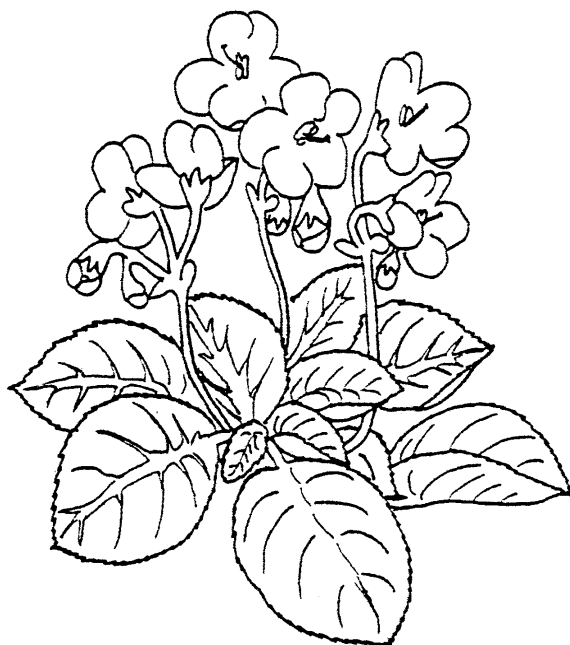


GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SAINTPAULIA

JUDGING LESSONS



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SAINTPAULIA JUDGING LESSONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LESSON 1	INTRODUCTION	Page: 1
LESSON 2	POINTING	4
LESSON 3	PRACTICAL POINTING	17
LESSON 4	GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	18
LESSON 5	COMPETITIONS, SHOWS AND SCHEDULES	25
LESSON 6	JUDGES	27

LIST OF SAINTPAULIA SPECIES – NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS (included separately)

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NOTE: The terms African violet and Saintpaulia in this publication are used synonymously

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SAINTPAULIA JUDGING LESSONS

LESSON 1 - INTRODUCTION

1. ORIGINAL SPECIES COLLECTED:

Baron Walter von Saint Paul-Illaire collected live specimens of the plant in 1892 in two different locations in German East Africa, Tanganyika, now known as Tanzania.

He collected two species later named as *S. ionantha* and *S. confusa*. One (*S. ionantha*) was found about an hour from Tanga in wooded places in fissures of limestone rocks as well as in rich soil with plenty of vegetable matter, 15 to 45 metres above sea level. The other (*S. confusa*) was found in primeval forest of Numbara, also in shady positions, approximately 758 metres above sea level.

2 BOTANICAL NAME:

Saintpaulia was named by German horticulturalist, Herman Wendland in 1893 to honour its collector. It was originally known as the Usambara Violet after the area in which it was found.

In 2009 the species were reclassified. See the *Accessions of Saintpaulia* list following these lessons.

3. GENUS:

The Genus, Saintpaulia, is one of approximately 147 genera which make up the Gesneriaceae family, named in honour of Conrad Gesner, a noted 16th century scientist.

4. SPECIES:

There are nine species, with many subspecies and varieties of Saintpaulia. A list can be found attached to these lessons. Botanically, Saintpaulia are classified as herbs.

5. CHARACTERISTICS:

(a) BLOOMS:

SHAPES: Blooms may be stars with equal sized petals or violet shaped with three lower petals and two smaller top petals. There are also bell shaped flowers.

COLOUR: The blooms now come in many colours and different shades of colour.

TYPES: Blooms may be **single, double or semi-double** (more than five petals, but less than a full second row).

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Other bloom types are:

- Edged** flowers have coloured edges to the petals; if the edge is white the bloom is called "Geneva".
- Fantasy** cultivars in which the basic colour is streaked, splashed, puffed or spotted with another colour or shade of the basic colour.
- Two-toned** blooms come in two tones of the one colour.
- Multi-coloured** blooms have two or more different colours in the one bloom.
- Thumb Print** blooms are white with a patch of a second colour on each petal.
- Chimeras** show a distinct broad stripe down the centre of each petal in a deeper or lighter shade in contrast to the basic colour. They only propagate true to description from a side shoot or flower stem.
- Fringed** blooms have heavily serrated or fringed outer petals. They can be any form or shape.

(b) *LEAVES:*

TYPES:

Plain/Tailored oval, flat leaf, the most common type.

Scalloped leaf with slightly wavy or corrugated edge.

Serrated leaf edge toothed or notched like a saw.

Quilted leaf with raised portions between the veins.

Ruffle/Wavy leaf has waved edge and is not flat.

Girl named for a mutation of the hybrid 'Blue Boy' called Blue Girl. The leaf has a creamy white patch at the base of the leaf. (Note, it does not refer to a female leaf).

Variegated any leaf type which is not completely green. Different types of variegation are described as Tommie Lou, Mosaic or Crown.

Spooned naturally concave.

Longifolia (or Clackamus) leaves are long, narrow and pointed with distinct veins running the length of the leaf.

Bustle leaf has a "bustle type" bunching on the underside.

(c) **TETRAPLOID** Although they are rarely seen today, Amazon, Du Pont and Supreme

CULTIVARS: cultivars fall into this category. They result from the doubling of chromosomes and have large thick hairy foliage. They also have larger, but fewer blooms than normal standard cultivars.

(d) **SEED PODS:** Pods vary in shape and size depending on their ancestry. They may be fat and round, or long and pointed. There may be hundreds of tiny seeds in each pod, almost as fine as dust.

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6. KNOWLEDGE:

It is desirable to become acquainted with as many species and hybrids as possible.

Over the years, countless new cultivars have resulted from careful hybridising and it is essential to be able to recognise as many of the distinctive characteristics, growth habits and types of leaves and blooms of these plants as possible.

It is also desirable that a Judge be able to identify the symptoms of diseases, pest infestations, nutritional deficiencies or excesses, seasonal variations etc.

See Lesson 4 for further information.

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LESSON 2 - POINTING

To become familiar with the feeling of judging, one should study closely at every opportunity different species and hybrids of African violets and compare them. It would be impossible for any Judge to know or identify every Saintpaulia in existence. Judges should become familiar with as many cultivars as possible.

In Judging, one closely studies a plant, points it and eventually more knowledge of various plants' characteristics is learned and more information on the culture of plants is noted. Therefore a student of judging should try pointing as often as possible.

POINTING: Is a system which enables a Judge to compare one plant against another with equally good qualities and against other plants generally, **BUT** each plant is pointed on its own merits. Should two plants in the same class receive equal total number of points, then the Judge must reassess the same qualities of both plants to arrive at a majority of points for one plant.

STANDARD SAINTPAULIAS:

SCALE OF POINTS:

FORM AND SYMMETRY	30 Points
QUANTITY OF BLOOM (Floriferousness)	30 Points
CULTURAL CONDITION	25 Points
SIZE OF BLOOM	10 Points
COLOUR OF BLOOM	5 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

A Standard show plant should be a single crown plant which the exhibitor has grown and groomed for showing. It must have been in his/ her possession for at least three months.

FORM AND SYMMETRY - 30 Points:

Good form and symmetry are important qualities that are considered by the exhibitor in selecting a show plant and by the Judge in making awards. A good show plant, when properly trained, will be symmetrical with the leaves radiating from the crown. However, some cultivars with fluted, wavy or elongated foliage do not completely cover the petioles. There should never be smaller leaves below the larger ones. Any extra growth at the base of the plant or in the axil below the point where bloom stalks emerge is considered a side shoot (a side shoot is a growth with four leaves or more). These should be removed regularly, otherwise the plant will not remain a single crown plant.

If a leaf is broken at any stage prior to benching a plant in a show, it should be removed and the plant groomed as well as possible if the exhibitor still wishes to enter it. At no time should a broken leaf be allowed to remain on a plant unless it has occurred after being benched and so is not the fault of the exhibitor. The plant would then still be eligible for an award, but a card of explanation, initialed by the Show Chairman, must accompany the plant.

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DEDUCTIONS UNDER FORM AND SYMMETRY:

IMPERFECT LEAF PATTERN AND SYMMETRY

Twisted leaves may also cause a break in symmetry.

Deduct 5 points for a decided break caused by a missing or twisted leaf.

Deduct 1 or 2 points for each extra break.

Deduct a maximum of 10 points.

VISIBLE PETIOLES ACCORDING TO CULTIVAR

Deduct up to a maximum of 10 points.

IMMATURE LEAVES

Lowest row of leaves smaller than later growth.

Deduct 1 point per leaf.

LACK OF PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF ROWS OF LEAVES

A row of leaves which is less developed in accordance with the expected growth pattern should be penalized. This condition may be referred to as "arrested development".

Deduct up to a maximum of 10 points.

QUANTITY OF BLOOM - 30 Points:

The amount of bloom on a well grown Saintpaulia depends not only on cultural conditions but also on the heredity of the plant.

The scale of points allows a total of 30 points for the quantity of bloom and this should be interpreted as only fresh, open blooms. They are not considered open until the pollen sacs are visible. In many doubles, pollen sacs are not normally visible. These flowers should be at the same stage of development to be considered.

The bloom stalks should be arranged evenly around the plant and lifted above the foliage.

A good standard show plant may have fifty or more blooms, whilst smaller plants have fewer.

Blooms that have fallen since entry do not count, nor should there be any deduction for them. Some double and semi-double cultivars display single, semi-double and double blooms at the same time. Each open bloom should be counted in determining the total number for bloom count.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER QUANTITY OF BLOOM:

LACK OF BLOOM

Deduct a proportional amount for lack of blooms (compared to a plant with sufficient flowers).

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOM

Deduct up to 10 points for an obvious gap in distribution of bloom, and blooms hidden under the foliage.

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CULTURAL CONDITION - 25 Points:

This is truly the mark of how carefully the exhibitor has grown the plant. There are many cultural factors which can mark leaves and sometimes, in spite of all precautions and from completely unknown causes, a leaf may become marked. It is futile to show any plant which has leaf markings that indicate the plant has suffered from some pest or disease or might have it at the time of entry. An alert scrutineer/steward will refuse to accept such a plant. Judges must refer obviously infected plants, to the Show Chairman.

A well grown plant has clean, fresh-looking leaves typical of the cultivar. Leaves which are too small for the cultivar indicate poor cultural practices. A row of small leaves part way down the plant indicates some interruption in the plant's growth. This can be caused by chemical injury, extreme hot or cold growing conditions or lack of potting mix fertility for a period of time, often due to the fact that the plant was not repotted at the proper time.

The carefully groomed plant has clean foliage. The more skilled exhibitors clean petioles and leaf axils so that the potting mix does not remain on them. They do not only do this at home, but also carry a soft brush with them to give their plant a last detailed grooming before it is entered. Stubs of leaves, faded blooms and spent bloom stalks are carefully removed. By using a pair of small scissors they can be clipped so that no stub remains. If only one bloom is left on a stalk, the bloom and stalk should be removed unless the bloom is unusually large. All stakes, markers and supports must be removed.

A plant with a long neck is not a well cared for plant. A neck is that portion of the plant stem or stalk between the potting mix level and the first row of leaf petioles. Correct potting is important. The plant should be centred in the pot high enough so that the petioles are not forced upwards by the rim, but not so high that the potting mix has to be mounded to cover a long neck. Potting mix should be level and finish about 6mm (1/4 inch) below pot rim. The size of the pot must be in proportion to the leaf spread of the plant. Droopy leaf stems do not indicate good growing conditions. Side shoots should be removed as soon as recognized, but developing bloom stalks allowed to remain.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER CULTURAL CONDITION;

POTTING

The pot should be in a pristine condition. The plant should be centred in the pot.

The size of the pot must be in proportion to the leaf span of the plant. Points are deducted if plants are over potted or under potted, or if the lower leaves are not level with the top of the pot. The pot should be approximately 1/3rd of the size of the plant.

Deduct up to a maximum of 5 points.

GROWTH

Lopsided plants growing to one side, i.e. leaning towards the light source.

Foliage reaching up.

Leaves growing down.

Deduct up to 10 points.

PLANT WITH A NECK

Continued removal of lower leaves results in a bare stem or "neck".

Deduct up to 10 points.

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SUPPORTS OR STAKES

Deduct 1 point per support or stake unless support is a flared-top pot then deduction could be more.

Pots should not be used if a flared edge supports the leaves.

DIRT ON PLANTS, DIRTY POTS, FERTILISER SALTS, POOR FOLIAGE COLOUR,

LACK OF FRESHNESS, LACK OF VARIEGATION

Deduct up to a maximum of 10 points.

MARKED OR FADED LEAVES

Deduct 1 point per mark with a maximum of 3 points per leaf.

Maximum of 10 points per plant.

BLOOM AND LEAF STUBS, FADED BLOOMS, SEED PODS

Points are deducted for failure to remove these. Some cultivars, which have a very large bloom count often seem to self pollinate and these plants need to be checked carefully.

Masses of fresh blooms may conceal faded blooms and seed pods.

Deduct 1 point per fault.

SIDE SHOOTS

Some cultivars have a strong tendency to produce side shoots and should be checked carefully and often.

Deduct up to 10 points.

SIZE OF BLOOM -10 Points:

5 points for size of fully opened blooms according to cultivar.

5 points for uniformity of blooms overall.

Plants are grown in varying conditions. If blooms are smaller than usual, then something in the cultural conditions of the plant is at fault. Potting mix and the fertilising program need careful consideration.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER SIZE OF BLOOM:

BLOOMS FAILING TO ACHIEVE EXPECTED SIZE ACCORDING TO CULTIVAR

Deduct up to 5 points.

UNIFORMITY IN SIZE OF BLOOM

If blooms are not uniform in size.

Deduct up to 5 points.

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COLOUR OF BLOOM - 5 Points:

Colours should be clear and the accepted colour described by the originator of that cultivar. Temperature, potting mix, fertilising, light and water are important factors for colour. Judges must familiarise themselves with colour changes due to cultural factors.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER COLOUR OF BLOOM:

INCORRECT BLOOM COLOUR

BLOOMS LACKING EDGE, FANTASY OR PROPER AMOUNT OF MULTI-COLOUR

Deduct up to 5 points.

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MINIATURE AND SEMI-MINIATURE SAINTPAULIAS:

The same Scale of Points and deductions as for Standard Saintpaulia is used. The difference in pointing is that these plants must conform to the standards set down for them in regard to size of plant. Plants, as presented, may be measured by using a ring of the appropriate diameter. Oversized plants should be eliminated from consideration.

A good show Miniature or Semi-miniature may have thirty or more blooms.

MINIATURES: Allow a leaf span of 15cm (6") or under.
Blooms and leaves should be proportionately smaller than those of Standard plants.

SEMI-MINIATURES: Allow a leaf span of 20cm (8") or under.
Blooms and leaves may be larger than those of Miniatures, but smaller than those of Standard plants.

SCALE OF POINTS:

FORM AND SYMMETRY	30 Points
QUANTITY OF BLOOM (Floriferousness)	30 Points
CULTURAL CONDITION	25 Points
SIZE OF BLOOM	10 Points
COLOUR OF BLOOM	5 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

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SAINTPAULIA TRAILERS:

STANDARD, SEMI-MINIATURE and MINIATURE TRAILERS:

The Scale of Points differs from the Standard Saintpaulia scale because emphasis is on **FORM** and **CULTURE**, rather than on symmetry. The Scale of Points is as follows:-

SCALE OF POINTS:

FORM AND SYMMETRY	25 Points
QUANTITY OF BLOOM	30 Points
CULTURAL CONDITION	30 Points
SIZE OF BLOOM	10 Points
COLOUR OF BLOOM	5 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

To be entered in a show as a trailer, the plant must have been described by the hybridiser as a trailer. A standard plant that has developed side shoots is not a trailer.

Trailers produce bloom in clusters which should be evenly distributed around the plant. The amount of bloom varies according to size of the plant. Larger plants should have more bloom. Trailers should be pruned to produce well-balanced plants to fill the containers and produce trailing branches. There must be at least three trailing branches coming from one main stem. Pinching out centres in the early stages produces more branching.

Trailers should be compact. There should be no bare stems or bare areas of potting mix showing. Dead or faded blooms should be removed, also old or damaged leaves, leaf stubs or old flower stems. Leaves lacking uniformity of size or ones which extend out of line with the rest of the plant should also be removed.

Trailers require good strong light and more frequent fertilising to maintain compact growth. The usual Saintpaulia potting mix may be used. There is no limit to the size of these plants, but there should be uniformity of leaf size.

1. The standard sized trailers have large leaves and blooms.
2. Semi-miniature trailers have much smaller leaves and blooms than the standard sized trailers, but they are heavy bloomers.
3. Miniature trailers are judged the same as semi-miniature and standard trailers. They have smaller leaves, but, like the semi-miniature trailers, are heavy bloomers.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER FORM AND SYMMETRY:

ELONGATED PETIOLES

Long petioles extending leaves beyond line of the plant – deduct up to 10 points.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY OF LEAF SIZE

Deduct up to 10 points

LOPSIDED GROWTH

Deduct up to a maximum of 10 points.

BARE STEMS

Deduct up to 10 points

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DEDUCTIONS UNDER QUANTITY OF BLOOM:

LACK OF BLOOM

Deduct a proportional amount for lack of blooms (compared to a plant with sufficient flowers).

DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOM

Deduct up to 10 points if bloom is not evenly distributed around the plant.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER CULTURAL CONDITION:

MARKED OR FADED LEAVES

Deduct up to 10 points - 1 point for each fault (max 3 per leaf).

BLOOM OR LEAF STUBS, FADED BLOOMS, SEED PODS, SUPPORTS OR STAKES

Deduct 1 point for each fault.

DIRT ON PLANTS, DIRTY POTS, POOR FOLIAGE COLOUR, LACK OF FRESHNESS, LACK OF VARIEGATION

Deduct up to a maximum of 10 points.

INCORRECT POTTING

Deduct up to a maximum of 5 points for over potting, under potting or off centre. The size of the pot should be in proportion to the size of the plant.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER SIZE OF BLOOM:

SIZE OF BLOOM

Deduct up to 5 points if open blooms fail to achieve expected size according to cultivar.

UNIFORMITY OF SIZE OF BLOOM

Deduct up to 5 points if blooms are not uniform in size.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER COLOUR OF BLOOM:

INCORRECT BLOOM COLOUR BLOOMS LACKING EDGE, FANTASY OR PROPER AMOUNT OF MULTICOLOUR

Deduct up to 5 points.

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SAINTPAULIA SEEDLINGS:

DEFINITION OF A SEEDLING:

A seedling is a new cultivar grown from seed and not previously shown. It can be shown and judged once only as a seedling regardless of age. Only the original plant is a seedling - any plants propagated from it become cultivars.

SCALE OF POINTS:

GROWTH HABIT	35 Points
DISTINCTIVENESS OF BLOOM	20 Points
QUANTITY OF BLOOM	20 Points
STRENGTH OF BLOOM STALK	15 Points
SIZE OF BLOOM	10 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

A seedling should be definitely superior to an already existing cultivar in one or more characteristics.

The plant should have good form, symmetry and leaf colour, petioles should be neither too long or too short.

Blooms should be distinctive in size, shape and texture with good colour that does not fade easily. There should be a maximum amount of bloom with many blooms and buds on a stem. The bloom stalks should not be overly long, but should be sturdy enough to support the blooms well above the foliage.

GUIDE TO POINTING:

GROWTH HABIT - 35 Points:

In judging a seedling, consider these points:

- Perfection in growth habit and leaf pattern,
- Colour of foliage,
- Length of petioles

DEDUCTIONS UNDER GROWTH HABIT:

IF GROWTH IS NOT SYMMETRICAL

Deduct up to 10 points.

IF PETIOLES ARE LEGGY

(longer than will make plant compact)

Deduct up to 10 points.

IF PLANT IS TOO COMPACT

(bud stalks unable to develop properly)

Deduct up to 10 points.

LACK OF GOOD FOLIAGE COLOUR

Deduct up to 10 points.

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DISTINCTIVENESS OF BLOOM - 20 Points:

The bloom of new seedlings should be different from, and an improvement over already existing cultivars.

This is not always the case. It is possible that the value of the seedling under observation lies in the foliage and so is an improvement over other plants with similar blooms.

Deduct points if the bloom is not unusually different from some already being grown.

QUANTITY OF BLOOM - 20 Points:

Unless the seedling being observed shows that it is a prolific bloomer, it is not better, nor as good, as many already on the market. All open flowers, buds and bud stems, (even those just forming), should be considered. This indicates potential bloom production.

Deduct Points for:

- Insufficient blooms per stem.

- Insufficient number of bloom stems.

STRENGTH OF BLOOM STALK - 15 Points:

The outstanding seedling has bloom stalks that are sturdy enough to hold a large quantity of bloom well above the foliage.

Deduct appropriately if the bloom stems are too long, too short or weak.

SIZE OF BLOOM - 10 Points:

The judge should look for blooms of a size appropriate to the type of plant - standard, miniature or semi-miniature or trailer. Blooms should be uniform in size. Small flowers can be offset by a high bloom count.

Deduct points accordingly.

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SAINTPAULIA SPECIES:

NOTE: Names of *Saintpaulia* species used in this lesson are taken from the *Accessions of Saintpaulia* list published in 2009 by the African Violet Society of America. Official abbreviations are shown in brackets. Each species has its description as published by the African Violet Society of America (A.V.S.A.).

African violet species are the ancestors of all cultivars. However, their growth habits vary considerably and they are usually shown in a special class for species. Because of these variations, the species cannot be judged in exactly the same manner as the hybrid African violets.

Judges should try to become familiar with the growth and flowering habits of as many of the species as possible.

SCALE OF POINTS:

SYMMETRY OR FORM (according to species)	20 Points
CULTURAL CONDITION	35 Points
QUANTITY OF BLOOM (according to species)	30 Points
SIZE OF BLOOM (according to species)	10 Points
COLOUR OF BLOOM (according to species)	5 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

SYMMETRY OR FORM - 20 Points:

African violet species should not be forced to grow in the symmetrical fashion of the hybrid cultivars. Some *Saintpaulia* species tend to have a single crown, e.g.:

Saintpaulia ionantha 5b. subspecies *grotei* cl. *difficilis* - (*S.* 5b. cl. *difficilis*)

Saintpaulia ionantha 5c. subspecies *ionantha* 1. variety *ionantha* cl. *tongwensis* - (*S.* 5cl. cl. *tongwensis*)

Saintpaulia ionantha 5g. subspecies *pendula* cl. *Intermedia* - (*S.* 5g. cl. *intermedia*)

Saintpaulia ionantha 5h. subspecies *velutina* cl. *Velutina* - (*S.* 5h. cl. *velutina*)

Others are naturally multi-crowned, e.g.:

Saintpaulia nitida - (*S.* 7. *nitida*)

Saintpaulia rupicola - (*S.* 8. *rupicola*)

Others are trailers or creepers, e.g.:

Saintpaulia ionantha 5b subspecies *grotei* - (*S.* 5b. cl. *grotei*)

Saintpaulia ionantha 5b. subspecies *grotei* cl. *Magungensis* - (*S.* 5b. cl. *magungensis*)

Saintpaulia ionantha 5g. subspecies *pendula* - (*S.* 5g. cl. *pendula*)

Saintpaulia brevopilosa (*S.* 6. *brevopilosa*) and *Saintpaulia shumensis* (*S.* 3. cl. *schumensis*) are small growers whilst *Saintpaulia ionantha* 5a. subspecies *grandifolia* will grow very large. Removal of side shoots and tip-pruning need not be practised on African violet species.

Species should not be multi-planted.

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Although symmetry is not important for African violet species, well grown plants will exhibit good form. Points should be deducted, as for hybrid cultivars, for lack of proper development of rows of leaves, immature leaves not removed and visible petioles (i.e. undue legginess due to poor growing conditions) according to species.

