



American Hemerocallis Society

How to Register a Daylily

Gretchen Baxter, Registrar

NOTE: The following American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) Registration procedures, guidelines, rules, general information, and forms are valid as of August 24, 2009. There have been a number of changes to these guidelines due to the new ICNCP 2004 Rules for Nomenclature. At the October 2004 meeting of the AHS Board of Directors, it was decided that unusual form daylilies must exhibit an unusual form characteristic on at least three segments of the flower. It should also be noted that the ICNCP rules no longer forbid the use of the common names of other Genus as the last word in a name unless it would cause confusion.

AHS Registration Procedures

- 1) Obtain an Official AHS Registration Form by US Mail or email from the AHS Registrar, or from the AHS WWW Site as an Adobe Acrobat™ Portable Document Format (PDF) file. In order to view a PDF file, you must have an Acrobat™ Reader which can be obtained free from Adobe® System's web site. Use the blank forms as your "master" to make additional copies for your future use. This form must be used when mailing registrations to the Registrar.
- 2) Complete the Registration Form and send to the Registrar along with a fifteen dollar (\$15.00) Registration Fee per daylily name. Payment should be in US funds payable to the American Hemerocallis Society.
- 3) To be recorded in the current Check List, registrations must be postmarked no later than November 1. Any registrations postmarked after November 1 will be considered as the following years registrations.
- 4) A 35mm photographic color slide, color picture, or digital image is required of each daylily for descriptive purposes at time of registration. While digital images are preferred, a color picture or slide will be accepted. The following are the guidelines for the submission of the slide, color picture, or digital image:
 - a) The color slide or color picture is to be submitted with the Registration Form.
 - b) If a digital image is to be submitted to the Registrar, it must be in jpg format and the file size less than 1Megabyte.
 - c) The type of image submitted (color slide, color picture, or digital image) must be recorded on the Registration Form.
 - d) The color slide, picture, or digital image must be properly labeled as to seedling number and cultivar name.
 - e) The photograph of the flower must be taken in the garden with no digital manipulation permitted.
 - f) Color and form should be true to cultivar in all respects and in sharp focus.
 - g) The flower must fill but not encroach on the slide mount frame.
 - h) Submission of your image implies consent for the AHS to publish this image for educational purposes.
- 5) Those who wish to reserve a name can do so. The process of Name Reservation (\$6.00 fee) has been retained at the direction of the AHS Board. Reserved Names have no attached seedling number or description and are protected for two (2) years. Reserved Names must not be used in gardens or in print.

Gretchen Baxter, Registrar
American Hemerocallis Society
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Disclaimer: The Registrar is not responsible for recording or protecting any name not properly registered with the American Hemerocallis Society. The American Hemerocallis Society is not responsible for monitoring the commercial activity of any registered cultivar.

AHS Registration Guidelines

Please carefully and accurately complete your Registration Form. Information must be hand printed or typed. This will speed up Registration Process and will create a better record for your cultivar.

Form AHS-R for Registration of a daylily cultivar requests the following items:

- Date which you submit the form
- Seedling Number
- Requested cultivar name
- Height of the scape in inches
- Season of bloom
- Diameter of the flower in inches as naturally standing
- Average number of branches per scape (not mandatory)
- Average number of buds per scape (not mandatory)
- A brief description of color and color pattern
- A representative color slide, photograph, or digital image
- Fragrance habit
- Blooming habit
- Foliage habit
- Ploidy
- Flower form—state if single, double, polymerous, unusual form, or spider.
- Name and address and e-mail of originator.

Making sure these items are completed properly will save you time and give you a better registration. An explanation of each item on the form is provided below. When these guidelines are carefully followed, your daylily descriptions in the Check List will be more meaningful. **Asterisks are placed by required information.**

* DATE

Every document should be dated. Give a complete date: month, day, and year. The date should be the date the Registration Form is being prepared.

* SEEDLING NUMBER

A seedling number is an arbitrary code to distinguish one seedling from all others. If you do not have an established system, use the first three letters of your family name followed by a series of digits or use other suitable combination of letters and digits. Examples: DOE00013, PI-R04, IMA97-3.

