

Lilacs

VOLUME 33, NUMBER 2
SPRING 2004



QUARTERLY JOURNAL

of the International Lilac Society

*IN
THIS
ISSUE:*

**Convention Issue
Election to the Board**

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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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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As the sun gets higher in the sky and rises earlier and sets later our thoughts return to gardening. The soil is too saturated to actually pursue our hobby. However, planning and programming of anticipated changes and chores is encouraged; and will make the best use of our time now and during the growing season.

With this thought in mind I ask you to become involved in planning a potential European Convention. For a number of years this possibility has been discussed and the reality of it may still be years away. However, if it is to happen at all, advanced planning is essential. Anyone who has travel experience either individually or with a group please contact Peter Ely. We would like to know procedures and requirements for travel abroad as well as cost estimates for airfare, accommodations, ground transportation and the anticipated Lilac bloom date. Also information for pre or post Convention, your possibilities, must see sites, food and lodging contingencies and anything else to give the membership an accurate calculation of the feasibility of such a trip. We welcome your advice and suggestions. Peter's address and e-mail are listed in the front of the Journal.

In the meanwhile, I encourage you to join us at the Lied Conference Center in Nebraska City for the 33rd Annual Meeting of the ILS. The local committee has put together an ambitious program, and Max Peterson has amassed a list of unique Lilacs for the auction. Arrange to experience Lilacs in America's Heartland.

Covers

Front

Lilac Bloom in Nebraska City

Photo Credit: Jan Fricke

Back

Two pictures from Reva

Top: 'Spokane'

Bottom 'Idyllwild'

Cultivar names not established.

Photo Credit: Evie King

Next Issue Deadline

Next issue deadline - June 8th, 2004

It will include all the reports of various committies and regions, so we would like it to be as complete as possible. If you have something to contribute, be sure to get it in as early as possible.

Quarterly Reminder

Don't forget **dues are due!** All memberships are finished as of the 31st of December, so please attend to this matter, Bill Tschumi is waiting to hear from you. This is also the issue when Society members can be voted to a place on the Board of Directors. We have provided a listing of all the nominees and a ballot envelope for your use. Please exercise this important privilege.

Corrections to Winter Issue

In the membership list Fran Strange's name should be STANGE, FRAN, 14134 Burt Rd., Capeo MI 48014

Reva's temporary address is

6550 Juniper Crest Road

Agua Dulce CA 91390

661-269-5544 (Remains the same)

Also, there should be a correction in Nickolai Mikailov's address. The line should read: MIKAILOV, NIKOLAI L., Botanicheskaya ul., 33 korp5, kv. 62, 127276 Moscow, Russian Federation .

Lilac Cultivar Name Registrations 2002

All correspondence concerned with additional information or plants or propagules of newly registered lilac cultivars should be directed to the registrants listed below, not to the Registrar.

Commencing with 1995 Lilac Registrations Standard portfolios are being established in accordance with Principle 3 and Articles 12, 22 (Recommendations 22G & 22H), and 32 of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants-1995 (ICNCP-1995)*.

Previous registration lists of *Syringa* cultivar names appeared in *AABGA Bulletin* [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; 25(6):618; 26(5):476-477; 29(9):972; 31(3):327-328; 32(4):587-588; 33(4):588-589; 34(4):600; 35(4):549; 36(5); 836; 37(7):1145].

Syringa pubescens subsp. *patula* (Palib.) M.C. Chang & X.L. Chen 'Klmone' was registered 4 June 2002 by Roy G. Klehm, 197 West Penny Road, South Barrington, IL 60010, USA. Selected by Mr. Klehm the lilac was introduced as Miss SUSIE™ in 2001 by Beaver Creek Nursery, Inc., Grove, Ill, (PLANT LINE™ Summer 2001, p. 18). Cultivar name and color illustration appear on p. 87, 2002 Retail Catalog, Klehm's Song Sparrow Perennial Farm, Avalon, Wisconsin. Mr. Klehm's selection has been traced back to an unnamed seedling of unknown parentage in the lilac collection of the city of Brighton, United Kingdom; material was received by Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada (accession N° 72015), and passed on to Longenecker Horticultural Gardens (accession N° 84012). Mr. Klehm first observed the flowers and made his selection in 1992, initial propagation in 1993, naming of the cultivar about 1996, trademark ascribed in 2000. 'KLMONE' blooms at the same time as 'Miss Kim', but the color of the florets is much lighter and softer; leaf characteristics and habit are similar to 'Miss Kim'. Florets single, 1 cm in diameter, fragrant. Flower buds Red Group 54b (*RHS Colour Chart*, 1966), opening to White Group 155d. The fall color of the foliage is gold to golden brown. Winter hardiness: 5a, possibly 4b. The preferred method of propagation is softwood cuttings. A Standard portfolio has been opened at Royal Botanical Gardens Herbarium, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, but is still incomplete.

Syringa reticulata subsp. *pekinensis* P.S. Green & M.C. Chang 'Morton' was registered 2 Aug. 2002 by Angela T. Palmer, Plant Introduction Manager, Chicagoland Grows®, Inc., 1000 Lake Cook Road, Glencoe, IL 60022 USA. The original plant was grown from seed collected by Joseph F. C. Rock (1884-1962) in Oct. 1926 near Lienhoa Shan, Gansu (Kansu) province, China, at an elevation of 2700 m, for the Arnold Arboretum; collection N° 172-26 sd; the selected seedling is accessioned as MA N° 2391-sd. In 1988 the selection was named 'Morton' by Kris Bachtell, Director of Collections and Grounds, The Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Ill, Initial vegetative propagation took place in 1988; the preferred method of propagation is through tissue culture. Plants have flowered in the third year after propagation. Initial distribution of this clone took place in 1991.

The cultivar name 'Morton' was first published in 1992. At the age of 75 years 'Morton' is a 12-m-tall tree with a nearly globose crown, the width being 80% to 90% of its height. Thyrses 17 to 25 cm long and 15 to 18 cm in diameter. Florets single, 8 mm in diameter. Flower buds Orange-White Group 159D (*RHS Colour Chart*, 1986), opening to creamy-white. Flower fragrance often strong, resembling the fragrance of privet. Foliage green, with autumn coloration. Known to be hardy in USDA Zones 5 to 8. This selection has proven to be highly tolerant of de-icing salts. Trademarks registered for 'Morton' are WATER TOWER® (N° 1,697,063) and CHINA SNOW® (N° 2,009,915). At one time or other 'Morton' has been referred to erroneously as 'Chicago Tower' and 'Watertown'. A Standard portfolio has been opened at Royal Botanical Gardens Herbarium, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Selected literature references are:

McKelvey, S. D. 1928, *The Lilac - A Monograph*. p. 496-497. Macmillan, New York.

Bachtell, K.R. 1991. Peking lilac *Syringa pekinensis*). *The Morton Arboretum Quarterly* 27(1):10-12.

Bachtell, K.R. 1994. Chicagoland Grows: A marketing system for new plants. *Combined Proceedings International Plant Propagators' Society* 44:571.

