

Lilacs

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Stem of a plant of *Syringa x henryi*

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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.

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Cover Story

Stem of a plant of *Syringa x henryi* growing on the property of Mr. William Lee Richards of Queensbury, New York. The flower of this plant is shown on the back cover. How old do you think the plant is? See the article "The Largest Is Not Necessarily The Oldest" by Charles Holetich further on in this issue. We are indebted to Charles for the pictures and Dr. James Pringle for the taxonomy of the specimen.

Note

The first part of Anna Pikaleva's list gave the names of lilac cultivars now being grown in the former USSR that originated outside the USSR - and therefore labeled Foreign Cultivars. The list was published in "Lilacs" Vol. 22, No. 1, pages 20-28.

The second part of her list gives the names of cultivars originated in the USSR - and therefore labeled Domestic Cultivars. In this second list the transliteration of the name appears first followed by the name in cyrillic. In some ways this second part is the more important because some of the names are new and have not previously been published. One of the tenets of the International Lilac Society is to record lilac work around the world. Therefore these lists are part of our work and the listing of the new names important even if - as with the telephone book - "the plot may be thin but the list of characters won't quit".

To make the list more readable we have repeated the introductory remarks, the list of gardens growing lilacs and the references listed in the Vol 22, No. 1 article. One further note. The numbers at the end of each garden listing give the number of cultivars grown at that garden. The number of cultivars originating in the USSR is given in parenthesis.

As an enlargement of our list of Russian cultivars we have also included an article on "Lilacs, the Botanical Gardens of the Moscow University" by V.S. Novikow and Anna V. Pikaleva obligingly translated by Charles Holetich.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

Of *Syringa* Cultivars Growing in the Botanical Institutions of the Former USSR

By Anna Pikaleva

The lilac is one of the favourite ornamentals in the USSR. Several botanical gardens have large collections of Syringa cultivars of both foreign and domestic selection.

Comprehensive information on the major collections was published in 1980. Since that time the assortment of these collections has changed. The objective of this paper is to ascertain the modern state of the major lilac collections in the USSR.

This list was compiled on April 1991 and is based on the information provided by the several botanical garden correspondents:

1. Kr'stev. M.T., Main Botanical Garden of Russian Academy of Sciences, 127276, Moscow, Botanical str., 4, Russia. 214 (51)
2. Gorb V.K., Central Botanical Garden Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, 252014, Kiev, Timiryasevskaya str., 1, Ukraina. 57 (4)
3. Fedoruk A.T., Central Botanical Garden Belorussian Academy of Sciences, 220072, Minsk, Surganova str., 2a, Belorussia. 191 (66)
4. Tereshchenko, S.I., Donetsk Botanical Garden, 340059, Donetsk, pr. Iljicha, 110, Ukraina. 163 (53)
5. Buglak V.A., Botanical Garden, 355027, Stavropol, Lenina str., 478, Russia. 156 (44)
6. Pikaleva A.V., Botanical Garden, Moscow University, 119899, Moscow, Russia. 144 (62)
7. Pechenitsin V.P., Central Botanical Garden Uzbeksk Academy of Sciences, 700053, Tashkent, D. Abidovoi str., 232, Uzbekistan. 46 (18)
8. Ruslyakova D.A., Sirenevii sad, 105122, Moscow, Shchelkovskoe shosse, Russia. 32 (19)
9. Mazur A.E., Fedorovski V.D. Botanical Garden of Krivoi Rog Pedagogical Institute, 324089, Krivoi Rog, Marshaca str., 50, Ukraina. 48 (22)
10. Adamenko E.A., Arboretum of Kaban Agricultural Institute, 350044, Krasnodar, Kalinin str., 13, Russia. 32 (1)
11. Paivel A., Botanical Garden Estonian Academy of Sciences, 200019, Tallinn, Kloostrimetsa str., 44, Estonia. 32 (6)
12. Ovsyannikova O.M., Botanical Garden of Ecology Institute, Ural's Science Centre Academy of Science, 620008, Sverdlovsk, 8 Marta str., 202, Russia. 31 (9)

13. *Pomogaibin A.V.*, Botanical Garden of Kuibishev State University, 433086, Kuibishev, Moscovskoe shosse, 36, Russia. 23 (4)
14. *Nikomchuk V.N.*, Botanical Garden of Bryansk Technological Institute, 241037, Bryansk, Stanke Dmitrova str., 3, Russia. 17 (3)
15. *Kulikova E.M.*, Botanical Garden of Kaliningrad State University, 236029, Kaliningrad, Belomorskaya str., 20, Russia. 12 (0)
16. *Kuzichkin A.A.*, Botanical Garden of Tomsk State University, 624010, Tomsk, pr. Lenina, 36, Russia. 16 (2)
17. *Luchnik Z.I.*, Dendrium of Science-Research Institute, 656020, Barnaul, Zmeinogorski trakt, 49, Russia. 85 (22)
18. *Dyagilev B.K.*, Main Botanical Garden Kazakhsk Academy of Science, 480070, Alma-Ata, Timiryaseva str., Kazakhstan. 130 (63)
19. *Minaeva A.J.*, Lesostepnaya Experimental breeding Station (Lipetsk) 84 (51)

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7. Wister J.C. Lilacs for America. The American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreturns and the Arthur Hoyt Scott Horticultural Foundation. Swarthmore, Pa., Scott, 1953, 48 p.

DOMESTIC CULTIVARS

Aelita Аэлита (Vekhov, 1952) 19.

- S I Akademik Sakharov Академик Сахаров (Dyagilev) 18.
- S Aleksei Mares'ev Алексей Маресьев (Kolesnikov, 1951)
1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 18.
- S V Alenushka Алёнушка (Shtan'ko, Mikhailov, 1956) 5, 7.
Altaiskaya Rozovaya Алтайская розовая (hybrid 17) 17.
- S VI Ametist-2 Аметист-2 (Shtan'ko, Mikhailov, 1956)
1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16.
- D IV Andryusha Gromov Андрюша Громов (Kolesnikov) 6, 19.
- D V Antonina Mel'nik Антонина Мельник (Mel'nik, Rubanik,
Dyagilev) 18.
- D IV Augerius d'Busbek Аугериус д'Бусбек (Dyagilev) 18.
- S II Azhurnaya Ажурная (Mel'nik, 1967) 1, 18.
- S I Belaya Vetka Белая ветка (Kolesnikov) 6, 8.
- D Belaya Noch' Белая ночь (Vekhov, 1954) 6, 19.
- S VI Belorusskie Zori Белорусские зори (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964)
1, 3, 4.
Belosnezhka Белоснежка (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- D V Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Богдан Хмельницкий (Rubtsov,
Zhogoleva, Lyapunova, 1954) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 17, 18.
Boikonur Бойконур 7
- S Brilliant Бриллиант (Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
Brodyaga Бродяга 4
- S VI Capitan Gastello Капитан Гастелло (Kolesnikov) Syn.
Gastello. 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 19.
Karbunkul Карбункул (Dyagilev) 18.
Chokan Volikhanov Чокан Волиханов (Mel'nik, Rubanik,
Dafna Дафна (hybrid 17) 17. Dyagilev) 18
- S II Dzhabul Джамбул (Kolesnikov) 6.
- S VII Dzhavakharlal Neru Джавахарлал Неру (Kolesnikov) 19.
- S Doch' Tamara Дочь Тамара (Kolesnikov, Mironovich, 1986) 6.
- D III Dymok Дымок (Dyagilev) 18.
- D I Elena Vekhova Елена Вехова (Vekhov, 1952) 1, 6, 19.

