

# American Hemerocallis Society

## How to Register a Daylily

### AHS Registration Procedures

1. Register your daylily online here: <https://daylilies.org/resources/daylily-registration/>

OR, if you are unable to complete the online registration form, you may use the Online Registration .pdf form here: <https://www.daylilies.org/DaylilyDB/RegistrationForm.pdf> Outdated forms that are no longer completely in accord with the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP) cannot be accepted.

2. After completion of the Online Registration Form, remit payment of a twenty dollar (\$20.00) Registration Fee per daylily name, and a ten dollar (\$10.00) registration fee for per reserved name. As printed/mailed registration forms are being phased out, there is a five dollar (\$5) additional fee per mailed form or photo. The link to make a secure payment via PayPal is on the registration page using the "Pay Now" button, and may also be found here: <https://daylilies.org/DaylilyDB/regform.php> If you prefer, you may also sign into your PayPal account and make a payment to: [paypal@daylilies.org](mailto:paypal@daylilies.org) A PayPal account is not required to pay by credit card. Payment should be in U.S. funds payable to the **American Hemerocallis Society**. **NO CASH WILL BE ACCEPTED.** Forms will not be entered into the process until funds are received.

3. A registration request is not considered to be complete until 3 things have been received by the Registrar: (1) a completed registration form, (2) cultivar photo, and (3) payment. Submit all 3 at the same time. Registrations that have not been completed within 30 calendar days due to missing payment or information will be deleted and must be resubmitted. *It is the responsibility of the registrant to correctly and completely fill out the registration form and submit a photo in the required format.*

4. To be recorded in the current Checklist, registrations must be submitted online or postmarked no later than November 1. Any registrations received or postmarked on or after November 1 will be considered as the next year's registration. Thus, if received after November 1, 2022, the publication will not be until the 2023 cultivars are published, according to the ICNCP (International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants).

5. A digital image **is required** with each application for registration of a daylily for descriptive and archival purposes at time of registration. The following are the guidelines for the submission of the digital image:

**\*\*Photos are to be uploaded WITH the registration form in order for them to be properly linked and uploaded as a total record, not emailed separately\*\***

(a) Photos must be submitted with the Online Registration Form.

(c) Digital images must be in a format acceptable and usable to the registration system in JPG (.jpg) format. Digital images **MUST** be named with the proposed name of the cultivar, with no extra letters, numbers, symbols, or punctuation such as apostrophes or hyphens.

(d) The photograph of the flower must be taken in the garden with no digital manipulation permitted. Do not submit photos with borders or stylized backgrounds, or any words or lettering on the photo.

(e) Color and form should be true to cultivar in all respects and in sharp focus. The photo must be representative of the cultivar as registered.

(f) A single, close-up photo of a single daylily bloom is preferred. The flower must fill but not encroach on the image borders.

6. Those who wish to reserve a name may do so. Reserved Names have no attached seedling number or description and are protected for three (3) years. Reserved name periods may be extended by paying an additional \$10.00 prior to the expiration of the existing reserve period. Reserved names must not be used in gardens or in print. The reserve period will run commencing with the date of reservation and expire three years from that reservation date, and NOT run concurrently to the conclusion (12/31) of the 3rd complete calendar year following reservation. Reservation fees are **NOT** applied to the final registration.

American Hemerocallis Society c/o

Elizabeth Trotter,  
Registrar for the ICRA for the genus *Hemerocallis*

421 Mt. Gilead Road  
Georgetown, KY 40324-8936  
502-857-8600 (home-office)

please call only during business hours, 10am-5pm Eastern Standard Time, Monday - Friday  
[registrar@daylilies.org](mailto:registrar@daylilies.org)

Disclaimer: The Registrar is not responsible for recording or archiving 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.

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Fees

Registration Fee	\$20.00 Per Registration Application
Reserved Name Fee	\$10.00 Per Reserved Name (3-year period)
Registration Revision Fee	\$10.00 Per Revision/Amendment
Mailed Form or Photo Fee	\$5.00 Extra Per Registration

Other Fees may apply as follows

Expedited Processing	\$10.00 Per Registration Application
Follow-up for Incomplete Registrations	\$5.00 Per Registration Application
Advance Registrations	\$5.00 Per Registration Application

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Reissue Registration Confirmation	\$5.00 Per Registration Confirmation
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# AHS Registration Guidelines

Please carefully and accurately complete your Registration Form. Use of the online registration form to submit your registration and photo will speed up the registration process and will create a better record for your cultivar. All forms must be typed.