Syringa reticulata subsp. *reticulata* 'Golden Eclipse' was registered 2 August 2002, by John Bakker III of J.C. Bakker & Sons Ltd., 1360 Third Street, St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 6P9, Canada. The original seedling of open-pollinated parentage was found in 1995 at the J.C. Bakker & Sons Ltd. nursery, selected by Rob Bakker, and named by John Bakker III. The name was chosen because of the leaf's golden variegation, which eclipses as the season progresses. Initial vegetative propagation took place in 1996; the preferred method of propagation is through summer budding to *Syringa reticulata* understock. Plants have flowered in the third year after propagation. This selection resembles 'Ivory Silk' in growth rate and habit, except for its golden variegated foliage. In early spring the leaves unfold with bright golden variegated and undulated margins, and a dark green center. As the season progresses the golden margins fade to a lighter green; the foliage shows excellent resistance to sunburn. All trials have shown that the leaf variegation is persistent; no reverting has been observed. The flowering habit is identical to that of 'Ivory Silk'. The name 'Golden Eclipse' was first published, with a description of the cultivar, on p. 12 of the J.C. Bakker & Sons Ltd. *2000-2001 Reference Guide*. An application for plant breeders' rights has been filed with the Plant Breeders' Rights Office, Canada (application #01-2536 dated 2001-02-26). A Standard portfolio has been opened at Royal Botanical Gardens Herbarium, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, but is still incomplete.

1. Contribution No. 102, Freek Vrugtman, Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

¹International Lilac Registrar, International Cultivar Registration Authority
Genus *Syringa* L.

2. Originally published in HortScience

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EDITOR'S NOTES

DEER REPELLENTS

In response to a request for information on deer repellents, we received this note from Marlon Nelson, Swartz Creek, Michigan: **H**ere is an answer to deer or rabbits eating your Lilacs or Hostas. I have tried these with good results. You can get these at any garden store or write to J. W. Seed Co. in Wisconsin. I used the materials listed below in powder form sprinkled in a ring around the plants, and no more deer or rabbits eating my Hosta or Lilacs. One application lasts for three to six months.

Deer Off®

The only all-natural repellent approved for use on fruits, vegetables, ornamentals and bulbs. Will not harm people, pets or environment. Can last up to three months.

Hinder®

Proven effective odor repellent trains animals to avoid your yard - just like a fence. Apply by spray or paint. Works well if reapplied every two to four weeks, or after heavy rain.

Deer-Away™

The most used repellent by the U.S. Forest Service. Two months minimum protection. Available in powder or liquid form.

11-28-03
207 Shafer Road
Baroda, MI 49101
269-422-1972

Dear Editor Rogers,

I have a Commercial Apple/Peach Farm in S.W. Mich. Deer browsing (& autumn rut), especially spring & mid-summer has always been a huge problem in new (2-3 yr. orchards) plantings. We have found: Tankage (smells terrible, really don't care to know precisely what it is), blood meal (raccoons love it), soap (bunnies love the fat as it drips onto the trunk), foil, steel stakes & various chemical sprays (seemingly a waste of time and money).

This season (spring and renewed at fall) we stapled fabric softener to the young trees (also to Lilacs, Pseudocamillia & wisteria in our garden) Browsing ceased, and so far this fall only one tree has been scrapped! Thus far...great results.

Sincerely,
Tom Shafer

2004 CONVENTION INFORMATION
Nebraska City, Nebraska, May 6 - 8

Spring has come up from the South
Again,
With soft mists in her hair,
And a warm wind in her mouth again,
And budding everywhere.

The Immortal, Stanza I

Cale Young Rice
(1872-1943)

Here in Nebraska the robins have arrived and now sing their morning and evening songs with regularity. The finches are beginning to brighten toward their eventual brilliant yellow, and we are watching for the first signs that our lilacs are awakening from their long winter's sleep. Our anticipation for spring is much more intense this year, as we Nebraska ILS members want all of you to come share several very special days of May with us.

There is so much to see here that we couldn't fit it all in the convention schedule. But we'll put information in your registration packets about places you will want to experience. Come early and/or stay late to do some exploring! Sunday the 9th would be a great day to check out some local attractions within easy driving distance. Did you know that there is a large lilac collection planted by ILS members at the Mahoney State Park, located between Omaha and Lincoln? And at the Maxwell Arboretum you could visit the Flack Lilac Collection on the University of Nebraska East Campus.

In 1994 we started our work of developing lilac collections for the public in Eastern Nebraska, obtaining and potting up plants. We started planting in 1996. It has been a long, hard road to get to this point. Our struggle began with the drought that hit the area, about the time we started our planting. Initially we planned for lilacs only at the Omaha Botanical Center. But as the Botanical Center's plans were delayed repeatedly, we cast our eyes about for other "homes" for sizeable collections. Thus, we planted at Nebraska City, Mahoney State Park and later, at the Omaha Botanical Center. This past year, we put 100 lilacs in at the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

TRAVEL INFORMATION FOR THE 2004 CONVENTION

If your flight is landing at Eppley Airfield, you can request transportation to the Lied Lodge Conference Center. **THE LIED WILL HAVE TWO**

SHUTTLES on the day of arrival (Thursday May 6th). But you must make your request at least 7 days prior to arrival by phoning the Conference Center at 1-800-546-5433. You can also arrange for this transportation when you reserve your hotel room at the Lied by phoning the same number.

Rental car phone numbers:

Alamo 800-462-5266; Avis 800-831-2847; Budget 800-527-0700; Dollar 800-800-4000; Enterprise 800-325-8007; Hertz 800-654-3131; National 800-227-7368; Thrifty 800-367-2277.

Flight information - phone Eppley Airfield at (402) 422-6817 or visit their website at www.eppleyairfield.com.

DRIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM EPPLEY AIRFIELD TO LIED CONFERENCE CENTER IN NEBRASKA CITY:

	DISTANCE
1- Start out going North on ABBOTT DRIVE toward Rental Car Return	0.67 miles
2- Make a U-TURN onto ABBOTT DRIVE	3.66 miles
3- ABBOTT DRIVE becomes N 10th ST.	0.14 miles
4-Turn LEFT onto US-6 E/DOUGLAS ST.	0.02 miles
5- Merge onto US-6 E/I-480 E.	0.73 miles
6- Merge onto I-29 S toward KANSAS CITY/I-80	43.62 miles
7- Take the IA-2 exit - exit number 10 - toward SIDNEY/NEBRASKA CITY	0.30 miles
8- Turn RIGHT onto IA-2W.	3.36 miles
9- Turn RIGHT onto NE-2 BR	2.7 miles
10-Turn SHARP RIGHT onto STEINHART PARK RD.	0.4 miles
11-End at Lied Conf. Center 2700 SYLVAN RD. (880-546-5433)	Total
estimated time & distance:	1 hr. 4 min. (about 55 miles)

INFORMATION ON THE LINCOLN, NEBRASKA AIRPORT:

A few flights may be to Lincoln, Nebraska rather than Omaha. For information about the airport, call 402-458-2480 or visit their website at www.lincolnaairport.com. Phone numbers for rental cars are: Avis 800-230-4898; Budget 800-527-0700; Hertz 800-654-3131; National 800-CAR-RENT

DRIVING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE 2004 CONVENTION:

If you are driving instead of flying to the convention, you'll find Omaha is located at the intersection of Interstates 80 and 29.

