

Horticulture

Table of Contents.....	H-1
Horticulture, Committee, Guides, Clerks.....	H-2
Guidelines for Exhibiting Horticulture.....	H-3
Guidelines from Handbook for Flower Shows.....	H-4
Awards Schedule.....	H-5
Filling out the Entry Card.....	H-6
Sample Entry Card.....	H-7
Blank Entry Cards.....	H-8
Invasive Plants with Native Plant Alternatives.....	H-9
Native Virginia Plants	H-10
Daffodil Divisions.....	H-12
Daffodil Classifications.....	H-13
Horticulture Classes Throughout the Year.....	H-14
Exhibiting Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts.....	H-16

Horticulture

At least 8 times a year, RGC Members have the opportunity to exhibit horticulture and food from their gardens. The purpose of this monthly exhibition is to educate club members, to stimulate interest in horticulture/food gardens, to provide an outlet for creativity, to share and to prepare for National Garden Club (NGC) Standard Flower Shows. RGC's exhibitions are judged and are governed by Handbook for Flower Shows (2017 revision) published by National Garden Club, Inc. (pages 49 - 61), RGC club guidelines (page H-3) and a monthly horticulture schedule (listed in the Meeting Sections of this website). Emphasis is on well-grown, well-groomed, correctly identified, fresh plant material. This section explains the guidelines and responsibilities necessary to participate in and conduct RGC's monthly exhibitions.

Horticulture and Food Garden Committee Responsibilities

The Horticulture and Food Garden Committee prepares a monthly schedule indicating categories of horticulture and food garden to be displayed. These schedules are published in the Meetings tab on the website in the Members only section. Each month, the committee shall set up tables for the exhibits with the appropriate signage based on the monthly schedule, assist exhibitors and judges, note judges' comments when requested, and keep records of points awarded with copies going to the Recording Secretary and Publicity Chairman.

Any member of the Club may assist this committee at any meeting by informing the chairperson of their interest.

Horticulture Guides

Guides will be available from 11:00AM - 11:30AM to aide exhibitors with entry information, proper placement of plant material and generally help any members needing assistance concerning their entry. Reference books will be available to assist with botanical names and common names of exhibits. **Placement of all exhibits must be complete at 11:30AM so that judging may begin.**

Horticulture Clerks

Clerks must be available no later than 11:30 AM. Clerks will assist judges by moving exhibits or cards if necessary, by noting awards on cards, by making note of judges' comments for exhibitor education if requested, to record awards and to tally and report results to the Horticulture and Food Garden Chair.

To view horticulture guides and clerks' monthly assignments, refer to the Members tab on the website.

If unable to fulfill their commitment, guides and clerks **must** get a replacement and notify the committee chair.

RGC Guidelines for Exhibiting Horticulture/Food Garden

1. Each active member is required to exhibit a minimum of two entries each year (design and/or horticulture). The two entries must be in different months. (See Articles and Bylaws Article III A.)
2. **Horticulture exhibits must be in place by 11:30AM with completed entry cards.**
3. In the Horticulture and Food Garden Categories, exhibitors are limited to a total of 10 entries in Horticulture, Food Gardens or a combination. Example—10 Horticulture or 10 Food Gardens or a combination of 10.
4. Emphasis is on well-grown, well-groomed, correctly identified fresh plant material. Plant material should be cleaned of debris, spray, residue, dead blooms or leaves, and insects. (see Handbook for Flower Shows (HBFS) p. 49 – 62.
5. Horticulture must be displayed in clear bottles or containers so that stem can be seen. Suggestions for glass containers include small clear tonic water bottles, clear vinegar bottles, and salad dressing bottles.
6. Food Gardens must be exhibited on white Styrofoam plates, with the exception of Herbs which are shown in glass containers.
7. Wedging is optional. It may be used to improve the pose of the specimen. Types of wedging may include but is not limited to plastic wrap, bubble wrap, cotton balls, wood, tuft of boxwood.
8. Any horticulture specimen not specified in RGC's monthly schedule may be exhibited as Unclassified.
9. Native Virginia Plants needing protection may be used only if grown by the exhibitor and labeled "Grown on own property" on the entry card. These plants are identified in the Horticulture Section pages H-10-11. Native plants needing protection should not be picked or dug up from the wild.
10. Exhibitor is responsible for correct placement of exhibit. If you need assistance with an entry placement, please ask a horticulture committee member.
11. Specimens should be labeled with the correct botanical name, genus and/ or species; variety/cultivar added when available. The common name may be added. (See H-6). Specimens cannot win Best In Show if the correct and complete botanical name is not listed.
11. The Horticulture Committee or entries chairman may subdivide classes if warranted.

