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International Lilac Society

President	<i>Daniel K. Ryniec</i>
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1000 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11225	
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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.

Published November, 1991

Découvrir les lilas au Jardin botanique de Montréal

par Raymond Coche
Horticulteur responsable de l'Arboretum

Quoi de plus agréable à la fin mai qu'une promenade dans notre collection de lilas, d'en humer les doux parfums tout en admirant leurs panicules aux couleurs si romantiques. Afin de joindre l'utile à l'agréable, nous vous présentons ici une courte introduction au monde des lilas, à leur culture et à la collection du Jardin botanique.

Les origines du *Syringa*

Le *Syringa* ou lilas est un digne représentant de la famille des Oléacées. Cette famille botanique comprend des plantes d'une grande importance agricole, sylvicole et horticole. A titre d'exemples, mentionnons l'olivier, le frêne, le forsythia et le troène. Une grande vigueur et une longévité remarquable caractérisent les membres de la famille; le lilas n'y fait pas exception. Le nom générique *Syringa* signifie tuyau et fait allusion aux pousses dont le centre est creux. Il ne faut pas confondre le seringat, nom commun du *Philadelphus*, avec le *Syringa*, notre lilas. On compte 22 espèces botaniques de *Syringa*. Elles proviennent en majeure partie de l'Europe du sud-est et de l'Asie, plus particulièrement de la Chine. Arbuste de taille variable selon l'espèce, le lilas démontre une gamme nuancée de teintes au chapitre des fleurs. Il est difficile de rendre justice à ce bel arbuste en quelques lignes, nous donnerons modestement ici un aperçu des principaux lilas en culture.

Les favoris de nos grands-mères et les autres

Le *Syringa vulgaris*, le lilas commun favori de nos grands-mères, origine de la Perse et de l'Europe du sud-est. C'est Ogier de Busbecq, l'ambassadeur d'Allemagne à Constantinople qui l'introduisit en Europe centrale vers 1562. Les premiers colons l'apportèrent avec eux à leur arrivée en Amérique du Nord. Outre les formes simples de couleur violette ou blanche étroitement liées à notre paysage rural, il existe plusieurs cultivars parmi lesquels on retrouve les variétés horticoles du lilas commun mieux connues sous le nom de lilas français.

Vers la fin du 19^e siècle et au début du 20^e, plusieurs cultivars de lilas furent introduits par les fameux hybrideurs et pépiniéristes français: Victor Lemoine et son fils Émile, installés à Nancy. Avec l'introduction de ces nouveaux cultivars apparut le nom de lilas français désignant en bloc les variétés du lilas commun. Depuis, le nombre de cultivars de *Syringa vulgaris* n'a cessé d'augmenter avec le travail des hybrideurs des Pays-Bas, de la Belgique, d'Allemagne, des États-Unis, du Canada, de la Pologne et de la Russie. Plus près de nous, soulignons l'œuvre d'un homme exceptionnel: le Frère John L. Fiala de Falconskeape, Medina Ohio, à qui nous devons le plus récent ouvrage traitant du genre *Syringa*⁽¹⁾ et l'introduction

⁽¹⁾ Fr. John L. Fiala. Lilacs-The Genus Syringa. 1988 Timber Press, Portland Oregon 226 p.

de nombreuses variétés prometteuses. M John Wister est une autre personnalité importante dans le domaine des lilas puisqu'il est l'auteur de la classification officielle des lilas, basée sur la couleur de la floraison. Le Royal Botanical Gardens de Hamilton en Ontario est aujourd'hui l'autorité internationale pour l'enregistrement des lilas.

Voici quelques exemples des 7 classes de cultivars du *Syringa vulgaris* avec le nom du créateur et l'année de leur présentation:

Classe I	Blanc	Cv. 'Vestale'	Lemoine	1910	(flr. simple)
Classe II	Violet	Cv. 'Albert F. Holden'	Fiala	1981	(flr. simple)
Classe III	Bleuâtre	Cv. 'Duc de Massa'	Lemoine	1905	(flr. double)
Classe IV	Mauve	Cv. 'Jonkneer G.P. Van Tets'	D.E. Maarse	1940	(flr. simple)
Classe V	Rosâtre	Cv. 'General Pershing'	Lemoine	1924	(flr. double)
Classe VI	Magenta	Cv. 'Condorcet'	Lemoine	1888	(flr. double)
Classe VII	Pourpre	Cv. 'Andenken An Ludwig Spaeth'	Spaeth	1883	(flr. simple)

Un autre groupe de lilas, les *Syringa x hyacinthiflora*, ont une floraison hâtive. Ces hybrides du *S. oblata* et *S. vulgaris* ont une grande valeur. Le Dr. F. L. Skinner, célèbre hybrideur de Dropmore au Manitoba a enrichi ce groupe de plusieurs cultivars. Voici quelques exemples:

Classe I	Blanc	Cv. 'Sister Justena'	Skinner	1956	(flr. simple)
Classe II	Violet	Cv. 'Touch of Spring'	Fiala	1982	(flr. simple)
Classe III	Bleuâtre	Cv. 'Doctor Chadwick'	Skinner	1964	(flr. simple)
Classe IV	Mauve	Cv. 'Nora'	Preston	1931	(flr. simple)
Classe V	Rosâtre	Cv. 'Annabel'	Hawkins	1948	(flr. double)
Classe VI	Magenta	Cv. 'Esther Staley'	Clarke	1948	(flr. simple)
Classe VII	Pourpre	Cv. 'Pocahontas'	Skinner	1935	(flr. simple)

Un troisième groupe de cultivars réunit les lilas issus du croisement *S. reflexa* et *S. villosa*. Remarquables, ces lilas ont une floraison plus tardive que chez les deux premiers groupes et s'en différencient également par leur feuillage. Ce sont les *Syringa x prestoniae* nommés en l'honneur de Mme Isabella Preston de la Ferme expérimentale d'Ottawa. Voici quelques exemples de *Syringa x prestoniae*:

Classe I	Blanc	Cv. 'Snow Drift'	Fiala	1983	(flr. simple)
Classe II	Violet	Cv. 'Kim'	Preston	1934	(flr. simple)
Classe III	Bleuâtre	Cv. 'Elinor'	Preston	1928	(flr. simple)
Classe IV	Mauve	Cv. 'Isabella'	Preston	1927	(flr. simple)
Classe V	Rosâtre	Cv. 'Esterka'	Bugala	1970	(flr. simple)
Classe VI	Magenta	Cv. 'Miss Canada'	Cumming	1967	(flr. simple)
Classe VII	Pourpre	Cv. 'Donald Wyman'	Skinner	1944	(flr. simple)

Un très beau lilas originaire d'Asie, le *Syringa reticulata* var. *amurensis* est grandement apprécié par les horticulteurs. Avec sa floraison tardive de teinte blanc-crème et une forme d'arbisseau, il se distingue des autres lilas. A notre avis

ce lilas n'est pas assez utilisé dans les aménagements paysagers. Le cultivar 'Ivory Silk' Slater 1973, commercialisé par la pépinière Sheridan en 1973 est une forme plus érigée de l'espèce. De nombreux autres cultivars et espèces mériteraient d'être utilisés davantage dans l'aménagement des jardins et des parcs. Ainsi, le *Syringa meyeri* et son cultivar 'Palibin' atteignent une hauteur 1,5 m après plusieurs années sans nécessiter de taille.

Les possibilités d'utilisation du lilas sont immenses. Élevé en petit arbre, planté comme spécimen, pour la plantation de pentes, aux abords des plans d'eau, dans les rocailles, le long des allées, en alignements, au bord des forêts, en écran ... les jardins, les grands domaines, les parcs, les petits jardins de ville et les terrasses bénéficient d'une plantation de lilas.

