

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

**HANDBOOK FOR
GESNERIAD JUDGES**



First Published:	September	1995
Updated:	October	1997
	May	1999
	September	2003
	October	2006
	July	2012

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

HANDBOOK FOR GESNERIAD JUDGES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1.	GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	Page: 1
SECTION 2.	GESNERIADS	7

* * * * *

NOTE: Within this publication "Gesneriads" refers to "Gesneriads other than African violets".

* * * * *

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

HANDBOOK FOR GESNERIAD JUDGES

SECTION 1: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Q. 1.1** What is the Golden Rule for Judges?
A. 1.1 To treat all plants as you would have your own treated.
- Q. 1.2** How long should it take to judge a Show?
A. 1.2 As long as necessary to carefully evaluate each entry and judge the winners within the time allowed.
- Q. 1.3** For what reason should a Judge remain in the showroom area after judging is completed?
A. 1.3 After judging a Show, a Judge should be available to answer questions if called upon by the exhibitors to do so.
- Q. 1.4** For what reasons should a Judge, if possible, take time to look over the various classes before commencing to judge?
A. 1.4 To get some idea of the standard of the Show and to see if plants are entered correctly according to the Schedule.
- Q. 1.5** How is the Best Gesneriad of the Show selected?
A. 1.5 It should be given to the best plant from all the first place winners according to the Show Schedule.
- Q. 1.6** May a Judge disqualify an entry?
A. 1.6 No, but if a plant is not according to the Schedule it should be eliminated from consideration. This would include any plant which is entered in the wrong class, is diseased or in any other way not conforming to the Schedule.
- Q. 1.7** If the plant is in the wrong class, what action can be taken by the Judge?
A. 1.7 Request the Steward to consult the Show Chairman to see if it can be rectified. If not, the plant should not be judged.
- Q. 1.8** What is the law of the Show?
A. 1.8 The Schedule. The exhibitor and the Judge must adhere to the Schedule or the show becomes unmanageable.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 1: (Cont.)

- Q. 1.9** Why does the Scale of Points deduct so many points for poor grooming and dusty plants?
- A. 1.9** Compared to the time it takes to grow a plant ready for the show bench, the amount of time it takes to groom it properly and clean the pot is negligible. If an exhibitor does not give that little extra time, he/she should be prepared to loose points.
- Q. 1.10** May a Judge pick up a plant to examine it?
- A. 1.10** To view a plant from all sides, a Judge may pick it up using both hands, exercising great care.
- Q. 1.11** How long should a plant have been in the possession of an exhibitor prior to the Show so that it may be entered in the competition?
- A. 1.11** At least three months (this requirement does not apply to artistic classes).
- Q. 1.12** What are the desirable qualities of a Judge of Gesneriads?
- A. 1.12**
- (1) Must be able to set aside personal preferences and be impartial.
 - (2) Tact
 - (3) Courage
 - (4) Knowledge
 - (5) Experience
 - (6) Fairness
 - (7) Kindness
- Q. 1.13** Is a Judge permitted to use any instrument to lift leaves to enable him/her to see into the centre of the plant?
- A. 1.13** No.
- Q. 1.14** Give five requirements to be eligible for a Judge's certificate.
- A. 1.14**
- (1) Must be an active member of his/her African Violet-Gesneriad Group.
 - (2) Must have been a successful exhibitor over the last three years in shows run by the Groups affiliated with the Gesneriad Council and progressed to the Open Division through the steps (Novice and Intermediate [where applicable]) according to the criteria set down by individual Groups.
 - (3) Must be growing a minimum of fifteen genera with representatives from the three growth habits listed in the *GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS AND POINTING* publication.
 - (4) Know how to use the Scale of Points and what constitutes a show plant.
 - (5) Have passed the Judges' exams in accordance with the Gesneriad Council requirements.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 1: (Cont.)

