

Chapter 1 : Ohio Daylily Society History

Possibly the first published illustration of a daylily (AD) Daylilies (Hemerocallis) species have been cultivated in Asia for millenia. They are considered by the Chinese as having both edible and medicinal properties.

The water lily has been grown for centuries, and has been a part of religious beliefs and legends. Many hybrids have been grown, and they are often seen in home ponds as well as growing wild in many parts of the world.

Video of the Day Identification The water lily comes from the family Nymphaeaceae. It comes from the Greek for "nymph. It is a fitting name since the water lily thrives in ponds and streams. The roots dig deep into the ground beneath the water, while the leaves float on the surface. The leaves are called lily pads, and the flower of the water lily will rest on the lily pad or even rise inches above it out of the water. The flower of the water lily has numerous petals that fan out and can be found in many colors. There are over 70 species of water lily.

Egypt and the Blue Water Lily The water lily is native to Egypt, and is very significant in their religion and history. The *Nymphaea caerulea*, or the blue water lily, is where the very creation of the gods began, according to legend. In the beginning, there was only chaos. The blue water lily emerged from the darkness. When it bloomed, sitting within the petals was a god. The child was the sun god Nefertem, who began all life.

The first hybrid came into existence by accident in a glass house owned by the Duke of Devonshire. His gardener, Joseph Paxton, "discovered" the hybrid named *Nymphaea devoniensis*, which turned out to be a self-pollination of the *Nymphaea rubra*, or the red water lily. It was called the *Nymphaea ortgiesiano-rubra*.

The first hybrids in the United States were developed by Edmund Sturtevant in Monet Claude Monet, the French painter, is most well known for his artwork of his water lilies. Monet had a residence in Giverny, France, where he had a water lily pond and a Japanese bridge built. Monet painted several scenes of the bridge and nearby paintings of the the water lilies. Some of them can be seen in museums, while others belong to private collectors.

Misconceptions Many people believe that the water lily and the lotus flower are one and the same. This is not true. While the Egyptian blue water lily is called a lotus, it is really a member of the water lily family. The lotus flower is in the *Nelumbo* family, and it is native to India where it is the national flower. The difference between the water lily and lotus can be determined by the leaves. The leaves of the water lily rest on the water, while the leaves of the lotus flower are above the water.

Chapter 2 : Daylilies – From Dips to Tets, History and Trends | The Gateway Gardener

This site is about the complete history of daylilies. Name origin: The genus name Hemerocallis "day beauty" comes from the Greek words "hemera" = day, "kallos" = beauty and is related to the short duration of each flower.

Frequently Answered Questions Learning starts here! The following daylily questions and answers have been summarized from The Illustrated Guide to Daylilies, a publication of the American Daylily Society, available now on Amazon. The Daylily Dictionary, found from a link on our Home Page, is also a great resource for learning. Our active Facebook pages are also a great source of information and up-to-the-minute photos.

Questions What is a daylily? Many dictionaries spell it as two words. To make up for this, there are many flower buds on each daylily flower stalk, and many stalks in each clump of plants, so, the flowering period of a clump is usually several weeks long. And, many cultivars have more than one flowering period. Why is the daylily the perfect perennial? The daylily is sometimes referred to as the perfect perennial because it is: Available in a rainbow of colors and a variety of shapes and sizes. Able to survive with very little care in a wide range of climates. Suitable for all types of landscapes. Drought tolerant when necessary, with relatively few pest and disease problems in most gardens. See descriptions of pests and diseases that may be encountered. Adaptable to various soil and light conditions. Known to bloom from late spring until autumn.

