



Daylily Secrets:
Daylilies for the Northern Garden
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Program Notes

1. Daylilies can be hardy, tender, gorgeous, easy to grow, temperamental growers, heavy bloomers, short time bloomers, tall, short, expensive, inexpensive, long lived, short lived, large flowered, small flowered, oddly shaped, star shaped, round, ruffled, sculpted and list could go on and on. Perhaps no other plant has been so heavily hybridized to attain such a variety of flower and plant characteristics. One thing that daylilies will do...capture your imagination and perhaps your entire garden if you get hooked.
2. Notes and Information. Slide notes may be viewed at: <https://solarisfarms.com/upcoming-events/> under **Garden Visions 2020**. Other Hemerocallis information may be found on our website under **CULTURE AND CARE>Hemerocallis and >Guides and Articles**. More related information may be found under **ABOUT>Literature** and **>Additional Resources**.
3. Hemerocallis means 'Beauty for a Day'. Well named, as each flower lasts for a day and is successively replaced each day or two, over a period of weeks.
4. The word 'lily' was attached as part of the common name due to the flower's resemblance to some of those in the genus Liliium. The name 'daylily' has stuck, but remains confusing for many. Daylily plants are composed of a fleshy root system, a crown, narrow-elongated leaves and scapes (flower carrying structures that are produced from a fan. Liliium (true lilies) have bulbs and a single stem that carries the leaves and flowers. The stems are replaced yearly from a basal plate. Their growth habits are quite different and should not be easily mistaken for each other.
5. All of the species have flower colors that are yellow to dusty orange and have relatively narrow segments compared to modern day hybrids. Most are fragrant. They are rare in gardens, except for more vigorous types. The imagination is stretched considering that all of the colors, shapes, patterns and plant habits of our modern hybrids came from plants that, in many cases, have little resemblance to their ancestors.
6. Daylilies soon made their way to the United States as the country began to be settled. The common 'ditch lily' was a hitch hiker that moved west with the settlers. Its dried roots and leaves were used as packing materials for fragile items and then planted in homestead gardens as settlers marched west. Today *H. fulva* is considered an exotic pest species and may not be legally propagated or traded. *Hemerocallis fulva* and its double form *Hemerocallis fulva 'kwanso'* were commonly planted around farmsteads along with *Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus* (*lemon lily*).
7. Known as the 'father of daylily hybridizing', **Stout** was one of the first people in the United States to undertake a scientific hybridizing program. His extensive breeding programs started in the 1920s using imported species plants and seeds. He made more than 50,000 crosses, resulting in hundreds of thousands of seedlings. He kept meticulous records which lead to the publishing of his book 'Daylilies', still a highly praised book by modern day hybridizers. He introduced nearly 100 cultivars and many are still grown in collector's gardens. He was born in Wisconsin and carried out his daylily work in New York state.
8. Getting to know your plant's physiology is helpful in growing it well. 'Scape' is an important term many people are not familiar with, it is the stem that holds the flowers on a daylily. The scape may have branches or be unbranched. Widely branched scapes are best for flower presentation and are almost always a sign that the plant will have a longer bloom season. All cultivars are genetically programmed to produce a certain kind of scape. Obviously not all are created equally.
9. Foliage types are important for northern gardeners. While most catalogs and informational sources will list all daylilies as being able to be grown in USDA Hardiness Zones 3 through 9, this has been a poor indicator for their survival in northern states. USDA Hardiness Zones were developed for the survival of woody plants that have persistent stems through the winter season and this applies poorly to daylilies, which are herbaceous plants that die to the ground after each growing season. In northern tier states (Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota) dormant foliage daylilies will perform better than other foliage types. This is due to their habit of producing resting buds that are sealed to winter water and completely cease growth. Water during the winter season (snow, rain, melting snow, ice, etc...) is the cause of much damage to plants that have open growth on the crown. Daylilies with evergreen type foliage will continually make advances in growth during the coldest season (even beneath the snow) and receive much crown damage due to freezing and thawing of the ever growing crowns. Much rotting material will be seen in the spring with evergreen daylilies (plants often look like cooked cabbage in the spring of the year). Plants that are weakened in the winter months often spend a good portion of the growing season recovering, if they haven't perished completely. A number of daylilies with evergreen foliage have been found to be more resilient to winter damage or death, but we have found that these plants should be avoided. The semi-evergreen foliage type has been widely reported as something that was invented by southern hybridizers attempting to sell their plants to northern gardeners. We have found all semi-evergreens to be 'evergreen' in foliage type in our gardens and are usually tender in hardiness.

10. A division of *H. 'Angel's Smile'* from a late fall division that was shipped south. The resting buds are becoming obvious in shape (wide bases and tapered ends). As the winter season arrives these buds will become much abbreviated and will be capped with a rounded leaf.
11. Purchasing plants from northern growers that propagate their plants in the outdoors will enable you to get plants that are best suited to your gardens. Mail order catalog companies that are resellers have little knowledge of a plant's hardiness and often repeat flawed information that has been perpetuated in the trade. There are many credible sources for daylilies throughout the northern tier. Some extra thought should be given to purchases of plants developed in less rigorous climates. Much of Illinois, Lower Michigan, Ohio and eastern states have kinder winters of shorter duration and this impacts a plant's hardiness. For the past 25 years most of the daylily production in the United States has come from southern states like Florida and Georgia due to their advantageous growing conditions. Most of the plants that come from the warm areas of our nation are evergreen in foliage habit and those marketed with dormant foliage may have photo-dormancy, not cold dormancy. In the past 10 years many hybridizers and growers have again moved north and are producing hardier plants, but there is much room for improvement.
