

Lilac Newsletter

Vol. XI, No. 1, January, 1985

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation comprised of individuals who share a particular interest, appreciation and fondness for lilacs. Through exchange of knowledge, experience and facts gained by members it is helping to promote, educate and broaden public understanding and awareness.

Articles printed in this publication are the views and opinions of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the editor or the *International Lilac Society*.

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MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATION

Single annual	\$ 10.00
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*Mail membership dues to I.L.S. Secretary

LILAC NEWSLETTER IN ITS ELEVENTH YEAR

In October 1984, ten years had gone by since the first monthly publication of the ILS was printed. It was named "The Pipeline".

The person responsible for its initiation as the membership communication vehicle is Isabel Zucker from Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Isabel stated three reasons for selecting the name "The Pipeline". Two are quotations from old books and third, which I like the most, is her own, as follows:

"I chose the name "The Pipeline" mostly because a pipeline is open at both ends until joined to a source at either end, or a utilization device at either end, which is precisely what this publication is intended to do - transmit news and ideas, hopefully from you, the members, to you, the members - either way of the pipeline."

The name of the monthly publication changed from "The Pipeline" to "Lilac Newsletter" as of January 1978, but the value of Isabel's message still comes across loud and clear. It tells me, the publication is here; its lines are open; the price is right; so put it to good use. In other words as a good and faithful ILS member, don't just keep the faith - spread it around!

Editorship of the ILS monthly, as you might have guessed, started with Isabel Zucker and was followed by Robert B. Clark, Walter E. Eickhorst and Mary C. Smith.

It was fun and educational to work with all for which I am grateful. I have learned a lot, especially that I have yet a lot to learn.

The story would be incomplete if I did not thank my wife Theo, daughters Jasmine and Lydia and neighbours Al and Fran Moyer, who for years helped to collate,

staple and pack the Newsletter into envelopes to individual members. As of June 1978 Lilac Newsletters for U.S.A. distribution are mailed in bulk to Fr. John Fiala at Medina or Pauline Fiala at Spencer, Ohio, where they are repacked and mailed individually. It would be nice to have a story giving us an inside view of who is helping and the procedure. So Fr. John and Pauline, will you let us know?

Pauline and "the Crew", we thank you very much. I know the feeling of monotony in doing the same thing month after month, but when compared to worthy cause it realizes, you can feel a sigh of relief, if not upon arrival of the parcel from me, then when it is taken to post office in the individual envelopes.

Typing and layout (pasteup) work of the publication was always done by staff of the Royal Botanical Gardens, a contribution which in terms of hours and value is an enormous gift to ILS.

As of 1979 the typing, proofreading, layout work, collating, stapling, bulk mailing to U.S.A. and individual mailing to Canadian and European members is done by Lyn Lawrence, Ernest DeRushie and myself. Without the help of Lyn and Ernie, who seem to induce the necessary vitality of youth to the project, the publication would neither be as good nor as punctual.

May 1985 be a very prosperous year to all in the Society and may you share your joys, experiences and the knowledge via open lines of your publication.

Charles Holetich

THE MANY SHAPES OF LILAC LEAVES

by Mary C. Smith

Gardeners who are familiar with only the common lilac, *S. vulgaris* and its hybrids may not realize that its familiar heart-shaped leaf is not common to all lilacs. Both shapes and sizes as well as fall colors vary from species to species.

The heart-shaped leaves are typical of the common lilac (*S. vulgaris*) and most of the *vulgaris* hybrids inherit this feature along with a tendency to sucker. Chinese lilacs (*S. x chinensis*) are shrubby plants with smaller, narrower leaves than those of the common lilac. Flowers are small, but very profuse.

A close look at persian lilac (*S. persica*), often confused with Chinese lilac, will show that the leaves are even smaller and narrower. The Manchurian lilac (*S. velutina*) has leaves somewhat larger than the Chinese, though usually smaller than common lilac leaves.