However, it should be remembered that some cultivars are naturally very open growers and they should not be penalised for this characteristic.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER SYMMETRY OR FORM:

IMMATURE LEAVES

Deduct 1 point per leaf

VISIBLE PETIOLES (ACCORDING TO GROWTH HABIT)

Deduct up to a maximum of 10 points for undue legginess due to poor culture.

LACK OF PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF A ROW OF LEAVE

Deduct up to a maximum of 10 points for an undeveloped row of leaves.

CULTURAL CONDITION - 35 Points:

While the forms of the species differ considerably, good cultural condition should be expected.

A show plant should be carefully groomed removing stubs of leaves and peduncles as well as faded and spent blooms.

Foliage should have a clean fresh looking appearance typical of the species. The pot must be clean and in proportion to the size of the plant. Although the plant should be centred in the pot, some species have a tendency to grow towards the side of the pot, no matter how carefully they are grown. A well grown plant, even if an open growing species, should not have a long neck due to the removal of old leaves.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER CULTURAL CONDITION:

MARKED OR FADED LEAVES

1 point per mark to a maximum of 3 points per leaf.

Maximum of 10 Points

NECK

Maximum of 10 points

DIRT ON PLANT, POT, LACK OF FRESHNESS

Maximum of 10 points

BLOOM OR LEAF STUBS, FADED AND DAMAGED BLOOMS, SEED PODS

1 point each

Maximum of 10

INCORRECT POTTING

Up to 5 points

STAKES LEFT IN POT

1 point each

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QUANTITY OF BLOOM - 30 Points:

All species blooms are single. The number of blooms differs considerably according to the species. Some Saintpaulia species, such as *Saintpaulia ionantha* 5a. subspecies *grandifolia*, *Saintpaulia ionantha* 5b. subspecies *grotei* cl. *Magungensis* and *Saintpaulia ionantha* 5c. subspecies *ionantha* 1. variety *ionantha* cl. *Tongwensis* are free bloomers, whilst others such as *S. confusa* and *S. goetzeana* are shy bloomers. Some tend to hide their blooms under the foliage.

Points for quantity of bloom should be allocated according to the particular species and shy bloomers should not be penalised for having less bloom than the more prolific bloomers.

SIZE OF BLOOM -10 Points:

DEDUCTIONS UNDER SIZE OF BLOOM:

LACK OF UNIFORMITY

Deduct up to 5 points

INCORRECT SIZE

Deduct up to 5 points

COLOUR OF BLOOM - 5 Points:

Colour of bloom should be true for the species.

DEDUCTIONS UNDER COLOUR OF BLOOM:

If colour is not clear and correct

Deduct up to 5 points

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LESSON 3 – PRACTICAL POINTING

SUGGESTIONS FOR INSTRUCTOR:

1. Provide one plant per person to be studied and judged.
2. A discussion should follow for the reasons and cause of each fault found on each plant.

PRACTICAL TEST:

The following “faults” may be observed during pointing. Make a note of each in your notebook if you find any. Watch for others listed in Lesson 2 under “Guide to Pointing”.

- “Necky” crown
- Lopsided plants growing to one side, i.e. leaning towards the light source. Foliage reaching up, leaves growing down
- Gaps between leaves and/or uneven gaps
- Curved petioles
- Dust, particles of potting mix or fertilisers, etc.
- Small first leaves left on
- Hidden blooms (under leaves) (lack of grooming)
- Unevenness of leaves through the plant
- Uneven colour of leaves
- Salts visible on potting mix, crown and/or pot
- Broken stems
- Dying blooms or leaves
- Foreign growth (grass, weeds, fungus in potting mix)
- Fungi infestation
- Side shoots
- Seed pods
- Bloom or leaf stubs
- Support or stakes
- Blooms uneven in size
- Blooms lacking edge, fantasy or multi-colour
- Uneven distribution of blooms
- Dirty pot
- Uneven or lack of variegation
- A trailer with fewer than three crowns
- Inappropriate pot size
- Off-centre potting

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LESSON 4 - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. **KNOWLEDGE** of plant life generally is useful to gain knowledge of African violet culture, i.e. position of plant with regard to light and warmth, potting mix with the correct pH and porosity, quantity of moisture, etc.

Definitions of some botanical terms relating to Saintpaulia are:

VARIETY: A variety is a naturally occurring form of a species.

HYBRID: A hybrid is any product of a cross between two plants somehow different.

CULTIVAR: A cultivar refers to a plant originating in cultivation. It may be a hybrid or mutation.

2. **ENVIRONMENT:** plays an important part in African violet culture. The plants do not thrive in extreme heat or cold areas. They should be situated where there is good air circulation, good light, a dust free atmosphere and where there will be no contact with plants or flowers brought in from the outside garden which could carry pests or disease.

Attention to the following will show up in the condition of a plant:-

- (a) Cleanliness
- (b) Correct feeding and nutrition
- (c) Sufficient humidity
- (d) Correct temperature
- (e) Correct watering
- (f) Sufficient light
- (g) Correct pot size
- (h) Suitable potting medium
- (i) Space to grow
- (j) Correct use of sprays (and other pesticides) if and when needed

If the foregoing good practices are not followed the plant could suffer. Plants are often known to grow and bloom indefinitely with seemingly no care or attention, but these are often multi-crowned, badly in need of repotting and often infested with pests and/or soil-borne diseases.

Let us take each factor separately:-

- (a) **CLEANLINESS:**

The plant's leaves should be kept clean. Dust will prevent the 'pores' from breathing and they must also be able to absorb moisture as well as air. Dust will also detract from a clean, shining, healthy appearance. Spraying or washing with warm clean water does not harm the leaves, as long as the plant is not placed in the sun or in draughts while wet. A soft brush may be used to gently brush away dust, brushing in the one direction

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

towards the tip, by supporting the larger leaves with the palm of the hand. Not all leaves will be shining. Heavier, hairy types respond to gentle brushing, but always have a dull finish. Pots, labels and saucers should also be kept clean.

(b) **FEEDING and NUTRITION:**

Though some potting mixes contain enough fertiliser to last for the first few weeks, it will become necessary to start a fertilising programme once this has been absorbed. The mix should always be at least slightly damp before applying fertiliser to avoid burning the plant's roots. Plants may also be "foliar fed" by misting over the leaves with a fertiliser suitable for the purpose, made up to a considerably weaker strength with hot water.

Plants are only able to absorb fertiliser when conditions of light, temperature and pH are right for them and they are growing actively. Plants should be fed less often in periods of slow growth that occur during periods of extreme hot or cold weather.

Overfeeding may show up as burnt plant centres and leaf edges, distorted leaves, blasted buds and burnt fine roots. This eventually could kill a plant if the plant is not repotted or the potting mix thoroughly drenched with clear water.

Lack of nutrition shows up in lack of colour, lack of bloom, slow growth and a dull overall appearance in the plant.

A suitable fertiliser is comprised of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium (N P K) plus minerals.

NITROGEN provides the element for growth, leaf and stem strength and good leaf colour.

PHOSPHOROUS is for roots - to promote bloom and seed, deepens colour in blooms and brings out redness in leaves.

POTASSIUM aids the plant in warding off disease, creates good, clear appearance in blooms, and balances the above two elements for growth.

CHARCOAL is useful not only to sweeten the potting mix when used in very fine pieces, but also as drainage material. The roots adhere to the charcoal to obtain the ammonia created in the potting mix and absorbed by the charcoal.

MINERALS added to fertilisers assist in many ways to increase and improve growth. (These are referred to as "trace elements" on labels on fertiliser bottles).

(c) **HUMIDITY:**

Humidity is moisture retained in the atmosphere and is not to be confused with excessive watering which can cause problems. (Too much moisture in the potting mix can create suitable conditions for the development of "Crown Rot" - a fungus disease.) Artificially created humidity depends on the atmosphere of the area in which the plant grows. Coastal areas normally have humidity sufficient for African violets without using artificial means. 60% humidity is a recommended average percentage for African

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

violets. Larger blooms can be obtained from correct humidity as well as holding them for longer periods on the plant. Lack of humidity causes "bud drop".

A humid atmosphere may be obtained by standing pots on damp sand, trays or saucers of clean pebbles with water among them. The plant should be supported above the water, not standing in it. Misting the plant once or twice a day with warm water during periods when the air is dry will be beneficial.

Low humidity can cause bud blast, smaller flowers, growth not as sturdy and fertiliser burn.

Excessive humidity can cause soft growth, fragile flowers, and fungal problems.

(d) **TEMPERATURE:**

As a guide only, around 23 degrees Celsius is an ideal temperature for African violets with a drop in night temperature to around 18 degrees Celsius.

When the temperature falls much below 12 degrees Celsius the plant's growth slows, outside leaves may start to droop and curl around the pot, and generally lose its lustre. There will be fewer blooms, but they will be larger and longer lasting, enhanced in colour with clearer edges and fantasy. Thumbprints may lose colour. A sudden drop in temperature may cause blooms to fall. Variegation will be more evident in cool weather.

The plant should be protected from direct cold due to close proximity to windows in winter. Light plastic may be used to surround plant shelves at night or the plants themselves may be covered with newspaper or light plastic to be removed each morning. If any form of heating is used it will be especially important to provide extra humidity in the area.

If temperatures are over 28 degrees Celsius for any length of time, plants will dry out quickly unless they are wick-watered or on some other self-watering system. In very hot weather, blooms on some cultivars will be smaller and fewer and, though in some cases many buds are produced, they may fail to mature. There will probably be plants with tight centres and instances of bud blast. Blooms may lose edging or fantasy and thumbprints may carry more colour than in cool weather. Blooms may show light coloured streaks. Variegated plants may show less variegation.

Lights may need to be turned off for a time during the hottest part of the day, and, if there is a need, plants should be protected from the sun's rays by a curtain, screen or shade cloth.

(e) **WATERING:**

Plants should be kept evenly moist.

When the potting mix becomes dry to the touch, plants may be watered from the top beneath the leaves. The water should be at least room temperature. More than ten degrees difference between room temperature and the temperature of the water may cause damage to the plant's roots and may show as shock marks on the leaves. Enough water should be given at each watering so that some runs from the drainage holes.

Bottom watering is another alternative. Plants can be placed in trays or saucers

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

containing water until sufficient has been taken up, after which the excess is discarded. Plants should not be left standing in water for any length of time as root rot could easily result.

Wick-watering is a time saving method of keeping plants watered and capillary matting has been found to be convenient for many growers. Weak strength fertiliser should be added to the water whichever watering method is used. Leach plants with tepid water to remove excess fertiliser salts when necessary.

Texas watering involves putting aggregate, e.g. perlite, in the base of the pot and standing the potted plant in fertilised water no higher than the top of the aggregate. For more information on Texas potting see *GROWING TO SHOW* by Pauline Bartholomew.

Overwatering, under watering and especially erratic watering can lead to many problems. In cold conditions avoid overwatering.

Plants can droop due to under watering OR overwatering. Check the weight of the pot; if it is light the plant needs water. If it's heavy, check for crown rot. A plant kept too wet can lead to crown rot.

(f) **LIGHT:**

Light is one of the most important factors for producing plant growth. The amount required depends on the cultivar, and this can only be discovered through study of the individual plant. Artificial lighting is preferable to natural light, as it is controlled and dependable.

Some cultivars take longer to bloom than others. Some cultivars require more light and others less light to perform well. A guide with regard to duration (not intensity) of light to be used is 10 to 12 hours per day. Plants should have 8 hours of darkness in every 24 hours. Natural light can be supplemented with artificial light.

INSUFFICIENT LIGHT causes lack of bloom and pale leaves with elongated petioles and long flower stems. Plant growth will lean towards light.

EXCESSIVE LIGHT may cause leaf scorching and bleaching, shorter petioles, bunching of new leaves in centre and outer leaves to turn down around the edge of the pot.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTS if using artificial light, the distance from the light to the plant's foliage varies from 25cm to 30cm (10 to 12 inches) and plants with lighter foliage from 30cm to 38cm (12 to 15 inches). Variegated foliage should be placed on the lowest shelf in summer where it is cooler.

Unless plants are centred under artificial lights they still need to be turned occasionally to maintain a flat rosette-shaped plant. Plants at the edges of benches or shelves will lean towards the light unless they are turned. The leaves of some plants may spoon under lights.

A separate study can be made of the types of lamps available and which type is most suitable for the individual grower to use.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(g) POTS:

Plants should be repotted into the next size pot at regular intervals, depending on the speed of their growth.

African violets prefer shallow or squat pots, and for the average grower a pot with a span of 100 mm (4 inches) would be sufficiently large. However, when growing for Show purposes, wider, larger bowls are often used.

The type of pot, other than size, to use is a personal choice. Several types are on the market, but basically they fall into a few categories such as:-

CLAY which is porous, thus allowing water to evaporate quickly and the roots to be aerated. The porosity also allows the salts to leach out. They dry out quickly, are more difficult to clean to reuse and must be well soaked before using so that they do not absorb all moisture from the potting mix when the plant is first potted.

PLASTIC allows the potting mix moisture to be retained. Care must be taken that plants are not over-watered. They are easy to clean for reuse.

CERAMICS are non-porous, and care should be taken not to over-water.

SELF-WATERING POTS are obtainable in different shapes and sizes, but care must be taken that the structure's capillary action is functioning properly. These are very useful for busy people or vacationers. They are very good for propagating.

WICK-WATERING CONTAINERS are obtainable, and some are attractive as ornamental pots. Make sure there is a good-sized reservoir with the pot, otherwise its usefulness is limited. Again, the capillary action must be checked. Any pot requires drainage holes, and pots may require drainage material, preferably charcoal.

OVER-POTTING does **not** increase growth. If anything, plants will look unattractive, take longer to bloom and may even die because of excessive moisture retained in the mix.

UNDER-POTTING may not provide sufficient support for the plant, the plant will look top heavy and there may not be sufficient mix for the root ball.

Plants grow best when they are repotted regularly at 6 to 12 monthly intervals.

(h) POTTING MIX:

There are almost as many recipes for potting mix as there are for food. The most important factors in potting mix for African violets are correct pH, good drainage, lightness and porosity. The most successful types of mix are based on peat moss, perlite and vermiculite. Other materials which may be used are compost, sand, leaf mould, cow manure, diatomite, charcoal, leca stones and coir. Some ingredients need pasteurising before use.

POROSITY means the potting mix should be sufficiently porous to allow for absorption by the plant's roots of the quantity of water given, and to allow for good

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

evaporation and drainage. Heavy potting mix which holds water could rot the roots and crown. Fine hair roots require an "open" potting mix.

pH BALANCE is a scale of measurement of alkalinity and acidity. A reading of 7 is neutral, lower is acid and higher is alkaline. African violets are generally thought to thrive best at 6.5 to 6.8, as do many other plants. Too high or low a pH inhibits the ability of the plants to use the nutrients in the potting mix.

QUANTITY OF POTTING MIX the amount of potting mix to be used, of course, depends on the size of the pot which should be measured against the size of the plant and its root system. Too much potting mix may cause the same problems as too heavy a mix, i.e. too much water for the plant's roots to absorb. Large plants in small pots will look unbalanced, the goodness in the potting mix will be used up and the plant will begin to look undernourished. The outside leaves will be pale and the centre leaves will show signs of bunching. Moving the plant to a slightly larger pot will rectify this and the plant will begin to grow out again.

(i) SPACE:

Sufficient space should be allowed between plants to develop an extension of leaves for good symmetry. Adequate space allows for good ventilation and lessens the chance of spreading disease and pests. Crowding plants could damage leaves and also force them to twist out of position.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

(j) PESTS AND DISEASES:

Unfortunately it is sometimes necessary to use sprays. At the first signs of trouble, steps should be taken to remedy the situation. Some people firmly believe that prevention is better than cure. To begin with, the potting mix should be pasteurised and afterwards, care should be taken not to reintroduce soil-borne pests by careless handling, particularly after working outside in the garden. Pests (insects or fungi) may be brought in on leaves or in the potting mix of "new" plants. Until there is some degree of certainty that the plants are clean, they should not come into contact with an established collection. Hands and utensils should always be thoroughly cleaned. It is a good idea when working with plants to use a bench or table covered with several sheets of newspaper so that any suspect plant, together with its potting mix, may be wrapped up and discarded. Any pots which are to be reused should be thoroughly washed and sterilised.

POWDERY MILDEW When hot days are followed by cool nights, it is wise to look for signs of powdery mildew. This shows up as a powdery white film on leaves, flower stems and bloom, and is often noticed on the darkest blooms first.

Various powdery mildew controls are available.

THRIPS Marked flowers, chewed pollen sacs and spilt pollen are symptoms of a thrips infestation. Flowers become papery and don't develop or open.

Thrips may be controlled with an appropriate insecticide at 3 to 5 day intervals depending on temperature. A timed release pyrethrum spray may be successful. Thrips are very difficult to eradicate.

MITES are serious pests of African violets. It is important to recognise the symptoms so that action can be quickly taken. The first signs may be cupping and bunching of plant centres or the new leaves may have a limp, grey, hairy look about them. Blooms may also show signs - streaking, distortion, and thickening bloom stems.

Infested plants are best discarded. Surrounding plants should be sprayed with a miticide. If one or two plants seem to be affected, move them away from the rest of the plants and spray all plants in the area. Follow up spraying is necessary to ensure that all newly hatched mites are destroyed.

SOIL MEALY BUGS are more insidious and are often not discovered until seen floating in the water of a wick-watered plant or in the saucer under the pot. Plants heavily infested with soil mealy bugs are best discarded. A treated crown or leaf cutting is the best way to preserve the plant.

FOLIAR MEALY BUGS These are easy to detect and they should be promptly dealt with. If they are allowed to multiply, the plant reaches the stage where it cannot be successfully treated.

There are a number of controls for mealy bugs. Prevention is preferable to cure.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

INSECTICIDES come in two forms:

1. Contact sprays, when sprayed onto the leaves, kill insects on contact.
2. Systemic sprays enter the plant's sap stream and kill insects when they chew leaves or suck plant juices. The systemics, which can also be watered into the potting mix, are effective over a longer period.

All insecticides and fungicides should be treated as dangerous and great care should be taken to prevent skin contact and inhalation of fumes. Knowledge of the different pests and fungi which attack African violets and the symptoms they leave is important. This enables a judge to suggest to the Steward or Show Chairman that a plant with an infestation be removed to protect the other plants. In any case, a Judge would not consider such a plant.

If it becomes necessary to handle a "sick" plant, the hands should be washed thoroughly before going on to other plants. Special attention should be paid to the fingernails.

3. **HYBRIDISING and SEEDLINGS**

Cross-pollinating or hybridising has produced better show plants, but has also created confusion by the similarity in hundreds of cultivars being on the market today which are without distinction. Hybridisers pick out of their seedlings the best plants and name them and those names should always be on labels with these special plants and their offspring.

(k) **SEEDLINGS:**

The grower, in selecting a seedling to be exhibited in a show, should consider these qualities:

Whether the plant is well formed with petioles neither too long, which makes for legginess, nor too short, which makes a plant which is too compact.

Whether it will keep good symmetry with a minimum amount of care.

Whether it has good leaf colour.

Whether it propagates easily and can be depended upon to come true.

Blooms should be of sufficient number, distinctively different, long lasting with strong peduncles.

Further information can be obtained from publications in *RECOMMENDED READING*.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LESSON 5 - COMPETITIONS, SHOWS AND SCHEDULES

Whether a competition is held once a month on a small scale within the Society or on a large scale annually within a Show, it is a source of learning, for displaying quality plants, to inspire and challenge other members, as well as stimulating interest for the public to cultivate the hobby. Therefore, each new group forming should be encouraged to hold an exhibition or display as soon as possible. An Annual Show may not be feasible the first year of a group's activities, but should be considered as early as possible. A Show Committee should be appointed by the Society at an early stage once the decision has been made to hold a show

We know from experience that "doubters" who "can't grow those difficult plants", once seeing so many exquisite plants on the competition tables, will have second thoughts and perhaps have "one more go" and eventually join a society or group. Each group should invite non-members to ask for advice. This courtesy could bring in these non-members at a later date, asking to be enrolled.

It is often the results of a Judge's decision which will bring the attention of members and the public to what a quality plant really is. The "Champion" or "Best in Show", the "Runner-up" and those that earn a first, second or third placing demonstrate this. The public is not always aware of what a quality plant is; a plant with many flowers does not necessarily indicate a good plant - it may have many leaves damaged or it may have a neck, be over- or under-potted, or may even be lopsided in the pot. When they compare a Judge's decision on the plants there, they will realise the difference. If not, they may ask a knowledgeable member to point out the difference.

The competition tables should be attractively set out with ample space for exhibiting the specimen plants and to allow the Judges to view each plant easily. There should be ample space for the public to move about so that they are not too close to the plants to cause damage.

Artistic arrangements and classes for other Gesneriads may also be competitive. There should be enough breakdowns of classes to enable members to easily enter their plants in the correct classes.

If the Show has a theme, a special display or exhibit should explain what that theme is. This should be repeated, if possible, in different areas throughout the Showroom.

Other exhibits may include various methods of propagating, general culture, potting mixes and their ingredients, methods of lighting, diseases and pests, books and magazines, etc.

The public is interested in obtaining different cultivars other than those that are obtainable in local shops, so it is in the interest of the group to include an area to sell plants. This must be carefully arranged to allow ease of choosing, viewing and selling. A well planned sales table can make a financial success of a show, regardless of size.

The **SCHEDULE** is the Law of the Show. It also varies from group to group in its layout. A Schedule should include as much information as possible to assist the exhibitor. The Schedule should be given to members in plenty of time for them to have any queries clarified by the Show Committee. The Schedule could have a separate sheet giving the

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

CONDITIONS OF ENTRY.

The Conditions of Entry could then include the Show Theme, time entries open and close, entry fee, ownership time of exhibit, identification of ownership and other relevant information such as name of group, the times the Show is open to the public, etc. A list of prizes and awards should also be included. The normal time for an entrant to have a plant in his/her possession before exhibiting is three months.

This is understood, of course, to be on an honour system.

Each Schedule should include a paragraph to the effect that the Judge's decision is final, in order to protect the group from any adverse comment or argument.

The Show Committee will find invaluable the *MASTER VARIETY LIST/S*, the *CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND CULTIVARS - SAINTPAULIA AND OTHER GESNERIADS* and other official information found in the A.V.S.A. magazines.

Competitions are normally broken down to allow growers at certain levels to compete with one another, so there will be an "**OPEN**" section for all growers, usually those with more experience, an "**INTERMEDIATE**" section for those more advanced than the beginners or novice and finally, to give the first triers a chance, there is a "**NOVICE**" section. Within these sections there are "**CLASSES**". Classes can be according to colours of plants, or according to whether plants are singles or doubles, or in larger Shows, both colour and kind.

Each class winner and runner-up may receive a **FIRST PRIZE** and **SECOND PRIZE** or **RIBBONS**. Some groups confer **THIRD** placings as well. If plants in a class are not up to the standard for that division, judges may award places at their discretion. **HIGHLY COMMENDED** is a useful honour to bestow on a particularly good plant which doesn't receive a First, Second or Third placing. The Judge is normally told how many and what type of awards are made, but if a Judge wishes a special recognition be made of a plant, this may be done.

A guide for Open is a minimum of 90 points for first, 80 for second and 70 for third. Intermediate is 85, 75 and 65. Novice is 80, 70 and 60.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LESSON 6 - JUDGES

CRITERIA FOR A SAINTPAULIA JUDGE:

1. Must be an active member of his/her African Violet-Gesneriad Group.
2. Must have been a regular and 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 fifty different African violets including standards, miniatures, trailers and species. After 12 years a Judge may request that this number be reduced to thirty.
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.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A JUDGE:

KNOWLEDGE:

Knowledge is the first requisite of a Judge - to have first hand knowledge of many cultivars, how environmental factors affect plants, to recognise plants to be in the correct classes and conform to the Schedule. It is necessary to use one's judgement and discretion which should reflect experience from study and practice. Study and practice should never end; knowledge must be kept up to date.