12. Most reliable sellers of daylilies will address foliage type/quality, scape habit and bud count. Many southern growers will list high bud counts, if grown in the north, the plants will have significantly lower numbers of flowers due to a shorter growing season and harsher winter climate. Cold hardy dormant daylilies will likely produce bud counts as advertised (or close) due to their superior traits for the north. High bud counts are important since a plant with more flowers will often bloom for a longer period and are often more aesthetically pleasing. Well branched scapes are desired because flowers on these plants have better bud spacing and cover a wider area. It is uniformly agreed that dormant foliage types are best for northern gardens seeking longevity in their plants. Aesthetically, daylilies that have narrow, deep green or blue green foliage produce an excellent backdrop for their brightly colored flowers. Light green foliage often looks sick or less appealing. Since daylilies spend a fair part of the growing season out of bloom, foliage color and health is important for a good looking garden.
13. Catalog images of daylily flowers can be quite deceptive. Purchasing from reliable sources generally will produce plants that perform closer to the images that are used to sell them. Images of daylily flowers are often taken on the 'best day' or 'showing' that the plant has. Some companies will electronically enhance (Photoshop) the color of their images or take images of plants grown in special conditions (shade houses or greenhouses). Daylilies are also extremely climate sensitive in their pigment expressions. It is not usual to have a beautifully colored flower one day and the following day have a bland dirty colored flower. Difference in soil nutrients can also change the flower color of daylilies. Try to find images from a number of garden sources to get an average representation. Its also helpful to find sources that photograph the plants in the garden.
14. Double fan or triple fan daylilies plants (fans on a single root system) are the most commonly offered size. This size plant tends to grow quickly and will generally produce good bloom within a year's time. Single fan plants are often offered when plants are rare or are new introductions. Single fan plants are not difficult to grow, but will take additional time to become productive bloomers. Large clumps should be avoided, unless you will divide them. In clumps daylilies tend to grow fans in high density which reduces their ability to uptake water and fertilizer adequately. Reduced bud counts, branching and vigor can be expected with transplanted clumps. This is especially true when a clump's root system is disturbed. Dividing a daylily clump will encourage new root growth and allow the plant space to grow commensurate healthy fans. Containerized plants look great at purchase, but usually take additional time to become established and perform. Root systems in containers have adapted to the artificial soil conditions within the pot and often have to regrow all of their roots in the garden soil. Recently some studies have been done that indicate almost all containerized plants produce root systems that are unlike those that are produced in the garden.
15. Not all daylilies perform well in a clump. Many of the newest and fanciest flowered daylily cultivars have poor plant habits, that only show nice single flowers, but have unacceptable clump presentation. If possible visit a display garden, a daylily farm, botanic garden or friend's garden to view plants in clumps. Since most print or web catalogs only show single flowers the consumer never gets to see what the entire presentation of a clump will look like after 3 years. A great clump brings much more joy than a singular fancy flower.
16. 1. Water...Daylilies are great users of water during the growing season. Plenty of soil moisture will insure good growth, but also impacts flower size and bud production. Since daylily blooms are 99% water, plenty of moisture at the root system will produce larger more voluptuous flowers. Gardeners will have a difficult time overwatering during the growing season, but daylilies should never be grown in wet conditions. Daylilies respond to extra fertilizer during the growing season. Fertilizing with a slightly higher nitrogen percentage product in the spring is beneficial (first number). A more balanced formulation like 10-10-10 works well during the summer. Our recommendation is to use a soup can of Milorganite applied directly to the plants in the spring. This will last the growing season and does not burn the plants. Full sun exposure is best for plant growth and flower production. However, they can be grown successfully in gardens that receive 6 hours of sun each day. With less sunlight, flower production and plant growth will be reduced somewhat.
17. Daylilies can be grown on most types of soils. One that is water retentive, yet drains well is best. Clay soils are excellent due to their high fertilities, but may require amendments for drainage. Sandy soils lack fertility and may not hold water well, but can be amended to promote better growth. Most animal manures work well to build organic constituents in the soil and are

noticeably welcomed by daylilies. Wood chip and bark mulch are very good for daylilies and building garden soil. Mulches lessen water evaporation around the root systems, keep roots cooler in the heat of the summer, build soil through decay and prevent weed growth in the garden. A negative is that they use nitrogen during early decay, but this problem can be combated with fertilizer. Nitrogen loss to decay of wood mulch happens along the soil surface and well rooted plants are not impacted by the mulch. We use mulch in our display beds and new plantings to preserve soil moisture and prevent excessive weed growth. Mulch is not necessary to overwinter hardy Hemerocallis, but does serve as an insulator for more tender cultivars (if you want to grow them).