Guidelines from Handbook for Flower Shows (HBFS)

Below are answers to frequently asked questions from club members. For more detailed information, see the Handbook for Flower Shows (HBFS).

1. Exhibitor may make more than one entry per class if each entry is a different species, variety, cultivar, or type.
2. All horticulture must be grown by the exhibitor and have been in possession of the member for no fewer than 90 days.
3. Rose specimens should be exhibited with bloom half to three-quarters open. Specimens may be exhibited as a single disbudded bloom (hybrid teas, optionally grandifloras, some miniatures) or sprays.
4. The maximum length for arboreal (trees and shrubs) is 30 inches. Foliage is to be shown when grown attached to the stem of specimens. Unattached foliage is never included unless stated. No foliage is to be below the water line in the display bottle (exception: Gladiolus).
5. Judging evaluations will be based upon HBFS pages 129 - 130.

Container-Grown Plants (HBFS pages 58 - 59)

1. Must be in exhibitor's possession for a minimum of 90 days; multiple and combination plantings a minimum of 6 weeks.
2. Any type of container is allowed as long as it is compatible and proportionate to the plant material, and fulfills all schedule requirements.
3. The same foliage and flowering plants may be exhibited only twice within a year.
4. When exhibiting house plants, there should be only one plant variety per pot and it should be exhibited in the pot in which it is grown.
5. Plant combinations in containers may be exhibited only twice within a year unless the combination is different.
6. Double potting (placing pot having drainage hole inside another) is permitted unless prohibited by schedule. The inner pot should not be visible.
7. A clear saucer may be placed underneath the pot.

Collections (HBFS page 60)

1. Collections usually accommodate gardeners who specialize in one type of plant, such as roses, succulents, dwarf evergreens, etc.
2. A collection must consist of at least five different cut specimens or five different container-grown plants, or groupings of fruits, vegetables or nuts (unless otherwise specified).
3. The differences may be in the colors or varieties of the same species, plants with like characteristics, such as with ferns, or different varieties of one type, or examples of several types within a genus or species. These should be presented in at least five separate containers and displayed as a group (with a ribbon and tie around it).

Food Gardens (HBFS page 59)

1. Produce may consist of vegetables, fruit, herbs, nuts to be exhibited in any month in which it is grown.
2. Stems, fruits and vegetables grown indoors do not qualify for exhibit.
3. Herbs are classified as vegetables. Berries are classified as fruits.
4. Exhibits will be shown on Styrofoam plates supplied by committee with the exception of herbs, which may be displayed cut in clear glass containers.

Section A — One single specimen (such as 10 of one variety of peas, beans, asparagus, berries, etc. will be considered one specimen).

Section B — Two varieties, one specimen each (such as 1 tomato & 1 squash; or, 2 kinds of squash, etc.)

Section C — Three specimens of same variety (such as 3 Lady Bell peppers or 3 Better Boy tomatoes).

Section D — Five specimens, each a different variety.

5. Herbs in a collection must all be flowering or all not flowering.

Awards Schedule

First Place—Blue—5 points

Second Place—Red—3 points

Third Place—Yellow—2 points

Honorable Mention—White—1 point

Display Only —1/2 point

Filling out the Entry Card for Horticulture

See next page for sample → → → → → →

1. Standard Flower Show Entry form is available from Horticulture Committee.
2. Write “RGC” and the date on the top line.
3. All Horticulture is in Division 1.
4. The Class is found in the Members section on the website under the Meetings tab and on pages H14 - H15 of this reference section. Leave the “section” and “entry No.” areas blank.
5. On the following 4 lines, provide Genus, Species, Cultivar/Variety, Common Name of your entry by researching books, Internet or inquiring of the Horticulture Committee. The Southern Living Garden Book is a good resource.
6. Write your name on the “Exhibitor” line.
7. Fold the Entry form above your name.
8. Slip the lower portion of the card with your name face down under the exhibit. The top portion will be standing upright for identification in front of the exhibit.
9. All Horticulture must be placed for judging by **11:30AM**. To avoid a last minute rush, it is wise to have entry cards completed prior to arrival at the meeting.