Cultiver des lilas

Comment les choisir

Les pépiniéristes offrent différents types de lilas. Dans tous les cas, on choisit de préférence un plant possédant déjà plusieurs branches. Les lilas vendus en contenants doivent être bien enracinés dans leur pot. Ceux qui sont présentés en motte recouverte de jute doivent être solidement ficelés. L'acquisition de plants à racines nues au printemps peut s'avérer plus risquée pour le jardinier amateur.

Les méthodes de propagation

Deux modes de propagation sont utilisés pour la production des lilas: **la greffe** et **le bouturage**. On préfère généralement les plants produits par bouturage. Ces derniers seront **plus** faciles à tailler car les drageons sont de la même variété que l'arbuste et les plants atteindront une taille relativement **plus** petite que les lilas reproduits par la greffe.

La plantation

L'époque de plantation idéale se situe au printemps, en avril et en mai, car la plante peut alors s'enraciner et accumuler suffisamment de réserves nutritives avant le début de l'hiver. Cependant, avec l'avènement de la culture en contenants, on peut maintenant planter les arbustes durant tout l'été et en automne jusqu'au 15 octobre.

La plantation d'un lilas s'effectue dans un sol bien drainé de pH neutre à alcalin. On devra ajouter du compost et du sable aux sols très lourds (argileux). Dans tous les cas, on incorpore à une terre à jardin de la matière organique sous forme de compost ou de fumier bien décomposé. On peut aussi ajouter 1 équivalent d'une tasse de farine d'os moulu. Si le drainage est déficient, on devra planter sur des buttes surélevées de 30 à 50 cm de hauteur et dans des fosses assez larges (jusqu'à 2 m de diamètre). Pour obtenir une floraison abondante, on devra choisir un site bien ensoleillé. Si on désire fertiliser les lilas au cours des années suivantes, on

utilisera un engrais riche en phosphore comme le 4-16-12 que l'on appliquera vers la mi-mai.

Les quatre types de taille

La taille de formation

Elle débute dès la première année et se poursuit durant une dizaine d'années afin de produire un bel arbuste formé de 6 à 8 branches principales. Pour obtenir ce résultat, on conserve de 6 à 8 drageons et on élimine régulièrement tous les autres. Lorsque l'arbuste atteint environ 3 m de hauteur, on passe à la taille d'entretien.

La taille d'entretien

Un arbuste bien taillé, formé de 6 à 8 branches, possède un double avantage. Comme elles sont nombreuses, les branches ont un plus faible diamètre et sont donc moins susceptibles d'être attaquées par la sésie du lilas, un insecte ravageur qui se loge dans les branches d'un diamètre de 2,5 cm ou plus. De plus, l'élimination graduelle des vieilles branches de faible vigueur ne dégarnira pas l'arbuste de façon très radicale. La taille d'entretien consiste à enlever les vieilles branches et à assurer leur remplacement par de nouvelles qui fleuriront abondamment. Ces jeunes branches originent des drageons qui se forment chaque année à la base de l'arbuste. On devra sélectionner les drageons les plus vigoureux et éliminer ceux qui sont superflus et qui affaibliraient les branches principales. Sur les sujets produits par le greffage on ne doit conserver que les branches émises au-dessus du point de greffe. Sans taille d'entretien, un lilas dépérira après une vingtaine d'années.

La suppression des panicules

Après la floraison, on doit supprimer les panicules de fleurs fanées avant la formation des semences. Cette taille est d'une grande importance sur les jeunes lilas. On profite de cette occasion pour éliminer les branches abîmées et mal orientées. Les bourgeons floraux du lilas sont formés au cours de la saison précédente et sur l'extrémité des rameaux. On évitera donc de tailler de façon uniforme l'extrémité des branches. De plus, lors de la coupe des tiges fleuries pour la confection des bouquets, on ne devra pas prélever de trop longues tiges ce qui diminuerait aussi la floraison de l'année suivante.

La taille de rajeunissement

Certains vieux lilas, faibles et endommagés, peuvent être taillés de façon radicale. Cette taille, dite de rajeunissement, consiste à rabattre l'arbuste à une hauteur de 15 à 20 cm du sol. Les lilas issus de boutures produiront des drageons de la même variété que le plant rabattu. On poursuivra ensuite les tailles selon les méthodes décrites plus haut.

Quand tailler?

Taille de formation

- . Avant l'éclatement des bourgeons tôt au printemps (avril)
- ou
- . A la chute des feuilles en automne (septembre, octobre)

Taille d'entretien

- . Comme ci-haut, on peut aussi tailler en juillet

Suppression des panicules

- . Quelques semaines après la floraison

Taille de rajeunissement

- . Comme pour la taille de formation et surtout jamais en période de croissance

Les principaux ennemis du lilas

Les insectes

La cochenille virgule est un petit insecte recouvert d'une écaille brunâtre de la forme d'une coquille d'huître. Des traitements à l'huile appliqués au stade dormant sont recommandés pour éliminer cet insecte qui se loge sur l'écorce.

La fausse-teigne du lilas est une petite larve qui se nourrit à l'intérieur des feuilles et qui cause la formation de petites taches brunes sur celles-ci.

La sésie du lilas est un ver blanc qui creuse des galeries dans les branches d'un diamètre de 2,5 cm et plus. La taille de formation telle que décrite plus haut prévient les dommages causés par ce perceur. On peut parfois l'éliminer en introduisant un mince fil de fer dans la galerie.

Les maladies

Le blanc ou oïdium est une maladie causée par un champignon. Les symptômes apparaissent généralement en août lorsque les jours sont chauds et les nuits sont fraîches et prennent la forme d'un duvet blanc sur les feuilles. Cette maladie cause peu de dommages à la plante.

Diverses taches foliaires, d'origine bactériologique ou virale, peuvent affecter le lilas. On taille les branches atteintes en prenant soin de désinfecter les outils avec de l'eau de javel ou de l'alcool.

Le balai de sorcière, causé par un microorganisme, provoque une croissance désordonnée de la plante. Les lilas du groupe *Syringa x prestoniae* sont plus

vulnérables. Le contrôle consiste à éliminer *les parties atteintes (en désinfectant les sécateurs).

Les rongeurs

Le campagnol des champs, un petit mammifère, peut causer des dommages considérables en grugant l'écorce des lilas. L'installation d'une barrière physique, un treillis métallique par exemple, est une bonne mesure préventive.

Des lilas bien taillés et en bonne santé seront moins susceptibles et plus résistants aux attaques des ravageurs.

La collection du Jardin

On doit l'implantation de la collection à M. Henry Teuscher, premier conservateur du Jardin. Les premières acquisitions, datant des années trente, provenaient de la Pépinière Lemoine et Fils de Nancy (France) et de la Pépinière Old Farm de Boskoop (Hollande).

La collection de lilas couvre actuellement une superficie d'environ 7 500m². Elle se compose de 16 espèces botaniques et de plus d'une centaine d'hybrides totalisant 150 spécimens. Toujours soucieux d'améliorer les collections et les jardins, nous projetons de renouveler le matériel végétal et d'accroître le nombre d'arbustes en démonstration.

Bonne visite.



