

Cedar Valley Iris and Daylily Society

Volume 4, Issue 2

March 2011

President Mike Comments:

Hello, Everyone!

Well, it's finally nice to have most of the snow melted and be able to walk through the yard and garden. I don't see many signs of life, but after a winter that doesn't want to seem to give up, it's nice to see last year's foliage and know spring clean up is not too far off.

Jayne and I drove up to Kirkwood for the Winter Gardening Fair to help Deb Hansen and Susan Minger who did a great job representing CVIDS. I want to thank them for spending the day at Kirkwood and signing up six new members as well as talking to a lot more prospects. We also had a tremendous interest in our spring plant sale because Zora was there and gave, from what people were saying, excellent presentations on daylilies.

I am hoping the weather continues to improve and that I'll see you at this month's meeting in Washington, IA. Maybe spring is just around the corner!

Mike

Inside This Issue

- 1 President Mike Comments
Minutes from February 12 Meeting
- 2 Calendar of Events
"Meet the Members" Photo Gallery Update
- 3 "Let's Get Acquainted" by Jonathan Poulton
- 4 "Season Extenders for a Longer Daylily Bloom Season" by Lynn Stoll

March 2011 CVIDS Meeting

Our next CVIDS meeting will take place on Saturday, March 12, at the new Washington Public Library (115 West Washington Street, Washington, IA; (319)-653-2726), beginning at 1 PM. CVIDS member Wanda Lunn will present a program on "Choosing True Lilies for your Garden". Her talk will include advice on which lilies to plant where in your garden for sun or shade. She will also address planting in sequence so that the true lilies will bloom from late May to mid-August. A final note from Wanda: "True lilies LOVE to grow with daylilies!"

As is our tradition, the meeting room has been reserved from **noon**, so come early and mingle with fellow members. If you would like to contribute to the refreshments, please bring along a favorite dish to share.

Minutes from February 12 Meeting

Deb Hansen, Secretary

Mike Carstensen, President, called the meeting to order at the Marion Public Library, Marion, Iowa, at 1:10 PM. There were 54 members present.

Treasurer's Report: Bob Moore reported \$9,147.31 in the checking account. Club plants were paid for on February 2.

Old Business:

Jonathan Poulton is putting together a photo gallery of members. He presented a bulletin board with possible pictures for the photo handbook. This handbook will not go on the website, only to members. Let Jonathan know if you approve of the picture he has on the board. If not, you can submit your own or have Keith Riewerts take your picture. You can also email or send a hard copy of another picture to Jonathan if you would prefer.

Mike Carstensen made a proposal that the club have a September or October meeting. A show of hands approved an October meeting. Gary Oster proposed the meeting to be at the City Hall in Lowden. The drawback was there are a lot of steps. There was discussion about the many steps, and it was decided another location would be better. Iowa City was proposed as a good central location. The place in Iowa City is to be decided at a later date.

There was no booth reserved for the Kirkwood Winter Gardening Fair. Mike is going to call Kirkwood and see if we can still have a table at the fair. Deb Hansen, Susan Minger, and Jackie Westhoff can attend for the club.

New Business:

Mike requested an update if any sickness or condolence cards need to be sent. He read two thank you cards and an appreciation e-mail.

Clay Dawson announced the following nominations for officers next year: Zora Ronan, President; Barb Papenhausen, Vice President; Suzanne Moffit, Treasurer; Deb Hansen, Secretary; and Lynn Stoll, Newsletter Editor. The new officers will be voted on at the Fall Banquet.

Members Lynn Stoll and Colleen Hansen, who is on the Advisory Board for Muscatine Community College Horticulture Program, presented a request for approval to pursue a memorial garden for Fred McDowell. The daylily garden would be on the MCC campus. It would promote daylilies, companion plants, and be educational. There was discussion as to the details and funding. A motion was made and approved to continue gathering information for the project. M/S/C by Cathy Moore and Monica Dabling.