EXPERIENCE:

Experience is very important. Growing old cultivars, new cultivars and species assists the Judge in gaining knowledge needed to identify plants and characteristics.

FAIRNESS:

Fairness and impartiality in decision making is necessary in all respects. Personal preferences must **NOT** be allowed to influence any decisions. Decisions should be based on rules and regulations contained in the Schedule. Rigid and thorough scrutiny is essential to reach an impersonal decision on the merits of a plant.

COURAGE:

Courage is necessary in judging. Judges must be able to decide on the number of points based on the Scale of Points which should be allotted. They should have the courage to disregard or refuse to point a plant considered to be unworthy. They should be willing to give valid explanations for decisions. Technicalities should not be overlooked, but should not be overdone.

TACT AND KINDNESS:

Tact and kindness are important. Judges should give reasons for opinions in a constructive manner. They can suggest changes or improvements if asked. They should be kind and helpful in all their remarks. New groups in their first attempt at holding a show may have problems. Constructive comments would, no doubt, be most appreciated.

GOLDEN RULE: TREAT THE PLANTS AS YOU WOULD TREAT YOUR OWN.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

DUTIES OF A JUDGE:

1. Answer invitations promptly.
2. Be on time.
3. Study the Schedule and Rules and understand them. If there are queries, 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.

RIGHTS OF A JUDGE:

1. To receive a copy of the Schedule and Rules in advance.
2. Privacy and quiet 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.

HELPFUL HINTS:

Judges should **not** enter the Show Room prior to the time of judging.

A judge should be accompanied by a Steward. Any comment the Judge may wish to make about a plant may be written out by the Steward to save time.

Upon entering a show, the Judge must ascertain the general quality of the show before beginning to judge as the general quality will vary from show to show.

Judges may not disqualify a plant, but if for any reason it is not eligible, the Judge may eliminate that plant from consideration or may draw to the attention of the Steward or Show Chairman why the plant cannot be considered. A check should be made to see that all entries are in their correct classes. If a plant is in the wrong class and if judging has not commenced, the Show Chairman may place it in the correct class. It is the exhibitor's responsibility to make sure their plants have been entered correctly.

A Judge is permitted to pick up a plant with both hands and turn it to study it from all angles. This must be done with great care so that no leaf is damaged.

A JUDGE IS NOT PERMITTED TO USE A PENCIL OR FINGERS TO LIFT UP FOLIAGE.

A Judge should not let a personal preference for a cultivar, a colour or the shape of a plant or bloom influence a judgment.

A JUDGE MUST BE IMPARTIAL.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

It is recommended that when faced with a table full of plants, the Judge makes an overall mental assessment of the quality of the plants. In this way a certain number of plants can be eliminated from judging which are not up to standard, therefore saving some time. If there is an accumulative points competition to be held at the same time, this is usually done by allotting a certain number of points for first, second and third placings and totaling the scores to decide the winner. The Judge will have been informed if such a competition is in the Schedule.

Judging should be completed within the time allowed, taking within this time as long as necessary to carefully evaluate each entry and judge the winners.

Although the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand has set standards, it is advisable for a student Judge to read any material available on judging. It is recommended that the Council standards are used by all member groups.

ADVICE FOR JUDGES

1. Experience should be gained by judging at monthly meeting competitions under the guidance of a qualified Judge.
2. Provide your own notebook or pointing sheet (unless your host Group provides what you are accustomed to) or, obtain a copy of the one used by your host Group in advance for study, as well as their Schedule.
3. Before approaching the competition tables, make sure all persons other than the steward attending you are away from the tables. As far as possible, only persons involved in the management of the show are allowed in the hall during judging.
4. A Judge may not exhibit in a class he/she is judging.
5. Decisions should be based on the Show Schedule, Conditions of Entry and the Gesneriad Council's appropriate Scale of Points.
6. Before starting judging any one plant, take time to survey all plants in that Class on the table. Then start to judge the individual plants.
7. Eliminate from judging, or ask the Show Chairman to remove from the table, any plant you believe is infested or unworthy of exhibiting. A Judge should be able to identify pests and diseases by their symptoms.
8. If a Judge believes a plant is incorrectly named, ask the Show Chairman to check the *A.V.S.A. MASTER VARIETY LIST/S, CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND CULTIVARS - SAINTPAULIA AND OTHER GESNERIADS* and other official information found in the A.V.S.A. magazines.

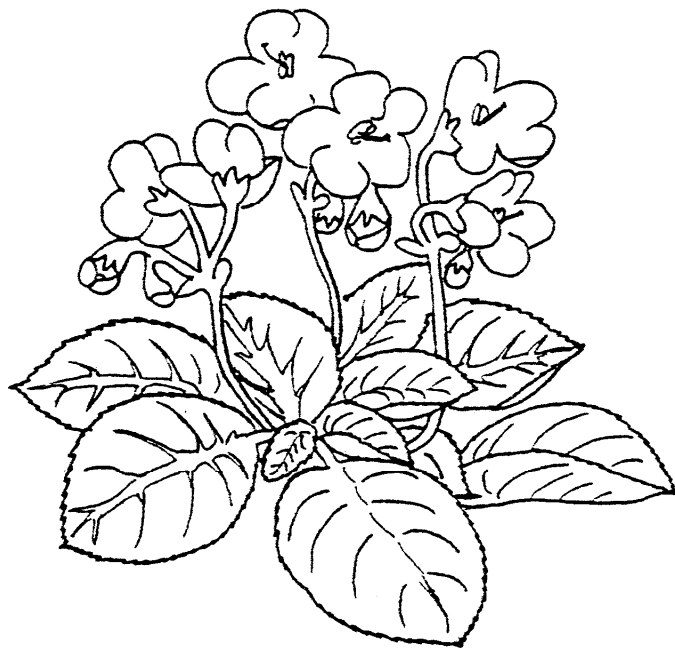
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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LIST OF NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF

SAINTPAULIA SPECIES



First Published: September 2006
Updated August 2009

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LIST OF NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS

OF

SAINTPAULIA SPECIES

- NOTE:**
- (1) The following list of names and descriptions of the Saintpaulia species is taken from the A.V.S.A. MASTER VARIETY LIST Number 5 - 1990. It has been updated from information contained in the 1996 Supplementary Master List of Species and Cultivars published in the African Violet Magazine, Vol. 49, No. 6, November / December, 1996 as well as *The African Violet Master List of Species and Cultivars*, 10 Edition, December 2001.
 - (2) The list is in alphabetic order.
 - (3) Species is represented by **S**.
 - (4) The information in brackets is a listing number allocated by A.V.S.A. Year and Name represents the year the particular species was described and the name represents of the person who officially described the particular species.
 - (5) Additional information may be found on Pages 59-62 of the A.V.S.A. *Handbook For African Violet Growers, Exhibitors and Judges – 1986*.

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- S. brevipilosa** (S 10a / 1964) (B. Burt)
Single soft purple/darker centre; 1-4 per peduncle, very short lived. Light green, small, round, thin, glossy, soft, velvety, tightly bunched/pale back; randomly curved petioles. Usually single crown. **Miniature to Semi-miniature to Small standard.**
- S. confusa** (S 16 / 1958) (B. Burt)
Single dark purple, 2-6 per peduncle. Variable floriferousness. Medium green, thin, quilted, leathery, flexible, serrated/near-white back. Often multi-crowned. May develop sideways growth habit. **Semi-miniature to Standard.**
- S. difficilis** (S 15 / 1958) (B. Burt)
Single medium to dark blue, 5-7 per peduncle. Chartreuse, longifolia, tends to spoon, thin, deep veining, crinkled, rough, long hairs. Long, bent petiole. Usually single crown, may sucker. **Standard.**
- S. diplotricha** (S 12c / 1947) (B. Burt)
Punter #0
Single pale lilac/bright yellow stamens; seven per peduncle. Dark green, pointed, thick, serrated. Single crown. May sucker. **Small standard.**

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- S. diplotricha* (S 12a / 1947) (B. Burt)
Punter #6 Single pale lilac to light blue/bright yellow stamens; one per peduncle. Dark green, small, round, may spoon, lotus-type. Single crown, may sucker. **Standard.**
- S. diplotricha* (S 12b / 1947) (B. Burt)
Punter #7 Single blue-grey to near white/bright yellow stamens. Dark olive green, plain, heart-shaped, pointed/light red back. Single crown, may sucker. **Small standard.**
- S. goetzeana* (S 10 / 1900) (A. Engler)
Single tiny pale lilac to near white/darker upper petals. Three or more per peduncle, rarely blooms. Dark green, small, round, thick, smooth edge/lighter back. Creeping, branched stems, multi-crowned. **Miniature trailer.**
- S. grandifolia* (S 7 / 1958) (B. Burt)
#237 Single blue-violet, one or more per peduncle, floriferous. Light green, elliptical, very thin, long flexible petiole. Usually single crown. **Large.**
- S. grandifolia* (S 7a / 1958) (B. Burt)
#299 Single dark blue-violet, one or more per peduncle, very floriferous. Light to medium green, elliptical, very thin, crinkled, long flexible petiole. Usually single crown. **Large.**
- S. grotei* (S 17 / 1921) (A. Engler)
Single, light-medium blue/variable darker eye, 2-3 per peduncle. Flowers may hide under foliage. Pale-dark green, variable texture, round, serrated on most clones. Usually near-white back, occasionally red. Green or brown flexible petiole, variable internode length. **Large trailer.**
- S. inconspicua* (S 1 / 1958) (B. Burt)
Single small blue-spotted white atypical of other species, one or more per peduncle. Frail. Not known in collections. **Miniature trailer.**
- S. intermedia* (S 9 / 1958) (B. Burt)
Single medium blue, 5-7 per peduncle, sparse. Olive green, small, round, tends to spoon, velvety, slightly serrated/purple-red back, prominent green veins. Single crown to trailing. **Small standard or Trailer.**
- S. ionantha* (S 5 / 1893) (H. Wendland)
Single blue-violet, 4-5 per peduncle, very floriferous. Dark green, pointed, heart-shaped, tends to spoon, thick, quilted, glossy, slightly serrated, long red-brown petiole/red back. **Large.**
- S. magungensis* (S 19 / 1950) (E. Roberts)
Single small dark violet-blue/darker eye, 2-4 per peduncle, very floriferous. Round, cupped-down, pebbled, slightly serrated, brown petiole/green-white back, prominent midrib. **Semi-miniature trailer.**

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- S. magungensis* (S 19a / 1964) (B. Burtt)
var. minima Single, tiny light purple/darker eye, 1-2 per peduncle, rarely blooms. Medium, small, cupped-down, thin, hairy, serrated, red-brown petiole. **Miniature Trailer.**
- S. magungensis* (S 19b / 1964) (B. Burtt)
var. occidentalis Single medium violet-blue/darker eye, 2-5 per peduncle. Medium green, ovate, tends to fold and spoon, glossy. **Bushy trailer.**
- S. nitida* (S 13 / 1958) (B. Burtt)
Single dark blue-purple, 8-10 per peduncle, floriferous. Dark green, round, may spoon, smooth, glossy, slender brown petiole/red back. Open growth. **Small or bushy trailer or multi-crowned standard.**
- S. orbicularis* (S 14 / 1947) (B. Burtt)
Single small light lilac to almost white/darker eye, 5-8 per peduncle, floriferous but drops easily. Bright green, small, round to heart-shaped thin, glossy. Single or multi-crowned. **Small standard to Standard.**
- S. orbicularis* (S 14a / 1964) (B. Burtt)
var. purpurea Single small dark purple, 5-8 per peduncle, very floriferous. Dark green, round to heart-shaped, thin, glossy/light back. Single or multiple crown. **Standard.**
- S. pendula* (S 8 / 1958) (B. Burtt)
Single pale medium blue, one per peduncle, difficult to bloom. Pale to yellow-green, textured, slightly elongated to ovate, very hairy, serrated, variable internode length/pale back. **Trailer.**
- S. pendula* (S 8a / 1964) (B. Burtt)
var. kizarea Single lavender, 2-4 per peduncle, floriferous. Light green, round, hairy, serrated. **Trailer.**
- S. pusilla* (S 2 / 1900) (A. Engler)
Single, tiny white/mauve top petals, one or more per peduncle. Leaves tiny, triangular/purple back. Not known in collections, but may exist in some mountain ranges in Tanzania. **Miniature.**
- S. rupicola* (S 10b / 1964) (B. Burtt)
Single light-medium blue, three or more per peduncle. Light-medium green, heart-shaped, soft, smooth, glossy, velvety/light back. Leaves sometimes thick. **Multi-crowned standard or Bushy trailer.**
- S. shumensis* (S 3 / 1955) (B. Burtt)
Single pale blue to almost white/variable darker eye, usually four per peduncle, sparse bloom. Bright green, pebbled, glossy, slightly serrated, short petiole, leaf blade twisted in some clones. Single crown, but tends to sucker easily. **Miniature to Semi-miniature.**

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- S. teitensis* (S 4 / 1958) (B. Burt) Single light blue-violet; 1-2 per peduncle, rare blooms hide under leaves. Dark, slightly pointed, may spoon; thick, rough, brittle, glossy/red, sometimes light green back. Usually grows upright. **Standard.**
- S. tongwensis* (S 6 / 1947) (B. Burt) Single pale blue, may show dark pinwheel marking when grown cool; 4-6 per peduncle, very floriferous. Dark green, pointed, narrow, very thick, hairy, slightly serrated/some red back. May appear variegated with mottled pattern over main veins. Usually upright single crown, rarely suckers. **Standard.**
- S. velutina* (S 11 / 1958) (B. Burt) Single small medium violet/darker eye, some white tips. Five per peduncle, floriferous. Black-green, round to heart-shaped, may cup up or down, thin, hairy, velvety, pronounced veining, serrated/red-purple back. Single crown, may sucker. **Standard.**

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The following have not been officially determined as true species, but for the purpose of classification, they should be placed in the species class; however they are not eligible to be entered in the collection classes.

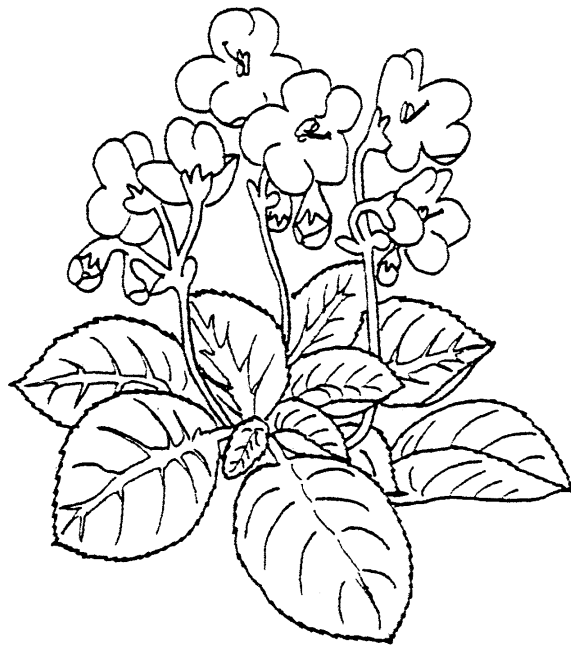
- S. House of Amani** Single medium lavender-blue, 3-7 per peduncle, hides under leaves, short-lived. Dark green, pointed, quilted, smooth, prominent veins, serrated/occasional red back, petiole. Usually single crowned. Never declared a true species. **Standard.**
- S. Sigi Falls** Single variable blue- violet, 2-4 per peduncle, medium to difficult to bloom. Dull green, tends to look mottled, longifolia, may spoon, thick, tough, very hairy, varies in size/purple-red back. Multiple-crowned. Never declared a true species. **Large standard to Bushy trailer.**
- S. White Ionantha** Single, four to five per peduncle, variable blue violet, medium to difficult to bloom. Always multi-crown with many suckers, dull green, tend to look mottled, long, narrow, pointed, thick, tough, very hairy, occasionally spooned, varying in size, elongated/purplish-red reverse. **Standard.**
- S. Robertson** Single, one or more per peduncle, medium to dark blue, produced freely. Very sturdy single-crown, sometimes suckers, long petioles, light green, sometimes spoons, elliptical, serrated/light green reverse. **Large.**
- S. diplotrica Parker** Single, one per peduncle, blue-grey to near white, with bright yellow stamens. Single-crown, occasionally suckers, dark green, plain, round, heart-shaped/light red reverse. **Standard.**
- S. Velutina Lite** Single, two to four per peduncle, small very pale lilac to white/dark blue eye, good bloomer. Single-crown, but does sucker, olive green, thin, round to heart-shaped, hairy, velvet, may be cupped either up or down, pronounced veining, finely serrated/red purple reverse. **Miniature.**
- S. Sport of Groeti** Single blue and white star chimera. Trailer, light green, pointed. **Semi-miniature Trailer.**

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

ACCESSIONS OF SAINTPAULIA

AS PUBLISHED BY THE

THE AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF AMERICA



First Published

October 2009

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

FOREWORD:

The following numbering system and *Saintpaulia* species identification follows Darbyshire (2006) as modified by the African Violet Society of America.

The list shows the **Saintpaulia Accessions** and the **Abbreviated Names**.

It is an updated list (as of July 18th, 2008) courtesy of African Violet Society of America, Dr. Jeff Smith, Dr. James F. Smith, Dr. Bill Price, Dr. Barbara Pershing and Joe Bruns.

The new Accessions are followed by the species descriptions from the A.V.S.A. Master Variety Lists, and Supplements as published in the *African Violet* magazine.

They have been matched against the descriptions of the A.V.S.A. *African Violet Master List Of Species And Cultivars* 10th Edition - December 2001 and updated where applicable.

See material listed under REFERENCES at the end of the *Accessions List*.

It should be noted that:

1. *S. brevipilosa*, *S. nitida* and *S. rupicola* have been kept as species, rather than subspecies.
2. The original descriptions for *S. House of Amani* and *S. Sigi Falls* state that they were never declared a true species. *S. Kacharoroni* or Robertson had not been officially determined as a true species. However, they are now included in the *Accessions List*.
3. The descriptions for *S. grotei sport*, *S. white ionantha*, *S. diplotricha* Parker, and *S. velutina* lite, as well as *S. Kacharoroni* or Robertson, are those from A.V.S.A.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

ACCESSIONS OF SAINTPAULIA

AS PUBLISHED BY THE

THE AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF AMERICA

SAINTPAULIA ACCESSIONS

ABBREVIATED NAMES

1. *Saintpaulia inconspicua*
(Not in cultivation)
[(B. Burt - 1958) Single small blue-spotted white atypical of other species, one or more per peduncle. Frail. Not known in collections. **Miniature trailer.**]
2. *Saintpaulia pusilla*
(not in cultivation)
[(A. Engler - 1900) Single, tiny white/mauve top petals, one or more per peduncle. Leaves tiny, triangular/purple back. Not known in collections, but may exist in some mountain ranges in Tanzania. **Miniature.**]
3. *Saintpaulia shumensis*
shumensis
[(B. Burt - 1955) Single pale blue to almost white/variable darker eye, usually four per peduncle, sparse bloom. Bright green, pebbled, glossy, slightly serrated, short petiole, leaf blade twisted in some clones. Single crown, but tends to sucker easily. **Miniature to Semi-miniature.**]
- shumensis** Mather EE
4. *Saintpaulia teitensis*
[(B. Burt - 1958) Single light blue-violet; 1-2 per peduncle, rare blooms hide under leaves. Dark, slightly pointed, may spoon; thick, rough, brittle, glossy/red, sometimes light green back. Usually grows upright. **Standard.**]
5. *Saintpaulia ionantha*
5a.subspecies grandifolia
grandifolia No 237
[(B. Burt - 1958) Single blue-violet, one or more per peduncle, floriferous. Light green, elliptical, very thin, long flexible petiole. Usually single crown. **Large.**]
- grandifolia* No. 299
[(B. Burt - 1958) Single dark blue-violet, one or more per peduncle, very floriferous. Light to medium green, elliptical, very thin, crinkled, long flexible petiole. Usually single crown. **Large.**]

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SAINTPAULIA ACCESSIONS

ABBREVIATED NAMES

5. *Saintpaulia ionantha* (Continued):

5b. subspecies *grotei*

confusa

S. 5b. cl. confusa

[(B. Burtt - 1958) Single dark purple, 2-6 per peduncle. Variable floriferousness. Medium green, thin, quilted, leathery, flexible, serrated/near-white back. Often multi-crowned. May develop sideways growth habit. **Semi-miniature to Standard.**]

confusa Mather Brother Paddy

S. 5b. cl. confusa Mather Brother Paddy

confusa Mather E

S. 5b. cl. confusa Mather E

confusa Uppsala 3395

S. 5b. cl. confusa Uppsala.3395

difficilis

S. 5b. cl. difficilis

[(B. Burtt - 1958) Single medium to dark blue, 5-7 per peduncle. Chartreuse, longifolia, tends to spoon, thin, deep veining, crinkled, rough, long hairs. Long, bent petiole. Usually single crown, may sucker. **Standard.**]

difficilis Mather No. 2

S. 5b. cl. difficilis Mather No. 2

difficilis Uppsala 3396

S. 5b. cl. difficilis Uppsala 3396

grotei

S. 5b. cl. grotei

[(A. Engler - 1921) Single, light-medium blue/variable darker eye, 2-3 per peduncle. Flowers may hide under foliage. Pale-dark green, variable texture, round, serrated on most clones. Usually near-white back, occasionally red. Green or brown flexible petiole, variable internode length. **Large trailer.**]

grotei Amazon

S. 5b. cl. grotei Amazon

grotei Cornell G149

S. 5b. cl. grotei Cornel G149

grotei Mather No. 7

S. 5b. cl. grotei Mather No. 7

grotei Mather No. 21

S. 5b. cl. grotei Mather No. 21

grotei Mather V or van Someren
(previously *S. nitida*)

S. 5b. cl. grotei Mather V or van Someren

grotei Protzen or Uppsala 3091

S. 5b. cl. grotei Uppsala 3391

grotei Silvert

S. 5b. cl. grotei Silvert

grotei sport

S. 5b. cl. grotei sport

[Single blue and white star, chimera. Trailer, light green, pointed.

Semi miniature Trailer.]

magungensis

S. 5b. cl. magungensis

[(E. Roberts - 1950) Single small dark violet-blue/darker eye, 2-4 per peduncle, very floriferous. Round, cupped-down, pebbled, slightly serrated, brown petiole/green-white back, prominent midrib. **Semi-miniature trailer.**]

magungensis* var. *minima

S. 5b. cl. magungensis var. *minima*

[(B. Burtt - 1964) Single, tiny light purple/darker eye, 1-2 per peduncle, rarely blooms. Medium, small, cupped-down, thin, hairy, serrated, red-brown petiole.

Miniature Trailer.]

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SAINTPAULIA ACCESSIONS

ABBREVIATED NAMES

5. *Saintpaulia ionantha* (Continued):

5c. subspecies *ionantha*

1. variety *ionantha*

House of Amani

S. 5c1. cl. *ionantha* House of Amani

[Single medium lavender-blue, 3-7 per peduncle, hides under leaves, short-lived. Dark green, pointed, quilted, smooth, prominent veins, serrated/occasional red back, petiole. Usually single crowned. Never declared a true species. **Standard.**]

ionantha

S. 5c1. cl. *ionantha*

[(H. Wendland - 1893) Single blue-violet, 4-5 per peduncle, very floriferous. Dark green, pointed, heart-shaped, tends to spoon, thick, quilted, glossy, slightly serrated, long red-brown petiole/red back. **Large.**]

ionantha Amazon

S. 5c1. cl. *ionantha* Amazon

ionantha 930919

S. 5c1. cl. *ionantha* 930919

Sigi Falls

S. 5c1. cl. Sigi Falls

[Single variable blue-violet, 2-4 per peduncle, medium to difficult to bloom. Dull green, tends to look mottled, longifolia, may spoon, thick, tough, very hairy, varies in size/purple-red back. Multi-crowned. Never declared a true species.