Registration of a daylily cultivar requires:

Date which you submit the form and release boxes checked	A representative digital image
Seedling Number (If they are not numbered see suggestions below)	Fragrance
Requested cultivar name	Blooming habit
Height of the scape in inches	Foliage habit
Season of bloom	Ploidy
Diameter of the flower in inches as naturally standing	Flower form – <b>briefly</b> state the form characteristic(s) exhibited by the flower
A brief description of color and color pattern	Name, address and email of originator

Making sure these items are completed properly will save you time and give you a better registration. An explanation of all items on the forms is provided below. When these guidelines are carefully followed, your daylily descriptions in the Checklist will be more meaningful. In the narrative below, which lists the information to be collected on the registration form, asterisks (\*) are placed beside items for which completion is mandatory. These required items are denoted in the online forms by red type and underline.

**\*\*When filling out your registration form, do not use ALL CAPS. Use normal title capitalization rules.\*\***

**\* DATE**

Every document should be dated. Give a complete date: month, day, and year using the U.S. convention of **MM DD YY**. The date should be the date the Registration Form is being prepared.

**\* SEEDLING NUMBER**

A seedling number is an arbitrary way to distinguish one seedling from all others. If you do not have an established system, use a suitable combination of letters and digits. Examples: 1A, 2B, 2017A, 2017B, etc.

**\* NAME OF CULTIVAR**

Typed names are required in order to avoid confusion and errors by the Registrar. Illegible forms will not be accepted. 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. It is recommended that the chosen name be "searched" in the Online Daylily Database: <https://www.daylilies.org/DaylilyDB/> as a first check that the name might or might not be available. Please also refer to the AHS Registration Naming Rules:

<https://daylilies.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/RegistrationRules.pdf> for a condensed version

of the ICNCP guidelines. To speed the registration process, hybridizers are required 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 in both categories. *Please enter a number only, no ranges (e.g.10-15) and no plus sign.*

#### AVERAGE NUMBER OF BRANCHES PER SCAPE

The official definition of branching, as determined by the AHS Scientific Studies Committee in 2013:

1. A branch is a stem that originates from the primary scape and bears two or more buds.
2. A terminal branch occurs at the top of a scape and may be arranged to form a "V" (two branches), a "W" (three branches) or even four or more branches. A terminal branch which does not divide at its terminus is counted as a single branch. ALL terminal branches are counted which meet the required standard of two or more buds per branch.
3. Lateral branches originate from the original scape, occurring where there are bracts. Proliferations and stems with a single bud are NOT considered branches.
4. Sub-branches of lateral branches are NOT included in the count of branches. ONLY stems which originate at the junction of the original scape are counted as branches.

#### 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. *Please enter a number only, no ranges (e.g.10-15) and no plus sign.*

#### \* **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 side 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 - Extra Early.

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

E - Early.

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

EM - Early Midseason.

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

M - Midseason.

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

MLa - Late Midseason.

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

La - Late.

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

VLa - Very Late.

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 average or typical sized 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 there are four categories of bloom size in daylilies:

1. Miniature — less than 3" in diameter
2. Small — 3" or more but less than 4½" in diameter
3. Large — 4½" or more but less than 7" in diameter
4. Extra Large — 7" or more in diameter. For instructions on measuring Spider daylilies, see the discussion under "FORM". Increments less than 1/8 inch may be rounded, except where it would cause confusion for show classification.

\* **COLOR/DESCRIPTION**

There are a number of color patterns in daylily flowers. You may find it helpful to refer to the AHS Daylily Dictionary: <https://daylilies.org/daylily-dictionary/> for definitions of terms and photos. Describe the color in the space provided. Describe any other color characteristics (e.g., midribs, dotted, dusted) as necessary. Include any terms (band, halo, watermark, eye, or edge) that apply to your cultivar. **Keep it simple**—save more elaborate descriptions for your catalog, website, etc. As a general guide, list the main color first, then any other features such as eye, edge, and throat. It is not necessary to use the word “flower” in the description, as all entries in the Online Daylily Database are flowers (daylilies). Descriptions will be edited for clarity, conciseness, and conformity to botanical usage when necessary.

Self

The petals and sepals are all the SAME shade of one color. The color of the stamens or of the throat may be different. If your daylily has an eye or an edge, it is NOT a self.

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 petals 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 and yellow 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 ring of color circling the throat that differs from the petals and sepals. This area is called the "eyezone."

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

*Eye:* A darker shade appears on both petals and sepals

*Halo:* An area of color above the throat appears on petals and/or sepals, but is faint or only lightly visible.

*Watermark:* An area of a lighter shade than the segments in the area above the throat.