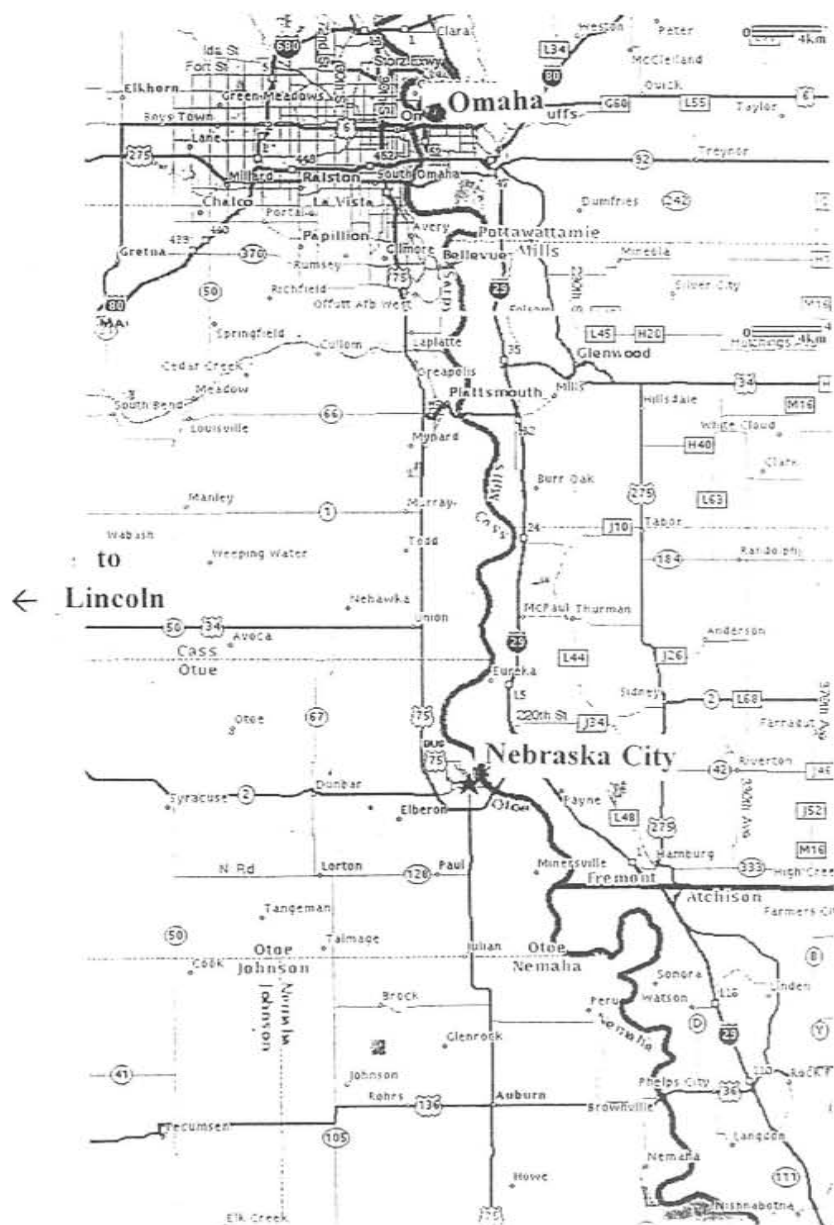
Driving instructions follow for driving from Omaha to Lied Conference Center in Nebraska City.

Traveling I-29: Take I-29 South to Exit 10 (Nebraska City). As you exit, turn right onto Highway 2. Continue on Highway 2 over the Missouri River Bridge until you come to a traffic signal. You will notice the Factory Stores of America Mall on the left. Continue from this intersection exactly 2 miles to the Omaha/Nebraska City exit. Exit here and you will notice a fork in the road denoting left to Omaha, right to Nebraska City. Bear right here and travel approximately 1.2 miles to Steinhart Park Road. It follows a large left curve in the road and is amidst the golf course area. Turn left at Steinhart Park Road and continue approximately 3/10 of a mile to Sylvan Road. Turn left and you will immediately notice Lied Conference Center about a block down Sylvan Road.

Traveling Hwy. 75: Take Kennedy Freeway south. This will turn into Hwy. 75. Continue south past the Union exit, past the Union Orchard, and past the first Nebraska City exit that is Business Hwy. 75 and is at the top of a long hill. From this point continue 2 miles, past the Lincoln exit, on to the Nebraska City exit near a viaduct and as you travel under it, you will find that the exit is immediate. From here travel almost 2 miles to Steinhart Park Road which follows a large left curve in the road and is amidst the golf course area. Turn left at Steinhart Park Road and continue approximately 3/10 of a mile to Sylvan Road. Turn left and you will immediately see Lied Conference Center about a block down Sylvan Road.

Driving Instructions from Lincoln, Nebraska to the Lied Conference Center in Nebraska City: From Downtown via Highway 34, take 'O' Street east on past 84th Street. At that point 'O' Street becomes Hwy. 34. Take this two-lane highway past Elmwood, Louisville, and through Union. Highway 34 will end after going through Union, so bear right and take Highway 75 south. Travel about 10 miles, going past Nebraska City Business Hwy. 75, which is at the top of a long hill. From this point continue 2 miles, past the Lincoln exit, on to the Nebraska City exit. After the Lincoln exit, try to be in the right lane, as the Nebraska City exit is near a viaduct and as you travel under it, you will find that the exit is immediate. Travel almost 2 miles to Steinhart Park Rd., which follows a large left curve and is amidst the golf course area. Turn left at Steinhart Park Road. Continue 3/10 mile to Sylvan Road. Turn left. The Lied Conference Center is about a block down Sylvan Road.

This map of Eastern Nebraska, showing the relationship of Omaha, Lincoln, and Nebraska City may prove to be helpful in understanding the layout of the general area:



2004 Convention Information

The site of the 2004 Convention is the beautiful Arbor Day Farm Complex in Nebraska City, Nebraska. More than a few of you may be wondering just where Nebraska City is located. The answer – just 44 miles south of Omaha.

Which leads to your next question – where's Omaha? Answer – right in the center of the United States! Omaha is easy to travel to and is generally less than four hours by plane from either coast. And for those who will be driving, you'll find Omaha is strategically located at the intersection of Interstates 80 and 29.

Major airlines provide service to Eppley Airfield, located just north of Omaha. You can arrange to rent a car there and drive to Nebraska City. You may prefer to use one of the two shuttles provided by the Lied Conference Center – ask about the shuttles when you call the hotel for your room reservation.

We are providing phone numbers, maps, car rental information, etc. in the Spring *Lilacs Journal* to assist you in making your travel plans.

The Lied Conference Center at the Arbor Day Farm will serve as the headquarters for convention activities. The Farm is a 260 acre complex which was once part of the estate of J. Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day. Visitors will enjoy trail systems in a diversified natural setting that includes a dense oak/hickory forest, a living stream, nut tree and conservation tree arboretums, and acres and acres of apple orchards.