* NAME OF CULTIVAR

Please print or type the name in order to avoid confusion and errors by the Registrar. The name must be an acceptable and available name, one that has not been used before, and one that will not likely be confused in spelling or pronunciation with a name that has already been registered, as determined by both the registrar and a committee which reviews all name requests. Please refer to the AHS Registration Rules. To speed the registration process, hybridizers are encouraged to offer an alternate name in case the first name is not allowed.

* HEIGHT OF SCAPE

The height of scape should be given in inches as it grows in your garden. Place a yard stick at ground level and measure to the tip of the scape. Since there is apt to be variation in height between scapes, give the average in full inches; fractions of inches will be discarded.

BRANCHING AND BUD COUNT

In order to have branching or bud count entered in the checklist, you must enter numbers for **both** categories.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BRANCHES PER SCAPE: Branching may vary from scape to scape on a single plant. Calculate the average number of branches on a scape for your plant.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BUDS PER SCAPE: Bud count varies from scape to scape on a single plant. Calculate the average number of buds per scape for your plant.

* SEASON OF BLOOM

Bloom season begins with the first cultivar to bloom, and ends when the last cultivar *begins* blooming. Bloom season is a bell curve, with the largest number of daylilies commencing bloom in the middle of the season. This is identified as MID-SEASON or PEAK BLOOM. Other bloom season dates approximate a time frame on either end of mid-season. *Do not consider rebloom when determining bloom season.* Calculate when peak bloom is in your area and determine how your seedling falls into the bloom sequence. Use the following symbols:

EE: A very few daylilies commence bloom earlier than 2-4 weeks before mid-season. These are Extra Early.

E: Daylilies that commence bloom 2-4 weeks before mid-season are considered Early

EM: Daylilies that commence bloom 1-2 weeks before mid-season bloom are Early-Mid.

M: Daylilies that commence bloom at "peak bloom" time are Mid.

ML: Daylilies that commence bloom 1-2 weeks after mid-season bloom are Mid-Late.

L: Daylilies that commence bloom 2-4 weeks after mid-season are considered Late.

VL: A very few daylilies commence bloom later than 2-4 weeks after mid-season. These are Very Late.

Rebloom: Some daylily cultivars have more than one cycle of bloom during a single season. These are known as reblooming or recurrent daylilies. Some of these bloom early, have a rest period, and then rebloom. Others have a succession of bloom periods, one after another for several months. Cultivars which repeat in one location may not do so in another, as repeat bloom is often influenced by climate and weather conditions. Check the "yes" box only if your daylily reblooms in your garden.

* DIAMETER OF FLOWER IN INCHES AS NATURALLY STANDING

Imagine a wire circle that is just large enough for the flower to pass through without touching. The diameter of the circle in inches will be the diameter of the flower. If you prefer, use a ruler and measure from tip to tip at the widest point and this will be the diameter. The main thing to remember is to measure as naturally standing — do not uncurl recurved flowers for the measurement. The second thing to remember in recording - this measurement is that a flower will be classed as miniature (i.e., less than 3 inches), small (3 inches to 4-1/2 inches), large (4-1/2 inches or more), and extra-large (7" and greater) according to the registered diameter. For instructions on measuring Spider daylilies, see the discussion under "FORM".

* COLOR

There are a number of color patterns in daylily flowers:

Self.

The petals and sepals are all the same shade of the same color. The color of the stamens or of the throat may be different.

Blend.

The flower segments are a blend of two colors; i.e., pink, and rose. Petals and sepals are the same blend of colors; stamens and throat may be a different color.

Polychrome.

The color is an intermingling of many colors, i.e., melon, pink, lavender, yellow; stamens and throat may be a different color.

Bitone.

The petals and sepals are the same color, but differ in shade or intensity. In a Bitone, the petals are a darker shade than the sepals, i.e., rose pink while the sepals are pale pink. A Reverse Bitone has petals which are a lighter shade than the sepals.