18. Dormant foliage type daylilies are extremely hardy and are unlikely to be impacted by whatever winter throws at them. Our fields experience icing, lack of snow cover and sometimes winter drought. Winter drought and ice are the most debilitating conditions for more tender plants, but dormant foliage plants are seldom impacted. We recommend leaving the growing season's spent foliage and scapes on the plants through the winter to catch snow and add extra insulation. The foliage can be allowed to remain in the spring or removed to make your gardens look more appealing. If you choose to leave last year's foliage in place, worms and other decay organisms will quickly remove it for you as the soil warms and the growing season commences. Old scapes can be easily pulled out in the spring and be composted, or knocked down to decay on their own. Mulching daylilies in the fall can give them an extra measure of insulation for the winter and is appreciated.
19. Daylily rust (*Puccinia hemerocallidis*) is a fungal disease that showed up in Florida in the late 1990's and by 2000-2001 began to be noticed in gardens nationwide. It is thought to have arrived on daylilies grown in South America for the wholesale market. The disease destroys foliage and weakens the plants. The powdery yellow spores often show up during the late part of the growing season in northern gardens, often about the time plants are beginning to show signs of dormancy. This disease is confused with the more common and the less debilitating Hemerocallis leaf streak. Thus far, daylily rust has not overwintered in northern climates that receive temperatures below 15°F. Gardens in the north that experience this infection likely received plants from the south where it has become a major pest. In the south, daylily growers have elaborate fungicidal spray programs to combat the disease. For northern growers and gardeners it is not a problem if new plants are not introduced from the south, which will infect their plants for a season. There is concern, that at some point in time, this disease will mutate or produce genetic strains that can over winter. It is best to avoid bringing southern grown plants into your garden. On a side note, last year we purchased a group of plants from an Ohio grower. Later in the season these plants and a number of our own plants broke with the disease. This grower has an operation in Florida and transfers plants from the Florida operation to the Ohio operation routinely, thus dispersing the disease. Our plants will, in all likelihood, show no signs of the disease in the future, but close observation will need to be undertaken. No more purchases from this grower will happen for us in the future.
20. Hemerocallis leaf streak (*Aureobasidium microstictum*) is a fungus that is likely to occur in cool, damp conditions. It can make plants look rough in some seasons and generally impacts the oldest leaves (those produced first in the season and around outside of the plant). Plants can be pretreated with fungicides, but the disease is seldom a long term problem. Diseased foliage can be pulled off and disposed of outside of the garden if it becomes a problem. Many new cultivars have a higher resistance to the problem, thus selecting cultivars that do not exhibit the disease is a good idea. Since most daylilies are inexpensive and the older cultivars are most likely to display the problem, we simply cull those that are negatively impacted from our collection. The problem does not appear to influence the overall productivity of the plants.
21. Spring sickness in daylilies is often of great concern to gardeners in the spring of the year. As plants commence growth, one or more fans in a clump may show reduced growth rate and leaves usually have ragged edges that grow at unusual angles compared to normal fan growth. The disease is still being studied, but is generally thought to be the product of mites carrying botrytis fungus into the tissues of the plant during the winter months. The damage is usually out grown by mid summer, but does tend to weaken affected plants and makes them aesthetically displeasing. No agreed upon treatment has been found to date, however certain cultivars are far more susceptible to it than others. We cull any cultivars that have repeated problems with the disease from year to year. Most new cultivars experience little trouble with this malady. Tetraploid daylilies seldom show signs of spring sickness. The disease is not one that is highly communicable and no special precautions appear to be helpful.
22. **Deer** are becoming a problem in many suburban gardens as the animals adapt to more human populated areas. Typically they are most destructive when daylilies are blooming by eating the buds and flowers. Many daylily enthusiasts have gone to great pains to prevent these animals from eating their precious plants. High fences work well to keep them out of the garden, but some less intrusive/expensive tactics can be employed. The use of berry netting over blooming plants has been reported successful. Chemical repellents can also be sprayed on the plants to dissuade eating. Deer have highly localized eating habits and may or may not be a problem in a garden. **Earwigs**, a chewing insect, are another pest of daylily flowers. Many people find them to be repulsive in appearance and dislike them in the garden. Earwigs do not do plant damage, but do chew on flowers and opening buds, often disfiguring them with bite marks. They can be abundant some years and at other times be nonexistent in the garden. Insecticidal sprays can be used to combat them, but knocking them into a bucket of water is a more environmentally sound practice. We ignore them, as they tend to be a short term problem that does not impact plant growth.
23. Daylilies are available in the widest range of flower colors, shapes and sizes of any genus of plant. The only colors not truly represented in Hemerocallis are blue and white. Plant and scape heights are also of interest, with some cultivars reaching more than six feet and others shorter than one foot. The flowers can have brightly contrasting eyezones and edges. Recent work has

focused on flowers with segments that have extreme ruffling. The American Hemerocallis Society's website is an excellent resource for information concerning flower forms and variations in this group of plants. <http://www.daylilies.org/>

24. A cultivar is a selection of a plant that has been identified for specific characteristics and performance. Cultivars are registered through the American Hemerocallis Society, but many unnamed/unregistered plants are grown in gardens throughout the United States. Over 80,000 registered Hemerocallis cultivars can be found in the American Hemerocallis Society's cultivar database at this time. To research basic cultivar information gardeners can access the database, free of charge, at <http://www.daylilies.org/DaylilyDB/>. Unnamed cultivars in the garden are called 'seedlings'.