The early lilac (*S. oblata*), which has a rich maroon red fall foliage color, is very closely related to the common lilac, and is distinctive because of its lower growth, early bloom, and very wide leaves which often taper to a long, narrow point. It is one of the first to bloom. From it breeders have given us a large group of "Early Hybrids".

Another species, the cutleaf lilac is easily recognized by its deeply lobed leaves. It is considered one of the parents of both the Chinese and Persian lilacs. Meyer's lilac (*S. meyeri*) is a low-growing species with distinctive, small, almost round, crisp leaves which are shiny and scalloped or fluted.

The littleleaf lilac (*S. microphylla*) has small oval leaves slightly larger than the leaves of Meyer's lilac. Littleleaf lilac flowers are among the most

fragrant of lilac flowers, and it regularly reblooms in late July or early August. The shrub is of medium size and somewhat less aggressive than the common lilac.

Another major group of lilac species and hybrids is the group which is related to the late lilac (*S. villosa*). This group is easily recognized by its coarse stems and large leaves. The flower trusses (clusters) are narrower than those of the common lilac, but often very large. Late lilacs all bloom after those mentioned above. Another late species, the felty lilac (*S. tomentella*) has very large leaves which taper gradually to a long point. Flowers are single and pinkish. And still another, Wolf's lilac (*S. wolfii*) has more deeply colored flowers of magenta and purple and is particularly dense, bearing leaves down to ground level. Its leaves are among the smallest of the late lilac group, ending in a blunt tip. This is one of the hardiest of lilacs.

Leaves of the Hungarian lilac (*S. josikaea*) are intermediate in size, short tipped and fairly broad.

Few of the later-blooming lilac species have the fragrance of the early-blooming lilacs. Many of them are large coarse shrubs which tend to be somewhat open or leggy at the base. However, their graceful blossoms are much appreciated and research will continue into the development of improved "late hybrid" lilacs.

After the "French Hybrids" have passed and the late hybrids have bloomed the two tree lilac species come into their own. Unusual because of their cherrylike bark and treelike growth, these plants form quite a distinctive group among lilacs. Flowers are tiny, creamy white and give off an odor which many people find objectionable. However, flowers are borne in huge clusters which give the tree an attractive cloudlike appearance when in full bloom.

Two tree lilac species, Pekin lilac (*S. pekinensis*) and Japanese tree lilac (*S. amurensis japonica*), are similar in overall appearance. The Pekin lilac tends to be the shrubbier of the two and has a more delicate texture as its leaves are relatively small, while the Japanese tree lilac has very large oval leaves.

*Taken in part from LILAC COLLECTION by Kenneth W. Wood, University of Wisconsin with permission.

1. Presently known as *S. reticulata* var *reticulata*. See Bailey 21(3): 101-123



Chinese Lilac



Common Lilac



Persian Lilac



Manchurian Lilac



Early Lilac



Cutleaf Lilac



Meyer's Lilac



Littleleaf Lilac



Felty Lilac



Wolf's Lilac



Late Lilac



Hungarian Lilac



Pekin Lilac



Japanese Tree Lilac

HAVEMEYER LILAC COLLECTION
of THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

The collection was donated by Mrs. T.A. Havemeyer, Cedar Hill Nursery, Glen Head, Long Island, New York in October 1949. As of 1980 the collection featured 66 different species, varieties and cultivars. Thorough inventory and evaluation is planned for spring 1985 with plans to propagate superior lilac specimens and add to the collection.

The best time to visit the collection is from mid May to mid June. The garden is open to the public from dawn to dusk.