Where did daylilies originate? The genus Hemerocallis is native to Asia. Since the early s, hybridizers in the United States and England have made great improvements in daylilies. Originally, the only colors were yellow, orange, and fulvous red. Today, we have colors ranging from near-whites, pastels, yellows, oranges, pinks, vivid reds, crimson, purple, nearly true-blue, and fabulous blends. Many people are familiar with only the common yellow or orange daylilies which are often seen along roadsides. All the modern daylilies have been developed through a complicated history of hybridization among these and other wild types. What are the parts of a daylily? The daylily can be characterized as a clump-forming, herbaceous perennial with fibrous or somewhat tuberous roots. The daylily has four fairly distinct growing parts. Roots The roots of a daylily are long, slender, and fibrous. Or, they may be enlarged into spindle-shaped tubers with additional roots at their bases. The roots absorb water and minerals for use by the plant, and serve as storehouses for food produced by the leaves. Crown The crown of a daylily is the stem of the daylily plant. It is the solid white core located between the leaves and the roots. The crown produces leaves and scapes from its upper surface. The roots are produced from its sides and lower surface. Leaves The leaves of daylilies are long, slender, and grass-like. They have a prominent center rib on the underside. Most have two or more branches, each bearing several flower buds. What are the flower colors of daylilies? Modern hybrid daylilies have a remarkably diverse color range, especially considering that the wild types from which they have been bred were only in shades of yellow, orange, fulvous i. Today, the only colors notably lacking are pure white and pure blue. Needless to say, hybridizers are avidly pursuing these two colors. Basic Flower Colors The outer portion of the daylily flower is considered to be the basic color of the flower. The present daylily color range includes: Yellow – all shades from the palest lemon, through bright yellow and gold, to orange. Red – diverse shades of scarlet, carmine, tomato-red, maroon, wine-reds, and blackish-reds. Pink – from pale pink through rose-pink to rose-red. Purple – from pale lavender and lilac to deep grape or violet. Melon or Cream-Pink – from palest cream shades to deep cantaloupe shades. Buff, Brown, Apricot, and Peach are thought to be variations of pink plus yellow. Near-whites are found among the palest tints of yellow, pink, lavender, or melon. Throat Color The center area of the daylily flower is called the throat. In most daylilies, the throat color differs from the rest of the flower. Usually it is a shade of green, yellow, gold, orange, apricot, or melon. Stamen Color Like the throat, the stamens may be a different color from the basic flower color and the throat color. Or, the stamens may be of matching color. Usually they are light yellow to greenish. The anthers at the tips of the stamens are often darker in color – sometimes black. What color patterns are found in daylily flowers? Modern daylilies display a complex variety of color patterns that were unknown in the original wild types. Self The simplest pattern in which the flower segments i. The stamens and throat may be different. Blend The flower segments i. Polychrome The flower segments have an intermingling of three or more colors e. Bitone

The petals and sepals differ in shade or intensity of the same basic color. The petals are the darker shade e. Bicolor The petals and sepals are of different colors e. The petals are the darker of the two colors. Edged or Picoteed On some daylilies, the edges of the flower segments are either lighter or darker than the segment color. Tipped The segment tips, or more frequently just the petal tips, are a different or contrasting color from the body of the segment sometimes for as much as one third of the length. Dotted, Dusted The surface color of the flower appears to be unevenly distributed over the background color of the bloom rather than being smoothly applied. Other terms used to describe uneven coloration include: Midrib This is the center vein running lengthwise through each flower segment. In some cultivars, the midrib is different in color from the rest of the segment. The midrib can be flush with the surface, raised above it, or recessed. What flower forms are found in daylilies? Daylily blooms have a wide array of different forms or shapes. Currently, the AHS officially recognizes the following forms for exhibition purposes: Single Daylily flowers that have three petals, three sepals, six stamens and one pistil. Double Double daylilies come in several different forms. Spider A flower whose petals have a length-to-width ratio of at least 4 to 1 i. Length is measured with the segment fully extended. Width measurement is taken as the flower grows naturally. Unusual Form A class of daylilies based exclusively on the shapes of the petals or sepals. These shapes include Crispate pinched, twisted, or quilled, Cascade, and Spatulate. One or more of these shapes must be displayed on at least 3 petals or 3 sepals. Polymerous Polymerous is an adjective used to designate a daylily with more than the normal number of segments in each floral whorl, i. Multiform This term is used where the daylily in question has been registered correctly as exhibiting 2 or more of the forms spider, unusual form, polymerous, or double. Examples of a multiform daylily would be one that is both a spider and an unusual form, or a polymerous double. Form characteristics that are collected on the current registration form, but that are not currently used for exhibition classification. Sculpted A term used to describe three-dimensional structural features involving or emanating from the throat, midrib or elsewhere on the petal surfaces. Sculpted forms belong to one of three different groups: Pleated, Cristate formerly Crested and Relief. Other descriptive terms of daylily form or shape characteristics are: Circular When viewed from the front of a bloom, the flower appears round. Segments tend to be short, wide and stubby, and generally overlap, giving a full appearance. Recurved Flat When viewed from the side of a bloom, flowers are perfectly flat except for the concave throat. Informal When viewed from front of bloom, flower segments have no definable shape. Segment placement may be irregular, widely spaced or floppy. Recurved When viewed from the side of a bloom, flower segments flare, but the ends of some segments roll back or tuck under.

Chapter 3 : Flowers & History-Rose, Carnation, Lily and all Flowers History

A daylily is a flowering plant in the genus Hemerocallis / Ęœ h Ę m Ęª r oĘŠ Ęª k Ę! | Ęª s /. Gardening enthusiasts and professional horticulturalists have long bred daylily species for their attractive flowers.

