

Let's take  
a look at  
**Daylilies**

The essential perennial

By Pat Trapp and presentation provided  
The American Hemerocallis Society



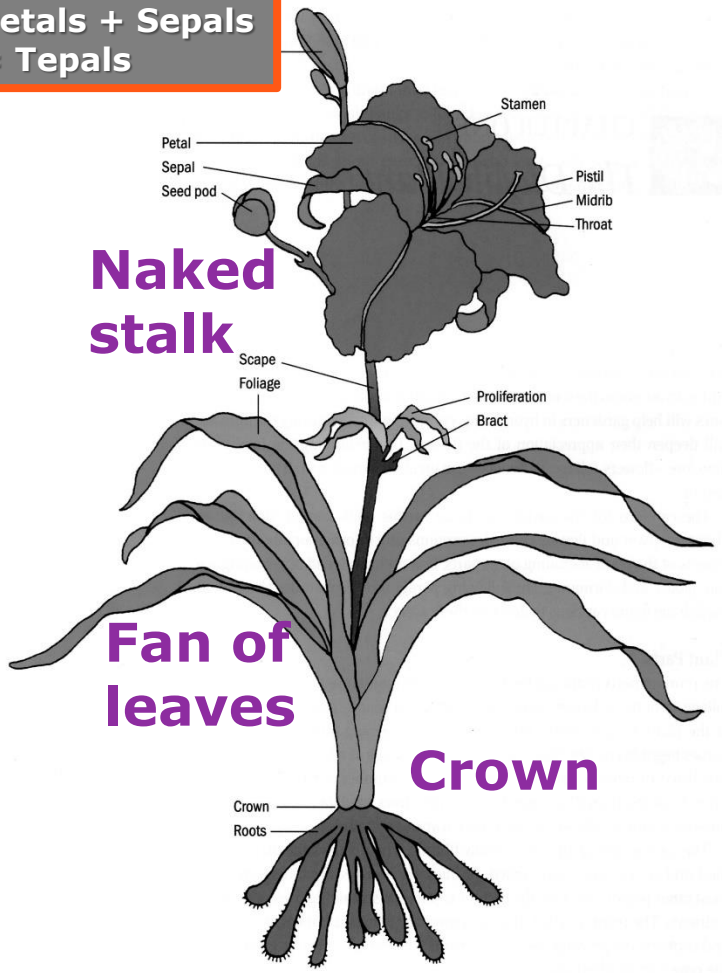


# A Garden of Flowers



# How can you tell the difference between a daylily and a true lily?

Petals + Sepals = Tepals



**Naked stalk**

**Fan of leaves**

**Crown**

Parts of a daylily plant. RICHARD HAYNES



**Bulb**

**Bottlebrush of leaves on stalk**

**The most "common" daylily in the U. S.  
(*Hemerocallis fulva*)**



**This native of Asia  
has become  
invasive in some  
U. S. locations.**

**The most frequently used daylily  
for landscape plantings.**

**'Stella de Oro'**

**Rest stops on the Ohio  
Turnpike are all  
landscaped with  
'Stella de Oro'!**

# Trumpet Lily

Petal stalk is at  
a sharp angle.





# Daylily characteristics

- **Very easy to grow.**
- **Very few pests.**
- **Have a bloom season of over two months.**
- **Can tolerate mixed shade.**
- **They are tough and rebound from hot, dry weather well.**
- **Most cultivars thrive between Zone 10 to Zone 4.**



Daylilies come in an  
incredible panoply of  
sizes, shapes and

**colors**

# Hemerocallis = Daylily

- Comes from two Greek words for Beauty and Day
- Individual flowers bloom one day, clump blooms a few weeks

# Why daylilies

- Diversity in color and shape
- Easy to grow
- Their peak is when you need it the most in WI
- Wonderful to combine with your other flowers