For more information write to:

Mr. David Scheid, Vice President of Horticulture
or to Ms. Francisca Planchard, Plant Breeder;

The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York,
10458

LIST OF LILACS IN THE COLLECTION

Syringa 'ADELAIDE DUNBAR'
Syringa 'AMI SCHOTT'
Syringa 'BLEUATRE'
Syringa 'CAPITAINE BALTET'
Syringa 'CAPITAINE PERRAULT'
Syringa 'CARMEN'
Syringa 'CAVOUR'
Syringa 'CHARLES JOLY'
Syringa 'CONGO'
Syringa 'DR. MAILLOT'
Syringa 'DUC DE MASSA'
Syringa 'EDITH CAVELL'
Syringa 'GENERAL SHERIDAN'
Syringa 'HENRI MARTIN'
Syringa 'HENRI ROBERT'
Syringa henryi 'LUTECE'
Syringa hyacinthiflora 'CATINAT'

Syringa hyacinthiflora 'DESCARTES'
Syringa hyacinthiflora 'LAMARTINE'
Syringa hyacinthiflora 'LOUVOIS'
Syringa hyacinthiflora 'MONTESQUIEU'
Syringa hyacinthiflora 'NECKER'
Syringa hyacinthiflora 'PASCAL'
Syringa 'HIPPOLYTE MARINGER'
Syringa 'JAN VAN TOL'
Syringa 'JEAN D'ARC'
Syringa 'JULES FERRY'
Syringa 'JULES SIMON'
Syringa 'LADY LINDSAY'
Syringa 'MACROSTACHYA'
Syringa 'MAGELLAN'
Syringa 'MARECHAL FOCH'
Syringa 'MAURICE BARRES'
Syringa 'MAXIMOWICZ'
Syringa 'MIRABEAU'
Syringa 'MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER'
Syringa 'MME. F. MOREL'
Syringa 'MME. FELIX'
Syringa 'MME. F. STEPMAN'
Syringa 'MONTAIGNE'
Syringa 'MONT BLANC'
Syringa 'MOONLIGHT'
Syringa nanceiana 'FLOREAL'
Syringa 'OLIVIER DE SERRES'
Syringa patula (velutina)
Syringa 'PERLE VON STUTTGART'
Syringa 'PRESIDENT LINCOLN'
Syringa 'PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'
Syringa prestoniae 'NERISSA'
Syringa prestoniae 'OLIVIA'
Syringa 'PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'
Syringa 'PRISCILLA'
Syringa 'PROF. E.H. WILSON'
Syringa pubescens
Syringa reflexa
Syringa 'REINE ELIZABETH'
Syringa 'RENE JARRY-DESLOGES'
Syringa reticulata

Syringa reticulata var. amurensis
Syringa 'ROSEA GRANDIFLORA'
Syringa 'RUHN VON HORENSTEIN'
Syringa 'SOUV. DE SIMONE'
Syringa 'TOUSSAINT-L'OUVERTURE'
Syringa 'VESTALE'
Syringa 'VICTOR LEMOINE'

* * * * *

BITS OF WIT.

They cannot call your errors mistakes until you refuse to correct them.

A compliment is sometimes a matter of fact, but probably more often a matter of tact.

You can go far on lies but you can't come back.

To handle yourself use your head - to handle others use your heart.

Man is the only animal that laughs at himself, and he has plenty of reason to.

It is very unreasonable to expect the child to listen to your advice but to ignore your example.

The dream of yesterday can be the hope of today and the reality of tomorrow.

LILAC REGISTRATION

**For lilac registration 1976 see ILS Sixth Annual Convention Proceedings:
Lilacs 6:1 (14-17)**

**For lilac registration 1977 see ILS Seventh Annual Convenion Proceedings:
Lilacs 7:1 (35-37)**

**For lilac registration 1978 and 1979 see ILS Ninth Annual Convention
Proceedings:
Lilac 9 (26 & 27)**

LILAC REGISTRATIONS 1980*

FREEK VRUGTMAN**

All correspondence concerned with additional information, plant or propagating material of newly registered cultivars should be directed to the various originators, describers or introducers, specified in the descriptions below, not to the Royal Botanical Gardens. Previous registration lists of *Syringa* appeared in the AABGA *Bulletin* 13(4):105-110 and 14(3):95.

NEW REGISTRATIONS

Syringa vulgaris 'Vesper'

Selected, described and registered by Mr. Robert A. Fleming, research scientist, Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario (HRIO), Vineland Station, Ontario, Canada L0R 2E0. The new cultivar will be introduced by the HRIO, probably in 1981 and registered with the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation (COPF).

