

**The international rules and regulations for
showing and judging**

GIANT VEGETABLES

and related crops

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Chapter 1 - General rules pertaining to all giant vegetable classes

These general rules apply to all classes of giant vegetables, fruit and related crops, also of those not specifically listed in chapter 2.

1. For all giant vegetables and fruit, only the edible parts are to be judged unless other parts form an integral part of the plant. This does not apply to non-vegetable crops. The precise rules are listed per class. The judge has the right to remove any part of the entry not acceptable for judging.

2. All entries must be sound, clean and dry. By sound is meant no signs of decay, oozing, rotting or holes into the entry's cavity, where applicable. By clean is meant free of soil or any foreign matter.

No dried, frozen or otherwise preserved entries are allowed.

Class specific information is listed separately.

Entries not meeting these standards prior to judging will be disqualified.

3. All entries entered for weight must be weighed on a calibrated/certified scale. No lifting materials or other foreign objects may be included. Weights may never be determined by deducting the weight of these lifting materials or foreign objects. These rules prohibit hanging scales and all types of domestic scales as these are not calibrated again after manufacturing.

The scales must be accurate to the following minimums:

| Metric | Imperial |
|--|--|
| Weight from 0-5 kg = accuracy of 1 gram | Weight from 0-10 lbs = accuracy of 0.002 lbs |
| Weight from 5-10 kg = accuracy of 10 grams | Weight from 10-20 lbs = accuracy of 0.02 lbs |
| Weight from 10-100 kg = accuracy of 0.1 kg | Weight from 20-200 lbs = accuracy of 0.2 lbs |
| Weight from 100 kg on = accuracy of 0.5 kg | Weight from 200 lbs on = accuracy of 1.0 lbs |

4. All entries entered for length must be measured with a metal tape. All entries are measured in a straight line on a flat surface and never over the top or along the bottom of the entry. No curves are allowed in the measurement. The entry may not be held, straightened or stretched during judging.

5. The judge retains the right to dissect an entry after judging but before publication of the results to determine the correct classification of said entry.

6. Fasciation (ie. fusing) is only allowed in those varieties where it is common and occurs naturally.

This will be stated specifically in the individual rules. In all other cases the entry will be disqualified.

7. The entry must have been grown by the contestant(s) entering it for at least three months and the judge reserves the right to inspect the growing area.

8. In the exceptional case that a specimen cannot be entered into an official competition that uses these rules, a qualified and independent judge must carry out and verify the measuring/weighing.

9. The judge's decision is final in all matters.

10. In the case of a translation of these rules, the original English version is definitive.

Chapter 2 – Individual Classes

Group A - Alliums

Allium is a genus which includes hundreds of species, three of which are commonly grown as giant vegetables. These are elephant garlic, leek and onion.

1. Elephant garlic – *Allium ampeloprasum* var. *ampeloprasum*

Elephant garlic is the common name for an odd member of the leek family and is not directly related to garlic. The edible parts of elephant garlic are, similar to normal garlic, the cloves.

Specific rules:

- a. The roots must be removed as close to the basal plate as possible without damaging it.
- b. The stalk must be trimmed to within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the top of the cloves.

Illustration p. 16

2. Onion – *Allium sepa*

There are sometimes two different onion categories: heaviest onion and heaviest three onions. In the second case, the weights of all three onions are combined. Although onions leaves are edible, for competition purposes only the bulb is weighed.

Specific rules:

- a. The roots must be removed as close to the basal plate as possible without damaging it.
- b. Onion tops are trimmed using a gauge (ie. tube) 75 millimetres (3 inches) in diameter and 125 millimetres (5 inches) long placed over the leaves and resting on the top of the onion bulb. The onion tops are trimmed to the top of the gauge.
- c. Should a gauge not be present, the onion leaves must be trimmed off to the neck.
- d. Bulbs that are double, misshapen or split are excluded from competition.
- e. Onions whose bases are not firm, whether water induced or otherwise, are excluded from competition.

Illustration p. 16

3. Leek – *Allium ampeloprasum* 'Leek Group'

The entire plant is edible with the exception of the roots meaning all leaves may be left on.

Specific rule:

- a. The roots must be removed as close to the basal plate as possible without damaging it.

Group B – Brassica

Brassica is a genus of plants in the mustard family *Brassicaceae*. For competition purposes three species are important: *Brassica oleracea*, *Brassica rapa* and *Brassica napus*. To the first species belong broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale and kohlrabi. Turnips belong to the *rapa* species and swedes to *Brassica napus*. Although radishes are members of the *Brassicaceae* family, they are not members of the *Brassica* genus. Depending on the variety, the roots, stems, leaves, buds, flowers and, or seeds are eaten. This determines which part may be entered into competition.

4. Broccoli – *Brassica oleracea var. italica*

The flowers and stalks of broccoli are eaten. This is the only part of the plant which may be entered for competition. Romanesco broccoli is a variety of cauliflower and must be classed as such.