- D V Emel'yan Yaroslavskii Емельян Ярославский (Kolesnikov, 1937) 1.
- D Fantaziya Фантазия (Vekhov, 1952) 4, 19.
- S I Galina Ulanova Галина Уланова (Kolesnikov, 1953) 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.
Gastello - see Capitan Gastello
- S III Golubaya Голубая (Kolesnikov) 1, 5, 18.
- S IV Gortensiya Гортензия (Kolesnikov, 1963) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18.
- D Khantengri Хантенгри (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- S VI Indiya Индия (Kolesnikov, 1955) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 17, 18, 19.
- D V Iolanta Иоланта (Dyagilev) 18.
- D IV I.V.Michurin И.В.Мичурин (Kolesnikov, 1941) 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 19.
- D V Izobilie Изобилие (Kolesnikov, 1963) 3, 18, 19.
- D IV Kapriz Каприз (Kolesnikov, 1955) 8, 11, 19.
- S VII K.A.Timiryazev К.А.Тимирязев (Kolesnikov, 1963) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9.
Kazakhstanskaya Казахстанская (Mel'nik) 18.
- S Kazakhstanskii Suvenir Казахстанский сувенир (Mel'nik) 7, 18.
- S I Khoroshee Nastroenie Хорошее настроение 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 18.
- S VI Kievlyanka Киевлянка (Rubtsov, Zhogoleva, 1956) 5.
- D VI Kolkhoznitsa Колхозница (Kolesnikov) CC.
- D VI Komsomolka Комсомолка (Kolesnikov, 1950) 1, 4, 5, 9, 19.
Komsomol'tsy 20th godov Комсомольцы 20-х годов 3.
- S III Konstantin Zaslouov Константин Заслонов (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964)
3, 5, 6.
Kosmonavt Космонавт (Vekhov, 1952) 19.
- S II Kosmos Космос (Shtan'ko, Mikhailov, 1956) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.
- D I Krasavitsa Moskvу Красавица Москвы (Kolesnikov, 1947)
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19.
Krasnaya Красная (Kolesnikov) 18, 19.
- S VII Krasnaya Moskva Красная Москва (Kolesnikov) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 18.
- S VII Kremlevskie Kuranty Кремлевские Куранты (Kolesnikov)
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12.
Kruzhavnitsa Кружевница 1.
Lavandovii Лавандовый (Dyagilev) 18.
- S I Lebedushka Лебедушка (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 3, 4, 5, 6.

- D II Leonid Kolesnikov Леонид Колесников (Kolesnikov) 6, 19.
- S II Leonid Leonov Леонид Леонов (Kolesnikov, pre 1959) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 17, 18, 19.
- D Lesostepnaya Лесостепная (Vekhov, 1952) 19.
- D I Liega Лиега (Upitis) 6.
- D IV Lilovaya Piramida Лиловая пирамида (Mel'nik) 7, 18.
- S II Lipchanka Липчанка (Vekhov, 1952) 19.
- D V Luch Vostoka Луч Востока (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- D I Lunnyĭ Svet Лунный Свет (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 1, 3, 5, 6, 18.
- S Maĭskoe Utro Майское Утро (Mel'nik) 18.
- S VI Marat Kazeĭ Марат Казей (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 3, 4. Marina Raskova Марина Раскова (Kolesnikov) 17.
- D V Marshal Vasilevskii Маршал Василевский (Kolesnikov, 1963) 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 19.
- S VI Marshal Zhukov Маршал Жуков (Kolesnikov, 1948) 1, 3, 4, 8, 18.
- S I Mate Ede Upitis Мате Эде Упитис (Upitis) 6.
- S II Maksim Gor'kiĭ Максим Горький (Kolesnikov) 3.
- S Meshcherochka Мещерочка (Vekhov, 1952), 19.
- S V Medeo Медео (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- S II Mechta Мечта (Kolesnikov, 1941) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 17, 18, 19.
- S II M.I.Kalinin М.И.Калинин (Kolesnikov, 1941) 3, 8, 11, 18, 19.
- S VII Minchanka Минчанка (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 3, 4, 5, 6, 18.
- D III Mirnoe Nebo Мирное Небо (Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- D Moskovskiiĭ Universitet Московский Университет (Kolesnikov, Mironovich, 1986) 6.
- S VI Mulatka Мулатка (Mikhailov, Ribakina) 1, 4.
- D III Nadezhda Надежда (Kolesnikov) 1, 3, 4, 6, 12, 14, 17.
- S Nepovtorimaya Неповторимая (Vekhov, 1952) 19. Nesterka Нестерка (hybrid 3) 3, 19.
- S V Nevesta Невеста (Kolesnikov, 1956) 1.
- D V Nezhnost' Нежность (Vekhov, 1952) 1, 19.

Nikitskaya Никитская 19.

Nikolai Kostetskiĭ Николай Костецкий 19.