About Zoe The mystique of lilies spreads far beyond simple gifts at Easter and funerals. Once thought to have descended from the gods, lilies have been held in high esteem for thousands of years. This is a quick walk through their illustrious history. Where do lilies come from? Lilies belong to the genus *Lilium* of the family Liliaceae. There are 80 to species of lilies, which are native to temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, primarily Asia, Europe and North America. The plants grow from scaly bulbs that produce leafy stems with thin leaves and large, showy flowers. Some species have a strong fragrance, whereas others are unscented. There is naturally a wide range of brilliant flower colors and modern hybridization has created countless new additions. Lilies have been raised as ornamental, medicinal and food plants for millennia. In Asia, the bulb of the Madonna lily *Lilium candidum* was cultivated for use as a poultice on tumors, ulcers and skin inflammation. In China, lily bulbs have long been prepared as food. They are starchy and similar to potatoes when cooked. The ancient Greeks and Romans also raised lilies as a food crop and for ornamental gardens. Greek soldiers even carried the bulbs to eat and use as medicine. Many First Nations tribes in North America used wild lily bulbs. They were boiled and steamed fresh, flattened into thin cakes for storage, or ground into a flour to thicken soups. The bulbs were also used for healing wounds, swelling and snake bites. Lilies through History Lilies have played an important role in many civilizations. An ancient tablet found in Sumeria had pictures of lilies and described a Persian city surrounded by lily fields. A painting of a lily was also found in Crete , which was dated to about B. The lily was highly respected by the Greeks. They believed it came from the breast milk of Hera , the queen of the gods. For this reason, lilies were associated with birth and motherhood in ancient Greece. At the same time, they were also considered a masculine symbol of eroticism and sexuality due to the prominent pistil that sticks out of the middle of a lily flower. Roman mythology claims this pistil was started by Venus, the goddess of beauty. European legend suggests the gender of an unborn child can be discovered by using a rose and a lily. Again, the long pistil is viewed as a masculine feature. The bulbs themselves are made up of many overlapping scales. In Chinese culture, this is viewed as a representation of harmony. How did the modern Easter lily start? They became popular in the United States when a soldier named Louis Houghton brought some bulbs back with him after World War I and shared them with friends. They became a popular Easter flower, with the majority of Easter lily bulbs being imported from Japan. This was stopped during the Second World War as imports were cut off. American nursery production of Easter lilies soon took over to fill the gap in the market. By , 1, lily growers were flourishing along the West Coast. Today, over 95 percent of all Easter lily bulbs are grown by just ten farms in a narrow coastal region along the California-Oregon border. The bulbs are harvested in the fall, packed and shipped to commercial greenhouses, and grown on in controlled conditions to bloom for the Easter holiday. Symbolism of Lilies Christian symbology surrounding the lily may be the best known today. In particular, white lilies often represent the Virgin Mary. Lilies were also featured in various stories throughout the Bible. The lily is often used at Easter time to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ and hope of eternal life. The sets of three petals on each flower are sometimes considered a trinity symbol of the three virtues: In Byzantium and France, the trinity symbol is sometimes shown with the Fleur-de-lys. Each point of the image is symbolic of royalty, prosperity and expanse of the kingdom. In dream symbology , lilies refer to the sanctity of the heart and a need for clarity or cleansing. A lily can be a message of encouragement and potential success in a venture. It can also be a sign you are seeking rest and peace. Lilies are even used as symbols in Tarot cards. They represent purity, innocence, vulnerability and fertility. In a card reading, they can suggest growth and development, such as in a new relationship or a birth. Lilies are the 30th wedding anniversary flower and are given as a demonstration of humility and continued devotion. A gift of pink stargazer lilies is a wish for wealth and prosperity. Whereas, white stargazer lilies can be given in sympathy and symbolize that the soul of the departed has restored their innocence after death.

Chapter 4 : FAQ – American Daylily Society

Raised on a Wisconsin farm. A.B. Stout became fascinated with a Tawny Daylily that his mother had planted by the porch of their home. As a lad, he observed that it did not produce seed pods, and his curiosity to solve this reproductory riddle, led the way to a lifetime of scientific study, breeding and achievement.

