



The Pipeline

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YOUNG FOLKS, OLD FOLKS, EVERYBODY COME!!! To the annual meeting, of course. The full program is below. If you haven't already registered, come anyway and register when you arrive. There are other motels and hotels in the vicinity of the Morton Arboretum and maybe there will be a room left?

PROGRAM:

Friday, May 16, 1975

- 8:00-9:30--Annual Director's meeting while you lucky members register
- 9:30-4:00--Stroll and see the lilac collection at the Morton Arboretum and all the other plants and plantings described in the last issue.
- Hear the following:
- Dr. James Appleby--Bugs!!!
- Dr. Donald F. Schoeneweiss--Prevention is worth a pound-----!
- Kenneth W. Wood--How tos of Growing Lilacs
- 4:00-5:30--Arboretum touring
- 6:00-- Buffetdinner at Thornhill Conference Room
- 7:15-8:55--Floyd Swink--Amusing but Confusing Taxonomy Plant auction
- 9:00 Buses return to Holiday Inn, 1250 E. Roosevelt Rd., Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137, conference housing center.

Saturday, May 17, 1975

- 8:30-2:00--Visit Lilacia Park, Lombard and hear Mitch Katnik--History of Lilacia Park Annual meeting--election of officers Freek Vrugtman--Lilac Registration
- 2:15-3:15--Visit Oakbrook Shopping Center, an additional treat
- Bulb Beauties--with living illustrations
- 3:30-4:30--Seeing the sights at Cantigny (see last month's Pipeline for description)
- 4:45-6:15--Free time
- 6:30-9:00--Annual banquet
- Speaker: Dr. Marion T. Hall, director, Morton Arboretum--A Few Well Chosen Words
- Introduction of New Officers--Dr. Robert Clark, president ILS
- "As ye Sow, so Shall ye Reap"--Presentation of Awards

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GOOD NEWS--There are 2 good pieces of news (or pieces of good news if you prefer) for all members. The first is that Mrs. Ginger Wasyluka, 1781 Pomme, Arnold MO 63010, has volunteered to gather a list of lilac sources, so you can buy the ones you want. She says she has catalogs of all leading nurseries but you know that there are lilac specialists and nurseries that have longer lists of lilacs than others and she cannot possibly have all of these catalogs.

So share with her for the good of all ILS members. If you own a duplicate of a catalog with a good lilac list, mail it to her. If you don't have a duplicate, write her the name of the nursery or, better yet, invest a few cents in xerox copies of the pages in the catalog which list lilacs and mail them to her.

Hopefully we can print the complete list of sources in The Pipeline before the autumn planting season arrives.

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The second piece of good news is a surprise. You'll find out about it at the forthcoming annual meeting. Until then you can just do guesswork.

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ENCLOSED YOU'LL FIND two additional sheets which tell about the Katie Osborne Lilac Garden at the Royal Botanical Gardens in Hamilton, Ont. where last year's annual meeting was held.

There is much excellent information about lilac growing on the pink sheet and a reference to The Garden Lilac available from the Gardens. Perhaps if you sent them 50 cents instead of the 20 cents, which is the price at the Gardens, the people there might be persuaded to mail a copy to you?

The list of liacs in the Katie Osborne Lilac Colletion, divided as it is according to parentage, will furnish you with a first class reference for both correct spelling of cultivar names and parentage of the cultivars. Both sheets should go into your permanent lilac library.

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"WOULD YOU BELIEVE???", writes Dr. Owen M. Rogers, who wanted information on tall lilacs, "that just after asking for information on height we found a shrub 32 feet tall right in Durham? Do you have a lilac taller than ours? Or one older? We are particularly interested in documentation for historic plant or plants over 100 years old. You can send pictures or letters or even heresay information to Dr. Owen M. Rogers, Plant Science Dept., University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824."

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'round the Gardens.....

THE KATIE OSBORNE LILAC GARDEN

About 3/4 of a mile east from the Katie Osborne Lilac Collection, where Old Guelph Road underpasses Highway 403, was the location of the Royal Botanical Gardens' first lilac collection. In the fall of 1960 and spring of 1961, the collection (approximately 110 different lilacs) was moved to its present location in the Arboretum, which was cleared from existing woods. Apart from occasional levelling for the grass path, the existing ground contours are those of the original natural landscape. In 1965, the collection caught the interest of a Gardens' friend whose subsequent generosity resulted in a greatly expanded garden. In the Katie Osborne Lilac Collection, at present, are displayed 583 different kinds of lilacs, which makes it the largest such collection in Canada and fourth largest in the world. It stands in memory of one who was fond of lilacs and had a special interest in the Royal Botanical Gardens.