Bicolor.

The petals and sepals are of a totally different color, i.e., red petals and yellow sepals with the sepals being lighter in shade or color value. In a Reverse Bicolor, the sepals are the darker color and the petals are lighter.

Eyezone.

A distinguishing pattern on many daylilies is a band of color circling the throat that differs from the petals and sepals. This area is called the “eyezone.”

Band: A darker shade occurs on the petals but not the sepals.

Eye: A darker shade appears on both petals and sepals

Halo: A band of color appears on petals and/or sepals, but is faint or only lightly visible

Watermark: An area of a lighter shade in the eyezone

Edged or Picoteed.

A daylily is said to have an edge or picotee if it has a contrasting color on the segment edges. The color may match or differ from the eye, if there is one.

Circle or underline each word (band, halo, watermark, eye, or edge) that applies to your cultivar and give the color to the right in the space provided. Describe any other color characteristics (e.g., midrib, dotted, dusted) as necessary.

Color in Mass, Petal Color, Sepal Color, and Throat Color

Briefly give the color in mass, the color of the petals, and the color of the sepals.

Daylilies may have a contrasting or complementing throat color. Give the color of the throat in the space provided.

FRAGRANCE

The flower has no fragrance (none), is fragrant (fr.), or is very fragrant (v.fr.). Circle the word or abbreviation which best applies to the cultivar being registered.

*** BLOOMING HABIT**

There are three terms most commonly used to describe the bloom habits found in daylilies. Circle the abbreviation which best applies to your cultivar.

Diurnal (diu.)

These are daylilies which bloom during daylily hours only.

Nocturnal (noc.)

These are daylilies which open in the late afternoon or early evening and remain open all night and close the following day.

Extended (ext.)

These are daylilies which remain open at least 16 hours. There are extended bloomers in both diurnal and nocturnal daylilies.

*** FOLIAGE HABIT**

Circle the abbreviation which best applies to your cultivar. Daylilies have three types of growth.

Evergreen (ev.)

These daylilies retain their foliage throughout the year. In the north, these plants over winter as a mound of frozen pale green foliage. Evergreens may resume growth during a mid-winter thaw in mild climates.

Semi-evergreen (sev.)

The foliage of these daylilies dies back nearly to the ground in very cold climates. Some green will be seen near the base. Generally, semi-evergreens wait until spring to resume growth.

Dormant (dor.)

These daylilies lose their foliage completely before or shortly after frost and over winter with pointed foliage buds, usually just beneath the soil surface. Dormants will resume growth in spring.

PARENTAGE

This is not required information, but is important to the breeder and to many growers. Space is provided for the pod and pollen Parents. For AHS Check List consistency, the pod (i.e., female) parent is listed first, followed by a capital X (which means pollinated by), followed by the pollen (i.e., male) parent. A small x is used in all other generations.

Example 1: One Generation (SHOCKWAVE X SUNNY MAGIC)

Example 2: Two Generations [(CHATEAU BLANC x PALE BLUSH) X Seedling]

Example 3: Three Generations {PALE BLUSH X [KALI x (Seedling x POLLY MAYO)]}

NOTE: Only registered names may be used. The word “Seedling” should be used for any unregistered plant.

* **PLOIDY**

Diploids have two identical sets of chromosomes in each cell. Tetraploids have four identical sets of chromosomes in each cell. Generally, diploids will only cross with diploids, and tetraploids will only cross with tetraploids. A box is provided for you to indicate which term applies to your cultivar.

* **FLOWER FORM**

SINGLE

Most daylily flowers have six segments in two whorls, consisting of three petals and three sepals, and are known as single flowers.

DOUBLE

These are daylilies with more than six segments. Doubles appear in two forms. Extra segments may appear in the center of the flower, giving a peony effect, or may appear layered, as one complete flower inside another. The number of extra segments may vary between cultivars and individual flowers. Some cultivars may double only some of the time. Space is provided to record the percentage of double bloom in the hybridizer’s garden.

