

# American Dahlia Society

## Seedling Evaluation Scorecard for **Fully Double** Cultivars

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ Location \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Plants \_\_\_\_\_ Cultivar ID \_\_\_\_\_  
 Classification \_\_\_\_\_ ADS Color Chips \_\_\_\_\_

1. Determine cultivar classification as a team if possible.
2. Identify faults of blooms at arm's length and judge early or late in the day, if possible.
3. Do not include blooms past their prime when determining faults in the trial garden, but do include several blooms close to prime condition (AA-A-B, 3-4; BB-M, 6-8) when possible.
4. See the back of this sheet for fault recommendations. Circle the faults identified.
5. Consider both the severity and extent of the fault when you determine the deduction.
6. Bear in mind that -1 is a failing (<85%) score for bloom position, and - 4 is a passing (>85%) score for form. Therefore, make deductions in the context of each characteristic's scorecard value.
7. Use the bottom of the scorecard for entries that are clearly not worthy.

SCORE

<b>Color</b>	<b>22 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Look for color that is not dull, blotchy, streaked, or faded. Bleeding is a fault in bicolors and variegated blooms. Uneven distribution of the second color is a fault for all the cultivars with two or more colors.	
<b>Form</b> Diameter _____ Depth _____	<b>28 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Check bloom for irregular or misshapen centers, gaps, asymmetrical contour, adherence to the current ideal definition, and mixed form among the florets. Check depth ratio against current ideal. Fault if the ratio is less than ideal or is greater than one.	
<b>Substance</b>	<b>15 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Look for ray florets that are drooping, sagging, or wilting. Other faults include shriveled, misshapen, and falling florets.	
<b>Stem</b> Length _____	<b>10 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Check for stems that are crooked, too long, too short, too thick, too thin, or enter the bloom off center.	
<b>Foliage</b>	<b>10 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Look for leaves that are too small or too large for the bloom. Ideally leaves are identical and opposite each other on the stem.	
<b>Bloom Position</b>	<b>5 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Downfacing blooms are a serious fault. Sidefacing blooms are less serious. 45° is preferred for most forms, but top facing is fine for balls, pompons, and waterlilies.	
<b>Uniformity (Bench)</b> ----- <b>Floriferousness (Trial Gardens)</b>	<b>5 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Check blooms for uniformity of form, color, size as well as for each of the other evaluation characteristics.  <b>5 points</b> — if no faults are detected. Very few blooms or blooms too late for local shows are serious faults.	Bench  ----- Trial Garden
<b>Distinction</b>	<b>5 points</b> — if strong potential for higher awards. Cultivars unlikely to win in competition should be penalized. Striking combinations of attributes should be rewarded.	

Judge's Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_ Judge's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Check One:  Candidate Judge       Accredited Judge       Senior Judge       Honorary Judge

Note: Only **one** judge per scoresheet. Each judge must use a separate scoresheet.

Total Score

Entry Not Worthy: It is occasionally necessary to judge an entry that will clearly not score above 75. In such an instance, please circle or underline the reason(s) for that conclusion: Always open centered, consistently malformed centers, too few ray florets, highly nonuniform color, many wolf florets (color or form), consistently downfacing, stunted plants, very poor stems, very poor proportion, very poor color.