Specific rules:

- a. All leaves must be removed from the plant.
- b. The main stem must be cut off within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the bottom of the stalk supporting the flower head.
- c. The plant may not or have been in flowering.

Illustration p. 17

5. Cabbage (red) – *Brassica oleracea var. capitata f. rubra*

The leaves and buds are eaten of both white and red cabbage. The entire plant may be entered for competition with the exception of the roots. This category includes both red round cabbage as well as red conehead cabbage.

Specific rules:

- a. The roots and stalk must be cut off within 5 centimetres (2 inches) of the leaves.
- b. Wrapper leaves may be included as long as they are attached to the stem.
- c. Only leaves that fall off after the cabbage is received by the officials may be weighed. Only the weighing officials may add these to the weigh scale.
- d. The judge will take special care to ensure the cabbage is sound, dry and contains no foreign material.

6. Cabbage (white) – *Brassica oleracea var. capitata f. alba*

The leaves and buds are eaten of both white and red cabbage. The entire plant may be entered for competition with the exception of the roots. This category includes both white round cabbage as well as white conehead cabbage.

Specific rules:

- a. The roots and stalk must be cut off within 5 centimetres (2 inches) of the leaves.
- b. Wrapper leaves may be included as long as they are attached to the stem.
- c. Only leaves that fall off after the cabbage is received by the officials may be weighed. Only the weighing officials may add these to the weigh scale.
- d. The judge will take special care to ensure the cabbage is sound, dry and contains no foreign material.

7. Cauliflower – *Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*

As the name implies, the flowers (ie. curds) of cauliflower are eaten, but the leaves are also edible. For competition purposes the leaves folded around the head must be trimmed off flush with the head. The other leaves are left untrimmed. For competitions that allow all leaves and stalk, see page 14 for the cauliflower plant rules. Romanesco broccoli is a cauliflower and is permitted in this class.

Specific rules:

- a. The leaves folded around the head must be trimmed off flush with the top of the head.
- b. The main stalk must be cut off within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the bottom leaf.
- c. The plant may not or have been in flowering.

Illustration p. 17

8. Kale – *Brassica oleracea* var. *sabellica*

Although only the leaves are eaten of kale, the stem forms an integral part of the plant as it holds the leaves together.

Specific rules:

- a. The entire plant may be entered except for the roots which must be cut off.
- b. The judge will take special care to ensure the kale is dry and contains no foreign material.

9. Kohlrabi – *Brassica oleracea* ‘*Gongylodes Group*’

In the case of kohlrabi the thickened stem is eaten.

Specific rules:

- a. No roots, leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.
- b. Pups (ie. small buds attached to the body) are allowed as they are common and occur naturally.

Illustration p. 17

10. Swede – *Brassica napus*

Syn. *Rutabaga*, *swede turnip*

The swede is a root crop. It looks similar to a turnip. The following differences can be detected in giant specimen:

| <i>Swede</i> | <i>Turnip</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Purple-brown with yellow-white | White or white with purple |
| Visible neck and side shoots | No neck or side shoots |
| Usually yellowish flesh | Usually white flesh |
| Smooth cabbage-like leaves | Rougher leaves |

To make determination easier, it is advised to leave some of the leaves on until just before weighing.

Specific rules:

- a. All cleaned roots may be left on.
- b. The necks are included, but no green is allowed.
- c. No leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.

Illustrations p. 18

11. Turnip – *Brassica rapa* var. *rapa*

The turnip is a root crop. It looks similar to a swede. The following differences can be detected in giant specimen:

| <i>Swede</i> | <i>Turnip</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Purple-brown with yellow-white | White or white with purple |
| Visible neck and side shoots | No neck or side shoots |
| Usually yellowish flesh | Usually white flesh |
| Smooth cabbage-like leaves | Rougher leaves |

To make determination easier, it is advised to leave some of the leaves on until just before weighing.

Specific rules:

- a. All cleaned roots may be left on.
- b. No leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.

Illustrations p. 18

Group C – Cucurbitaceae

Cucurbitaceae is a large family of plants consisting of nearly 1000 species. This family includes cucumbers, melons, watermelons, pumpkins, squash and gourds.

12. Cucumber (heavy) – *Cucumis sativus*

Specific rule:

- a. The stem must not be more than 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) in length.

13. Cucumber (long) – *Cucumis sativus*

This class is reserved for true cucumbers and not melon cucumbers (ex. Armenian Yard Long Cucumbers), which should be delegated to the long melon class.

Specific rule:

- a. The cucumber is measured without the stem.

14. Field pumpkin – *Cucurbita pepo*

Field pumpkins have a hard, green stem which distinguish it from similar looking members of the *cucurbita maxima* species.

Specific rules:

- a. The vine must be trimmed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the stem.
- b. Unripe (green) entries are allowed.
- c. A damaged spot on a field pumpkin may not exceed 5 centimetres (2 inches) in diameter.

15. Gourd (heavy) – *Lagenaria siceraria*

To this class belong all types of gourds of this species. The largest varieties are bushel gourd and kettle gourd.