Edge or Picotee

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

### **Color changer**

A daylily in which a significant area changes to a completely different color during the day (such as from red to yellow) without visible wilting or loss of substance. Description should include beginning and ending colors. The term does not include flowers that merely become a lighter shade of the original color. Environmental factors such as light source may influence the degree of color change. For this category, please write color changer at the end of the description.

### **\* FRAGRANCE**

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

**Pod and Pollen Parent:** While not required, inclusion of the pod and pollen parents is encouraged. When listing the parentage, include parentheses and a lower case "x" to denote the crosses. No more than four cultivars is encouraged due to space limitations.

**Example:** Cultivar A x Cultivar B should be written as:

(A x B)

(A x (B x C))

((A x B) x C)

((A x B) x (C x D))

### **\* BLOOMING HABIT**

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

Diurnal (diu.)

These are daylilies which bloom during daylight 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**

Choose 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. Dormant daylilies will resume growth in spring.

#### PARENTAGE

This is not required information, but is important to the breeder and to many growers and its inclusion is strongly encouraged. Space is provided for the pod and pollen parents. For AHS Checklist consistency, the *pod* (i.e., female) *parent* is listed first, followed by a multiplication sign, (which means pollinated by), followed by the *pollen* (i.e., male) *parent*.

One Generation Example: (Shockwave × Sunny Magic)

Multi-Generation Example: ((Chateau Blanc × Pale Blush) × sdlg) Multi-Generation Example: (Pale Blush × (Kali × (sdlg × Polly Mayo)))

NOTE: Only Registered names may be used. The abbreviation for seedling “sdlg” or the word “unknown” will be used for all non-registered names.

**\*\*Double check your spelling in the parentage section with the Online Daylily Database <https://www.daylilies.org/DaylilyDB/> to make sure all cultivar names are spelled correctly.\*\***

#### \***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 (hose-in-hose). 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 (required) of double bloom in the hybridizer's garden. *If you register your daylily as a single form, you may not enter a percentage for double blooms.*

#### 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 registration class designated as Unusual Form, includes **Crispate** (pinched, twisted, or quilled floral segments); **Cascade** (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. An Unusual Form must display Unusual Form characteristics on at least 3 petals or 3 sepals.

## UNUSUAL FORM — *an illustrative definition*

**PINCHED CRISPATE** - Floral segments which have sharp folds, giving a pinched or folded effect.

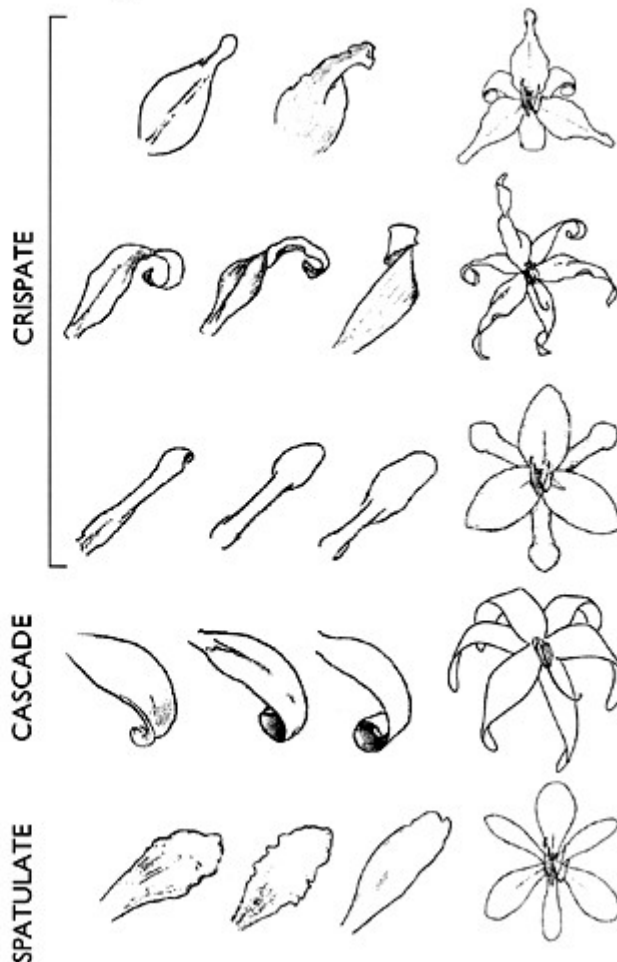
**TWISTED CRISPATE** - Floral segments which present a cork-screw or pinwheel effect.

**QUILLED CRISPATE** - Floral segments which turn upon themselves along their length to form a tubular shape.

**CASCADE** - Narrow floral segments which have pronounced curling or cascading and which revolve upon themselves in the manner of a wood shaving.