JARDIN BOTANIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

LISTE DES LILAS PRÉSENTÉS DANS LA COLLECTION

Cultivars de *Syringa *vulgaris*
(lilas français, simples et doubles)

NOM	ZONE*	NOM	ZONE
'Andenken an Ludwig Spaeth'	B	'Mieczta'	C
'Belle de Nancy'	A	'Miss Ellen Willmott'	D
'Bleuâtre'	F	'Mme Antoine Buchner'	A
'Capitaine Baltet'	D	'Mme Casimir Perier'	C
'Capitaine Perrault'	A	'Mme Emil Dupont'	E
'Cavour'	E	'Mme Francisque Morel'	F
'C.B. Van Nes'	B	'Mme Krauter'	A
'Charles Joly'	E	'Mme Lemoine'	C
'Colbert'	D	'Monge'	B
'Colonel William R. Plum'	C	'Montaigne'	A
'Condorcet'	A	'Mont Blanc'	C
'De Louvain'	I	'Mrs Edward Harding'	E
'Dr. Maillot'	B et E	'Perle von Teltow'	D
'Duc de Massa'	L	'Pom'	H
'Edith Cavell'	C	'President Lincoln'	L
'Edmond About'	D	'President *Poincaré'	D
'Etna'	B	'Prodige'	B
'Flora'	H	'Reaumur'	I
'Frank Paterson'	I	'Vestale'	C
'General Sherman'	C	Cultivars de <i>Syringa x hyacinthiflora</i>	
'Georges Bellair'	D	(lilas à floraison hâtive)	
<hr/>			
'Hugo de Vries'	D	NOM	ZONE
'Hugo Koster'	H		
'Johann Mensing'	B		
'Jonkheer G. P. van Tets'	C		
'Katherine Havemeyer'	A		
'Komsomolka'	C		
'Kosmos'	C	'Assissippi'	G
'Krasavitsa Moskvy,	H	'Churchill'	I
'Leon Gambetta'	H	'Clarke's Giant'	I
		'Daphne Pink'	H
'Leon Simon'	F	'Evangeline'	I
'Le Printemps'	H	'Laurentian'	H
'Lucie Baltet'	A	'Pocahontas'	I
'Marechal de Bassompierre'	C		
'Marechal Foch'	E		
'Marechal Lannes'	H		
'Marie Finon'	C		
'Marie Legraye'	C		
'Marlyensis'	D		
'Maurice de Vilmorin'	I		

*La zone fait référence au plan de localisation de la collection

Cultivars de Syringa x prestoniae
(lilas à floraison tardive)

Espèces et hybrides divers

NOM ZONE	ZONE	*NOM	
'Coral'	G	X henryi 'Alba'	E
'Donald Wyman'	G	X hyacinthiflora	G
'Dorcas'	E	kamarowii	F
'Ethel Webster'	G	microphylla	G
'Helen'	C	X nanceiana 'Rutilant'	F
'Isabella'	F	oblata	I
'Jaga'	G	patula	F
'James Macfarlane'	F	pekinensis	K
'Jessica'	G	X persica	I
'Katherine'	G	pinetorum	F
'Mrs J. Herbert Alexander'	G	reflexa	G
'Redwine'	G	reticulata	K
		reticulata var	
		reticulata 'Ivory Silk'	K
		X sweginflexa	F
		sweginzowii	J
		sweginzowii 'Albida'	G
		sweginzowii 'Densiflora'	G
		uralensis'	I
		villosa	G
		wolfii	G
		yunnanensis	J

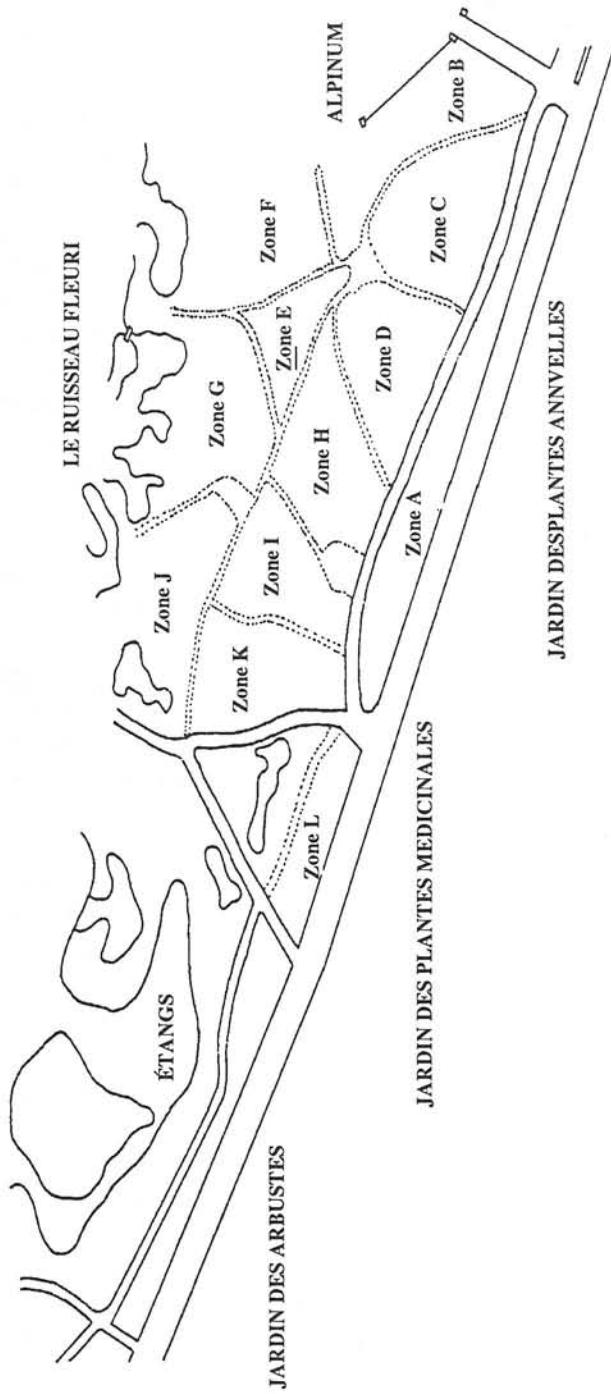
Cultiver d'autres croisements interspécifiques

NOM	ZONE
'Hedin' (S. villosa x S. sweginzowii)	J
'Hunting Tower' (S. villosa x S. sweginzowii)	F
S. yunnanensis x S. tomentella	I

Nous avons présentement 103 Taxa (espèces, variétés, hybrides et cultivars) plantés en collection.

***La zone fait référence au plan de localisation de la collection**

Plan de la collection des lilas au Jardin botanique de Montréal



Tissue Culture Propagation of French Hybrid Lilacs

By Steve McCulloch

Briggs Nursery, Inc., 4407 Henderson Blvd., Olympia, WA 98501

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LILACS have been propagated and grown by nurserymen in the United States and other countries for several centuries. They are truly an old fashioned shrub noted in particular for their spring blossom color and fragrance. Many lilacs in the nursery trade have been labeled as "French hybrids." This is somewhat a misnomer. Although several hundred excellent lilacs were hybridized and introduced by the Lemoine Nursery of Nancy, France, other fine lilacs have been developed by several Frenchmen, other Europeans, and other sources — including individuals in the United States.

Lilacs may be propagated several different ways. The methods used include: 1. seed (2); 2. layering (simple, stool) (2); 3. root suckers (2, 11); 4. softwood cuttings (2, 3, 4, 11); 5. Grafting and budding (2, 11); and 6. tissue culture.

There are several reports on tissue culture of lilacs (1,2,5,6,8,10). At Briggs Nursery, we have been micropropagating *Syringa* since 1982. We have propagated many hundreds of thousands of 20 or more cultivars of lilacs (Table 1). There are good reasons for tissue culturing lilacs. They include:

1. Microcuttings of lilacs are easy to root.
2. The plant is on its own root (suckering is true-to-type).
3. Production of large numbers of new or rare cultivars is possible.
4. Tissue-cultured lilacs branch readily and can be grown into a high quality product.
5. Propagation is very reliable.
6. Cost-effective method of propagation.