Seedling, 22 years old and of unknown parentage, flowered first and was selected in 1960. The blooming date at Vineland, Ontario, (43°09'N, 79°24'W) has been consistently 5 to 7 days later than other *S. vulgaris* cultivars. The flower trusses are medium to large. The florets are single, 1.5 to 2.5 cm in diameter, purple violet (80A of the *R.H.S. Colour Chart*: 1960), the color holds exceptionally well. The plant is a moderate grower.

Syringa meyeri 'Palibin'

Green, Peter S. 1979. *Syringa meyeri* cv. 'Palibin'. *Curtis's Botanical Magazine* 182(3):117-120 & Tab.778 (with description and color illustration). Reprinted in *Lilacs* 8(1):35-39 (1980) (black & white illustration). 'Palibin' appears to have been grown and traded at least under the following names:

S. microphylla minor (dwarf littleleaf lilac), offered 1965 by Skinner's Nursery Ltd., Roblin, Manitoba, Canada.

S. meyeri (Meyer lilac), offered 1968 and onward by Skinner's Nursery Ltd.

S. palibiniana sensu hort. non Nakai (dwarf Korean lilac), offered in Wayside Gardens' "Season of 1958 and 1959" catalogue and subsequently.

S. velutina sensu hort. non Komarov, offered 1971 and onward by Sheridan Nurseries, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada (dwarf lilac); and offered 1973 and subsequently by Burpee Seed Co., Warminster, Pennsylvania (dwarf Korean lilac).

'Ingwersen's Dwarf' (form of *S. velutina*), in: Supplementary Registration List of Cultivar Names in *Syringa* L. - Registered 1963. *Arnoldia* 23(4):81.

Nurserymen and others growing lilacs under any of the above names are

*Contribution No. 44, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

**Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8.

urged to verify identity and name of their plants; nevertheless, confusion over this cultivar will persist for some time to come. A paper by James S. Pringle, "Notes on Confusing and Recurrently Misapplied Names in *Syringa*," (*Lilacs* 7(1):50-70; 9 figs., 2 tabs.; March 1979)* provides descriptive information and illustrations useful for identifying 'Palibin'. Reprints available on request from the Registrar.

'Palibin' has been named for Ivan Vladimirovitch Palibin, 1872-1928, a Russian botanist.

CORRIGENDA

Syringa julianae 'George Eastman', Fenicchia 1977

This lilac was discovered in 1971 by Richard A. Fenicchia, 712 Bay Road, Rochester, New York 1458C, and not by Robert B. Clark as originally submitted for registration in 1978. See also: *AABGA Bulletin* 13(4):109.

Syringa × *prestoniae* 'Agata', Bugala

Originally named and registered 'Diana' Bugala non Preston.

See also:

Bugala, Władysław. 1970. Nowe odmiany lilaka ottawskiego (*Syringa* × *Prestoniae* [sic] McKelvey) otrzymane w Arboretum Kornickim. *Arboretum Kornickie* 15:61-69. (A summary in translation appeared in the *Newsletter*, International Lilac Society, 2(1):15-16, Spring 1973 issue.) (as 'Diana')

Wister, John C. & Joseph Oppe. 1971. 1970 Lilac Registrations. *Arnoldia* 31(3):121-126. (as 'Diana')

The cultivar name 'Diana' was used in 1928 for another *S.* × *prestoniae* selection. In a letter to the Registrar dated April 4, 1978, Bugala proposes the cultivar name 'Agata'.

Syringa vulgaris 'Dappled Dawn', Hauck 1966

Wister, John C. & Joseph Oppe. 1971. 1970 Lilac Registrations. *Arnoldia* 31(3):121-126. (name only, no description)

United States Patent Office, Plant Patent 2614, patented March 22, 1966; column 2, line 54: "... panicles of bright purple-mauve florets."