# Reading the description

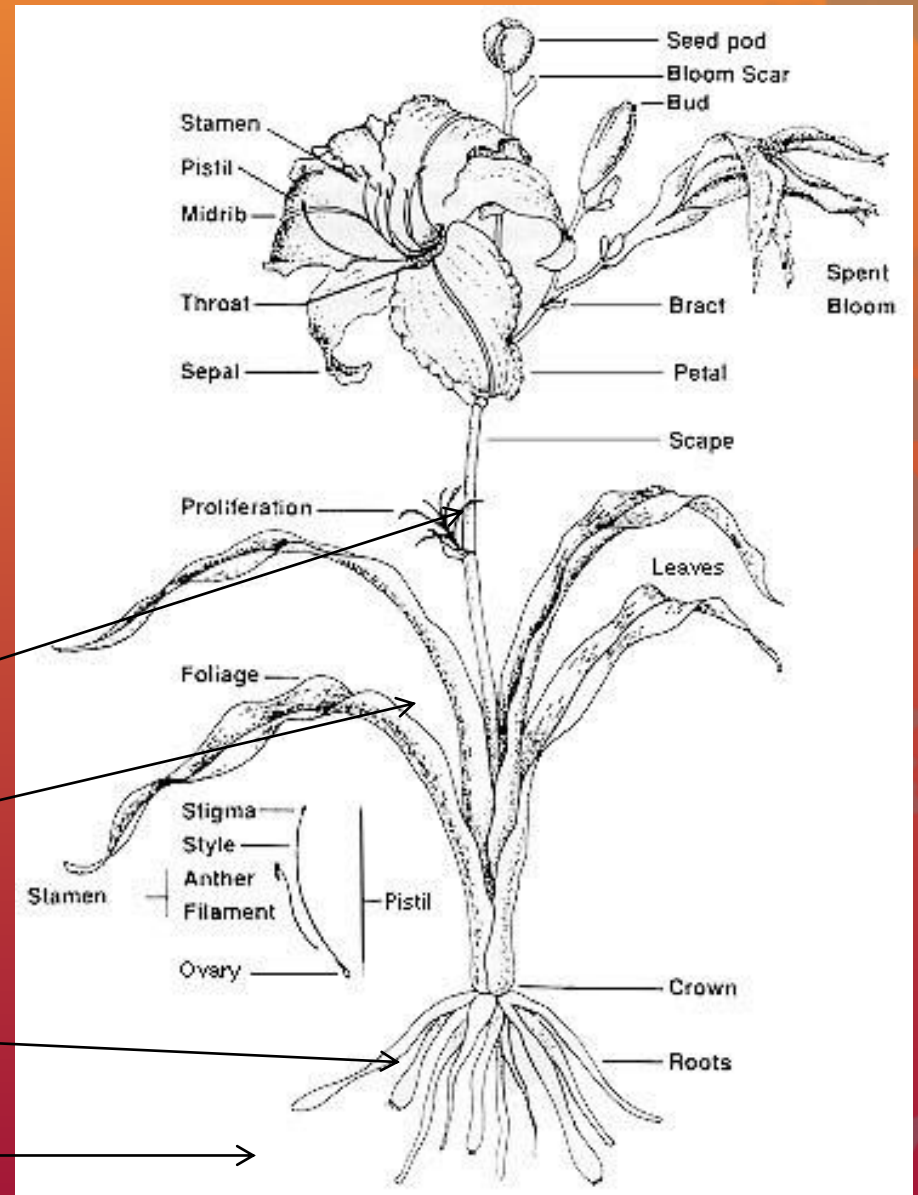
- Name of cultivar. Hybridizer, Year of intro, Dormant .(Tetraploid or diploid) Height of plant , size of flower, # of branches, # of buds per branch or scape, shape
- EML = Early Mid Late
- F=fragrant REB=rebloom
- Bad Girls. Bremer. 2014. Dormant. Tetraploid. 33"; 5". 4 branches. 24 buds. M. Cream flowers display a dark purple eyezone of clear color. The well branched scapes are thin, but easily carry the gorgeous flowers. This plant is excellent in a clump. Fertile. (Purple Nurple x Feline Frenzy).



# Single form



# Parts of a Daylilly



Scapes

Leaves

Crown

Roots

# Definitions matter if you are entering contest or registering Color Patterns

- Blend: The flower segments (i.e., petals and sepals) are a blend of two or more colors. The stamens and throat may be different.
- Polychrome: The flower segments have an intermingling of three or more colors (e.g., yellow, melon, pink, and lavender). The stamens and throat may be different.
- Bitone: The petals and sepals differ in shade or intensity of the same basic color. The petals are the darker shade (e.g., rose pink), while the sepals are lighter (e.g., pale pink). A **Reverse Bitone** has sepals which are darker than the petals.
- Bicolor: The petals and sepals are of different colors (e.g., red and yellow or purple and gold). The petals are the darker of the two colors.

