

**The
New York State and Mid-Atlantic
African Violet Societies
Present**

Violets Go Native

**Owego, New York - Treadway Inn
October 21 - 23 , 2010**

Show Hours:

Friday, October 22 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. 9:15 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.
Saturday, October 23 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Violets Go Native - Show Schedule

Horticulture and Special Exhibits Division

Section 1 - AVSA, MAAVS & NYSAVS Award Classes (1 entry per exhibitor per class)

1. African Violet Society of America Collection of 3 different, registered standard varieties of the same type (3 single crown or 3 trailers) or 3 different species regardless of type. Open only to AVSA members.
2. African Violet Society of America Collection of 3 different, registered miniature or semiminature varieties of the same type (3 single crown miniature, 3 miniature trailers, 3 single

- crown semiminiatures or 3 semiminature trailers). Open only to members of AVSA.
3. New York State registered originations. Open only to members of NYSAVS.
 4. Collection of 3 different, named single crown miniatures. Need not be registered. Open only to members of NYSAVS.
 5. Collections of 3 different named single crown semiminiatures. Need not be registered. Open only to members of NYSAVS.
 6. Hybrid Trailers. Need not be registered. Open only to members of NYSAVS.
 7. MAAVS Collection of 3 different varieties all of the same type: standard, miniature, semiminature, same type trailers and species. Need not be registered. Open only to members of MAAVS.
 8. Russian Hybrid Collection of 3 different AVSA registered standard varieties. Open to all MAAVS and NYSAVS members.

Section II - Standard Specimen Plants, Green Foliage

9. Blush, cream, green, white and yellow tones
10. Coral and pink tones
11. Fuchsia, red and wine tones
12. Lavender, light blue and orchid tones
13. Medium blue, dark blue and purple tones
14. Multicolored
15. White edged
16. All other edged
17. Fantasy and chimera

Section III - Standard Specimen Plants, Variegated foliage

18. Blush, cream, green, white and yellow tones
19. Pink and red tones
20. Blue and purple tones
21. Multicolored
22. Edged
23. Fantasy and chimera

Section IV - Miniature Specimen Plants, All Foliage

24. Blush, cream, green, white and yellow tones
25. Pink and red tones
26. Blue and purple tones
27. Multicolored and edged
28. Fantasy and chimera

Section V - Semiminature Specimen Plants, Green Foliage

29. Blush, cream, green, white and yellow tones
30. Pink and red tones
31. Blue and purple tones
32. Multicolored
33. Edged
34. Fantasy and chimera

Section VI - Semiminature Specimen Plants - Variegated Foliage

35. Blush, cream, green, white and yellow tones
36. Pink and red tones
37. Blue and purple tones

38. Multicolored
39. Edged
40. Fantasy and chimera

Section VII - Trailing Specimen Plants

41. Standard
42. Miniature and semiminiatures, pots up to and including 4"
43. Miniature and semiminiatures, pots over 4"

Section VIII - Special Classes

44. African violet with unusual foliage (bustle, Clackamas, girl, etc.)
45. Saintpaulia species, natural hybrids and sports
46. Plants in unusual or novel containers, single crowned
47. Plants in unusual or novel containers, trailing
48. Vintage Violets - (registered or recorded prior to October 1985)
49. Champion's Junior Grower Class (see Rule 7)
50. "Tomahawk" Convention Award honoring the show theme

Section IX - New Introductions

51. Seedling origination
52. Sport and mutant origination

Section X - Hybridizer's Awards

53. AVS of Syracuse member originations
(Champion, Lloyd, Lyon, Meek, Sorano, Tinari, Wildman)
54. Brownlie originations
55. Champion originations
56. Long Island originations
57. Lyons Greenhouses originations
58. Robinson originations
59. Hart originations
60. Buckeye originations

Section XI - Gesneriads other than African Violets - in bloom

61. Miniature and micro-miniature sinningias
62. Miniature gesneriads, other than sinningias (under 6")
63. Compact sinningias, *Sinningia speciosa* and other tuberous
64. Rhizomatous
65. Columnea family, *Nematanthus* and *Aeschynanthus*
66. *Streptocarpus*
67. *Episcias*
68. *Chiritas*
69. *Petrocosmea*
70. Other fibrous-rooted gesneriads

Section XII - Gesneriads other than African Violets - grown for ornamental foliage

