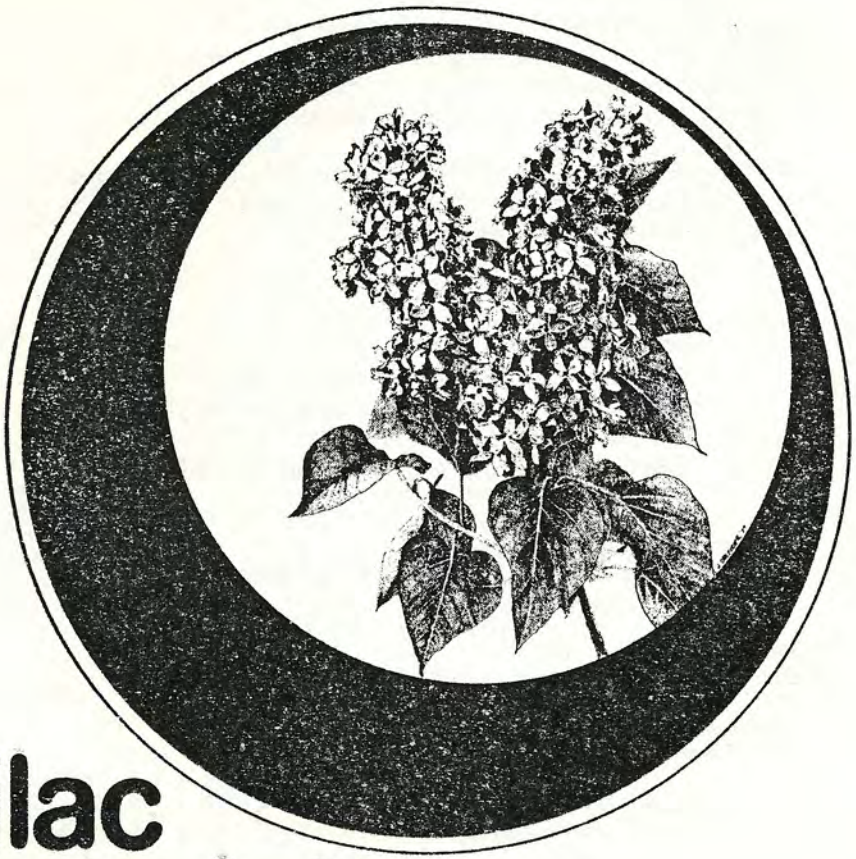

Lilac Newsletter

Vol. IX, No. 3, March, 1983

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation comprised of individuals who share a particular interest, appreciation and fondness for lilacs. Through exchange of knowledge, experience and facts gained by members it is helping to promote, educate and broaden public understanding and awareness.

Articles printed in this publication are the views and opinions of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the editor or the *International Lilac Society.*

This publication, *LILAC NEWSLETTER* (formerly *THE PIPELINE)* is issued monthly. Back copies are available by writing to the International Lilac Society, c/o Mr. Charles Holetich, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. L8N 3H8. Please send 50 cents for each copy requested.

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A SUMMARY OF CURRENTLY ACCEPTED NOMENCLATURE AT THE SPECIFIC AND VARIETAL LEVELS IN *SYRINGA*

James S. Pringle

Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399,
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8

Fifty-five years have passed since the publication of Susan Delano McKelvey's *The Lilac: A Monograph* in 1928. Because of the thoroughness and care with which the research for this work was carried out, Mrs. McKelvey's book still serves well as the basic reference on lilac taxonomy. Since it was published, however, nomenclatural studies have led to changes in the names by which some lilac species are known, and some additional lilac species have been brought into cultivation from the wild. Also, unfortunately, some new misapplications of names have entered the literature of horticulture since 1928.

The present paper is a summary of currently accepted nomenclature and classification in the genus *Syringa*, intended to bring such information together in a place and format convenient for members of the International Lilac Society. One of its functions is to list the accepted botanical names for all species and botanical varieties currently in cultivation; this is done in Table 1. Obsolete and widely misapplied names that remain common in current literature are listed in Table 2. The latter table indicates the currently accepted names for the taxa to which the rejected names have been applied.

Another function of this paper is to indicate the subgenera and series in which the respective species are placed taxonomically. In other words, Table 1 indicates which species are believed to be most closely related, and, within limits, gives some indication as to which species can most likely be crossed successfully. Within each series, however, the species are listed alphabetically, with no attempt having been made to indicate relationships within the respective series.

The only hybrids listed here are those for which binomials have been validly published in accord with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. Such names are available for the commonly cultivated interspecific hybrids, but there exist in addition some less frequently grown hybrids that are known only by formula names, cultivar names, or binomials not validly published.

Table 1. Cultivated species, accepted botanical varieties, and validly names interspecific hybrids of Syringa, listed by subgenus and series.