Specific rule:

- a. The stem must be removed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) from the fruit.

16. Gourd (long) – *Lagenaria siceraria*

To this class belong all types of gourds of this species. The longest variety is what is commonly known as a long gourd.

Specific rules:

- a. The gourd is measured without the stem.
- b. The tip of the gourd must be sound and may not be shrivelled or soft.
- c. Very minor surface cracks, small soft spots and other minor flaws may be permitted at the discretion of the judge.

17. Marrow – *Cucurbita pepo*

For competition purposes, the following distinctions are made between marrows and zucchini (syn. *courgette*): A marrow is grown on a vining plant, a zucchini on a bush type plant without vines. A marrow generally has rough skin while a zucchini generally has smooth skin. A marrow is generally quite uniform in thickness while a zucchini tends to taper out towards the blossom end.

Specific rules:

- a. The vine must be trimmed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the stem.

b. Marrows may be green with green or yellow striping or completely yellowish-white. No orange colouring is accepted.

Illustration p. 18

18. Melon (long) – *Cucumis melo var. flexuosus*

Syn. *melon cucumber*

The common name for *Cucumis melo var. flexuosus* is melon cucumber of which the Armenian Yard Long Cucumber is the longest. Melon cucumbers belong to the melon family, though many of the cultivars look more like cucumbers than melons.

Specific rules:

a. The melon is measured without the stem.

19. Pumpkin – *Cucurbita maxima*

For competition purposes *Cucurbita maxima var. Atlantic Giant* is classed a pumpkin. Botanically speaking all *C. maxima* species are cultivated squash. They all have soft stems in comparison to the *C. pepo* varieties.

Specific rules:

a. Pumpkins will be all *C. maxima* entries not classified as squash (see class 20).

b. The vine must be trimmed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the stem.

c. Damaged areas must be smaller than 7.5 centimetres (3 inches) in diameter and 7.5 centimetres (3 inches) in depth. A pumpkin may have a maximum of two damaged areas, neither exceeding the stated size.

d. Small damaged areas which have scabbed over are permitted.

e. The grower must be present during inspection. Inspection takes place before weighing.

20. Squash – *Cucurbita maxima*

For competition purposes this class is reserved for all squash with specific colouring.

Specific rules:

a. The vine must be trimmed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the stem.

b. Damaged areas must be smaller than 7.5 centimetres (3 inches) in diameter and 7.5 centimetres (3 inches) in depth. A squash may have a maximum of two damaged areas, neither exceeding the stated size.

c. Small damaged areas which have scabbed over are permitted.

d. The grower must be present during inspection. Inspection takes place before weighing.

e. Squash must be completely green, blue, grey or a combination of these colours. Exceptions to this rule are:

1. that area of the squash which was in contact with, or in close proximity to the ground,
2. possible netting,
3. minimal amounts of white striping or mottling.

21. Sweet melon – *Cucumis melo*

This class includes all members of the muskmelon species of which the cantaloupe is the best known.

Specific rule:

a. The stem must be removed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) from the fruit.

22. Watermelon – *Citrullus lanatus*

The watermelon has its own class because it is not a member of the melon genus.

Specific rules:

- a. The stem must be removed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) from the fruit.
- b. Damaged spots may not be larger than 5 centimetres (2 inches) in diameter.
- c. No cracks or damage may go into the pink flesh.

23. Zucchini – *Cucurbita pepo*

Syn. *courgette*

For competition purposes, the following distinctions are made between marrows and zucchini (syn. *courgette*): A marrow is grown on a vining plant, a zucchini on a bush type plant without vines. A marrow generally has rough skin while a zucchini generally has smooth skin. A marrow is generally quite uniform in thickness while a zucchini tends to taper out towards the blossom end.

Specific rules:

- a. The vine must be trimmed within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the stem.
- b. A zucchini may have the following colours and combinations thereof: yellow, white and green. No orange is permitted.

Illustration p. 18

Group D – Root Crops

This group contains all root crops other than those of the *Brassica* genus. In all cases, no foliage is allowed.

24. Beetroot (heavy) – *Beta vulgaris* 'Condivita Group' f. *rubra*

Syn. *table beet*

Table beets, fodder beets and sugar beets all belong to the same species and cross easily. This class is only for table beets that are dark (purplish) red in colour both inside and outside.

Specific rules:

- a. No leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.
- b. In order to determine the type of beetroot, a judge may make an opening into the beetroot after weighing has taken place but before publication of the results.
- c. A beetroot must have the same dark (purplish) red colour both inside and out.
- d. Any white, or pink inside or outside will disqualify the beetroot.
- e. All beetroots claiming any record (regional, national, world or otherwise) must be dissected to determine type.

25. Beetroot (long) – *Beta vulgaris* 'Condivita Group' f. *rubra*

Specific rules:

- a. No foliage is to be included in determining the length.
- b. In the case of a break, the measurement will end at the break.
- c. Any repaired breaks will disqualify the beetroot.
- d. Any secondary roots longer than the primary root will be included in determining the length.