How to Write Plant Names on the Entry Card

The botanical name consists of: *Genus species* (Cultivar)

First, the genus, which is in Latin, always begins with a capital letter and is printed in italics or underlined. The genus is a fundamental botanical grouping of a closely-related group of species. (HB 53)

Second, the species, also in Latin, not capitalized and is printed in italics or underlined. The species is a sub-division of a genus. (HB 53)

Third, the variety or cultivar, which is in English, is capitalized and is enclosed in quotes. (HB 53)

An example is the botanical name for the common peony:

<u>Paeonia</u>	<u>lactiflora</u>	‘Festiva Maxima’
(Genus)	(species)	(cultivar or variety)

Common Name: Peony

Invasive Plants Common to the Northern Neck with Alternative Suggestions that are Native Plants

<i>Non-Native Invasive Plants</i> <i>Scientific Name</i>	Common Name		<i>Native Plant Substitutes</i> <i>Scientific Name</i>	Common Name
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	→	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa Tree	→	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Barberry	→ →	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> <i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Sweet Pepperbush Heart's-a-bustin'
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	→ →	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> <i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Witch Hazel Spicebush
<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Autumn Olive	→	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	High-tide Bush
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	→ → → →	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i> <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> <i>Parthenocissus quinquefo-</i> <i>lia</i> <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Cross-vine Yellow Jessamine Virginia-creeper Coral Honeysuckle
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	Orange Daylily	→	<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's-cap Lily
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet	→ → → →	<i>Ilex glabra</i> <i>Lindera</i> <i>benzoin</i> <i>Morella</i> <i>cerifera</i> <i>Viburnum</i> <i>prunifolium</i>	Inkberry Spicebush Wax Myrtle Blackhaw
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	→ → →	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> <i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Yellow Jessamine Coral Honeysuckle Maypop
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple Loosestrife	→	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	China Berry	→	<i>Morella cerifera</i>	Wax Myrtle
<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	→	<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Princess Tree	→ →	<i>Oxydendrum arboretum</i> <i>Tilia americana</i>	Sourwood American Basswood
<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>	Japanese Knotweed	→	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepperbush
<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Multiflora Rose	→	<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp-rose
<i>Vinca major/ Vinca minor</i>	Periwinkle Vine	→ →	<i>Mitchella repens</i> <i>Epigaea repens</i>	Partridge-berry Trailing Arbutus
<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>	Chinese Wisteria	→	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American Wisteria

For hundreds of additional Invasive Non-native Plant Species see the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural_heritage/documents/invlist.pdf

Native Plants Needing Protection in Virginia

This list was prepared by the Conservation Committee of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., based upon the information obtained from the membership and recognized authorities in our state colleges and other sources.

This list of Virginia Native Plants needs protection because the plants are endangered and/or rare.

They may be used in flower shows as follows:

1. In educational exhibits, if nursery or garden grown. Such plants must be rooted and labeled.
2. All plants may be used in artistic designs, horticultural classes or any other class not specified as educational, ONLY if grown by the exhibitor and MUST be labeled to this effect.