Large standard to Bushy trailer.]

tongwensis

S. 5c1. cl. *tongwensis*

[(B. Burtt - 1947) Single pale blue, may show dark pinwheel marking when grown cool; 4-6 per peduncle, very floriferous. Dark green, pointed, narrow, very thick, hairy, slightly serrated/some red back. May appear variegated with mottled pattern over main veins. Usually upright single crown, rarely suckers. **Standard.**]

tongwensis Uppsala 3397

S. 5c1. cl. *tongwensis* Uppsala 3397

white *ionantha* or Mather No. 20

S. 5c1. cl. white *ionantha* or Mather No. 20

[Single, four to five per peduncle, pale lilac to white, good bloomer. Single crown with frequent suckers, light green, pointed, thick heart shaped, quilted/lighter green reverse.

Standard.

2. variety *diplotricha*

diplotricha Parker

S. 5c2. cl. *diplotricha* Parker

[Single, one per peduncle, blue-grey to near white, with bright yellow stamens. Single crown, occasionally suckers, dark green, plain, round, heart-shaped/light red reverse. **Standard.**]

diplotricha Punter No. 0

S. 5c2. cl. *diplotricha* Punter No. 0

[(B. Burtt - 1947) Single pale lilac/bright yellow stamens; seven per peduncle. Dark green, pointed, thick, serrated. Single crown, may sucker. **Small standard.**]

diplotricha Punter No. 6

S. 5c2. cl. *diplotricha* Punter No. 6

[(B. Burtt - 1947) Single pale lilac to light blue/bright yellow stamens; one per peduncle. Dark green, small, round, may spoon, lotus-type. Single crown, may sucker. **Standard.**]

diplotricha Punter No. 7

S. 5c2. cl. *diplotricha* Punter No. 7

[(B. Burtt - 1947) Single blue-grey to near white/bright yellow stamens. Dark olive green, plain, heart-shaped, pointed/light red back. Single crown, may sucker.

Small standard.]

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SAINTPAULIA ACCESSIONS

ABBREVIATED NAMES

5. *Saintpaulia ionantha* (Continued):

5c. subspecies *ionantha* (Continued):

diplotricha Uppsala 3084

diplotricha Uppsala 3085

S. 5c2. cl. *diplotricha* Uppsala 3084

S. 5c2. cl. *diplotricha* Uppsala 3085

5d. subspecies *maifiensis*

(not in cultivation)

S. 5d. cl. *maifiensis*

5e. subspecies *occidentalis*

magungsensis var *occidentalis*

[(B. Burtt - 1964) Single medium violet-blue/darker eye, 2-5 per peduncle. Medium green, ovate, tends to fold and spoon, glossy. **Bushy trailer.**]

S. 5e. cl. *magungsensis* var *occidentalis*

magungsensis var *occidentalis*

Mather No. 12

S. 5e. cl. *magungsensis* var *occidentalis*

Mather No. 12

5f. subspecies *orbicularis*

orbicularis

[(B. Burtt - 1947) Single small light lilac to almost white/darker eye, 5-8 per peduncle, floriferous but drops easily. Bright green, small, round to heart-shaped, thin, glossy. Single or multi-crowned. **Small standard to Standard.**]

S. 5f. cl. *orbicularis*

orbicularis var. *purpurea*

[(B. Burtt - 1964) Single small dark purple, 5-8 per peduncle, very floriferous. Dark green, round to heart-shaped, thin, glossy/light back. Single or multiple crown. **Standard.**]

S. 5f. cl. *orbicularis* var. *purpurea*

5g. subspecies *pendula*

intermedia

[(B. Burtt - 1958) Single medium blue, 5-7 per peduncle, sparse. Olive green, small, round, tends to spoon, velvety, slightly serrated/purple-red back, prominent green veins. Single crown to trailing. **Small standard or Trailer.**]

S. 5g. cl. *intermedia*

pendula

[(B. Burtt - 1958) Single pale medium blue, one per peduncle, difficult to bloom. Pale to yellow-green, textured, slightly elongated to ovate, very hairy, serrated, variable internode length/pale back. **Trailer.**]

S. 5g. cl. *pendula*

pendula Cornell G304

pendula Uppsala 3087

pendula Uppsala 3089

pendula Uppsala 3090

pendula var. *kizarae*

[(B. Burtt - 1964) Single lavender, 2-4 per peduncle, floriferous. Light green, round, hairy, serrated. **Trailer.**]

S. 5g. cl. *pendula* Cornell G304

S. 5g. cl. *pendula* Uppsala 3087

S. 5g. cl. *pendula* Uppsala 3089

S. 5g. cl. *pendula* Uppsala 3090

S. 5g. cl. *pendula* var. *kizarae*

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SAINTPAULIA ACCESSIONS

ABBREVIATED NAMES

5. *Saintpaulia ionantha* (Continued):

5h. subspecies *velutina*

velutina

S. 5h. cl. velutina

[(B. Burtt 1958) Single small medium violet/darker eye, some white tips. Five per peduncle, floriferous. Black-green, round to heart-shaped, may cup up or down, thin, hairy, velvety, pronounced veining, serrated/red-purple back. Single crown, may sucker. **Standard.**]

velutina Amazon

S. 5h. cl. velutina Amazon

velutina lite

S. 5h. cl. velutina lite

[Single, two to four per peduncle, small very pale lilac to white/dark blue eye, good bloomer. Single crown, but does sucker, olive green, thin, round to heart-shaped, hairy, velvet, may be cupped either up or down, pronounced veining, finely serrated/red purple reverse. **Miniature.**]

6. *Saintpaulia brevopilosa*

brevopilosa

S. 6. brevopilosa

[(B. Burtt - 1964) Single soft purple/darker centre; 1-4 per peduncle, very short lived. Light green, small, round, thin, glossy, soft, velvety, tightly bunched/pale back; randomly curved petioles. Usually single crown. **to Semi-miniature to Small standard.**]

brevopilosa Mather No. 10

S. 6. brevopilosa cl. Mather No. 10

brevopilosa Grusell or Nguru Mnt.

S. 6. brevopilosa cl. Grusell or Nguru Mnt.

7. *Saintpaulia nitida*

S. 7. nitida

[(B. Burtt - 1958) Single dark blue-purple, 8-10 per peduncle, floriferous. Dark green, round, may spoon, smooth, glossy, slender brown petiole/red back. Open growth. **Small or bushy trailer or multi-crowned standard.**]

8. *Saintpaulia rupicola*

rupicola

S. 8. rupicola

[(B. Burtt - 1964) Single light-medium blue, three or more per peduncle. Light-medium green, heart-shaped, soft, smooth, glossy, velvety/light back. Leaves sometimes thick. **Multi-crowned standard or Bushy trailer.**]

rupicola Mather No. 5

S. 8. rupicola cl. Mather No. 5

rupicola pale or lite

S. 8. rupicola pale or lite

Cha Simba or Chasimba

S. 8. rupicola cl. Cha Simba or Chasimba

Kacharoroni or Robertson

S. 8. cl. Kacharoroni or Robertson

[Single, one or more per peduncle, medium to dark blue, produced freely. Very sturdy single crown, sometimes suckers, long petioles, light green, sometimes spoons, elliptical, serrated/light green reverse. **Large.**]

9. *Saintpaulia goetzeana*

S. 9. goetzeana

[(A. Engler - 1900) Single tiny pale lilac to near white/darker upper petals. Three or more per peduncle, rarely blooms. Dark green, small, round, thick, smooth edge/lighter back. Creeping, branched stems, multi-crowned. **Miniature trailer.**]

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Note from The Gesneriad Society Inc.:

Establishing abbreviated names provides a consistent way to shorten the complete scientific names for everyday use. For example, you can more easily write on your label *S. 5c2. cl. diplotricha* Parker than *Saintpaulia ionantha*, subspecies *ionantha*, var. *diplotricha*, clone Parker. (The 5c2. code indicates that it is the species *ionantha*, subspecies *ionantha*, var. *diplotricha* so all the information does not need to be written out.)

Abbreviated names as they appear above are also available on the Gesneriad Society website www.gesneriadsociety.org. Note that the above list of Accessions of *Saintpaulia* has been taken from the Gesneriad Society magazine *Gesneriads* Vol. 59, No. 2, Second Quarter 2009.

At the time of the publication of this list by the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand, the Gesneriad Society is considering alternate forms of abbreviated names. In addition, further clones are being considered.

Further information will be added when published by the appropriate authorities.

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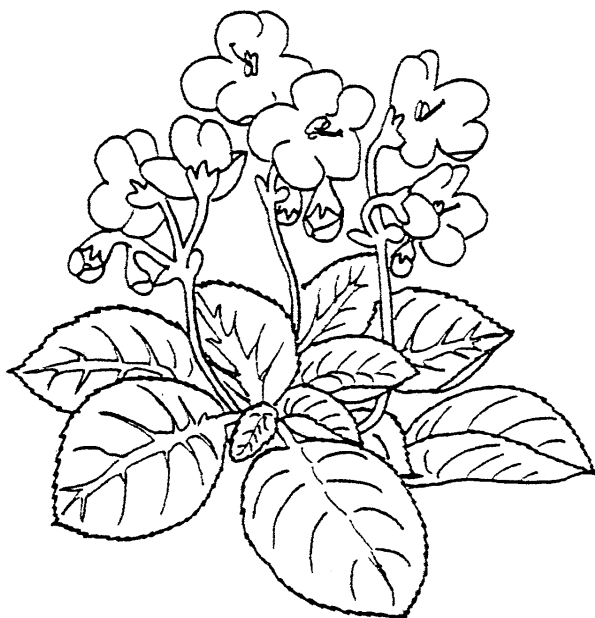
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- Handbook For Growers, Exhibitors and Judges

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

HANDBOOK FOR SAINTPAULIA JUDGES



First Published:	October	1985
Updated:	August	1989
	August	1991
	August	1993
	September	1995
	October	1997
	October	2006
	May	2010

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

HANDBOOK FOR SAINTPAULIA JUDGES

FOREWORD:

The following Questions and Answers have been prepared by the New South Wales Saintpaulia Judges accredited with the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand.

The Questions and Answers are to assist candidates who undertake a course of study to qualify as Judges of Saintpaulia.

They are designed to be used in conjunction with the Council's *Saintpaulia Judging Lessons*.

The Questions and Answers have been divided into sections that relate to the lessons:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Section 1. | Introduction |
| Sections 2. and 3. | Pointing |
| Section 4. | General Knowledge |
| Section 5. | Competitions, Shows and Schedules |
| Section 6. | Judges |

This publication is not designed to qualify candidates in the judging of Gesneriads other than Saintpaulia. Separate publications are used for judging other Gesneriads such as Aeschynanthus, Columnea, Episcia, Sinningias, Streptocarpus, etc. They are available from the Gesneriad Council.

It is to be hoped that users of this manual will find it useful and informative in their efforts to become qualified Judges of Saintpaulia.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

HANDBOOK FOR SAINTPAULIA JUDGES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	1.	Lesson 1	Introduction	Pages: 1-3
SECTIONS	2. and 3.	Lessons 2 and 3	Pointing	4-14
SECTION	4.	Lesson 4	General Knowledge	15-20
SECTION	5.	Lesson 5	Competitions, Shows and Schedules	21-22
SECTION	6.	Lesson 6	Judges	23-27

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NOTE: The terms African violet and Saintpaulia in this publication are used synonymously.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 1: LESSON 1 INTRODUCTION

- Q. 1.1** Why are African violets known as Saintpaulia?
A. 1.1 African violets were named Saintpaulia after the Saint Paul family. The first live specimens were collected by Baron Walter von Saint Paul- Illaire.
- Q. 1.2** When and where did Baron Walter von Saint Paul-Illaire first collect Saintpaulias?
A. 1.2 In 1892 in Tanzania, previously known as Tanganyika, German East Africa.
- Q. 1.3** To what plant family and to what genus do African violets belong?
A. 1.3 Gesneriaceae, Saintpaulia.
- Q. 1.4** What is a single Saintpaulia flower?
A. 1.4 One having a corolla of 5 petals.
Flowers having any other petals or petaloids are classed as semi-double or double.
- Q. 1.5** Describe a fantasy bloom?
A. 1.5 A bloom in which the basic colour is streaked, splashed, puffed or spotted with another colour or another shade of the basic colour.
- Q. 1.6** What are geneva cultivars?
A. 1.6 Those with a white edge around the bloom.
- Q. 1.7** What is a star bloom?
A. 1.7 The petals of the bloom are of equal size.
- Q. 1.8** What is a two-toned bloom?
A. 1.8 A bloom in two tones of the one colour.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 1: (Cont.)

Q. 1.9 Name any four bloom types.

- A. 1.9**
- (1) Single,
 - (2) Semi-Double,
 - (3) Double,
 - (4) Star,
 - (5) Bell,
 - (6) Edged,
 - (7) Fantasy,
 - (8) Two-toned,
 - (9) Multi-colour,
 - (10) Thumb print,
 - (11) Fringed
 - (12) Geneva,
 - (13) Chimera,
 - (14) Wasp.

Q. 1.10 Describe a girl leaf.

A. 1.10 A leaf which has a pronounced white area where the petiole joins the leaf blade.

Q. 1.11 How many species of *Saintpaulia* are there? Name three.

A. 1.11 There are nine:
Saintpaulia brevopilosa,
Saintpaulia goetzeana,
Saintpaulia inconspicua,
Saintpaulia ionantha,
Saintpaulia nitida,
Saintpaulia pusilla,
Saintpaulia rupicola,
Saintpaulia shumensis,
Saintpaulia teitensis,

Q. 1.12 Name five subspecies of *Saintpaulia ionantha*.

A. 1.12 subspecies *grandifolia*,
ssp grotei,
ssp ionantha,
ssp maifiensis,
ssp occidentalis,
ssp orbicularis,
ssp pendula,
ssp velutina.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 1: (Cont.)

Q. 1.13 Name three clones of *Saintpaulia grotei*.

A. 1.13 *confusa*, *difficilis*, *grotei*, *magungensis*, *magungensis* var *minima*.

Q. 1.14 List six different leaf types.

A. 1.14

- (1) Plain/tailored,
- (2) Scalloped,
- (4) Quilted,
- (5) Ruffled/wavy,
- (6) Girl,
- (7) Variegated,
- (8) Spooned,
- (9) Longifolia,
- (10) Bustle.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: LESSONS 2 and 3 POINTING

- Q. 2.1** Name four good qualities to look for in a winning plant.
- A. 2.1** (1) Clean, unmarked foliage,
(2) Fresh, healthy appearance,
(3) Plentiful, evenly spaced bloom,
(4) Good symmetry,
(5) Pot size in proportion to the plant,
(6) In variegated plants, good variegation according to cultivar.
- Q. 2.2** Why has a pointing system been developed?
- A. 2.2** The pointing system enables a Judge to compare one plant to another with equally good qualities and to other plants generally.
- Q. 2.3** Give the Scale of Points for judging standard African violets.
- A. 2.3** Form and Symmetry 30 Points
Quantity of Bloom 30 Points
Cultural Condition 25 Points
Size of Bloom 10 Points
Colour of Bloom 5 Points
TOTAL 100 Points
- Q. 2.4** When judging a standard African violet what are the four areas a Judge may deduct points in Form and Symmetry?
- A. 2.4** (1) Imperfect leaf pattern and symmetry,
(2) Visible petioles according to cultivar,
(3) Immature leaves,
(4) Lack of proper development of rows of older leaves.
- Q. 2.5** What are the two areas considered when pointing for Quantity of Bloom?
- A. 2.5** Lack of bloom and distribution of bloom.
- Q. 2.6** If a Saintpaulia has fifty blooms, should it receive thirty points for bloom?
- A. 2.6** Not necessarily. Other plants of similar size in the same class may have more blooms and a general look around the show before commencing to judge will give a Judge an idea of the number of blooms required for full points. Also, the blooms should be evenly distributed around the plant.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.7** What are at least five areas where a Judge may deduct points in Cultural Condition?
- A. 2.7**
- (1) Potting,
 - (2) Growth,
 - (3) Plant with a neck,
 - (4) Supports or stakes,
 - (5) Dirt on plants,
 - (6) Dirty pots,
 - (7) Fertiliser salts,
 - (8) Poor foliage colour,
 - (9) Lack of freshness,
 - (10) Lack of variegation,
 - (11) Marked or faded leaves,
 - (12) Distribution of bloom,
 - (13) Bloom and leaf stubs,
 - (14) Faded blooms,
 - (15) Seed pods,
 - (16) Side shoots.
- Q. 2.8** If a leaf or bunch of flowers has been broken off or nearly so and left on the plant, what action does a Judge take?
- A. 2.8** The exhibitor should have groomed the plant. Deduct points under cultural condition, unless there is a note of explanation from the Show Chairman which stated that the leaf or bunch of flowers had been broken after the exhibitor had benched the plant.
- Q. 2.9** What are the five categories making up the scale of points which are used when judging standard Saintpaulia?
- A. 2.9**
- (1) Form and Symmetry,
 - (2) Cultural Condition,
 - (3) Quantity of Bloom,
 - (4) Size of Bloom,
 - (5) Colour of Bloom.
- Q. 2.10** How does a Judge consider the pot of a rosette plant?
- A. 2.10** The pot should be approximately one third the size of the plant. It should be clean. The type of pot used (e.g. plastic, ceramic, pottery, etc.) should not influence the Judge.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.11** What causes a row of small leaves part way down the plant?
A. 2.11 This is due to poor cultural conditions at some time during the plant's growth. It can be caused by extremely hot or cold growing conditions, chemical injury or lack of fertility in the potting mix. It can also be caused by the plant not being repotted at the proper time.
- Q. 2.12** What is a side shoot? How is it considered in judging the plant?
A. 2.12 A side shoot is an extra growth at the base of the plant or in a leaf axil below the point where bloom stalks emerge and has more than two leaves. Deduct up to 10 points.
- Q. 2.13** If a plant entered in a variegated class does not have sufficient variegation, how and where is it penalised?
A. 2.13 It is penalised up to 10 points under Cultural Condition.
- Q. 2.14** If two plants are given equal number of points, in what way are they assessed?
A. 2.14 The Judge must reassess the same qualities of both plants to arrive at a majority of points for one plant
- Q. 2.15** Describe immature leaves. How many points are deducted for them?
A. 2.15 Immature leaves are the lowest row of leaves which are smaller than later growth and should have been removed. Deduct one point per leaf.
- Q. 2.16** What is a neck and what causes it? How many points are deducted for a neck?
A. 2.16 A neck is that portion of the plant stem or stalk between the potting mix level and the first row of leaf petioles. It is caused by continued removal of lower leaves. Deduct up to 10 points.
- Q. 2.17** Give the number of points deducted for the following:
(a) Two gaps in the symmetry of a plant,
(b) Visible petioles,
(c) Lack of proper development of a row of leaves,
(d) A neck on a plant,
(e) Stakes in a pot.
A. 2.17 (a) Six to seven points,
(b) Up to ten points,
(c) Up to ten points,
(d) Up to ten points,
(e) One point for each stake.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.18** Give the number of points deducted for the following:
- (a) Leaf stubs left on a plant,
 - (b) Poor foliage colour,
 - (c) Incorrect potting,
 - (d) Marked or damaged leaves,
 - (e) Lack of variegation,
 - (f) Immature leaves left on a plant.
- A. 2.18**
- (a) One point for each stub,
 - (b) Up to ten points,
 - (c) Up to five points,
 - (d) Deduct one point per mark with a maximum of three points per leaf, Deduct a maximum of ten points per plant.
 - (e) Up to ten points,
 - (f) One point per leaf.
- Q. 2.19** How many points are deducted for visible petioles (open growth pattern) not natural for a particular cultivar?
- A. 2.19** Up to a maximum of 10 points.
- Q. 2.20** Why does the Scale of Points deduct so many points for lack of grooming and dusty plants?
- A. 2.20** 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 lose points.
- Q. 2.21** How many points are deducted for a seed pod?
In what area is the deduction made?
- A. 2.21** One point is deducted for each seed pod.
The deduction is made in Cultural Condition.
- Q. 2.22** How is a show plant penalised for having a stake or support?
In what area is the penalty made?
- A. 2.22** Deduct one point per stake in Cultural Condition.
- Q. 2.23** What is the maximum number of points deducted for marks on leaves?
How many points are deducted per leaf?
- A. 2.23** Ten points. 1 point per mark to a maximum of three points per leaf according to the extent of marking.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.24** How many points are deducted for breaks in leaf pattern in symmetry?
What is the maximum deduction?
- A. 2.24** Five points for a decided break such as caused by a missing leaf.
One or two points for each extra break, up to ten points.
- Q. 2.25** Which kinds of cultivars are most likely to have visible petioles?
- A. 2.25** Those with fluted, wavy or elongated leaf shapes.
- Q. 2.26** What is the symmetry of a Saintpaulia?
- A. 2.26** This is the shape of the foliage. The leaves must radiate from the crown of the plant.
- Q. 2.27** If geneva or multi-coloured flowers lack the edge or proper amount of multi-colour, where and how many points should be deducted?
- A. 2.27** Colour of Bloom. Deduct up to five points.
- Q. 2.28** What is the chief rule with regard to Colour of Bloom?
- A. 2.28** Colours should be clear and the accepted colour described by the originator of that cultivar.
- Q. 2.29** How are points allocated for Size of Bloom?
- A. 2.29** Five points for size of fully opened blooms according to cultivar and five points for uniformity of blooms overall.
- Q. 2.30** What are the deductions under Colour of Bloom?
- A. 2.30** (1) Incorrect bloom colour,
(2) Blooms lacking edge, fantasy or proper amount of multi-colour.
- Q. 2.31** Give three important factors that can influence bloom colour.
- A. 2.31** (1) Temperature,
(2) Potting mix,
(3) Fertiliser,
(4) Light,
(5) Water.
- Q. 2.32** In what category are points deducted for dead or faded blooms?
How many points are deducted?
- A. 2.32** Under Cultural Condition. Deduct one point per fault.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.33** When is a bloom considered open enough to be counted?
A. 2.33 When the pollen sacs are visible or when blooms have reached the equivalent stage of development. In the Seedling class, buds are counted.
- Q. 2.34** How many points are allocated for Quantity of Bloom in the Scale of Points for:
(a) Standards,
(b) Semi-miniatures,
(c) Miniatures,
(d) Trailers,
(e) Species,
(f) Seedlings.
A. 2.34 (a) 30 points,
(b) 30 points,
(c) 30 points,
(d) 30 points,
(e) 30 points,
(f) 20 points.
- Q. 2.35** What blooms are considered when pointing for Quantity of Bloom for a standard?
A. 2.35 Only fresh, open blooms are considered. They must be opened to the stage of showing the pollen sacs or the equivalent stage of development.
- Q. 2.36** If part of a plant has no bloom, how many points can be deducted and why?
A. 2.36 Up to 10 points for uneven distribution.
- Q. 2.37** Are buds which are showing colour counted when pointing Quantity of Bloom.
A. 2.37 Only those showing pollen sacs or at an equivalent stage of development are considered except all buds are counted when judging seedlings.
- Q. 2.38** Where are points deducted for spent blooms? Are they counted when considering the amount of bloom?
A. 2.38 Points are deducted in cultural condition. They are not counted in quantity of bloom.
- Q. 2.39** What does a Judge do if he/she finds a side shoot on a plant in a single crowned class?
A. 2.39 Deduct points under Cultural Condition on a scale of 1 to 10.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.40** Give the scale of points for judging miniature and semi-miniature African violets.
- A. 2.40**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Form and symmetry | 30 Points |
| Quantity of Bloom | 30 Points |
| Cultural Condition | 25 Points |
| Size of Bloom | 10 Points |
| Colour of Bloom | 5 Points |
| TOTAL | 100 Points |
- Q. 2.41** What is the maximum leaf span for:
- (a) Semi-miniature and
- (b) Miniature African violet?
- A. 2.41**
- (a) Semi-miniature - 200mm.
- (b) Miniature - 150mm.
- Q. 2.42** How are semi-miniature and miniature African violets judged differently from standards?
- A. 2.42** Semi-miniatures and miniatures differ from standards in size but the scale of points and deductions used are the same as for standard plants.
- Q. 2.43** How does one judge miniatures for quantity of bloom?
- A. 2.43** A good show miniature is expected to have thirty or more fresh blooms evenly distributed around the plant.
- Q. 2.44** In what size pot should a miniature African violet be grown?
- A. 2.44** The pot diameter should be one third of the size of the plant, therefore no larger than 50mm.
- Q. 2.45** What is the size difference between miniature and semi-miniature plants?
- A. 2.45** A miniature should be no more than 150mm and a semi-miniature should be no more than 200mm in diameter.
- Q. 2.46** Give the Scale of Points for judging trailing African violets.
- A. 2.46**
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Form and Symmetry | 25 Points |
| Quantity of Bloom | 30 Points |
| Cultural Condition | 30 Points |
| Size of Bloom | 10 Points |
| Colour of Bloom | 5 Points |
| TOTAL | 100 Points |

