

## **JUDGING STANDARDS FOR APIARY PRODUCTS**

### **I. Terms Beekeepers Use When Talking About Honey and Wax**

**Judging Rules & Requirements** – Always obtain a current copy of the judging rules and requirements for the contest you are entering. Items such as number of and container size, labeling requirements, required additional information (in the proper format) are only a few of requirements that may vary from show to show.

**Beeswax** - A natural wax secreted by bee glands located on their abdomen. Beeswax can come in different degrees of color and cleanliness.

**Blended Honey** - A homogeneous mixture of two or more honeys differing in floral source, color, flavor, density or geographic origin.

**Chunk Comb** - Cut Comb Honey placed in a jar which is then filled with Extracted Honey.

**Comb Honey** - Honey comb that has been built in a container by the bees; the most natural form available. Containers can be round or square plastic, or square boxes made of basswood. The foundation used is 100 % bees wax with no metal wire supports in it.

**Cut Comb Honey** - Honey comb cut from a honey comb frame by the beekeeper.

**Definition of Honey** - Honey is the substance made when the nectar and sweet deposits from plants are gathered, modified and stored in the honeycomb by honey bees. The definition of honey stipulates a pure product that does not allow for the addition of any other substance. This includes, but is not limited to, water or other sweeteners.

**Extracted Honey** - Also known as strained honey, is liquid honey that has been separated from the comb by centrifugal force, gravity, straining, or other means. This honey is packaged in a bottle or larger container.

**Floral** - Indicates the primary flowers from which bees gathered nectar to produce the honey.

**Non-Floral** - Indicates primary sources other than flowers such as extra-floral nectaries and honeydew.

**Geographic Origin** - The name of an area of production (state, region) may be included, provided the honey has been produced entirely within that area. Blends containing honey of foreign origin must be labeled to indicate their origin(s), in accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

**Liquid honey** - Liquid honey is honey that is free from visible crystals.

**Raw Honey** - Honey as it exists in the beehive or as obtained by extraction, settling or straining without adding heat.

### **Weight to volume conversions**

16 oz. Queenline-style jar = 1 lb. liquid honey

12 oz. jar = 1 lb. creamed honey

16 oz. jar = 8 oz. pollen

### **Award Point Ranges**

First Place (Blue Ribbon) 96 - 100

Second Place (Red Ribbon) 90 - 95

Third Place (White Ribbon) 85 - 94

### **Containers**

Queenline-Style can be obtained in 8 oz., 16 oz., and 32oz size clear glass jars.

Classic-Style (including mayo style) clear glass jars can be obtained in 8 oz., 16oz, 32oz, and 36oz jars. These are the standard sizes carried by most distributors. Also available are 1 lb. round chunk honey jars or straight cylinder glass jars.

## II. Judging Class Description

**1. Extracted Honey:** Also known as strained honey that has been separated from the comb by centrifugal force, gravity, straining, or other means. Entries consist of 3 glass Queenline type jars with plain metal or plastic lids. Honey will be graded and judged on density, absence of crystals, cleanliness, flavor, aroma, fill, color, and container appearance.

### USDA Color Standards Color Range (Pfund scale limits are given for all 7 ranges)

Water White . . . . . Honey that is Water White or lighter in color (Pfund scale 8 or less).

Extra White . . . . . Honey that is darker than Water White, but not darker than Extra White in color (Over 8 to and including 17).

White . . . . . Honey that is darker than Extra White but not darker than White in color (Over 17 to and including 34).

Extra Light Amber . . . Honey that is darker than White, but not darker than Extra light Amber in color (Over 34 to and including 50).

Light Amber . . . . . Honey that is darker than Extra Light Amber, but not darker than light Amber in color (Over 50 to and including 85).

Amber . . . . . Honey that is darker than light Amber, but not darker than Amber in color (Over 85 to and including 114)

Dark Amber . . . . . Honey that is darker than Amber in color (Over 114).

***Show judging at times will combine the seven USDA colors into fewer judging classes. Our judging color classes are as follows:***

Class: Light - Includes Water White, Extra White, & White

Class: Amber - Includes Extra Light Amber, Light Amber, & Amber

Class: Dark - Includes Dark Amber through Black- I can't see through it!