26. Carrot (heavy) – *Daucus carota*

Although domestic carrots come in a range of colours, this class is specifically for orange coloured ones.

Specific rule:

- a. No leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.

27. Carrot (long) – *Daucus carota*

Although domestic carrots come in a range of colours, this class is specifically for orange coloured ones.

Specific rules:

- a. No foliage is to be included in determining the length.
- b. In the case of a break, the measurement will end at the break.
- c. Any repaired breaks will disqualify the carrot.
- d. Any secondary roots longer than the primary root will be included in determining the length.

28. Parsnip (heavy) – *Pastinaca sativa*

Specific rule:

- a. No leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.

29. Parsnip (long) – *Pastinaca sativa*

Although long parsnips and long radishes can appear similar, a smell test will easily discern the two.

Specific rules:

- a. No foliage is to be included in determining the length.
- b. In the case of a break, the measurement will end at the break.
- c. Any repaired breaks will disqualify the parsnip.
- d. Any secondary roots longer than the primary root will be included in determining the length.

30. Radish (heavy) – *Raphanus raphanistrum subsp. sativa*

Any variety of the subspecies *sativa* is permitted.

Specific rule:

- a. No leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.

31. Radish (long) – *Raphanus raphanistrum subsp. sativa*

Although long parsnips and long radishes can appear similar, a smell test will easily discern the two.

Specific rules:

- a. No foliage is to be included in determining the length.
- b. In the case of a break, the measurement will end at the break.
- c. Any repaired breaks will disqualify the root.
- d. Any secondary roots longer than the primary root will be included in determining the length.

Group E – Solanaceae

Solanaceae are better known by their common name: nightshades. This is a very large family of plants, all of which are poisonous to some degree.

32. Aubergine – *Solanum melongena*

Syn. eggplant

Only the fruit of the eggplant is edible and may be entered for competition. Any variety or cultivar is permitted.

Specific rule:

- a. The stem must be trimmed off within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the fruit.

33. Bell pepper – *Capsicum annuum*

Syn. pepper, capsicum, sweet pepper

This class is for any pepper cultivar that does not contain capsaicin.

Specific rules:

- a. The stem must be trimmed off within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the pepper.
- b. If necessary the judge may do a taste test after weighing but before publication of the results to determine the presence or absence of capsaicin.

34. Chili pepper (heavy) – *Capsicum*

This class is for any pepper species or cultivar that contains capsaicin.

Specific rules:

- a. The stem must be trimmed off within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the pepper.
- b. If necessary the judge may do a taste test after weighing but before publication of the results to determine the presence or absence of capsaicin.

35. Chili pepper (long) – *Capsicum*

This class is for any pepper species or cultivar that contains capsaicin.

Specific rules:

- a. The chili pepper is measured from the calyx (ie. where the green stem meets the pepper) to the tip.
- b. If necessary the judge may do a taste test after measuring but before publication of the results to determine the presence or absence of capsaicin.

36. Potato – *Solanum tuberosum*

This class is strictly for common potatoes and not for sweet potatoes.

Specific rules:

- a. The potato may not be attached to another by means of roots.

37. Tomato – *Solanum lycopersicum*

Fasciation (ie. fusing) occurs commonly and naturally in certain tomato varieties and is therefore permitted, however, the tomato may have no more than one stem.

Specific rules:

- a. The skin may be cracked but may not be leaking.
- b. The stem must be cut off within 2.5 centimetres (1 inch) of the tomato.
- c. Unripe (ie. green) entries are permitted.
- d. The entirety of the fruit flesh must be connected.

Group F – Others

38. Bean (long) – *Vigna unguiculata subsp. sesquipedalis*

Syn. *yard long bean*, *asparagus bean*, *long-podded cowpea*, *snake bean*, etc.

Botanically speaking the *yard long bean* is a member of the cowpea species, although its common name suggests otherwise. It is edible and therefore classed as a vegetable. Runner beans (class 42) are excluded from this class.

Specific rule:

- a. No stem is to be included in the length.

39. Celery – *Apium graveolens*

Although celery belongs to the same family as carrots and parsnips, the roots are not eaten but the leaves and stalks. The entire plant, without the roots, is weighed.

Specific rules:

- a. The roots must be trimmed off as close to the bottom of the plant as possible.
- b. The judge will take special care to ensure the celery is sound, dry and contains no foreign material.

40. Corncob (long) – *Zea mays*

A corncob is the central core of an ear of maize or ear of corn. When young, the entire cob is eaten, later only the kernels. For competition purposes the entire cob is measured even if the tip has no kernels.

Specific rules:

- a. The cob is measured without any stalk from the kernels at the bottom end of the cob to the tip of the cob at the top end.
- b. The kernels may not be dried out.

Illustration p. 19

41. Rhubarb – *Rheum rhabarbarum*

The only edible part of the rhubarb plant is the stick. This class is for weight.