Guests at the Lied Conference Center will enjoy the indoor pool, solarium, Jacuzzi, sauna, exercise facility, walking trails, jogging, and nearby golf course. The interpretive nature trails provide a relaxing yet educational opportunity to explore the wonder of Arbor Day Farm. At the entrance of the Lied you'll see lilacs that were provided by Nebraska ILS members in 1997.

At nearby Arbor Lodge State Historical Park, we will tour hundreds of lilacs also provided by and planted by Nebraska ILS members in 1996, 1997 and through 2002. There are many lilac plantings interspersed throughout the J. Sterling Morton Arboretum, and a large collection is planted on a path that curves through a seven-acre track just north of the arboretum.

Plan to arrive early so you can enjoy the Thursday evening old-fashioned county welcome we have planned for you. We'll start with a hayrack ride and tour of the area followed by a country supper at the restored historic Morton Barns. After dinner, we'll round out the evening with a bonfire at the Morton Oak which will provide the opportunity to relax and visit.

A look at the Convention Schedule will assure you that Friday and Saturday are chock full of activities. Friday, all activities are in Nebraska City – starting with touring the lilacs there.

Our Lilac Plant Auction will be held Friday afternoon. Max Peterson and Reva Ballrich have contributed beautiful and rare plants for the auction

and you won't want to miss the chance to add some of these beauties to your collection. If you have any plants or items you would like to contribute to the sale, please contact Max Peterson. All funds raised help to fund our organization. The Auction List has been included in this Journal.

Saturday, we'll bus north to Omaha to tour lilacs in and around that area; we'll tour the world's largest indoor rain jungle, teeming with exotic plants; we'll also tour the world's largest indoor desert exhibit which is housed in a 13-story high glazed geodetic dome. If desert plants are of little interest, the architecture of the dome will surely be worth seeing. We'll tour the lilac collection at Lauritzen Gardens, Omaha's Botanical Center. These plants were donated by and planted by Nebraska ILS members several years ago. After our tours in Omaha, we'll head out of the city to visit the lilac garden of ILS members Don and Bev Maxon. Don has been building his collection for years and is anticipating sharing it with you.

Give some serious thought to arriving a few days early and lingering awhile after the Convention. Take in the Annual Arbor Day Celebration held the weekend before our Convention. Book a dinner excursion on the River City Star riverboat (or perhaps a moonlight cruise) and experience the Missouri River traveled by Lewis and Clark. Visit Joslyn Art Museum, shop at Omaha's Old Market, visit Henry Doorly Zoo, shop at Nebraska City's quaint antique and retail shops, tour Nebraska City's historical sites, tour Boy's Town, the Strategic Air & Space Museum, visit Lewis & Clark Historical Sites, the Des Moines, Iowa Lilac Garden, and possibly make a trip to Max and Darlene Peterson's Meadowlark Hill Garden near Ogallala. There's more! See the web sites we've listed.

Nebraska – The Good Life – Come See What it's All About!
Nebraska Convention Committee

Web sites of interest:

www.arbordayfarm.org/

www.liedlodge.org/

www.nebraskacity.com

www.visitnebraskacity.org

www.omahabotanicalgardens.org

www.omaha.zoo.com

www.kiewit.com/project/pro

www.omahaoldmarket.com

www.visitomaha.com

www.downtownomaha.org/

www.rivercitystar.com

www.visitnebraska.org

www.ngpc.state.ne.us/

www.eppleyairfield.com

www.omaha.org

You can call 1-800-826-7275 for a Nebraska State Parks Brochure

You can call 1-800-228-4307 for Tour Nebraska Information

Tentative Convention Schedule

NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA

MAY 6, 7, 8 – 2004

THURSDAY, MAY 6

12:00 – 9:00 pm

Registration

2:00 – 5:00

Directors Meeting – Hospitality Room

6:00 – 7:00

Hayride/Shuttle Ride – Tour of area

7:00 – 8:00

Nebraska-style Country Supper at Historic Morton Barns

8:00 – 9:30

Bonfire at Morton Oak

FRIDAY, MAY 7

- 7:30 – 8:30 am Breakfast – Lied Conference Center Main Floor Dining Room
8:30 – 11:30 Board shuttles to tour Arbor Lodge lilacs, Morton Mansion
11:30 – 12:00 Free time – relax before lunch
12:00 – 1:00 Lunch at Lied Conference Center – Downstairs Dining Room
1:00 – 2:00 ILS Annual Meeting in Lied downstairs dining room
2:00 – 2:45 Speaker Lanny Rawdon, “A Pageant of Trees”
2:45 – 3:30 Speaker Bruce Peart, “Let’s Talk Lilacs”
3:30 – 6:00 ILS Plant Auction (open to the public)
6:00 – 7:00 Free time – relax and dress for dinner
7:00 – 8:00 President’s Dinner – Lied downstairs Dining Room
8:00 – 8:45 Meadowlark Hill Lilac Garden Slide Presentation by Max Peterson
9:00 – 10:00 Hospitality Room Gathering – Equipment will be available for sharing lilac slides, videos, photos.

SATURDAY, MAY 8

- 7:00 – 7:30am Directors Meeting – Hospitality Room
7:30 – 8:30 Breakfast - Lied Conference Center Main Floor Dining Room
8:30 – 9:15 Buses to Omaha
9:15 – 12:30 Tour Lied Jungle and Desert Dome at Henry Doorly Complex
12:30 – 12:45 Buses to Omaha Botanical Gardens
12:45 – 1:45 Lunch at Omaha Botanical Gardens
1:45 – 2:45 Tour lilacs at Omaha Botanical Gardens
2:45 – 3:30 Buses to ILS member Don Maxon’s Gardens
3:30 – 4:30 Tour Don Maxon’s Lilac Gardens
4:30 – 5:00 Buses to Nebraska City
5:00 – 6:30 Free time – relax and dress for dinner
6:30 – 6:45 To Steinhart Park Lodge for Awards Banquet
7:00 – 8:00 ILS Awards Banquet
8:00 – 9:30 Awards Presentation
9:30 – 9:45 Return to Lied Conference Center
10:00 - ? Hospitality Room – “Last Night” Social Gathering

SUNDAY, MAY 9

Breakfast on your own and departure

*A gift of poetry for New England Lilac Lovers submitted by Jan Fricke,
of the ILS 2004 Nebraska Convention Committee*

*Heart-leaves of lilac
all over New England,
Roots of lilac under all the
soil of New England,
Lilac in me because I am New England*