The remainder of this paper summarizes our experience in producing tissue-cultured lilacs.

Lilacs can be initiated from actively growing shoots, dormant buds, or meristems. We use any of these explants depending upon the condition of the stock plant or source of material. Actively growing shoots are carefully defoliated and washed in running water for up to 30 min. Next, 5 to 10 twigs are placed in glass jars filled with a detergent (Tween-20) and 0.5% sodium hypochlorite and agitated for 15 to 40 minutes. The explants are then transferred to 0.05% sodium hypochlorite. The shoots are then either trimmed into smaller nodal sections or the vegetative buds are dissected to remove the meristem.

Table 1.
Lilac cultivars micropropagated by Briggs Nursery since 1982.

Adelaide Dunbar	Ludwig Spaeth
Agincourt Beauty	Madame Lemoine
Annabel	Maiden's Blush
Belle de Nancy	Marie Finon
Capitaine Baltet	Michel Buchner
Charles Joly	Monge
Charm	Oliver de Serres
Clyde Heard	Paul Thirion
Congo	President Grevy
De Miribel	President Lincoln
Edward J. Gardner	Primrose
Hulda	Sensation
Katherine Havemeyer	Vestale
Krasavitsa Moskvy	Victor Lemoine
Lucie Baltet	<i>Syringa patula</i>

Dormant buds may also be used. These dormant shoots are first washed and then disinfected in 0.5% sodium hypochlorite for 30 minutes or longer. They are then brought into a laminar flow hood and transferred to 0.05% sodium hypochlorite. Using sharp, sterile instruments, the bud scales are pulled and trimmed to expose the meristem and primordial leaves. The meristem may be cut, or a larger bud piece cut and placed on a shoot initiation medium. Generally contamination is very low, but it is a slow and tedious process.

Cultures are grown using cool-white fluorescent light (50 to 70 μ mol $S^1 m^2$) with a 16 hr. light photoperiod. The culture room temperature is approximately 23°C. Lilac shoots are grown in glass test tubes (25x150mm) or glass baby food jars (250ml). Lilacs can be grown and multiplied on a wide variety of media (1,5,10). We use the inorganic nutrients of Murashige and Skoog (MS) (9) supplemented with 0.4 mg/l thiamine-HCl, 100 mg/l myoinositol, 30g/l sucrose and solidified with agar. The pH is adjusted with 10% KOH to 5.6.

As indicated previously by Pierik (10) and Einset (1) lilacs have been found to respond to a broad range of cytokinins. They include: N6-isopentenyladenine (2iP), N6-benzyladenine (BA), zeatin, zeatin riboside, kinetin, and thidiazuron. In our work, we have found the first three cytokinins mentioned of most benefit. We routinely use these cytokinins in combination or individually in range of 2 to 30 μ M. An excellent medium we have used for several lilacs is MS with 8 μ M BA and 8 μ M 2iP.

Shoot cultures are transferred to fresh media every 6 to 8 weeks. Multiplication rates vary with each cultivar but a 3x increase is common. Depending upon the cultivar, multiplication may be by either nodal (1,10) or axillary branching (5,6).

There are reports of curled leaves occurring on lilacs *in vitro* (10). We are not of the opinion that this is purely a response to cytokinin. Perhaps it may be due to varietal differences, nutrient or water uptake, or the tightness of the seal on the culture vessel. We have not experienced any problem with acclimation or rooting of these curled leaved shoots. Once rooting occurs the new growth shows no leaf distortion.

Lilacs can be rooted in the laboratory or in the greenhouse. Initially we rooted our lilacs *in vitro*. Nodal cuttings were placed on $\frac{1}{2}$ strength MS supplemented with naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA). Rooting occurred within two to four weeks and was best at a concentration of $0.15 \mu M$ NAA.

Table 2.
Effect of naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA) concentration on the rooting of Syringa cvs. in vitro.¹

NAA Concentration (μM)	Percent rooted shoots of 'Victor Lemoine'	Percent rooted shoots of 'President Greyv'	Percent rooted shoots of 'Charles Joly'
0.05	52.4	81.3	62.5
0.15	95.8	100.0	93.8
0.25	66.7	68.0	75.0
0.5	78.1	68.8	56.3

¹24 microcuttings per treatment

Currently we root all our lilacs in the greenhouse. Sixteen nodal cuttings are stuck into a 10 cm square pot filled with 70% perlite and 30% peatmoss. The microcuttings are misted and placed into plastic covered mist tents with bottom heat to root. We root lilacs year 'round. In order to do this we use high pressure sodium vapor lights to supplement and extend the photoperiod. The juvenile lilac microcuttings root quickly — within 2 weeks. We expect 90 to 95% rooting. After 6 to 8 weeks the roots will reach the bottom of the 10 cm pot. Once this occurs, top growth is rapid, perhaps 2 to 3 cm per week.

Variation in rooting can be attributed to: the quality and size of the microcutting, timing and weather, a water or humidity problem, or poor soil aeration. When the plants are large enough they are potted and grow on into liners. As a liner, they grow continuously and respond well to shearing.

We have had our challenges with lilacs since 1982. Probably the most important observation is that lilac cultivars should be reinitiated periodically. This is especially true when growing chimeras like 'Sensation.' All white forms of 'Sensation' can be found growing on the same bush with the normal flowers of 'Sensation.' So care must be exercised in initiating true-to-type material.

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Reminiscence of Montreal

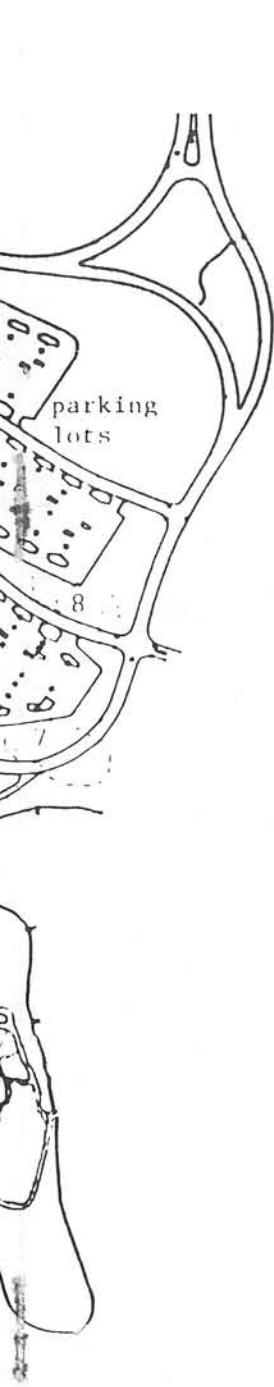




Chicago Botanic Garden

Lilac locations





LOCATIONS OF LILACS AT THE CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN

May 1991

Sensory Garden:

1. *Syringa meyeri* 'Palibin'
2. *Syringa microphylla* 'Superba'
Syringa patula 'Miss Kim'
Syringa pekinensis
Syringa reticulata
Syringa vulgaris 'Paul Thirion'
Syringa vulgaris 'Sensation'

Farwell Garden:

3. *Syringa reticulata*

Bult Barden:

4. *Syringa vulgaris* 'Charles Joly'

Rose Garden:

5. *Syringa vulgaris* 'Miss Ellen Willmott'
6. *Syringa vulgaris* 'Lucie Baltet'
Syringa vulgaris 'Marechal Lannes'

Parking Lots:

7. *Syringa x prestoniae* 'Nocturne'
Syringa vulgaris 'Michel Buchner'
Syringa x chinensis
8. *Syringa x prestoniae* 'Hiawatha'
Syringa x prestoniae 'James Macfarlane'
Syringa reticulata
9. *Syringa x chinensis*
Syringa x hyacinthiflora 'Evangeline'
Syringa patula 'Excellens'
10. *Syringa x chinensis*
Syringa patula 'Excellens'
11. *Syringa meyeri* 'Palibin'
12. *Syringa villosa*
Syringa x hyacinthiflora 'Evangeline'
Syringa vulgaris 'Charles Joly'
13. *Syringa x chinensis*

Not on Map:

- Syringa reticulata* located on Japanese Islands
Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk' located along back road
near north weir, between Education Building and west electric gate.