**SPATULATE** - Floral segments which are markedly wider at the end like a kitchen spatula.

drawings by Marc King



The purpose of this class is to recognize unusual forms whose length-to-width ratio puts them outside the Spider classifications.

### SCULPTED

A Sculpted Form daylily has three-dimensional structural features involving or emanating from the throat, midrib or elsewhere on the petal surface. Sculpted forms belong to three different groups: Pleated, Cristate or Relief.

#### PLEATED:

In the pleated group, petals have a deep longitudinal crease on each side of the midrib. These creases cause folding of the petal upon itself creating a raised platform extending from the top of the perianth tube and ending between the throat and the petal tip.

## CRISTATE:

This category refers to flowers having appendages of extra petal tissue growing from the midrib or elsewhere on the surface of the petals. When the extra tissue grows from the midribs, the form is called "Midrib Cristate". (Cristate, referred to by many as "Cresting," can occur on single and double daylilies, and thus does not, in itself, constitute a double daylily.

## RELIEF:

Daylilies falling into this category are characterized by vertically raised ridges that extend from the throat and project from the petal surface. The ridges may grow parallel to the veins, or they may radiate outwards from each side of the midrib.

NOTE: Descriptions and photos of Sculpted, Pleated, Cristate, and Relief may be found at the AHS Daylily Dictionary ([http://www.daylilies.org/ahs\\_dictionary/dictionary.html](http://www.daylilies.org/ahs_dictionary/dictionary.html)).

## \* **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 the written permission of the originator before the plant can be registered** (see Permission Statements). In the case of joint registrations, full names, addresses, emails, and phone numbers are required for all names listed on the form.

## \* **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 record the written permission obtained from 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 submitting 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.

#### COPYRIGHT/TRADEMARK

Also, please be cautioned that the right to use any proposed cultivar name may also be subject to copyright and/or trademark rights held by third persons. While the Registrar may reject any proposed cultivar name on the grounds that the proposed cultivar name may possibly violate copyright and/or trademark rights held by third persons, the acceptance of a proposed cultivar name by the Registrar does not constitute a determination that such copyright and/or trademark rights of third persons have not been violated and the undersigned hereby agrees, by signing this document, to indemnify and hold the American Hemerocallis Society, its Regions, employees, officers, directors and its successors and assigns harmless from any and all claims of copyright and/or trademark infringement, including payment of court costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees.

#### PATENT:

In rare cases, approval of a cultivar name may be superceded by a prior plant patent. In those instances, the registrant will be contacted to supply an alternate name.

#### Legal and Miscellaneous Considerations:

The right to use any proposed cultivar name may also be subject to copyright and/or trademark rights held by third persons. While the Registrar may reject any proposed cultivar name on the grounds that the proposed cultivar name may possibly violate copyright and/or trademark rights held by third persons, the acceptance of a proposed cultivar name by the Registrar does not constitute a determination that such copyright and/or trademark rights of third persons have not been violated and the undersigned hereby agrees, by signing this document, to indemnify and hold the American Hemerocallis Society, its Regions, employees, officers, directors and its successors and assigns harmless from any and all claims of copyright and/or trademark infringement, including payment of court costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees.

Further, the registrant acknowledges that by submitting a photograph of the cultivar being registered as required by the registration rules of the American Hemerocallis Society as Registrar of the genus Hemerocallis, or for use in the online cultivar database maintained by the American Hemerocallis Society, that the undersigned hereby grants the American Hemerocallis Society and its Regions the right to reprint or republish such photograph in the online database maintained by the American Hemerocallis Society; in any of the newsletters or journals published by the American Hemerocallis Society or any of its Regions; to publish

such photograph on any website maintained by or on behalf of the American Hemerocallis Society or any of its Regions; and to publish such photograph in any other publication published by the American Hemerocallis Society or its Regions in the ordinary course of its educational and scientific activities. The undersigned represents and warrants that he is the owner of all copyright rights with respect to the article and/or photograph submitted to the American Hemerocallis Society other than those rights otherwise granted to the American Hemerocallis Society herein or by law. The undersigned shall retain ownership of all individual copyright rights in the photograph covered by this agreement except for those rights granted to the American Hemerocallis Society herein or by law. The term "photograph," as used herein, shall include any and all still photography in any format, as well as videotape, video disc or any other mechanical means of recording and reproducing images.