Additional scoring is not necessary; circle "did not score" (DNS) at right. →

**DNS**

Comments

### SUMMARY OF EVALUATION QUALITIES FOR FULLY DOUBLE CULTIVARS

<b>Introduction</b>	The authoritative sources of judging information are the "Guide to Judging Dahlias" ( <i>GJD</i> ) and the "Classification and Handbook of Dahlias." ( <i>CHD</i> ) The most current <i>CHD</i> always supersedes statements in the <i>GJD</i> . The following characteristic summaries provide brief reminders of the content of these references. Consider each characteristic on the scorecard independently, making point deductions based on the value of the attribute. For example, if an entry shows virtually perfect stems, judges should make no deductions; but if judges deem a stem of passing quality, they should score the quality of at least 85%, deducting no more than 1.5 points from the 10 points assigned to stem. Base the severity of the fault on the <u>degree</u> and <u>extent</u> of the fault. If the fault is subtle and isolated to one bloom, the fault is minor, but if the fault is blatant and widespread over a number of blooms, the fault is more severe.
<b>Color</b>	Ideal color means lustrous, shiny, and clean color uniformly distributed over the ray florets. Blends will have two or more differing, harmonious or pleasing contrasts of color easily seen from three feet." Bicolors will have a sharp separation of colors with little bleeding between the colors. <i>Color faults include a dull, splotchy, gray, or streaked appearance. Faults also include distracting bracts at the base of the florets, petaloids with a different color, or wolf petals. Deduct for fading, burning, spotting, bruising, and, on Seedling Bench Evaluation (SBE), insect damage and spray deposits. Bicolor and variegated faults include solid color florets, uneven color distribution, and poor separation of color.</i>
<b>Form</b>	Form in fully double cultivars consists of 5 parts: <u>symmetry</u> 5 points, <u>contour</u> 5 points, <u>development</u> 5 points, <u>trueness to form</u> 5 points, and <u>size proportion</u> 8 points. Symmetrical blooms will display a circular profile with a tight, round center. Surrounding maturing ray florets will spiral equally in width, length, and uniformity. Contour refers to the overall structure of the bloom with the florets uniformly distributed in a spiraling pattern from the bloom center, free from varying spaces between ray florets. In SBE, chosen blooms exhibited at their peak of development with the center in proper proportion to the overall size of the bloom are most desirable. Apply the latest <i>CHD</i> definition when determining trueness to form. Size proportion refers to the ratio of depth of the bloom to its diameter. Find the ideal ratios in the most recent <i>CHD</i> . When evaluating an entry, carefully include each point value recommendation above for each part of form, making certain to assign an accurate proportional value. <i>Faults of bloom centers include: not circular -- oval, elongated, misshapen,-- or too high or depressed, too large in proportion to the bloom, too open or loose; Symmetry and contour faults also occur with blooms that are elongated, lopsided, or bearded and when gaps appear around the circumference of the bloom. Development faults are associated with immature, shallow blooms on the show bench. Fully mature blooms with minor faults should prevail over immature blooms. Trueness to form faults should accrue to a bloom with mixed form or form that does not conform well to the ideal definitions in the current CHD. Size proportion faults occur when the depth of the blooms is less than ideal.</i>
<b>Substance</b>	Ray florets and foliage should be fresh, clean, crisp, springy and turgid. <i>Substance faults include: soft, wilted or missing ray florets.</i>
<b>Stem</b>	Stems should be straight, round, smooth and strong enough to support the bloom. Stem length should be in proportion to the size of the foliage and at least as long as the diameter of the bloom. Longer stems are okay for smaller blooms. <i>Stem faults include: too long, too short, not straight, not round, and too small or too large in diameter.</i>
<b>Foliage</b>	Leaves should be of uniform color, equal in form and size, alternate and opposite on the stem, and free from damage. The spread of the foliage should be larger than the diameter of the bloom. <i>Faults include: diseased appearance, not opposite or tri-leaf, unequal in size or form, too large or too small relative to the size of the bloom and the length of the stem. Pale, blotchy, soft, crinkled leaves are faults.</i>
<b>Bloom Position</b>	Ideal bloom position is 45° from the stem for most forms, but top facing is acceptable for the Pompon, Miniature Ball, Ball, and Waterlily forms. For "AA" and "A" dahlias, top facing is a minor fault. Ideally, the foliage should frame the bloom as it faces the judge. <i>Down facing is a serious fault; side or top facing is a fault except as noted above.</i>
<b>Floriferous-ness Uniformity</b>	<u>Trial Garden</u> judges assess the number of blooms available at the right time of the season. <i>Faults include too few blooms, blooms too late, and too few quality blooms.</i> <u>Seedling Bench Evaluation</u> judges assess the uniformity of the blooms in a triple entry. Ideal uniformity is achieved if these blooms are identical in all characteristics. <i>Faults occur for each variation in each characteristic.</i>
<b>Distinction</b>	Cultivar will be unique and/or visually appealing, have few faults, and will stand out from its competition. <i>Distinction faults include lack of competitiveness, weak evaluation characteristics, poor visual appeal.</i>