- Q. 1.15** Should a Gesneriad Judge be expected to judge Artistic classes?
A. 1.15 Artistic arrangements involve a different field of training, and unless a Judge has had that training, he/she is not qualified.
- Q. 1.16** Should a Judge expect to be paid for judging a Show?
A. 1.16 No.
- Q. 1.17** Why should a Judge be familiar with the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand Gesneriad Judging Standards and Pointing?
A. 1.17 It is most important as this is the basis for the Standard of Judging.
- Q. 1.18** Explain how a Judge can improve his/her knowledge.
A. 1.18 By reading as much reliable information as possible - e.g. The Gesneriad Society Inc., A.V.S.A., G.S.N., Saintpaulia International, Gesneriad Society International magazines; Group Handbooks/Magazines; books on Gesneriads, etc. Knowledge can also be obtained by growing a large number of varieties over a period of years and learning how to cope with, and overcome, problems with pests and diseases when or if they arise.
- Q. 1.19** What should a Judge do after receiving an invitation to judge a Gesneriad show?
A. 1.19 Reply promptly giving a firm "yes" or "no".
- Q. 1.20** Explain why Judges should not be present in the hall prior to judging.
A. 1.20 For completely unbiased judging it is important that the Judge does not know who owns any plants. It is also best that the Judge does not discuss the plants with exhibitors prior to judging.
- Q. 1.21** Who has the right to disqualify a plant on a show table?
A. 1.21 The Show Chairman or Show Steward.
- Q. 1.22** Is a Judge required to judge a class with just one entry?
A. 1.22 Yes. The quality of the plant determines whether a ribbon is awarded.
- Q. 1.23** Should a 1st, 2nd, 3rd card always be awarded?
A. 1.23 A plant should be of sufficient standard to warrant an award.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 1: (Cont.)

- Q. 1.24** Should a Judge exhibit in a class he/she is judging?
A. 1.24 No.
- Q. 1.25** Whose responsibility is it to see that plants are entered correctly?
A. 1.25 The exhibitor's.
- Q. 1.26** What should a Judge know about pests and diseases?
A. 1.26 A Judge should be able to detect quickly the presence of any pest and/or disease and the damage it has caused to the plant.
- Q. 1.27** What is the procedure if the plant is suspected of having pests or disease?
A. 1.27 The plant should be called to the attention of the Steward, after which it should be removed from the show room.
- Q. 1.28** What are five things a Judge has a right to expect?
A. 1.28 (1) To receive a copy of the Schedule well before the Show.
(2) Privacy and quietness while judging.
(3) To refuse to award ribbons to plants not reaching the required standard.
(4) To suggest changes to prevent disqualifications.
(5) Reimbursement of expenses for travel and accommodation if necessary.
- Q. 1.29** What are the six duties of a Judge?
A. 1.29 (1) Answer invitation promptly.
(2) Be on time.
(3) Study the Schedule and understand it. If there are any queries about it, do not leave it till the last minute to get clarification.
(4) Co-operate with the Management of the Show, judging plants according to the Gesneriad Council's Scales of Points.
(5) Explain decisions if asked.
(6) Thank Clerks and Stewards for their assistance.
- Q. 1.30** If a Judge has a personal preference for a certain type of plant, should this influence his/her judging?
A. 1.30 No. A Judge has to be completely impartial.
- Q. 1.31** Is it necessary to point judge every plant in a class? Explain why.
A. 1.31 No. Usually a Judge can eliminate many plants and only have to point judge a few that are more or less equal in quality. A Judge must, however, be careful not to eliminate any plant that could win a prize.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Q. 1.32** Why is personal experience invaluable when it comes to judging?
- A. 1.32** In growing a variety of gesneriads one obtains knowledge of how they should perform as regards growth habit and amount of bloom. Also this enables a Judge to identify the different genera.
- Q. 1.33** How would you go about judging a gesneriad plant of a genus or species totally unknown to you?
- A. 1.33** Many aspects considered in judging the plant such as grooming, cleanliness and general health are universal to all gesneriads. In gauging the amount and colour of bloom, shape and maturity of the plant and the colour of the foliage Judges may make some assumptions from the state of the plant as to whether it is of a good standard.
Always give the exhibit the benefit of the doubt if it is unknown to you.
- Q. 1.34** Name some of the qualities of a show plant.
- A. 1.34** The plant should be a true representative of its type. It should be healthy with no sign of pests or disease. Plant and pot should be clean. The plant should have been carefully groomed.