25. ***Accidental Tourist.** Hanson. 2004. Dormant. 26"-7". 3 to 5 branches. 25+ buds. M. Fragrant. Reddish purple with lilac frosted highlights and slate gray eyezone. Accidental Tourist has unique flowers that are carried on well branched and budded scapes. Plants are vigorous and put on a great show each year. Productive hybridizing plant for eyezone color patterns. Fertile. ((Ruffled Dude × sdlg) × Tet. Trahlyta)
26. ***Alaskan Vows.** Bremer. 2008. Dormant (true dormant and tough). Tetraploid. 24" to 26"; 6" to 6.5". 26 buds. 3 to 4 branches. Mid-late season. Fragrant. Cream with yellow undertones and pink highlights, highly ruffled gold edge and a green throat, diamond dusted. Opens well in all weather, always presents its edge, looks great in the morning and even better in the evening (sun only makes it better), plants have survived and prospered in an open field without any winter protection (no mulch), a favorite of many garden visitors and an excellent parent plant, pollen and pod fertile, hardy lineage makes it different than the southern edge. Parents: REC#99C x Great White.
27. ***All American Chief. Sellers.** 1994. Dormant. 32" height. 9" flower. 3-4 branches. 20 buds. Red self with yellow throat, large and stunning. Big bright floppy pinwheel flowers. Can't keep it on the list due to popularity.
28. ***Angel's Realm.** Reckamp. 1993. Dormant. 24"-5.5". 4 to 5 branches. 25 buds. ML to L. Ruffled ivory pastel blend with green throat. Beautifully ruffled edges. Diamond dusted. Well branched scapes carry many beautifully formed flowers that face the viewer. Still one of the best plants available. Excellent hybridizing plant for flowers and plant habit. DEF. Fertile.
29. ***Ankle Biter.** 2009. Bremer. Dormant. 18"-2.75". 3 long branches. 23+ buds. M. Diploid. Nice deep green foliage. The color is generally a honey-pink with nice dark maroon eyezone. The eyezone is triangular that is spiked at the midrib. The flowers are always small and well formed. Excellent scapes and flowering habits are excellent. Fast increaser. Pollen fertile, but not pod fertile. Fertile. (Quiet My Heart x Cheddar Weasel).
30. ***Arizona Sun.** Adams. 2001. Dormant. Tetraploid. 29"; 5.5". 4 to 5 long branches. 25 buds. M. One of the best yellow daylilies in our opinion. Flowers are clear yellow with a green throat. Petals are very well ruffled and are wide. Scapes are strong, but elegant and have some of the nicest branching seen in any northern daylily. A truly superior Adams cultivar. Fertile. (Some Fine Day x Omomuki)
31. ***Armed Azerbaijanies.** Hanson. 2005. Dormant. 45"-6". 4 to 5 branches. 25 to 30 buds. M to ML. A very tall plant that produces multitudes of clear red flowers. Scapes are very strong and flowers are spaced nicely. GT. Excellent and especially good if allowed to grow into a clump. Fertile. ((Annie Golightly × Fred Ham) × Red Lightning)
32. ***Aztec King.** Kropf. 1996. Dormant. 32" height. 6" flower. M. 4 branches. 22 buds. Double. Red self with yellow orange edging and yellow orange throat. A very special cultivar that always puts on a big show. Excellent.
33. ***Bang Bang.** Bremer. 2011. Dormant. 28"-6.5". 4 branches. 25 buds. M to ML. Huge orange gold with a large red eyezone. UF, that is crispate and spatulate. Flowers are orange gold with a large red eyezones that surround a big yellow throat. Eye pattern is expanded on to the sepals. Striking and a magnet in the garden. Outstanding in every way. Fertile both ways. One of the best in our opinion. ((Scratch My Itch × Guilty as Sin) × Foolish Dragon.
34. ***Beaucoup Bouquet.** Bremer. 2008. Dormant. 23"-5.5". 4 to 5 branches. 24 buds. ML. Striking red-pink of exceptional color, GT. HBC. Bouquet bloomer. Sunfast-really! Gorgeous color and one Nate's favorites. Clumps put on a big show year in and year out. Fertile. (Truly Angelic x Power of Love)
35. ***Bromance.** Bremer. 2015. Dormant. 30"-7". 4 branches. 26 buds. ML. Large golden-yellow with large triangular maroon eyezone. The eyezone is repeated on sepals. Bromance is a vigorous grower. One of the plants that stops visitors in their tracks due to size, color and display. Excellent blue-green foliage all summer long. Fertile both ways. Heavenly Flight x (Bang Bang x Scratch My Itch). One of the most striking plants in the garden!
36. ***Brown Witch.** Reed. 1999. Dormant. Diploid. 35"-6". M. Narrow segmented flower with a spider Ratio of 4.00:1. Flower color is brown with a purple eye and yellow throat.
37. ***Busted.** Bremer. 2013. Dormant. 28"-6". 4 branches. 28 buds. ML. Lovely ruffled flower of yellow with red eye and matching picotee. Stunning clear colors are ornately displayed. Fertile. (Guilty as Sin x (Peach Bombshell x Dragon Pinata). Outstanding as a garden subject and hybridizing plant.