Aster These plants were believed to have healing properties. Asters were laid on the graves of French soldiers to symbolize the wish that things turned out differently. Calendula The Romans used Calendula mixed with vinegar to season their meat and salad dishes. Calendula blossoms in wine were purported to soothe indigestion, and the petals as ointments, cured skin irritations, jaundice, sore eyes, and toothaches. Carnations These flowers were used in Greek ceremonial crowns. Carnation, comes from Greece Chrysanthemums Japanese emperors sat upon the Chrysanthemum throne. They put a single chrysanthemum petal on the bottom of a wine glass to sustain a long and healthy life. In Italy Chrysanthemums are associated with death. Daisy Beautiful gold hairpins, each ending in a daisy-like ornament were found when the Minoan palace on the Island of Crete was excavated. Daisy flowers are believed to be more than years old. Egyptian ceramics are also decorated with Daisies. Dahlia A herbal document written in Latin just sixty years after the coming of Columbus was discovered It noted that the Aztecs used dahlias as a treatment for epilepsy. Dahlias were late in coming to Europe. European scientific specialists considered the dahlia as a possible source of food since a disease had destroyed the French potato crop in the s. Between and , Lord and Lady Holland lived in France and in Spain where Lady Holland first saw dahlias that had been introduced to Spain about 15 years before. She sent some home to England and introduced the Dahlia into England. Delphinium Delphinium comes from the Greek word delphis, meaning dolphin - the flower resembles the bottle-like nose of a dolphin. Delphiniums were used by West Coast Native Americans to make blue dye, and European settlers made ink from ground delphinium flowers. The most ancient use of Delphinium flowers was a strong external concoction thought to drive away scorpions. Gladiolus The Latin word gladius, meaning "sword," and this flower was named for the shape of its leaves. Gladiolus was also called "xiphium," from the Greek word xiphos, also meaning sword. This flower is said to have represented the Roman gladiators. British Gladiolus used the stem base corms as a poultice and for drawing out thorns and splinters. Holly Medieval monks called this plant the Holy Tree. They believed Holly would keep evil spirits away, and protect their home from lightening. The early Romans decorated their hallways with garlands made from Holly for their mid-winter feast, Saturnalia. Later its pointed leaves represented the crown of thorns worn by Jesus, and the red berries his drops of blood. Lily Lilies have been associated with many ancient myths, and pictures of lilies were discovered in a villa in Crete, dating back to the Minoan Period, about B. Lilies are mentioned in the Old Testament, and in the New Testament, they symbolize chastity and virtue. In both the Christian and pagan traditions, the lily is a fertility symbol. In Greek marriage ceremonies the bride wears a crown of lilies and wheat implying purity and abundance. Rose The first cultivated roses appeared in Asian gardens more than 5, years ago. Confucius wrote that during his life B. Roses were introduced to Rome by the Greeks. During Roman public games all the streets were strewn with rose petals. Egyptian wall paintings depicting roses have been found in tombs dating from the fifth century B. Roses were introduced to Europe during the Roman Empire, where they were mainly used for ornamental purposes. Early Christians saw the rose as a symbol of paganism, orgy, and lust. King Childebert I had a rose garden planted for his Queen in Paris. Charlemagne ordered the cultivation of Roses. Because Mexican legends say its bracts resemble the flower of Bethlehem, Poinsettias have the honor of decorating churches at Christmas time. Today, this flower is known worldwide as "the Christmas flower". This plant was used during the Medieval times as a purgative to rid the body of black bile and melancholy. North African natives chewed it to protect themselves from the sun. Snap Dragons Snapdragons were common in the earliest gardens, but their actual origin is not known. Some botanists believe they grew wild in Spain and Italy. Sun Flower Sunflowers originated in Central and South America, and were grown for their usefulness, not their beauty. In Francisco Pizarro reported seeing the natives of the Inca Empire in Peru worshipping a giant sunflower. Incan priestesses wore large sunflower disks made of gold on

their garments. Tulip Over a thousand years ago, Tulips grew wild in Persia, and near Kabul the Great Mogul Baber counted thirty-three different species. Persian poets sang its praises, and their artists drew and painted it so often, that all of Europe considered the Tulip to be the symbol of the Ottoman Empire. Wealthy people began to purchase tulip bulbs that were brought back from Turkey by Venetian merchants. In , fashionable French ladies wore corsages of tulips, and many fabrics were decorated with tulip designs. In the seventeenth century, a small bed of tulips was valued at 15,, francs. Tulipmania flourished between The frenzy spread from France, through Europe to the Low Countries. Violets When Napoleon married Josephine, she wore Violets, and on each anniversary Josephine received a bouquet of violets.

Chapter 5 : The Lily: A Temperance and Abolitionist Newspaper

The History of Daylily. The daylily was first cultivated in the oriental countries of Japan, China, Korea and Eastern Siberia during ancient times.