Exhibitors may have assistance in selecting the appropriate color class for the extracted honey entries.

## **2. Comb & Cut Comb Honey:**

This entry comes in square, rectangular, or round comb and should be displayed in containers that will allow judges to examine and taste one side while the other side can be kept intact for exhibit. Each entry consists of three "cassettes" (clear lids both sides, no pressure sensitive label), or "basswood sections" (cardboard carton with window, no producer's name or address). The foundation used is 100 % bees wax with no metal wire supports in it.

### ***- Comb Sections***

Honey contained in the cells of the comb in which it is produced. Sections may be square or round. Square sections may be exhibited in white section show cases or in commercial cardboard containers.

Round sections should generally have clear covers on both sides and no band; either type must be easily removed from the container for inspection by the judge. All sections should be well filled, with the comb firmly attached all round and with an absence of 'pop-holes'. All the criteria for comb honey apply. Before exhibiting, the sections should be thoroughly cleaned of any dirt or propolis. A Stanley knife blade, used with care, makes a good scraper. When a class requires more than one section the rule of uniformity applies and both or all sections must match. One square and one round, however good individually, will not do!! Both sections must contain the same type of honey and have similar capping, preferably produced in the same section rack or super. They must also both be displayed the correct way up. (I.e. the way it hangs in the hive).

### ***- Cut Comb Sections***

This is bulk comb honey cut into pieces, edges drained, and suitably wrapped or packaged for marketing. Entry is three pieces placed in commercial plastic comb honey boxes (4x4). The comb should be cut to exactly fit the container, use a template and a sharp knife, not a commercial comb cutter, and should be well drained on a rack (a cake cooling rack is suitable) before insertion. There should be no loose honey in the container when judging takes place. Never be tempted to 'make up the weight' with liquid honey, or indeed with another, thin piece of comb underneath, the latter would result in instant disqualification. The judge will remove the comb from the container to inspect the capping on both sides and if this is not possible due to loose honey in the container the exhibit will be severely penalized. When two or more pieces of cut comb are required for a class the rule of uniformity applies and they should match in every respect. They should preferably be cut from the same comb, or at least from combs taken from the same super, and must be cut in the same direction, two pieces of comb cut at right angles to one another will be severely penalized, however good they might be individually!

**3. Chunk Comb:** Entries shall consist of 1 strip of cut comb (full length of the jar) in three 1.5 lb. (pint) wide mouth canning jars (never in Queenline jars). This is probably the most difficult type of comb honey exhibit to produce, but the end product is well worth the effort. It is important to remember that the rule of uniformity still applies, and all jars in the exhibit must match in every respect. Normally the liquid honey and the comb will be of the same color. Dark honey does not look attractive in the jar. It is very important to choose honeys that do not granulate readily, When cutting the piece(s) of comb the same criteria should be observed as for the cut comb classes; it should be cut with a sharp knife, using a suitable template, and well drained before placing in the container, it should reach from the base of the jar almost to the top. The liquid honey should be warmed slightly so that it runs easily and then poured gently down the inside of the jar until level with the top of the jar; a lid should now be screwed on tightly and the jar gently turned upside down and slowly on to one side to allow trapped air bubbles to escape on to the side of the jar. The jar can now be rotated slowly to allow more air bubbles to escape before standing it upright, this process may have to be repeated several times before all the air bubbles have been able to escape When you are satisfied that the exhibit is free of air bubbles remove the lid and gently pour in more honey if needed, skim the surface to remove any

air scum and wax flakes and screw on a clean lid. The finished exhibit should be free of granulation (in both the liquid and the comb honey), trapped air bubbles and wax flakes.

**4. Beeswax Blocks:** Beeswax is a very important part of the beekeeping industry. Not only is it used to provide the beekeeper with foundation for building up good strong combs, it is also very attractive when used in candles and art. It is extremely important that the person receiving the beeswax exhibit does not handle it with bare hands or even touch the wax surfaces. Fingerprints and worn areas on beeswax will decrease its quality. The weight and thickness should be according to the show schedule and the color is between pale primrose and orange, preferably the former. Purity and uniformity of preparing the wax exhibit should be checked, no wavy or uneven surface should be evident. The exhibit should be translucent when light is shone through. There should be good plasticity and texture. Any signs of chemical adulteration or bleaching are to be disqualified. Each exhibit should be shown in a transparent cover to eliminate dust. It is recommended that saran wrap be used. The wax may be polished or unpolished. Entries are made in a 1 lb. block, geometric shape, not decorative, smooth surface top and bottom.