# Eyed Banded

- The flower has a zone of different color or a darker shade of the same color located between the throat and the tips of the flower segments.
- It is an **Eye** if the zone occurs on both the petals and the sepals.
- It is a **Band** if the zone occurs only on the petals.
- It is a **Halo** if the zone is faint or only lightly visible.
- It is a **Watermark** if the zone is a lighter shade than the rest of the flower segments.



# Edged or Picoteed



- On some daylilies, the edges of the flower segments are either lighter or darker than the segment color. The width of the edge can range from a very narrow “wire-edge” to as much as 1/4 to 1/2 inches. **Tipped** The segment tips, or more frequently just the petal tips, are a different or contrasting color from the body of the segment (sometimes for as much as one third of the length). **Dotted, Dusted**
- The surface color of the flower appears to be unevenly distributed over the background color of the bloom rather than being smoothly applied.
- It is **Dusted** if the color appears to be finely misted onto the surface.
- It is **Dotted** if the colors are clumped into larger pools.
- Other terms used to describe uneven coloration include: **Flecked, Flaked, Speckled, and Stippled.**

A close-up photograph of two yellow lily flowers with ruffled edges. The flowers are in full bloom, showing six petals each. The petals have a bright yellow center that fades to a lighter yellow at the edges. The ruffles are prominent, giving the flowers a complex, layered appearance. The background is dark and out of focus, with some green leaves visible. A text box in the upper right corner contains the text: "Edges can be smooth, wavy, ruffled, or heavily ruffled."

Edges can be smooth, wavy,  
ruffled, or heavily ruffled.

**'Carved Complexity'**

The dark purple zone on this flower is called an "Eye."



**'Lavender Blue Baby'**

# 'Eyes Right Jones'



Notice how the color sequence on this pattern reverses midway, as you go from the edge to the throat.

A close-up photograph of a purple flower, likely a pansy, showing the intricate details of its petals. The petals are a deep, rich purple color with prominent dark veins. The edges of the petals are highly textured and feature sharp, pointed projections that resemble teeth or tentacles. The background is a soft, out-of-focus yellow-green, suggesting the center of the flower or other nearby petals. The overall lighting is bright, highlighting the texture and color of the petals.

**Edges can also have teeth, tentacles,  
or other pointy projections.**

**'Eagles Gift'**



# 'Forestlake Ragamuffin'

Wow, this flower seems to have just about every imaginable edge decoration.

# Double forms



'Double Peacemaker'

Hose-in-Hose Form



'Honey Crunch Cupcake'



'Double Blue Blood'

Peony Form

**Double Hose-in-Hose**


**Multiple, nested sets of  
tepals. Stamens normal.**



**'Condilla'**


Photo by Charmaine Rich





In a peony or petaloid-stamen double form, the stamens are replaced by petaloid (petal-like) stamens. The pollen sacs are still visible and functional.

**'Truffle Heritage'**



Here's a double flower  
that combines Hose-in-  
Hose and Peony forms.

**'Savannah Skipper Doodle'**

**Accidental double flowers  
can appear on just about  
any normal plant.**



**'Orange Velvet'**

# Avoid



- Planting close within drip line of black walnut trees
- Pets that eat weird things outside, lilies are toxic if they eat enough