POLYMEROUS

A polymerous daylily has more than the normal three sepals in the outer whorl of the flower and a matching number of petals in the inner whorl. The number of anthers will match the combined number of petals and sepals, but there will be only one pistil. There is no defined number of segments for a polymerous bloom. Most cultivars do not form polymerous blooms all the time. Space is provided to record the percentage of polymerous bloom in the hybridizer's garden.

SPIDER

On a Spider, the petals and sepals are much longer in proportion to their width than a normal flower. A SPIDER is a daylily whose petal length to width ratio is at least 4.0:1. A box is provided for you to indicate if the cultivar is a SPIDER with space to record petal width and length in inches.

Measuring a Spider daylily: For width, measure the longest petal at its widest point as naturally standing (without uncurling, unfolding, or flattening any portion of the petal). For length, stretch out the petal to its fullest and measure the length of the longest petal from its tip to the v-shaped notch formed where the adjacent sepals separate at the neck of the flower. The result of dividing the length by the width is expressed in the form of a ratio (e.g., 5.6:1 which is read “five point six to one”).

UNUSUAL FORM

The latest registration class, designated as **unusual form**, includes *crispate* (pinched, twisted, or quilled floral segments); *cascading* (narrow curling or cascading segments); and *spatulate* (segments markedly wider at the end like a kitchen spatula). The Unusual Form class is based exclusively on form not on color or color patterns. The flower must exhibit unusual form characteristics on at least three segments.

The purpose of this class is to recognize unusual forms whose length-to-width ratio puts them outside the Spider classifications. Therefore, no cultivar is eligible whose measurements meet the definition of a Spider.

* **ORIGINATOR**

The complete name and address of the originator must be given. The originator has been determined by the Board of Directors to be the person who has ownership of the entire cultivar when it blooms for the first time.

* **NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT**

This space is used only when a person other than the originator applies for the registration of the plant. In this case, the Registrant must have written permission of the originator before the plant can be registered (see Permission Statements).

PERMISSION STATEMENTS

Space is provided on the bottom portion of the Registration Form to obtain the written permission of the originator (if different from the Registrant). If the originator is deceased, write "Deceased."

Space is also provided on the bottom portion of the Registration Form to obtain the written permission of a person whose name you wish to use as a name of a cultivar. If the person is living and is not a member of your immediate family, you must have written permission before the name can be used as a name for a daylily.

Immediate family has been defined for this purpose as Grandparents, Parents, Brothers, Sisters, Children, and Grandchildren. If the person is deceased, write "Deceased."

Any member who proposes to name a daylily after a person who is deceased, is required to make every effort to gain permission from the estate of the deceased person. Any member who uses the name of a deceased person shall assume all legal responsibility for the use of the deceased person's name. Further, it is understood that any member who names a daylily by using the name of a deceased person herewith agrees, by signing this document, to indemnify and hold the American Hemerocallis Society harmless from any and all claims regarding such conduct, including payment of court costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees.

AHS Registration Rules

AHS publishes new daylily cultivar names each year in a Check List or Check List Supplement in printed or electronic format. Annually, there is a November 1 cut-off for registrations to allow time for names to be checked and the material set in type for publication with the current year's date. Cultivars registered during December of each year will be processed with the following year's date.

1. These rules are effective October 1 2009, and supersede all previous versions.
2. Unless stated otherwise in the following rules, names of daylilies shall follow the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (February 2004 – Acta Horticulturae number 647)
3. A seedling name must be chosen that has not previously been used for a daylily cultivar. The name must be in any recognized language (except Latin, see Item 4 below), but must be accompanied by an accurate translation to English to facilitate checking that it meets the AHS rules registration. Personal names should not be translated. Names in a non-English alphabet should be transcribed into English letters.
4. A seedling name may not be reserved or registered in Latin, the language reserved for botanical names. Notwithstanding, Latin words or words in Latin form may be used in new cultivar names when it can be demonstrated that they are currently used in a language other than Latin as terms, common phrases, personal names, and place names. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19.14)

Example: CORPUS CHRISTI, HABEAS CORPUS, and NON SEQUITUR are Latin phrases common in the English language that may be used.