Different exposures within the 'Lilac Dell' are used to grow specific groups of lilacs such as: single or double French hybrids, *Prestoniae* hybrids, early flowering hybrids, species, etc. Though the lilacs are sun-loving plants, occasional trees from the original forest were left as an aesthetic contribution to the rolling grounds thus creating a pleasant environment throughout the year. Note that you are only 3 miles from downtown Hamilton, yet free from city noise.

The Lilac Species and Cultivars

There are over 1,200 known and named lilac species and cultivars, not all of them readily available commercially. Only 28 of these are species, all of them native to Eastern Asia, Himalayas, Afganistan and Southern Europe. The remainder are man-made selections or cultivars derived from open or controlled cross-pollination, or spontaneous or induced mutants. Greatest individual contributions to selected lilac cultivars were made by three generations of the Lemoine family from Nancy, France; hence the largest group of lilac cultivars was named French Hybrids, to which other hybridizers contributed as well.

Most lilacs are shrubs with the exception of *Syringa reticulata* (Japanese Tree Lilac) and *Syringa pekinensis* (Peking Lilac) which are trees up to 60 ft. tall.

Growing Lilacs

In general a good time to plant lilacs is in the autumn from leaf-drop to freeze-up and in the spring from the time ground is frost-free until bud-break. Planting early in November is preferred to late November or early December, but the second half of April has given us the best results.

Lilacs prefer open sunny conditions, neutral or slightly alkaline soil, with good drainage. They will thrive even in soils of low nutrient value.

Flower buds for one year's bloom are formed in June, July and August of the previous year. It is good practice to cut off all the old bloom so that the nutrition is diverted from unwanted seed production to flower bud formation for next year. Usually years with good vegetative growth are followed by a poor flower show the following year and alternate bloom in lilac is quite common.

Oystershell scale and lilac borer are two of the most common lilac pests in this climatic region. Since the borers attack lilac stems and branches one inch in diameter and larger, it is good practice to grow multi-stem lilacs (6-8 stems per bush), and periodically remove older stems as the younger stem take over. Oystershell scales are sucking insects attached to the bark of younger wood. These insect pests may be chemically controlled.

Pruning, thinning and rejuvenation of lilacs is done in our collection during the month of June, at the same time the old bloom is cut off. Lilacs in our collection are being deliberately kept at 6-9 ft. height where their bloom may be more appreciated. How to prune lilacs will be demonstrated during Arboretum Tours and Lilac Garden Tours conducted in May and June. For time and date of these events please contact the Gardens.

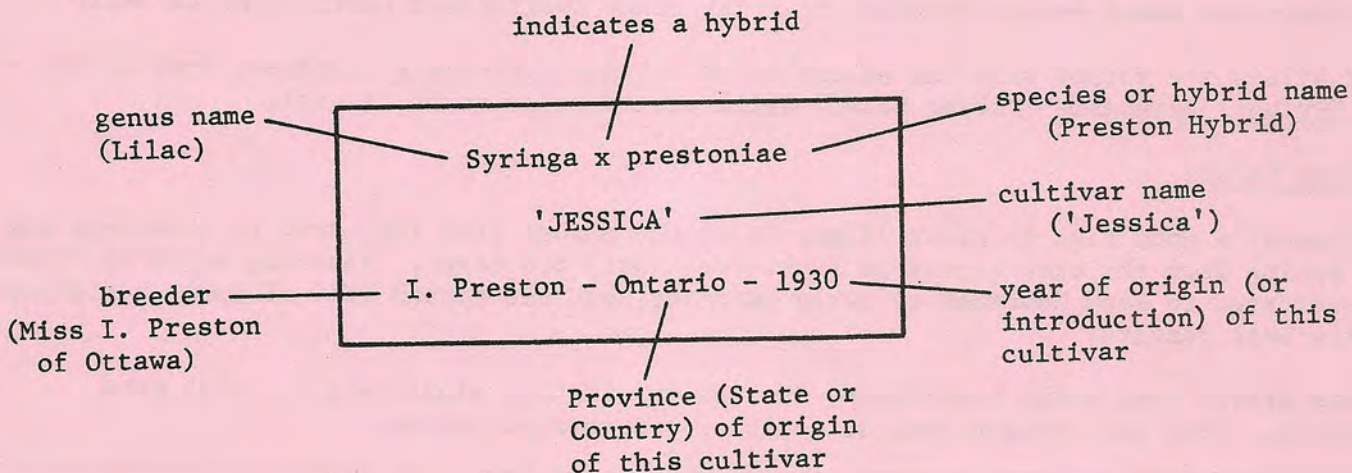
Further Information

For cultural information and a list of recommended lilac cultivars for Canadian gardens, see pp. 150-155 of Lawrence C. Sherk and Arthur R. Buckley's book Ornamental Shrubs for Canada (1968), Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario (\$5.00). The Garden Lilac, Gardens' Bulletin, Vol. 27, No. 1 (Feb/73), is available for 20¢ at the Gardens' Administration Building.

The Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, was appointed at the 19th International Horticultural Congress in Warsaw, Poland, September, 1974, to assume the duties of the official world registrar for lilacs, as of January 1, 1975. Primary reasons leading to this appointment were the quality and size of our lilac collection and the special interest in lilacs among some of the Gardens' staff members. If you are an admirer of lilacs and wish to become a member of the International Lilac Society, Eastern Canada Region, please contact the Gardens.

Guide to Labelling in the Lilac Dell

EXAMPLE:



Please use the attached alphabetical list of lilacs and plan of sections within the collection for easy finding of specific cultivars or species.

Charles Holetich,
 ARBORICULTURIST
 I.L.S. Vice-President, Eastern Canada Region.

March, 1975

SYRINGA x PRESTONIAE CULTIVARS

Name	Section	Name	Section
'ALICE'	C	'MAYBELLE FARNUM'	C
'ANNA AMHOFF'	C	'MIRANDA'	C
'ARIEL'	C	'MISS CANADA'	C
'BEACON'	C	'MRS. J. HERBERT ALEXANDER'	C
'CALPURNIA'	C	'NELLIE BEAN'	C
'CELLA'	C	'NERISSA'	C
'CHARMIAN'	C	'NIKE'	C
'CORAL'	C	'NOCTURNE'	C
'DESDEMONA'	C	'OBERON'	C
'DONALD WYMAN'	C	'OCTAVIA'	C
'DORCAS'	C	'OLIVIA'	C
'ELINOR'	C	'OPHELIA'	C
'ETHEL M. WEBSTER'	C	'PAULINA'	C
'FRANCISCA'	C	'PORTIA'	C
'FREEDOM'	C	'REDWINE'	C
'HANDEL'	C	'REGAN'	C
'HECLA'	C	'ROMEO'	C
'HELEN'	C	'SWANEE'	C
'HIAWATHA'	C	'TITANIA'	C
'ISABELLA'	C	'URSULA'	C
'JAGA'	C	'VALERIA'	C
'JESSICA'	C	'VIOLA'	C
'KATHERINA'	C	'W. T. MACOUN'	C
'LUCETTA'	C		

SPECIES AND MISCELLANEOUS HYBRIDS

Name	Section	Name	Section
S. amurensis 'MAJOR'	G	S. x nanceiana 'FLOREAL'	K
x chinensis	K	'RUTILANT'	G
'ALBA'	K	oblata	G
'LE TROYES'	K	var. dilatata	G
'METENSIS'	K	var. giraldii	F
'ORCHID BEAUTY'	H	pekinensis	C
'PRESIDENT HAYES'	K	'PENDULA'	K
'SAUGEANA'	H	x persica	K
(red form)	H	'ALBA'	G
x diversifolia 'NOUVEAU'	K	pinetorum	G
'WILLIAM H. JUDD'	K	pinnatifolia	G
emodi	H	potaninii	G
x henryi	H	pubescens	G
'ALBA'	H	reflexa	K
'LUTECE'	K	reticulata (amur.jap.)	G
x josiflexa	H	rhodopea	G
'BELLICENT'	H	x swegiflexa	G
'ELAINE'	H	sweginzowii var.	G
'ENID'	H	densiflora	G
'GUINEVERE'	C	tigerstedtii	K
'LYNETTE'	H	tomentella	G
'RUBRA'	H	uralensis	K
josikaea	H	velutina	G
'EXIMIA'	G	'MISS KIM'	G
'PALLIDA'	H	cv. (pink form)	G
'ZABELLI'	H	villosa	K
julianae	C	'AUREA'	K
komarovii	H	'ROSEA'	K
lacinata	N	vulgaris nana (Anderson)	E
x S. pinatifida	K	wolfii	G
meyeri	G	var. hirsuta	G
microphylla	K	cv. (pink form)	C
'SUPERRA'	K	yunnanensis	K
		'ALBA'	K