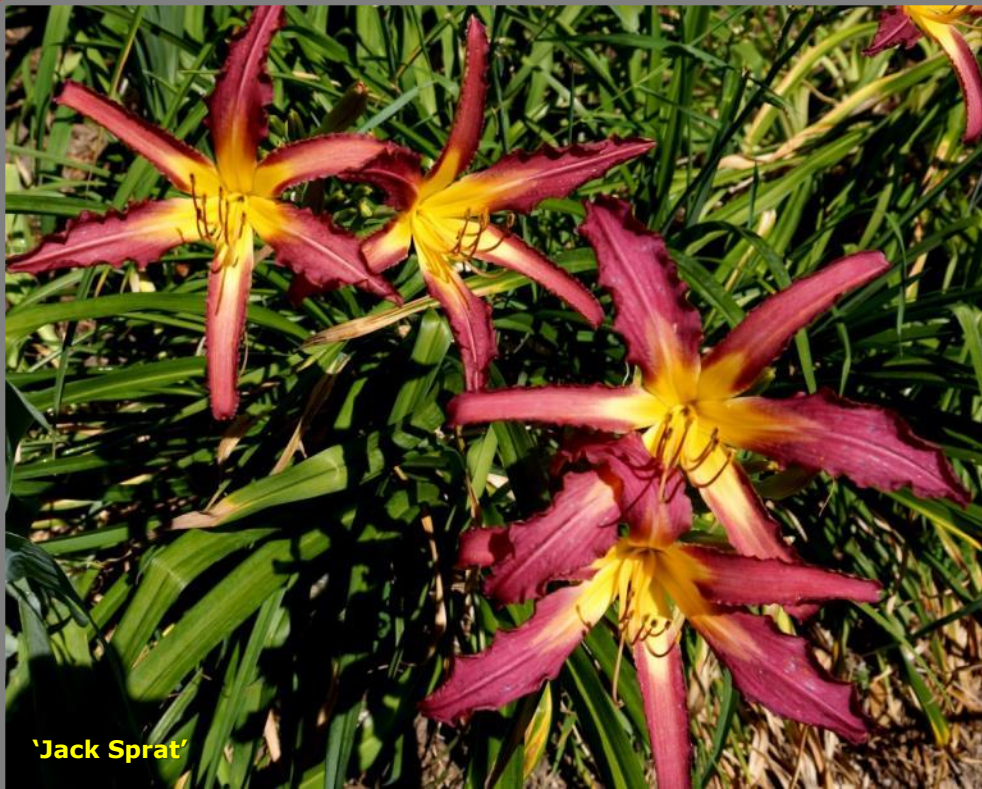
# Spider form



'Flamingo Flambeau'



'Narrow Path'



'Jack Sprat'



'Laughing Skies'

Petals are at least four  
time as long as wide.

**Spider-UF: Crispate**



**'Narrow Path'**

Spider



**'Skinwalker'**

# Unusual form



'Sugar Magnolia'



'Heavenly Final Destiny'



'Hotter Than The Fourth of July'

Determined by the *shape* of the petals and sepals (together called tepals)



UF: Pinched Crispate



**'Cor-de-Rosa Crispate'**

UF: Quilled Crispate



**'Trifecta'**

UF: Spatulate



**'Frog's Eye'**

# Sculpted Forms

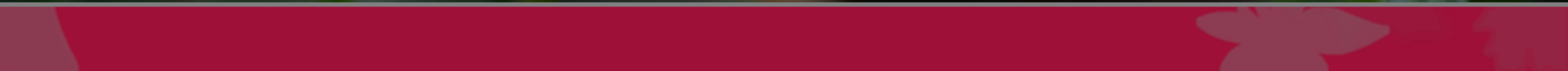


The flowers have 3-dimensional structural features, involving or emanating from the throat, midrib, or elsewhere on the petal surfaces. Bizarre and beautiful flowers in this group.

**Sculpted-Pleated**



**'Fad Gadget'**



**Sculpted-Cristate**



**'Texas Feathered Fancy'**

**Sculpted- Relief**



**'Permanent Impression'**

# Foliage

- Color : The foliage of daylilies can be blue-green to yellow-green or any shade in between. No dark purple or deep red like found in
- Size Daylily leaves vary considerably from slender and grass-like to husky, wide, and nearly corn-like. The leaves may arch, or may stand nearly erect. The length of daylily leaves ranges from as little as 6 inches to 36 inches or more.
- Habit



# Foliage - Habit

- **Dormant/Deciduous** – The leaves of these daylilies die completely back as winter approaches. They stop growing and form resting buds at the crown, and the foliage dies down naturally and gradually. In the spring, the resting buds have a distinctive spear-like appearance as they emerge.
- WI buyer beware:
- **Evergreen** – These daylilies retain their leaves throughout the year. They do not form resting buds. Instead, they continually produce new leaves unless cold weather prevents growth. In mild climates, the leaves of evergreens remain green all winter. In the coldest climates, the foliage of evergreens nearly always is frozen back, but the crown survives if it is hardy (or well mulched).
- **Semi-Evergreen** – The term semi-evergreen is used to describe any foliage behavior which is not readily classed as simple evergreen or deciduous. Originally, the term semi-evergreen (or conversely, semi-deciduous) was used to describe those daylilies which retained many of its leaves and appeared somewhat evergreen when grown in the South, but lost all its leaves when grown in the North.