Specific rules:

- a. The rhubarb stick must have been pulled off of the mother plant.
- b. No foliage is allowed.

42. Runner bean (long) – *Phaseolus coccineus*

This class excludes all other varieties of beans and members of the legume family.

Specific rule:

- a. Entries must still be green.
- b. No stem is to be included in the length.

43. Sweet potato – *Ipomoea batatas*

The sweet potato is no direct relative of either the common potato or the yam.

Yams have a rougher and somewhat scaly skin while sweet potatoes have smooth skin similar to a common potato.

Group G – Non-Vegetables

This group is for those crops which are related to giant vegetables, either because parts can be eaten by humans, are of the same species as vegetables or are the non-edible part(s) of a vegetable. The general rules (excluding rule 1) for giant vegetables also apply to this group and therefore no foliage is allowed on root crops and no roots on all other crops.

44. Amaranth – *Amaranthus*

Although some cultivated species are grown as leaf vegetables, this class includes any species of amaranth and is therefore judged as a non-vegetable, and therefore includes the entire plant except for the roots.

Specific rules:

- a. The roots must be trimmed off the bottom of the stalk.
- b. The plant is measured from the bottom of the stalk to the tip of the highest flower.

45. Beet (fodder) – *Beta vulgaris* 'Crassa Group'

Syn. *mangelwurzel*, *mangold*, *mangel beet*, *field beet*

This class is reserved for all varieties of fodder beets and all crosses between table beets, sugar beets and fodder beets.

Specific rule:

- a. No leaves or petioles (ie. leaf stems) are allowed.

46. Corn stalk – *Zea mays*

Syn. *maize stalk*

Any species of corn is permitted.

Specific rules:

- a. No (brace) roots are permitted.
- b. No foliage is included in the measurements.
- c. The plant is measured from the bottom of the stalk to the tip of the tassel.
- d. If the tassel cannot be found or has not yet developed, the next point of reference is the highest leaf collar.

Illustrations p. 19, 20

47. Cauliflower plant – *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*

The entire plant is weighed excluding the roots.

Specific rules:

- a. No roots are permitted

48. Sunflower (head) – *Helianthus*

Any genus or variety is permitted.

Specific rules:

- a. The stalk should be removed from the head and the head laid down on a flat surface with the seeds pointing up. A mark should be made on both sides of the head at the widest point. The head should be removed and the distance measured.
- b. Petals pointing outwards are included. Ray flowers, if present, are not included.

- c. Adjustable measuring devices (*see illustration*) may be used.
- d. The petals may be dried and brown. Heads with more than minor damage or minor moulding will be disqualified.

Illustrations p. 20, 21

49. Sunflower (plant) – *Helianthus*

Any genus or variety is permitted.

Specific rules:

- a. No (tap) roots are permitted.
- b. No foliage is included in the measurements.
- c. The plant is measured from the bottom of the stalk to the tip of the head.
- d. Petals pointing outwards are included. Ray flowers, if present, are also included.
- e. The petals may be dried and brown. Heads with more than minor damage or minor moulding will be disqualified.

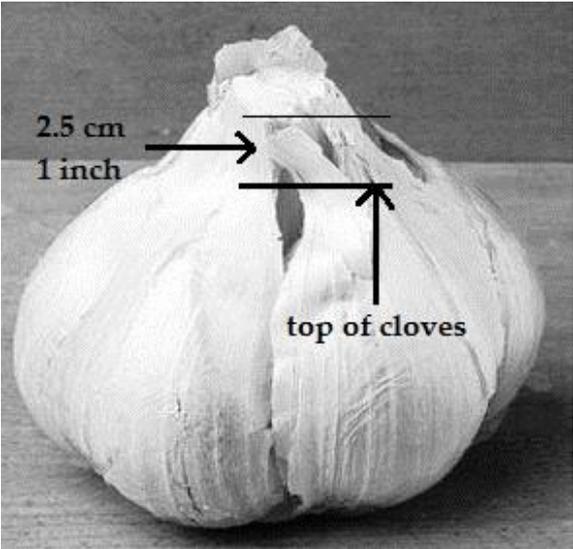
Illustration p. 21

Chapter 3 - Illustrations

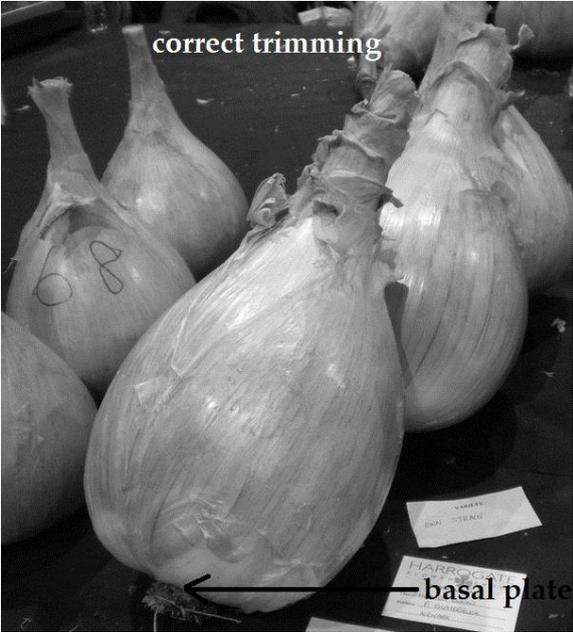
These illustrations may be used to clarify what is meant by the rules in chapter 2 but never supersede them.