Tentative International Register of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa* (Rogers 1976), p.15: "S VI" (=single, magenta)

The florets of authenticated 'Dappled Dawn' lilac plants growing in the Royal Botanical Gardens' collection are pale blue (personal communication from C. Holetich). This observation has been confirmed by F. L. Payne, Director of Parks, Cincinnati, Ohio, where 'Dappled Dawn' originated: "The flowers are definitely not magenta in color, but are pale blue as you described them. I have not seen any of the Dapple [sic] Dawn plants vary from this color." (in litt. to C. Holetich, 1980). 'Dappled Dawn' should be listed as single and pale blue or "S III".

LILAC REGISTRATION 1981*

FREEK VRUGTMAN**

No new cultivar names of lilacs have been registered in 1981. Previous registration lists of *Syringa* appeared in the AABGA *Bulletin* 13(4):105-110, 14(3):95 and 15(3):71-72.

Since the publication in April 1976 of the Tentative International Register of cultivar names in the genus *Syringa* by O.M. Rogers (Research Report No. 49, New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham, New Hampshire) a number of unregistered cultivar names have appeared in catalogs and price lists, in collection inventories, in plant and seed exchange lists and in publications of the International Lilac Society.

Since one of the aims of cultivar name registration is to avoid duplication of names, it is desirable to publish a list of these unregistered names which are in current use. Wherever possible, the originators or introducers of these cultivars have been contacted, but no registration has resulted. It should be stressed that it is not intended to provide valid publication for these names under the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, nor does the publication of this list constitute registration of these cultivar names.

Symbols used:

FLOWERS		FLOWER COLORS	
S - Single		I - White	V - Pinkish
D - Double		II - Violet	VI - Magenta
		III - Bluish	VII - Purple
		IV - Lilac	

'Albert Holden', Fiala 1980	(<i>S. hyacinthiflora</i>)	S VII
'Amanda Bergen', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	? II
'Atheline Wilbur', Fiala 1980	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S IV
'Beth Morrison', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	? IV
'Bicentennial', Fenicchia	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S III
'Blue Porcelain', Fiala 1981	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S III
'Brent Sirois', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D VI
'Charmant'	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D I
offered by Wayside Gardens in its 1975 catalog		
'Chinese Magic', Fiala	(<i>S. reticulata</i>)	? ?
'Clarke's Double White', Clarke 1968	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D I
offered by J. Clarke Nurs. Co. in its Wholesale Price List 1968-69		
'Delft Blue', Fiala	(?)	? ?
'Emery May Norweb', Fiala 1980	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D I
'Frederick Law Olmsted', Fenicchia	(?)	? ?

*Contribution No. 48, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

**Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8.

'Garden Peace', Fiala	(<i>S. komarowii</i> × <i>S. wolfii</i>)	? ?
'Grace Wyman', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D VI
'Gwen Marie', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D ?
'Hoffnung', pre-1959	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S VII
origin unknown; offered by Baumschulen Christian Fey, Meckenheim, West Germany		
'Hyperion', H.E. Sass	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D VI+I+V
'Interlude'	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D VII
offered by Wayside Gardens in its 1975 catalog		
'Irene', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S III
'James Berdeen', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S IV
'Jefferson Berdeen', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D VI
'Joel', Fiala 1981	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	? ?
'John Kennedy', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D I
'Julie Ann Berdeen', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D III
'Kate Bergen', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D V
'Kathleen Cowan', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D III
'Kenneth W. Berdeen 2nd', Berdeen	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	? IV
this name must be rejected since it is too similar to and could be confused with 'Ken Berdeen', Lyden, registered in 1963		
'Komsomoletz Dvadtzatikh Godov', Stashkevitch pre-1974 (?)		? ?
Lourene Wishart', Fiala 1980	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D V

ORIGINATORS' AND/OR INTRODUCERS' ADDRESSES, IF KNOWN:

Mr. Kenneth Berdeen, Alewife Road, Route 35, Kennebunk, ME 04043.
 J. Clarke Nursery Co., formerly of San Jose, CA.
 Mr. Richard A. Fenicchia, 712 Bay Road, Rochester, NY 14580.
 Fr. John L. Fiala, Falconskeape, 7359 Branch Road, Medina, OH 44256.
 Mr. Henry E. Sass, formerly of Benson Station, Omaha, NE.
 The Wayside Gardens Co., Hodges, SC 29695.