Mike Carstensen requested volunteers for the garden tours in July. Barb Papenhausen suggested the Ottumwa area would be a good location for this year's garden tours.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH 12

CVIDS MEETING

1:00 PM, Washington Public Library (115 West Washington Street, 319-653-2726)

MARCH 18-19

POLLEN DABBERS, MARSHALLTOWN IA

Marshalltown Community College

APRIL 9

CVIDS MEETING

1:00 PM, Eldridge Public Library

MAY 7

CVIDS ANNUAL SPRING SALE

Penn Meadows Park Gazebo, North Liberty
9 AM Set-up, 10 AM Sale

MAY 28

CLUB PLANT DISTRIBUTION AND AUCTION

10 AM, Muscatine County Fairgrounds, West Liberty

MAY 29-JUNE 3, 2011

AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY MEETING

“Iris-istible Victoria” British Columbia

MAY 26-29, 2011

AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY NATIONAL CONVENTION

Baton Rouge, LA

JULY 22-24

AMERICAN HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY REGION ONE CONVENTION

Bloomington, MN

Guest Speaker: David Kirchhoff

“MEET THE MEMBERS” PHOTO GALLERY UPDATE

Do you have difficulty remembering everyone in our club? If so, it is not surprising, given that CVIDS currently has 115 members. To help you put names with faces, Keith Riewerts and Jonathan Poulton have been collecting photos of club members and creating a “Meet the Members” photo gallery. Excellent progress has been made since January, with 73 members participating in this venture so far.

If you are not already in the gallery but would like to be included, please submit your photo as soon as possible to Jonathan either as an e-mail attachment (jonathan-poulton@uiowa.edu) or as a hard copy via US mail (729 Alpine Drive, Iowa City, IA 52245). Alternatively, Keith would be delighted to take your photograph upon request at the March or April club meetings. If you'd prefer not to be included in our gallery, that's fine, but please let Jonathan know. Please note that, when finished, this gallery will **not** be posted on our website but will instead be distributed in May at our meetings (Spring Sale and Club Plant Distribution) and via e-mail.

MINUTES FROM FEB. 12 MEETING (CONT.)

New Business (Cont.)

Club Plants - no discussion today.

The March 12 meeting at the Washington Library needs a speaker. Barb Papenhausen suggested Wanda Lund has a good lilies presentation. Jackie Westhoff is going to contact Wanda Lund to speak at the March meeting.

The April meeting also needs a speaker. A presentation on daylily tissue culture is a possible topic.

Scott Hansen gave information on having the Fall Banquet at Riverside Casino. A motion was made and approved for Scott to pursue with plans to have the Banquet at Riverside Casino. M/S/C Barb Papenhausen and Jan Null.

There was a short break, followed by the following presentations: Zora Ronan presented a slide presentation of the Regional Meeting in Mandan, North Dakota, attended by Zora Ronan, Nancy Carlisle, Barb and Bob Papenhausen, and Scott and Debbie Hansen.

Jackie Westhoff presented a slide presentation on the Region I Meeting to be held July 20-22, 2012, at Kirkwood Community College and Hotel. The theme is Dazzling Daylilies of the Cedar Valley. Jackie showed the hotel accommodations. A tentative schedule was announced. Jackie presented a list of various committees that members will need to help with. A list was passed around for members to sign up for committees.

Mike Carstensen asked if there was any new business. There was none. The next meeting is to be held March 12 at the Washington Library. A motion was made for the meeting to be adjourned at 3:30 p.m. M/S/C Mary Moore and Gary Oster.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY – DRIVING DIRECTIONS

This new library lies on the south side of Washington's Central Park. The Library requests that we do not park in the 5-6 spots right in front of the building, because they're reserved for patrons to come and go. Instead, please use any of the many spots nearby. For those who prefer not to negotiate the steps, there is an elevator.

From North (Iowa City) via HWY 1:

Drive south from Iowa City on HWY 1. Within Washington, HWY1/92 becomes West Madison St. Follow this street until you turn left (north) onto South Iowa Ave. Drive two blocks to West Washington St. The library lies on your left at the intersection.

From North (Iowa City) via HWY 218 (4-lane highway):

Drive south from Iowa City on HWY 218. Turn right (west) onto HWY 92 at the Ainsworth Exit. Continue west on HWY 92 for about 7 miles through Ainsworth to Washington. On the east side of the town, HWY 92 becomes East Washington St. Continue west along East Washington St. but do not follow HWY 92 when it turns south on South Iowa Ave. Instead, continue straight ahead on Washington St. for one more block until you reach Central Park. The library lies on your left.