38. ***Butterscotch Smoothie.** Bremer. 2014. Dormant. 25"-5". 4 branches. 22 buds. ML. Deep yellow with tan tint! Throat is medium green. A very unusual and consistent flower. Other cultivars with tan or brown overlays can often display flowers with a spotty appearance, not Butterscotch Smoothie. Nicely ruffled edges finish off a great looking flower. Plants display fine deep green foliage and scapes are very good. A plant that will glow in any garden and is superior in its color range. (Limestone Lady x Desert Charm). Fertile. One of Nate's Favorites.

39. ***Catastrophic Events.** Bremer. 2009. Dormant. 29"-7". 3 branches. 18-25 buds. M to ML. Large cream peach with a huge pink feathered eyezone and picotee of the eye color. Color sare very clear. UF that twists and curls and has nice ruffles. Simply stunning. We routinely sell out of this knockout. Fertile. (Scratch My Itch x (Windy Place x (Scratch My Itch x ?))
40. **Cheddar Weasel.** 2004. (Cheese Weasel x Diane Bremer) 18" height, 3" flowers, 20 buds, 3 branches, dormant, diploid, mid season. Like a well aged cheddar cheese, this little guy will keep you coming back for more. Cheddar Weasel isn't a flower that grabs you, but it does perform well and looks great in a clump (not all daylilies do you know). Flowers are a weathered gold-orange with a wonderful maroon eye. A great deal of maroon veining is present in the petals and the flowers are perfectly round and ruffled nicely. Great performer! Fertile both ways.
41. ***Cold and Clear.** Bremer. 2017. Dormant. Tetraploid. 29"; 5.5". 3 branches. 22 buds. L. Gorgeous pie crust ruffled flower of lavender-violet with a deeper lavender purple eye. Petals have a consistent lavender-purple edge that runs throughout the ruffled edges. Yellow, then green throat. Flowers can be somewhat darker than the image in certain weather conditions, but is always a good clean color. Branching is to the top, but buds open well and are presented to the viewer. Has shown good sun resistance, which is unusual for a flower of this color. Superior. Fertile both ways. ((Smoke'm Out x Saracenia) x Forty Fourth Parallel)
42. ***Cold Shoulder.** Bremer. 2011. Dormant. 30"-6". 4 branches. 26 buds. ML. A large lavender pink with lighter cream watermark eyezone, above a yellow then green throat. Nicely ruffled and showy. Awesome in a clump. Often one of the showiest plants in the garden. (Down the Aisle x Ain't She Nice) x sib.
43. ***Deregulated Behavior.** Bremer. 2013. Dormant. 30"-5". 4-5 branches. 27 buds. ML. Brilliant orange with vibrant red eye and 'prickly' edge of red and yellow. Well branched scapes and heavy blooming. (Fallen Leaves x Bang Bang). The best cultivar we've ever grown and an outstanding breeding plant.
44. ***Dragon Pinata.** Selman. 2007. Dormant. 36"-6". 5 branches. 30 buds. M. Very fragrant. Bright yellow-gold with a clear red eye and picotee. Outstanding color contrast. Fertile. (Fooled Me x Tet. Dragons Eye)
45. **Fire Wire.** Bremer. 2011. Dormant. Diploid. 26"-3.25". 4 branches. 25 buds. M. Bright yellow flowers with a very bright contrasting eye. Lots of flowers on well branched scapes. This is perhaps one of the nicest plants as a clump we grow. Tremendous flower power. (Cheddar Weasel x Ankle Biter) x Siloam Fairy Tale).
46. ***Fliver.** Bremer. 2013. 28" height. 5.5" flowers. Dormant. Mid season. Clear mulberry with elongated dark mulberry eyezone. Petals have a small picotee of the same color. Three to four well budded branches display the flowers that face outward from the clump. This plant drew much attention from visitors the past couple of summers. A clump of Fliver is exceptional and memorable. (Scratch My Itch x Windy Place) x Accidental Tourist.
47. ***Heavenly Dragon Fire.** Gossard. 2004. Dormant. 45"-7.5". 4-5 branches. 32 buds. Orange-red self with green throat. Narrow segments and unusual form crispate. Superior plant habits make this a gorgeous plant in and out of bloom. (Blazing Lamp Sticks x Primal Scream)
48. ***Heavenly United We Stand.** Gossard. 2009. 51"-9". M. Tall sun fast blood red above a green throat. Strong growing plants that put on a great show. (sdlg x Megatron)
49. ***High Water Mark.** Davisson. 2008. Dormant. 25"-7". 3 branches. 24 buds. M. Fragrant. Slate-lavender with chalky watermark on a large flower. Very attractive color combination. (sdlg x Anguilla)
50. ***Heat of the Sun.** Bremer. 2015. Dormant. Tetraploid. 27"; 5.5". 3 branches. 22+ buds. ML. Deep hot orange with a precise dark red eyezone. Flowers are of heavy substance and have excellent ruffles. The flower is 'HOT!' - very limited availability. Fertile both ways. ((Orange Chucklehead x Ember of Vesuvius) x (Dragon Pinata x Power of Love)).
