

# Dahlia Classification

## Dahlia Classifications

There are 13 different classification groups for dahlias. Only those with open centres (groups 1, 3, 10, 12) are featured in this publication.



D. 'Moonfire'

### Group 1:

#### Single-flowered

Single outer ring of florets, which may overlap, the centre forming a disc.



D. 'Blyton Softer Gleam'

### Group 6: Ball

Fully double blooms, ball shaped or slightly flattened. The ray florets are blunt or rounded at the tips, spirally arranged, with margins involute for at least 75% of the length of the florets.



D. 'Anna Cozens'

### Group 11: Fimbriated

Ray florets evenly split or notched into two or more divisions, uniformly throughout the bloom creating a fringed effect. Petals may be flat, involute, revolute, straight, incurving or twisted.



D. 'Ryecroft Marge'

### Group 2:

#### Anemone-flowered

One or more outer rings of generally flattened ray florets surrounding a dense group of tubular florets, which are longer than the disc florets in Single dahlias, and showing no disc.



D. 'Will's Ringwood Rosie'

### Group 7: Pompon

Fully double, spherical blooms of miniature size, not exceeding 50mm in diameter, with florets involute for the whole of their length.



D. 'Juul's Allstar'

### Group 12: Single-Orchid

Single outer ring of florets surrounding the disc. Ray florets are uniformly either involute or revolute.



D. 'Don Hill'

### Group 3: Colerette

A single outer ring of generally flat ray florets, which may overlap, with a ring of small florets (the collar), the centre forming a disc.



D. 'Lakeland Sunset'

### Group 8: Cactus

Fully double blooms, the ray florets are usually pointed, the majority narrow and revolute for 50% or more of their length and either straight or incurving.



D. 'Mayan Pearl'

### Group 13: Double-Orchid

Fully double blooms, showing no disc. Ray florets are narrowly lanceolate and either involute or revolute.



D. 'Charlie Dimmock'

### Group 4: Waterlily

Fully double blooms characterised by broad, generally sparse ray florets, either straight or slightly involute along their length giving a shallow appearance. Depth should be less than half the diameter of the bloom.



D. 'Julie's Delight'

### Group 9: Semi-Cactus

Fully double blooms, ray florets usually pointed, and revolute for more than 25% of their length and less than 50% of their length (longitudinal axis), broad at base and either straight or incurving.



D. 'Dikara Midnight'

### Group 5: Decorative

Fully double blooms showing no disc. The ray florets are generally broad and flat, or slightly twisted and usually bluntly pointed, and may be involute for no more than 75% of their length.



D. 'Bishop of Llandaff'

### Group 10:

#### Miscellaneous

Any dahlias which do not fall into one of the listed groups e.g. Peony-flowered dahlias.

### Lilliput dahlias

A low-growing type of dahlia usually no more than 30cm in height having single, semi-double or double florets attaining 2.6cm or so in diameter. Especially suitable for borders or display in containers on patios.

### Dwarf bedding dahlias

The use of 'Dw.B' after the classification of a cultivar indicates that these are dwarf bedding dahlias, not usually exceeding 60cm in height.

Source: *Nineteenth Supplement to The Tentative Classified List and International Register of Dahlia Names 1969 (2007)*