaluation to have a basis in knowledge of a plant’s performance over an extended period of time.

AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY



Worksheet for Judging Seedlings in the Garden

This system for judging seedlings is primarily for use in voting for a Junior Citation award. Only unregistered seedlings are eligible for the JC award. Heavy emphasis is placed on **distinction**. The award calls attention to seedlings that may well represent an advance beyond the best introductions of the last five years. A cultivar needs 10 votes to earn the JC, and there is no requirement of regional distribution of the votes. The JC Award does not imply that good performance in various climates and soils can be expected.

The system below is a “sudden death” method. If the garden judge can’t make a case for distinction, no further evaluation takes place. If further evaluation takes place, a fairly high standard is set to assure that the distinctive seedling is also a very fine overall daylily plant.

Distinction

Is the seedling distinctive in any desirable way? Distinction is a characteristic, feature, or quality that differentiates the seedling from other daylilies; it is a quality that makes the seedling superior or worthy of special recognition. For example, distinction can be found in a seedling's season of bloom, its unusual beauty, its garden value, or any of the other features to be judged.

A seedling does not need a totally new color or pattern to be distinctive. If you think the seedling is distinctive, write down the feature(s) that make it distinctive and state your reasons

If you are able to identify and record the feature(s) that make the seedling distinctive, continue with this evaluation. If you were not able to find any distinctive feature, the seedling probably should not be considered for an award; **do not continue with this evaluation.**

For each of the following categories, rate the seedling using one of these ratings:

1. Below Average, meaning not as good as the typical daylily registered during the last five years.
2. Average, meaning equal to the typical daylily registered during the last five years.
3. Superior, meaning better than the typical daylily registered during the last five years. You should be able to explain the features that lead to a superior rating.

Flower

Consider color, pattern, substance, tolerance to weather and temperature, form, texture, the petals, sepals, early opening, late closure, cool morning opening, consistency of opening, consistency of form or size, and other features that contribute to the flower's quality.

Below average = 1

Average = 2

Superior = 3

Scape

Consider strength in relation to the flowers, branching, bud count, height in relation to the foliage, and other features that contribute to the scape's quality.

Below average = 1

Average = 2

Superior = 3

Foliage

Consider color, health, its proportion to the rest of the plant, and other features that contribute to the quality of the foliage.

Below average = 1

Average = 2

Superior = 3

Vigor

Consider rate of growth (try to determine the age of the clump), growth habit (not too crowded as the clump develops), hardiness, tolerance of division, speed of reestablishment after transplant or division, tolerance of average or below-average growing conditions, and other features that contribute to the plant's vigor. If you cannot judge vigor based on only one viewing, rate the seedling Average.

Below average = 1

Average = 2

Superior = 3

Number of blooms per fan in one season

Consider the production of flowers and the length of the seedling's bloom season. High flower production can be achieved by a high bud count, a bud-building trait, and/or rebloom. *You can't evaluate this in a single observation; it requires several observations.*

Below average = 1

Average = 2

Superior = 3

Beauty/Garden Value

Consider the overall plant, and its value in the garden. Is it beautiful? Do the flower and foliage color contribute to the garden's beauty? Will its foliage be pleasing after the bloom season?

Below average = 1

Average = 2

Superior = 3

Total the scores you assigned from all six categories. Then add the totals.

Total points in each category:

Below average = ____

Average = ____

Superior = ____

TOTAL _____

If the seedling rated a total score of 15 points or more, it may be considered for an award. Seedlings that rate fewer than 15 points should not be considered for an award.

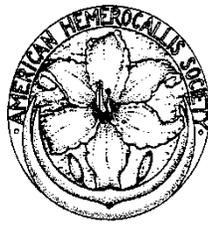
WORKSHEET FOR JUDGING REGISTERED CULTIVARS IN THE GARDEN

Name of Daylily # 1: _____

Name of Daylily # 2: _____

Name of Daylily # 3: _____

Complete Plant (30)	#1	#2	#3
Garden value and beauty (10)	_____	_____	_____
Vigor (10)			
Good rate of growth, hardiness, resistance to disease, etc.	_____	_____	_____
Performance (10)			
Long season of bloom, rebloom, consistent quality of bloom, etc.	_____	_____	_____
Foliage (10)			
Clean, healthy, appealing, in proportion to the rest of the plant	_____	_____	_____
Scape (20)			
Height and strength in relation to flower (10)	_____	_____	_____
Branching and bud count (10)	_____	_____	_____
Flower (30)			
Substance and weather resistance (10)	_____	_____	_____
Attractiveness of color(s) and pattern (10)	_____	_____	_____
Form (10)	_____	_____	_____
Distinction (10)			
In flower, performance, season of bloom, rebloom, unusual beauty, or other special plant features	_____	_____	_____
Point Total (100)	_____	_____	_____



* Spider Measurement requires a ruler or tape measure. The length of the petal must be at least 4 times that petal's width, "naturally standing."

1. Locate the longest petal on the spider blossom.
2. Measure the widest point without spreading or flattening the petal.
3. Multiply the width measurement by 4. That's the minimum length to meet the spider standard.
4. Now you have to touch the petal to measure its length. Uncurl and extend it lengthwise and measure from its bottom, where it makes a "V" notch with the adjoining segment, all the way to the tip.

If the length is at least 4 times the width, the blossom meets the definition of a spider.

SPIDER MEASUREMENT CONVERSION CHART

Width	Minimum Length
1/2	2"
9/16	2 1/4
5/8	2 1/2
11/16	2 3/4
3/4	3
13/16	3 1/4
7/8	3 1/2
15/16	3 3/4
1	4
1 1/16	4 1/4
1 1/8	4 1/2
1 3/16	4 3/4
1 1/4	5
1 5/16	5 1/4
1 3/8	5 1/2
1 7/16	5 3/4
1 1/2	6
1 9/16	6 1/4
1 5/8	6 1/2
1 11/16	6 3/4
1 3/4	7
1 13/16	7 1/4
1 7/8	7 1/2
1 15/16	7 3/4

NOTES