Subgenus Syringa

Series Pinnatifoliae Rehder
- S. pinnatifolia Hemsley

Series Pubescentes (C.K. Schneider) Lingelsheim
- S. julianae C.K. Schneider
- S. meyeri C.K. Schneider
- S. microphylla Diels
- S. patula (Palibin) Nakai
- S. potaninii C.K. Schneider
- S. pubescens Turczaninow

Series Syringa
- S. afghanica C.K. Schneider *
- S. laciniata Miller
- S. oblata Lindley
  - var. oblata
  - var. alba Rehder
  - var. dilatata (Nakai) Rehder
  - var. giraldii (Sprengel ex Lemoine) Rehder
- S. vulgaris Linnaeus
- S. x chinensis Willdenow (pro sp.) (S. laciniata x S. vulgaris)
- S. x hyacinthiflora Rehder (S. oblata x S. vulgaris)
- S. x persica Linnaeus (pro sp.) (S. afganica x S. laciniata) **

Series Villosae C.K. Schneider
- S. emodi Wallich ex Royle
- S. josikaea Jacquin f. ex Reichenbach
- S. komarowii C.K. Schneider
- S. reflexa C.K. Schneider
- S. sweginzowii Koehne & Lingelsheim
- S. tigerstedtii H. Smith
- S. tomentella Bureau & Franchet
- S. villosa Vahl
- S. wolfii C.K. Schneider
- S. yunnanensis Franchet
- S. x henryi C.K. Schneider (S. josikaea x S. villosa)
- S. x josiflexa Preston ex Pringle (S. josikaea x S. reflexa)
- S. x nanceana McKelvey (S. x henryi x S. sweginzowii)
- S. x prestoniae McKelvey (S. reflexa x S. villosa)
- S. x swegiflexa Hesse ex Pringle (S. reflexa x S. sweginzowii)

Interseries hybrid
S. x diversifolia Rehder (S. pinnatifolia x S. oblata)

Subgenus Ligustrina (Ruprecht) K.Koch
S. pekinensis Ruprecht
S. reticulata (Blume) Hara
var. reticulata
var. amurensis (Ruprecht) Pringle

* True S. afghanica does not appear to be in cultivation (see Table 2 and Lilacs 7:50-52). It is listed here because of its status as one of the supposed parents of the widely cultivated S. x persica.

** The theory that S. afghanicawas one of the parents of S. x persica was advanced by Schneider in 1903 and by Sax in 1945, and has been widely accepted. However, if authentic S. afghanica should become available, further research on this question would be desirable.

Table 2. Obsolete names for Syringa species and varieties and names commonly misapplied since 1928, listed with the accepted names for the respective taxa.

Syringa afghanica sensu hort. since ca. 1960, non Schneider = S. laciniata
S. amurensis Ruprecht sensu amplo = S. reticulata (all varieties); sensu stricto = S. reticulata var. amurensis

S. amurensis var. japonica (Maximowicz) Franchet & Savatier = S. reticulata var. reticulata
S. fauriei Léveillé - questionably distinct from S. reticulata var. amurensis (at least as to plants so identified in cultivation)
S. japonica (Maximowicz) Decaisne = S. reticulata var. reticulata
S. microphylla var. minor (name not validly published) = S. meyeri cv. 'Palibin'
S. oblata var. affinis (L. Henry) Lingelsheim = S. oblata var. alba
S. palibiniana Nakai as to type and sensu hort. in minor part = S. patula; sensu hort. in major part since ca. 1960, non Nakai = S. meyeri cv. 'Palibin'
S. persica var. laciniata (Miller) Weston = S. laciniata
S. pinetorum sensu hort. since ca. 1930, non W.W. Smith = S. yunnanensis
S. pinnatifida = a common misspelling of S. pinnatifolia
S. reticulata var. mandshurica (Maximowicz) Hara = S. reticulata var. amurensis
S. rhodopea Velenovský = S. vulgaris; considered by Velenovský to be a distinct species, but considered by most subsequent botanists to represent merely part of the variability within S. vulgaris
S. rothomagensis (Renault) Mordant de Launay = S. x chinensis
S. velutina Komarov = S. patula; in hort. since ca. 1965 has also been misapplied to S. meyeri cv. 'Palibin'

Some taxonomic terms may be introduced here. "Sensu," from Latin, means "in the sense of," or "as used by"; "non" means "not". Thus, "S. pinetorum sensu hort. non W.W. Smith" means "S. pinetorum in the sense in which this name has generally been used in horticulture, but not in the sense in which it was originally used by the author of the name, W.W. Smith." "Sensu amplo" means "in the broad sense"; "sensu stricto" means "in the strict snese."