Lilac Blooming Season

By Don Wedge, Albert Lea, Minnesota

AT THE I.L.S. convention at Burlington, Vermont, Leonard Perry from the University of Vermont, in his talk entitled "Riding the Green Wave" made the following statement: "The Lilac is Nature's computer because it integrates all weather factors (temperature, precipitation, wind, sunshine, soil temperatures, etc.) with greater accuracy than any weather service prognosticator who publish weather data, compile charts, and prepare forecasts."

From records compiled over a 13-year period on the blooming of *Syringa vulgaris* (French Hybrid Lilac) in southern Minnesota I can supply the following information. Length of the blooming period ranges from 13 to 24 days — the average was 18 days or 2½ weeks. In normal seasons earliest bloom has been April 30 — latest bloom has been June 10. First bloom occurs May 14th, peak bloom May 22, bloom ending June 2. For comparison, the average blooming period of companion plants in Southern Minnesota: Peonies — blooming May 27 to June 18 — peaking June 12th; Flowering Crabs — blooming May 2 to 30th — peaking May 17-20.

In 1981 — May 21 when the I.L.S. had its convention in Des Moines, Iowa, the lilac blooms were spent, whereas 200 miles north in southern Minnesota they were in peak bloom. That same year the lilac were in full bloom in Grand Marais, Minn., on the shores of Lake Superior close to the Canadian border on July 4. The distance from Des Moines to Grand Marais is 500 miles due north.

The study of phenology, using the date lilacs start to bloom for predicting or forecasting intrigues me. We should collect more specific data so that the Lilac Society could go on record recommending every farmer and gardener should plant some lilac, not just for their gorgeous blooms and fragrance, but to help determine when best to plant certain crops, when to expect harvest of alfalfa, wheat, etc., so that they can predict ahead when they could safely plan to get away on a fishing trip.

What information can you as members of the I.L.S. offer the society in this regard?

Fall Planting Recommendations for Lilacs

(Handout Lilac Literature, 1991)

FALL PLANTING can be recommended in any area that does not have a severe winter. By August, the top of the plant has completed its growth and produced winter buds which are dormant. The roots, however, can continue to grow until the ground freezes. The biggest problem in the fall planting is the possibility of drought conditions. Summer moisture in New England comes mainly from showers which can fail late in summer or bypass a particular location. Dry soil will delay root regeneration and, if severe enough, can kill the plant. A reliable water source for the new plant and a reliable waterer so that it is not water stressed will prevent the problem and go a long way toward making a fall planting successful.

In northern New England the time from 15 August to 1 September is best because there is still a long period for root growth. Later plantings, up to 15 October, can be considered by the later the plantings, the greater the chance for winter kill if the winter is severe or has a thin snow cover. A mulch of wood chips or bark, 3" thick will protect the plants in the winter and retain soil moisture in the summer. Mulch retards the growth of weeds and grass but still allows the lilac plant to sprout.

Whether one is moving a lilac from place to place or buying a new balled and burlaped or container grown plant, the procedure for planting is the same.

The amount of work required to plant a lilac will depend on the soil condition. A good rule is to have the soil tested and if it is low in pH or fertility, the whole area can be adjusted before planting. It is always better to treat the area than to try to modify only the planting hole. The latter can create a "pot" situation where roots will circle in the hole and eventually cause strangulation.

Drainage is also best handled on an area basis. A "pot hole" dug in pure clay will fill with water and drown the plant put in it. Lilacs are sensitive to wet soils so there must be good drainage if they are to survive. To do the actual planting, dig a hole big enough to accommodate the roots without bending or breaking them. Remove any metal or plastic covering that could restrict new root growth and cut or "feather" out any circling roots to prevent strangulation as the roots increase in size. This is especially important if container grown plants are used. Set the plant just slightly deeper than it grew in its previous site and work the topsoil in around the roots. This step is important, particularly if the plant is grafted. The graft union, which is located near the old soil line, should be below the soil line but if the roots are set more than 2 to 3 inches lower than their original set-

ting, the plant will be slow to establish and the roots may die from lack of oxygen.

Fill the hole with the soil removed in the original digging. Do not add organic matter or import new soil since these procedures will hinder root movement out into the surrounding soil. If there is a striking difference between the ball and the surrounding soil, a small amount of organic matter e.g. peat moss can be added to create a transition zone to encourage roots to grow out into the surrounding soil.

After working in the topsoil, fill the hole with water and let it drain away. This will settle the soil around the roots and collapse air pockets. Then add more topsoil to the final level. A small saucer dam can be set up around the root zone so that subsequent waterings will stay in the root area. A mulch of straw, bark, or stone around the plant will help to reduce weeds, to retain moisture and to prevent frost heaving.

Keep the area around the newly set plant free from other vegetation. This will dramatically speed its establishment. Weeds, tall grass, or even a lawn grass close to the newly planted lilac will win the competition for water and food. The result will be a very weak plant which grows slowly for several years. There should be at least one foot of cleared space around the new lilac, but even more is desirable.

The soil moisture level in the first growing season is very important. Drought stress, even for a short time, will severely restrict new shoot growth and retard plant establishment. Lilacs are slow growers for the first year or two after planting and neglect during the first year will make this even more evident.

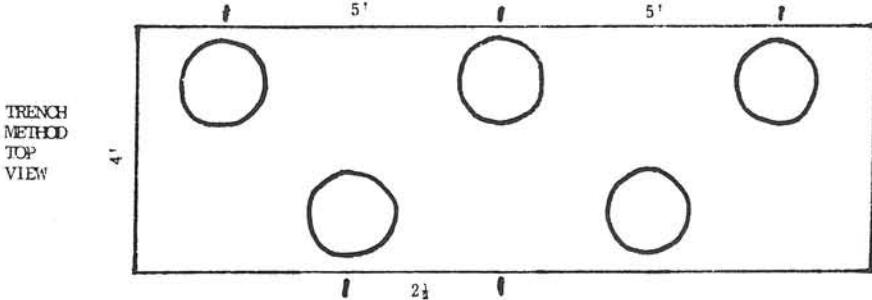
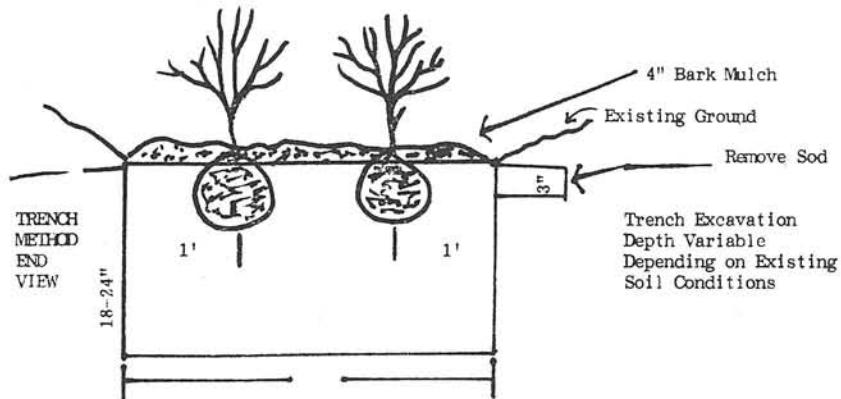
The only difference from spring planting is that real care must be taken to prevent drying during or after planting. A newly acquired plant left in a closed car in a parking lot can be cooked as quickly as the family pet. Also, a plant dug from one location and left unplanted in the hot sun can suffer severe root damage from dryness in a matter of hours. Even after planting, water should be considered on a regular basis when ever natural rain is inadequate until November.