The undersigned has entered into this agreement in order to assist educational, scientific, and charitable goals and hereby waives any right to compensation for such uses by reason of the foregoing authorizations, and the undersigned and his successors or assigns hereby hold the American Hemerocallis Society its Regions, employees, officers, directors and its successors and assigns harmless from and against any claim for injury or compensation resulting from the activities authorized by this agreement.

Once registered, a daylily cultivar name may not be changed or transferred unless to correct orthographic errors by the person submitting the application or by the Registrar or their designees. (AHS Board decision, May 1997).

Please be advised that from time to time 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 Checklist. Should an error be found which would be in conflict with the above rules, the hybridizer would 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. It is the responsibility of the hybridizer to fill out the registration form completely and accurately.

#### 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 Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) 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 Code of Nomenclature for 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 2016, the ICNCP published a new edition of the code, the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP-2016). In May 2016, the AHS Board approved use of ICNCP-2016 for registering daylilies.

The ICNCP-2016 sets out certain parameters for the acceptance of cultivar names for distinctive cultivated plants (cultivars). A very important requirement in this acceptance is the publication of new names. As the International Cultivar Registration Authority for daylilies, AHS ensures that a name is available and publishes the new names each year in a Checklist or Checklist 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, thus, the closer to the deadline registrations are submitted, the more time should be allowed for their completion.

#### Pre-Registration:

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

#### Registration:

Registration is, in part, accomplished by submitting a Registration Form with a \$20.00 fee per full registration application and the inclusion of the required photo. Once fully registered, the cultivar may be placed in commerce immediately. Caution: That notwithstanding, under the ICNCP a registration is not official, or fully registered, until published and thus the Registrar reserves the right to make changes or reject a name that has received initial approval until publication in the checklist. 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 resulting from hybridizer error, or misfiling may be made by submitting a newly-completed Registration Form with a fee of \$10 per Form. See "Transfer or Change of Name" discussion below. It is the sole responsibility of the registrant to ensure the information entered on the registration form is correct and complete and in compliance with the registration instructions. Corrections made due to errors made by the Registrar will NOT incur a charge.

#### Transfer or Change of Name:

Once registered, a daylily cultivar name may not be changed or transferred (AHS Board decision, May 1997) unless to correct orthographic errors by the person submitting the application or by the Registrar or their designees.

#### Reserved Name:

Those who wish to reserve a name can do so. The process of Name Reservation (\$10.00 fee) has been retained at the direction of the AHS Board. Reserved Names have no attached seedling number or description and are protected for three (3) years. Reservations may be extended by paying the \$10.00 fee prior to the end of the existing reservation period. Reserved Names must not be used in gardens or in print. Initial approval of a reserved name DOES NOT guarantee automatic acceptance at the time of full registration, due to possible changes in the ICNCP code and/or committee decisions.

Other Fees may apply as follows: Expedited

#### Processing:

The AHS processes applications for name reservations or cultivar registrations within 30 business days for the current registration year. For an additional fee of \$10 per completed application, expedited processing will review the application in 7 business days, subject to acceptance by the Registrar based on the current workload.

#### Follow-up for Incomplete Registrations:

An application is not complete until the name reservation or cultivar registration application form has been fully filled out and submitted, the fee has been paid, and the image received. Applicants who fail to provide all three in a timely manner (one calendar week ) will be charged \$5 per application for the great increase in processing time entailed by repeatedly requesting information and tracking partial submissions.

### Advance Registrations:

Normally, applications received prior to November 1st are dated and published for the current year. Applications received after November 1st are dated and published for the following year. For a fee of \$5 per application this service will serve applicants who wish to submit applications prior to November 1st but wish them to be dated for the following registration year. This may be desired when catalogs for next year's introductions are printed early.

### NOTE:

The following American Hemerocallis Society (AHS) Registration procedures, guidelines, rules, general information, and forms are valid as of November 1, 2016. There have been a number of changes to these guidelines due to the new International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP or Code) 2016 Rules for Nomenclature. Remember that unusual form daylilies must exhibit an unusual form characteristic on at least three segments of the flower. It should also be noted the ICNCP rules no longer forbids the use of the common names of other genera as the last word in a name. The rules listed above are a summary only, further ICNCP rules may apply.

Finally, it should be noted that the AHS Registration process recognizes that the genetics of the daylily continue to evolve and the registration form now accommodates the existence of sculpting characteristics in the "Forms" section. As sculpting has been noted on daylilies prior to this recognition it may be necessary for hybridizers to revise their registrations to record the existence of sculpting in existing cultivars. Thus, there will be no charge to hybridizers updating existing registrations to memorialize the sculpting characteristic. The "moratorium" period for these charges lasted until November 1, 2013. This moratorium applies to hybridizer initiated changes related to sculpting only.