* * * * *

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: GESNERIADS

- Q. 2.1** There are approximately how many genera in the gesneriad family?
A. 2.1 147
- Q. 2.2** List the Scale of Points for gesneriads in flower.
A. 2.2
- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Cultural Perfection | 35 Points |
| Condition | 30 Points |
| Quantity of Bloom | 25 Points |
| Quality of Bloom | 10 Points |
| TOTAL | 100 Points |
- Q. 2.3** How does a Judge know if a plant is a true representative of its species?
A. 2.3 This comes from familiarity with the plants themselves.
- Q. 2.4** To what does cultural perfection relate?
A. 2.4 Cultural perfection relates to the care given to the plant throughout the growing cycle.
- Q. 2.5** Name the three growth habits of gesneriads.
A. 2.5
- (1) Rosette or Rosette-Like
 - (2) Erect or Upright
 - (3) Trailing, Spreading, Semi-Upright
- Q. 2.6** Name three plants from each of the three "Growth Habits".
A. 2.6
- (1) Rosette:
Boea hygroskopica, Gesneria, Miniature Sinningia, Primulina dryas
Saintpaulia, Streptocarpus (rosulate species and hybrids).
 - (2) Erect or Upright:
Corytoplectus, Gloxinia, Kohleria, Rhytidophyllum, Sinningia
brasiliensis, canescens, cardinalis, incarnata, sceptrum, tubiflora,
Seemania, Smithiantha.
 - (3) Trailing, Spreading, Semi-Upright:
Some Aeschynanthus, Codonanthe, some Columneas, Drymonia,
Nematanthus, Neomortonia nummularia.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.7** Which gesneriad growth habit often includes epiphytic plants?
A. 2.7 Trailing, spreading, semi-upright plants.
- Q. 2.8** Where is bloom produced on Aeschynanthus?
A. 2.8 It is usually produced in clusters from the ends of the stems and, rarely, from the next leaf axil as well.
- Q. 2.9** Name a gesneriad which grows in the form of a tree.
A. 2.9 Lenbrassia, Negria.
- Q. 2.10** Name two gesneriads which produce shrub-like growth.
A. 2.10 Bellonia
Besleria
Capanea
Cyrtandra
Drymonia
Paliavana
Sinningia □ Apricot Bouquet □
Streptocarpella
- Q. 2.11** Name three gesneriads which fall between two or more growth habits.
A. 2.11 Achimenes
Some Aeschynanthus
Some Columnea
Episcia
Pentadenia
Trichantha
- Q. 2.12** Name the six gesneriads that are native to Australasia.
A. 2.12 Boea hygroskopica
Cytandra baileyi
Fieldia australis
Lenbrassia australiana
Negria rhabdothamnoides
Rhabdothamnus solandri