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LILAC REGISTRATIONS 1982*

FREK VRUGTMAN**

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NEW REGISTRATIONS

Syringa vulgaris 'Merlann'

This new cultivar was originated, described and registered by Mr. Merle L. Keaffaber, 1022 Pine Street, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551. Originated in 1975 as open pollinated seedling of 'Sensation', it flowered first in 1978. Color similar to that of 'A.M. Brand' (rose-red), but holds color, does not fade to tints of blue. Heavy bloomer; florets single, rose-red. Does not sucker. Completely hardy in northern Ohio. Not yet introduced.

The following six lilac cultivars were originated, described and registered by Mr. Fred Lape, George Landis Arboretum, Esperance, New York 12066. The original plants were raised from seed received in 1964 from the Botanical Garden, Kazakh Academy of Sciences, Alma-Ata, USSR. Color readings are from the Nickerson Color Fan (1957). The cultivars were selected in 1981 and have not yet been introduced.

Syringa vulgaris 'Catskill'

Open pollinated seedling of 'Kapriz'. Flowered first in 1976. Thyrses: Largest 16 cm long, 13 cm wide; average 15×15 cm. Florets: corolla tube 1 cm long; corolla 2 cm in diameter; mostly single, sometimes five lobes. Buds strong reddish purple (10P 4/10); florets very pale purple (5P 6/5). Very heavy bloomer. Bush 1.8 m by 1.5 m wide in 18 years. Suckers. Leaves very light green. Lilacs nearest in resemblance are 'Belle de Nancy' and 'Président Grévy'. Slightly tender when young but hardy with age.

Syringa vulgaris 'Mohawk'

Open pollinated seedling of 'Kapriz'. Flowered first in 1975. Thyrses: largest 25 cm long, 17 cm wide; average 17×17 cm; thyrses very dense. Florets: corolla tube 1.8 cm long; corolla 2 cm in diameter; single. Buds strong reddish purple (10P 5/10); florets light violet (2.5P 6/7). Bush 1.7 m by 1.2 m wide in 18 years. No suckers so far. Leaves light green. The lilac nearest in resemblance is 'Président Grévy'. Slightly tender when young but hardy with age.

*Contribution No. 52, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

**Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8.

Syringa vulgaris 'Schoharie'

Open pollinated seedling of 'Kapriz'. Flowered first in 1974. Thyrses: largest 16 cm long, 13 cm wide; average 15 × 15 cm. Florets: corolla tube 1 cm long; corolla 1.8 cm in diameter; semi-double with 6 to 7 lobes. Buds strong reddish purple (10P 5/10); florets light violet (10PB 7/6) fading to pale purple-blue (7.5PB 8/4). Bush 1.8 m by 1.4 m wide in 18 years. No suckers. The lilac nearest in resemblance is 'President Lincoln'. Slightly tender when young but hardy with age.

Syringa vulgaris 'Esperance'

Open pollinated seedling of 'The Cheat'. Flowered first in 1979. Thyrses: 19 cm to 20 cm long, 13 cm to 15 cm wide. Florets: corolla tube 1 cm long; corolla 2.8 cm in diameter; double with mostly six and sometimes eight lobes. Buds strong purple (7.5P 4/10); florets strong purple (5P 4/9) fading to light violet (2.5P 7/7). Bush 1.8 m by 1.2 m wide, slow growing. No suckers so far. Completely hardy at Esperance, New York.

Syringa vulgaris 'George Landis'

Open pollinated seedling of 'The Cheat'. Flowered first in 1974. Thyrses: largest 24 cm long, 21 cm wide; average 17 cm × 15 cm. Florets: corolla tube 1.4 cm long; corolla 2 cm in diameter; double with five to eight lobes. Buds dark reddish purple (2.5RP 3/8-4/10); florets moderate purple (5P 5/9) fading to 6/7). Bush 2.3 m by 1.5 m wide in 18 years. No suckers. The lilac nearest in resemblance is 'Paul Thirion'. Completely hardy.