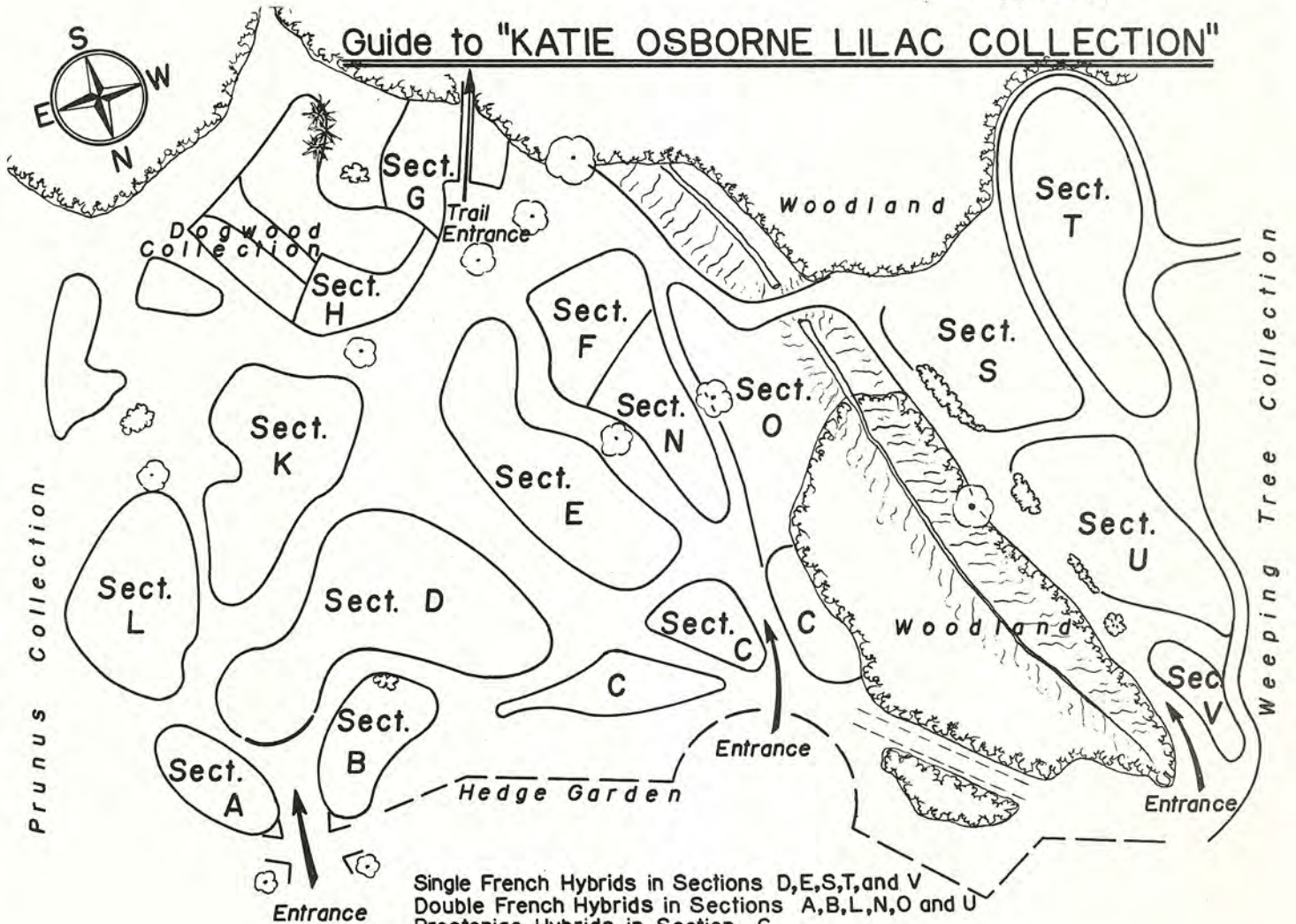
SYRINGA CULTIVARS OF OTHER INTERSPECIFIC HYBRIDS

'ALBIDA' (S. sweginzowii x S. tomentella)	K
'FOUNTAIN' (S. x swegiflexa X S. reflexa)	G
'GERMINAL' (S. x henryi X S. tomentella)	H
'GRACE MACKENZIE' (S. oblata dilatata x S. persica)	K
'HEDIN' (S. villosa x S. sweginzowii)	G
'HUNTING TOWER' (S. villosa x S. sweginzowii?)	K
'KIM' (S. josikaea x S. sp.)	H
'MAIDEN'S BLUSH' (S. microph. 'Superba' x dilatata x vulgaris)	K
'FRATRIAL' (S. x henryi X S. tomentella)	K
'SKINNERI' (S. pubescens x S. velutina)	K

There are 583 taxa (species, varieties, hybrids & cultivars) in the Collection.

January, 1975.

Guide to "KATIE OSBORNE LILAC COLLECTION"



Single French Hybrids in Sections D, E, S, T, and V
 Double French Hybrids in Sections A, B, L, N, O and U
 Prestoniae Hybrids in Section C
 Hyacinthiflora Hybrids in Sections F and K
 Species and misc. Hyb. in Sections G, H and K

C.H.