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.13** In what regions do the majority of gesneriads occur?
A. 2.13 Most gesneriads occur in tropical regions of the world, although some are from temperate and alpine areas.
- Q. 2.14** Name two species of *Primulina*.
A. 2.14 *Primulina balansae*, *brassicoides*, *dryas*, *eburnea*, *fimbrisekala*, *linearifolia*, *sclerophylla*, *spadiciformis*, *tamiana*
- Q. 2.15** Name two of the true *Gloxinias*.
A. 2.15 *Gloxinia erinoides*, *perennis*, *xanthophylla*
- Q. 2.16** Describe *Boea hygroskopica*, its growth habit and bloom.
A. 2.16 *Boea hygroskopica* is a fibrous rooted, rosette type plant, leaves hairy, quilted and veined with toothed margins. Blooms are blue-purple on wiry peduncles.
- Q. 2.17** Is it permissible to multi-plant gesneriads for show?
A. 2.17 It is permissible. In some plant categories multi-planting may produce more pleasing results.
- Q. 2.18** Name one gesneriad which is unlikely to produce a pleasing effect when multi-planted.
A. 2.18 *Primulina dryas*, *Sinningia canescens*, *Sinningia cardinalis*, *Sinningia speciosa*.
- Q. 2.19** Are miniature *Sinningias* on the show bench penalised for having more than one crown?
A. 2.19 They are not penalised as many modern miniature *Sinningia* hybrids are bred to produce multiple crowns.
- Q. 2.20** Why should care be taken when growing multi-crowned plants?
A. 2.20 Care should be taken not to create unduly congested or unbalanced plants.
- Q. 2.21** What should be taken into consideration when calculating points for Quantity of Bloom?
A. 2.21 The ability of particular species and cultivars to produce and retain flowers given their climatic location.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.22** What is meant by Quality of Bloom?
A. 2.22 This relates to size, colour, substance and overall trueness to variety.
- Q. 2.23** Some Sinningias can be seen on the show bench with fallen pollen on their leaves, but they are not penalised. Why?
A. 2.23 *Sinningia cardinalis* and similar plants produce such copious quantities of pollen that it may appear on the leaves of the plants on the show bench. It should be removed as much as possible before staging, but it resists brushing from the hairy leaves and often falls after staging.
- Q. 2.24** Name three rhizomatous genera of gesneriads.
A. 2.24 Achimenes
Diastema
Eucodonia
Gloxinia
Koellikeria
Kohleria
Lysionotus
Pearcea
Phinaea
Seemania
Smithiantha
Titanotrichum
x Achimenantha
- Q. 2.25** Which are the tuberous genera of gesneriads?
A. 2.25 Mainly *Sinningias* and some varieties of *Chrysothemis* and *Nautilocalyx*.
- Q. 2.26** Name two gesneriads that produce stolons.
A. 2.26 *Alsobia* and *Episcia* both produce stolons.
- Q. 2.27** Describe a rosette plant.
A. 2.27 Rosette plants have short stems with leaves rising from the centre. The leaves may lie flat or arch upwards.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.28** Describe three different types of Streptocarpus.
A. 2.28 Plurifoliate
Rosulate
Semi-upright, shrubby, branching plants (sub-species Streptocarpella)
Unifoliate
- Q. 2.29** May stakes be used to support a plant on the show table?
A. 2.29 Only where appropriate for tall, erect plants. They should be unobtrusive, no thicker than necessary and distinctly shorter than the plant, and fastened with unobtrusive ties.
- Q. 2.30** How many points should be deducted if a plant is too small for its type, due to immaturity?
A. 2.30 Up to ten points may be deducted.
- Q. 2.31** How many points should be deducted for unnecessary or conspicuous staking?
A. 2.31 Deduct up to five points.
- Q. 2.32** May an Episcia be shown in a terrarium?
A. 2.32 Yes, however the majority of Episcias do not need to be grown in a terrarium.