71. *Episcias* grown for ornamental foliage - Green, Bronze, all others

- 72. Episcias grown for ornamental foliage - Pink/White
- 73. Chirita
- 74. Petrocosmea
- 75. Other gesneriads grown for ornamental foliage

Section XIII - Educational and AVSA Information

- 76. Educational display and AVSA promotional information

Design Division

Native Indian tribes and culture

Before white settlers came to the Town of Owego it was occupied by the Onondaga and Cayuga Indians. They were part of the league of the Iroquois, which consisted at first of five nations from central and western New York: the Onondagas, Oneidas, Mohawks, Cayugas and Senacas. The six nations were established later by uniting with the Tuscaroras. Our designs will be based on these and other Native tribes originating in eastern North America. We respectfully use information and ideas from their cultures.

Section XIV - Container Gardens

Include one or more blooming African violets and other growing material in a miniature garden. All material must be planted in the container; no cut material is permitted. Containers may not exceed 24 inches in any dimension. All classes will be viewed from the front only. **Include an index card with each exhibit** naming the African violet(s) and other plants (if known).

- 77. Terrarium - straight sides. Cover required (mirrored back is allowed)
- 78. Terrarium - round container. Cover required
- 79. Dish Garden
- 80. Natural Container - planted on rock, wood or other natural material

Section XV - Interpretive Plant Arrangements

One or more blooming African violet plants removed from their pots and used in a design. Fresh-cut, dried, treated and colored plant material may be used. Artificial plant material is not allowed.

- 81. **Onondaga** - People of the Hills (use a ball or round object)

It's pronounced "ON-on-DAH-gah." It comes from their own tribal name, *Onundaga'ono*, which means "people of the hills." The Onondaga Indians are a Native American tribe based in Upstate New York and Canada. They are one of the Six Nations of the Haudenosaunee (commonly known as Iroquois), and share many cultural traits with the rest of the Haudenosaunee: tribal government, animistic religion, matrilineal heritage, property sharing and a passion for sports like lacrosse and longball. **Incorporate a ball or round object in this design.** 12" high, 18" wide, 12" deep. Limited to 6 entries

82. **Tuscarora** - The Hemp People (incorporate beads and/or ribbons)

It's pronounced "tuh-skuh-roar-uh" and comes from their own tribal name, *Skarureh*, which means "hemp people." *Indian hemp*, also called *milkweed*, is a plant that produces strong fibers, like cotton does. The Tuscarora used hemp to make rope, cloth for shirts, and ceremonial objects. Unlike other Iroquois tribes, Tuscarora Indian men wore shirts, which were traditionally made from hemp. In colonial times, the Tuscarora tribe adapted European costume like cloth shirts and blouses, decorating them with **beadwork and ribbon appliqué**. Use some of these adornments in your arrangement. 15" high, 12" wide, 12" deep.
Limited to 6 entries

83. **Oneida** - People of the Standing Stone (include stone in your design)

The name **Oneida** is the English mispronunciation of *Onyota'a:ka*. *Onyota'a:ka* means "People of the Standing Stone". The identity of the People of the Standing Stone is based on a legend in which the Oneida people were being pursued on foot by an enemy tribe. The Oneida people were chased into a clearing within the woodlands and suddenly disappeared. The enemy of the Oneida could not find them and so it was said that these people had turned themselves into stones that stood in the clearing. As a result, they became known as the People of the Standing Stone. What do you "see" in this legend? 18" high, 15" wide, 12" deep.
Limited to 6 entries

84. **Seneca** - Hunters and Gatherers

(create a natural arrangement - vegetables, nuts, grains, fruit, feathers, etc.)

The **Seneca** Nation economy was based on hunting and gathering activities, fishing and the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash. These vegetables were the staple of the Haudenosaunee diet and were called "the three sisters". Seneca women generally grew and harvested the three sisters, as well as gathered medicinal plants, roots, berries, nuts, and fruit. Seneca women held sole ownership of all the land and the homes, thus the women also tended to any domesticated animals like dogs and turkeys. 23" high, 18" wide, 15" deep. Limited to 6 entries.

Section XVI - Interpretive Flower Arrangements

Fresh-cut African violet blossoms used in a design with other fresh-cut and/or dried plant material.

85. **Catawba** - The River People - Miniature Arrangement (blue and yellow)

The Catawba – River People – were located along the North/South Carolina border. The Catawba lived in bark covered long houses. Religion was a prominent part of their lives. Large temples structures were prominent parts of their villages. The Catawba were farmers, with maize being the main crop. They were also hunters and fishers as well as fierce warriors. **Create a design incorporating blues and yellows**, to signify the waters of the river and maize. 6" high, 5" wide, 5" deep. Limited to 6 entries.