- D VI Nebo Moskvy Небо Москвы (Kolesnikov, 1963) 1, 3, 6, 8, 18.
- D VI Obmanskitsa Обманщица (Kolesnikov) 6, 18.
- D VI Ognĭ Donbassa Огни Донбасса (Rubtsov, Zhogoleva, Lyapunova, 1956) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18.
- S VII Ognĭ Moskvy Огни Москвы (Kolesnikov, 1954) 3, 12.
- D V Olimpiada Kolesnikova Олимпиада Колесникова (Kolesnikov, 1955) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 17, 19.
- S III Ostankino Останкино (Shtan'ko, Mikhailov, 1956) 3, 4, 5, 6.
- S II Pamyati Akademika K.I.Satpaeva Памяти Академика К.И.Сатпаева (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 3, 18.
- S VI Pamyati A.T.Smol'skoĭ Памяти А.Т.Смольской (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 1, 3, 4, 5, 18.
- D I Pamyat' o Kolesnikove Память о Колесникове (Kolesnikov) 1, 6, 8.
- D II Pamyat' o S.M.Kirove Память о С.М.Кирове (Kolesnikov, 1963) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19.
- D V Pamyat' o Vavilove Память о Вавилове (Vekhov, 1952) 6, 19.
- D IV Pamyat' o Vekhave Память о Вехове (Vekhov, 1952) 1, 4, 6, 19.
- S IV Partizanka Партизанка (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 1, 3, 4, 6, 18.
- D IV Pavlinka Павлинка (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 18.
- S VII Pioner Пионер (Kolesnikov, 1951) 4, 5, 9.
- S Pyatidesyatiletie Oktyabrya (Kolesnikov, Mironovich, 1986) 3, 4, 6, 9.
- S Polesskaya Legenda Полесская Легенда (Smol'ski, Bibikova) 3, 4, 5.
- D I Polina Osipenko Полина Осипенко (Kolesnikov, 1941) 6, 17, 18, 19.
- S III Pol' Robson Поль Робсон (Kolesnikov, 1965) 1, 3, 8.
- S IV Poltava Полтава (Rubtsov, Zhogoleva, 1956) 3, 4, 6, 18.
- D III P.P.Konchalovskiĭ П.П.Кончаловский (Kolesnikov, 1956) 3, 4, 5, 6, 18, 19.
- S IV Radzh Kapur Радж Капур (Kolesnikov, 1955) 3, 5, 6.
- Rassvet Рассвет (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- S Rozovaya Radost' Розовая Радость (Mel'nik) 18.
- Rozovoe Oblako Розовое Облако (Rubtsov, Zhogoleva, 1956) 17.

- S V Rus' Русь (Vekhov, 1952) 1, 19.
- D IV Russkaya Pesnya Русская песня (Vekhov, 1952) 1, 19.
Samal Самал (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 7, 18.
- D Serebristyĭ Landysh Серебристый ландыш (Potutova, 1971) 3.
- S IV Shkol'nitsa Школьница (Shtan'ko, Mikhailov, 1956) 1, 4, 5, 6.
- S IV Sholokhov Шолохов (Kolesnikov) 1, 3, 5, 19.
- D Sholpan Шолпан (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- S I Snezhnyĭ Kom Снежный ком (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev, 1967) 6, 7, 18.
- S IV Sorok let Komsomola Сорок лет Комсомола (Kolesnikov, 1974)
Syn. 40 Let VLKSM. 3, 5, 19.
- D I Sovetskaya Arktika Советская Арктика (Kolesnikov, 1955) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 18.
- S VII Svityazanka Свитязанка (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 1, 3, 4, 5, 12.
- S VII Sumerki Сумерки (Kolesnikov, 1954) 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 19.
Suvorovets Суворовец 3.
Tamara Kolesnikova Тамара Колесникова (Kolesnikov) 17.
Tankist Танкист 3.
- D IV Taras Bul'ba Тарас Бульба (Rubtsov, Zhogoleva, Lyapunova, 1956)
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 17, 18.
Uspekhi Успех (hybrid 3) 3, 5.
- D IV Utro Moskvy Утро Москвы (Kolesnikov, 1938) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19.
- D II Utro Rossii Утро России (Vekhov, 1952) 1, 6, 19.
- D V Valentina Grizodubova Валентина Гризодубова (Kolesnikov) 1, 3, 6, 8, 19.
- D Velikaya Pobeda Великая победа (Kolesnikov, Mironovich, 1986) 6.
- S III Vera Khoruzhaya Вера Хоружая (Smol'ski, Bibikova 1964)
1, 3, 4, 17.
- D V Vesennii Motiv Весенний мотив (Mel'nik, Rubanik, Dyagilev) 18.
- S V Vnuchka Lenochka Внучка Леночка (Kolesnikov) 11, 19.
Yalta Ялта (Vekhov, 1952) 19.
- S IV Yubileĭnaya Юбилейная (Shtan'ko, Mikhailov, 1956)
3, 6, 7, 12, 17, 19.

- S Yunost' Юность (Vekhov, 1952) 1, 19.
- D V Yurii Gagarin Юрий Гагарин (19, 1975) 18.
Zarya Заря (Vekhov, 1952) 19.
- S VII Zarya Kommunizma Заря Коммунизма (Kolesnikov, 1951)
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19.
- D I Zashchitnikam Bresta Защитникам Бреста (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964)
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 18.
- D Zashchitnikam Moskvу Защитникам Москвы (Kolesnikov,
Mironovich, 1986) 6.
Zhemchug Жемчуг (Dyagilev) 18.
- D I Zhemchuzhina Жемчужина 1, 3, 5.
Zhmurka Жмурка 1, 4.
- D Zirka Travn्या Зирка Травня 3, 4, 6, 9, 17.
- S VI Znamya Lenina Знамя Ленина (Kolesnikov, 1963) 3, 8.
- S V Znamya Perestroiki Знамя Перестройки (Dyagilev) 18.
- S VII Zor'ka Venera Зорька Венера (Smol'ski, Bibikova, 1964) 3, 4, 5.
- S III Zoya Kosmodem'yanskaya Зоя Космодемьянская (Kolesnikov, 1943)
6, 12, 19.

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Lilacs In The Botanical Gardens Of The Moscow University

By V.S. Novikov & A.V. Pikaleva

The Botanic Garden of the Moscow State University is the oldest botanical science organization in Russia. It was founded in 1706 by decree of Peter I, and was acquired by the University in 1905. At present, the Garden is operating at two sites. The older site, with an area of 6 hectares, is located in the central part of Moscow. It was described in the commemorative book of Moscow's History and Culture. The newer area, comprising 30 hectares, is in the Vorobev Mountains, where the University campus is also located. It was constructed in 1953. This site supports the outdoor scientific plant collections, such as the collection of trees, alpine plants, systematic gardens, medicinal plants, rose garden, and fruit garden, among others.

The development of the lilac collection took place from 1974 to 1987. In two areas totaling 1500 square meters, 122 common and hybrid lilacs were planted, of which 60 were non-domestic and 62 domestic cultivars.

From the outset the collection has the theme: to display the finest lilacs of wide geographic representation, using the best domestic cultivars, planted in sequence corresponding to their origin, intermixed with the best foreign introductions. They are featured in parallel beds containing equal number of specimens. Each bed contains four groupings according to predominant color: I – violet/purple, II – pink, lilac/purple, III – blue, lilac/blue, and IV – white. There are also two beds each of 900 square meters, planted with late-flowering interspecific hybrids of non-domestic origin.

The development of the lilac collection was carried out by Vladimir Moronovich, a devoted floriculturist and a student of Leonid Alekseyevich Kolesnikov, a hybridizer who was well known in Russia and abroad. His active assistant was a gardener, E.L. Parmuzin. In 1987, the curatorial responsibility at the Moscow State University Gardens was assigned to a graduate of the University, Anna V. Pikaleva. The uniqueness of this lilac collection is evident in the wide representation of the well-known lilacs developed by L.A. Kolesnikov, a winner of the State Award of the USSR and also the International Lilac Society's "Golden Lilac Branch" achievement award. The collection displays 33 cultivars selected by Kolesnikov.