- Q. 2.33** Under which section of the pointing scale would a gesneriad staged in a dirty terrarium be penalised?
A. 2.33 Under "Condition". Points may be deducted for dirt, dust or spray residue on plant and pot, etc. The terrarium is regarded as a pot.
- Q. 2.34** How many points are deducted for dirt, dust or spray residue on the plant, pot or terrarium?
A. 2.34 Deduct up to ten points.
- Q. 2.35** How important is it for a gesneriad plant to be symmetrical?
A. 2.35 Few gesneriads have an absolutely symmetrical habit, but should be grown for all-round effect with balanced and even shape and flowering in keeping with the species or cultivar exhibited. Up to ten points may be deducted for lack of this balance.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.36** Why are Achimenes usually multi planted?
A. 2.36 Achimenes usually need to be multi planted to produce a pot of the necessary fullness for a satisfactory exhibit.
- Q. 2.37** May an Episcia be shown in a wide shallow pot?
A. 2.37 This type of pot fulfils its ground covering needs.
- Q. 2.38** Should potting mix be visible under an Episcia presented for show?
A. 2.38 Potting mix should be completely covered by the foliage.
- Q. 2.39** How may an Episcia be staged?
A. 2.39 An Episcia may be staged in a large shallow dish with the stolons completely covering the potting mix, or in a terrarium, or in a hanging pot or basket with the pendulous stolons trailing from it, or as a single rosette with all the stolons removed.
- Q. 2.40** How many points would be deducted for marked and faded leaves not removed from the plant?
A. 2.40 Deduct up to ten points.
- Q. 2.41** Describe a unifoliate Streptocarpus.
A. 2.41 A unifoliate Streptocarpus produces only one leaf with the flowers arising from the stem/midrib of the leaf. It may take a year or more for the plant to flower. A unifoliate dies following flowering.
- Q. 2.42** Is it permissible to trim the leaves of any gesneriads which have died off around the edges?
A. 2.42 Only unifoliate and plurifoliate Streptocarpus leaves may be trimmed to remove that part of the leaf which has died.
- Q. 2.43** What is meant by abscission in Streptocarpus?
A. 2.43 It is the progressive dying back of the leaf from its tip in response to winter conditions.
- Q. 2.44** Where do the flower stems appear in unifoliate Streptocarpus?
A. 2.44 The flowers arise from the stem/midrib area of the plant.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.45** Should plurifoliate Streptocarpus be penalised if the leaves are not rosulate?
A. 2.45 No. Plurifoliate Streptocarpus leaf formation is usually irregular rather than rosette.
- Q. 2.46** Describe the Streptocarpella sub-genus of Streptocarpus.
A. 2.46 They are semi-upright, shrubby, branching plants.
- Q. 2.47** Should points be deducted if a Columnea is shown with calyces and/or seed pods remaining after blooms have fallen?
A. 2.47 No, as long as the calyces and/or seed pods are decorative.
- Q. 2.48** How many points may be deducted for dead flowers and seed pods left on the plant?
A. 2.48 Up to ten points.
- Q. 2.49** Describe the following types of Streptocarpus.
(a) Caulescent
(b) Plurifoliate
(c) Rosulate
(d) Unifoliate
A. 2.49 **(a)** Caulescent: Stemmed, known as Streptocarpella, may be spreading or hanging.
(b) Plurifoliate: Grows two or more leaves.
(c) Rosulate: Leaves start from the central stem and radiate outwards in a spiral.
(d) Unifoliate: Grows only one leaf, sometimes very large.
- Q. 2.50** Name two gesneriads which produce seed pods and/or persistent calyces which are decorative.
A. 2.50 Chrysothemis
Cobananthus
Codonanthe
Columnea
- Q. 2.51** Are points lost if a Streptocarpus is shown with seed pods?
A. 2.51 Yes. Points would be deducted under "Condition".