Syringa vulgaris 'Van Loveland'

Open pollinated seedling of 'The Cheat'. Flowered first in 1974. Thyrses: largest 18 cm long, 15 cm wide, very dense; average 13 cm × 12 cm. Florets: corolla tube 1 cm long; corolla 2 cm in diameter; very double with eight to ten lobes. Buds moderate purplish red (5RP 4/10). Florets: first circle of lobes strong purple (7.5RP 4/10); second circle of lobes very pale purple or light purple (5P 7/7). Bush 2.3 m by 1.5 m wide in 18 years. Suckers a little. The lilac nearest in resemblance is 'Paul Thirion'. Complete hardy.

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	IV - Lilac	

(The first part of this list appeared in AABGA *Bulletin* 16(4):131-132.)

'Mary Short', Fiala 1978	(<i>S. × hyacinthiflora</i>)	D V
'Mary C. Bingham', Alexander 1976	(<i>S. × prestoniae</i>)	S V
'Mary K. Houts', Alexander pre-1974 (not a single clone)	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	- -
'Monroe Centennial', Fenicchia	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	? ?
'Pink Parasol', Fiala 1979	(<i>S. julianae</i>)	S V
'Prophecy', Fiala 1968	(<i>S. yunnanensis</i>)	S II
'Red Giant', H. E. Sass	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S VI
'Rose Pink - Case', unknown offered by Heard Gardens, descriptive name only, would require a cv. name.	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S V
'Seedling 1001', Berdeen only a selector's code, would require a cv. name.	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	D VI
'Sesquicentennial', Fenicchia ca. 1982	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	S II
'Spellbinder', Fiala 1968	(<i>S. komarovii × S. wolfii</i>)	S V
'Spring Song', unknown pre-1979 offered by Little Lake Nursery	(<i>S.?</i>)	S V
'Springtime', Fiala 1968	(<i>S. sweginzowii</i> 'Albida' × <i>S. wolfii</i>)	S V
'Sunrise', Fiala 1968	(<i>S. sweginzowii</i> 'Albida' × <i>S. wolfii</i>)	S VI
'Tankist', Stashkevitch	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	? ?
'The Cheat', unknown pre-1977 offered by the International Lilac Society in 1977	(<i>S. vulgaris</i>)	? ?

ORIGINATORS' AND/OR INTRODUCERS' ADDRESSES, IF KNOWN:

The late J. Herbert Alexander (1893-1977) Middleboro, MA.
 Mr. Kenneth Berdeen, Alewife Road, Route 35, Kennebunk, ME 04043.
 Mr. Richard A. Fenicchia, 712 Bay Road, Rochester, NY 14580.
 Fr. John L. Fiala, Falconskeape, 7359 Branch Road, Medina, OH 44256.
 Heard Gardens, 5355 Merle Hay Road, Des Moines, IA 50323.
 Little Lake Nursery, Rte. 2, Box 2503E, Auburn, CA 95603.
 The late Henry E. Sass (1910-1982), Omaha, NE.
 N. S. Stashkevitch, USSR.

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GREEN CROSS WINTERCARE HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS INC.
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TECHNICAL BULLETIN #2 FOR ARBORISTS, LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS & CONSULTANTS.

DOGWOOD DECLINE.....A HOLISTIC APPROACH.....A NUTRITIONAL ANSWER

For many years we have been witnessing the gradual and in some cases, an accelerating "decline" complex in *Cornus florida* or dogwood trees. Many plant pathologists agree that the decline of the dogwood tree in our region is due to a number of problems which cause a synergistic effect on the tree. These causal factors include: drought, *Septoria* leaf spot, twig blight, Crown canker and the dogwood borer. Of course these pathogenic problems are important but it must also be kept in mind that these diseases and insects have a variety of hosts. Why then is the dogwood tree being singled out. In order to understand the problem we must understand the patient.