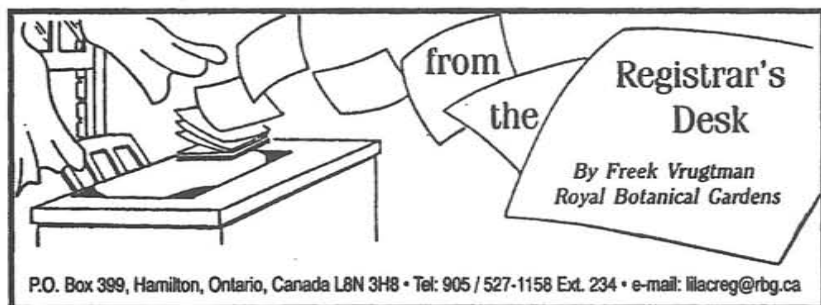
*LILACS
By Amy Lowell
(1874-1925)*

FINAL LIST OF LILACS FOR AUCTION

<u>CULTIVAR NAME</u>	<u>COLOR</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>No. OF PLANTS</u>
'Addie Tischler'	DV	1	2
'Akademik Burdenko'	D III-IV	2	1
'Al Lumley'	S I-II	1	3
'Alma-Atinskaya'	S II	2	1
'Andre Csizik'	S VI	1	2
'Anne Shiach'	S VII	1	1
'Belaya-Noch'	D V	2	1
'Beth'	D I	1	2
'Betty Stone'	S IV	1	5
'Bicentennial'	S III	1	2
'Bill Heard'	D VI	1	3
'Blue Boy' (Sass)	S III	1	2
'Blue Delft'	S III	1	2
'Blue Revelry'	S III	2	1
'Blue Ice'	S III	1	1
'Bluets'	S III	1	2
'Bob Tischler'	S II	1	2
'Colmariensis'	S III	1	1
'Dancing Druid'	S IV	1	3
'Darlene'	D V	1	1
'Debelderorum'	S IV	1	2
'Dorothy Ramsden'	S VII	1	1
'Dr. Brethour'	S VII	1	1
'Duplex' (×chinensis)	D IV	2	1
'Dusk'	S VII	1	1
'Dzhavakharial Neru'	SVII	2	1
'Flora 1953'	S I	1	4
'Frederick Law Olmsted'	S I	1	2
'General Sherman'	S V	1	1
'Glacier'	D I	1	1
'Humility'	S I	2	1
'Holy Maid'	S V	2	1
'Independence'	S I	1	2
'Joan Dunbar'	D I	1	2
'Johan Mensing'	S II	1	1
'Hers' (juliane)	S IV	1	3
'Julien Gérardin'	D IV	1	2
'Karla'	S II	1	2
'Kingsville'	S VII	1	2
'Kosmos'	S II	1	1
'Krmskaya Krasavitsa'	S III-IV	2	1
'Lady Lucille'	S V	1	1
'Laura L. Barnes'	D III	1	2
'Lesostepaaya'	D V-VI	1	2

<u>CULTIVAR NAME</u>	<u>COLOR</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>No. OF PLANTS</u>
'Marengo'	S VI	1	3
'Marie Francis'	S V	1	2
'Martha Kounze'	D V	1	2
'Mauve Mist'	S II-VI	1	1
'Max Peterson'	D VI	1	1
'Little Miss Muffet'	SV-VI	1	1
'Mme. Fallières'	S IV	1	2
'Moonbeam'	S II	1	1
'Mrs. A Belmont'	S III	1	1
'Mrs. Trapman'	S VII	1	2
'Mrs. Watson Webb'	S VI	1	1
'My Blue Heaven'	S III	1	1
'Nadezhda'	D III-IV	1	1
'Nancy Frick'	S V	1	1
'Nebraska Dawn'	S VI	1	1
'Norah'	S IV	1	1
'Oaks Homestead'	D I	1	1
'Ogni Donbassa'	D IV	1	2
'Olimpiada Kolesnikova'	D IV-V	1	1
'Pamyat o. S. M. Kirove'	D IV	1	1
'Pamyat o. Vekhove'	D II	2	1
'Patricia'	D VI	1	1
'Pink Diamond'	D V	1	1
'Red Pixie'	S VI	1	1
'Porcelain Blue'	S III	1	2
'Professor Robert Clark'	S I-V	1	1
'Purple Mystery'	S VII	1	1
'Pixie'	S I	1	1
'Reva Ballreich'	D VI	1	1
'Satin Cloud'	S I	1	1
'Sculptured Ivory'	S I	1	1
'Slater's Elegance'	S I	1	1
'Spring Parade'	S IV	1	2
'St. Joan'	D I	1	2
'Starry Skies'	D V	1	2
'Sunset'	D V	1	1
'Tarabul'ba'	D IV	1	1
'The Bride'	S I	1	1
'Tiffany Blue'	S III	1	1
'Tom Taylor'	D VII	1	2
'Victory'	S V	1	1
'Wild Fire'	S IV	1	1
'Zhemchuzhina'	D V	1	1

Sources: 1 - Max Peterson; 2 - Reva Ballreich. (These plants were grown on their own roots.) NOTE: THE PLANTS WILL BE AUCTIONED IN THE ORDER THEY APPEAR ON THIS LIST.



The paragraph on producing forced lilac branches for the florist trade in John Fiala's book (pp.209-210) needs updating, especially now with the selecting activity at Aalsmeer-Boskoop during the past 6 years.

(Fiala, J. L., *Lilacs - the genus Syringa*, pp. 209-210 [1988]; revised and updated by Freek Vrugtman)

About forcing lilacs the Aalsmeer nurseryman Dirk Eveleens Maarse [1881-1975] wrote: "To those who know the lilac forcing, cut-flower market, there is no "other way" to force lilac bloom than the "Dutch Way"! The methods established by the lilac and flower growers of the Netherlands over the last 60 years have stood the test of producing excellent bloom at the proper season without fail. Unfortunately Americans and Canadians rarely, if ever, see cut lilacs at Christmastime or any other time. The florist market here has commercially spent all its efforts on producing thousands of poinsettias, whereas in Europe lilacs are a fragrant, traditional Christmas flower. For those who have a special interest, especially for those who could be in the Netherlands shortly before the Christmas season, a visit to the forcing houses and garden center at Aalsmeer is an experience of tremendous interest and of exacting horticultural skills under hundreds of acres of glass. Thousands of lilacs are sold throughout Europe each Christmas. Plants to be forced must be handled with great skill and in a special way, beginning 2 or 3 years in advance with special pruning to produce long-stemmed bloom. These plants are kept in huge pots, or burlapped, or dug at the proper time and brought into the greenhouses for special forcing treatment. Sometimes hot-water baths are used to break dormancy, sometimes a special dormancy-breaking gas is substituted. Plants are exposed for a designated amount of time to controlled heat and light in order to break into peak bloom precisely at Christmas."

Commercial forcing of lilacs had its beginnings in the mid 1770s near Paris, France. *Syringa ×persica* was grown in pots and forced in bloom in dark cellars; the resulting flowers were white. *S. vulgaris* 'Marlyensis' was added at a later date. All through the 19th century pot-grown, flowering lilacs were sold in Paris ten months a year, September through June. Belgian florists learned the technique of forcing; when the first forced lilacs appeared in the florist shops of Amsterdam in 1880 and were a hit with the buyers, the Dutch florists followed suite. The year 1870 had seen the first greenhouses constructed in Aalsmeer. The growers experimented with the new crop; initially they were growing potted lilacs, but by 1894 they produced flowering branches, primarily of *S. ×chinensis* cultivars, gradually switching over to cultivars of *S. vulgaris*. Not all cultivars are equally good for forcing even though they may produce superior bloom ordinarily; lilac breeding and selection work in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany has provided an ample range of new *S. vulgaris* cultivars to be tried for their forcing qualities, such as straight stems, full thyrses, clear color, good fragrance, and longevity in the vase.