Group A - Alliums

1. Elephant garlic – *Allium ampeloprasum* var. *ampeloprasum*

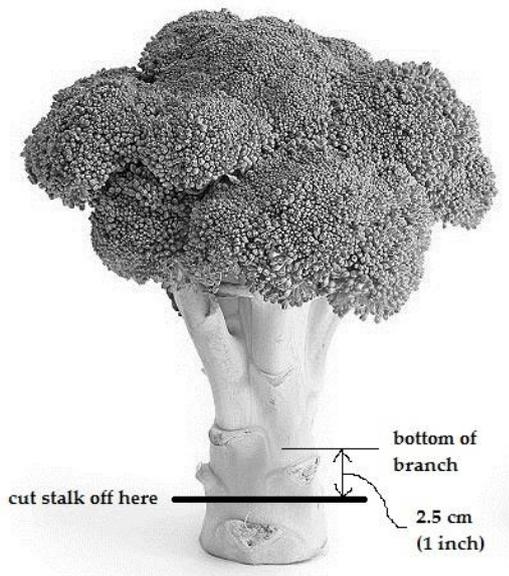


2. Onion – *Allium sepa*



Group B – Brassica

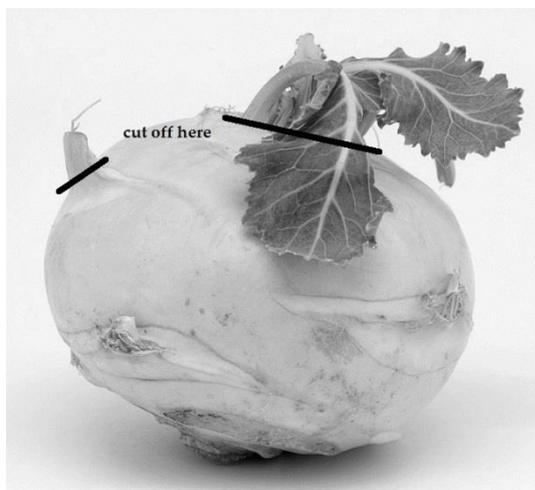
4. Broccoli – *Brassica oleracea var. italica*



7. Cauliflower – *Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*

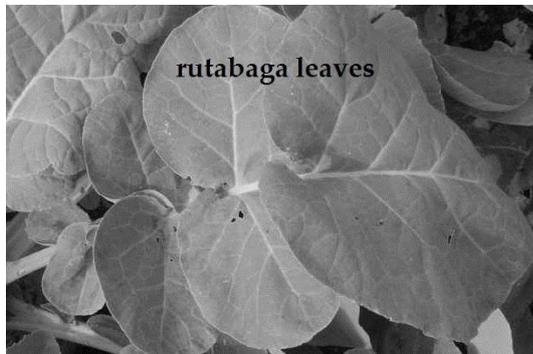
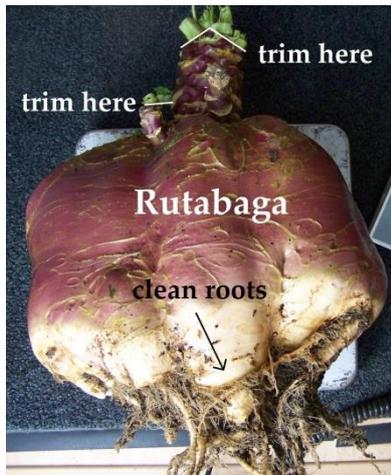