# Patterns



A complex design appears in the eye zone, that exhibits variations in color, hue, value, or saturation.

Patterns can extend out onto the sepals.

**'Exotic Pattern'**



# 'Ancient Wisdom'

Watermark: A zone outside the throat that is a lighter color than the petal color.



A close-up photograph of a flower with a complex, multi-layered structure. The petals are a deep purple color, with a prominent yellow and white pattern that resembles a stamped or 'appliqued' design. The center of the flower features several long, curved stamens with bright yellow anthers. The overall appearance is highly detailed and textured.

This distinctive pattern is called "Applique", appearing as though it was stamped onto the eyezone.

**'Spacecoast Pattern Plus'**

# Performance characteristics to look for

- Foliage Foliage is best judged when you are not unduly influenced by the beauty of flower. Foliage must have an attractive appearance. Foliage should be of a type that is compatible with your climate.
- Vigor and stamina- Have the ability to grow and multiply under good conditions without being invasive of adjacent areas by underground rhizomes. Establish quickly, thrive, and grow stronger each year. Be easy to transplant. Not be susceptible to crown rot or spring sickness.
- Scapes- The scape must have adequate strength to support the buds and flowers (i.e., you should not have to stake the scape because of wind, rain, or directional light). The height of the scape and the size of the flower should be in good proportion to the thickness of the scape.

# Performance characteristics to look for

- Branching and buds-The scape should branch so that the buds are not all at the top of the scape. Flowers should not open all together or be poorly spaced. Branches should be wide apart to allow buds to develop normally without touching and hampering the opening of the fully developed flower. Branching and bud count should not be so sparse that flowering ends after a few days.
- Flower substance, color and form-Most people find merit in colors that are clear, bright, soft, vibrant, distinctive, and pleasingly blended. Well-defined markings can add much to the beauty of a flower. Murky, dingy, streaked, dull, and faded colors can seldom be considered an asset. Irregular markings are usually considered a flaw, but a few hybridizers are working with spots and streaks and getting some interesting results. Like many things, some colors and patterns are currently popular, and something new is always being looked for and pursued. For instance, getting bands of color within eyes or green on petal edges are currently areas of interest.



# Miniatures



**'Bertie Ferris'**

Flowers are less than  
three inches across.



**'Sugar Shoppe'**



**'Southern Blues'**



A daylily that consistently produces flowers with more than the normal number of floral organs in each whorl is called a "Polymerous" form.

Notice the additional sepals, and petals. The number of stamens also increases, one for each tepal.

**'Osterized'**



# Alas, there are no blue daylilies



**Now, let's take a  
leisurely walk through  
the garden  
and see what daylilies  
are in bloom.**

# Beauty is in the eye of the beholder

- Right place Right plant
- If it makes you say AAAh when you see it and safe for our zone get it





**'Hotter Than the Fourth of July'**



**'Paige Elizabeth'**



**'Silver Edgings'**



**'Betty Sue Milford'**





**'Ann and Russell Burgess'**



**'Stupid In Love'**



**'Rainbow Radiance'**



**Amanda's Little Red Shoes'**



**'Oy Vey'**



**'Grapefruit Truffle'**



**'Dominic'**

**'Mount  
Echo  
Sunrise'**

# How much \$\$\$\$\$

- Daylily prices range from as low as \$3 to as much as \$500 for a single plant.
- Do not be scared off by the high price as there are thousands of excellent daylilies in the \$5 to \$10 price range.
- Only the newest daylilies or significant advances in breeding bring prices of \$100 to \$300. Supply and demand
- Newer cultivars may have advantages over classic in various reasons; eg hardiness, # of blooms
- New growers should venture cautiously into high-price expenditures that might bring disappointment because of high expectations based on high price.