Although other centers of lilac forcing developed, such as in Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt, Stuttgart and St. Petersburg, none rivaled the concentration of growers in the Aalsmeer-Boskoop region and the quality and quantity of branches produced. Lilacs are available from the end of October to early May. In 1926 six million branches were produced; by 1936 the output had risen to 12 million. Production declined during the depression years of the 1930s and World War II; in 1945 a recovering industry was producing 4.5 million branches, and about 12 million in 1983. Primary export countries during the last two decades of the 20th century have been Germany, France, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Finland, the Gulf States and the United States of America. In 1982 the USA imported 505,000 lilac stems from The Netherlands; in addition 7,000 stems were imported from South Africa, and 4,000 from Colombia. Costa Rica and Israel have also produced lilacs for the North American market. Consumer tastes never remain constant, neither do the costs of production; 8.2 million stems were traded at the Dutch flower auctions in 1997, 6.4 million stems in 1999, 4.2 million stems in 2002, 90% of them 'Madame Florent Stepman'.

The florists industry classifies forced lilacs in two

groups; “white” and “blue”; all lilacs with colored florets are referred to as “blue”. About 5% of the forced lilacs marketed are “blue”. At the beginning of the 21st century the main cultivars supplied to the Aalsmeer Flower Auction are:

“white class”:

‘Madame Florent Stepman’ (S I)

“blue class”:

‘Ruhm von Horstenstein’ (S VI)

‘Dark Koster’ (S III)

‘Hugo Koster’ (S IV)

‘Lavaliensis’ (S V)

‘Andenken an Ludwig Späth’ (S VII)

Lilac cultivars currently of minor importance, because they are either phased in or phased out, or that are today obsolete for forcing are:

“white”

‘Bloemenlust’ (S I)

‘Engler Weisser Traum’ (S I)

‘Helena Agathe Keessen’ (S I)

‘Margaretha’ (S I)

‘Marie Legraye’ (S I)

‘Mme Casimir Périer’ (D I)

‘Mme Felix’ (S I)

‘Mme Lemoine’ (D I)

‘Snow White’ (D I)

“blue”

‘Charles Joly’ (D VII)

‘Charles X’ (S VI)

‘Hermann Eilers’ (S V)

‘Maréchal Foch’ (S VI)

‘Marlyensis’ (S IV)

‘Président Grévy’ (D III)

‘Sensation’ (S VII & I)

Research and development must keep pace with crop production and marketing. The decline in production and sales of forced lilac stems in the 1980s and 90s raised the question whether there existed additional cultivars suitable for forcing. i.e. cultivars that would produce straight stems of desired length with full thyrses and florets of lasting quality and quantity in attractive colours and disease resistance. A study was initiated in 1997, and a preliminary selection made. Fifty-eight

cultivars were grafted on *S. vulgaris* rootstock in February 1998 and planted out in Mai, followed by propagation through tissue-culture, and testing for *Verticillium dahliae* susceptibility. Those plants that had developed sufficiently were placed in the greenhouse in January 2001 and forced into bloom, followed by two growing seasons in the field. A second forcing-trial followed in February 2003. Cultivars that have shown the most promise in these preliminary trials are:

single white (S I) cultivars:

'Geraldine Smith'

'Heather'

'Independence'

'Monument'

'Primrose'

'Victorie'

'White Swan'

double white (D I) cultivars:

'John Kennedy'

'Oaks Double White'

'Sister Justena'

'Sovetskaya Arktika'

coloured cultivars:

'Bright Centennial' (S VI)

'Esther Staley' (S VI)

'Marshal Zhukov' (S IV-VI)

'Nadezhda' (D III-IV)

'Necker' (S V)

'Romance' (S V)

Further production trials will be needed, followed by marketing trials. As always, ultimately it is the consumer's taste and purchasing power that will determine which of the cultivars will be successful, providing the grower with the necessary monetary returns.

Although *S. vulgaris* seedlings have been the favoured rootstock for lilacs used for forcing there has been a continuous search for clonal rootstock that provides uniformity in growth, has disease resistance, and is easily propagated through tissue culture. Several rootstocks, originally selected in the 1940s or 50s at Fa Eveleens & Maarse, were put on trial again in the 1980s by the nurserymen Hendrik Maarse and Hendrik J. Keessen. One selection was made and named 'Robuste Albert'.

CENTRAL REGIONAL REPORT

by Irene Stark

Here in Western Michigan, we had a long fall season and also received more than the usual amount of rain. On Christmas Eve and also Christmas Day we received a total of about 4 inches of snow, which disappeared a few days later during a heavy rain storm.

In the last week of December, the warm weather allowed me time to wash all the outside windows of the house and gave me the opportunity to take a closer look at all the lilacs now that the leaves were gone. I found many of the lilacs have many crossed branches that had started to rub against each other. That will have to be taken care of in early spring before the leaf cover hides them from view. The 'James Macfarlane' has the Brooming Disease (Witch's

Broom). This lilac is located between 'Sensation' and 'Ludwig Spath'. After a careful check of both of these lilacs, I've determined that both show no signs of the disease. However 'James Macfarlane' will have to be dug out and burned.

I've also been having a problem with scale on 'Miss Kim'. When you have plants of any kind, fruit or nut trees, flowers or even vegetable plants, you just can't plant and forget. You have to always be on the look out for disease and insect pests. Then, too, all the big guys on four legs. Mice, rabbits, deer and even the many birds and squirrels are out to get you - well maybe not you, but the plants that you spend time planting, watering and weeding. As beautiful as they are to watch, wouldn't it be wonderful if they all just loved weeds instead.

In late fall I sprayed everything with Deer Away, but that only lasted a few months. Now I will begin my attack with Irish Spring soap. No, I'm not going to give them a bath. Each bar has been cut by saw into four pieces, a hole has been drilled to tie a string through. Along with the Soap-On-The-Rope (string) I am prepared to follow up with garlic clips. Does anyone know - do deer like garlic?? They seem to eat everything else.

Wishing everyone a healthy, happy 2004. Have a wonderful winter and start plans to attend the next ILS Convention in Nebraska in June.

FUTURE CONVENTION SITES

by Peter Ely

The ILS Convention committee has set up the following convention sites. All members are welcome to contact the committee and suggest a location to hold a convention. There is much international interest and work being done with lilacs abroad, so we will be considering a convention to be held outside of North America during the next decade with possible sites in Europe and Asia being considered. This should be both an exciting and challenging direction for ILS.

2005 - NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASKA, USA

May 6 - May 9, 2004

This is the site for our 33rd convention, where we will visit several important lilac collections situated near our convention site, the Omaha Botanical Center's lilac garden and the lilac garden of ILS members Don and Bev Maxon. The Meadowlark Hill Lilac garden of Max and Darlene Peterson in Ogallala is a 13 hour round trip drive west of our convention site and the lilac bloom is at least two weeks later than in Nebraska City. Therefore, Max will be bringing his outstanding collection of lilacs to us by way of a colorful and informative lecture and slide presentation.