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.47** What are some of the important qualities to look for when judging a trailer?
A. 2.47 (a) The plant must have at least three trailing stems coming from one central root system.
(b) The plant should not have bare, leafless trailing stems.
(c) The plant should fill the pot or container so as to have little or no bare areas of potting mix.
(d) All foliage and blooms should be fresh and healthy, (leaves to be uniform in size).
- Q. 2.48** What are the two main requirements of a trailing Saintpaulia?
A. 2.48 A plant that has been described by the hybridiser as a trailer.
A rosette plant with side shoots is not a trailer.
It must have at least three branches coming from one main stem
- Q. 2.49** What is the difference between a standard trailer and a semi-mini trailer?
A. 2.49 Semi-miniature trailers have much smaller leaves and blooms than standard trailers.
- Q. 2.50** When judging a trailer, what are the four areas for deductions in Form and Symmetry?
A. 2.50 (1) Elongated petioles,
(2) Lack of uniformity of leaf size,
(3) Lopsided growth,
(4) Bare stems.
- Q. 2.51** Regarding quantity of bloom, what should a Judge look for when judging trailers?
A. 2.51 The plant should have sufficient bloom for its size with an even distribution around the plant.
- Q. 2.52** Name the requirement regarding pot size to be used for trailers.
A. 2.52 The pot should be in proportion to the size of the plant with the plant filling the pot.
- Q. 2.53** If a trailer has any bare and leafless stems, how many points can be deducted?
A. 2.53 Up to 10 points.
- Q. 2.54** If a trailer is not symmetrical or is lopsided, how many points can be deducted?
A. 2.54 Up to a maximum of 10 points.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.55** Should a trailing Saintpaulia have symmetry?
A. 2.55 It is judged more on form, with the plant having at least three trailing branches coming from one main stem.
- Q. 2.56** Why does the Scale of Points differ for trailers from that of standards or miniatures?
A. 2.56 The emphasis is on form and culture rather than symmetry.
- Q. 2.57** Give the Scale of Points for judging seedling African violets.
A. 2.57
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Growth Habit | 35 Points |
| Distinctiveness of Bloom | 20 Points |
| Quantity of Bloom | 20 Points |
| Strength of Bloom Stalk | 15 Points |
| Size of Bloom | 10 Points |
| TOTAL | 100 Points |
- Q. 2.58** In Growth Habit of seedlings what are the three main points the Judge looks for?
A. 2.58
- (1) Perfection in growth habit and leaf pattern,
 - (2) Colour of foliage,
 - (3) Length of petioles.
- Q. 2.59** What are the four areas for deductions in under Growth Habit for seedlings?
A. 2.59
- (1) Growth is not symmetrical,
 - (2) Petioles are leggy,
 - (3) The plant is too compact,
 - (4) Lack of good foliage colour.
- Q. 2.60** What is the Judge looking for in Distinctiveness of Bloom in seedlings?
A. 2.60 Seedlings should be different from and an improvement over existing cultivars.
- Q. 2.61** What is the emphasis on when pointing seedlings?
A. 2.61 A seedling should be superior to an already existing cultivar in one or more characteristics.
- Q. 2.62** Why are buds considered when judging seedlings?
A. 2.62 All buds and bud stems, (even those just forming), should be considered as this indicates potential bloom production.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.63** How often can a seedling be shown?
A. 2.63 It can be shown and judged only once as a seedling regardless of age.
- Q. 2.64** Give the Scale of Points for judging African violet species.
A. 2.64
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| Symmetry or Form (According to species) | 20 Points |
| Cultural Condition | 35 Points |
| Quantity of Bloom (According to species) | 30 Points |
| Size of Bloom (According to species) | 10 Points |
| Colour of Bloom (According to species) | 5 Points |
| TOTAL | 100 Points |
- Q. 2.65** What are the three deductions under Symmetry or Form for species?
A. 2.65
- (1) Immature leaves,
 - (2) Visible petioles (according to growth habit),
 - (3) Lack of proper development of a row of leaves.
- Q. 2.66** When judging species African violets, how are points allocated for Quantity of Bloom?
A. 2.66 According to the particular species, and shy bloomers should not be penalised.
- Q. 2.67** How is symmetry considered when judging African violet species?
A. 2.67 African violet species should be allowed to follow the natural growth pattern for the particular species and they should not be forced to grow in a manner which is not natural to them.
- Q. 2.68** Explain how open growth is treated in judging African violet species.
A. 2.68 Many species are naturally very open growers. Only undue legginess due to poor growing conditions should be penalised.
- Q. 2.69** Explain why a Judge should be familiar with species of Saintpaulia.
A. 2.69 Saintpaulia species have different habits of growth with which a Judge should be familiar.
- Q. 2.70** Why are species Saintpaulias usually shown in a special class?
A. 2.70 The species vary in their growth habits and cannot be judged in exactly the same manner as hybrid Saintpaulias.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTIONS 2 and 3: (Cont.)

- Q. 2.71** Should species plants be expected to have a large head of bloom?
A. 2.71 The number of blooms varies considerably according to species and shy bloomers should not be penalized for having fewer blooms than the more prolific bloomers.
- Q. 2.72** How many points are deducted for side shoots on an African violet species?
A. 2.72 There is no deduction. It is not necessary to groom side shoots off species plants.
- Q. 2.73** Name some of the ways in which plants of the Saintpaulia species may vary from the hybrids?
A. 2.73 They may have multiple crowns, grow one sided or have an open growing habit.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 4: **LESSON 4 GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

- Q. 4.1** Why is cleanliness important in plants?
A. 4.1 Cleanliness contributes to the overall health of the plant. Dust prevents the pores in the leaves from breathing and absorbing moisture. Dust also detracts from the appearance of the plant.
- Q. 4.2** What is N.P.K.?
A. 4.2 Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium.
- Q. 4.3** What is a hybrid?
A. 4.3 Any product of a cross between two plants somehow different.
- Q. 4.4** What is a cultivar?
A. 4.4 A plant originating in cultivation. It may be a hybrid or mutation.
- Q. 4.5** What is a variety?
A. 4.5 A naturally occurring form of a species.
- Q. 4.6** What are the symptoms of lack of light?
A. 4.6 (a) Lack of bloom,
 (b) Pale leaves with elongated petioles and long flower stems,
 (c) Plant growth leaning towards the light.
- Q. 4.7** Where does excessive fertiliser show most in Saintpaulias?
A. 4.7 In the plant centres and leaf edges.
 Leaves may be distorted, fine roots burnt and buds may be blasted.
- Q. 4.8** What are the effects of low humidity?
A. 4.8 Bud blast, smaller flowers, growth not as sturdy and fertiliser burn.
- Q. 4.9** What is pH?
A. 4.9 A scale used to denote alkalinity and acidity.
- Q. 4.10** What is the preferred pH for Saintpaulia?
A. 4.10 6.5 to 6.8.
- Q. 4.11** Why does a plant need potassium?
A. 4.11 Potassium helps a plant fight disease and gives good clear blooms.
 It is necessary in a balanced fertiliser.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 4: (Cont.)

- Q. 4.12** How would you know if a plant had foliar mealy bug?
A. 4.12 They are easily detectable. The eggs are encased in little white cotton wool-like sacs which are usually deposited on leaf surfaces and flower stems and in the leaf axils.
- Q. 4.13** What is powdery mildew?
A. 4.13 Powdery mildew is a fungus that forms powdery white film on leaves, flower stems and blooms and is often noticed on the darkest blooms first.
- Q. 4.14** What are the symptoms of a mite infestation? How is it controlled?
A. 4.14 Plant centres may be cupped or bunched. New leaves may have a limp, grey hairy look. Blooms may show signs of streaking, distortion and thickening of bloom stems. Spray affected plants with a miticide. Follow up sprays may be necessary.
- Q. 4.15** Why should new plants be isolated from a collection?
A. 4.15 Pests or diseases may be brought in on leaves or in the potting mix of 'new' plants.
- Q. 4.16** What effect will high temperatures have on blooms?
A. 4.16 In some cultivars blooms will be smaller and fewer, buds may fail to mature and blooms may show light coloured streaks. Blooms may be distorted especially on miniature and semi-miniature trailers. Blooms may lose edging or fantasy and thumbprints may show more colour.
- Q. 4.17** If a plant entered in a variegated class does not have sufficient variegation, but in all other ways is an excellent plant, should it be penalised?
A. 4.17 Yes. Variegated plants must have variegation. It takes some effort to get variegation such as cooler conditions and less nitrogen in the fertiliser.
- Q. 4.18** Name two methods of keeping African violets dust free.
A. 4.18 African violets may be kept dust free by spraying or washing with warm water, or a soft brush may be used to gently brush away the dust.
- Q. 4.19** What is meant by 'foliar feeding'?
A. 4.19 Misting the leaves with a fertiliser made up to a weak strength with hot water.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 4: (Cont.)

- Q. 4.20** Give four signs an African violet has been overfed.
A. 4.20 (1) Burnt plant centres and leaf edges,
(2) Distorted leaves,
(3) Blasted buds,
(4) Burnt fine roots.
- Q. 4.21** Give four signs of lack of nutrition.
A. 4.21 (1) Lack of colour,
(2) Lack of bloom,
(3) Slow growth,
(4) Dull overall appearance.
- Q. 4.22** Why is nitrogen included in fertiliser?
A. 4.22 Nitrogen is the element for growth, leaf and stem strength and good leaf colour.
- Q. 4.23** Why is phosphorous included in fertiliser for African violets?
A. 4.23 Phosphorous is for roots. It promotes bloom and seed, deepens the colour in blooms and brings out the redness in leaves.
- Q. 4.24** Why is charcoal often added to potting mix?
A. 4.24 Charcoal sweetens the potting mix and is a drainage material.
- Q. 4.25** What percentage relative humidity is recommended for African violets and how can humidity be increased?
A. 4.25 60%. Humidity can be increased by standing pots on damp sand, and by misting the plant with warm water.
- Q. 4.26** What are two effects of humidity being too low?
A. 4.26 (1) Low humidity can cause bud blast,
(2) Smaller flowers,
(3) Growth not as sturdy,
(4) Fertiliser burn.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 4: (Cont.)

- Q. 4.27** What are two effects of excessive humidity?
A. 4.27 (1) Excessive humidity can cause soft growth,
(2) Fragile flowers,
(3) Fungal problems.
- Q. 4.28** Why is correct humidity important?
A. 4.28 Larger blooms held on the plant for longer periods.
- Q. 4.29** What (a) day, and (b) evening temperatures are considered ideal for African violets?
A. 4.29 Day temperature around 23 °C and night temperature around 18 °C.
- Q. 4.30** If a plant experiences high temperatures over a period, what are three ways the blooms may be affected?
A. 4.30 (1) Blooms may be smaller and fewer,
(2) Buds may fail to mature and blast,
(3) Blooms may lose edging or fantasy,
(4) Thumbprints may carry more colour,
(5) Blooms may show slight streaking.
- Q. 4.31** If a plant experiences high temperatures over a period, what effect may it have on the plant and its foliage?
A. 4.31 Plants may have tight centres, variegated plants may show less variegation.
- Q. 4.32** Name the four most common methods of watering African violets.
A. 4.32 (1) Top,
(2) Bottom,
(3) Wick,
(4) Texas.
- Q. 4.33** Describe Texas watering.
A. 4.33 Texas watering involves putting aggregate in the base of the pot and standing the pot in fertilised water no higher than the aggregate.
- Q. 4.34** What is the cause of leaves drooping?
A. 4.34 Plants can droop due to under watering or over watering.
- Q. 4.35** What is the usual cause of crown rot?
A. 4.35 A plant kept too wet can lead to crown rot.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 4: (Cont.)

- Q. 4.36** What are three signs of excessive light?
A. 4.36 Excessive light may cause leaf scorching and bleaching, shorter petioles, bunching of new leaves in the centre and outer leaves to turn down around the edge of the pot.
- Q. 4.37** Name four types of pots that can be used for African violets.
A. 4.37 (1) Clay,
(2) Plastic,
(3) Ceramic,
(4) Self watering pots,
(5) Wick watering containers.
- Q. 4.38** What are the four most important factors in potting mix for African violets?
A. 4.38 (1) Correct pH,
(2) Good drainage,
(3) Lightness,
(4) Porosity.
- Q. 4.39** Name four common ingredients of potting mix for African violets.
A. 4.39 (1) Peat moss,
(2) Perlite,
(3) Vermiculite,
(4) Compost,
(5) Sand,
(6) Leaf mould,
(7) Cow manure,
(8) Diatomite,
(9) Charcoal,
(10) Leca stones,
(11) Coir.
- Q. 4.40** Why is correct pH important?
A. 4.40 Too high or too low pH inhibits the ability of the plants to use nutrients in the potting mix and fertiliser.
- Q. 4.41** What are two potential problems caused by overcrowding plants?
A. 4.41 Crowding plants could damage leaves and force them to twist.
- Q. 4.42** What are two reasons plants should be given sufficient space?
A. 4.42 (1) Sufficient space should be allowed for leaves to develop good symmetry,
(2) Space lessens the spread of disease and pests.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 4: (Cont.)

- Q. 4.43** List three steps that can be taken to keep plants pest free.
- Q. 4.43** (1) Prevent pest infestation by pasteurising the potting mix.
(2) New plants should not come in contact with an established collection until there is some certainty they are pest free.
(3) Hands and utensils should be thoroughly cleaned and any pots which are to be reused should be thoroughly washed and sterilized.
- Q. 4.44** What are the symptoms of a thrips infestation?
A. 4.44 Marked flowers, chewed pollen sacs and spilt pollen.
- Q. 4.45** What is the best action to take with a plant heavily infested with soil mealy bug?
A. 4.45 Plants heavily infested with soil mealy bug are best discarded.
- Q. 4.46** What is the best way to preserve a plant with soil mealy bug?
A. 4.46 A treated crown or leaf cutting is the best way to preserve the plant.
- Q. 4.47** State three qualities of a winning Saintpaulia seedling.
A. 4.47 (1) The plant is well formed with petioles neither too long nor too short,
(2) The plant will keep good symmetry with a minimum of care,
(3) It has good leaf colour,
(4) It propagates easily and can be depended upon to come true,
(5) The plant has sufficient number of blooms, different, long lasting and with strong peduncles.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 5: LESSON 5 COMPETITIONS, SHOWS AND SCHEDULES.

- Q. 5.1** What is the law of the Show?
A. 5.1 The Schedule. It varies from group to group. It should include as much information as possible to assist the exhibitor, and should be given to members in plenty of time for them to have any queries clarified by the Show Committee. It is also a guide for the Judge.
- Q. 5.2** What is a Show Schedule?
A. 5.2 The Schedule is a listing of the classes into which exhibits may be entered in the show, together with the conditions relating to their staging. It is the Law of the Show.
- Q. 5.3** 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. 5.3 According to the schedule or conditions of entry for the show. The normal time for an entrant to have a plant in his/her possession before exhibiting is three months. (This requirement does not apply to artistic classes.)
- Q. 5.4** How should a class with one entry be judged?
A. 5.4 The plant should be assessed and an award given consistent with the standard of plants in other classes of that division.
- Q. 5.5** Should all classes have a first place? Why?
A. 5.5 No. The class should only have a first place if the best plant in the class is consistent with the standard of plants winning first place in other classes of that division.
- Q. 5.6** What is the value of having a show?
A. 5.6 Shows are held to enable members to learn, to display their plants and to inspire and challenge other members. A show is also an excellent way to stimulate interest in members of the public who attend.
- Q. 5.7** As a guide, what are the minimum points for a first, second and third in the Open Division?
A. 5.7 For the Open Division, the guide for first is 90, second is 80 and third 70.
- Q. 5.8** As a guide, what are the minimum points for a first, second and third in the Intermediate Division?
A. 5.8 For the Intermediate Division, the guide for first is 85, second is 75 and third 65.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 5: (Cont.)

Q. 5.9 As a guide what are the minimum points for a first, second and third in the Novice Division?

A. 5.9 For the Novice Division, the guide for first is 80, second is 70 and third 60.

Q. 5.10 In what circumstances would a Judge not award a first place in a class?

A. 5.10 If the plants in a class are not up to the standard for that division. Judges award places at their discretion.

Q. 5.11 When would a Judge award a plant a Highly Commended award?

A. 5.11 A Highly Commended award is a useful honour to bestow on a particularly good plant that does not receive a first, second or third prize. However, Highly Commended is not awarded at all shows

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 6: LESSON 6 JUDGES

- Q. 6.1** What is the Golden Rule for Judges?
A. 6.1 Treat the plants as you would treat your own
- Q. 6.2** How long should it take to Judge a show?
A. 6.2 Judging should be completed within the time allowed, taking within this time as long as necessary to carefully evaluate each entry and judge the winners
- Q. 6.3** For what reasons should a Judge, if possible, take time to look over the various classes before commencing to judge?
A. 6.3 To get some idea of the standard of the show and to see that plants are entered correctly according to the schedule.
- Q. 6.4** May a Judge disqualify an entry?
A. 6.4 Judges may not disqualify a plant, but if for any reason it is not eligible, the Judge may eliminate that plant from consideration or may draw to the attention of the steward or show chairman why the plant cannot be considered.
- Q. 6.5** If a plant is in the wrong class, what action can be taken by a Judge?
A. 6.5 If a plant is in the wrong class and if judging has not commenced, the show chairman may place it in the correct class.
- Q. 6.6** How does a Judge go about examining a plant that needs to be checked closely?
A. 6.6 A Judge is permitted to pick up a plant with both hands and turn it to study it from all angles. This must be done with great care so no part of the plant is damaged. It is never acceptable to use any instrument to lift leaves.
- Q. 6.7** Give five qualifications a Judge should have.
A. 6.7 (1) Knowledge,
 (2) Experience,
 (3) Fairness,
 (4) Courage,
 (5) Tact,
 (6) Kindness.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 6: (Cont.)

- Q. 6.8** Give the criteria to be eligible for a Judge's Certificate.
- A. 6.8**
- (1) Must be an active member of his/her African Violet-Gesneriad Group.
 - (2) Must have been a regular and 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 fifty different African violets including standards, miniatures, trailers and species. After 12 years a Judge may request that this number be reduced to thirty.
 - (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.
- Q. 6.9** What should a Judge do after receiving an invitation to Judge an African violet show?
- A. 6.9** Reply promptly giving a firm "yes" or "no".
- Q. 6.10** Whose responsibility is it to see that plants are entered correctly?
- A. 6.10** It is the exhibitor's responsibility, but a check should be made to see that all entries are in their correct classes to ensure that no plants are disadvantaged by being in the wrong class.
- Q. 6.11** What are five things a Judge has a right to expect?
- A. 6.11**
- (1) 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. 6.12** What are the six duties of a Judge?
- A. 6.12**
- (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.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 6: (Cont.)

- Q. 6.13** Is it necessary to point judge every plant in a class? Explain why.
- A. 6.13** No. Usually a Judge can eliminate many of them 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.
- Q. 6.14** There are thousands of varieties of Saintpaulias and a Judge cannot be expected to be familiar with them all. Are there any guides that may be of help when judging a Show?
- A. 6.14** Yes. The *A.V.S.A. Master Variety Lists*, the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand *Catalogue of Australian and New Zealand Cultivars – Saintpaulia and Other Gesneriads* or any other official catalogues or magazines can be of assistance if a Judge is not familiar with a cultivar.
- Q. 6.15** If a small standard plant were entered in the semi-miniature class, what should the Judge do about it?
- A. 6.15** The plant is in the incorrect class. If judging has not commenced the show chairman may place it in the correct class. If not, eliminate it from consideration.
- Q. 6.16** What would a Judge do if pests and/or diseases are found on a plant on the show bench?
- A. 6.16** Eliminate it from judging, or ask the Show Chairman to remove from the table any plant you believe is infested or unworthy of exhibiting.
- Q. 6.17** Why is knowledge an important quality for a Saintpaulia Judge?
- A. 6.17** Knowledge is the first requisite of a Judge - to have first hand knowledge of many hybrids, how environmental factors affect plants, to recognise plants to be in the correct classes and conform to the schedule. Growing old hybrids, new hybrids and species assists the Judge in gaining knowledge needed to identify plants and characteristics.
- Q. 6.18** Why is fairness a necessary quality in a Saintpaulia Judge?
- A. 6.18** Personal preferences must **NOT** be allowed to influence any decisions. Decisions should be based on rules and regulations contained in the schedule. Rigid and thorough scrutiny is essential to reach an impersonal decision on the merits of a plant.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

SECTION 6: (Cont.)

- Q. 6.19** Why is courage a qualification of a Judge?
A. 6.19 Courage is necessary in judging. Judges must be able to decide on the number of points which should be allotted based on the Scale of Points. They should have the courage to disregard or refuse to point a plant considered to be unworthy. They should be willing to give valid explanations for decisions. Technicalities should not be overlooked, but should not be overdone.
- Q. 6.20** Why are tact and kindness qualifications for a Judge?
A. 6.20 Tact and kindness are important. Judges should give reasons for opinions in a constructive manner. They can suggest changes or improvements if asked. They should be kind and helpful in all their remarks.
- Q. 6.21** What should a Judge do upon entering the show?
A. 6.21 Upon entering a show, the Judge must ascertain the general quality of the show before beginning to judge as the general quality will vary from show to show.
- Q. 6.22** What are the three documents used to base decisions upon when judging?
A. 6.22 Decisions should be based upon the Show Schedule, Conditions of Entry and the Gesneriad Council's appropriate Scales of Points.
- Q. 6.23** If a Judge believes a plant is incorrectly named what action does the Judge take?
A. 6.23 If a Judge believes a plant is incorrectly named, ask the Show Chairman to check the *A.V.S.A. Master Variety List/s* and/or the *Catalogue of Australian And New Zealand Cultivars - Saintpaulia And Other Gesneriads*.
- Q. 6.24** What is the advice given for judging a class of African violets?
A. 6.24 Before starting judging any one plant, take time to survey all plants in that class on the table. Then start to judge the individual plants.
- Q. 6.25** Should a Judge be expected to Judge Gesneriads other than Saintpaulias?
A. 6.25 No, not unless the person is also qualified to Judge other Gesneriads.
- Q. 6.26** For what reasons should a Judge remain in the showroom area after judging is completed?
A. 6.26 After judging a show a Judge should be available to answer questions if asked.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

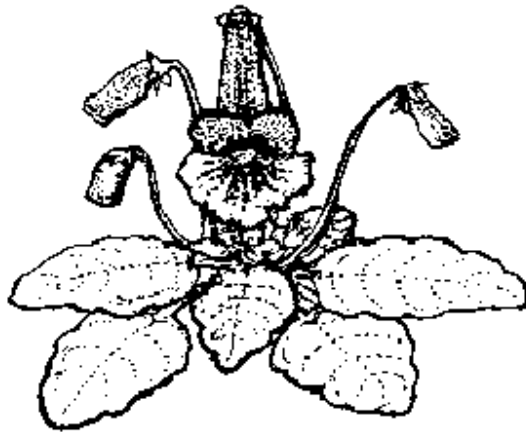
SECTION 6: (Cont.)