We looked at the basic species forms in the last installment. In this segment, we will dive into the variations in form that has been developed in the hybrid garden daylilies. Round Petals Janice Brown, an early round type. This was one of the main areas of focus of the many hybridizers who have worked on daylilies since the early days into recent years. We now have very round petals in daylilies. Of that there is no doubt. Even though I like some other forms just marginally better, I still like the round forms as well. Round petals are usually found with ruffling or other edges, and when recurve is combined with round petals, you get the "bagel" style of round daylily flower. I do like recurve, but more with long-petaled flowers where recurve becomes curling. A bagel type seedling, though the petals are a bit narrower than you usually see. In the early days, when round petals were just becoming a reality, there were some cultivars that had a fair amount of roundness with fairly tailored edges, but you rarely see that today. Custard Candy is an early round with only slight edging. In round types, I prefer them with edges, especially ruffling, contrast color ruffling or pie-crust. Belle of Ashwood is one of my favorites of the round and edged types. It opens well nearly every time and has good consistency. The round and ruffled daylilies remind me of nothing so much as these types of gowns and costuming. The round and ruffled forms for me are soft and elegant ranging to gaudy and outrageous, but they are all feminine and lovely. They are truly the belles of the garden. I never see these without thinking of ruffled costuming, especially the huge gowns with crinolines or hoops. He likes the spider forms, and I do see why he sees that in the round ruffled types, but I prefer not to associate them with the grave, and instead, associate this type with these lovely gowns. Hush Little Baby is an older, gorgeous little hot pink diploid with beautiful ruffles. Trade-Last, the pod parent of Hush Little Baby, is a wonderful light pink diploid with beautiful ruffles. Karen Stephens is a beautifully ruffled deep garnet-red tetraploid. A recent introduction, it shows the very wide petals and modern type. A lovely light orange, red-eyed round ruffled tetraploid seedling. Spacecoast Irish Illumination is a gorgeous round ruffled light yellow with a darker yellow throat and edge. Unusual Forms I love the unusual forms. They are probably my very favorite form. They remind me of nothing so much as orchid flowers. I am certainly not the first to see that in these types. Many other breeders have seen this and worked in this direction. I am so grateful for the wonderful work others have done to make these very orchid-like flowers. That creates a base for me to work from without having to try to make this style from scratch. Two breeders who have bred these are Brian Mahieu and Linda Michaels. I work with several of their lines. It seems natural to me that the Hemerocallis would produce flower forms that are orchid like, as both Hemerocallis and Orchidaceae belong to the Asparagales lilioid monocots. It is not uncommon for many genus within an order to show similar traits. There are various additive features that can be added to the basic unusual forms, such as crispates that include pinched petals and quilled sepals, cascades where the petals droop, hang or curl, and spatulates with petals that are narrower at the base than at the end, making a spoon-like look. For more information on the details of these types, please see the AHS daylily dictionary entry on unusual forms. I like every variation of the unusual form class, but I am especially fond of cascade and spatulate types. An early unusual form, Giant Fling, by Wild. This one shows petal pinching. Spider Miracle, despite the name, is actually an unusual form cascade. On this day it was showing pinched petals as well. Jersey Jim is a lovely unusual form that is a crispate, but looks very cascade in this picture. This seedling is a very lovely unusual form that often shows quilled petals, along with spatulate petals. Another lovely seedling showing the spatulate style. Pack Hunter showing quilled sepals. Pack Hunter on a different day showing curling sepals and petals. A lovely unusual form seedling. Another striking unusual form seedling. Ancient Elf is a lovely small flowered unusual form with petal pinching and slight spatulate form to the petals as well. On some days the sepals may quill. Redneck Red is a large flowered, tall unusual form with crispate petal pinching and open, recurved sepals. Asterisk is the classic spatulate. A lovely cascade unusual form seedling. The unusual forms bring a striking, orchid like effect into the garden, elegant and eye-catching, they

have long been extremely appealing to me and are one of my favorite forms in the whole genus. Spider Forms The spider form flowers are characterized by long, narrow petals and sepals that are a minimum of 4 times as long as wide, or a ratio of 4. The greater the ratio, the more extreme the spider form. You can see the origins of this form and several of the species and their clones, especially H. They are extremely eye catching and unusual looking. In the garden, they quite stand out from everything else. However, the group can present difficult pod fertility, weak scapes and often show foliage much like their flowers - odd, narrow and drooping - that is unattractive and prone to leaf streak. In that respect, the flowers, scapes and foliage are all of a piece. In spite of these drawbacks I enjoy them in the garden and work with them, ever looking for that breakthrough with gorgeous foliage and great pod fertility. I certainly have not grown every spider cultivar. These two are simply the best for these traits that I have grown to date. Divertissement Wild Wookie This group, obviously, reminds me of a spider, but there are other things that they remind me of. There are many things in nature, and many examples amongst domestic plants and animals as well, of this elongated, sleek, streaming look. In nature, such things as snakes, the long tail feathers of some birds, the elongated legs and neck of the giraffe, the long legs of many birds, snakes in general, octopus and starfish, spiders, grasses and many species of flowering plant all express this thin, elongated phenotypes.