The following are four new cultivars selected from L.A. Kolesnikov's seedlings. They were given in person by Kolesnikov to V.D. Mironovich in 1963 as young plants. Mironovich propagated them in quantity and planted them in his garden in Serpuhova, Moscow Region. He subsequently transferred them to the Moscow University Botanic Garden. These cultivars received high appraisal from a committee of experts at the national Exhibition of Achievements in the USSR, where, posthumously in the name of L.A. Kolesnikov, recognition was given to Moscow University Botanic Gar-

den for the evaluation and selection of these lilacs as superior cultivars:

'Pyatidesyatiletie Oktyabrya' (Пятидесятилетие Октября) Shrub wide-pyramidal, foliage large, shoots firm, length of the flower bud shoots 30-40 cm: inflorescence 20x18 cm, wide-pyramidal, compact, mainly from 1-2 pairs of clusters. Buds magenta in color. Florets single, violet-pink, bright with curved tips, measuring 3-3½ cm in diameter. Blooms late in the season. Good as cut flower.

'Velikaya Pobeda' (Великая Победа) Shrub spreading. Foliage of regular size. Flower cluster with a pair of panicles which are distinctly separated from one another into loose, separated and conspicuous branchlets, wide-pyramidal, measuring 20x16 cm. The bloom resembles a bursting skyrocket. Buds lilac-blue, florets semi double with two corollas 2.5-2.8 cm in diameter, lilac in color. Petals elongated and bent. Fragrance medium.

'Doch' Tamara' (Дочь Тамара) Shrub wide-pyramidal, foliage large, shoots straight, firm. Inflorescence composed of two pairs of clusters measuring 22x12 cm, wide-pyramidal, medium tight. Buds dark pink, florets intense-pink, single, 2.5-2.8 cm in diameter; fragrant. Blooms abundantly for a prolonged period at mid to late season.

'Moskovskii Universitet' (Московский Университет) Shrub pyramidal, foliage dark green, heartshape, shoots firm. Inflorescence with many peaks, composed from several clusters 20x16 cm, dense. Buds lilac, florets double with three pinkish corollas, intermixed with light lilac and bluish tint, 3 cm in diameter. Blooms moderately for a prolonged period at mid season.

Currently, plans are being made to enrich the Garden's collection with the best and most promising domestic and non-domestic cultivars, for comparative evaluation of their ornamental value, reliability and ability to perform well in an urban environment. With reconstruction of the lilac collection taking place at the Main (Principal) Botanic Garden of the Russian Academy of Science, the collection at the Moscow University Botanic Garden has become the largest domestic collection of lilacs.

European Newsletter: September 1994

by Colin Chapman

It was a great pleasure meeting officers and members of ILS at the Annual Meeting in New Hampshire. The fine weather, beautiful locations and renewed friendships made the occasion very special. An unexpected treat was a visit to the old Wentworth lilac which was not in flower but that did not matter: I was content to bow to it and study its ancient twisted trunks. Other pleasures were hearing the electrifying Dr. Alex Shigo discussing the lilacs as a woody plant system, and visiting the collection of late

hybrids in full and glorious flower at the University of New Hampshire. The pure, fresh-linen white of *Syringa x josiflexa* 'Anna Amhof' still haunts my mind.

From there I returned with Charles Holetich to RBG Hamilton to view their collection of species and late hybrids. I returned home with the names of *S x prestoniae* 'Alice Rose Foster', 'Goplana' and 'Telimena' engraved on my heart.

Crisis at Norman's Farm

I returned home to disaster. In my absence a planning application had been filed to place a storage depot for waste commercial catering oil right on our boundary at its highest point and from the direction of the prevailing wind so that we would see it, hear it, and smell it. Initial enquiries led us to conclude that there was a presumption in favour of granting this application.

There was very little time left to object so we engaged a planning lawyer to fight our case. We appealed to as many influential people as possible in the time available to us and I believe the response has been impressive, although I am not allowed to see the letters sent on our behalf to the planning authority until after a decision has been made. I do know, however, that four big guns were fired from ILS and some damage has been caused to the position of the applicants. At the time of writing, all possible appeals have been made and we await the decision of the planners.

To all members who are waiting for replies to letters, I give my apologies. I will catch up with correspondence as soon as I know whether we will be staying at Norman's Farm or lifting the lilacs and moving on.

Lilac Distribution Initiative

A new initiative regarding the availability of rare and distinctive lilacs will be announced soon. I will liaise with chairman of the distribution committee, Frank Moro, and do everything possible to enable these lilacs to be made available to European Members. Please contact me if you are interested.

Plucky "Miss Canada"

Two years ago I received 5 scions of the late hybrid 'Miss Canada' from RBG Hamilton. Two of them I sent to Kew and three I grafted onto what turned out to be rather feeble *Ligustrum* understock. The first two put out only flowers and soon died. The third and weakest one put out just one foliage bud and produced two tiny leaves. When I checked the plants in

late Autumn I found that though my last 'Miss Canada' had formed two new foliage buds the understock was quite dead.

Because the plant was so vulnerable I had taken the precaution of binding the graft union, which was above the level of the compost in the post, with black plastic tape. When I removed this tape I discovered that the scion had produced small roots and these had kept the top alive by taking moisture from the dark damp space behind the plastic tape. I severed the dead understock and planted the scion with its tiny roots. Today, the plant is still alive and its two little buds have started to move.

I was not able to conduct a rigorously planned experiment when I observed this but I did take the opportunity to bind the graft unions of six *Syringa vulgaris* cultivars. Two of them, 'Konstanty Karpow' and 'Etoile de Mai' have indeed formed small roots at the union even though in both cases the understocks are still healthy and alive.

Contact made with Dr. Wladislaw Bugala

I have had an interesting letter from Danish nurseryman Ole Heide. Ole works tirelessly in the interests of the lilac and he reports regularly with boundless enthusiasm and refreshing good humour. Last year he took his family for a weekend break to Poznan in Poland. He wrote:

"We had an unforgettable trip to Kornik (Arboretum) to visit Prof. Bugala. It became a family trip and visit and we enjoyed their hospitality. We were invited home for dinner at the Bugalas' and they took us for sight-seeing in Poznan. Dr. Bugala is retiring in a year or two and has been Director of the Institute for about ten years. His work with the *Prestoniae* hybrids goes about 20 years back, and for many years it has been the administrative work that has taken up his time."