5. A registered name may have no more than thirty(30) characters, including letters, numbers and permitted punctuation marks (excluding spaces). (ICNCP 2004, Section 19.15) A cultivar name may not be established if its name consists solely of a single letter or solely of Arabic or Roman numerals. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19.16)

Example 1: K, MMIV and 400 cannot be allowed.

Example 2: 10 DOWNING STREET, HAPPY 21ST BIRTHDAY, HENRY VIII, and 4TH OF JULY may be used.

6. A cultivar name may not use "HEMEROCALLIS", "DAYLILY", "HEM", or "LILY" anywhere in the name. Like sounding words like "LILLY" may not be used. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19.23)

Example 1: MY DARLING LILY would not be allowed

Example 2: LILYHEMMER would be not allowed.

7. The legal or professional name of a living person (other than your immediate family) cannot be used without written permission from that person.
8. Names may not be so similar to an existing name that they might be confusing (ICNCP-2004, Section 19.25)

A. Names likely to be confused in spelling or pronunciation with existing names may not be used.

Example 1: ‘Susannah’ and ‘Susanna’.

Example 2: ‘Green Point’ and ‘Greenpoint’.

B. Although abbreviations are allowed, an abbreviation may not create a different name.

Example 1: If MOUNT KISCO exists, MT. KISCO is not allowed; conversely, if MT. KISCO exists, MOUNT KISCO is not allowed.

Example 2: MISTER JOHN DOE is identical to MR. JOHN DOE, but neither is allowed if JOHN DOE has already been registered.

NOTE: Because of possible name confusion, abbreviations are not recommended; words should be spelled out where possible.

C. Although names containing initial articles are allowed, such an article may not create a different name.

Example 1: If SUNSHINE PARK exists, A SUNSHINE PARK is not allowed; conversely, if A SUNSHINE PARK exists, SUNSHINE PARK is not allowed.

Example 2: If COLONEL exists, THE COLONEL is not allowed; conversely, if THE COLONEL exists, COLONEL is not allowed.

D. Names created by slight modifications of existing names may not be used.

Example 1: PROM DATE and PROM DATES.

Example 2: FIRE STORM and FIERY STORM.

Example 3: GOLD DESERT and GOLD DESSERT.

E. Names made by changing spelling of an existing name may not be used.

Example: DAYLIGHT and DAYLITE.

F. Reversal of word order may not be used.

Example: TIME MAGIC and MAGIC TIME.

G. Deliberate misspelling of a previously registered name to achieve a new name is not allowed. However, unusual spellings may be allowed if the spelling does not cause confusion.

Example: If RUFFLED RABBIT has not been used,
WUFFLED WABBIT may be allowed.

I. Umlauts and other diacritical marks do not constitute new letters to make a different name.

Example 1: SCHON FRAULEIN and SCHÖN FRÄULEIN (spelled with umlauts).

Example 2: ROSE WINE and ROSÉ (spelled with an accent) WINE.

J. Possessive pronouns (MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, OUR, and THEIR) may not be used as a one word prefix to an existing cultivar to create a different name. The same applies to WHOSE, IT’S, THAT’S, WHAT’S and other similar terms.

Example 1: OUR SPRING FLING would not be allowed (SPRING FLING – 1988)

Example 2: THAT’S ROCOCO! would not be allowed (ROCOCO – 1972)

9. The names of cultivars that have won the AHS Stout Medal may not be used with any one word prefix or suffix to create a new name.

Example 1: SATIN GLASS, 1968 Stout Medal Winner. SATIN GLASS SLIPPER, RED SATIN GLASS, and STARLIGHT SATIN GLASS are not allowed.

Example 2: PLAYBOY, 1961 Stout Medal Winner. PLAYBOY’S RED CORVETTE, LITTLE PLAYBOY’S BRIDE, and STARLIGHT PLAYBOY RACER are not allowed.