51. ***Incredible Bulk.** Bremer. 2012. Dormant. 28"-6.5". 4 branches. 28 buds. Very light melon-yellow with a ruffled gold edge and green throat. Opens very flat. Description sounds like many other plants, but diamond dusting, form and carriage are so unique that confusion is impossible. One of the really good ones available. Impeccable scapes. Fertile. (Wedding in the Snow x Peach Bombshell) x Fragrant Bouquet.
52. ***Juicy Bubble Butt.** Bremer. 2012. Dormant. 28"-5.5". 4 branches. 26 buds. VL. Superior deep clear pink with white edges and some teeth, latest plant to start flowering in our garden (almost always after the gardens close for digging). Superior branching and foliage. (Ruffled Strawberry Parfait x Cold Shoulder). Proving to be an excellent parent.
53. ***Keep it Clean.** Bremer. 2015. Dormant. 27"-6". 3 branches. 23 buds. EM. Deep honey yellow with brilliant red eyezone. Extremely wide and rounded petals. Creped texture. Color is extraordinarily clear and clean. Scapes have wonderfully spaced long branches. A real knockout. Fertile both ways. (Power of Love x Lunar Max) x Fooled Me.
54. **Lemon Lily.** species. Dormant. 30"-4". EE. Yellow self. First lily to flower, beautiful in clumps. Very fragrant. Heirloom plant. Blooms a month and a half before the main daylily season.
55. **Liberal Thinking.** Bremer. 2013. Dormant. Diploid. 24"-5". 3 branches. 18+ buds. EM. Highly pie crusted ruffles of soft peach pink. Out of Ellison breeding, LT is a flower that catches the eye and is now being used in our diploid breeding program heavily. Excellent scapes have superior branch length and excellent bud spacing. Superior to all other ruffled diploids. (Legends of the Fall x Ellison seedling)

56. ***Lunker.** Bremer. 2012. Dormant. 42"-6". 4-5 branches. 30 buds. ML. Gorgeous round flowered pink carried on gargantuan scapes with long laterals. Clear color and a tremendous beauty. Recommended for a place that can handle a large plant. We sold every plant that was available last year and have just a few to share this year. Our #1 plant used in hybridizing the past several years. Finest plant habit of anything we have grown. (Peach Bombshell x Tim Kornder) x (Trojan Bride x Colossus and Butterfly).
57. **Micro Burst.** Trimmer. 2001. Dormant. Diploid. 28"-3". 4 branches. 20 buds. M. A popcorn double! Deep coral orange double flowers with slight red eyezone. Flowers and plants are very small (miniature). The small fans are deep blue green and increase rapidly. Scapes are generally around 20" for us in Wisconsin. Always popular with farm visitors. (Tropical Delight x Penny Pinsley)
58. **Mignon.** Stout. 1941. Dormant. Diploid. 40"-1.75". 4-5 branches. 28 buds. E. Lemon yellow, very airy and beautiful miniature. Scapes sway in the wind. Outstanding accent plant. Fans are small with long grass-like leaves. Fertile.
59. ***Morning Chatter.** Gold-S. 2012. Dormant. 24" height. 4.25" flowers. 35 buds. 5 branches. Pink with red eyezone (unknown x unknown). Probably the heaviest blooming cultivar we've ever seen. Plants are covered in blooms daily throughout the bloom season. Excellent.
60. ***Mystery Being Written.** Bremer. 2012. Dormant. 38"-6.5". 4 branches. 28 buds. M. Star shaped lavender bitone with a large yellow appliqué throat. Sepals reflex. Tall heavily branched scapes are carried well above the high performance clumps. (Ceilo Lavanda x Odds and Ends) x Jealous Jessica. A tremendous clump statement in the garden.
61. ***Natalie Grace.** Korth. 2009. Dormant. Tetraploid. 32"; 5.25". EM. Fragrant. 21 buds. 3 branches. Pink with gold edge above a green throat. Reliably gives an excellent performance every growing season. ((Northern Dawn x Eternal Glory) x Heir to the Throne).
62. ***National Secret.** Bremer. 2013. Dormant. Tetraploid. 37"; 6.5". 3 branches. 25 buds. ML. Tall scapes carry lovely amber yellow flowers with an eye that covers most of the flower and fades to the edges, giving a wide amber yellow edge effect. Very consistent. Parentage: (Honey on My Lips x Passions Promise).
63. ***Paul Voth.** Griesbach-Klehm. 2008. Dormant. 36"-6.5". 3-4 branches. 26 buds. ML. Clear purple with small white edge and green throat. One of the best purples for color. Superior plant habits and excellent scapes. A favorite.
64. ***Point of Divergence.** Hanson. 30"-5". 4-5 branches. 29 buds. EM. Ivory cream with indigo violet eye above chartreuse throat. Unique and excellent color. Superior plant habits and scapes. ((sdlg x (Chicago Picotee Promise x Designer Gown)) x Tet. Siloam Fairy Tale)
65. ***Pristine Kristine.** Bremer. 2013. Dormant. 32"-6". 4 branches. 25 buds. M. Lavender purple with light chalky eyezone. The throat is yellow and then green at the center and has an inner glow. Very clean color and excellent display. (Swallowtail Kite x Cameroons Twister)
66. ***Primal Scream.** Hanson. 1995. Dormant. 35"-7.5". 4 branches. 25 buds. Unusual form crispate-cascade. Orange tangerine self with green throat. Extremely popular and difficult to keep in stock. (Tangerine Parfait x Mauna Loa)
67. **Purity.** Traub. 1949. Dormant. Diploid. 45"-4". 4-5 branches. 25 buds. M. Fragrant. Bright yellow self. Tall, airy and pure! A choice plant for accenting or landscape purposes. Extremely popular and a great grower. Superior clump plant.