Anemone -	Rue (<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>)	Cardinal Flower -	(<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>)
Arbutus -	Wood (<i>Aquilegia</i>)	Club Moss -	Running Cedar and Ground Pine
	(<i>Epigaea repens</i>)		(<i>Lycopodium</i>) (All Species)
Azaleas -	Dwarf (<i>Rhododendron atlanticum</i>)	Dogwood -	(<i>Cornus florida</i>)
	Pinxter flower (<i>R. nudiflorum</i>)		
	Swamp (<i>R. viscosum</i>)	Dutchman's Breeches -	(<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>)
Bayberry -	(<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>)	Ferns -	Maiden Hair (<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>)
Blazing star -	(<i>Liatris punctata</i>)		Beech (<i>Phegopteris</i>)
Bleeding Heart	(<i>Dicentra eximia</i>)		Cliffbrake (<i>Pellaea</i>)
Bloodroot -	(<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>)		Chain (<i>Woodwardia</i>)
Bluebells -	(<i>Mertensia virginica</i>)		Walking (<i>Asplenium rhizophyllum</i>)
Blue Flag -	Larger blue (<i>Iris veriscolor</i>)	Gentian -	Bladder (<i>Cystopteris</i>)
	Crested Dwarf (<i>I. cristata</i>)		Goldie's (<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>)
	Dwarf (<i>I. verna</i>)		Log (<i>Dryopteris celsa</i>)
Butterfly Pea	(<i>Clitoria mariana</i>)		
Camass Lily -	(<i>Camissia esculenta</i>)		
Or Hyacinth			

Ginseng -	American (<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>) Dwarf (<i>P. trifolius</i>)	Rhododerdon - Great Laurel (<i>Rhododerdon maximum</i>) Catawba (<i>R. catawbiense</i>)
Great Lobella -	(<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>)	Ruellia - (Ruellia caroliniensis)
Hepatica or Liverleaf -	(<i>Hepatica Americana</i>)	Sea Lavender - (<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>)
Hollies -	American (<i>Ilex opaca</i>) Mountain (<i>I. Montana</i>) Inkberry (<i>I. glabra</i>) Black Alder (<i>I. verticilata</i>)	Sea Oats - (<i>Uniola paniculata</i>)
Indian Pipe -	(<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>)	Shooting Star - (<i>Dodecatheon meadia</i>)
Jack in the Pulpit -	(<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>)	Silky Camellia - (<i>Stewartia malacodendron</i>)
Leather Flower -	(<i>Clematis viticaulis</i>)	Snow Bells - (<i>Styrax americanus</i>)
Lilies -	Turks Cap (<i>Lilium superbum</i>) Gray's (<i>L. grayi</i>) Wood (<i>L. philadelphicum</i>) Canada (<i>L. canadense</i>)	Solomon's Seal - (<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>)
Loblolly Bay -	(<i>Gordonia lasiantus</i>)	Spring Beauty - (<i>Claytonia virginica</i>)
Lupine - Wild	(<i>Lupinus perennis</i>)	Squirrel Corn - (<i>Dicentra canadensis</i>)
Monkshood -	(<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>)	Starry False Solomon's Seal - (<i>Smilacina stellata</i>)
Mountain Laurel -	(<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>)	Trillium - (Trillium) All species
Mountain Camellia -	(<i>Stewartia ovata</i>)	Troutlily or Adders Tongue - (<i>Erythronium americanum</i>)
Oconee-Bells -	(<i>Shortia galacifolia</i>)	Twayblade - Large (<i>Liparis lilifolia</i>)
Orchids -	(orchidaceae) All species	Violet - Great-spurred (<i>Viola selkirkii</i>) Birdsfoot (<i>V. pedata</i>)
Partridge Berry -	(<i>Mitchella repens</i>)	Virginia Birch - Round leaf (<i>Betula uber</i>)
Passion Flower -	(<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>)	Wild Indigo - (<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>)
Phlox - Blue	(<i>Phlox divaricata</i>)	
Pitcher Plant -	Southern (<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>) Yellow (<i>S. flava</i>)	
Pipsissewa -	Green (<i>Chimaphila umbellata</i>) Spotted Wintergreen (<i>C. maculata</i>)	

