

Updated: **July 20, 2019**

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## **International Register and Checklist of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa* L.**

### **APPENDIX A1**

#### **Registering a New Cultivar Name**

{Two parts: 1. Introduction, 2. Herbarium specimen}

##### **1. Introduction**

Registering a new cultivar name with the **International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for Names in the Genus *Syringa*** and publishing the name in the **International Register and Checklist of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa***, or one of its subsequent Registration Lists, provides for a wide circulation of that name, reducing the possibility of the same epithet being used for a different cultivar and the introduction of inappropriate epithets.

New cultivar names submitted for registration are checked by the Registrar against the articles of the current **International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP or Cultivated Plant Code)**, and against the **International Register and Checklist of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa* L.**, the current list of known cultivar names.

A cultivar name cannot be registered for a single plant. The original single plant (ortet) from which a clone ultimately derives must have been successfully propagated, and the characteristics of the individual members of the clone must have been compared with the original plant and found to be identical.

For analog color, the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) *Colour Chart* (2015 sixth edition) is a widely used standard. Other useful standards include the Munsell Book of Color (X-rite Pantone), the ISCC-NBS Level 3 color system, and the Pantone Plus Series. The precise title and edition of the color chart used should always be stated. For digital color, the RGB system in the sRGB color space should be used. The Wister flower color should also be provided. An emerging option is the description of bud and flower color in the Lilac Color System (Lilacs 48(2):72-87). Bud color is not yet provided routinely but should be.

Although the ICRA will ensure eventual establishment for a registered cultivar name, the precedence is not fixed until publication. Registrants may thus wish to publish a new cultivar

name themselves, following registration, to ensure that precedence of their cultivar name is not affected.

Individuals contemplating the registration of a cultivar name are strongly urged to consult the following publications:

Brickell, C. D., et al. 2016. International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. Ninth Edition. Scripta Horticulturae, Number 18. Leuven; International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS). ISSN 1813-9205; ISBN 978-94-6261-116-0. Available from: ISHS, PO Box 500, 3001 Leuven 1, Belgium. E-mail: info@ishs.org Website: [www.ishs.org](http://www.ishs.org)

DeBard, M., International Register and Checklist of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa* L. (*Oleaceae*). Work-in-progress document. Former ISBN 0-9691759-2-2 Available online at: [www.internationallilacsociety.org](http://www.internationallilacsociety.org).

RHS Colour Chart. 2015. London; The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS). Available from: Mail Order, RHS Enterprises Ltd, RHS Garden Wisley, Woking, Surrey GU23 6QB. Fax: (+44) 1483 212447. Website: <http://www.rhsshop.co.uk/productdetails.aspx?id=10000006&itemno=MARK0011>

Additional information on nomenclature and registration of cultivated plants can be gleaned at the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) Web site: [www.ishs.org/icra/index.htm](http://www.ishs.org/icra/index.htm)

Special attention should be given to the **Guide for Forming New Cultivar Names** by Piers Trehane.

#### **IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ORIGINATORS OF NEW LILACS:**

When selecting a new cultivar name, it is strongly recommended that originators contact the Registrar and have the proposed epithet checked. This ought to be done prior to using the proposed epithet in any publication. Having a proposed epithet checked by the Registrar may prevent duplication of names and names that are inappropriate.

## **2. Herbarium specimen**

The “Standard” for a lilac cultivar is the designated herbarium specimen, the illustration, and additional documents to which a cultivar epithet (name) is attached. It should demonstrate the characters upon which the description of the cultivar is based.

## PREPARING HERBARIUM SPECIMEN

### EQUIPMENT

#### **Newspaper:**

Use ordinary newspaper (not glossy magazines!) which absorbs moisture from drying plants. Soft newspaper is best (most absorbent).

Fold the sheets to get “folders” about 30 × 40 cm, but not larger.

[The herbarium sheets on which we later mount the dried specimens are also 30 × 40 cm.]

#### **Cardboard** [ventilators]:

Use corrugated cardboard (cardboard with channels; most cartons are made of it).

Cut pieces, 30 × 40 cm.

#### **Collecting labels**

Small sheets of paper, about 10 × 15 cm, for recording collecting data.

#### **Every herbarium specimen needs a collecting label to record:**

**name of the plant and accession number (if the plants in your collection have such numbers), date of collecting, name of the person doing the collecting, locality of collecting; also record any details that cannot be determined at a later date from the herbarium specimen, such as height of the plant, colour of the flowers, colour of the flower buds.**

#### **Pieces of plywood, wooden boards, or stiff cardboard, and some bricks or stones for weight**

The herbarium specimens have to be dried under some pressure to assure that the leaves remain flat and spread out while drying and do not crinkle and shrivel.

### COLLECTING

**Write a collecting label** for the plant you are collecting from.

**Cut two or three flowering branches;** that is, branches with flowers and at least two pairs of leaves.

Do not cut branches longer than 40 cm (they have to fit on the paper and between the cardboard, and later on the mounting sheet).

**Place each branch between the folded newspaper and add the collection label.**

Place one of the 30 × 40 cm pieces of cardboard on the table [or on the floor].

Place a newspaper folder on the cardboard and place the cut branch in the folder.

When placing the branch on the newspaper flatten the flowers and leaves on the paper; turn one or two leaves over (upside down), so that the underside of the leaf can be seen, and press the top part of the newspaper folder over the branch.

Put one of the cardboard pieces on top.

Place a book or some other weight on top, keeping the specimen flat between the paper; or have someone help you who keeps one hand on the cardboard until you have the next folder ready to go on top --- and so on.

**Do not forget adding the collection label to each newspaper folder.**

**Add pressure [weight] to the pile of drying specimens**

When you have a little pile of cardboard / newspaper folder / cardboard / c / n f / c and so on, put a piece of plywood, wooden board or something similar on top and add some weight [a few bricks, stones, some heavy books] to keep the pressure steady while the specimens are drying. Do not make the pile too high; the pressure on each specimen should be uniform as possible, assuring uniform drying without crinkles. Just start a new pile.

**Check the specimens after 24 to 36 hours.**

If the newspaper is damp replace it with a new, dry newspaper folder.

Make sure you put the cardboard pieces again between the folders, and add the weight.

**Do not lose or misplace the collection labels!**

When the specimens are dry you can leave them each in their newspaper folder [with the label]; put four to six folders on top of each other with a sheet of cardboard at the bottom and another one on the top, and tie the bundle with a string [tie firmly, and crosswise, both ways, so specimens and collection labels remain in place and cannot shift and break when shipped].

Later, when you have all the specimens, the bundles are securely packed in one or more cartons for shipping. Again, the specimens have to be packed carefully but tightly so they will not shift and crumble; parcels in the mail are handled quite roughly.

Parcels should be clearly marked “**FRAGILE - HANDLE WITH CARE**” and “**SCIENCE RESEARCH MATERIAL, NO COMMERCIAL VALUE**”.

After all the time and work you have put into collecting and processing the specimens RBG does not want to receive “lilac tea”! Please address to:

**Royal Botanical Gardens**

**Attn: Curator of the Herbarium**

**P.O. Box 399**

**Hamilton, Ontario**

**Canada L8N 3H8**