"They had apparently not been in contact with lilac people elsewhere for many years. . . I'm sending you a picture of Prof. Bugala and myself, taken on one of the walks in the large arboretum. He was very pleasant. . . and



*Ole Heide on the left,
Dr. Wladislaw Bugala on the
right. Picture taken in the
Arboretum at Kornik, Poland
by Colin Chapman.*

straight forward - and so was the arboretum kept too! I would like to visit once more when the lilacs are in bloom."

"The arboretum at Kornik deals with almost all sorts of plants from forest trees to ornamental shrubs. The staff consists of about 120 people from scientists to porters. We were shown around, and did see their micro-lab where they had been propagating lilacs too."

I am indebted to Ole for this news of one of our leading contemporary hybridists. Please bear in mind the considerable linguistic gymnastics needed for this report which involves Danish, German, Polish, and English. I am sure ILS members would wish me to extend our warmest greetings and good wishes to Professor Bugala, his family and his staff. If I can obtain the negative of the photograph mentioned I will submit it for publication.

Could I remind all European members that I would be grateful to receive any news. To save time I would be grateful if correspondents would make it clear if I have permission to quote from their letters in future European Newsletters.

Date Reminder

Can I remind you that dues for 1994 should, by now, have been paid either in dollars to your usual contact in North America, or by sterling Eurocheque (£10 made out to "ILS-Europe") and sent here to Norman's Farm. If you have not renewed membership then I urge you to do so. From my personal experience of the past few weeks, I can testify that the support and authority of this society provide a worth which transcends the simple quantitative value of a few dollars or pounds.

Colin Chapman
Norman's Farm
Wyverstone
Stowmarket
Suffolk IP14 4SF
England

Editor's Note:

The concept of excluding light (etiolation) to improve rooting has proven successful with a number of difficult to root plants. It has been tried successfully with lilacs and we carried a report in "Lilacs" Vol. 15: 45-50. If there is enough interest, I'd be willing to reprint that article.

Shipment of Scions

by Charles Holetich

Since I send 2000 - 4500 lilac scions each winter to various public or private collections around the world, using courier and air-mailed postal services, I would like to offer few tips about its packaging. The information is based on feedback from the recipients.

On March 11th, 1993 I had mailed scions and rooted cuttings of several lilac cultivars to Anna Pikaleva, curator of Moscow State University Botanic Garden. Though postage affixed to the parcel was sufficient for the air-mail transit the parcel for some unexplainable reason was diverted into surface mail cargo, causing its delivery to destination in Moscow to be May 12th, 1993.

Scions of each cultivar, 18 cm in length, were packaged in individual plastic bags 12 x 36 cm size. Other than a rubber band holding 5 scions and the identifying label, there were no further additives, wetting agents or similar. The remnant part of the plastic bag was wrapped around the bundle of 5 scions with a second rubber band on the outside, making it more-less a seal tight package. All individual scion packages were placed into another plastic bag and tied at the top.

Rooted cuttings had their roots placed into moist "Pro-Mix" and then into a plastic bag, with a rubber band around the stem just above the root flare.

Correspondence with Anna Pikaleva revealed that all rooted cuttings were dead on arrival, while many scions were still viable from which approximately 60% were successfully grafted.

Using the same method of packaging I am receiving correspondence from various places that the scions were received in healthy and good condition, even after 25 days in transit. For comparison the scions received from Moscow Academy of Sciences Botanic Garden, some years ago, Kiev, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, etc., would have wet strains of sphagnum placed in between the scions as wetting agent. When scions are packaged in such manner and are in transit for longer then 10 days they start to develop fungus growth, making the scions turn black. In such state their propagating usefulness deteriorates rapidly with each day of transit past 12 days.

Both Anna and I were playing it safe during last winter. We used courier to deliver the scions. As a result my shipment reached the parcel distributing agent in Moscow within 48 hours, while a package sent to me from Moscow one day was on my desk by 11:30 a.m. the next.

In conclusion, may I say that moisture contained in the body of the scionwood is sufficient to sustain its viability if in cool and air-sealed environment, yet sufficiently dry to repeal the fungus causing decay.

The Largest Is Not Necessarily The Oldest

By Charles Holetich

During month of March 1994, Mr. William Lee Richards from Queensbury, New York, phoned me to question the authenticity of Fr. Fiala's statements in the book *Lilacs* that the oldest lilacs in North America are those at Governor Wentworth estate in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Mackinac Island, Michigan. Mr. Richards told me that the trunk of the lilac on his property is about 2 feet in diameter, with the crown spread of 30 - 35 feet and height of 35 feet as of two years ago, when the ice storm broke the top half off. He also told me that it blooms after the common or French hybrid lilacs do.

Since Mr. Richards purchased the property several years ago from people who were friends with late Dr. Richard Benedict, the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens associate, he theorized that Dr. Benedict was the source of rare plants and that it might have been planted at the beginning of the century.

Some photos were mailed to me revealing the plant to belong to late hybrid group. If it was planted at the beginning of the century it could not have been the *S. x prestoniae* or *S. x josiflexa* cultivar, but considering its size it most likely had to be related to *S. villosa*.

Sufficient interest was stirred to create a desire for me to visit Mr. Richards on my way to 1994 ILS convention at Durham, New Hampshire.

I took the herbarium press and the increment borer with me and following Mr. Richards' notes - how to get there - arrived in Queensbury in early afternoon on June 8th, on a beautiful sunny day. The large property was well kept and nicely landscaped, featuring number of large and impressive trees of different genera.

The said lilac - my main reason for the visit - was in full bloom at the most desired state, with half of the buds closed and half open and no blemish on any of the florets. The trunk was truly 22 inches in diameter, hollow in the middle. Close examination suggested that 6 or 7 stems had grown through time into a single trunk making it unusually large.

Two 3 - 3½ inch wood cores were extracted with an increment borer at two of the healthiest locations of the trunk and the annual growth rings were counted. Assuming that it truly was a single trunked tree (which it was not) with 11 inches radius, after averaging the values of both cores and allowing the error discrepancy of 2 - 3%, the said tree could not have been older than 52 years.

Upon my return to Hamilton the Royal Botanical Gardens plant taxonomist Dr. James S. Pringle examined the herbarium specimens and offered the following opinion:

"I believe that this specimen represents *Syringa x henryi*, i.e., *S. josikaea* x *S. villosa*. This hybrid combination has been in cultivation in North America at least since 1907."

"*S. josikaea* ancestry is indicated by the relatively deeply pigmented corollas and the tendency for the corolla lobes to retain a somewhat ascending position. Another parent is indicated by the less strongly ascending corolla lobes and less strongly flaring corolla tube than those of *S. josikaea*, and by the somewhat higher position of the anthers. *S. villosa* is morphologically plausible as a genetic source of these traits and is most likely when historic factors are considered. Also, the anther size, intermediate between that of *S. josikaea* and *S. villosa*, corresponds exactly to that given for *S. x henryi* by Mrs. McKelvey."