Many people like to plant in the early fall. They are not as busy as in the spring and frequently the weather is much nicer for outdoor activities. It is also a time when plants still have their leaves and the effect of a newly set plant can be seen immediately.

TRENCH METHOD PLANTING

If the soil in an area is very poor and if space permits, good results can be realized by using the trench method of planting. (See Typical below) This method allows for ample enriched soil for vigorous plant growth and easy maintenance. Plants set 5' on center with a second alternate row results in good sprouting thus soon eliminating grass and weeds. A bed 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 25 feet long involves slightly less than 8 cu. yds. of loam. It will accommodate 10 plants. The planting detail can be altered to use 3 rows by changing the width to 6 feet. Competition with grass is reduced by removing the sod usually 3 inches deep; and 1 foot wide around the perimeter of the bed and filling this area with mulch.

PLANTING DETAIL TWO STAGGERED ROWS



Pruning Lilac

(Handout *Lilac Literature, 1991*)

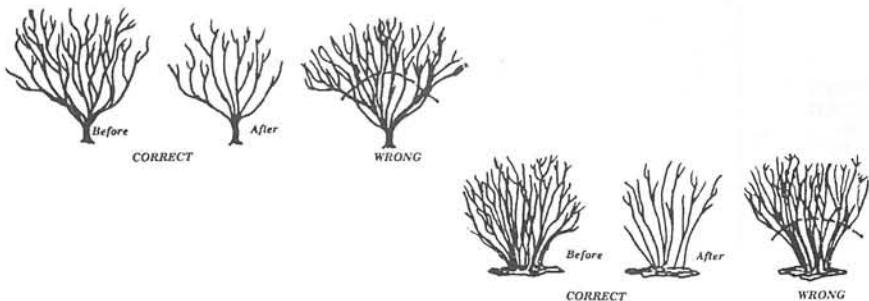
NO PRUNING should be done to a newly purchased plant. The more buds sprouting the quicker roots will regenerate and the plant become established. In fact pruning is unnecessary for the first five years. When the plant does get too large or the older branches become "twiggy" and have smaller blooms then pruning can begin.

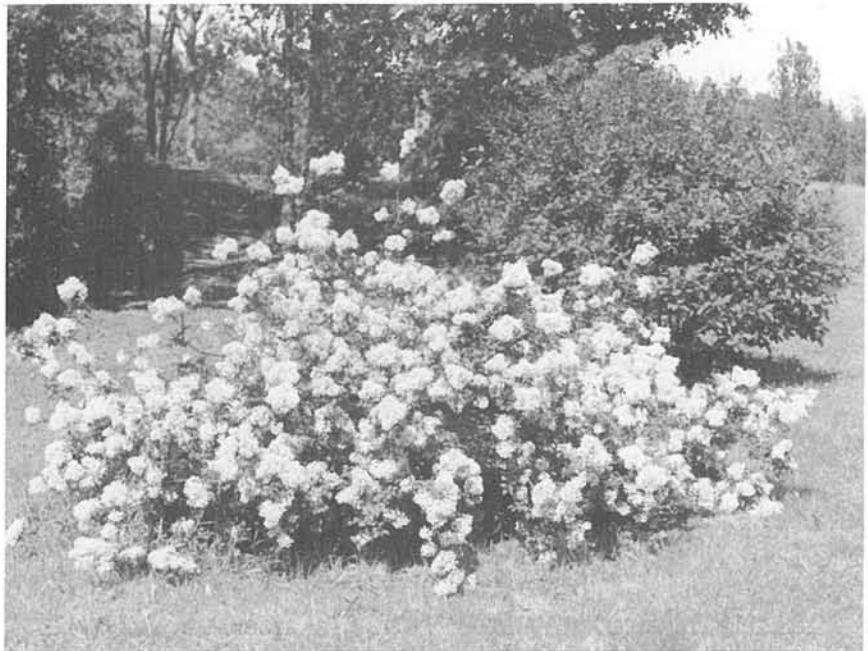
Pruning one or more of the oldest stems clear to the ground or back to the main trunk each year will slowly and continually rejuvenate the bush and keep it from becoming excessively tall. The exact number of stems to remove will depend on the vigor of the bush. On a plant with many stems, upwards to one third of them could be cut out each year. Doing this (rejuvenating the whole bush every 3 years) will keep most varieties 6-8 feet tall and will result in the best growth and largest blooms.

Whatever the number of stems cut, they should always be cut to within 6 inches of the ground since the new growth will come from just below the point of the cut. A stem cut in half will have new growth starting at the top of the cut stems.

There is no need to prune off the developing seed heads. Their presence has no effect on next year's bloom. Some people find the seed pods unsightly, and removal will not hurt the plant, but it should always be remembered that taking off the seed pods is done solely for cosmetic reasons.

Some sucker growth is good (on own rooted plants) because it will provide new stems for rejuvenation, allow the bush to spread out to the final desired size, and produce propagation material for additional lilac plants to use in other places. If there are too many suckers, the ones furthest away can be removed either by hand (a sharp spade or an asparagus knife work well) or with a lawn mower if they come up in open ground. Leave several stems in the center of the clump. Then when a stem is removed because it is too tall or diseased, there will be a stem to replace it and the flower display will not be affected.





Julianae 'Hers'



Hiawatha

Syringa x prestoniae 'Elinor' alias
S. vulgaris 'Leonore'¹

By James S. Pringle and Freek Vrugtman
Royal Botanical Gardens²

THE report of the Dominion Horticulturist for the Year 1928 (Macoun 1930) contains the valid publication of *Syringa x prestoniae* 'Elinor', one of Miss Isabella Preston's originations. The cultivar is described:

Elinor (No. 20-14-173). — Flower panicle 7½ inches wide, long cone-shaped. Bud vernonia purple to laelia pink. Expanded very pale lobelia violet within; pale lilac without. Tube long, narrow, very little wider at throat, lobes small, horizontal, ½ inch long, 5/16 inch across.

Royal Botanical Gardens (RBG) has grown plants of 'Elinor' (RBG 67065) since 1967 when scions were obtained from the Morton Arboretum.

Scions labelled *Syringa vulgaris* 'Leonore' (RBG 820102) were obtained from the Arnold Arboretum (AA 484-59-A) in 1982. Material of this cultivar came originally to the Arnold Arboretum in 1959 from Brand Peony Farm and Nursery, Faribault, Minnesota. In a letter dated July 11, 1978, J.L. Currier of Brand Peony Farm and Nursery stated that: "We do not know from where 'Leonore' was acquired. Since the 'Leonore' acquisition the nursery has changed hands a couple of times and that information was lost. We have reason to believe that it was acquired by Mr. Brand from some place in Canada."

In the spring of 1990 flowering plants of *S. x p.* 'Elinor' (RBG 67065) and *S. v.* 'Leonore' (RBG 820102) growing in the Lilac Dell at RBG were compared. The flowers of these plants looked absolutely identical; the pigmentation, pubescence distribution, etc. of the leaves were at least as close as could be expected in view of the difference in shade in the two locations.