- Q. 6.27** Why should a Judge be familiar with the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand Scales of Points?
- A. 6.27** The Scales of Points are of the utmost importance. If these are not strictly adhered to there can be no uniformity in judging. The Judge should be able to assess quickly what points are deducted for faults in any show plant. It also enables exhibitors and Judges to work to the same standard and secure greater uniformity in judging.
- Q. 6.28** Explain how a Judge can improve his/her knowledge.
- A. 6.28** Reading the material from the publications in the Gesneriad Council's *Recommended Reading* publication will assist in gaining knowledge, as will growing a large number of plants over a period of years to gain experience in Saintpaulia culture.
- Q. 6.29** When might a Judge refuse to award a ribbon to a particular plant?
- A. 6.29** A Judge may refuse to award a ribbon if a plant does not reach the required standard. The number of points awarded to a plant will determine which prize, if any, a plant receives.
- Q. 6.30** What should a Judge do prior to a show?
- A. 6.30** The Judge should study the Schedule and Rules to be sure he/she understands them and to enable any queries to be made prior to the show.
- Q. 6.31** What is the minimum number of plants that a Judge must be growing?
- A. 6.31** A Judge must be growing a minimum of 50 different African violets including standards, miniatures, trailers and species. After 12 years a Judge may request that this number be reduced to 30.
- Q. 6.32** Explain why a Judge should not be present in the hall prior to judging.
- A. 6.32** 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. 6.33** What should a Judge know about pests and diseases?
- A. 6.33** Just about everything. 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.

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GESNERIAD

JUDGING STANDARDS



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GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	Page:	1
GROWTH HABITS	Pages:	1 - 3
ROSETTE OR ROSETTE LIKE		2
ERECT OR UPRIGHT PLANTS		2
TRAILING, SPREADING, SEMI-UPRIGHT		2 - 3
QUALITIES OF A SHOW GESNERIAD		4 - 5
POINTING SCALES		5 - 9
SCALES OF POINTS		5
CULTURAL PERFECTION		6
CONDITION		7
QUANTITY OF BLOOM		8
QUALITY OF BLOOM		8
ORNAMENTAL VALUE		8
CHOICE OF MATERIAL		8
DESIRABILITY		9
DISTINCTIVENESS		9
LIST OF GESNERIAD GENERA (included separately)		
GLOSSARY OF GESNERIAD TERMS (included separately)		

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

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GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION:

The Gesneriaceae is a large plant family comprised mostly of herbs and shrubs. The family includes many species that are epiphytic and grow on tree branches or moss-covered rocks. There are approximately 147 genera and these contain more than 2,000 different species

Gesneriads are mostly tropical plants, but some are from temperate regions (*Asteranthera*, *Mitraria*, *Rhabdothamnus*, *Sarmienta*) and there are a number of alpine species (*Conandron*, *Haberlea*, *Jancaea*, *Petrocosmea*, *Ramonda*). Many tropical species are from considerable altitudes and are semi-hardy.

Gesneriads occur in the Americas from Mexico to Chile, In East, West and South Africa, Madagascar, Southeast Asia, Polynesia, Australasia, China, Japan and Southern Europe.

There are six Australasian gesneriads species: *Boea hygroskopica*, *Cytandra baileyi*, *Feldia australis*, *Lenbrassia australiana*, *Negria rhabdothamnoides* and *Rhabdothamnus solandri*. *Boea hygroskopica*, *Cytandra baileyi*, *Feldia australis* and *Lenbrassia australiana* are found on the Australian mainland. *Negria rhabdothamnoides* is endemic to Lord Howe Island. *Rhabdothamnus solandri* is native to New Zealand.

Gesneriads are herbs and shrubs, rarely trees, with simple opposite or alternate leaves. Some gesneriads have basal leaves while several species have only a single leaf. The leaves are entire (smooth-edged) or toothed. All gesneriads have fibrous roots although the underground parts may include woody tubers or scaly rhizomes as storage organs which enable the plant to survive periods of dormancy. Some gesneriads produce stolons. The flowers are bisexual and borne in racemes, cymes or singly. There are five petals, fused at the base into a tube. The fruits are rounded or elongated capsules or berries and contain small seeds.

More species are constantly being brought into cultivation and the work of hybridists has given many thousands of cultivars in the past and will continue to add to them.

GROWTH HABITS:

Familiarity with the plants themselves is more valuable than any description in deciding what the growth habit of a particular species or cultivar should be. There is a wide variation, from trees, (*Negria*) to very tiny plants (*Sinningia pusilla*) and ground covers (*Episcia*).

Those which appear frequently in our shows may, for convenience of description, be grouped under the following headings, but it must be remembered that there are some which fall between two groups, and there are some genera whose species do not all have the same or similar growth habit.

Growth habits given are for ideal conditions, often outdoor, warm, moist climates. Where cold climate or season dictates indoor growth, there will be differences in the plants because of lower temperatures and less light. It will be seen that many different types of culture, including multi-planting and multi-stemmed growth, are permissible to produce a pleasing plant.

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

1. ROSETTE OR ROSETTE-LIKE PLANTS:

These plants have short stems with leaves spreading successively from the centre. The leaves lie flat as in *Saintpaulia*, or arch up and outwards as in some *Gesneria*. Not all rosettes have leaves that radiate to make a definite circle of growth. Some have leaves in opposite pairs which produce a plant with more gap between the leaves.

Rosette plants are generally not multi-planted except the very miniature, such as *Sinningia pusilla*. Many are grown with multi-crowns, especially those which grow from tubers, (*Sinningia*), and care should be taken not to create an unduly congested or unbalanced plant.

Flower stems generally arise from the leaf axils, singly or in number. They carry either a number of flowers e.g. *Boea hygroskopica*, or one bloom, e.g. some miniature *Sinningias*. Some plants with rosette habit of growth are: *Saintpaulia*, *Gesneria*, *Sinningia eumorpha*, *Sinningia pusilla* and other miniature *Sinningias*, *Boea hygroskopica*, *Primulina dryas*, *Streptocarpus* (rosulate species and hybrids).

2. ERECT OR UPRIGHT PLANTS:

These plants have a strong stem which is self supporting in good growing conditions. Leaves are produced up the whole length of the stem, ideally with the larger leaves at the base, with their size decreasing towards the top of the plant. It should be remembered that in some plants (e.g. *Sinningia reitzii*) it is natural for the older, bottom leaves to be shed as the plant grows, leaving the base of the stem bare. Some erect plants are branching in their growth, rather than having one stem (e.g. *Sinningia* 'Apricot Bouquet'), producing a shrub-like plant.

Many of the upright plants produce several stems from soil level (e.g. *Sinningia cardinalis*, *Sinningia leucotricha*), and care should be taken to keep the growth even and not untidy or congested. Multi-planting can produce pleasing examples of *Achimenes*, *Eucodonia*, *Gloxinia*, *Kohleria*, *Seemania* and *Smithiantha* and some others, but it is hard to envisage a satisfactory effect if some of the tuberous types were so planted (e.g. *Sinningia canescens*).

Flowers on the erect plants are often produced at the apex of the stem in a tall raceme (*Sinningia sceptrum* and *Smithiantha*), a cluster (*Sinningia canescens*, *Sinningia leucotricha*) or are produced from the leaf axils either singly or in number, on pronounced stems (*Kohleria*) or on very short stems (*Corytoplectus speciosus*).

Some plants with an erect habit of growth are: *Corytoplectus*, *Gloxinia*, *Kohleria*, *Rhytidophyllum*, *Seemania*, *Sinningia tubiflora*, *S. incarnata*, *S. sceptrum*, *S. canescens*, *S. leucotricha*, *S. cardinalis*, *Smithiantha* etc.

3. TRAILING, SPREADING SEMI-UPRIGHT PLANTS:

These plants are often epiphytes, mostly have branched growth, and for ornamental use and for show, are most effective when multi-planted. Those with fairly thick stems usually grow more or less upright, but when the stems elongate and become heavy, will display a more spreading or even trailing growth (e.g. *Aeschynanthus speciosus*). Others have thin pendulous stems and are outright trailing plants (e.g. *Columnnea arguta*).

Multi-planting of these plants not only provides a fuller, more covered basket of foliage, it also acknowledges the fact that the response to tip pruning or to cessation of growth of a stem is often to produce more shoots from the base or below the soil, rather than to just branch.

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

Aeschynanthus, *Codonanthe* and *Nematanthus* are plants which show this habit.

Flowers on these plants are often produced in the leaf axils, either in numbers or singly, commonly only on the current year's growth. Others, in particular a large number of *Aeschynanthus*, only produce clusters of flowers from the ends of the stems and rarely from the next leaf axil as well.

Plants with a trailing, spreading, semi-upright habit of growth include: *Aeschynanthus* (most types) *Columnea* (again, most types), *Codonanthe*, *Drymonia*, *Nematanthus*, *Neomortonia nummularia*.

These categories are, at best, somewhat artificial. Many plants do not fit comfortably into any category. Some of the numerous exceptions are:

Achimenes may be upright or spreading/trailing in their growth, dependent upon the variety, growing conditions and upon how long the plant has been growing and flowering (the stem elongation often leading to a more spreading plant). They are virtually always multi-planted to produce a pot of the necessary fullness for a satisfactory exhibit.

While *Kohleria* is a genus of principally upright growing plants, the small hybrid 'Flirt' has a thin, somewhat lax stem and to grow it strongly upright past 12 cm or so presents a challenge. Depending upon culture, other *Kohlerias* may exhibit the same habit.

Aeschynanthus are mostly spreading or trailing plants, but the species *A. evrardii* and *A. hildebrandii* are more upright than not. The same applies to a number of *Columneas*.

Episcia is a genus with a number of different growing methods. It is essentially a ground covering stoloniferous plant, often presented in a shallow pot with many rosette growths from the stolons growing out from the original plant and covering the soil completely. It may be grown in a large shallow dish, a hanging basket or pot with pendulous stolons trailing from it, or in a single rosette with all the stolons removed. Some varieties may need the protective environment of a terrarium.

Alsobias have a similar habit of producing stolons (and were at one time classified as *Episcias*), but they are usually planted and exhibited in hanging baskets or pots.

The plant forms already mentioned provide no place for the unifoliate *Streptocarpus* which produces one leaf (sometimes very large). From the stem/midrib area arise successions of flower stems, sometimes with very large numbers of flowers. The leaf may take a year or more to grow to the stage of flowering. After flowering, unifoliate die off and seeds should be collected for propagation. It is their habit to respond to winter conditions by the abscission (dying off) of sections of the leaf, progressively from the tip. It is permissible to exhibit with the leaf trimmed to remove the part which has died. This also applies to the plurifoliate, which bear several leaves, one of which is often much larger than the others. Plurifoliate do not grow as a rosette.

The *Streptocarpella* subgenus of *Streptocarpus* have a caulescent growth habit. They are semi-upright, shrubby, branching plants which equally well suit baskets and pots. Some have a more upright growth habit than others.

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

QUALITIES OF A SHOW GESNERIAD:

Overall, prize-winning plants should exhibit the following characteristics:

1. The plant should be a true representative of its type; be it a species or hybrid.
2. It should be in good health, with no evidence of pests or disease, either present or at an earlier stage of growth.
3. There are many different forms of growth in the plants of the gesneriad family, but they should each be grown for all-round effect. Their shape and flowering should be balanced and even, in keeping with the species or cultivar exhibited.
4. Flowering should be abundant, colours clear and fresh, and flowers of good size and substance, according to variety.
5. Multi-planting of suitable gesneriads is permissible. Very miniature varieties and most rhizomatous plants are suitable for this form of planting.
6. In most multi-stemmed plants and in multi-planting, all parts of the exhibit should show a similar degree of maturity.
7. The exhibit should be fresh and not wilted. There should be no coarse or soft growth.
8. Plants may not have oiled, waxed or artificially treated foliage and/or flowers. Leaves may be wiped, sponged, washed or brushed.
9. The pots should be of suitable size and shape for the requirements of the particular plants. Pots should also be of neutral colour so as not to distract attention from the plants.
10. The plant should be clean, its leaves, stems and flowers being free from dust, dirt, spray residue, particles of potting mix or any other foreign matter. Note that some plants, e.g. *Sinningia cardinalis*, produce such copious quantities of pollen that some may appear on the foliage.
11. Pots should be clean, with no build-up of fertiliser around the rim or the drain holes. Smears of dust, dirt or adhesive from old labels should have been removed.
12. The surface of the potting mix should be neat and free from debris, fertiliser salts and mould. There should be no foreign growths in the pot (weeds, other plants). The surface of the potting mix may be mulched with sphagnum moss or pebbles etc. if the exhibitor feels this is suitable for the culture of the plant or enhances its appearance. This is not, however, a requirement.
13. Various plants requiring a protected cultivation may be staged in terrariums, e.g. some *Episcias*, some miniature *Sinningias*, some *Phinaea*, some *Nautilocalyx*, *Pearcea*. Such terrariums should be well cleaned.
14. Careful grooming should be evident in the plant. Dead leaves and flowers, flower stubs, dead stems and stubs of earlier pruning should be removed.
15. Stakes may be used where appropriate, but should be unobtrusive, no thicker than necessary and distinctly shorter than the plant. Ties should also be as unobtrusive.
16. Name labels should be as accurate as possible in keeping with the reference books available to the exhibitor or group.

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

Plants exhibiting all these characteristics would be close to perfection, but exhibitors should not be discouraged from staging their plants. The perfect plant is rarely, if ever, encountered, and the following Pointing Scales are used to determine which of the plants in a class has the least faults.

POINTING SCALES:

For the convenience of Judges and Exhibitors alike, the one basic pointing scale is used for almost all gesneriads other than African violets. For those exhibited as foliage plants, Ornamental Value is substituted for Quantity and Quality of Bloom, the points remaining the same. There is an additional pointing scale for use where Collections of Gesneriads are exhibited

GESNERIADS IN FLOWER:

CULTURAL PRFECTION	35 Points
CONDITION	30 Points
QUANTITY OF BLOOM	25 Points
QUALITY OF BLOOM	10 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

GESNERIADS GROWN FOR FOLIAGE:

CULTURAL PERFECTION	35 Points
CONDITION	30 Points
ORNAMENTAL VALUE	35 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

GESNERIAD COLLECTIONS:

CULTURAL PERFECTION	35 Points
CONDITION	25 Points
BLOOM / ORNAMENTAL VALUE	30 Points
CHOICE OF MATERIAL	10 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

GESNERIAD SEEDLINGS:

CULTURAL PERFECTION	35 Points
BLOOM OR ORNAMENTAL VALUE	20 Points
CONDITION	15 Points
DESIRABILITY OF PLANT	15 Points
DISTINCTIVENESS	15 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

CULTURAL PERFECTION:

This relates to the general horticultural care accorded to the plant throughout the growing cycle. A show plant should show evidence of skilful culture by having good form, consistent colour, shape and size of leaves and compact, short inter-nodes, with even arrangement of leaves, according to variety. Good form includes achieving a pattern, shape and size that is proportionate to the species or cultivar.

In erect growing plants the main stem should be firm and vertical. Bare stems are generally indicators of poor culture, either in trailing or upright plants, though with some plants, such as *Sinningia reitzii*, the older leaves do normally fall.

Extreme heat may adversely affect some gesneriads, e.g. *Columnnea*, *Corytoplectus*, *Neomortonia*, *Primulina*, *Streptocarpus*. Heat may also have a detrimental effect on genera which occur at high altitudes (*Asteranthera*, *Briggsia*, *Conandron*, *Cordallodiscus*, *Jancaea*, *Loxostigma*, *Mitraria*, *Opithandra*, *Oreocharis*, *Platystemma*, *Ramonda*).

Cold conditions (particularly cold snaps) may adversely affect some gesneriads, e.g. *Aeschynanthus*, *Boea*, *Columnnea*, *Neomortonia*, *Episcia*, *Streptocarpus*.

PENALTIES: All point deductions should be made by considering the proportion of the plant which is at fault and by the degree to which the plant falls short of the ideal.

1. Immaturity, i.e. plant too small (young) to be an adequate representative of its variety; newly planted cuttings.
Deduct up to 10 Points.
2. Irregular, small, spindly or inconsistent growth.
Deduct up to 10 Points
3. Asymmetry in rosettes, 'one-sidedness' of plants, leaves not radiating regularly from the stems, according to variety.
Deduct up to 10 Points
4. Bare stems, distorted leaves.
Deduct up to 10 Points.
5. Leaves failing to achieve correct colour or variegation.
Deduct up to 10 Points

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

CONDITION:

This relates to neatness, cleanliness of plant and pot, careful attention to removal of faded flowers and leaves, suitability of pot in size, colour, type, etc. These are mainly matters of grooming and can be corrected by the exhibitor immediately prior to benching the plant.

PENALTIES: All point deductions should be made by considering the proportion of the plant which is at fault, and by the degree to which the plant falls short of the ideal.

1. Dirt, dust or spray residue on plant and pot, fertiliser salts build up on soil and/or pot, presence of foreign growths.
Deduct up to 10 Points.
2. Spent flowers and seed pods not removed (showy calyces, as on *Columnea*, and some decorative seed pods and fruits, as with *Chrysothemis*, *Codonanthe* and *Columnea* may be left on the plant).
Deduct up to 10 Points.
3. Marked and faded leaves not removed.
Deduct up to 10 Points.
4. Peduncles from fallen flowers or stubs of peduncles or petioles not removed, stubs from pruning of branched growths not cut back to new growth.
Deduct up to 5 Points.
5. Relation of pot to plant, size and suitability of pot, incorrect soil level in pot, off-centring of plant, unsatisfactory spacing of plants in multi-planting.
Deduct up to 5 Points.
6. Unnecessary or conspicuous staking, presence of other training aids. Stakes are permitted for tall, erect plants to help them present a neat appearance on the show bench. They should be shorter than the plant, of inconspicuous colour, no thicker than necessary, and the plant should be fastened to them with ties which are unobtrusive. All other training aids should be removed.
Deduct up to 5 Points.

QUANTITY OF BLOOM:

Points or quantity of bloom must be calculated proportionately to the ability of particular species and cultivars to produce flowers, and to retain them so that a number of blooms may be present at once. Each flower on, for instance, a *Gloxinella lindeniana*, would rate more highly than each flower on a modern *Achimenes* hybrid, which flowers more freely. Some gesneriads have fleeting blooms which last only one day, so the presence of even one or two fresh flowers on these plants is a triumph.

When counting bloom, disregard all faded flowers and flowers which have fallen from the plant since entry. Decorative calyces and seed pods may be left on, and each considered in evaluating Quantity of Bloom, as also are buds which are showing colour. However, the majority of points awarded must be for open flowers, which rate more highly than calyces, pods, etc.

The best reference to determine the flowering potential of the plants is personal growing experience, but standard reference books should be consulted about those plants not known

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

personally to the Judge.

QUALITY OF BLOOM:

This relates to size, colour and substance, and overall trueness to variety. Just as some gesneriads have fewer flowers than others, some have flowers which are naturally small, pale, of thin texture, or just simply inconspicuous. The plant should not lose points for these characteristics.

ORNAMENTAL VALUE:

Plants will be judged upon how well the particular variety shown fits into the category of Foliage Plant. The plant should not be merely a gesneriad with no bloom, but should have some particular characteristics which fit it for exhibit as a Foliage Plant. These characteristics may be: interesting pattern of leaves, texture and form of leaf, colour of leaf, colour contrasts in the leaf and overall decorative shape of the plant.

Plants are thus directly compared and not so much scored according to variety. To score well, the plant still must be a good example of its variety.

Some suitable plants to be exhibited as Foliage Plants are: *Aeschynanthus* 'Black Pagoda', all *Episcias*, *Nautilocalyx*, *Primulina dryas*, *Sinningia canescens*, *Smithianthas*, etc.

Plants exhibited for their foliage would be expected to have no flowers, but if a plant in this class does have a few flowers it should not be eliminated from judging.

CHOICE OF MATERIAL:

Points should be awarded for the way plants exhibited in a collection give a picture of the variation available in the genus or family. They should be of different growth habit, need different culture, etc.

DESIRABILITY:

Desirability of a plant is concerned with the plant's good qualities: attractive growth habit, abundant bloom, unusually marked foliage.

DISTINCTIVENESS:

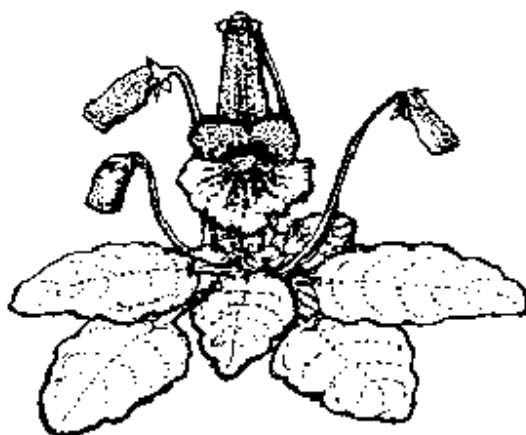
Distinctiveness relates to the way this plant differs from others in cultivation. Is it merely a lookalike for plants already available? Look for characteristics such as new bloom colour, unusual markings of bloom or foliage, differing plant size, increased bloom size, more compact growth, new growth pattern.

GESNERIAD JUDGING STANDARDS

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

**LIST OF
GESNERIAD GENERA**



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July 2012

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LIST OF NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SELECTED GESNERIAD GENERA

NOTE: The following list of names and descriptions of gesneriad genera is taken from The Gesneriad Society Inc. (formerly A.G.G.S.) *Flower Show Manual for Judges and Exhibitors* – (Revised 2010).