Cornus florida or the Common Flowering Dogwood is native from Southern New England to Central Florida, westward to the Great Plains in Texas, and Northwestward to southern Michigan. The dogwood generally does well on a variety of sites but prefers soils of good tilth. Why then all of a sudden is the dogwood tree in a state of decline? The answer lies in the mineral composition of the tree itself. Dogwood leaves contain one of the highest concentrations of calcium (2.0-3.5%)¹. They actually create their own high pH environment of 6.0-7.0. This is crucial to the culture of dogwood trees.

Currently, acidic rain is falling at about the pH of vinegar which is pH 2.0 which is extremely acidic. In the higher elevations of the mountains, trees are dying because the soils on which these trees grow contain little or no calcium or magnesium which serves to buffer the acidity. Continued exposure to acidic rain leaches what little calcium and magnesium is present and releases toxic Aluminum into the soil. Aluminum then affixes itself to the root which prevents it from absorbing water and nutrients. Since dogwood trees contain the highest content of calcium and demand a high pH they are the first trees to decline due to their calcareous nature. They demand a high calcium environment.

Calcium and magnesium should be applied to dogwood trees at high rates. Dolomitic limestone may be used or

a fertilizer that is high in calcium and magnesium. In addition utilizing a fertilizer high in potassium will also aid to harden the stems of the dogwood against the borer. What is clear after treating many dogwood trees in a state of decline is that replacing the calcium and magnesium which is being leached from the ground with every rainfall is the key to insuring the continued success of the Common Flowering Dogwood.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NUTRITIONAL CONTROL:

Green Cross Wintercare contains by weight: 8% Calcium and 6% Magnesium. As you will note these percentages are comparatively high. But, more importantly these elements are also comparatively more soluble. This rapid solubility is important for a quick response.

Green Cross should be applied by utilizing the "drill" method around the drip line of the tree. This is especially important where trees are growing in turf areas. It is important to place the Green Cross below the turf root zone. Application rates are listed *below* along with the guaranteed analysis.

Recommended Rates of Green Cross for Dogwoods

FIRST YEAR TREATMENT- RATE OF APPLICATION (LBS.)

*DBH: 1"-6"	1LB/INCH AT DBH
6"+	0.5 LB/INCH AT DBH.

SECOND YEAR TREATMENT-RATE OF APPLICATION (LBS.)

DBH: 1"-6"	0.5 LB. PER INCH AT DBH
6"+	0.25 LB. PER INCH AT DBH

* DIAMETER AT 4.5' FROM GROUND.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

TOTAL NITROGEN (N)	2.00%	Catalyst and keystone of protein
AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID (P ₂ O ₅)	20.00%	Hastens maturity
SOLUBLE POTASH (K ₂ O)	10.00%	Hardens stems
CALCIUM	8.00%	Thickens cell walls
MAGNESIUM	6.00%	Regulates nutrient uptake
SULFUR	10.00%	Fourth major nutrient
IRON50%	Chlorophyll production
POTENTIAL ACIDITY 300 LBS. CALCIUM		
CARBONATE (CaCO ₃) PER TON..... Very low potential acidity		

SYNERGY (WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE COMMON GOOD)

Literature Cited:

1. Vimmerstedt, John P.

1957 Silvicultural Characteristics of Flowering Dogwood. USDA Forest Service Southeast Forest Experiment Station. Pap. 87, 11 p.

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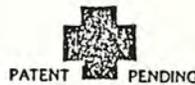
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Look for the Green Cross!
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IN MEMORIAM
William J. Emerson

We will all miss him. On November 1, 1984 Bill Emerson passed away after a long illness. We will all remember him walking through the lilac gardens at our conventions making comment about each cultivar, his cheerful help at the auctions that livened up the proceedings and his enthusiasm growing the flower in his garden. Our sympathy goes to his dear wife Nancy who nursed him all through his illness, consoled in the fact that he tried to bring happiness to others in his own generous, considerate way. A wonderful fellow, it was nice knowing him and calling him a friend.

Joel