9. Kohlrabi – *Brassica oleracea 'Gongylodes Group'*



10. Swede/Rutabaga – *Brassica napus*

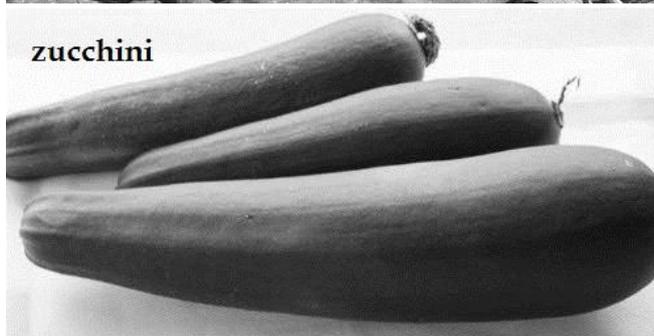
11. Turnip – *Brassica rapa var. rapa*



Group C – Cucurbiticeae

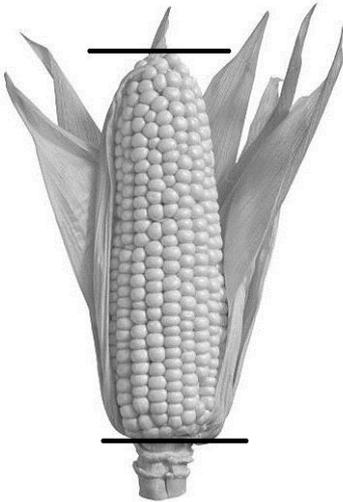
17. Marrow – *Cucurbita pepo*

23. Zucchini – *Cucurbita pepo*



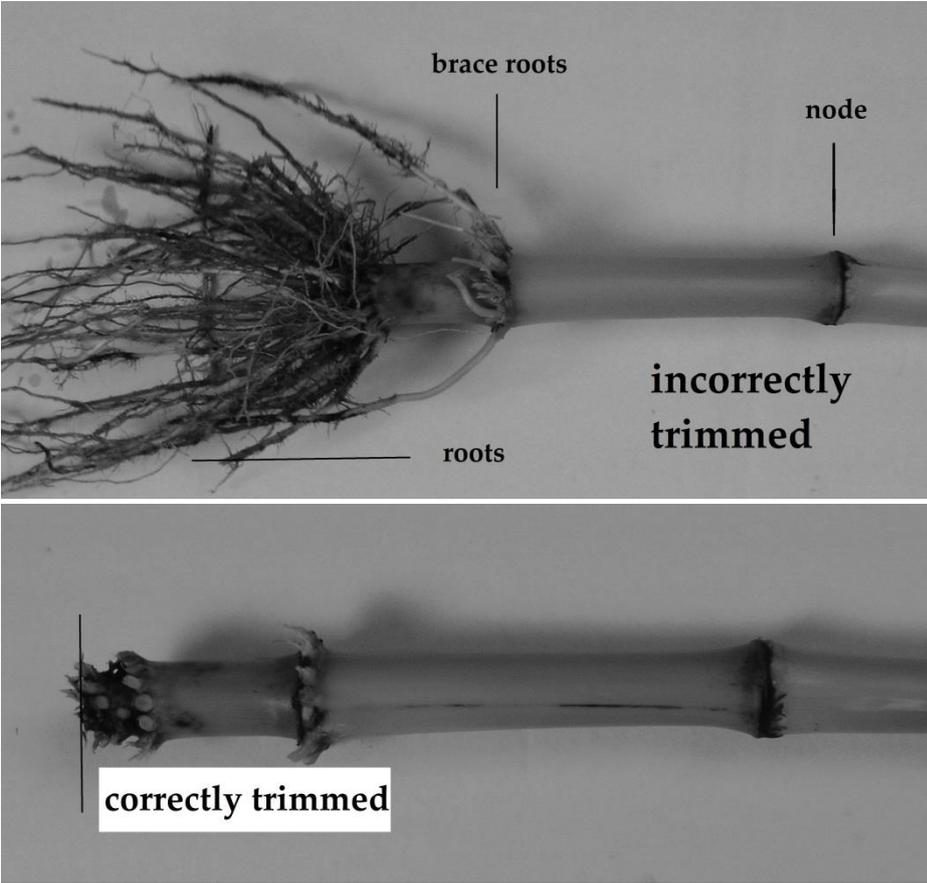
Group F – Others

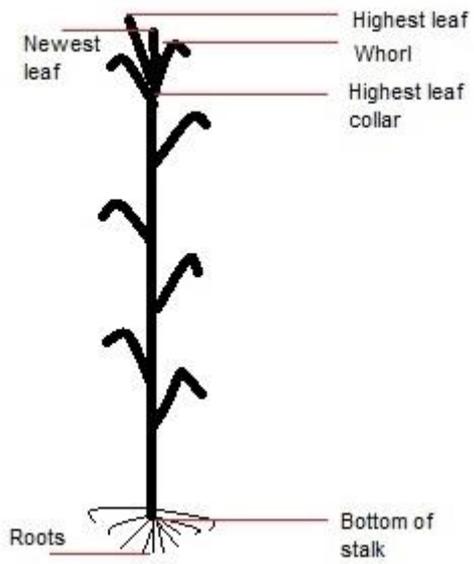
40. Corncob (long) – *Zea mays*



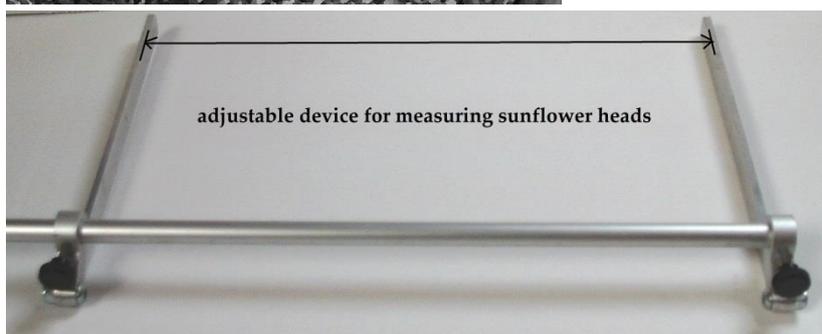
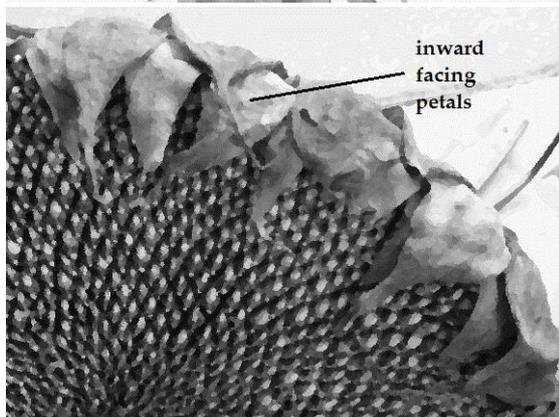
Group G – Non-Vegetables

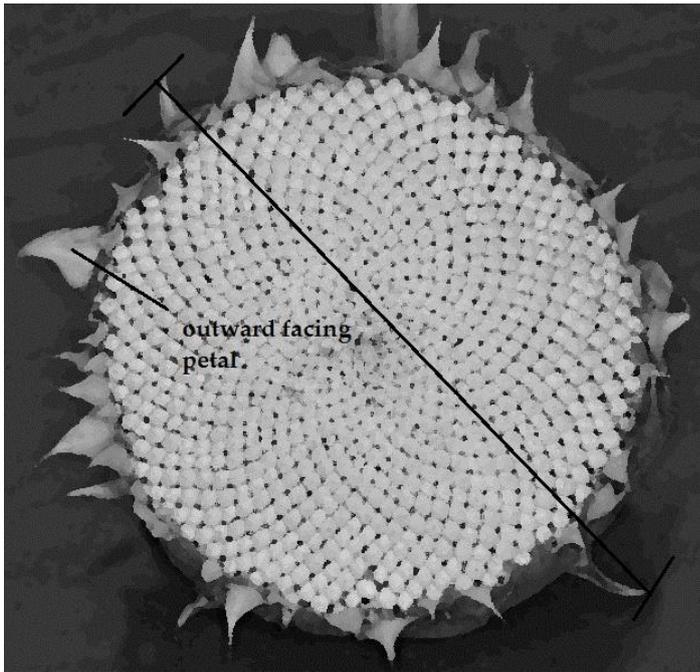
46. Corn stalk – *Zea mays*



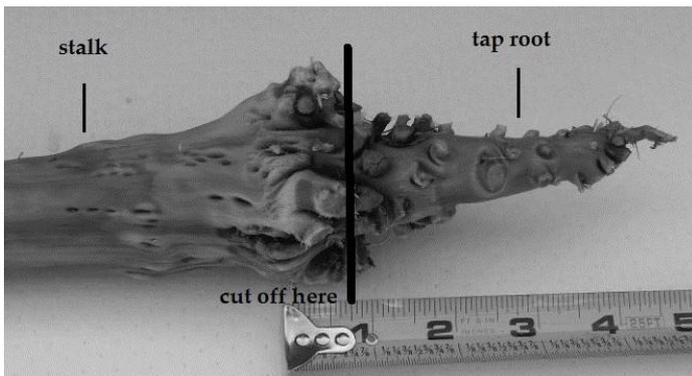


48. Sunflower (head) – *Helianthus*





49. Sunflower (plant) – *Helianthus*



Chapter 4 - Bibliography

The judging rules of the following organisations were consulted:

- a. Alaska State Fair, Alaska, USA
- b. Canna UK National Giant Vegetables Championship, Malvern, United Kingdom
- c. Dutch Giant Vegetable Championship, Utrecht, The Netherlands
- d. European Giant Vegetable Growers Association
- e. Giant Pumpkin Commonwealth
- f. Guinness World Records
- g. Harrogate Giant Vegetable Competition, Harrogate, United Kingdom
- h. Pumpkinfest, Port Elgin, Ontario, Canada

Literature:

- a. Jason R. Karl, 'The maximum height of the maize subspecies: data', *Maize Genetics Cooperation Newsletter 86* (Division of Biological Sciences and Division of Plant Sciences, University of Missouri), Columbia, May 22, 2013
- b. Bernard Lavery, 'How to Grow Giant Vegetables', New York, 1995
- c. Diverse botanical websites

The following experts, all of which have grown national and/or world records, were consulted:

- a. Jason R. Karl, New York, USA
- b. John Butler, Ontario, Canada
- c. Marvin Mitchell, Michigan, USA
- d. Peter Glazebrook, United Kingdom
- e. Phil Hunt, Ontario, Canada
- f. Scott Robb, Alaska, USA

Written by Bradley Wursten, The Netherlands, December 2017, with special thanks to Scott Robb.

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