From South (Mount Pleasant) via HWY 218:

Heading north on HWY 218, turn left onto HWY 92 at the Ainsworth exit. Continue west for about 7 miles through Ainsworth to Washington. Then follow directions in paragraph above.

From West (Sigourney) via HWY 92:

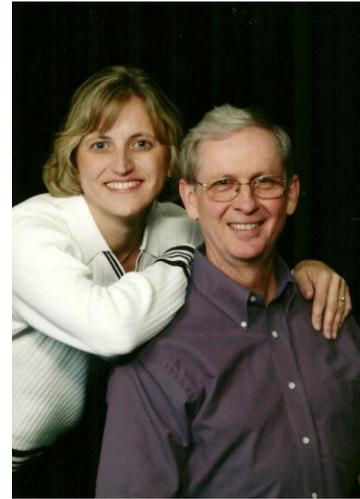
At the intersection of HWY 92 with HWY 1, turn right (south) onto HWY 1/92. Within Washington, HWY1/92 becomes West Madison St. Follow this street until you turn left (north) onto South Iowa Ave. Go two blocks to West Washington St. The library lies on your left at the intersection of Washington St. and Iowa Ave.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED!

by Jonathan Poulton

It's funny how life is. Sometimes, key events in one's life are more or less planned; other times, they happen through sheer luck. How I got bitten by the daylily bug certainly belongs to the latter category. In 2006, my wife Susie, our two boys (Christopher and Matthew), and I were vacationing in Door County, Wisconsin, when we decided to drive across the peninsula from Egg Harbor to the Lake Michigan shore. Susie was driving, and, as so often happens when I'm the navigator, we got lost. Eventually, we halted at some intersection, where, in desperation, I looked around for any landmarks that might help return us to the straight and narrow. To my delight and utter amazement, I spied a field of daylilies that appeared nothing like the orange "ditch lilies" common along Iowa's roadsides. Instead, they sported nearly every color of the rainbow. "Stop the car!" I implored, "Let's take a look". Again by luck, their owner was at home and more than willing to let us explore his yard and buy a few. As we loaded our purchases into the truck, he let slip that he was "into hybridizing". I could (or perhaps should) have let the matter drop right then and there, but I didn't. On asking him how difficult hybridizing was, he simply said: "It's easy. Just cross pretty with pretty, and see what you get!" Back in Iowa City, I followed his sage advice and made a few crosses between the bicolor *Frans Hals* and several unidentified cultivars in my yard. I was rewarded some weeks later by the sight of developing seed pods. This chance encounter in Wisconsin started a love affair with daylily hybridizing that, I readily admit, shows no signs of waning any time soon!

My love of gardening didn't start in 2006. I was born about six decades ago in southwest England in Exeter. This is a cathedral city near Plymouth from where the Pilgrims set sail in 1620. My father was a Church of England clergyman and an avid gardener, and we lived in several Victorian vicarages with large vegetable and flower gardens. I suspect that my love of tilling the soil is inherited from my father. In 1967, I left home for Oxford University to study biochemistry, the chemistry of life. Perhaps I would have ended up working for an industrial company if it weren't for Dr. Butt, a lecturer in my final year who enthralled me with the wonderful biochemistry that plants exhibit. On graduation, I eagerly joined his lab to undertake my doctoral research, isolating and characterizing enzymes involved in wood production. Following his advice, I then left the Old Country in 1974 for West Germany to carry out postdoctoral research in Freiburg. There, I worked on enzymes that produce the anthocyanin pigments that I described in my recent "Quest for Blue Daylilies" talk. Another chance meeting, this time with Prof. Eric Conn, led to his invitation to undertake research at the University of California-Davis in 1977-79. Finally, I moved to Iowa City in 1979 and joined the faculty of the Department of Botany (later Biology) at the University of Iowa, from which I retired last June. Life in retirement is never dull. Nearly every day seems like a Saturday - full of family commitments, gardening, biking, piano, ham radio, serving as CVIDS webmaster, and volunteering at the local food bank.