I.L.S. Meetings

NOTE: To answer a question about a past convention, Sally Schenker has come up with a list of all the official meetings of the Society since its founding in 1971. How many have you attended?

May 15, 1971

Organizational Meeting

Bayard Cutting Arboretum

Oakdale, Long Island, New York

Mr. & Mrs. Orville Steward, Hosts

1. May 16 - 21, 1972 – Rochester, New York
President: Bernard Harkness
October 14, 1972 – Boston, Massachusetts
February 4, 1973 – Falconskeap, Medina, Ohio, Board Meeting
2. May 25, 1973 – Boston, Massachusetts
President: Robert B. Clark
October 20, 1973 – Royal Botanical Garden, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
3. May 24 - 26, 1974 – Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
President: Robert B. Clark
September 22, 1974 – The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois
4. May 16 - 17, 1975 – The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois
President: Robert B. Clark
October 18, 1975 – Rochester, New York
5. May 21 - 22, 1976 – Rochester, New York
President: Robert B. Clark
October 16, 1976 – Amherst, Massachusetts
President: Walter Eickhorst
6. May 20 - 21, 1977 – Amherst, Massachusetts
President: Walter Eickhorst
October 15, 1977 – Media, Pennsylvania
President: Robert B. Clark
7. May 5 - 6, 1978 – Media, Pennsylvania
President: Robert B. Clark
October 7, 1978 – Durham, New Hampshire
President: Dr. Owen M. Rogers
8. June 8 - 10, 1979 – Durham, New Hampshire
President: Dr. Owen M. Rogers
9. May 22 - 24, 1980 – Medina, Ohio
President: Dr. Owen M. Rogers

10. May 14 - 16, 1981 – Des Moines, Iowa
President: Dr. Owen M. Rogers
11. May 27 - 29, 1982 – Ottawa, Canada
President: Dr. Owen M. Rogers
12. May 12 - 14, 1983 – Madison, Wisconsin
President: Dr. Owen M. Rogers
13. May 31 - June 2, 1984 – Burlington, Vermont
President: Dr. Owen M. Rogers
14. May 16 - 19, 1985 – New York, New York
*Due to the sudden death of President elect Thomas Chieppo,
Exec. Vice-President William Utley presided.*
15. May 29 - 31, 1986 – Hamilton, Ontario
President: Charles Holetich
16. May 28 - 29, 1987 – Denver, Colorado
President: Charles Holetich
17. May 23, 1988 – Rochester, New York
President: Orville Steward
October 15, 1988 – Falconskeap, Medina, Ohio
President: Orville Steward
18. May 18 - 20, 1989 – Akron, Ohio
President: Orville Steward
October 14, 1989 – Montreal, Canada
President: Daniel Ryniec
19. May 24 - 26, 1990 – Montreal, Canada
President: Daniel Ryniec
20. May 9 - 11, 1991 – Lombard, Illinois
President: Daniel Ryniec
October 27, 1991 – Gorham, New Hampshire
Chaired by the Exec. Vice-President William Utley
21. May 14 - 16, 1992 – Boston, Massachusetts
Chaired by the Exec. Vice-President William Utley
September 3, 1992 – Medina, Ohio
President: Reva Ballreich
22. May 13 - 15, 1993 – Spokane, Washington
President: Reva Ballreich

Freedom woman addicted to lilacs

Reprinted from the "Carroll County Independent" Vol. 93 No. 23, June 8, 1994

By Terry Leavitt

FREEDOM – For the most part the lilac season is behind us. The dark purple blossoms of the New Hampshire state flower have already begun to fade.

But at the Schenker house the lilacs are still in bloom.

Sarah "Sally" Schenker describes her enthusiasm for gardening as an addiction. "If you don't share the addiction," she said, "I don't think it's something you can understand. If I could spend every minute of the day out here, I would."

Schenker, who is the recording secretary for the International Lilac Society, has about 75 different varieties of lilacs, representing 50 different species of the plant in her gardens, since she and her husband retired to Freedom in 1972.

Her collection ranges from the common lilac, *syringa vulgaris*, which is the New Hampshire state flower, to hybrids with such names as "Krasavitsa Moskvyy" and "President Lincoln".

Schenker has a Bachelor of Science degree in floriculture from University of Massachusetts. Her gardens are not limited to lilacs, but those plants have a prominent place on the acre of cultivated land around her home.

Schenker has been a member of the International Lilac Society since the mid-1970s and a member of its board of directors since 1978. "Dr. [Owen] Rogers [UNH professor of plant sciences] came to the garden club and gave a lecture on lilacs in the 1970s," she said. And although, she could not attend the lecture, when she later had the opportunity to talk to Rogers about lilacs, she said, "I was hooked."

She was also pleased to have as her guest last week Lilac Society President Reva Ballreich, who has come to New Hampshire from her home in Idyllwild, California, for the 23rd annual meeting of the society.

New Hampshire has no monopoly on a love of lilacs.

The Lilac Society was formed in New York in 1971, and has grown to more than 400 members throughout the United States and around the world. In fact, Ballreich said, most members were not aware that the lilac is the state flower until recently, when they decided to have the annual meeting here.

The society promotes the lilac through seminars and talks given at garden clubs in different regions. Members also help create public lilac gardens and raise money for lilac research.

Ballreich said the society continues to gain new members around the world, "because the lilac is really a nostalgic flower and a historic flower. Colonists originally brought lilacs with them from Europe to America, and

settlers took them west. They remind people of home," she said.

The meeting is being sponsored by University of New Hampshire in Durham, and will feature a tour of the work of plant scientists at the university who have been working to develop late-blooming lilac hybrids.

It is because of late blooming plants, like those being developed at UNH, that Schenker's gardens are still in bloom. Although most lilacs bloom in mid-May and early June, she has some varieties that bloom as early as the end of April, and others that do not blossom until the beginning of July.

Although she loves lilacs "for their beauty of form and fragrance and their nostalgic value," Schenker said her favorite flower is whatever one she happens to be looking at at the moment. "I don't really have a most favorite plant," she said, "I just love them all."

Don't Confuse Sphagnum Moss With Peat Moss

By Gerry Hood

President, Canadian Sphagnum Peat Moss Association

You may have read about a fungal disease call *Cutaneous sporotrichosis*, a chronic infection identified by skin lesions. The fungus which causes this disease has been found in several kinds of organic material and, because in extremely rare cases this disease can cause death, gardeners are rightfully concerned about protecting themselves from contracting it. Unfortunately, however, some of the information circulating about how gardeners can contract this disease has been inaccurate. It confuses two separate products; one of which is known to carry the fungus and one of which does not.