10. Permitted punctuation marks are the apostrophe (’), the comma (,), a single exclamation mark (!), the period (.) the hyphen (-), the forward slash (/) and the backward slash (\). (ICNCP 2004 19.21) Fractions and symbols are not allowed. (ICNCP 2004 Section 19.22)

Example 1: OH BOY!, JEANNE D’ARC, and SILLY-WILLY are allowed.

Example 2: HELP!!!! and SIMON WHO? are not.

Example 3: HALF AND HALF, and TWO PLUS TWO would be allowed.

Example 4: HAPPY@HOME, MILLION\$, 100%, and ½ EMPTY would not be allowed.

NOTE: Because of possible name confusion, punctuation marks are not recommended. A name written without punctuation marks is preferred over that same name written with punctuation marks.

11. Names exaggerating the merits of a cultivar or which become inaccurate through the introduction of new cultivars or other circumstances are not allowed. The words “improved” and “transformed” may not be used (ICNCP-2004, Sections 19.26)

Example 1: EARLIEST OF ALL is not allowed.

Example 2: MOST RUFFLED is not allowed.

Example 3: LARGEST EVER is not allowed.

Example 4: IMPROVED PERFORMER is not allowed.

Example 5: TRANSFORMED VELVET BORDER is not allowed.

12. Because of their botanical meanings, names containing the following words (or their equivalents or plural forms in any language) are not allowed: cross, grex, group, hybrid, form, maintenance, mutant, seedling, selection, sport, strain, and variety (ICNCP-2004, Sections 19.20).

Example 1: VARIETY SHOW is not allowed even though the word “variety” is not used in its botanical sense.

Example 2: NORMAN CROSS could not be established despite the fact that it may commemorate the name of a person or place. However, MAYCROSS could be used as “cross” is only part of the word.

13. Names may not consist solely of common descriptive (i.e., adjectival) that could refer to some attribute common or likely to be common in a group of related cultivars. Likewise, a cultivar name should not be published if its epithet might cause confusion by consisting of terms that are likely to be encountered in the market place. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19C.1)

Example 1: DOUBLE RED, LARGE WHITE, and FRINGED would not be allowed.

Example 2: TEN DOLLARS, TAX FREE, and POISONOUS would not be allowed.

Example 3: DOUBLE RED WHOPPER and TAX FREE LIVING, would be allowed

14. A cultivar name should not be published if it may give the impression that the cultivar has one or more attributes that it does not possess. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19E.1)

Example 1: CRYSTALLINE YELLOW should not be used if the flower is not yellow.

Example 2: SHELOB SPIDER should not be used if the flower does not have spider characteristics.

15. A cultivar name should not be published if its epithet may give the impression that the cultivar is derived from or related to another when this is not the case. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19F.1) Likewise, a cultivar name should not be published if its epithet may give a false impression concerning the identity of its raiser, breeder, introducer or origin (ICNCP 2004, Section 19G.1)

Example 1: MISTER LUCKY BABY would not be allowed unless MISTER LUCKY is one of the parents.

Example 2: SILOAM KITTEN WHISKERS would not be allowed unless it was hybridized by Pauline Henry.

16. A cultivar name should be as short as practical and should not consist of nor contain excessively long words that may be difficult to write or pronounce (ICNCP 2004, Section 19A.1)

17. A cultivar name should not be published if its epithet might cause offence. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19H.1)

18. Acceptance of all names is subject to review by the Registration Committee. Judgment shall be based on majority opinion as to the general acceptance of the name. Names should be double checked for correct spelling; misspelled words may not be accepted. Any name submitted to the Registrar and rejected may be first appealed to the full Committee. Reasons for the appeal should be submitted at the time of appeal. Review shall be based on interpretation of the rule and not the rule itself. The AHS Executive Committee is the Registration Board of Appeals with final approval or denial regarding suitability of names submitted for registration (AHS Board decision, May 1997).