Chapter 6 : Lily Flowers History

The lily flower was considered sacred in the Minoan civilization, and a painted image of one dating to about B.C. was found in Crete. In the Bible The flower is mentioned in both the Old and New Testaments.

Crude homesteads being carved out of the forests in the New World were beautified by transplants from the Old Country. They were the carefree choice of pioneers who had no time to spend fussing with ornamentals. The appeal of the daylily with its vigor and rock hardness, along with its ease in propagating, made it the perfect perennial. The plant also multiplies well and is seldom bothered by insects or disease. Of the dozen plus *Hemerocallis* wild species, two were definite favorites: Both were treasured possessions at the turn of this century. Many escaped from abandoned homesteads and old cemeteries, naturalizing themselves with ease, and on occasion were referred to as roadside weeds in Eastern North America. Early English and European hybridizers created the first new crosses, but an American, A. Stout, deservedly became the most renowned of all. Arlow Burdette Stout Raised on a Wisconsin farm. Stout became fascinated with a Tawny Daylily that his mother had planted by the porch of their home. As a lad, he observed that it did not produce seed pods, and his curiosity to solve this reproductory riddle, led the way to a lifetime of scientific study, breeding and achievement. He majored in botany at the University of Wisconsin and earned a B. In , at age 35, A. Stout joined the staff of the New York Botanical Gardens and spent the ensuing decades there making an outstanding contribution to the evolution of the modern daylily, and was awarded the title "The Father of the Modern Daylily. Seeds and species plants obtained from the Far East resulted in some 50, crosses and hundreds of thousands of seedlings. Meticulous records were kept, and many later published. During his tenure, A. Stout selected and introduced approximately cultivars, many of which are still widely grown today. Stout, was published in This definitive work was reprinted by Sagapress Inc. From a handful of hybridizers at the turn of the century we now have thousands entering into the new millennium, with registered named cultivars in excess of 48, and rising, as the wave of popularity continues. That old-time favorite of pioneer days, has been transformed into a splendid bouquet of colour, texture, form and size. In the nonprofit American *Hemerocallis* Society was formed. The AHS is an international registry devoted to the promotion, propagation and advancement of daylilies. Their most prestigious award presented to a breeder annually is the Stout Silver Medal, in honor of Dr. Click here to hear the word *hemerocallis* spoken properly.

Chapter 7 : Daylilies in Australia History of Daylily Cultivation | Origin of Daylilies

In most cultures in history, the lily represents purity, chastity and virtue. However, the lily is a symbol of death in some civilizations. Sprinkled on the graves of innocent children, saints and martyrs, lilies can represent purity in passing.

Pin It Most gardeners who think they know daylilies know and grow modern hybrids, the plants that specialist breeders have produced by the thousands. Prized by collectors for their ever-larger flowers, their splashy color combinations, their ruffles, watermarks, halos, picotee edges, and other elaborations, these are the daylilies most sought after today. But there is another world of daylilies—that of species and early hybrids. These plants, once treasured by gardeners for their elegance of form, are mostly unknown today, even among specialists. But they are distinguished by one great quality: They are supremely beautiful. For this alone they are worth seeking out. I was introduced to old daylilies in by an encounter with a book called Daylilies originally published in by the botanist Arlow Burdette Stout. They were too big and too showy, out of scale with my assortment of campanulas, cranesbills, irises, alliums, salvias, and other lacy, billowy, cottage-garden perennials. And often when I planted one, its color—especially if pink or red—fought with the flowers that surrounded it. I ended up giving many daylilies away. But when I saw the fuzzy gray photos of Dr. His daylilies looked like lilies, and they were smaller and shapelier than most daylilies I knew. After some searching through mail-order catalogs this was before the days of the Internet I ordered three of these daylilies: *Hemerocallis flava*, a species now known as H. All three bloomed the following May yes, May—see below and immediately made me a collector of old daylilies. Daylily Species All daylilies are natives of Asia—primarily of China, Japan, and Korea—where they have long been used for medicine and food. We know from botanical illustrations that plants had been brought to Europe by the 16th century. Linnaeus identified two species: Most other species recognized today were identified in the 18th and 19th centuries as explorers and plant hunters brought them back from their expeditions to Asia, primarily China. By , more than a dozen species were recognized, but confusion reigned, as nomenclature was inconsistent and many species had variant forms. Stout, who arrived at the New York Botanical Garden in He worked diligently to identify and classify the species, but his book bears ample witness to his difficulty: All daylily species bear yellow, gold, or orange flowers. The reds, pinks, and purples seen in modern daylilies are the result of hybridizing from one variant, pink-tinged form of the tawny daylily, H. Species flowers have narrow petals and are distinctly lily- or trumpet-shaped. Species plants, however, vary greatly in size from less than six inches to more than six feet and period of bloom from early May to late September. Some flower at night, and some hold their flowers open for more than a day, a phenomenon known as extended blooming. I grow several species in my garden, among them H. Plants offered for sale as species may not be, and it is difficult to be sure without consulting a botanist, or several. Gardeners who choose to grow them must be able to tolerate some uncertainty and to enjoy them for what they are—beautiful plants. Early Hybrids Although Dr. These daylilies are very early, blooming the second or third week of May in my garden, and all are fragrant. By the time of Dr. Unfortunately, many have been lost over the years, and others probably still circulate with inaccurate names or no names at all. I have located and grown about 30 of the more than cultivars described in the book and chosen to keep about 20 for my own garden. Foundlings Every gardener who has an interest in heirloom plants must learn to live with mystery. Accumulating a foundling patch—a collection of the nameless—is inevitable. I have bought unregistered and thus nameless seedlings. I have been sent plants in the mail that have proved to be not what I ordered. The oldies, they believe, have been superseded by varieties with larger, showier flowers, sturdier stems, longer blooming periods, or other perceived advantages. Since my criterion is a simple one—beauty of form—I consider none of these qualities an advantage. It is also a robust grower, tall about four feet , slightly fragrant, and very floriferous. Most of these very old hybrids are the offspring of species such as H. In my garden, their peak bloom comes around May 20, and their clear, bright yellows and golds combine well with the mostly cool colors that prevail then—from lavender bearded iris, blue and white Siberian iris, many geraniums G. The background of intense green from the foliage of many later-blooming perennials makes all these colors compatible. Stout sought not only to classify them