Susie & Jonathan Poulton

Let's now return to the fall of 2006! Having collected the seeds from my first daylily crosses, I had no clue how to store or germinate them. So, I searched the web for daylily clubs and luckily found a passing reference to a CVIDS plant sale to be held the following week in Monticello. I attended this sale and purchased a few daylilies. Everyone's friendliness made a huge impression on me, and there was no shortage of tips as to how and when I should plant my seeds. It seemed that everyone had their own way of doing things! I am particularly indebted to the Papenhausens, Appelquists, and Moores for taking me under their wing. My first seedlings bloomed in 2008, and there was nothing like the thrill of going out each morning and seeing their blooms for the first time. Yes, I was hooked! From 2006-2009, I focused primarily on crosses involving bicolors and bitones with the goal of getting novel color combinations. I invite you to visit our CVIDS website and let me know if I'm making any progress towards that goal (<http://www.cvids.org/Jonathan.html>). 2010 was a slower year for me because of being on the Garden Tour, but how about 2011? I have to admit that I'm being increasingly drawn to cultivars with patterned eyes, especially those with blue in them. Looking back over my life, it seems that many chance events resulted in my incredibly good fortune along the way. Now, tell me, what are my chances of obtaining bicolors with blue in them?!



'Old King Cole' x 'Beyond Thunder Dome'

SEASON EXTENDERS FOR A LONGER DAYLILY BLOOM SEASON

by Lynn Stoll

Wish the daylily season lasted longer? Although we Northern gardeners do not have reliable rebloom, we can still provide ourselves with a long succession of daylily bloom in our gardens by careful selection of early- and late-blooming season extenders. The cultivars described here will add at least two weeks to both ends of the daylily bloom season – thus providing daylily bloom from June to late August or even early September instead of only one month in midsummer. The cultivars described in this article are selected on the basis of typical bloom time of established clumps in our garden, which may differ from registration information.

EARLY BLOOMERS

Many of the very early-blooming daylilies are small-flowered, often related to STELLA DE ORA. STELLA is, of course, the quintessential very early cultivar; in our garden, its show of bright golden yellow begins in early to mid-June; after a brief rest during midseason, it then reblooms sporadically until frost if no seed pods are allowed to form. Three other daylilies that begin about the same time for us, sometimes even earlier than STELLA, are LYNN'S DELIGHT, PETITE BALLERINA, and BUTTERFLY CHARM. LYNN'S DELIGHT (Albers 1992) is the earliest of these three. We grew LYNN'S DELIGHT as an unnamed seedling in our garden for several years before we persuaded Chicago hybridizer Don Albers to introduce it. It's often the first daylily to bloom for us in early June, and its bud count of 40-50 on established clumps makes it a mass of color for over a month, at a time when few other perennials are in bloom. The 3½" flowers are a ruffled light creamy apricot, with good substance; new blooms open in the evening, before old ones begin to close. LYNN'S DELIGHT has never rebloomed in our garden, though it is reported to do so in the South.

BUTTERFLY CHARM (Dunbar 1986) is a rich butter yellow with heavy substance and very good form, along with vigorous growth, exceptional branching, and 30 or more buds per scape; it's one I recommend highly to garden visitors. BUTTERFLY CHARM does rebloom for us here when it gets enough water. PETITE BALLERINA (Romine 1987) is a VE small-flowered tet with an abundance of ¾" lemon yellow blooms. Although it does not rebloom, it has taller and much better branched scapes than STELLA, and provides a better overall show of early bloom. Another VE mini I like is TINY GRIT (Faggard 1986), a distinctive 2½" bronze/cream bicolor with a faint red halo; its outstanding branching and bud count give it a five-week period of bloom, with occasional rebloom.

A number of tet spiders are very early bloomers. Many of these were developed by Patrick Stamile, and I have learned through painful experience that many are relatively tender evergreens. However, out of a large number that I have tested here, a dozen or so have shown themselves to be hardy and vigorous performers here. Usually the earliest of these are BLUEBIRD SKY (Stamile 2003) and APPLIQUE (Stamile, 2003; evergreen). BLUEBIRD SKY is a refreshingly cool bluish lavender with a large green throat. It has proven itself totally hardy and extremely vigorous here. Its strong upright

here. Its strong upright scapes and nicely displayed blooms make a very attractive clump. LAVENDER ARROWHEAD (Stamile 2001; Ev), a parent of BLUEBIRD SKY, is similarly hardy here, but it blooms a little later. APPLIQUE, a purple crispate unusual form, is notable for its interesting yellow appliquéd throat pattern. Two dormant early-blooming tet spiders are CHRISTMAS RIBBON (Stamile 1994) and MOVING ALL OVER (Stamile 2001). CHRISTMAS RIBBON is an exceptionally vigorous clear bright red unusual form (spatulate), while MOVING ALL OVER is a wine red spider variant (4.1:1 ratio).