#### **5. Beeswax Articles (Novelty Wax Display)**

**Art Design in Beeswax:** Entries of original design must be two (2) pounds minimum weight, 100% beeswax; may be more than one piece but must be firmly joined together; may be cast in mold or carved. No non-beeswax enhancement allowed.

**Beeswax Candles:** Two each molded, hand rolled, or dipped candles. No non-beeswax enhancement is allowed, except wick. Molded candles may be from the same mold or two different molds.

**6. Educational Display of Honey:** An educational exhibit shall serve to educate the public in some aspect of honey bees or beekeeping. Materials from any source may be used. The display must be the soul work of the exhibitor. Constraints on dimensions may be imposed by the superintendent if space is limited.

**7. Miscellaneous Display:** The entry must be related to some aspect of honeybees, beekeeping or information of interest to beekeeping. It can be an original artistic rendering in any media except bees 100% wax (this already has a category). Constraints on dimensions may be imposed by the Show Chairman if space is limited.

### III. Judging Standards

(All attribute points add up to 100 for each judging standards)

#### 1. Judging Standards For: Extracted Honey

Liquid Honey is put into a specified class simply by its color. The color of honey is totally dependent on the nectar gathered by the bees. Some flower nectar results in a very light honey almost as clear as water. Other nectar gives a very-very dark honey, almost so dark that you cannot see through it. Since this difference is a natural occurrence in nature, the judge does not take off points for color even if he prefers one color over the next. Color is the only criteria used to categorize samples into classes of honey. As liquid honey exhibit are entered, we compare them to the colors on a color grader disk to determine the class. Queenline-style or Classic-style clear glass jars of liquid honey are accepted; any other container cannot be used. Clear glass Queenline jars work best for polariscope examination during judging.

#### *Classes of Liquid Honey:*

We will use the following three color classes for show entries:

Class: Light - Includes Water White, Extra White, & White

Class: Amber - Includes Extra Light Amber, Light Amber, & Amber

Class: Dark - Includes Dark Amber through black- I can't see through it!

Exhibitors may have assistance in selecting the appropriate color class for the extracted honey entries.

Entry requirements – Three (3) Queenline-style or Classic-style clear glass jars, all of the same size. Your choice of one (1) to two (2) pound jars.

ATTRIBUTE POINTS (100 total)

Degree of Density maximum points.....20

Each sample of honey is checked for moisture content using a Refractometer. This device measures the specific gravity (or the total solids content) of the honey using a metered prism. A drop of honey is placed on the refractometer prism and after providing enough light the percentage of water in the honey can be read off the chart seen through the opening. The full 20 points will be awarded to honey whose density is from 13.0 to 18.5. A honey sample containing more than 18.6% water content is disqualified. Honey containing the amount of water will ferment over a period of time. Honey content that is less than 13.0, will be checked carefully.

Freedom from crystals maximum points.....10

The honey is then placed in a light box. This box allows the judge to see very clearly every particle, crystal and bubble in the honey as well as anything else that may be seen in the honey. This is why a glass Queenline jar is used because it allows a clear view of the contents. Sometimes entries which do not look crystallized just looking at them will still contain very fine

crystals caused from sitting too long or temperature variations. Points are taken off if crystals are seen.

Absence of bubbles or foam maximum points.....10

Some small bubbles which are not visible to the naked eyes can be seen through the light box. Foam sometimes settles at the top of the honey and must be removed by the beekeeper prior to entry. Usually you can tell when a honey sample has been just bottled for judging because the beekeeper did not give the honey time to settle out the bubbles and foam.

Cleanliness maximum points.....20

The honey must also be clean but can be compromised if there are pollen granules, wax particles, dirt, lint, bee parts or anything objectionable present in the honey. Never use cheese cloth (or similar material) to strain extracted honey through. It can/will impart lint particles into the extracted honey.