Each local convention site committee attempts to "show us their best", and Nebraska will do the same. We will be guests in the 'Cornhusker State' where Willa Cather once noted "...here the earth is the floor of the sky." From its early history as a frontier crossroads, (the Pony Express, Lewis and Clark, the Mormon and Oregon trails and the Lincoln Highway, the first National motorway to the West), to its present status as one of America's leading farm states, Nebraska invites ILS to come and taste its rich heritage and country-style hospitality within the setting of beautiful lilacs.

2005 - BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, USA

Mid May, 2005

The famous Frederick Law Olmstead-designed Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University will be a central part of our 34th Convention activities. The Arboretum displays one of the oldest and largest

collections of lilacs in North America. We will also see some of the Arboretum's numerous other historic collections of trees and plants as well as interesting sights in the Boston area.

We last convened at Arnold in 1973 and 1992.

2006 - WOODLAND, WASHINGTON/PORTLAND, OREGON USA - April/May 2006

The Hulda Klager Lilac Garden, and a National Historic site, will welcome ILS for its 35th convention during "Lilac Days" when the lilacs "are in full bloom and the fragrance is almost overwhelming." The gardens also sell thousands of lilacs during their Lilac festivities. Hulda Klager, known as 'the Lilac Lady', was a leading horticulturist and lilac hybridizer. Other nearby sites we could visit are: the Hoyt Arboretum, the Leach Botanical Garden, Portland's first-class parks and gardens, and the famous International Rose Test Garden.

2007 - ENGLAND May

England is being considered as the site of our first overseas Convention. Our Board of Directors has approved for initial planning with the formation of a fact-finding committee to study and report back to the Society on the logistics, location of sites to visit, and the cost of a convention. We will be visiting at least three important lilac collections at Kew Gardens, Norman's Farm, and Brighton-Hove Gardens. Other interesting sites could be the RHS gardens at Wisley, the National Pinetum, Hilliers Arboretum, Wakehurst Place and seed bank, and other gardens and historic sites.

We encourage all members to consider this memorable opportunity and to begin thinking of attending. We will provide you with information as the planning progresses. We need to be truly INTERNATIONAL, and this will be a historic start for ILS.

2008 - AND LATER

Tentative future sites that could be considered are in: Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Ottawa, Canada, France, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Alaska, Maine and Russia.

Please contact the Convention Committee members and let us know your suggestions for convention sites and programs.

The Mountain Lilac Garden of Reva Ballreich

By Richard Schulhof, Arnold Arboretum

Deputy Director

In the spring of 1998 I made my first trip to see the remarkable lilac garden created by Reva Ballreich. At the time, I served as Executive Director of Descanso Gardens, home to California's largest public display of lilacs. Through Rudy Schaffer and other lilac friends, I had learned that a trip to Reva's beautiful home in the town of Idyllwild would introduce me to what is probably the largest and most complete lilac collection in the country. With great anticipation, my wife Sandy and I departed early one May morning.

To travel to Reva's mountain home from Los Angeles is a fascinating journey in itself. As the L.A. megalopolis recedes, you enter the rolling hills and desert valleys that mark the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. Veering southeast, the road leads to the locally famous Ortega Highway. Popular among motorcycle riders, it twists and climbs nearly 5,000 feet, leaving the desert scrub for red shanks and other plants of the high chaparral. Higher up still, among beautiful vistas and pines, you soon reach the home of Reva Ballreich.

It is completely accurate to say that Reva's lilac garden offers a landscape unlike any other you have seen. Incense cedar, ponderosa pine, and manzanita provide a dramatic native forest setting for colorful beds of lilacs planted among towering trees. Deciduous azaleas, viburnums, and dogwoods—plants that I had not seen so well grown since leaving Massachusetts—grow beneath conifers on the north side of the garden.

But more than anything else, what one finds at Reva's is an unparalleled collection of lilacs. My most lasting impression is simply being amazed by the number of varieties Reva had brought together in a single garden—a number that the combined collections of the Arnold Arboretum and Descanso Gardens could not approach: over 1,000 plants representing over 950 varieties!

Another immediate impression is absolute astonishment at the sheer diversity of lilac colors and forms. To think that any one gardener could know so many lilacs was a dumbfounding proposition. Yet Reva knew them all. As we walked the many paths, our conversation traversed a wealth of lilac knowledge. Reva was interested in any lilac that might prove a reliable performer in her unique mountain location, and strong preferences for particular varieties and the work of various breeders reflected years of careful trial in her garden.

In addition to spectacular plants, Reva's landscape is home to a log house built by her father in the 1920s with timber harvested from the site. It was there that we had lunch with Reva and learned more about the history of the garden. Sitting in a magnificent home that seemed as old as the surrounding trees, it was easy to imagine that lilacs had been there since the beginning. But the story of the garden's development actually begins in the late 1970s.

After raising two daughters and a career in music that included performing as a concert pianist, Reva retired to the family home in Idyllwild in 1978. Although carpal tunnel syndrome had ended her musical career, an all-consuming horticultural interest was just around the corner. It all began when a friend, Tommy Emmanuel, began to plant lilacs in her garden. At the time, Reva was completing an advanced degree in Spanish and had little opportunity to focus on the new plants. Tommy, however, persisted in his efforts to instill some excitement about lilacs. In an especially prophetic moment, he told Reva, "you will learn to love them."

A few years later Reva read an article about lilacs in *Organic Gardening*, began working with the lilacs Tommy had given her, and went on to obtain a copy of the International Lilac Society's *Quarterly Journal*. Thus began a life's passion. In 1986, she attended her first national ILS convention at the Royal Botanic Garden in Hamilton, Ontario. There, Reva met her most important mentor, Father John Fiala. Forming a close friendship that included annual trips to Father's garden at Falconskeape, Reva began to build her collection in Idyllwild with Fiala selections. Later, trips to Russia, Poland, France and other countries brought lilacs from around the world. While many other varieties were obtained from ILS auctions, Reva also credits the generous sharing of plants by fellow enthusiasts, including Woody Barnes, Max Peterson, Charles Holetich, and Peter Murray, Father Fiala's gardener.



Spokane



Idyllwild

What are Reva Ballreich's favorite lilacs? As you might imagine, this inevitable question produces a long list of cultivars. Heading the list are Kolesnikov's 'Krasavitsa Moskv' and two new lilacs she selected in her own garden, the deep-pink double 'Spokane' and a wonderful blue single, 'Idyllwild'. Reva also has a special fondness for the lilacs of Father Fiala and devotes an entire bed to his varieties.

Growing these and other lilacs in the California mountain climate has not been without its challenges. Although annual rainfall previously averaged 40 inches, including ample summer precipitation, recent years have brought severe drought. Reva has responded by gradually providing irrigation to the seven largest beds in her garden. At nearly 6,000 feet elevation, the garden typically receives 24 to 36" of snow. Although snow cover has diminished in recent years, temperatures are rarely cold enough to require its insulating properties.