OCTOPUS HUGS (Stamile 2001) is a reddish orange bitone evergreen with light red sepals; it is a cascade unusual form. SKINNY DIPPING (Stamile 2002) is a claret purple classic spider (5:1) with a huge grass green throat and interesting petal tips that twist and curl; it is also a very early bloomer that first blooms a few days later than BLUEBIRD SKY. VELVET RIBBONS (Stamile 2004) is a huge velvety near-black spider (4.7:1 ratio) with a 14" wingspan; at its best, it can only be described as spectacular when it is growing well. Unfortunately, it has a tendency to be slightly tender; some years it is simply breath-taking, but other years it seems to struggle. Other very early tet spiders include WINGS ON HIGH (Stamile 2001), a spidery orchid evergreen which seems completely hardy; WAITING IN THE WINGS (Stamile 2002), a clear purple crispate unusual form; and WEB BROWSER (Stamile 2002), a bright red semievergreen classic spider (5.6:1). WEB BROWSER, like VELVET RIBBONS, is an uneven performer; at its best, it is quite striking, but some years it is only ordinary.

Lee Gates has provided us with a group of red tetraploids which are very reliable early-bloomers; these include SCARLET ORBIT (1985), a round scarlet red; JOVIAL (1987), a bright wine-red; SEDUCTOR (1984; apple red); CHARLES JOHNSTON (1981; cherry red); and HAPPY REBEL (1989). All of these, along with NOTORIOUS (Munson 1984), seem interchangeable in my mind; all are inexpensive, and all provide welcome splashes of bright red early in the season, but to me, none stands out compared to the others, and I probably wouldn't keep them in the garden if they bloomed in midseason. A smaller early red is HOLIDAY STAR (Albers 1993), a 4" brick red with cream midribs and a gold throat; it is very floriferous and a rapid increaser. BETTY FORD (Kirchhoff 2003) is a superb early clear red with outstanding branching and bud count; however, although registered as EE, it blooms here at least a week later than these other reds, more toward early midseason.

The first large-flowered yellow to bloom in my garden is always LEMON DEWDROP (Kehl 1993). This is a pretty clear lemon yellow with a nice green throat, without the familiar tinge of gold seen in STELLA DE ORA and its early cousins. It has heavy substance and good branching and bud count, resulting in a long bloom period. Other very early large-flowered yellows are SUMMERTIME SPLENDOR, SMUGGLER'S BOUNTY (Branch 1995), CHEDDAR CHEESE, SPECULATOR (Benz 1992), and my own SUNNY MOUNTAIN (Stoll 2005). SUMMERTIME SPLENDOR (Salter 1997) is an outstanding cultivar which for several years was one of the main foundations of Jeff Salter's hybridizing program. It has a nicely formed flower with good branching and bud count, a long period of bloom, and outstanding vigor. For hybridizers, it's exceptionally pod-fertile. CHEDDAR

CHEESE (Benz 1985) is a brassy “loud” golden yellow-orange; it’s impossible to mistake it for anything else in the early garden. SMUGGLER’S BOUNTY is a lemon yellow self which is similar to the more familiar SMUGGLER’S GOLD, but without the bronze overlay of the latter; it is also exceptionally vigorous. At 44” in height and one of the first daylilies of any color to bloom, SUNNY MOUNTAIN rapidly forms an impressive clump that simply can’t be missed. The flower is a sunny clear yellow with a deeper gold rim; it has excellent branching and bud count, and it reblooms when established.

The earliest pink to bloom in my garden is Moldovan’s ARIGATOU (2000), a light rose-pink blend with exceptional vigor. This is followed within a few days by ROSE FRILLY DILLY (Gleber 1986), a very ruffled salmon pink with a rose eye. Other very early pinks include HEAVEN AND EARTH (Billingslea 1987), a rose pink with a deep rose eye and green throat, and HEAVENLY HARMONY (Harris-Benz 1988), a round and ruffled apple-blossom pink.