Containers cleanliness and neatness maximum points.....10

The containers must be glass Queenline-style or Classic-style clear glass jars. They must be clean, neat and uniform. Points are taken off if there are fingerprints, dirt, or anything objectionable on the outside of the containers. Those receiving the exhibits are very careful not to touch the glass jars with their fingers. Exhibits will be carefully handled and only when necessary, doing so by touching only the lids.

Uniformity of entry and accuracy of filling maximum points.....10

Uniformity of appearance of the honey is important. Sometimes a beekeeper will fill his or her 3 jars of honey from different batches of honey. Or they will start filling the jars from one batch and finish using another batch. Sometimes this causes one part of the honey to look darker or lighter or different in some way within the same jar or between the 3 jars.

Flavor and Aroma maximum points.....20

Flavor and aroma means the degree of taste excellence and aroma for the predominant floral source. Points will not be deducted if one honey tastes different from another honey. Honey naturally takes on its flavor from the flower the nectar is gathered from, so different honeys in the same class will not always taste the same. What the judge looks for is any burnt or objectionable taste derived from the processing of honey or managing of the bees. These objectionable flavors can be due to overheating the honey from which a burnt taste may be present. Other objectionable tastes can be detected from the overuse of substances which are absorbed by the honey, such as pesticides or the use of naphthalene instead of para-dichlorobenzene when storing supers. Para-dichlorobenzene is legal for use because it is not absorbed into the wax during storage of supers, whereas naphthalene is absorbed. Naphthalene is illegal and beekeepers should not use. Sometimes the judge can pick up an unknown taste that he or she is fairly sure from experience does not naturally occur in honey. Menthol and other organic compound flavors will also be incorporated into the honey if applied to the hives when honey supers are present.

## 2. Judging Standards For: Comb & Cut-Comb Honey

Comb Honey is the most natural form of honey. When the bees make honey, they store it in beautiful, fresh, white wax which is built inside square or round plastic containers provided by the beekeeper in the hive. Comb honey is harvested just the way the bees have made it. No one has touched, filtered, melted, extracted, or processed the honey. Cut comb honey is similar in that it is also honey in the comb that has been cut out by the beekeeper in square, rectangles, or round pieces. These pieces are then placed in appropriate containers. The foundation used is 100 % bees wax with no metal wire supports in it.

### *Classes of Comb Honey:*

1. Comb Honey Box
2. Comb Honey Round
3. Cut Comb Honey

Entry requirements – Three sections of comb/cut comb honey in the appropriate containers.

ATTRIBUTE POINTS (100 total)

Uniformity of appearance of honey and wax maximum points.....20

Does the honey and wax look uniformly distributed? You can usually tell this by looking at the cappings closely. Are there any ridges or raised areas? Points are taken off for areas of non-uniformity.

Absence of uncapped cells maximum points.....20

Comb honey should not contain any uncapped cells; it should be completely filled from top to bottom and side to side. There should be an absence of uncapped cells. Points are taken off for open cells.

Uniformity of color of cappings maximum points.....15

Comb honey should have pure white cappings and there should be uniformity in color. If there are some that have yellow travel stains, points will be deducted.

Absence of watery cappings maximum points.....10

Sometimes the bees bring in nectar so fast that the honey does not have enough time to cure in the cell. In other words, the bees seal the honey in the cells before enough water has been desiccated from the honey. This results in watery cappings. The beekeeper needs to check the comb honey to make sure there aren't any of these watery cappings present in his or her exhibit. The judge can sometimes see these as little drops of honey seeping from some of the cells.

Cleanliness of the section of frame “or”

Uniformity of cut for 4 parallel-sides maximum points.....15

When the beekeeper removes comb honey from the hive, it should be cleaned. Some of the travel stains around the outside of the plastic containers as well as the frames can be removed before presentation. Points will be taken off for any unremoved spots or discolorations. For cut comb, neatness and uniformity of cut are evaluated. The judge will downgrade for crushed comb.