One of the materials known to carry the sporotrichosis fungus is **sphagnum moss**. Most frequently used by the floral industry to line wire baskets, this product frequently is being confused with sphagnum *peat* moss, a soil conditioner known for its ability to bind sandy soils, loosen clay soils and retain water. The difference is an important one. While there have been cases of sporotrichosis resulting from handling sphagnum moss, I'm aware of no cases as a result of handling sphagnum peat moss. Sphagnum moss and sphagnum peat moss are not the same product, as many avid gardeners know.

Sphagnum moss is the living moss that grow on top of a sphagnum bog. The fungus *Sporotrichum schenckii* is known to live in the growing moss.

Sphagnum peat moss is the dead material that accumulates as new live material grows on top and exerts pressure on the peat moss below. The fungus is not known to live in the levels of a sphagnum bog where peat forms. Harvesters of horticultural peat moss remove the top few inches of the live sphagnum moss and only harvest from the lower layer.

"Living" sphagnum moss is used in the floral industry to make wreaths and to line hanging baskets. Workers in that industry have been warned to protect themselves with gloves and heavy clothing to avoid puncture wounds or scrapes. Gardeners wishing to use sphagnum moss to create their own baskets or for other uses should simply follow the same advice: Wear gloves and long sleeves to prevent coming into contact with the dried moss. No similar warning appears on Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for handling sphagnum peat moss.

Gardeners world wide use sphagnum peat moss as a soil amendment because its unique cell structure enables peat to:

- Aerate plant roots by loosening heavy clay soils;
- Add body to sandy soil; and
- Save water by absorbing and holding moisture.

Peat moss is not only effective, it's organic and safe to use.

The Convenience of Codes

By Roger Vick, Curator

Devonian Botanic Garden, University of Alberta

When I lived in New Guinea, many years ago, I sometimes found myself talking Pidgin English to non-native people. Now that I converse much of the time with computers and word processors the influence of "computerese" occasionally spills over into the real world of horticulture. For example, when making temporary labels this spring for dozens of grafted lilac cultivars at the University of Alberta Devonian Botanic Garden (DBG), I quickly abandoned any attempt at labelling with the full cultivar name.

More than any other group of plants, it seems, lilac cultivars are prone to spelling errors; once in the system, an error is likely to be perpetuated for some time before being discovered.

Enter the lilac code. The system outlined here is in current use at DBG. No doubt nurseries and other plant propagators have devised similar shorthand for computer listings or for labels.

The DBG four digit code starts with the letter of the alphabet to signify the specific relationship of the cultivar identified – V for *S. vulgaris*, P for *S. x prestoniae*, etc. (See footnote.)

The remaining three letters of the code serve as an abbreviation of the cultivar name, with the following guidelines:

1. If the cv name consists of a single word, then the first three letters of the name are used; e.g. *S. x hyacinthiflora* 'Assissippi' is coded as HASS.
2. If the cv name consists of two words, the first letter of the first word is used, plus the first two letters of the second word; e.g. *S. x josiflexa* 'James Macfarlane' is coded as JJMA.
3. If the cv name consists of three words, then the first letter of each word is used; e.g. *S. vulgaris* 'Miss Ellen Willmott' is coded as VMEW.
4. If the cv name consists of more than three words, then the first letters of the more prominent words are used; e.g. *S. vulgaris* 'Andenken an Ludwig Späth' is coded as VALS.

In the coding of 186 lilac names (species and cultivars) a couple of conflicts arose with "duplicate" codes. The *vulgaris* cultivars 'Mme Lemoine' and 'Monique Lemoine' both claimed VMLE (Monique Lemoine agreed to become VMQL). Also, 'Monge' and 'Montaigne' claimed VMON. ('Montaigne' became VMTN). For the sake of standardization, ILS might consider developing a set of recommended abbreviations for all registered cultivars.

Here are the main advantages of the code:

- a) The 4 letter code fits well into a computer field.
- b) The names may be easily sorted to species affinity, based on the first letter of the code.
- c) Much time is saved in writing temporary labels.
- d) Errors in spelling are avoided by limiting the temporary label.
- e) Theft of young plants from the nursery is less likely, as "plant collectors" fail to recognize the code as a desirable cultivar.

Assuming that proper office records are kept, there will be no problem translating the codes to correct identification labels as required. The only dilemma that I have noticed in using the system comes with the plight of certain cultivars assigned a code that may have unfortunate connotations. *S. x prestoniae* 'Esterka', for example, surely doesn't deserve the appellation PEST.

* * *

FOOTNOTE:

The first letter of the code indicates the specific or hybrid grouping. . .

H= hyacinthiflora

I= inter-specific hybrid (e.g. *S. 'Minuet'* = IMIN)

J= josikaea

M= meyeri (e.g. *S. meyeri* 'Palibin' = MPAL)

O= oblata (e.g. *S. oblata alba* = OALB)

P= prestoniae

S= other species (e.g. *S. chinensis* = SCHI)

V= vulgaris

Awards – June 1994

International Lilac Society's
ARCH McKEAN AWARD

is presented to
Robert B. Clark

For many dedicated years to the society as
President and Editor of "Lilacs", the Newsletter, the Pipeline
and for an article published in Yankee Magazine promoting lilacs.

International Lilac Society's
PRESIDENTS' AWARD

is presented to
Sarah Schenker (Sally)

For service as I.L.S. Secretary and her fine skills in growing a
collection of exotic plants including the lilac.

International Lilac Society's
AWARD OF MERIT

is presented to
Ruth Sipp (Cappy)

For her expertise in gardening and growing lilacs in North Carolina.
Also for her loyalty to the Society.

Anne Masury

Director of Landscaping – Strawberry Banke Museum

For her work on the historic restoration of colonial gardens
and their lilacs.

Alex Shigo

Tree Biologist

For his pioneering work on the growth of woody plants
including the lilac.

William Nehring

Chairman, New Hampshire Governor's Lilac Commission

For his leadership and direction of a program promoting lilac use
in the State of New Hampshire.

New Hampshire Division of Parks

For their maintenance of the Governor Wentworth Mansion
and its oldest in the nation lilacs.

Odiorne State Park

For its educational program and preservation
of historic New Hampshire seacoast plants including the lilac.

Grant and Grape Hill Gardens Honored

by Robert Clark

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK — On May 12, 1994, Rochester Garden Center opened Rochester's Lilactime Festival by naming Alvan R. Grant, formerly Director of Parks of Monroe County, as Gardener-Of-The-Year at its Annual Awards Banquet. I.L.S. member Grant served as President of the "Garden Center" when it moved to its present location at Warner Castle, about twenty-five years ago. A graduate of Cornell University, Grant began his horticultural career in his native city as plant propagator at Highland Botanical Park. Debe Olsen Bottiglier presided as Master-of-Ceremonies. The award plaque presented by Roy Ketchum, Executive Director of Rochester Garden Center, recognized Grant's contributions to Monroe County citizens as a plantsman, and for his extraordinary leadership abilities in guiding and expanding the county parks system. In his honor also, a Rochester seedling lilac developed by his successor as propagator, Richard A. Fennichia, was named Alvan R. Grant.