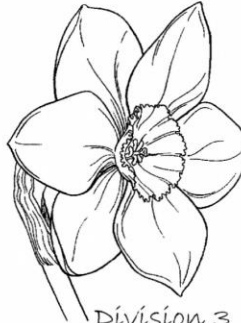
13 Divisions of Daffodils



Division 1



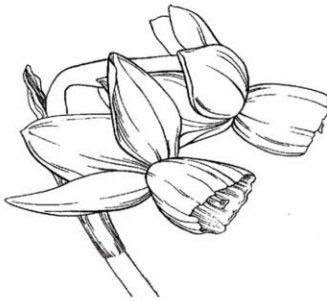
Division 2



Division 3



Division 4



Division 5



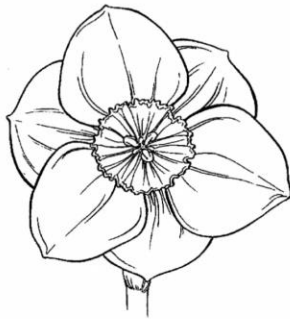
Division 6



Division 7



Division 8



Division 9



Division 10



Division 11



Division 12



Division 13

American Daffodil Society
P. O. Box 522, Hawkinsville, GA 31036
www.daffodilusa.org

© South Western Ohio Daffodil Society

SYSTEM OF DAFFODIL CLASSIFICATIONS

(From www.daffodilusa.org website; for more information, visit the site.)

All daffodils are classified into one of the thirteen divisions described below:

Division 1—Trumpet. One flower to a stem, corona (trumpet or cup) as long or longer than the perianth segments (petals).

Division 2—Long Cup. One flower to a stem, corona (cup) more than one third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments (petals).

Division 3—Short Cup. One flower to a stem, corona (cup) not more than one third the height of the perianth segments (petals).

Division 4—Double. Daffodils have a clustered cup, petals or both. There can be one or more flowers per stem.

Division 5—Triandrus. Usually more than one flower to a stem, head drooping, perianth segments often reflexed and of silky texture.

Division 6—Cyclamineus. One flower to a stem, perianth significantly reflexed and corona straight and narrow. Some exceptions exist.

Division 7—Jonquilla. Usually several flower heads to a stem, flowers usually fragrant, stem is round in cross-section and foliage is often rush like.

Division 8—Tazetta. Usually three to twenty flowers to a stout stem, sweet scented and very short cupped. Perianth segments rounded and often somewhat crinkled.

Division 9—Poeticus. Usually one flower to a stem. White petals sometimes stained with the corona color at the base, small flat cup edged with red. Fragrant.

Division 10—Bulbocodium Hybrids. Small flowers resemble a “hoop petticoat” form.

Division 11—Split Corona. Corona split for at least one third of its length.

- a) Collar Daffodils. Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments opposite the perianth segments; the corona segments usually in two whorls of three.
- b) Papillon Daffodils. Split-corona daffodils with the corona segments alternate to the perianth segments; the corona segments usually in a single whorl of six.

Division 12—Other Cultivars. Daffodils not falling into any of the previous categories.

Division 13—Species. All species and reputedly wild forms.

Horticulture Classes

- Class I Flowering Deciduous Shrubs
- Class II Flowering Broadleaf Evergreens
- Class III Foliage Broadleaf Evergreens
- Class IV Camellias (shown with 1" stem in shallow container)
- Class V Daffodils
 - Division 1 Trumpet
 - Division 2 Long-Cup
 - Division 3 Short-Cup
 - Division 4 Double
 - Division 5 Triandrus
 - Division 6 Cyclamineus
 - Division 7 Jonquilla
 - Division 8 Tazetta
 - Division 9 Poeticus
 - Division 10 Bulbocodium Hybrids
 - Division 11 Split Corona
 - Division 12 Other Cultivars
 - Division 13 Species
- Class VI Tulips
- Class VII Other Flowering Bulbs
- Class VIII Azaleas
- Class X Flowering Trees
- XI Tall Perennials
- XII Short Perennials (stem height not to exceed 12")
- XIII Tall Annuals
- XIV Short Annuals (stem height not to exceed 12")
- Class XV Roses (Rosa)
 - Section a. Hybrid Tea
 - Section b. Floribunda
 - Section c. Grandiflora
 - Section d. Shrub Rose
 - Section e. Miniature
 - Section f. Climber
 - Section g. English
 - Section h. Old-fashioned
 - Section i. Other
- Class XVI Daylilies (Hemerocallis)
 - Section a. Small (less than 4.5 inches)
 - Section b. Large (over 4.5 inches)