Absence of pollen and granulation maximum points.....10

Bees also deposit pollen in honey comb; however, they usually do not deposit it in frames which are primarily used for honey since these frames are usually above and away from the brood chamber. However, there may be some bees who wish to deposit pollen even in honey supers. Also, sometimes honey will crystallize in the cells over a period of time and when temperature changes occur to promote this. The beekeeper should inspect his or her comb honey for both pollen and crystals in the cells. Comb honey should not contain any pollen or granulation due to crystallization.

Uniformity in weight maximum points.....10

The weight of the comb honey must be uniform. One side of the comb cannot be filled with more honey than the other side. Also, if one side contains more uncured honey than the other side, this will cause a weight difference that can be felt by the judge.

### **3. Judging Standards For: Chunk Comb Honey**

Chunk honey is a unique type of honey which is prized by many people throughout the world. It is simply cut comb honey put into a wide mouth jar and the jar filled with extracted liquid honey. It is usually best to use a lighter class of honey for this in order to be able to see the comb honey better but it is not required. In judging this class of honey some criteria for liquid honey and some from comb honey are incorporated. The cut comb should extend from the bottom of the jar to the liquid fill line.

Entry requirements – Three 1.5 lb. (pint) or (2 lbs. or less) wide mouth smooth clear glass canning jars (never in Queenline-style jars)

ATTRIBUTE POINTS (100 totals)

Uniformity of appearance & weight maximum points.....20

Just as for comb honey, the cut comb used in chunk honey must have uniformity of appearance. The comb must not be filled more on one side than the other and the cappings must all be the same.

Does the honey and wax look uniformly distributed? Are there any ridges or raised areas?

Neatness of cut maximum points.....10

The first criterion is neatness of cut of the comb honey. It takes a very sharp knife and much care in cutting comb without destroying parts of it in the process. Is the chunk 1 perfectly cut strip (free hand or from a template) of cut comb and are they sharp cuts not having ragged edges? The chunk should reach from the base of the jar to the liquid fill line.

Absence of watery cappings and unfilled cells maximum points.....20

If the judge sees any watery cappings or unfilled cells in the comb honey, he will deduct points. Just as in the comb honey subcategory the absence of watery cappings and unfilled cells is essential in a good quality chunk honey exhibit.

Cleanliness of comb and honey maximum points.....20

There should be no travel stains on the comb honey and no bubbles, wax, crystals or other particles in the liquid honey.

Uniformity of entry and accuracy of filling maximum points.....10

Uniformity of appearance of the honey is important. Sometimes a beekeeper will fill his or her 3 jars of honey from different batches of honey. The chunks of comb should also come from the same batch to insure uniformity of appearance within the entry jars.

Correct density, flavor and aroma of liquid honey maximum points.....10

Using the refractometer, the judge will check the density or water content of the honey and determine that it contains less than 18.6% water. The judge will taste the honey and determine if there are any objectionable flavors or aromas in the honey such as a burnt or other non-natural taste.

Containers cleanliness and neatness maximum points.....10

The containers must also be wide mouth glass canning jars. They must be clean, neat and uniform. Points are taken off if there are fingerprints, dirt, or anything objectionable on the outside of the containers. Those receiving the exhibits are very careful not to touch the glass jars with their fingers. Exhibits will be carefully handled and only when necessary, doing so by touching only the lids.

#### **4. Judging Standards For: Beeswax**

The weight and thickness should be according to the show schedule and the color is between pale primrose and orange, preferably the former. Purity and uniformity of preparing the wax exhibit should be checked, no wavy or uneven surface should be evident. The exhibit should be translucent when light is shone through. There should be good plasticity and texture. Any signs of chemical adulteration or bleaching are to be disqualified. Each exhibit should be shown in its natural state. The wax may be polished or unpolished.

Note: Dark wax will be judged in its own category using these standards.

Entry requirements – Two (2) blocks of pure beeswax (not less than one (1) pound each)

ATTRIBUTE POINTS (100 total)

Cleanliness maximum points.....35

The most important thing to consider when judging beeswax is how clean it is. The color of beeswax is important in determining how the beeswax was processed and how much care was

put into producing a clean product. Some use bleaching and others do not. Is the beeswax discolored due to honey, propolis or pollen? When bees travel over combs over a period of time the beeswax darkens. Usually the cappings obtained during honey extraction provide the cleanest beeswax.