86. **Mohawk** - People of the Flint (interpret the linear "Mohawk" hairstyle)

The name of the **Mohawk** people in the Mohawk language is *Kanien'kehá:ka*, "People of the Flint". In 1614, the Dutch opened a trading post at Fort Nassau, New Netherland near present day Albany, New York. The Mohawks gained a near monopoly in the fur trade with the Dutch by not allowing Canadian Indians and other tribes to trade with the Dutch. The Mohawks saw their

hair as a connection to the Creator, and therefore grew it long. However, warriors going off to war wore a hair style in which all their hair would be cut off except for a narrow strip down the middle of the scalp from the forehead to the nape, that was approximately three finger widths across. Today, this hairstyle is still called a "Mohawk". Offer a glimpse into this interesting tribe in your design. 12" high, 8" wide, 8" deep. Limited to 6 entries

87. **Erie** - The Long Tail (Mountain Lion)(long, curling, agile, climbing, hidden)

The Erie Indian nation lived around the southern shores of the Lake that has been named for them, near present day Buffalo, New York. The name Erie is from "*Erielhonan*", a word which means 'long tail' in the Iroquois language. This refers to the mountain lion which roamed their domain. Like the mountain lion, The Erie managed to elude contact with the white man. Apart from one brief encounter, the French were not able to reach them. Neither were the Dutch or the Swedish, although they did hear about them from other tribes. How do you interpret this elusive tribe? 15" high, 12" wide, 10" deep. Limited to 6 entries

88. **Potawatomi** - The Fire Makers (show some "fire" in your design)

The Potawatomi nation consisted of three tribes also including the Odawas and the Ojibwas. They were migratory in nature. As they moved from area to area they brought with them the knowledge of making and using snowshoes, toboggans, and canoes. This gave them advantages over other Indian tribes who were without this knowledge. The Potawatomi were foragers, or people who got what they needed from the resources available from season to season. They had various skills including hunting, fishing, and the gathering of natural plant foods. **Bring some "Fire" into your design.** 18" high, 15" wide, 12" deep. Limited to 6 entries

89. **Cayuga** - People of the Pipe or People of the Great Swamp - **Kinetic Arrangement** (think of smoking a peace pipe)

The Cayuga Nation (*Guyohkohnyo*) are known as both "People of the Pipe" or "People of the Great Swamp". The Cayugas are original residents of what is now New York state. Cayuga Indian clans were always ruled by women, who made all the land and resource decisions for each community, but Cayuga chiefs, who made military decisions and trade agreements, were always men. The Cayugas didn't wear long headdresses. The Cayuga headdress has one eagle feather trailing behind. Women sometimes wore beaded tiaras. In times of war, Cayuga men often shaved their heads wearing a "Mohawk." Sometimes they would augment this hairstyle with splayed feathers or brightly dyed porcupine and deer hair. 23" high, 18" wide, 15" deep. Limited to 6 entries.

90. **Wappinger** - The Wolf Clan (the viewer wonders if a wolf has been in the vicinity)

The Wappinger Indians are a long forgotten group of seven tribes who, at the time of European contact, lived in the Eastern United States, in what is now the area between Bronx and Rhinebeck on the east side of the Hudson River. The name 'Wappinger' can be translated as 'easterner.' Because they belonged to a wolf clan the French referred to them as 'Loup,' the French word for wolf. During the winter months they hunted for game (deer, wolf, and bear), were expert fishermen and grew corn, beans, squash and tobacco. Their dwellings were a

mixture of wigwams and wooden long houses, but they moved to heavily fortified forts, or 'castles' during winter. 23" high, 18" wide, 15" deep. Limited to 6 entries.

91. **Wampum** - Underwater Arrangement (use shells of any color in your design)

The term "wampum" is derived from the Wampanoag word, *Wampumpeag*, which means white shell beads. When Europeans came to the Americas, they realized the importance of wampum to Native people. While the Native people did not use it as money, the New England colonies used it as a medium of exchange. Soon, they were trading with the native peoples of New England and New York using wampum. In New York, wampum beads have been discovered that date from before 1510. **Use shells (any color) in your underwater design.**

No limit on entries, but a reservation must be made.