It is highly probable if not certain that lilacs distributed by Brand Peony Farm and Nursery in the 1950s and 60s under the name *S. v.* 'Leonore' are actually *Syringa x prestoniae* 'Elinor'.

Reference

Macoun, W.T. 1930. Report of the Dominion-Horticulturist for the year 1928. Division of Horticulture, Dominion Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

¹Contribution No. 77, Royal Botanical Gardens

²Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8

Lilac Registration 1990

By Freek Vrugtman¹ / Royal Botanical Gardens
Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8, Canada

All correspondence concerned with additional information or plant or propagation material of newly registered lilac cultivars should be directed to the registrants listed below, not to Royal Botanical Gardens. Previous registration lists of *Syringa* appeared in AABGA Bul. 13(4): 105-110; 14(3): 95; 15(3): 71-72; 16(4): 131-132; 17(3): 67-69; 18(3): 87; HortScience 23(3): 458; 24(3): 435-436 and 25(6): 618.

***Syringa reticulata* (Blume) Hara 'China Gold'.** Fiala. Registered 21 Feb. 1990. Registrant: the late Fr. J.F. Fiala of Falconskeape Gardens, Medina, Ohio. Introducer: Ameri-Hort Research, Inc., P.O. Box 1529, Medina, Ohio 44258, USA. Selected by Fiala from seedlings, raised from colchicine-treated seed in 1955; seed produced by open-pollinated *S. reticulata* at Falconskeape Gardens. Original plant first flowered in 1986. Tree similar to *S. reticulata* var. *reticulata*, but of more upright and narrow habit; early shoots reddish; young leaves light golden, turning pale yellow-green in summer; flower buds and open florets more cream than pure white. Original tree, at 25 years, 7.5 m (25 ft.) tall in 1989. Known to be hardy in Arnold Arboretum Hardiness Zone 3. Adaptable to all good soils.

The following five lilac cultivars have been originated, described, and registered by Adolf Vaigla, Voru 5, 202611 Rapina, Estonia, USSR. The cultivars were selected and named about 20 years ago, but have not yet been introduced into the trade. The cultivar names were registered on 21 Dec. 1990.

***Syringa x hyacinthiflora* Rehder 'Arvid Vilms'.** Vaigla. Selected in 1970 from seedlings grown from seed collected in Canada from open-pollinated *S. x hyacinthiflora* 'Clarkes Giant'. Shrubs to 3 m tall, practically free of sucker growth. Foliage dark-green disease-resistant. Flowers in very large thyrses, fragrant. Florets single, lilac, 3 to 3.5 cm in diameter, corollas large and with recurved lobes. Plants known to be hardy to -34C.

***Syringa x hyacinthiflora* Rehder 'Vaiga'.** Vaigla. Selected in 1970 from seedlings grown from seed collected in Canada from open-pollinated *S. x hyacinthiflora* 'Esther Staley'. Shrubs to 3.5 m tall, suckering moderately. Foliage good green, disease-resistant. Flowers appear in mid-season in very large, upright thyrses, fragrant. Florets single, pink to grayish white, 2.8 to 3 cm in diameter. Plants known to be hardy to -35C.

***Syringa vulgaris* L. 'Aino'.** Vaigla. Selected in 1969 from seedlings of unknown parentage. Shrubs 2.5 to 3 m tall, suckering moderately. Foliage dark-green, disease-resistant. Flowers in 20- to 25-cm long upright thyrses, fragrant. Florets single, violet-blue, 2 to 2.4 cm in diameter. Plants thrive in rich loamy soils and are known to be hardy to -33C.

***Syringa vulgaris* L. 'Elsa Maasik'.** Vaigla. Selected in 1969 from seedlings grown from seed collected from open-pollinated *S. vulgaris* 'Andenken an Ludwig Spath' (= 'Ludwig Spaeth' in North America). Shrubs of moderate height to 2.5 m, suckering moderately. Foliage dark-green, disease-resistant. Flowers in thyrses to 15 cm long, fragrant. Florets single, deep-purple, darker than 'Andenken an Ludwig Spath', 1.8 to 2.2 cm in diameter. Plants thrive in rich loamy soils and are known to be hardy to -34C.

***Syringa vulgaris* L. 'Tiina'.** Vaigla. Selected in 1969 from seedlings of unknown parentage. Shrubs to 3.2 m tall, suckering moderately. Foliage dark-green, disease-resistant. Flowers appearing in mid-season; thyrses erect, to 35 cm long and 12 cm wide, up to three spikes per thyrsus; fragrant. Florets single, pink, to 2.2 cm in diameter. Known to be hardy to -34C.

Corrigendum

***Syringa vulgaris* L. 'Olive May Cummings'.** Bardeen 1979 (syn. 'Elizabeth Files'). The name 'Elizabeth Files' was registered in 1970, but never validly published because it was listed without description in Arnoldia 31(3): 122, May 1971. The name 'Olive May Cummings' was registered in 1978 and validly published in AABGA Bul. 13(4): 110, Oct. 1979. It appears that both names were applied to one single clone and that few plants were distributed under the name 'Elizabeth Files'. (Personal communication from W.W. Oakes and F. Vrugtman.)

¹Registrar for Syringa. Contribution No. 76, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
Reprinted from HortScience, Vol. 26(5), May 1991.



Georgetown, CO
Late April to mid May, higher elevation than Denver, CO



LILAC PARK RESTORATION

- WHAT?** In 1908, on what was the land of the Servin family, Lenox cottagers contributed specimen lilacs from their gardens and travels, hence the name "LILAC PARK."
- WHO** A team of local groups has spearheaded the park restoration and include the Lenox Garden Club, the Lenox Chamber of Commerce, and the Lenox Academy Garden Club. Volunteers have removed brush, pruned, and dug planting beds.
- WHERE?** LILAC PARK is in Lenox, Mass., on Main Street and Sunset Avenue and is included in the local Historic District. Within the park are the Lenox Academy (c.1807) and the Congregational Chapel built in 1877.
- WHY?** The park was replanted in 1953 by the Lenox Garden Club. At that time the park was in danger of becoming a parking lot. Mr. and Mrs. John L.B. Brooke commissioned landscape architect Lyle Blundell to design a new planting plan. Today the lilacs need replacing and Mr. Blundell's design will be the basis for the new planting.
- WHEN?** Restoration is underway in the Park. Beginning in October 1991, new lilacs will be planted in the Park.
- HOW MUCH?** YOU CAN HELP US COMPLETE THE RESTORATION of this beautiful green space. YOU may dedicate a lilac to a special cause, person, group, event or anniversary. The cost of an individual lilac shrub includes planting by a professional, an identifying marker with lilac variety, memorial inscription, and donor's name. COST OF EACH LILAC WILL BE \$75.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM WITH YOUR DONATION TO: LILAC PARK RESTORATION