One of my special favorite early bloomers is PURE AND SIMPLE (J. Salter 1994). PURE AND SIMPLE is a remarkably vigorous tangerine orange sherbet shade with a heavily ruffled gold edge. Importantly for the early season, it opens well after cold nights. It is immediately recognizable and very consistent, almost never having a bad flower. For hybridizers, PURE AND SIMPLE is very pod-fertile. Spalding’s JOLLY LAD (1980) is a charming, very round light yellow with a red eye. Although it’s an evergreen, I’ve grown it for over 15 years and it’s never shown any sign of being less than perfectly hardy and vigorous. It’s always one of the first few to bloom, but it would be distinctive even among the hundreds in bloom at midseason. My only reservation is its low bud count.

There are only a handful of early-blooming purples. Two that I often recommend are ALASKAN MIDNIGHT (Porter 1991), a vigorous dark purple, and Curt Hanson’s very popular BELA LUGOSI (1995), a rich burgundy purple self with a velvety finish. However, neither of these is extremely early, and in fact BELA LUGOSI is registered as a midseason bloomer. Most years the first purple to bloom for me is my own BING CHERRY BINGE (Stoll 2005). This daylily first caught my attention in the seedling bed because, unlike so many purples, it consistently opened well, even on the cool mornings often encountered in June. As the plant matured, I also came to appreciate it for its excellent branching and bud count, its vigorous growth – and finally, its reliable rebloom.

Several Millikan cultivars are reliable very early bloomers. MARBLE FAUN and EXOTIC GOWN are both round and ruffled pale yellow to cream diploids. Both are similar to Millikan’s 1989 Stout Medal winner BROCADED GOWN, but these two bloom earlier. SADIE LOU (Spalding 1978) is a pretty cream pink whose performance in my garden is not reflected in its registration details. Although it is registered as an evergreen, it consistently grows as a dormant here. Also, it’s a very early bloomer here (not midseason, as registered), and often reblooms when growing conditions are favorable. Although it’s more than thirty years old, I still enjoy having it in the garden. Another early cream-colored older daylily that I still enjoy is SENT FROM HEAVEN (Spalding 1976), a pale pink-tinged near-white. ICED CHAMPAGNE (Steinborn 1987) is a pretty ruffled champagne pink self; it proliferates heavily and reblooms.

Early Bloomers:



Applique



Arigatou



Betty Ford



Bing Cherry Binge



Bluebird Sky



Butterfly Charm



Christmas Ribbon



Heaven and Earth



Holiday Star



Jolly Lad



Lemon Dewdrop



Marble Faun



Moving All Over



Pure and Simple



Sadie Lou



Seductor



Speculator



Summertime Splendor



Sunny Mountain



Web Browser

LATE BLOOMERS

I especially cherish the late bloomers in my garden. The end of bloom season always seems sad to me – it feels as if I am being forced to say goodbye to dear friends, knowing that I won't see them again for almost a year. This makes the few daylilies still blooming at the end of the season especially precious to me.

If I had to choose a single favorite among the late-bloomers, it might be SUMMER HYMNS (Trimmer 2001). Trimmer introduced this daylily while still living on Long Island, and unlike more recent Trimmer introductions, SUMMER HYMNS is a very hardy dormant. The flower is a round and very ruffled golden apricot with good substance. Among late-blooming yellows, Curt Hanson's SUN TEMPLE SPIRIT (1994) is a large, fragrant pure lemon yellow tetraploid with nice flower form. It is registered as Very Late, and has been a very consistent late bloomer here. ANNA MAE HAGER (Hagerstrom 1986) is a very similar late-blooming yellow which is also fragrant. ANNA MAE HAGER is less well known, but it is a little larger and in most years it blooms even later than SUN TEMPLE SPIRIT. My own HARVEST MOON RISING (Stoll 2005) continues to give me much pleasure in the late garden. This is a good but not extraordinary golden yellow which would probably be overlooked in the riot of midsummer color. What is exceptional about this cultivar is that it is consistently among the last 1% of daylilies blooming in my garden – sometimes into September. It begins to bloom in late midseason, but its exceptional bud count (30-35+) and branching allow it to keep blooming and blooming, until you suddenly notice that nothing else is still left in bloom.