Grape Hill Gardens of Clyde, New York, received the Lilac Connection Award, presented by Arthur Tremble, President of Rochester Garden Center. William Utley in accepting the award thanked Messers. Ketchum and Tremble for extending recognition to a neighboring horticultural institution, and welcomed Garden Center members to visit Grape Hill Gardens to enjoy its horticultural and natural attractions.

Among honored guests were Richard A. Fenicchia, last year's MOTY; Robert B. Clark, formerly Plant Taxonomist of Monroe County Parks Department; Mabel G. Harkness, I.L.S. Second Lady and Founding Librarian of the Garden Center; Robert E. Hoepfl, I.L.S. member and Superintendent of Horticulture, Department of Parks; Ellen E. Steward, I.L.S. member and First Lady; Orville M. Steward, Founding President of I.L.S.



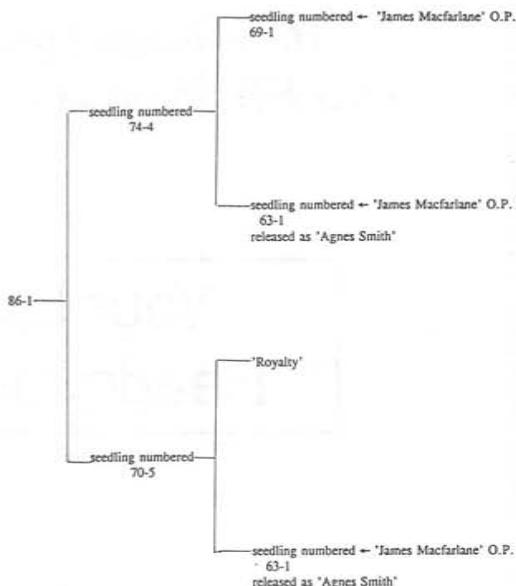
PHOTO BY ELLEN STEWARD

*Awardees at the Rochester Garden Center Awards ceremony.
From left to right: Robert Hoepfl, Alvan Grant, William Utley,
Richard Fenicchia, Mabel Harkness, Robert Clark, Orville Steward.*

Parentage of 86-1

Owen M. Rogers

Every kind of flower doubling can be found in the lilac from radial doubles (more than 4 petals) to staminode doubles where the reproductive parts are changed to petals to double corollas (hose-in-hose double). One of the goals of the breeding program at the University of New Hampshire has been to introduce double flowers into the late blooming lilacs. At one time or another all the forms of doubles have been noted but they have been ephemeral either restricted to a few florets or appearing one year but not the next. At the 1994 convention in Durham, I offered seedling plants of 86-1, our most radial double, for people to try at home. The hope is that one of those seedlings will produce consistent double flowers on a bush with good habit and no mildew on the foliage. For those people who maintain records, I have included the parentage of 86-1. Our breeding work continues but one day I hope to get an excited phone call from one (or more) of you describing the perfect double flower. Good luck.



Editor's Note

I need to thank a number of people for their contributions to this issue. They include Charles Holetich for three articles all done before he flew off to Europe and Sally Schenker for two even though she had to be rushed off to the hospital (she's home and fine now). Also there are contributions from Colin Chapman, Roger Vick, Pauline Fiala and Robert Clark. Now it's your turn. One of the problems of having a part-time editor is that I don't have time to pry the good lilac information out of you for sharing in "Lilacs". You have to volunteer. The deadline for the next issue (the membership issue) is December 15th, 1994.

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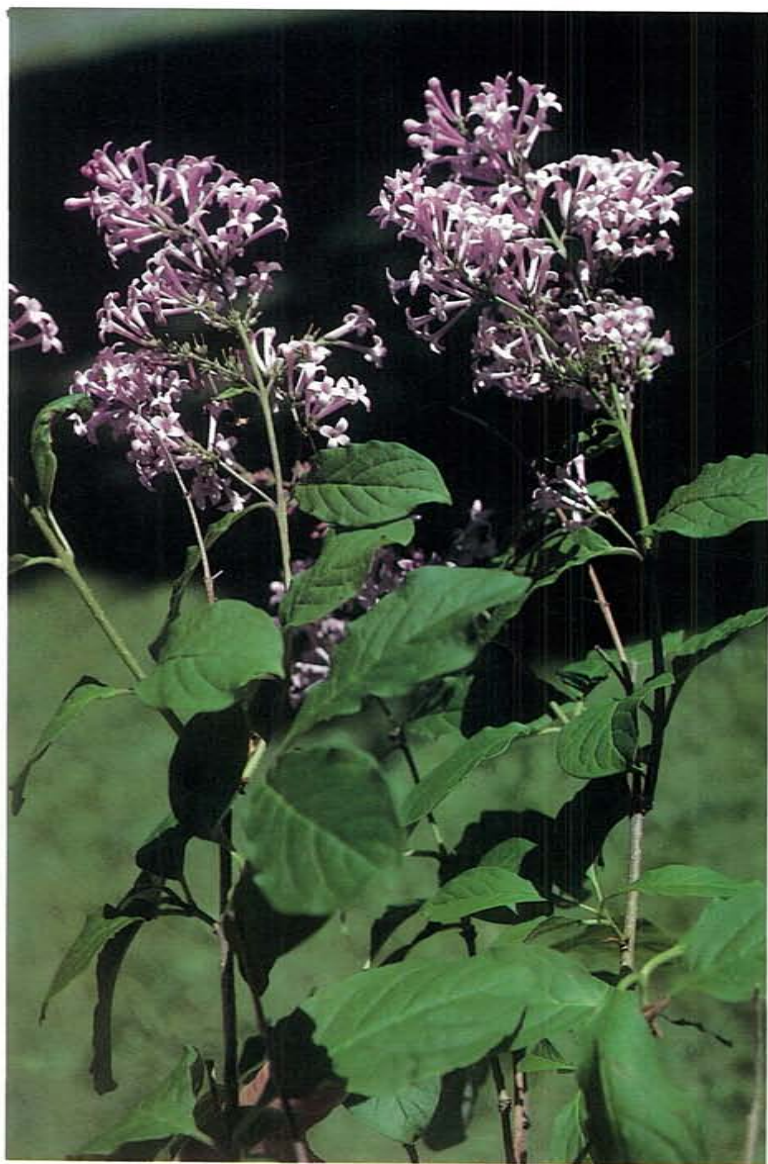
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