Color and aroma maximum points.....30

The color of beeswax is also an important consideration. If the beeswax is too dark it contains substances other than beeswax. The colors of straw, canary, yellow or lemon yellow are the most desirable; however dark wax will be judged in its own category using these standards.

Uniformity of appearance maximum points.....20

Before beeswax is solidified while making a candle, block or novelty item, it must be uniform in color. If one part of the item is darker than another part, points must be subtracted. Also, if an exhibit is not shaped properly or appears worn from handling, it is of less quality.

Freedom from cracking, shrinking, and blemish maximum points.....15

During the cooling and solidification process, beeswax changes in volume. The beekeeper must take this under consideration in the making of molded items. Cracking may occur as a result of this process.

### **5. Judging Standards For: Beeswax Articles (Novelty Wax Display)**

Beeswax is a very important part of the beekeeping industry. Not only is it used to provide the beekeeper with foundation for building up good strong combs, it is also very attractive when used in candles and art. It is extremely important that the person receiving the beeswax exhibit does not handle it with bare hands or even touch the wax surfaces. Fingerprints and worn areas on beeswax will decrease its quality. Each item must be handled carefully to prevent its quality from being decreased before, during and after judging.

Entry requirements

- Candles, two each (rolled, dipped, or molded)
- Yellow wax display, two (2) approximately 1 lb. molds
- Original design must be two (2) pounds minimum weight, 100% beeswax: may be more than one piece but must be firmly joined together.

ATTRIBUTE POINTS (100 total)

Cleanliness, color, quality of wax (some parts may contain wax colored to high light or emphasize artistic embellishments') maximum points 25

Freedom from cracking, shrinking & blemish maximum points 25

Candles – Uniformity of Appearance & Shape

OR

Art Designs – Novelty of mold or sculpture maximum points 25

Candles – Finishing details

- a. For molded: flat, finished bottom, wicks trimmed to  $\frac{1}{2}$ “, & seams removed.
- b. For dipped: last drip left on, wicks left joined

OR

Art Design – Neatness & Finishing details of workmanship maximum points 25

(Written Standards were modified slightly and adopted from Inland Empire Beekeeping Association of Spokane, WA).

*By: Virginia Stephens Webb, Master Beekeeper*

## Find these Videos on [www.YouTube.com](http://www.YouTube.com)



\* Preparing Honey Show Entries – Chunk Honey  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=4SEFcUjKtA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4SEFcUjKtA)

\* Preparing Honey Show Entries – Strained Honey  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bg2H2weZeto&feature=plcp](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bg2H2weZeto&feature=plcp)

\* Preparing Honey Show Entries – Beeswax Candles  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=G8OOoqZKJUY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G8OOoqZKJUY)

\* Preparing Honey Show Entries – Beeswax Block  
[www.youtube.com/watch?v=VsoQWCiLdtk&feature=plcp](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VsoQWCiLdtk&feature=plcp)

*Videos include a review of honey and beeswax preparation  
and what a honey show judge looks for in judging your exhibits.*

# Preparing Honey Show Entries

## Four YouTube Videos to Help Prepare Your Honey Show Entries for Competition

Step by Step Instructions Includes:

- \* **Chunk Honey**
- \* **Strained Honey**
- \* **Beeswax Candles**
- \* **Beeswax Block**

*List of regional, national and international  
honey shows are included in each video*

*New Video*  
**Judging Honey Shows**  
Look for it on [YouTube.com](http://YouTube.com)



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HONEY AND BEESWAX JUDGING SHEET

Entry # \_\_\_\_\_

<u>LIQUID HONEY</u>	<u>POSSIBLE POINTS</u>	<u>JUDGING POINTS</u>
1. APPEARANCE AND UNIFORMITY OF CONTAINERS; CLEANLINESS	10	_____
2. UNIFORMITY OF HONEY	10	_____
3. FREEDOM FROM CRYSTALS	10	_____
4. FREEDOM FROM FOREIGN MATERIAL	20	_____
5. FREEDOM FROM AIR BUBBLES EITHER IN SUSPENSION OR AS FROTH	10	_____
6. FLAVOUR AND AROMA	20	_____
7. DENSITY	20	_____