In addition to season-extenders, another of my special daylily interests is spiders. STOPLIGHT (Childs 1954) appeals to me for both of these reasons: it's a fine, late-blooming, bright red classic spider with a large gold throat. A mature clump in full bloom is a real attention-getter, particularly when other bloom is getting sparse. While many of the tet spiders are very early bloomers, the diploid spiders tend to bloom later in the season. One of the latest and best known is the widely grown NORTH WIND DANCER (Schaben 2001). This graceful clear cool pink/lavender cascade unusual form was the runner-up for the Stout Medal in both 2009 and 2010. This is already a classic that should be in every Northern garden. ORCHID CORSAGE (Saxton 1976) is another very late blooming unusual form; it's a lavender pink crispate unusual form that creates a striking presence in the late garden. PURPLE MANY FACES (N. Roberts 1995) is a vigorous rich purple crispate unusual form with a great clump habit. Other late-blooming diploid spiders are MEMORY JORDAN (Reinke 1997) and PROSAIC ARCHITECTURE (Reed 2005). MEMORY JORDAN is a nice lavender-pink spider variant, while PROSAIC ARCHITECTURE, registered at 50", is a spidery light pink blend with a darker rose eye. The bright orange JERSEY SPIDER (Grovatt 1974) also provides welcome color in the late garden.

AUTUMN MINARET (Stout 1961) is a unique tall pale golden orange blend spider. It is registered at 66", and sometimes seems taller because of its proportion. It bears little resemblance to most daylilies in our modern garden and may be regarded as a historical classic. It is one of the last daylilies

blooming in the late garden. Even later is the unregistered SEPTEMBER GOLD; the spidery orange-gold flower is nothing special – but it's the latest daylily in my garden, and it looks quite nice with the yellow and bronze chrysanthemums that bloom at the same time.

DESIREE (Moldovan 1998) is one of the very latest pinks blooming in my garden. It's a deep rich rosy pink with an orchid undertone. It has the exemplary plant habit that one would expect from a Moldovan daylily, and a beautifully ruffled form as well. HEAVEN CAN WAIT (R. Hansen 1991) is a lovely round silky peach pink with darker ruffles and a green throat. It is more hardy than most of Ra's cultivars here, though some winters it suffers. FINAL TOUCH (Apps 1991) is a pink-lavender bitone, round and ruffled and nicely formed. With these lovely flowers nicely distributed on six to eight branches and with more than sixty buds per scape, it would be a standout at the height of midseason. In September, it's a real treasure. As a bonus, it's also fragrant! AUGUST QUEEN (Jablonski 1979) is a large rose self which is registered as very late. Unlike FINAL TOUCH, for example, neither the individual flower nor the plant habit, branching, and bud count of AUGUST QUEEN would merit any notice in mid-July. However, since most late-blooming daylilies seem to be in the yellow/gold/bronze/orange range, AUGUST QUEEN'S rich rose blossoms are particularly welcome so late in the season. Another good late in this color class is ROYAL JESTER (Kennedy 1991), a pretty pink and cream bicolor. LUSTY LITTLE LULU, from Chicago hybridizer Bob Bearce (1984), is a very dependable late ruffled apricot melon self which I like very much. Finally, SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE (Moldovan 2002), a gorgeous pink blend with cream and gold ruffling, beading, and crimping, is an outstanding addition to the late-blooming pink class, though it's not quite as late as the others described here.

There are a number of excellent late-blooming reds. Two older reds which are still valuable additions to the modern garden are CHICAGO APACHE (Marsh 1982), a clear red, and ILLINI JACKPOT (Varner 1983), an excellent deep red with a light green throat and 40-50 buds when grown well. Both of these are exceptionally vigorous and reliably late bloomers. Two fine late-blooming reds from Chicago hybridizer Don Albers are HOLIDAY JOY (1995), rich bright red with a darker eyezone and a green throat, and FIRE CHIEF NICHOLAS (1995), which is similar. Although both are registered as late midseason, HOLIDAY JOY is usually the last red still blooming at the end of the season here. At 46", SCARLET IBIS, a bright red from Wisconsin hybridizer Rod Lysne (1998) makes a dramatic and imposing clump in the late garden. John Benz is known for his excellent red daylilies, and some of these bloom toward the end of the season, though none is truly late. Three of the latest are RED POINSETTIA (1992), a round clear red with a nicely contrasting bright green throat; REVELRY IN RED (1990; deep ruby red), and RUBY SENTINEL (1991; ruby red). Another good late-blooming red is Millikan's BLOOD SPOT (1986), a round blood red tetraploid with a darker eye.