botanically but to use their characteristics in his hybridization program. Today, a number of Dr. Best of all, however, are the late-season H. They are ideal companions for bronze fennel and for late white flowers—phlox, *Euphorbia corollata*, and *Veronicastrum virginicum*, all of which also offer contrasting foliage. They continue to bloom until nearly the end of September, and are faintly fragrant. By the s and 50s, a number of hybridizers were producing wonderful daylilies, but today most of their names are familiar only to daylily fanciers. One such hybridizer was Elizabeth Nesmith of Massachusetts, a contemporary of Dr. A creamy pale yellow with a spidery shape, it grows to about three feet and flowers in mid-July. In this era, breeders produced hundreds, perhaps thousands, of such cultivars that have been all but forgotten today. With a few exceptions, my choices are yellow and gold, with a few reds, because these blend in best with the rest of my garden. Most older pink daylilies have a distinct tawny undertone that makes them impossible to combine with clear or bluish pinks. Why Grow Heirloom Daylilies? Given the thousands of daylilies on the market, why grow these antiques? Modern daylilies are everywhere; by contrast, species and old hybrids can be hard to find. Besides their beauty, old daylilies have other fine qualities. Their thinner, smaller flowers mean that deadheads are not very noticeable—in contrast to modern daylilies, which are disfigured by heavy, ugly spent blooms. Since flowers open only for a day, this is not a trivial consideration: The old varieties range widely in size and in bloom time—daylilies flower in my garden from mid-May until the end of September, sometimes longer. Their colors are clear and stable; they combine well and most suffer little weather damage. They are vigorous and naturalize well in areas where deer are not a problem. And they are inexpensive, often as little as a few dollars per plant. Their flowers are mostly smaller, and their color range is limited—if you abhor yellow and gold flowers, look elsewhere. Certainly, most are not as showy or as elaborate as modern hybrids, and they lack the unusual color combinations and baroque forms breeders seek today. Some can lean or flop; their stems are not as thick I would say coarse as those of modern varieties, especially tetraploids. And some modern varieties bloom longer—but I would rather have three weeks of a flower I love than months of one that is commonplace.

Chapter 8 : Daylily Breeder: The Daylily as Art - Part 5 Form 2

In Chinese literature the daylily is compared with the symbol "forget-worry." Daylily cultivation began in the Chinese region and around 70 A.D. spread to Asia Minor.