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- Achimenes:*** Rhizomatous New World (Mexico and Central America) genus; primarily summer flowering. In habit, may be trailing or upright, with large or small flowers of red, rosy pink, orange, yellow, purple or white. The plants are somewhat difficult to transport, apt to drop flowers in transit. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Agalmyla:*** Epiphytic vines of 97 species from Indonesia and perhaps the Malaysian archipelago, in semi-montane forest above 1000m, but not much higher, probably to about 1,500m. There is a definite rainy and dry season, but because it is a forest they never get too dry. Tubular red/orange flowers are similar to those of *Aeschynanthus*.
- Aeschynanthus:*** Epiphytic sub-shrubs or vines which are native to India, Nepal, S.W. China, Malaysia, Philippines, Solomon Islands and some Pacific Islands. Trailing, spreading or upright plants bear red, orange or yellow-green flowers, usually in clusters at tips of stems. Large showy, long lasting flowers make good subjects for arrangements. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Alloplectus:*** New World, epiphytic genus has few species in cultivation and is distinguished from *Drymonia* by smaller, tubular flowers tightly clustered in leaf axils.
- Alsobia:*** Small group of New World plants with fringed white flowers, forms stolons, has less ornamental foliage and is more cold tolerant than *Episcias* from which *Alsobias* were separated. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Amalophyllon:*** Related to *Phinaea*, these compact rhizomatous New World plants have small white flowers and attractive leaves.
- Anna:*** This Old World genus from China grows from smooth rhizomes. It produces thin unequal leaf pairs on fleshy green stems.
- Amalophyllon:*** Related to *Phinaea*, these compact rhizomatous New World plants have small white flowers and attractive leaves.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Anodiscus:** Upright vigorous plant with small white flowers in a lengthened raceme. Endemic to Peru and Ecuador. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Asteranthera:** Temperate zone plant from Chile with large red flowers which somewhat resemble *Columnnea* blossoms. Allied to *Mitraria* and *Sarmienta*.
- Bellonia:** Small shrubby plant from Hispaniola and Cuba. The white flowers are flat and symmetrical. *B. spinosa* is the only gesneriad with thorns.
- Besleria:** Large New World genus with few species in cultivation. Flowers are yellow, white or red, often with showy calyces. The fruit is a berry.
- Boea:** Rosette forming genus that has wide distribution from Asia to Australia. Species in cultivation are small plants with blue flowers resembling *Saintpaulia*.
- Briggsia:** Hardy and semi-hardy alpine plants from China, Tibet, and India that bear campanulate flowers in the yellow-orange range, shaped like *Smithiantha*, are produced from a basal rosette.
- Bucinellina:** See *Columnnea* in The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Calcareoboaea:** Rhizomatous herbs that grow on limestone rocks in Asia. *C.coccinea* has bright red tubular flowers.
- Capanea:** Shrubby genus of Central and South America consists of tall plants with pink, white or greenish-white flowers dangling on long stems. Seldom grown. See *Kohleria* in The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Chirita:** Plants formerly known as *Chirita* have been reclassified. The former *Chirita* species have now been placed in the genera of *Damrongia*, *Henkelia*, *Liebigia*, *Microchirita* and *Primulina*. Each is listed separately.
- Chiritopsis:** Rosulate form from China with approximately eight species. Small tubular white and cream coloured flowers; new to cultivation and easy to propagate.
- Chrysothemis:** West Indian and Central American tuberous genus has an erect habit with either green or reddish leaves. Yellow flowers occur in clusters in the upper axils, lasting only a day or so, but the orange or yellow-green calyces persist. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Cobananthus:** A New World (Cobaán, Guatemala) genus, containing one species, *C.calochlamys*. Long narrow leaves with white hairs and tubular yellow flowers, persistent light orange calyces, and upright habit.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Codananthe:** New World (Mexico to S. Brazil & Peru) plants have trailing or spreading habit with pale yellow, pink, or white flowers. Berry fruit often adds to decorative appearance. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Codonanthopsis:** This is a small genus from north western South America, Brazil and the Guianas. The succulent-leaved epiphytic plants have tubular white flowers
- Columnnea:** New World epiphytic genus with hundreds of species and cultivars, some are so similar that it is very difficult to distinguish between them. In habit the plants may be trailing spreading, or upright. Flowers range from small to large, lasting well. Some are ever blooming. Berries in various colours may add to decorative appearance of the plants. Some botanists divide this group into five genera: *Bucinellina*, *Columnnea*, *Dalbergaria*, *Pentadenia* and *Tricantha*. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Conandron:** An alpine from Japan with strap-like leaves, flowers of purple, pink, or white, and flat star-like corollas.
- Corallodiscus:** The few species are native to Bhutan, China, N. India, Nepal, Sikkim and Thailand. They are perennial herbs, epiphytic, rhizomatous and stemless.
- Corytopectus:** New World genus of several species. Erect stems, a few large, often colourful leaves; yellow or coral flowers tightly clustered in upper leaf axils, and persistent coloured calyces and bracts. Individual flowers are of short duration. The berries are blackish in colour. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Creemosperma:** A terrestrial genus of small, humid-loving perennial herbs found principally in Columbia and Ecuador with a few in Panama.
- Cubitanthus:** One species that is native to the east coast of Brazil.
- Cyrtandra:** Large genus of shrubby plants from Asia and some Pacific Islands including Hawaii. The flowers are red, yellow or white. The fruit is leathery, somewhat sausage-shaped. Seldom exhibited.
- Dalbergaria:** Plants of the lower rain forest canopy, usually 2-4 metres up and on tree trunks. Stems are thick, with rarely branching, fern-frond-shaped growth pattern. Leaves are often marked with red. Flowers and fruit are only on the underside of leaves. See *Columnnea* in the Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Damrongia:** There are seven known species, all from Thailand, with one reaching into Peninsula Malaysia. All occur only on limestone rocks and have white, blue and purple flowers. They are hypothesised to belong to the group of Asian genera with twisted fruits, even though this characteristic has been lost in *Damrongia*. Currently no species are known in cultivation.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Diastema:*** Rhizomatous genus from Central and South America. Most species have small white or lavender flowers, but *D. comiferum* has red flowers. Fairly long blooming season and excellent light garden plants because of compact growth habit. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Didissandra:*** A genus of 8 species occurring in Sumatra, Borneo and Malay Peninsula. Flowers are white and sometimes bear two yellow lines at the throat.
- Didymocarpus:*** Large genus from Asia, similar to Chirita.
- Drymonia:*** Large New World genus of shrubby or vining plants and large white or yellow flowers of short duration. Distinguishing characteristic of *Drymonias* from other gesneriads is unique “saddle-bag” anthers. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Episcia:*** New World genus with plants characterised by often striking foliage in various shades of green, pink, or bronze colour, sometimes with metallic sheen. These plants often exhibited in foliage class. Flowers are red, pink, yellow, white or lavender. Plants often displayed with or without stolons, as hanging plants or as a single rosette. Plants grow rapidly and require warmth. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Epithema:*** Genus from Africa and S.E. Asia. Plants are low growing; flowers are white or lavender, subtended by a large bract.
- Eucodonia:*** Rhizomatous New World (Mexico, Oaxaca and Chiapas) genus characterised by the wooliness of the stems, sometimes with coloured hairs. Flowers are small to medium size, in shades of purple. Habit may be trailing or rosette forming. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Fieldia:*** Temperate zone plant from Australia with small leaves, shrubby stems and symmetrical creamy-white flowers.
- Gasteranthus:*** Several species of this Central and South American genus are in cultivation. Most have an upright habit and flowers in the yellow-orange-red range. Plants require warmth and high humidity. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Gesneria:*** Genus native to West Indies. Plant habit is usually rosette or fountain shape, from small plants to large shrubs. Flower colour range is white, green, yellow, orange or red. Some botanists have transferred the plants in the genus *Rhytidophyllum* to this genus. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Glossoloma:*** Formally part of the genus *Alloplectus*, the 27 species of *Glossoloma* that are found in Costa Rica and north western South America are unbranched terrestrial sub-shrubs. Flowers are resupinate and laterally compressed with non-constricted pouch.
- Gloxinella:*** Formerly *Gloxinia lindeniana* and previously *Kohleria lindeniana*, the New World rhizomatous species *Gloxinella lindeniana* is a compact plant whose dark leaves have pale green veins. The white and purple flowers are mildly fragrant.
- Gloxinia:*** There are now just three *Gloxinia* species, *Gloxinia erinoides* (formerly *Koellikeria erinoides*), *Gloxinia perennis* and *Gloxinia xanthophylla* (formerly *Andodiscus xanthophylla*). All other species have been transferred to other genera.
- Gloxiniopsis:*** Formerly in the genus *Gloxinia*, the single New World species *G. racemosa* has plain green leaves and white flowers and makes scaly rhizomes.
- Haberlea:*** Alpine from the Balkans with small leaves and more tubular flowers than *Ramonda*.
- Hemiboea:*** At least three species of this Asian genus are in cultivation. *H. henryi* has a spreading habit and can withstand cold when grown outdoors. Plants produce a smooth rhizome.
- Henckelia:*** There are approximately 56 species of *Henckelia* found in Sri Lanka, southern and north-eastern India, Nepal, Bhutan, southern China, northern Vietnam, northern Laos and northern Thailand. They are generally plants of the forest floor or on non-limestone rocks. Ten species are known in cultivation.
- Heppiella:*** New World rhizomatous genus of somewhat trailing habit with sticky leaves. The tubular flowers are red. Prefers cool conditions.
- Jancaea:*** Alpine from Mt. Olympus, Greece with small rosettes of silver-white leaves and purple flowers, more cupped in shape than *Ramonda*.
- Koellikeria:*** Small New World (Costa Rica to northern South America) rhizomatous rosette plant with dark brownish leaves marked with silver spots. Inflorescence is a terminal shoot of small pink and white flowers. See *Gloxinia* in The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Kohleria:*** Rhizomatous New World genus, a number of species and numerous cultivars available. Often quite tall in habit, with an erect stem, though there are few smaller plants. The spotted or striped flowers in yellow, orange, red or purple occur in the upper axils and are showy and long lasting. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Lembocarpus:** *Lembocarpus amoenus* is the sole representative of its genus. Although superficially similar to *Sinningia*, this tuberous species is probably more closely related to the odd genus *Rhoogeton*. *Lembocarpus* is found in French Guiana and Surinam where it grows on wet, moss-covered rocks in forests.
- Liebigia:** This is the only entirely Malesian genus to emerge from *Chirita*. It occurs in Sumatra, Java and Bali and has twelve species (according to Olive Hilliard – 2004). They are coarse perennial herbs of the forest floor. One species occurs in cultivation – *Liebigia speciosa*. However, given that all species of the genus used to be lumped into *Chirita asperifolia*, it might be that there are more species being cultivated than is currently appreciated.
- Lietzia:** *L. brasiliensis* has been transferred to *Sinningia*.
- Loxostigma:** The rhizomatous herbs can be epiphytic or terrestrial and grow on damp, mossy rocks or on tree trunks in forests. Seven species native to NE India, Bhutan, Nepal, Burma, S. China, Laos and N. Vietnam.
- Lysionotus:** Several species of this Asian rhizomatous genus are in cultivation. Habit is spreading. Large funnel-shaped flowers are white or lavender. Most species have leaves with broadly serrate margins, but some are entire. Plants produce somewhat thickened smooth rhizomes with widely separated scales at ground level and below.
- Mandirola:** Includes 3 Brazilian species formerly included in *Gloxinia*. Only *M. ichthyostoma* is in cultivation. The species are very similar to *Achimenes* species and were once included in that genus.
- Microchirita:** Fleshy short-lived or annual plants found in India, the foothills of the Himalayas, continental Southeast Asia, Sumatra and Java. They are all species of limestone rocks. There are approximately eighteen species. Many species in this genus have an unusual crest-like inflorescence that emerges from the leaf petiole with the flowers opening sequentially. Several species are in cultivation.
- Mitraria:** Small, temperate zone, Chilean shrub with small red flowers.
- Monophyllaea:** Genus from S.E. Asia produces flowers along the midrib of a single large leaf like some *Streptocarpus*. It will tolerate low light levels.
- Monopyle:** This New World rhizomatous genus has asymmetrical leaves resembling *Achimenes*. Cup-shaped flowers are white and purple.
- Moussonia:** Similar in appearance to *Kohleria*, but does not produce scaly rhizomes. Generally, the plants are less robust with smaller yellow-orange tubular flowers.
- Napeanthus:** New World genus with a low rosette habit. Small white flowers are very short-lived. It requires warmth and humidity.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Nautilocalyx:*** Some species of this New World genus form tubers. There are a number of species in cultivation, of varied habit – from rosettes to tall, erect or spreading plants. Some foliage is very handsome. Red, pink, white or yellow flowers are often comparatively large, but short-lived. See also: Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Negria:*** Large shrub or tree from Lord Howe Island off the coast of Australia with large orange flowers.
- Nematanthus:*** Very popular New World genus most characterised by shiny, smooth foliage, a few with downy foliage, sometimes with red patches on the reverse side. Durable flowers are pouched, usually red or yellow, sometimes small and held close against the stem, sometimes large and dangling from long pedicles. Plants may be large and shrubby, trailing or quite small. One of the best gesneria genera used in bonsai or topiary training. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Neomortonia:*** New World genus. *N. nummularia* is a small plant with pouched red flowers, sometimes deciduous with curious stem tubers. One other species, *N. rosea*, is in cultivation.
- Niphaea:*** New World rhizomatous genus with one species, *N. oblonga*, seen most often. It is a spreading plant with red veined leaves and flat white flowers.
- Nomopyle:*** This small rhizomatous South American genus consists of two species, requiring low light, high humidity and constant moisture. *N. dodsonii* was formally *Gloxinia dodsonii* and *N. peruviana* was formally *Niphaea peruviana*.
- Opithandra:*** Alpine plant from Japan with small leaves in a rosette and funnel-shaped lavender flowers.
- Ornithoboea:*** These herbaceous, shrubby Asian gesneriads have pale blue flowers. *O. arachnoidea* has dense hairs on the stem and inflorescence.
- Paliavana:*** Very tall plant from Brazil with large bell-shaped green or lavender/purple flowers.
- Paraboea:*** These are herbs, rarely sub-shrubs, which are perennial, epipetric or terrestrial, stemmed or stemless. There are a large number of species in Bhutan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.
- Paradrymonia:*** New World genus of erect or spreading habit. Flowers occur in tight clusters in the axils of the long narrow leaves. Individual white or yellow flowers are short-lived, but clusters continue to open for some time.
- Parakohleria:*** Genus of plants similar to *Kohleria*, but generally of more slender habit with smaller, tubular lowers. May form rudimentary scaly rhizomes. Some botanists have transferred species in this genus to *Pearcea*.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Pearcea:** Rhizomatous genus from Ecuador. *P. hypocrytiflora* has handsome white-veined or pink-veined leaves in a flat rosette and pouched orange flowers with almost no mouth opening. It requires terrarium conditions. Some botanists have transferred the species from *Parakohleria* to this genus. See: Gesneriad Society publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Pentadenia:** Pentadenias have five nectary glands or four with two dorsal glands enlarged and grown together, while fruit is a white or lavender, globose berry. See also *Columnea* in the Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Petrocosmea:** Asian genus with sometimes very flat rosettes of white-haired leaves. Most species have purple/lavender flowers, but *P kerrii* has white and yellow flowers. The species with flat rosettes produce offsets tightly clustered around the crown. The bloom usually occurs from these offsets, so it is not advisable to remove them. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Phinaea:** Rhizomatous New World genus of some small rosette plants with white flowers; usually grown in a terrarium.
- Primulina:** By far the largest genera to emerge from *Chirita*. Known to growers through *Primulina tabacum*. Only found in the limestone areas of western and southern China and northern Vietnam. They are perennial rhizomatous herbs and often have rather leathery leaves and attractive flowers. Over 20 species are currently known in cultivation.
- Ramonda:** European alpine from the Pyrenees and Balkans; extremely hardy with a rosette of evergreen leaves. Flowers are purple, sometimes pink or white, and shaped like *Saintpaulia*.
- Raphiocarpus:** This smooth rhizomatous genus was transferred from *Didissandra* in recent years. It is native to Vietnam and China. Leaves are distinctively marked and flowers are yellow.
- Reldia:** Terrestrial herbs of 5 species with small white, spurred flowers. The genus is distributed from Panama to northern Peru. *Reldia* occurs in forested, deeply shaded and highly humid ravines usually along streams. The altitude ranges from sea level up to 2,500 metres.
- Rhabdothamnus:** Small temperate zone New Zealand shrub with slender stems, small birch-like leaves and orange or yellow flowers - bloom well in cultivation.
- Rhoogeton:** This is a tuberous genus of terrestrial, perennial, acaulescent herbs with few species. *Rhoogeton* grows on wet rocks and is found in Guyana, Venezuela and Panama.
- Rhynchoglossum:** Only gesneriad to occur in both the Old and New World is characterised by very asymmetric leaves, watery stems, and small blue and white flowers.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Rhytidophyllum:*** Genus of large shrubby plants related to *Gesneria* with rough textured large leaves and greenish flowers. Some botanists have transferred these plants to the genus *Gesneria*.
- Ridleyandra:*** This recently resurrected genus consists of 23 species from Borneo and the Malay Peninsula. *R. porphyrantha* has dark purple flowers.
- Rufodorsia:*** This New World genus consists of several similar low growing plants. Small red and white flowers in leaf axils resemble those of *Gloxinia erinoides*.
- Saintpaulia:*** Very popular African genus. Habit is a symmetrical rosette, although a few have a trailing habit. Modern cultivars have single or double flowers of many shades of fuchsia, pink, coral, purple or white, with plant size ranging from miniature to quite large. Many have variegated foliage. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Sanango:*** A monotypic genus, *Sanango racemosum* is a South American tree (to 15 metres) with equal leaf pairs. It bears small white flowers held above the foliage.
- Sarmienta:*** Temperate zone trailing plant with small leaves and urn-shaped red flowers from Chile.
- Seemania:*** Species of this scaly rhizomatous genus from the Andes were included in the genus *Gloxinia* for the past few decades, but is now a separate genus. The flowers are brightly coloured red, magenta or purple (rarely yellow). See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Sinningia:*** Tuberos genus mostly from Brazil, with plants ranging in size from the smallest miniature to medium-sized rosettes to erect plants up to several feet tall. *S. speciosa*, florist gloxinia, has large flowers in a wide colour range. *S. tubiflora* is strongly fragrant. Plants of former genus *Lietzia* transferred to *Sinningia*. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Smithiantha:*** Rhizomatous Mexican genus has a few similar species. Heart-shaped leaves are often very handsome and of a velvety texture. Plant size may be tall or short with a cone-shaped growth habit. Flowers in shades of orange, red white, pink, lavender and yellow are borne on a terminal root. Plants generally bloom in autumn. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Solenophora:*** Genus from Central America (Mexico and Guatemala). Seldom exhibited as it grows to be a large shrub or small tree. The red, yellow or white flowers are exceptionally large and funnel shape.

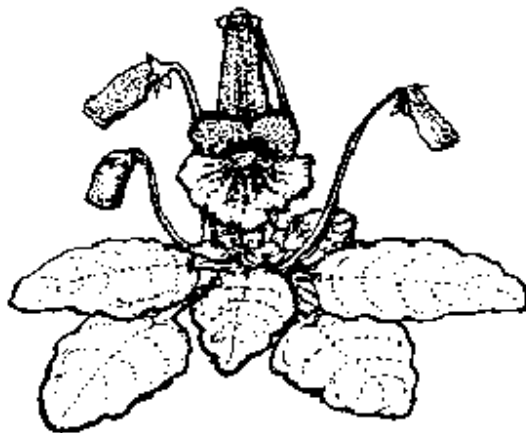
GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

- Sphaerorrhiza:*** Is a new genus. It includes the former *Gloxinia* species *Gloxinia sarmentiana* and *Gloxinia burchellii* which is not in cultivation. The distinctive characteristic of *Sphaerorrhiza* is that the plants produce “lumpy rhizomes” unlike the scaly rhizomes found in most members of the tribe *Gloxinieae*.
- Streptocarpella:*** (see *Streptocarpus*)
- Streptocarpus:*** African genus of three types. Most popular is the plurifoliate or rosulate types with strap-like leaves in a basal cluster, and funnel-shaped flowers rising from base of a leaf’s midrib on a series of peduncles. The unifoliate type has only one leaf and flowers are similarly borne along the midrib. There are species with small or very large leaves. The caulescent or stemmed type, the sub-genus *Streptocarpella*, has small oval leaves and spreading or trailing stems. Often grown as a basket plant. See also The Gesneriad Society Inc. publication *How to Know and Grow Gesneriads*.
- Titanotrichum:*** Rhizomatous genus from Taiwan of a single species. It is a tall plant with yellow and maroon flowers that is difficult to flower, often producing propagules instead from bracts on a terminal shoot.
- Tricantha:*** (see *Columnnea*) *Tricantha* stems are usually thin and wiry; leaf pairs are often unequal in size; corolla tube is usually inflated; nectary consists of two united dorsal glands.
- Vanhouttea:*** Large shrubby genus from Brazil resembling *Kohleria*. Leaves are crowded on the tips of branches. Flowers are red outside, yellow within and deeply spotted red.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

**GLOSSARY OF
GESNERIAD TERMS**



First Published: August 2001
Updated: August 2009

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GLOSSARY OF GESNERIAD TERMS

- NOTE:**
- (1) The following list of terms has been compiled from words contained in the Gesneriad Council Publications *Gesneriad Judging Standards* and *Handbook For Gesneriad Judges*.
 - (2) Descriptions of the terms have been derived from the reference material listed at the end of the glossary.
 - (3) The list is in alphabetic order.

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<u>WORD</u>	<u>REF #</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
abscission	3	The normal shedding from a plant of an organ that is mature or aged, eg a ripe fruit, an old leaf.
caulescent	4	Having an obvious stem that grows above the soil surface.
cultivar	4	A contraction of "cultivated variety" (abbreviated to cv); a plant or race of plants that originated in cultivation.
cyme	1	A branched inflorescence with the central flower opening first.
distal	3	Remote from the point of origin or attachment.
form	4	A botanical category ranking below a variety and differing only trivially from other related forms, such as in flower colour.
genus	1	A group of species with common structural characters which may be supposed to have derived in the remote past from a common ancestor. The main characters upon which reliance is placed in defining genera are found in the flower, fruit, and seed.
hybrid	4	The result of a sexual cross between two plants that differ in some way.
hybridizing	4	A term used rather loosely for crossing of any 2 plants, though strictly a hybrid is as defined above.
intergeneric		Between genera, i.e. intergeneric hybrids are formed when two or more genera are used in the parentage of a hybrid.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

<u>WORD</u>	<u>REF #</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
lamina	2	Leaf-blade, whether the normal leaf-blade of a caulescent species or the specialized one with a basal meristem in subgen. <i>Streptocarpus</i> .
monocarpic		Flowering and bearing fruit only once and then dying.
parasite	3	An organism living on or in a different organism and deriving nourishment from it.
pedicel	3	The stalk of an individual flower.
peduncle	1	Flower-stalk, usually the main stalk of an inflorescence, but also the stalk of a single flower.
petiole	2	The stalk of a leaf: in <i>Streptocarpus</i> used precisely for the stalk, or that part of the stalk which is leaf-stalk only and does not bear the inflorescences.
petiolode	2	The axis-like structure below the lamina and petiole (if any): it often bears the inflorescences at its distal end and sometimes shows powers of late elongation; it may also produce roots.
phyllomorph	2	The unit of plant structure in subgen. <i>Streptocarpus</i> , comprising petiolode, petiole and lamina.
plurifoliate	2	Bearing several leaves: in <i>Streptocarpus</i> applied to species with few leaves of which one is often much larger than the others. (Contrast rosulate and unifoliate).
propagules	4	A structure which may be used for propagation, e.g. aerial rhizome, seed, stolon.
raceme		An inflorescence in which the distinctly stalked flowers are arranged singly at intervals along a stem.
rhizome	2&3	An underground stem, usually growing horizontally. Used in <i>Streptocarpus</i> for the underground or superficial, more or less cylindrical stock from which new phyllomorphs arise: it does not bear scale-leaves (as do ordinary rhizomes) and is probably composed of the compacted phyllomorph bases.
rosulate	2	In a rosette: traditionally used rather loosely in <i>Streptocarpus</i> when there are several leaves of more or less equal size arising close together. (Contrast plurifoliate).
species	3	A group of plants capable of interbreeding to produce fertile offspring. The largest group of plants between which there are no distinguishable, consistent differences in form or reproductive mechanisms.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

<u>WORD</u>	<u>REF #</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
stolon	3	A prostrate or trailing stem that produces roots at the nodes.
tuber	1	A swollen underground branch, usually roundish with buds or 'eyes' from which new plants or tubers are produced.
unifoliate	2	Having one leaf: true unifoliate plants are monocarpic, but the term is also used when there is only one leaf (and its rudimentary successor) present in one season
variety	1	A naturally occurring variant of a species.