In contrast to the many good late reds on the market, I can think of only a handful of good late purples. Of those I'm familiar with, perhaps the best (and the latest) is BRIDGETON BISHOP (Apps 1998), a violet blend with a knobby yellow eye. Another nice late purple is Jack Carpenter's MORADO

E VERDE (1993), which means "purple and green"; it's a purple with a deeper eye and a green throat.

Three near-white lates are PRIDE OF MASSACHUSETTS (P. Stamile 1987), JOHN MICHAEL (J. Carpenter 1992), and DEVONSHIRE CREAM (J. Carpenter 1988). PRIDE OF MASSACHUSETTS is a chartreuse cream blend with a green throat; JOHN MICHAEL is a cream peach self; and DEVONSHIRE CREAM is a ruffled cream blend which is also set off by a nice green throat. This cultivar opens particularly well after cold nights. Two other late-blooming whites, although not quite as late as the previous three, are Stamile's LAST SNOWFALL (1987), a yellowish ivory self, and SEPTEMBER FROST (Trimmer 1999), a ruffled ivory cream with a yellow green throat.

Many of the daylily introductions of the late Brother Charles Reckamp are season-extenders, and most of these are lates. TECHNY PEACH LACE (1988) is a pale cream gold with a peach-rose overlay and petal edges. It has an adequate but not great bud count; however, it's an exceptionally pretty tetraploid which blooms well after most daylily cultivars are finished, and I think it deserves to be more widely grown. Another beautiful late-blooming Reckamp cultivar is PSALTER AND HARP (1985), a ruffled creamy peach-apricot polychrome. MORNING DAWN (1981) is a round and ruffled bright rose to cherry red with a surprisingly modern form.

CARAMEL GLAZE (Munson 1987) is registered as an 18" amber/pink/russet/ivory/yellow blend tetraploid. If that seems a bit difficult to visualize, the overall garden effect to my eye is that of a light yellow with a heavy overlay of rosy bronze on the outer part of the petals. Although the flowers are large and the scapes are short, the blossoms are positioned well and don't give that buried-in-the-foliage effect that I hate. CARAMEL GLAZE blooms well into September most years. YUMA (Whatley '80) is a ruffled caramel/yellow/rose blend with a yellow throat. YUMA is a very beautiful and a surprisingly "modern" looking flower for a thirty year old cultivar, but unfortunately it's a poor opener and a slow increaser. SCOTCH PLAID (Millikan 1989) is a rust red and cream-orange bicolor which is also a reliably late bloomer. HARVEST HUE (Millikan 1983), a copper/strawberry red blend with a rose eye, is another late-bloomer in this color range, as is JOSHUA NATHAN ALLEN (J. Carpenter 1995), an orange with a rust eyezone. Finally, MARGE AVAUN (Branch 1991) is a vigorous pinkish apricot blend which is the latest of this color group to bloom almost every year.

These late-blooming beauties provide daylily lovers with a good selection of season-extenders for August and September. In addition, for those who are always out of town during midsummer, they provide an opportunity for a very satisfying and well diversified daylily garden with peak bloom in mid-to-late August, rather than Mid-July. I hope you'll consider adding some of them to your own gardens to make the season last a little longer.



Bridgeton Bishop



Jersey Spider



Revelry in Red

Late Bloomers:



Anna Mae Hager



Caramel Glaze



Desiree



Harvest Moon Rising



Heaven Can Wait



Lusty Little Lulu



Marge Avaun



Memory Jordan



Morning Dawn



North Wind Dancer



Orchid Corsage



Patience of a Saint



Pizza Crust



Psalter and Harp



Ruby Sentinel



September Frost



September Gold



Sparkling Champagne



Stoplight



Summer Hymns