19. A 35mm photographic color slide, color picture, or digital image is required of each daylily for descriptive and archival purposes at time of registration. While a slide is preferred, a color picture or digital image will be accepted. The following are the guidelines for the submission of the slide, color picture, or digital image:

- The color slide or color picture is to be submitted with the Registration Form.
- If a digital image is to be submitted it must be in a format acceptable and usable to the Registrar and the transmission of the digital image must be cross-referenced to the Registration Form.
- **The type of image submitted (color slide, color picture, or digital image) must be recorded on the Registration Form.**
- The color slide, color picture, or digital image must be properly labeled as to seedling number and cultivar name.
- The photograph of the flower must be taken in the garden with no digital manipulation permitted.
- Color and form should be true to cultivar in all respects and in sharp focus.
- The flower must fill but not encroach on the slide mount frame.

Once registered, a daylily cultivar name may not be changed or transferred (AHS Board decision, May 1997).

Please be advised that computer and human errors may occur. The Registration Committee reserves the right to review all reserved and registered names prior to publication of the yearly Check List. Should an error be found which would be in conflict with the above rules, the hybridizer will be informed and asked to make a name change prior to publication.

It is the responsibility of the hybridizer—not the AHS Registrar, the AHS Registration Committee, or the AHS—to check for cultivar names which might conflict with trade names, trademarks, service names, and patented names.

General Registration Information

The naming of cultivated plants is controlled in order to provide a functional worldwide system. All taxonomic matters in plants fall under the purview of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS). As cultivated plants, daylilies come under the broad umbrella of the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS), which is subsidiary to the IUBS. In 1955, the ISHS appointed the American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) as the International Registration Authority (IRA) for *Hemerocallis*.

Also operating in parallel fashion with ISHS under the IUBS are two other groups, the General Committee on Biological Nomenclature and the International Committee for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants (ICNCP). It is the responsibility of

the ICNCP to provide broad overall requirements for the naming of cultivated plants, to ensure worldwide uniformity. In 1995, the ICNCP published a new code, the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP-95). In May 2004, the AHS Board approved use of ICNCP-2004 for registering daylilies.

The ICNCP-2004 sets out certain parameters for the acceptance of names for distinctive cultivated plants (cultivars). A very important requirement in this acceptance is the publication of new names. As the International Registration Authority for daylilies, AHS ensures that a name is available and publishes the new names each year in a Check List or Check List Supplement. Annually, there is a November 1 cut-off date for registrations to allow time for the name to be checked and the material published with the current year's date. The Registrar is extremely busy at that time of year. Every cultivar which has been registered from December 1st of the previous year is in the AHS computer, ready to be published at year end.

Pre-Registration

The Pre-Registration was eliminated by the AHS Board effective October 31, 2002. See "Reserved Name" below.

Registration

Registration is accomplished by submitting a Registration Form with a \$15.00 fee per daylily. Once registered, the cultivar may be placed in commerce immediately. No "Introduction Form" is required and there is no longer a requirement for the submission of catalogs or flyers. AHS review of introduction has been eliminated.

Registration Revision

Once registered, any changes may be made by submitting a new revised Registration Form with a \$6.00 fee per Form. See "Transfer or Change of Name" discussion below.

Transfer or Change of Name

Once registered, a daylily cultivar name may not be changed or transferred (AHS Board decision, May 1997).

Reserved Name

Those who wish to reserve a name can do so. The process of Name Reservation (\$6.00 fee) has been retained at the direction of the AHS Board. Reserved Names have no attached seedling number or description and are protected for two (2) years. Reserved Names must not be used in gardens or in print.

Fees

Registration Fee	\$15.00 Per Daylily
Reserved Name Fee	\$6.00 Per Name
Registration Revision Fee	\$6.00 Per Revision

Gretchen Baxter, Registrar
American Hemerocallis Society
P.O. Box 9887 Greensboro, NC 27429
Telephone/Fax: 336-285-8138
E-Mail: registrar@daylilies.org

All processes become valid when the necessary form and payment are received and approved by the AHS Registrar and after notification of approval by the Registrar. Please send fees and all registration correspondence to Gretchen Baxter.