Horticulture and Special Exhibits Division Rules

1. Classes are open only to members (amateur or commercial) of NYSAVS and/or MAAVS who are also registered for the convention. Section 1, Classes 1 and 2 are open only to members of AVSA; Classes 3 - 6 are open only to members of NYSAVS; Class 7 is open only to members of MAAVS. Commercial members may enter all classes.
2. All horticulture entries must be presented Thursday, October 21 between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. Only clean, healthy plants will be accepted. Members of the Classification Committee have final authority. All plants being entered in the Horticulture section of the show must have been in the exhibitor's possession for ninety days. All entries must be in bloom except for classes 71 - 75. All African violet exhibits, with the exception of species and trailers, must be single crowned.
3. An exhibitor may enter only one of each variety in any class in the Horticulture division, but an unlimited number of varieties may be entered. Classes 1 - 8 and Classes 46 - 47 are limited to one entry per exhibitor, although an exhibitor may enter plants of the same variety in different classes. Exhibits in Classes 46 and 47 do **not** need to reflect the theme of the show. Varieties eligible for entry in Class 44 may also be entered in other appropriate classes by the exhibitor. Classes may be subdivided at the discretion of the Show Chairman.
4. Exhibitors must submit a list of entries in schedule and class order to the Classification Committee when entering. All African violet species, cultivars and other gesneriads must be correctly named. All plant names are subject to correction by the Classification Committee. Plant registration numbers will be included for entries in Classes 1 - 3 and Class 8.
5. To be eligible for the Vintage Violet, the variety must have been registered or documented 25 or more years before the show. Only plants in Class 48 will be considered for the Vintage Violet award.
6. New Introductions must be originated by the exhibitor, or the exhibitor needs to present a written release from the originator. New Introduction entries may not have been shown previously at a NYSAVS or MAAVS convention show.
7. Champion's Junior Grower Class, Class 49, is open to any grower 16 years old or younger. The grower need not be a member of NYSAVS, MAAVS or AVSA. Any blooming African violet

variety may be entered. Plant registration is not necessary. Winner of this class will receive a \$50 U.S. Savings Bond plus a One-year membership to NYSAVS.

8. All specimen plants are to be exhibited in clean, white, green or neutral color plastic pots. Pots may, at the exhibitor's discretion, be slip-potted with an identical pot (same size/color.) If not concealed, all labels and wicks must be removed. Other gesneriads may be exhibited in the containers in which they were grown. Oyama and Moist-rite pots are acceptable.

9. Judging will begin promptly at 9:30 a.m., Friday, October, 22, 2010. During judging, only judges, judges' clerks, Classification Chairman, Awards Chairman, Judges Chairman and Show Chairman will be allowed in the show room. Exceptions may be made by the Show Chairman.

7. No exhibit may be removed until the show closes, Saturday, October 23 at 4:00 p.m. Exhibitors are reminded to remove exhibits promptly. All precautions are taken to prevent damage to plants and displays during the show, however all entries are made at the exhibitor's risk.

10. The authority for judging will be the *AVSA Handbook for African Violet Growers, Exhibitors, and Judges*, 2007 edition and subsequent updates printed in the African Violet Magazine. This show will be judged by the merit system by AVSA judges. Only blue ribbon exhibits are eligible for special awards. Decisions the judges are final.

Design Division Rules

1. Classes are open to all NYSAVS and MAAVS member who are registered for the convention.

2. Exhibitors are limited to one entry in each design class and must provide a substitute if unable to fill their reservation.

3. African violets should be emphasized in the designs. One or more plants or cut flowers may be used. No artificial plant material, national flags or live animals are allowed in any designs.

4. Dried treated or painted plant material is allowed, but all designs must include some fresh material in addition to the African Violet blossoms, foliage and/or plants unless specifically stated otherwise in the schedule. The New York State Conservation Law applies, but plant material grown commercially or by the exhibitor is allowed.

5. All niches are white. Accessories are permitted in all classes. Drapes/backgrounds are permitted in all classes except classes 77- 80 and 91. Do not use adhesive tape on the niches.

6. No exhibit may be removed after entry. Exhibitors need to maintain fresh blossoms in their designs during the show.

7. Plants may be purchased at any time for design. All plants and blossoms must be free of pests and disease.

8. Make design space reservations with Sue Hoffmann, 2809 Forest Hills Court, Virginia Beach,

VA 23454, (757) 463-5383, or <sue.hoffmann@cox.net> before October 16, 2010. No reservations will be accepted after that date. Space is issued on a first come, first served basis.