# Enthusiasts

- Know what the expectations are
- Enjoy knowing who the hybridizer and the lineage
- Look to see if color is different am or pm
- Pick blooms off at end of day so all beautiful in am
- Realize they are a little bit crazy



# Sources

- Get them free from gardening friend– When you split that up I would really like some
- Best to buy local
- Wi daylily sale every August across from Olbrich
- Solaris Farms ( in WI), Northern Mecca ( Hybridizer in Ohio), Jungs, Portage

UF: Cascade



**'Mount Echo  
Sunrise'**



**'Linda Sierra'**

# When to plant

- Just after flowering
- July, August by, mid September
- If needed to move or get started- Early spring



**'Point of Divergence'**

Photo by Chris Petersen



**'Venus Flytrap'**



**'Dreams of Destiny'**





**'Grape Kiss'**

Photo by Jane Guillard

# Planting and caring for

- Dig a hole larger than the root mass.
- Make a mound in the center of the hole.
- Set the plant in place with the roots spread on all sides of the mound.
- New plants should be planted about as deep as they grew originally. The original depth can be determined easily by the band of white at the base of the foliage which indicates the part of the plant which was underground.
- Do not set the crown (i.e., the point where foliage and roots join) more than 1 inch below the surface of the soil.
- Work the soil around and between the roots as you cover the plant.
- Firm the soil and water well.
- Make sure that there are no air pockets; this can cause the plant to grow poorly.
- When all the water has soaked in, finish filling in the soil, leaving a slight depression around the plant.



**'Kingdom Without End'**

Spider-UF: Cascade



**'Heavenly Pink Twister'**



**'Pat Bonner'**

# Care of daylillies

- The wise daylily gardener will apply a proper cultural program which includes watering, fertilizing, mulching, possibly spraying, grooming, controlling weeds, and sanitation.
- Water, supplied in sufficient amounts, almost certainly increases the number and size of daylily blooms.
- For daylilies, watering is most important in spring when the plants are making scapes and buds, and in the summer during the bloom season.
- Daylilies benefit more from deep watering, which reaches 8 to 10 inches into the soil, than from a succession of brief, surface waterings.
- Caution 1: Overhead watering during the heat of the day will cause any open blooms to spot and/or wilt.
- Caution 2: Watering in the evening can also cause spots on the next day's blooms.
- Caution 3: Be careful not to over water.



**'Party Pinafore'**



**'Free Wheelin'**





**'Bob Faulkner'**



**'Arms Reaching Out'**

# 'Overflowing Heart'





**'Breaking With Tradition'**



**'Aurora Blues'**



**Orienpet Lily var. 'Conca d' Or'**

Did you notice that this is a lily, not a daylily?

# Diseases

- Daylily rust Caused by a fungus (*Puccinia hemerocallidis*) Orange-yellow powdery spots on leaves and scapes Orange-yellow spores mark white tissue when leaves wiped
- Provide good air circulation and planting distances and minimize overhead watering
- Avoid excessive nitrogen and inadequate potassium nutrition
- Daylilies not susceptible to red lily beetle

UF: Crispate



**'Dark Monkey'**



UF: Cascade



**'Navajo Pony'**



**'Message of Love'**

UF: Cascade



**'Primal Scream'**



# Labeling



- Label each of your daylilies with some type of permanent marker so as to identify them. A plant loses much of its value when its identification is lost. It is more fun if you know its name





**'Sunrise Sunset Beautiful'**



**'Sybil's Blues'**



**'Glazed Porcelain Truffle'**

UF: Crispate



**'Heavenly Ooh La La'**



# 'Riot on the Kindergarten Bus'





**'Webster's Pink Wonder'**

**Hostas  
and  
daylilies  
growing  
side by  
side**



**'Siloam Shocker'**



**'Casabella Red'**



**'Last Snowflake'**

**'Piano Man'**



UF:Crispate-Sculpted:Cristate



**'Greetings Earthling'**

Each evening, today's flowers begin to close, while tomorrow's get ready to open. Each morning provides a fresh, exciting view of the beauty of daylilies.



**'Wispy Rays'**





**Try not to be Overtaken by the Obsession!**

The background features a vertical gradient from light orange at the top to a deep red at the bottom. Scattered throughout are various silhouettes of leaves and flowers in a muted, dusty purple color. The text is centered and has a slight drop shadow.

Enjoy

# Daylilies

The essential perennial

# Spreading the wealth

The background of the slide features a vertical color gradient transitioning from a bright orange at the top to a deep red at the bottom. Scattered throughout the background are various silhouettes of autumn leaves in shades of brown and tan, some overlapping and some partially cut off by the edges of the frame.

Lifting the Clump- Fork is easier than a shovel



## Extensive Root System



## Washing the Root



Cutting Through the Crown  
2 garden forks back to back is easier



## Pull the Plant Apart





Separated Into Two Fans



**For further information on daylily  
hybridization and gardening, go to:**

**[www.daylilies.org](http://www.daylilies.org)**