- Class XVII Lilies (Lilium)
 - Section a. Asiatic
 - Section b. Trumpet
 - Section c. Oriental
 - Section d. Other
- Class XVIII Peonies (Paeonia)
 - Section a. Single
 - Section b. Double
 - Section c. Tree
- Class XIX Iris (Iridaceae)
 - Section a. Bearded Iris
 - Section b. Japanese Iris
 - Section c. Siberian Iris
- Class XX Hostas (foliage Only)
- Class XXI Hydrangeas
 - Section a. Mophead
 - Section b. Lacecap
- Class XXII Crepe Myrtles
- Class XXIII Dahlias
- Class XXIV Chrysanthemums
 - Section a. Spider
 - Section b. Football
 - Section c. Cushion
 - Section d. Other
- Class XXV Ornamental Grasses
- Class XXVI Berried Deciduous Shrubs
- Class XXVII Berried Evergreen Shrubs (other than Hollies)
- Class XXVIII Hollies (Ilex)
- Class XXIX Coniferous Shrubs
- Class XXX Coniferous Trees
- Class XXXI Biennials
- Class XXXII Unclassified
- Class XXXIII Collections (excluding Food Gardens)
- Class XXXIV Plant Combinations in Container
- Class XXXV Flowering Potted Plants
- Class XXXVI Foliage Potted Plants
- Class XXXVII Food Gardens
 - Section a. One single specimen
 - Section b. Two varieties, one specimen each
 - Section c. Three specimens of same variety
 - Section d. Five specimens, each a different variety
 - Section e. Collections
- Class XXXVIII IVY & Vines
- Class XXXIX Combination Plantings
- Class XXXX Displays
- Class XXXXI Container Grown Plants

Exhibiting Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts

Based on: A Guide to Exhibiting and Judging Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts by Nancy Heber.

Large Vegetables

(1 each)

Cabbage
Cantaloupe
Eggplant
Pumpkin
Squash (1 to 3)
Watermelon
Broccoli
Cauliflower
Kohlrabi
Lettuce (Head)

Medium Vegetables

(5 each)

Beets
Cucumbers-slicing
Parsnips
Tomatoes
Potatoes
Onions- Dry
Peppers
Okra
Carrots (other root Veggies)
Rhubarb (loose or in a bunch)

Small Vegetables

(10 to 12 each)

Green Beans
Lima Beans
Peas
Green Onions in a bunch
Brussels Sprouts
Cucumbers – pickling

Tree Fruits

Apples – 5 each
Cherries – 10 each
Peaches – 5 each
Pears – 5 each
Plums – 5 each
Citrus fruits – 5 each

Small Fruits

Grapes – 3 clusters
Bush Fruit (raspberries, etc.) -1 pint
Strawberries – 1 pint
Cherries (10 cherries up to a pint)

Nuts

usually 12 to 20
specimens per plate

Preparation.: - specimens should be of edible maturity. Only firm fruits and vegetables should be entered. They should be free of injury from diseases, insects or mechanical. Color should be uniform and characteristic. Shape should be typical of cultivar. Size should be a bit above average but not the largest. Grooming and cleaning is important.

Leave stems $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ on; eggplant, beans, peppers, Okra (2-3 in pods).

Summer Squash – stems attached and trimmed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in (zucchini, patty pan, crookneck, etc.)

Winter Squash – stems $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in (Acorn, Butternut, Hubbard, etc.)

Pumpkin Stem 1-3 on, Root crops – Trim off thread roots and tops 1 -3 inches.

Radish – leaves on (yellowed removed), leave roots on.

Tomato - remove stem, display stem side down.

Stems Removed on peaches, raspberries, cantaloupe, bush fruits, etc.

Brussel Sprouts – should be 1 in diameter with bottom trimmed evenly. Bottom trimmed evenly – on Broccoli, Lettuce, etc.

Cauliflower-outer leaves trimmed $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 above head

Strawberry - caps left on.

Apples – do not remove stems or polish.

Potato – Clean gently not to scratch the skin.

Sweet potato- remove ‘hair’ roots, do not trim ends.