HONEY AND BEESWAX JUDGING SHEET

Entry # \_\_\_\_\_

<u>COMB OR SECTION COMB</u>	<u>POSSIBLE POINTS</u>	<u>JUDGING POINTS</u>
1. QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY OF HONEY AND WAX	20	_____
2. CLEANLINESS OF SECTIONS	15	_____
3. COMPLETENESS OF FILL	20	_____
4. UNIFORMITY AND APPEARANCE OF CAPPINGS	15	_____
5. NO WATERY CAPPINGS	10	_____
6. NO POLLEN OR GRANULATION	10	_____
7. UNIFORMITY OF SECTION WEIGHT	10	_____

HONEY AND BEESWAX JUDGING SHEET

Entry # \_\_\_\_\_

<u>CHUNK HONEY</u>	<u>POSSIBLE POINTS</u>	<u>JUDGING POINTS</u>
1. CLEANLINESS OF COMB AND HONEY	20	_____
2. CLEANLINESS OF CONTAINERS	10	_____
3. UNIFORMITY AND NEATNESS OF CUT EDGES OF COMB	10	_____
4. COMPLETENESS OF CAPPINGS; NO WATERY CAPPINGS	20	_____
5. DENSITY; QUALITY AND FLAVOUR	10	_____
6. UNIFORMITY OF FILLING	10	_____
7. UNIFORMITY OF COMB AND WEIGHT	20	_____

BEESWAX BLOCKS JUDGING SHEET

Entry # \_\_\_\_\_

			POINTS SCORED
1.	COLOR OF WAX AND AROMA-----	30	_____
2.	CLEANLINESS (Free from impurities)-----	35	_____
3.	UNIFORMITY OF APPEARANCE -----	20	_____
4.	NO CRACKING, SHRINKING OR BLEMISHES	15	_____

BEESWAX ARTICLES OR CANDLES JUDGING SHEET

Entry # \_\_\_\_\_

		POINTS SCORED
1.	CLEANLINESS, COLOR, QUALITY OF WAX----- 25	_____
2.	NO CRACKING, SHRINKING OR BLEMISHES---- 25	_____
3.	UNIFORMITY (CANDLES) OR ORIGINALITY (ART) 25	_____
4.	FINISHING DETAILS; CANDLES OR ART----- 25	_____

**Originality is based on the complexity of the mold and probability of encountering faults or discounts on scoring from using a complex mold. Cleanliness is based mostly on the amount of debris settled on or stuck to the bottom of the entry. Uniformity of appearance and color is based on the consistency of the color throughout the molded artifact and the darker the wax the more it is discounted. Freedom from cracking/smoothness is judged on the presence/absence of cracks and disfigurements caused by shrinkage and being cooled too quickly. Smoothness, especially around the edges of corners will affect this score. Freedom from air bubbles is based on the number of deformities caused by the presence of air bubbles in the artifact.**

**JUDGING SHEET FOR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS**

**ENTRY # NAME** \_\_\_\_\_

**EYE-CATCHING (50 POINTS)**

**Text typed or stencilled- (up to 25 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Or:**

**Text hand printed- (up to 20 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Photos/computer diagrams- (up to 25 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Or:**

**Hand drawn diagrams/graphs- (up to 20 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL FOR ATTRACTIVENESS (NOT OVER 50 POINTS)** \_\_\_\_\_

**TIME SPENT (20 POINTS)**

**List of references (up to 10 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Personal contact ( 5 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Difficulty of information to obtain-  
(up to 5 points)** \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL FOR TIME SPENT (NOT OVER 20 POINTS)** \_\_\_\_\_

**CORRECTNESS (20 POINTS)**

**Spelling ( minus 1 point for each  
misspelled word)-** \_\_\_\_\_

**Factual (minus 5 points for each  
wrong statement or fact)** \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL FOR CORRECTNESS** \_\_\_\_\_

**NEATNESS (UP TO 10 POINTS)**

**Erases (minus 1 point for each one)** \_\_\_\_\_

**White-outs (minus 1 point for each one)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ink smudges (minus 2 points for each one)** \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL FOR OVERALL NEATNESS  
(NOT OVER 10 POINTS)** \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL SCORE (ADD TOTALS IN OUTER COLUMN)** \_\_\_\_\_