68. **Raspberry Swirl.** Klehm. 1993. Dormant. Diploid. 30"-4.5". 3-4 branches. 25 buds. Raspberry bitone with cream petal edges. The unique star shaped flowers are carried on exemplary scapes above excellent foliage. Not commonly seen, but should be grown widely. Extremely popular with summer visitors.
69. ***Reagan Kate.** Korth. 2008. Dormant. 32"-6". 4 branches. 28 buds. M. Pink with dark pink eyezone and a slight pink edge. Petals recurve slightly and sepal generally protrude. Scapes are strong, well branched and budded. An excellent all round plant.
70. ***Red Lover.** Gold. 2015. Dormant. 32"-6". 3 branches. 24 buds. M. Ruffled red with slightly darker red eyezone. Very good looking flowers carried on outstanding scapes. Beautiful and an exceptional plant. (unknown x unknown)
71. ***Reddy Freddy.** Davisson. 2009. Dormant. 39"-11". 4-5 branches. 28 buds. ML. Large bright red unusual form that twists and curls. Heavy bloomer and one of our favorites for flower power. Produces excellent scapes that carry the buds high above the narrow foliage. Superior. (sdlg x Chicken Dance)
72. ***Rock Solid.** Stamile. 2004. Dormant. 27"-4.75". 4 branches. 24 buds. Fragrant. Cream with plum violet eye and edge above green throat. Very popular and a plant that has excellent plant habits. (Inner Destiny x Francois Verhaert)
73. ***Scratch My Itch.** Bremer. 2005. Dormant. 24"-9.5". 3 branches. 24 buds. M. Big coral orange unusual form affair with a yellow-green throat. Superior display of flowers. Produces bouquets of large twisted flowers. One of our best unusual form performers. Has produced many fine offspring in a wide range of forms and colors. Fertile both ways. (Techny Spider x Christmas Ribbon)
74. ***Seven Deadly Sins.** Bremer. 2011. Dormant. 35"-6". 3-4 branches. 28 buds. L. Tall pink with soft washed cream eyezone. Lots of flowers at different levels. One of our favorite late varieties. Sinfully attractive and one of Nate's favorites. Fertile. (Virtuosity x Angel's Realm) x (Prairie Smiles x Cold Shoulder).
75. ***Sears Tower.** Goldner. 2000. Dormant. 72"-7". 3 to 4 branches. 28 buds. ML. Very tall yellow polychrome. Scapes easily hold the enormous flowers at eye level. Plant becomes large-give it space! Always a winner! (sdlg x sdlg)

76. ***Second Horizon.** Holmes. 2008. Dormant. Tetraploid. 32"; 6". M. Cream with violet eye above a green throat. ((seedling x Moonlit Masquerade) x Vertical Horizon).
77. ***Speaker of the Louse.** Bremer. 2015. Dormant. 32"-6". 3-4 branches. 28 buds. M. Orange with a deeper orange flush above a green throat. Old fashioned shape. Color is stunning and draws the eye. Foliage is deep blue green. An excellent increaser. Fertile both ways. (Scratch My Itch x Dean Corey) x Blazing Lampsticks
78. **Sun Dog.** Bremer. 2013. Dormant. Diploid. 27"-3.5". 4 branches. 28 buds. M. Very small rounded pinkish-orange flowers with a darker eyezone. Well branched scapes carry an abundance of flowers. Flowers lack ruffling, so they have a precise flower shape. Very good. One of the most outstanding cultivars in the garden in 2013. Superior. (Cheddar Weasel x (Diane Bremer x Fourth Rock))
79. ***Talking Heads.** Bremer. 2015. Dormant. Tetraploid. 42"; 6.5". 4 branches. 24 buds. ML. Double golden yellow flowers with hints of pink are highly ruffled. Green throat. Often single on newly established plants. Scapes are huge and tall and flowers are carried very high on well branched scapes. Waxy substance. Outstanding and unique. Grows huge fans slowly. Fertile both ways. ((Sherry Lane Carr x Alaskan Vows) x Hallie's Smile).
80. ***Torpedo Blast.** Bremer. 2014. Dormant. 40"-6.5". 3-4 long branches. 26 buds. A tall well branched plant with bright parfait orange flowers and a darker eyezone. Heavy blooming. Tremendous in a clump. The most popular plant in our garden for the second year running. A knockout. Very large plants stop everyone that views them in their tracks. Fertile. (Scratch My Itch x Dean Corey)
81. ***Veronica's Vanity.** Bremer. 2009. Dormant. 38"-7". 3-4 branches. 22+ buds. ML. Super dark blue-green foliage. Good increaser. Big time ruffled up large flowers on tall scapes! VV is a dark velvety red that has a wonderful sheen to its surface. Flowers are huge and are carried high and on goliath scapes. Buds are white to light green and make an interesting contrast. VV does well in the sun for a dark red flower, but a bit of shade would be helpful. Bloom season starts in mid July and lasts to mid August for us. Outstanding in every way. (Power of Love x Creative Vision) x (Only the Valiant x ?).