Reva has worked to make sure that her garden can serve as a source of information and inspiration for all who are interested in lilacs. She has welcomed many garden clubs and Master Gardener groups, as well as making her collection available for charity events. In addition, Reva is a very active supporter of the Southern California Lilac Council and works with the Friends of the Descanso Lilacs to further develop the region's premier public collection. And this is to say nothing of her six years as president of ILS, which recognized her "extraordinary, visionary, and enthusiastic service" to the world of lilacs with its Honor and Achievement Award in 2000.

Always working to share her love of lilacs, Reva hopes that gardeners from throughout the region have drawn inspiration from her collection and come to recognize the tremendous potential of lilacs as first-rate plants for Western landscapes. Certainly there could be no better inspiration than her dedicated and pioneering work to create a spectacular lilac garden in the mountains of Southern California.



North end of house.



Back end of house.

COLOURED DOTS ON VILLOSAE FLORETS

By Joan Speirs & Richard Hinchcliff (photography), Friends of the Central Experimental Farm, and Sharon Saunders, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada

At Ottawa's Central Experimental Farm there are four similar specimens, grown from seed received as *Syringa wolfii* in 1947 from the University of Tartu, Estonia. These lovely shrubs have florets with prominent purple dots on the upper surface where 2 petals meet (see photograph). These plants are likely not pure *S. wolfii* according to Dr. Jim Pringle (personal communication). They would, however, seem to be of the series Villosae. We notice dots, less prominent, with our specimens labelled *S. villosa*, *S. josikaea*, and only slightly with *S. tomentella*. Many of our cultivars of *S. ×prestoniae* and *S. ×josiflexa* exhibit this phenomenon due presumably to the parent *S. villosa* or *S. josikaea* (see photographs of 'Olivia' and 'James Macfarlane'). These coloured dots were not seen within our specimens of the species, subspecies, or cultivars of *S. sweginzowii*, *S. komarowii*, or *S. yunnanensis* nor in species outside the series Villosae. Could the presence of these dots be a distinguishing characteristic for at least part of the Villosae series? This is an appeal for others growing Villosae lilacs to look for the presence of coloured dots in the corolla sinuses at next bloom.

S. ×josiflexa 'James Macfarlane' EE36_16Jun03



S. ×prestoniae 'Olivia' EW66_12Jun02



*S. wolfii*_105-088-012_10Jun03



MY LILACS

By Don Wedge

Members of the ILS judge a Lilac variety mainly on its bloom, yet Lilac blooms only about 3 weeks long in the Spring. What about the other 49 weeks of the year when you will view it in your home landscape?

Sixteen years ago in 1987 I planted out 3 each of 56 varieties of Peonys along two sides of a pathway at my home and 180 varieties of Lilac beyond both sides of the Peony pathway. On purpose I have not done any pruning as I wanted to observe how they would look in an average home landscape where they would probably not be pruned or pruned correctly.

One Lilac variety has greatly caught my eye while mowing the area. It is by far the best shaped lilac in my collection. The variety is *Syringa oblata dilatata*. It has one trunk (no suckers) branching out from the base to form a very perfect rounded shrub, which is now 8 feet tall and 8 feet across. It has dark green leaves which turn maroon in autumn. It comes into bloom just ahead of *S. vulgaris* cultivars. It's blooms are a small single pink and it blooms profusely every year from top to bottom.

TIPS FOR BEGINNERS

Can you recommend a dwarf lilac?

There aren't any lilacs that will remain dwarf forever; but some are slow growing and, with a little pruning, will take many years to reach the second story of your house

In his book "Lilacs" Father Fiala recommends 'Lucie Baltet', 'Purple Gem', 'Pixie', and 'Miss Muffet' (Note: that last one should be 'Little Miss Muffet'). He also mentions some species such as *S. meyeri* 'Palibin', *S. patula*, and *S. pubescens*. The list can be expanded if you are willing to do some pruning as the plants begin to expand beyond their allotted space. The biggest problem will be to find a source of these selections. As always, the best place to start is your local nurseryman who can check his wholesale sources. If you have trouble finding a specific one, feel free to contact the ILS Editor, or your regional Vice President.

LILAC FESTIVALS AND EVENTS IN NEW ENGLAND

May 2004

Arnold Arboretum Lilac Sunday

May 16th, dawn to dusk, join the Arnold Arboretum & the city of Boston for a day-long celebration of the Arboretum's Lilacs. The Arnold Arboretum features one of the premiere Lilac plantings in the eastern U.S. 617-524-1718.

Fox Hill Lilac Nursery

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Sam Harper Lilac Display Gardens

Open House at the home of Samuel J. Harper. May 29, 30, 31: 9 a.m.-3 p.m. 792 South Waterboro Road, Kennebunk Pond, Lyman, ME. Please call for directions and parking information. 207-499-2489.

The McLaughlin Foundation

Our 8th annual Lilac Festival & Plant Sale Saturday-Monday May 29-31: 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Tours of the garden and workshops offered. \$3.00 donation requested. Our café will be open for light lunches. Please visit our booth at the flower show for more information. 207-743-8820.

Syringa Plus

Lilac Talk and Open House the Last 4 weekends in May 10 a.m.-3 p.m. We will have over 100 different Lilac cultivars in bloom, including many Ken Berdeen Lilacs. We will also feature propagation demonstrations. Nursery Location: 210 Bachelor St., West Newbury, MA 978-352-3301. Please call for directions or visit our web site www.SyringaPlus.com. BRING YOUR CAMERA & LET'S TALK LILACS.

Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion Lilac Festival

This National Historic Site in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, home to the oldest Lilacs in North America welcomes your visit. Please call for bloom time and more information 603-436-6607. May 16, 2004, 1-4 p.m.

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*Frank, Sara, Corinna, Cameo, Jordan, Riccardo,
Alessandro and Colby Moro*

March 25, 2004

It has been brought to the attention of Erie Park Press that in the Winter issue the word “Bursâ” was incorrectly printed. We apologize for this significant error.

We at Erie Park Press work very hard to make sure that each issue of *Lilacs* is a product worthy of the International Lilac Society. We remember Bill Utley fondly and strive as hard as we did with the first issue to make reading *Lilacs* pleasant and informative for the members of the Society as he intended it to be; (we are members, too!)

Recently there have been errors, mainly with diacritical marks, which mystifies our graphic designers. We are as appalled by this as the authors of the articles, and with each issue different ways around the problem have been tried.

We receive paper manuscripts, and type the articles into Adobe Pagemaker 7.0. The “*Lilacs* font” is used for most of the articles. This has been the same for several years. We put the printed pages through a preliminary proof, then send the pages to the Editor for final inspection. When they are returned, the corrections are made and the document is sent through another computer, called an image setter, and output to negatives. The negatives are superimposed on metal plates, which are placed on the press and printed.

The travels imposed on the words with diacritical marks seem to be double-crossing us, because the proofers at Erie Park Press and our *Lilacs* Editor care very deeply about the integrity of the information in each issue. We apologize for the problems encountered in the past, we hope this issue will not disappoint our membership or contributors.

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