P.O. Box 552, Lenox, Massachusetts 01240

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

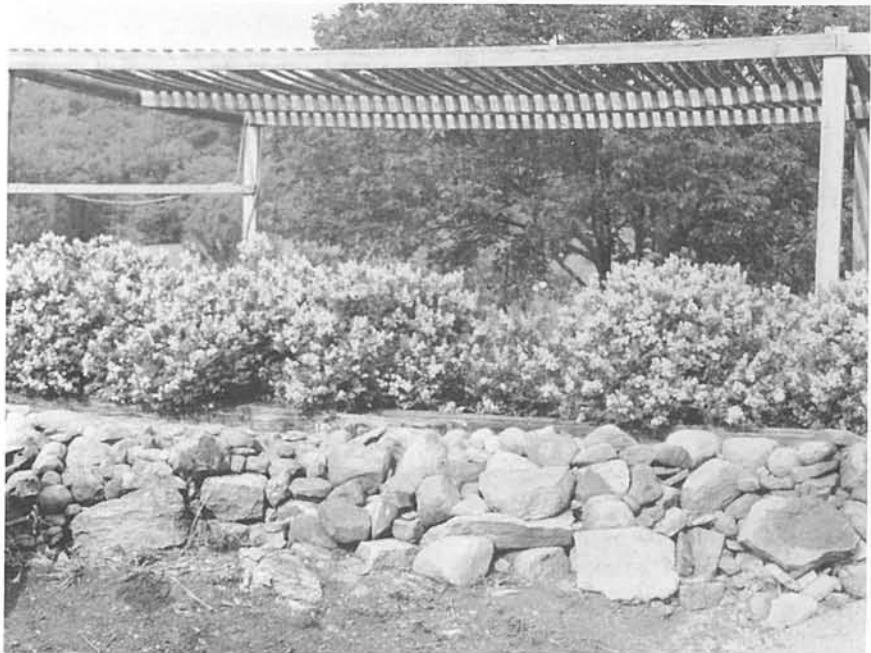
PHONE NUMBER _____

MEMORIAL INSRIPTION _____

DONOR'S NAME (As you wish it to appear on marker) _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: Lilac Park Restoration

Thank You For Contributing to the Lilac Park Restoration



Meyer Palibin



Anabel

THE STATE OF THE ARCHIVES

— A Progress Report —

THE ILS archives, established this year by the Executive Board, has taken some giant steps forward. On August 5, President Daniel Ryniec, Tom Delendick (ILS member and participant in the archives project), and Linda Edgerly and Deborah Shea, representatives of the Winthrop Group, met at the Ryniec residence in Brooklyn to iron out details of the working agreement between the Society and the Group.

A second meeting, involving Deborah Shea and Tom Delendick, was held September 8, to set up the Records Group structure, and for preliminary work on the papers of Fr. Fiala (one of an expected three packages had arrived from the Royal Botanic Garden).

One of the primary concerns of the group working with the archives and papers is that the core materials — the official records of the society — are still to be assembled. These archives are the nucleus around which the papers donated by members are expected to be arranged. Hence officers of the Society and the Chairpeople of the various committees are especially requested to prepare sets of official Society documents to forward to the Archives, c/o Daniel Ryniec, the current president.

A second critical need is to assemble a complete set of the Society's official publications. Once we find out what is available from official sources, we will be approaching the members to fill in any gaps.

Paralleling the effort to assemble official materials of the past, we want to encourage the Society's officers and chairpeople to set up a mechanism (e.g., by adding the Archives to mailing lists of notices, reports or publications) for depositing present and future materials on a regular basis. This will prevent inadvertent loss of "future history." If such mechanisms can be set up this fall, January 1992 will be, in a sense, a major watershed in the Society's awareness of its own importance and history.

The membership, of course, has not been forgotten. Our perusal of Fr. Fiala's papers (though still incomplete) has been both illuminating and exciting. The Society's Archives will provide an opportunity for all the members to contribute to the history of the lilac, its study and appreciation. Hence, all the members are urged to consider the Society as an appropriate depository for their own papers, at the time they deem appropriate.

The Archives are, of course, desirous of having correspondence and field or breeding notes. Photographs of people and lilacs are particularly important, and have enhanced value when provided with names, places and dates. Among the Records Group categories is provision for materials published on the genus *Syringa*, even if not an official publication of the ILS or by a member, and particularly for nursery catalogs documenting

description and introduction. Lists and descriptions of the lilac collections, public or private, has also been provided for.

Our third meeting was scheduled for September 18. It gets more exciting every day!

-- D.R. and T.D.

AmeriFlora '92

A Global Celebration of Discovery

AmeriFlora '92 is the centerpiece of the United States' celebration of the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' historic 1492 voyage.

Unlike 1892-93, when Chicago, Illinois was the focal point of the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America with the famous Chicago World Columbian Exposition, there will be no "World's Fair" in the U.S. Instead, one of the United States' major Quincentenary events will take place in Columbus. AmeriFlora '92 is an International floral and Garden Festival. Countries from around the world will share their horticultural and cultural traditions in Columbus, Ohio's vast network of parkland — a model of urban green space dating back to the early eighteen hundreds. The entire downtown area of Columbus will be transformed for this, America's first international garden festival. Visitors will explore the cultures of the Old and New Worlds as reflected in the horticultural expressions of the international participants, and they will discover the horticultural diversity of the United States as they walk through the regional gardens ranging from the stark landscapes of the southwest to the lush tropical gardens of the southeast. AmeriFlora will encompass Columbus' Franklin, Wolf and Academy Parks. AmeriFlora will commence April 3, 1992 with a spectacular 17 day indoor International Floral Exposition under the theme "Quintessence." The event will use the "open space" concept to create innovative "play areas" for the many visitors who attend. AmeriFlora '92 will close on Columbus Day, 1992.

Falconskeape Gardens is planning a gala welcome for AmeriFlora visitors from around the world next year — and for our members, will offer discount tickets to the Global Celebration. For further information contact the garden office at (216) 723-4966 or call directly to AmeriFlora '92 in Columbus at (614) 645-1992.



LETTERS . . .

Disturbed

To the Editor:

Leona Valley as well as Yours Truly are fighting "city hall" to prevent the developer crowd from ruining our beautiful country with their "progress." It takes a lot of guts and malice to do what they are doing with no consideration for others or the environment. Just greed. We look forward to a miracle that would spoil their plans. Got a monkey wrench handy? Never a dull moment here at the Park.

Last spring just as the early lilacs flowered, we had an ice storm that covered the flowers. That did it. However a week later, the later lilacs flowered with no damage. Had to extend my show for two successive weeks to accomodate those who missed the first group. The last two, without docents, and over 2,000 registered. Right now we are in our fifth year of drouth. A dust bowl. All we are doing is rationing the water so that we can keep the plants alive.

My lilacs were created for the world to enjoy. I never made a cent on lilacs nor do I intend to. God gave me time to breed and select. So many factors involved. Next spring come see us. Then you can return home and still see Arnold Arboretum. This is a working ranch but I promise not to use a whip on you. Just a "Cook's Tour." */s/ Joel and Tita Margaretten*



MEMORIAM

JAMES L. GAGE of Esperance, New York, died in his 84th year on July 11th. His interest in lilacs blossomed during these past few years, even though lilacs were growing in his mother's garden from childhood. Society members have provided contemporary cultivars and species for his collection, young plants which he lived to enjoy in bloom.

He was graduated from Union College and for many years served on its Terrace Council. He also was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1934, and practiced law in Schoharie County for the past 56 years, serving as district attorney for nine years during the 1940s.

Jim possessed a pleasant disposition as well as a brilliant mind and loyal heart. Members may wish to express sympathy to his widow, Sally, who continues his love of lilacs.

Board of Directors 1991-1992

Term Expires 1992:

Pauline Fiala	Spencer, OH	Walter Oakes	Rumford, ME
David Gressley	Mentor, OH	Francesco Tortorici	
William Heard	Johnston, IA		Montreal, Que.

Term Expires 1993:

Peter Ely	Seymour, CT	Winfried Martin	Mentor, OH
Dr. Joel Margaretten		Daniel Ryniec	Brooklyn, NY

..... Leona Valley, CA

Orville Steward	Plymouth, VT
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Term Expires 1994:

Reva Ballreich	Beverly Hills, CA	Sally Schenker	Freedom, NH
Walter Eickhorst	Naperville, IL	William Utley	Clyde, NY
Robert Gilbert	Hyde Park, NY		

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◀ *Sarah Sands*



Mme F. Morel ►

Lucie Baltet