82. ***Virtuosity.** Bremer. 2006. Dormant. 32"-5.5". 3 branches. 24 buds. Finally we have a good supply of this gorgeous cultivar. There are many gold edged tets available today, but few survive for us in Wisconsin. Virtuosity is very hardy and it does not need warm weather to open or to present its wonderful gold edge. Pink-lavender is the presiding color and it has a fine band of darker rose on some days. The throat has a broad area of yellow extending out on to the petals and good green throat. Foliage is dark green and holds well into August here. Clumps of this plant are gorgeous and it was much admired by visitors through it's long bloom period this summer. An excellent dormant that is pod fertile with a little effort, pollen is easy of course. Seedlings have been excellent, but require a bit more time to grow up than other crosses, due to Reckamp background in all likelihood. ((Reckamp sdlg x Ed Brown) x Strawberry Candy)
83. ***Wide Awake.** Reckamp-Klehm. 1993. Dormant. 26"-6". 3-4 branches. 26 buds. ML. Rose pastel blend on outer 2/3rds of the petals that graduates from white to a green throat. Petals have have a ruffled distinctive white edge. Outstanding in every way. Very attractive and quite unique. Highly recommended. (Garden Symphony x sdlg)
84. A large clump ready for division. The best time to divide or transplant daylilies is as they finish up flowering. The plants are in a growth 'hyperdrive' and respond positively during this stage of their growth cycle. Hemerocallis divided or transplanted during this period will grow a new root system and leaves before fall arrives and will bloom nicely the following year. Plants divided/transplanted in the spring will not perform well in during the coming growing season and may not bloom. To divide a clump, removal of as much soil from the clump makes the task easier and less injurious to you and the plant. Sometimes plants can be shaken, but more often a good stream of water from a hose is helpful in removing the binding soil from a root system. When dividing a daylily, most gardeners strive to remove double or triple fan divisions from the mass. Often this can be done by pulling and twisting the plant, but on very old clumps a good knife is required. If many clumps are to be divided, a simple hand tool called 'The Daylily Divider' can be purchased (it works well).
85. The same clump with single, double and triple fan divisions. Divisions that have few roots need not be disposed of, as they will grow new plants-although somewhat more slowly. Twelve divisions were produced from the single clump in the last slide. Some of better quality than others.
86. Divisions and transplants should have the leaves trimmed to about eight inches. Many gardeners err by allowing the leaves to remain after division or transplant. By removing most of the leaves the division will not lose large amounts of water through their old foliage and the compromised root system will have a chance to grow without the added stress of supporting leaves. As new roots grow the division will produce commensurate leaf growth for the remaining part of the growing season. If uncut divisions are planted, the leaves often become unsightly and new growth above and below the soil is retarded. Divisions should be planted so that 1 to 2 inches of soil cover the root system. Provide adequate water to the new divisions in the garden for best results. Note: As a commercial grower we do not water our newly divided and planted divisions and they often become quite dry. We do mulch the plantings to keep the plants cool and damp, until mother nature supplies rain. With this kind of treatment some plants lose all of their older green leaves, only to regrow them when soil moisture improves-testament to their durability!

87. Newer cultivars are always interesting. Some are fantastic, others uninspiring and still more are far less than advertised. In this slide are some promising additions that are now being tested. *H. 'Chevron Summer'* and *H. 'Black Raven'* are James Gossard introductions. *H. 'Blown Away'* and *H. 'Feast of Victory'* are Phil Korth introductions.
88. *H. 'Leo Bordeleau'* is a very large ruffled and ornate flower that appears to be dormant in foliage habit and has performed well-a Phil Korth introduction. *H. 'Pixie Dragon'*, *H. 'Noticing You Noticing Me'* and *H. 'Red Nova'* are James Gossard introductions. 'NYNM' appears to be an evergreen, although registered as a dormant. The other two are solid dormant plants.
89. Many new, finely colored forms are beginning to become available. *H. 'Stupid in Love'* is a Dale Hensley introduction; *H. 'Strawberry Lemonade'* and *H. 'Blue Throated Hummingbird'* are James Gossard introductions; *Future seedling* is a Nate Bremer hybridizing effort.
90. Daylilies are one of the most rewarding and carefree plants for the perennial garden. The vast array of color, size and shape are unequalled in the plant world. No particular color scheme seems to be better than another, but can be adjusted to anyone's preference. A colorful bloom season can be expected for more than 60 days in the summer if cultivar selection includes early to late blooming types. Northern gardens are generally blessed with good soil and good climate for daylily culture. As a bonus our nighttime temperatures are lower than those in the south and we can expect clearer colors in flowers. Growing one or many plants will reward you with a lifetime of satisfaction.
91. Wisconsin sky and daylilies. Questions? Nate can be reached via email at: nate@solarisfarms.com; or by mail at: Solaris Farms, 7510 Pinesva Road, Reedsville, WI 54230. Further information can also be viewed on our website at www.solarisfarms.com.