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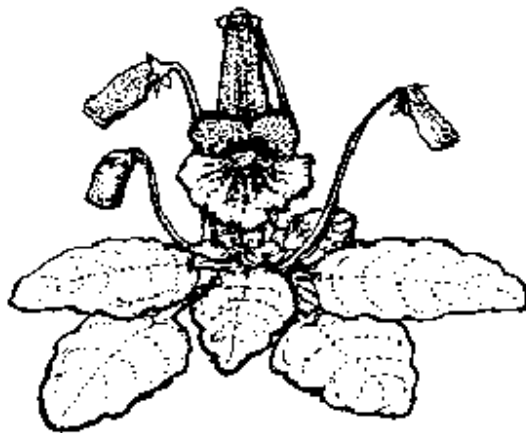
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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GESNERIAD

INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS



First Published: May 1999
Updated May 2010

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LIST OF INTERGENERIC HYBRIDS

A number of intergeneric hybrids have been produced by crossing two different gesneriad genera. Those currently in cultivation are:

x	Achidonia:	(Achimenes x Eucodonia)
x	Achimenantha:	(Achimenes x Smithiantha)
x	Codonanthus:	(Codonanthe x Nematanthus)
x	Coltrichantha:	(Columnea x Trichantha)
x	Daltrichantha:	(Dalbergaria x Trichantha)
x	Glokohleria:	(Gloxinia x Kohleria)
x	Gloximannia	(Gloxinia x Seemania)
x	Gloxinantha:	(Gloxinia x Smithiantha)
x	Gloxistema:	(Gloxinia x Diastema)
x	Heppimenes:	(Heppiella x Achimenes)
x	Koellikohleria:	(Koellikeria x Hohleria)
x	Moussoniantha:	(Moussonia x Smithiantha)
x	Nautilothemis:	(Nautilocalyx x Chrysothemis)
x	Niphimenes:	(Niphaea x Achimenes)
x	Phinastema:	(Phinaea x Diastema)
x	Seemakohleria	(Seemania x Kohleria)
x	Smithicodonia:	(Smithiantha x Eucodonia)
x	Trichandenia:	(Trichantha x Pentadenia)

The above list of intergeneric hybrids may change from time to time due to new introductions.

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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

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

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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.

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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 *Seemanian* species
A. 2.76 *Seemanian gymnostoma*, *nemathanthodes*, *purpurascens*, *sylvatica*.

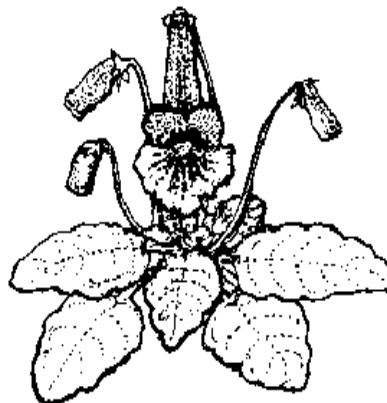
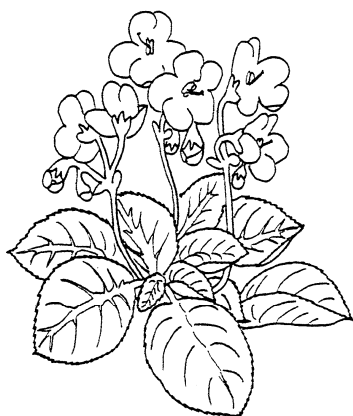
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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GUIDELINES

FOR

ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS



First Published	August	2001
Updated	September	2003
	October	2006
	August	2009
	July	2015

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

PREFACE:

African Violet and/or Gesneriad groups affiliated with the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand hold competitive shows for the benefit of their members and the general public at large.

They also generally have what is known as a Mini Show within their group when meetings are held.

Most, if not all, groups have a section in their show schedules devoted to Artistic/Creative Arrangements. There can be several classes for this section of shows and most show schedules will contain classes for:

- Terrariums
- Dish Gardens
- African Violets or Other Gesneriads Planted in Novel or Decorative Containers
- Floral Arrangement
- Float Bowl
- Underwater Arrangement

Representatives of groups affiliated with the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand have developed guidelines for exhibitors who wish to enter exhibits in the Artistic section of their group's shows.

In addition to the guidelines for exhibits, a Scale of Points has been developed. Points are allocated by the judge to arrive at a winner of the various classes.

The guidelines set out on the following pages are some that are applicable to the Artistic section of shows. Further guidelines will be developed at future meetings of the Council.

It should be noted that Gesneriad Council Accredited Judges have not passed examinations to qualify them as Artistic Judges, although they may have studied these Guidelines.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GUIDELINES FOR ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL	Page: 1
TERRARIUMS	1
DISH GARDENS	2
SAINTPAULIA OR GESNERIAD GROWN IN A NOVELTY OR DECORATIVE CONTAINER	2
FLORAL ARRANGEMENT USING AFRICAN VIOLETS AND/OR OTHER GESNERIADS	2
FLOAT BOWLS	3
UNDERWATER ARRANGEMENTS	3
SCALE OF POINTS	3
PAVÉ DESIGN	3

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GUIDELINES FOR ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS

GENERAL:

1. Attention should be paid to the design principles of line, proportion, balance, scale, contrast, colour, dominance, etc. Many books on floral arrangement will give guidance.
2. All plant material should be clean, fresh and healthy. Containers and accessories should also be clean.
3. African violets and/or gesneriads should predominate visually in arrangements.
4. All flowers or plants in flower must be African violets or other gesneriads.
5. Any type of suitable foliage or foliage plants may be used.
6. Accessories may be used where permitted by the schedule, but should enhance, not dominate.
7. The workings holding the arrangement together should not be visible except where they form part of the design.

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TERRARIUMS:

Definition: A Terrarium is a transparent container enclosing a landscape planting which may be exhibited with or without a cover.

1. Terrariums may be open at the top, the side or a corner.
2. Plastic wrap covering should be removed from a terrarium before exhibiting the entry.
3. The tip of a leaf may touch the cover of a terrarium.
4. It is preferable that the design should not protrude through any opening of a terrarium.
5. A more convincing effect may be obtained where the plants used are able to thrive together, requiring the same cultural conditions.
6. All plant material should be planted in the medium.
7. The African violet potting mix usually detracts from the appearance of a terrarium and should be covered where possible.

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

DISH GARDENS:

Definition: A Dish Garden is a landscape planting in a container without a cover.

1. The container needs to be unobtrusive. Its size and depth should relate to the culture of the plants in the arrangement.
2. A more convincing effect may be obtained where the plants used are able to thrive together, requiring the same cultural conditions.
3. All plant material should be planted in the medium.
4. African violet potting mix usually detracts from the appearance of the dish garden and should be covered where possible.
5. No plant should be substantially wider than the container. Softening of the edge with low plants is acceptable, but plants should not touch the show bench.

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SAINTPAULIA OR GESNERIAD PLANTED (OR DISPLAYED)

IN A NOVELTY OR DECORATIVE CONTAINER:

Definition: A Novelty or Decorative container is any container other than a standard plant pot, or as defined by the show schedule.

1. The plant should be planted in the container.
2. The size and type of container and plant should be chosen to display a harmonious partnership between the two.

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FLORAL ARRANGEMENT USING AFRICAN VIOLETS AND/OR OTHER GESNERIADS:

Definition: A floral arrangement is a decorative design using African violets and/or other gesneriad flowers.

1. Any type of container may be used.
2. The cut ends of all plant material should be in water or water holding material.
3. The arrangement may be enhanced by the inclusion of foliage.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

FLOAT BOWLS:

Definition: A Float Bowl is any container with all plant matter floating.

1. The bowl can be any shape, colour or size as long as it holds enough water to allow the plant material used in the arrangement to float.
2. It is advisable to restrict the plant material to not more than 1/3rd of the surface area of the water.

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UNDERWATER ARRANGEMENTS:

Definition: An Underwater Arrangements is a floral design that is submerged under water in a transparent container.

1. The arrangement should be anchored so it does not float.
2. Water used needs to be clear and free of any air bubbles. Boiling the water can achieve this.

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SCALE OF POINTS:

The following Scale of Points is applicable to each of the aforementioned categories of Artistic Arrangements:

Design, compatibility, relation to container and placement	40 Points
Creativity	35 Points
Suitability of plant material	10 Points
Condition of plants and container	15 Points
TOTAL	100 Points

PAVÉ DESIGN:

Definition: A Pavé Design is a floral arrangement which uses flowers and other materials to cover a surface in artistic patterns of colour and texture, with flower heads very close together. A Pavé relies on precise placement of the materials as well as colour and texture contrasts to form a flat “pavéd” platter pleasing to the eye.

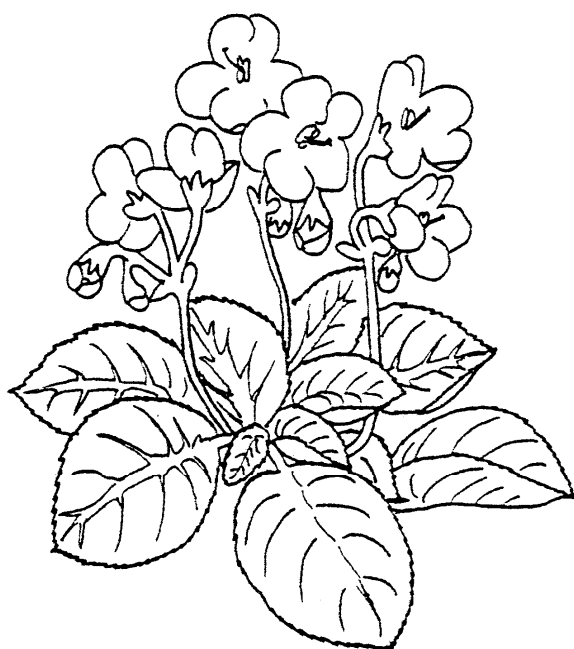
1. The surface of the container should be completely covered with no medium such as florist’s foam showing.
2. Living material used should be predominately Gesneriad foliage, stalks, seed pods, calyxes and blooms.
3. Inorganic material including stones, marbles, gravel, shells, shards and pebbles is permitted.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

RECOMMENDED READING



First Published:	August	1994
Updated:	September	1995
	October	1997
	May	1999
	September	2003
	January	2008
	August	2009
	July	2012

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS FOR RECOMMENDED READING

FOREWORD:

The following list of Titles, their Authors, Country and year of publication has been put together from books owned by a Gesneriad grower in N.S.W. and who is a qualified Gesneriad Judge. In addition, libraries of some groups affiliated with the Gesneriad Council were used, as was reference material in an edition of *GESNERIADS The Journal for Gesneriad Growers..*

It should be remembered that this list would not, in any way, purport to contain every title published on the care and growing of all gesneriads.

Many of these titles are now out of print and probably impossible to obtain. However, as stated above, many of the titles, if not all, may be in the libraries of groups affiliated with the Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand.

Included under the heading OTHER PUBLICATIONS is a list of some of the booklets produced by the C.S.I.R.O. along with publications produced in Australia, Canada and the United States of America. These contain useful information on a variety of subjects and can be obtained from the C.S.I.R.O. or government book stores in capital cities. Also listed under this heading are publications by Australian groups and A.V.S.A. Inc.

It should be pointed out that the African Violet Society of Australia and the Victoria Saintpaulia Society are no longer in existence.

In addition, a list of magazines and newsletters published by groups in Australia and New Zealand and some other overseas countries has been included. Many informative articles appear in these publications and a list of recommended reading without including these magazines and newsletters would be incomplete.

The list is in alphabetic order by title.

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KEY:	AUST	means	Australia
	A.V.S.A.	means	African Violet Society of America Inc.
	CAN	means	Canada
	CHINA	means	China
	SA	means	South Africa
	UK	means	United Kingdom
	US	means	United States of America
	88/89/03/06 etc.	means	1988/1989/2003/2006 etc.

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS FOR RECOMMENDED READING

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BOOKS BY TITLE AND AUTHOR	Pages:	1 - 3
OTHER PUBLICATIONS	Pages	4 - 5
GESNERIAD COUNCIL AFFILIATED GROUPS' and SOCIETIES' NEWSLETTERS	Page:	6
OVERSEAS SOCIETIES= MAGAZINES	Page	7

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>PUBLISHED</u>	
1001 AFRICAN VIOLET QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY TWENTY EXPERTS	Helen Van Pelt Wilson (Editor)	US	58
AFRICAN VIOLETS	Tony Clements	UK	88/89
AFRICAN VIOLETS	Countryside Books	US	76
AFRICAN VIOLETS	G. Morf - Summit Books	AUST	80
AFRICAN VIOLET AND GESNERIAD QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY 20 EXPERTS	Helen Van Pelt Wilson	US	66
AFRICAN VIOLET BOOK	Helen Van Pelt Wilson	US	70
AFRICAN VIOLETS - A GUIDE FOR AUSTRALIANS	Ronald L. Cole	AUST	85
AFRICAN VIOLETS AND OTHER GESNERIADS FOR MODERN LIVING	Dr M. Jane Coleman Helmer	US	78
AFRICAN VIOLETS AND RELATED HOUSE PLANTS	Bill Wall (Wisley Handbook - RHS - UK)	UK	90/91
AFRICAN VIOLETS: IN SEARCH OF THE WILD VIOOLET	Reinhild Raistrick	UK	06
AFRICAN VIOLETS BACK TO BASICS YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED	Melvin J. Robey	US	06
AFRICAN VIOLETS FOR EVERYONE A MANUAL FOR GROWERS	Ruth Coulson	AUST	08
AFRICAN VIOLETS FOR THE HOBBY GROWER	Early Morn African Violet Group Inc	AUST	03
AFRICAN VIOLETS - GIFTS FROM NATURE	Melvin J. Roby	US	88
AFRICAN VIOLETS, GLOXINIAS, AND THEIR RELATIVES	Harold E. Moore	US	57
AFRICAN VIOLETS - QUEENS OF THE INDOOR GARDENING KINGDOM	Melvin J. Roby	US	80
ALL ABOUT AFRICAN VIOLETS	Montague Free Revised & Expanded by Charles M. Fitch	US	49/50/51/79
AFRICAN VIOLETS - THE COMPLETE GUIDE	Joan Hill & Gwen Goodship	UK	95
AFRICAN VIOLETS - THEIR COLOURFUL KIN AND RELATIVES	A.G.W. (Bill) Simpson	AUST	79

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

BOOKS: (Cont.)

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>PUBLISHED</u>
AN AUSTRALIAN GUIDE TO SUCCESS WITH AFRICAN VIOLETS AND OTHER GESNERIADS	Early Morn African Violet Group Inc.	AUST 98
AN INTRODUCTION TO GESNERIADS AFRICAN VIOLETS AND THEIR RELATIVES	John Beaulieu	CAN 99
BEGONIAS, GLOXINIAS, AND AFRICAN VIOLETS	G.W. Witham	US 67
FLORAL DESIGN CONCEPTS WITH AFRICAN VIOLETS AND OTHER GESNERIADS	Ruth Jo McCoy	US 85
GARDENING IN MINIATURE: GROWING MICRO-MINIATURE SINNINGIAS	Linda M. Zillich	US 09
GESNERIACEAE OF SOUTH CHINA	Guangxi Institute of Botany Editor in Chief - Wei Yi-Gang Guangxi Science & Technology Publishing House	CHINA 10
GESNERIADS AND HOW TO GROW THEM	Peggie Schultz (Editor)	US 67
GLOXINIAS - AND HOW TO GROW THEM	Peggie Schultz	US 53/65
GROWING AFRICAN VIOLETS AND SOME OTHER FLOWERING HOUSE PLANTS	Ruth Coulson	AUST 86/93
GROWING AFRICAN VIOLETS IN SOUTH AFRICA	Joan Halford	SA 91
GROWING TO SHOW - HOW TO GROW PRIZE WINNING AFRICAN VIOLETS	Pauline Bartholomew	US 85
HANDBOOK ON AFRICAN VIOLETS AND THEIR RELATIVES	Special printing of Plants & Gardens Volume 23 No. 1	US 67/78
HOW I GROW AFRICAN VIOLETS	Edna Daw	AUST 79/83
HOW TO GROW AFRICAN VIOLETS	Ronn Nadeau	US 84
HOW TO GROW AFRICAN VIOLETS	Carolyn K. Rector	US 56
HOW TO GROW AFRICAN VIOLETS	Sunset Books	US 78
HOW TO KNOW AND GROW GESNERIADS	The Gesneriad Society Inc	US 80/07
HOW TO SELECT & GROW AFRICAN VIOLETS	Theodore James Jnr.	US 83
INSECTS AND MITE PESTS OF AFRICAN VIOLETS	Charles L. Cole	US 94
INSECTS, PESTS AND DISEASES OF THE AFRICAN VIOLET FAMILY	Nancy Robitaille	CAN 06

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

BOOKS: (Cont.)

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>PUBLISHED</u>
KEYS TO THE GESNERIACEAE OF CHINA	Wang Wentsai, Pan Kaiyu Li Zhenyu Institutum Botanicum Academiae Sinicae - Beijing	CHINA 92
MY GREEN	With English Plant Names	JAPAN 91
OUR AFRICAN VIOLET HERITAGE	Anne Tinari	US 75
PLANT IDENTIFICATION TERMINOLOGY AN ILLUSTRATED GLOSSARY	James G. Harris & Melinda Woolf Harris	US 94
SECRETS OF GESNERIAD GROWING BY AN EXPERT (reprints from GSN Magazine)	Max Dekking	US 78
STREPTOCARPUS (Wisley Handbook - RHS - UK)	Rex & Gareth Dibley	UK 95
STREPTOCARPUS	Rex Dibley 2 nd Edition	UK 03 UK 08
STREPTOCARPUS AN AFRICAN PLANT STUDY	O.M. Hilliard & B.L. Burt	SA 71
THE AFRICAN VIOLET	Helen Van Pelt Wilson	US 48/51/63
THE COLOURFUL WORLD OF AFRICAN VIOLETS	A.G.W. Simpson	AUST 83
THE GESNERIAD FAMILY A GUIDE TO THE PRONUNCIATIONS AND MEANINGS OF THE SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF SOME GESNERIADS	Walter Maurus	US 88
THE MIRACLE HOUSEPLANTS: THE GESNERIAD FAMILY	Virginie F. & George A. Elbert	US 76/84
THE NEW BEAUTIFUL AFRICAN VIOLET VARIETIES		JAPAN 88
YOU CAN GROW AFRICAN VIOLETS THE OFFICIAL GUIDE AUTHORISED BY A.V.S.A. Inc.	Kent and Joyce Stork	US 07

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

OTHER PUBLICATIONS:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PUBLISHED BY</u>	<u>PUBLISHED</u>
<u>AUSTRALIA:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLETS - A DELIGHTFUL HOBBY	Victoria Saintpaulia Society	75/76/79/81
AFRICAN VIOLET CULTURE	African Violet Society of S.A. Inc.	68/71/73/77/80/85
AFRICAN VIOLETS FOR PLEASURE	African Violet Society of Australia	
AFRICAN VIOLETS - TIPS AND TECHNIQUES	African Violet Society of Queensland Inc.	
CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND CULTIVARS:- SAINTPAULIA and OTHER GESNERIADS	Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand	First Edition – 96 Second Edition – 02 Third Edition CD - 07 Fourth Edition CD - 08
GESNERIAD CULTURE SLIPS	The African Violet Association of Australia Inc.	
GESNERIAD LIST (Other than African violets)	Gesneriad Council of Australia And New Zealand	83
GESNERIADS: THE WORLDS BEST POT PLANTS	The African Violet Association of Australia Inc.	
LEAF PROPAGATION	The African Violet Association of Australia Inc.	
MORE ABOUT AFRICAN VIOLETS	Early Morn African Violet Group Inc.	75/76/79/81/82/86
SAINTPAULIA CATALOGUE OF AUSTRALIAN HYBRIDS	Gesneriad Council of Australia and New Zealand	90 91 (Supplement)
SUCCESS WITH AFRICAN VIOLETS	The African Violet Association of Australia Inc.	93
<u>C.S.I.R.O.:</u>		
ORGANIC MATTER AND SOIL	C.S.I.R.O.	
POTTING MIXES	C.S.I.R.O.	
WHAT'S WRONG WITH MY SOIL	C.S.I.R.O.	

GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

OTHER PUBLICATIONS: (Cont.)

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PUBLISHED BY</u>	<u>PUBLISHED</u>
<u>CANADA:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLET AND GESNERIAD NEWS	John Beaulieu Productions	Quarterly
<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:</u>		
40TH ANNIVERSARY SOUVENIR BOOK	African Violet Society of America Inc.	86
50 YEARS WITH THE AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF AMERICA Inc.	African Violet Society of America Inc.	96
A.V.S.A. MASTER VARIETY LISTS	African Violet Society of America Inc.	Periodically
APPRAISAL	The Gesneriad Society Inc.	Periodically
COLORFUL COLUMNEAS	The Gesneriad Society Inc.	98
CROSSWORDS	The Gesneriad Society Inc.	Periodically
FLOWER SHOW MANUAL FOR JUDGES AND EXHIBITORS	The Gesneriad Society Inc.	96
GESNERIANA Vol. 1 No. 1	Gesneriad Research Foundation	Periodically
HANDBOOK FOR AFRICAN VIOLET GROWERS EXHIBITORS AND JUDGES	African Violet Society of America Inc.	Periodically
ILLUSTRATED DIGEST OF NEOTROPICAL GESNERIACEAE	Gesneriad Research Foundation	02
THE GESNERIAD REGISTER - ACHIMENES	The Gesneriad Society Inc.	96/09
THE GESNERIAD REGISTER - EPISCIAS	The Gesneriad Society Inc.	09

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

GESNERIAD COUNCIL AFFILIATED GROUPS' and SOCIETYS' EWSLETTERS:

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>PUBLICATION</u>	<u>PUBLISHED</u>
<u>AUSTRALIA:</u>		
<u>NEW SOUTH WALES:</u>		
HUNTER VALLEY AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY Inc.	Newsletter	Bimonthly
THE AFRICAN VIOLET ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA Inc.	The African Violet	Quarterly
<u>VICTORIA:</u>		
EARLY MORN AFRICAN VIOLET GROUP Inc.	Newsletter	Monthly
<u>QUEENSLAND:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND Inc.	Newsletter	Bimonthly
CALOUNDRA AFRICAN VIOLET AND INDOOR GARDEN SOCIETY Inc.	Newsletter	Monthly
<u>SOUTH AUSTRALIA:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF S.A. Inc.	Newsletter	Monthly
<u>WESTERN AUSTRALIA:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF W.A. Inc.	Violet Talk	Bimonthly
<u>NEW ZEALAND:</u>		
THE WANGANUI AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY	Newsletter	Bimonthly

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GESNERIAD COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

OVERSEAS SOCIETYS' MAGAZINES:

<u>GROUP</u>	<u>PUBLICATION</u>	<u>PUBLISHED</u>
<u>CANADA:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF CANADA Inc.	Chatter	Quarterly
<u>SOUTH AFRICA:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA	Magazine	Bimonthly
<u>UNITED KINGDOM:</u>		
THE SAINTPAULIA AND HOUSEPLANT SOCIETY	Magazine	Quarterly
<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:</u>		
AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY OF AMERICA Inc.	African Violet	Bimonthly
THE GESNERIAD SOCIETY Inc.	Gesneriads The Journal for Gesneriad Growers (Formerly The Gloxinian)	Quarterly
GESNERIAD SOCIETY INTERNATIONAL Inc.	Gesneriad Journal	
SAINTPAULIA INTERNATIONAL	Saintpaulia Journal	
COMBINED GESNERIAD SAINTPAULIA INTERNATIONAL (This is an old publication prior to the separation of the two groups - see above. The magazines are no longer produced, but contain interesting and valuable information.)	GSN	

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