Once horticulturists discovered the genetic malleability of daylilies in the late 1800s, they began breeding them, looking at first for a wider range of colors, beyond gold to yellows and orange-reds. Plant breeders also began looking for shorter flower stalks—the originals usually grew to a height of three feet or even more. At the same time, they were seeking other flower forms. I gained wonderful insights to the world of daylilies from Jo Roberson who, with her husband Jack, are the founders and principals of All-American Daylilies of Grain Valley, Missouri. She told me of the progress in the daylily world. When daylily fanciers discovered that the chromosome count of the plant could be altered with such things as colchicum, a chemical derived from crocuses, they developed daylilies with twice the number of chromosomes. The original plant has 32 chromosomes and is referred to as a diploid. The new inventions resulted in daylilies with double the chromosomes—these were referred to as tetraploids. These were husky plants with thick-petaled flowers and more substantial stems and leaves. Plant breeders of the 1900s and 1950s worked toward repeat bloomers and soon were introducing daylily varieties of all types that would reliably bloom more than once a growing season. The most successful of these bloomed almost continuously. This trend in plant breeding has continued until today. At the same time, consumers began to seek smaller day lilies for the smaller gardens of condos and also for containers. New colors and smaller forms mean that daylilies can fit well into any situation. Their increasing popularity underlines this. Growing Daylilies Daylilies are tough plants that will grow almost anywhere. They prefer full sun though they will tolerate less. They will grow in almost any soil, but will thrive if provided with a well-draining soil that has been fortified with well-rotted compost. Though they are tough, they are not able to compete with larger plants. Daylilies do require ample moisture. They should receive the equivalent of an inch of water per week. At the same time, avoid keeping the soil wet, especially during hot weather when fungal and bacterial diseases are most prevalent. Mulching will modulate the soil temperature and help retain moisture. Fertilizing regularly will encourage vigorous growth and larger blooms. I like to use organic fertilizers since they will not burn sensitive plant roots. Well-rotted cow manure or the equivalent can be applied according to directions in the spring and fall. Although pests and diseases are uncommon to rare in daylilies, you should monitor them for signs of pests and symptoms of disease. Use an insecticidal soap spray for pests that may appear. Check with experts if you have signs of disease. Fall is a good time to lift and separate daylilies. Be sure to allow them several weeks to reestablish their root systems before the first average hard frost. Let the daylily clumps sit for a day or so to allow any of the injured areas to dry. Give extras to friends and neighbors. A Few Final Words Unfortunately, deer enjoy daylilies very much. The easiest way to cope with this is to plant them in a protected spot. Daylilies are tasty—the thick petals of the tetraploid forms are particularly sweet. The flowers are attractive and tasty in salads. If you plan to serve daylily dishes, be sure to plant enough plants to both display and to eat. Barbara Perry Lawton is a writer, author, speaker and photographer. She has served as manager of publications for Missouri Botanical Garden and as weekly garden columnist for the St. The author of a number of gardening and natural history books, and contributor to many periodicals, she has earned regional and national honors for her writing and photography.

Chapter 9 : History of Club - Daylily Society of Greater Atlanta

Lily Flower History. The history of lilies is rich and dates back to centuries ago. Lilies were once found in pictures in a villa in Crete dating back to the Minoan Period in around BC.

Hybridizers have developed the vast majority of cultivars within the last years. Daylily breeding has been a specialty in the United States, where daylily heat- and drought-resistance made them garden standbys since the s. Hemerocallis is one of the very highly hybridized plant genera. Hybridizers register hundreds of new cultivars yearly. However, hybridizers have not yet been able to produce a daylily with primarily blue flowers in forms of blue such as azure blue, cobalt blue, and sky blue. Flowers of some cultivars have small areas of cobalt blue. Other flower traits that hybridizers developed include height, scent, ruffled edges, contrasting "eyes" in the center of a bloom, and an illusion of glitter which is called "diamond dust. Hybridizers also seek to make less-hardy plants hardier in Canada and the Northern United States by crossing evergreen and semi-evergreen plants with those that become dormant and by using other methods. Many kinds of daylilies form clumps of crowded shoots. It is possible to dig up every 3 or so years, separate shoots, and replant only some of the shoots to reduce crowding. This process increases the flowering of many cultivars. In the last several decades, many hybridizers have focused on breeding tetraploid plants, which tend to have sturdier scapes and tepals than diploids and some flower-color traits that are not found in diploids. Until this trend took root, nearly all daylilies were diploid. A polymerous daylily flower is one with more than three sepals and more than three petals. Although some people[who? Formerly daylilies were only available in yellow, pink, fulvous bronzed , and rosy-fulvous colors, now they come in an assortment of many more color shades and tints thanks to intensive hybridization. They can now be found in nearly every color except pure blue and pure white. Those with yellow, pink, and other pastel flowers may require full sun to bring out all of their colors; darker varieties, including many of those with red and purple flowers are not colorfast in bright sun. Arlow Burdette Stout, who is considered to be the father of modern daylily breeding in North America. This annual awardâ€™as voted by American Hemerocallis Society Garden judgesâ€™can be given only to a cultivar that has first received the Award of Merit not less than two years previously.