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2:(Cont.)

Q. 2.52 How many points are deducted for failure to remove peduncles from fallen flowers or stubs of peduncles or petioles?

A. 2.52 Deduct up to five points.

Q. 2.53 Describe the way flowers are produced on:

- (a) Kohleria
- (b) Smithiantha

A. 2.53 (a) From the leaf axils, either singly or in number, on pronounced stems.

(b) At the apex of the stem in a tall raceme.

Q. 2.54 Should all Columneas be expected to be equally floriferous?

A. 2.54 No. Varieties which flower seasonally will have more blooms than those which flower continually.

Q. 2.55 How many points may be awarded for Ornamental Value and where are they given?

A. 2.55 Ornamental Value is marked out of thirty five points and is used instead of Quantity and Quality of Bloom where there is a class of Gesneriads exhibited as foliage plants.

Q. 2.56 List the Scale of Points for gesneriads grown for foliage.

A. 2.56	Cultural Perfection	35 Points
	Condition	30 Points
	Ornamental Value	35 Points
	TOTAL	100 Points

Q. 2.57 Should points be deducted for flowers on a plant entered in the Foliage Plant section?

A. 2.57 Points are not deducted, but also points are not given for flowers.

Q. 2.58 Name three of the plants suitable for inclusion in a class for foliage plants.

A. 2.58 Episcia
Nautilocalyx
Primulina
Sinningia canescens
Smithianthas

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.59** Name three characteristics to be considered when assessing the "Ornamental Value" of a plant.
- A. 2.59** Colour of leaf
Colour contrasts in leaf
Interesting pattern of leaves
Overall decorative shape of plant
Texture and form of leaf
- Q. 2.60** How many points should be deducted when the leaves on a plant fail to achieve correct colour and variegation?
- A. 2.60** Up to ten points.
- Q. 2.61** Is it permissible to use leaf shining liquids on the leaves of gesneriads for show?
- A. 2.61** It is not permissible.
- Q. 2.62** Name three gesneriads which are suitable to be staged in terrariums.
- A. 2.62** Some Episcias, some Miniature Sinningias, Phinaea, Pearcea, some Nautilocalyx
- Q. 2.63** What is the natural growth habit of Episcia?
- A. 2.63** Episcias are ground covering, stoloniferous plants.
- Q. 2.64** Why are Smithianthas suitable for showing as foliage plants?
- A. 2.64** Smithianthas have foliage that shows colour, texture and, sometimes, colour contrasts.
- Q. 2.65** Should Cobananthus calochlamys or Chrysothemis calyces be considered in the same context as flowers?
- A. 2.65** Yes, the calyces are actually more attractive than the flowers, but plants with flowers should be judged ahead of plants with only calyces.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.66** Name three gesneriads which are suitable for multi-planting.
- A. 2.66** Achimenes
Aeschynanthus
Codonanthe
Columnea
Eucodonia
Gloxinia
Kohleria
Nematanthus
Seemania
Sinningias (very miniature)
Smithiantha
- Q. 2.67** Name three gesneriad genera composed wholly or mainly of trailing plants.
- A. 2.67** Aeschynanthus
Codonanthe
Columnea
Nematanthus
Neomortonia
- Q. 2.68** How does hot weather take its toll on gesneriads? Name four ways.
- A. 2.68** (1) The rate of evaporation increases as the plant breathes. Without sufficient water the roots cannot draw up enough water to replace lost moisture.
(2) Plants appear weak and spindly.
(3) Leaves will turn yellow, wilt and drop.
(4) Flower buds will drop off before opening.
(5) Flower buds will turn brown and fail to open.
(6) Potting mix will dry out and crust over quickly.
(7) Fertiliser salt buildup will form more quickly.
(8) Plants will become more susceptible to disease and insect infestation.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

Q. 2.69 Name three gesneriads which are susceptible to damage from extreme heat and may be seen in poor condition in summer in some areas.

A. 2.69 Aeschynanthus (some)

Asteranthera
Briggsia
Columnnea
Conandron
Corallodiscus
Corytoplectus
Jancaea
Loxostigma
Mitraria
Neomortonia
Opithandra
Oreocharis
Primulina
Platystemma
Ramonda
Streptocarpus

Q. 2.70 Name three gesneriads which are susceptible to damage from cold and may be seen in poor condition in winter in some areas.

A. 2.70 Boea
Columnnea (some)
Episcia
Neomortonia
Streptocarpus

Q. 2.71 Name two alpine gesneriads.

A. 2.71 Asteranthera
Briggsia
Conandron
Corallodiscus
Jancaea
Loxostigma
Mitraria
Opithandra
Oreocharis
Platystemma
Ramonda

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 2: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.72** How many points are deducted for bare stems on trailing plants such as Columneas?
A. 2.72 Up to ten points.
- Q. 2.73** May very tiny Sinningias be shown as single specimens?
A. 2.73 Yes. In a container which is in proportion to the plant.
- Q. 2.74** Is there a loss of points for the tuber being visible on Sinningias?
A. 2.74 Many Sinningias grow naturally with the tuber partly exposed.
- Q. 2.75** While points are usually deducted for bare stems, name a gesneriad which should not be penalised for this fault.
A. 2.75 *Sinningia reitzii*
- Q. 2.76** Name two Seemania species
A. 2.76 *Seemania gymnostoma*, *nemathanthodes*, *purpurascens*, *sylvatica*.

* * * * *