The complex nomenclatural history of S. meyeri 'Palibin' has been discussed at length in Lilacs 7:54-62 (1979; = Proceedings for 1978). The same paper may be consulted for further discussion of the names S. afghanica (pp. 50-52) and S. pinetorum (pp. 62-65).

The change from "series Vulgares" to "Series Syringa" is necessitated by a recent amendment to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, dealing with the names of subdivisions of genera that include the type species of the generic name. (See "Nomenclature at Sydney," by Edward G. Voss, Taxon 31:151-154. 1982.) The nomenclature of Syringa reticulata var. amurensis has been discussed in Phytologia 52:285-287 (1983).

* * * * * * * * *

BITS OF WIT

Posted on a church bulletin board: "Don't keep the faith - spread it around".

The philosopher kicked by a mule overlooks the insult when considering the source.

GET TO KNOW HIM BETTER

by Isabel Zucker

Occasionally a person is fortunate enough to find that a teen-age job, taken to fill in the time between high school and college becomes a life-time work. Such a one is the ILS member-since-1976, Bill Horman.

After finishing high school he applied for and got a summer job as assistant horticulturist with Detroit's municipal greenhouses on Belle Isle, then, following a two-year hitch in the army, found he wanted to go back to Belle Isle. He has been associated with greenhouses, conservatory and plantscapes there since 1964. And, except for botany courses at Highland Park Junior College and several Penn State's correspondence courses his horticultural education has been entirely in what he refers to as "the University of Belle Isle".

Belle Isle, Detroit's great island-park, surrounded by the Detroit River and with so many waterways through it that it was called the Venice of America at the turn of the century, is a beautiful place to work. Bill is, presently, senior floriculturist responsible for production of many kinds of bedding and pot plants, specializing in geraniums, fuchsias, chrysanthemums and cyclamens.

What have these plants to do with lialcs? Absolutely nothing--the lilacs are part of a hobby. Since 1962 Bill has been landscaping a "family 40" near Yale, in Michigan's Thumb (a glance at a map of the state will explain that designation). As a result of this ongoing hobby he has recently devloped a small nursery emphasizing lilacs, crabapples, evergreens and daylilies. He is not yet ready to sell plants.

Through ILS he has been "privileged to make many fine acquaintances, learn much and obtain exceptional lilacs and seed".

Currently the family collection comprises 270 named lilacs, representing 28 species. Lilac acquisition and propagation efforts continue in order to improve public awareness and make available lesser known kinds.

Among his own favorites are Syringa julianae 'Hers Variety', S. laciniata, S. reticulata, S. meyeri 'Palibin', S. patula 'Miss Kim' and the cultivars 'Miss Ellen Willmott', 'Sensation' and 'William H. Judd'.

Eventually Bill hopes to hybridize with goals of extending the blooming season, improving vigor and creating novelties such as weeping, variegated, contorted, dwarf, seedless and non-suckering lilacs.

* * * * * * * * *

VIEW THE HORTICULTURE OF CHINA

Visit the very heart of China, Chengdu, in Sichuan Province, the center of the earth for three millenniums; plus PEKING, XIAN, MT. OMEI, a plant collector's paradise according to T.J. SAVAGE, past president of the INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY, Chongqing, Wuhan, Ching-te Chen, Origins Chinese Export Porcelains, a Yangtze River Cruise, Nanchang and Hong. For further details contact member THOMAS L. DRISCOLL, 718 Swedesfor Rd., Ambler, PA 19002 U.S.A.

JAPANESE TREE LILAC

Charles T. Gleaves
The Dawes Arboretum
Newark, Ohio
January, 1983

At the Dawes Arboretum in Newark, Ohio, we have been very pleased with the success of our displays of Japanese tree lilac (Syringa reticulata, previously known as Syringa amurensis var. japonica). Large white panicles of flowers, with a fragrance like privet, emerge in mid to late June after the other species of lilac have finished blooming. This is an especially nice time to have something flowering, because it comes after the many spring flowers and before the summer annuals have reached their peak.

The Japanese tree lilacs are small trees or large shrubs depending upon the way they are pruned. I much prefer pruning them to a single trunk. As young trees they will be narrowly elliptic in shape, but they broaden with age to an attractive umbrella shape. The shrubs tend to develop irregular and unaesthetic clusters of trunks. The trunks are important not only for their shape and form but also for their cherry-like ornamental bark.

The plant is said to grow thirty feet in height. Perhaps it does, but our experienc in Ohio has been that for landscape purposes it is much shorter. Our thirty-five year old plants are about seventeen feet tall and our ten year old plants are ten feet tall. By the way, those ten year old plants are just beginning to bloom, so one should either buy a large plant or patiently await the flower show.

We grow our Japanese tree lilacs under a program of very low maintenance. To my knowledge

they have never had a serious disease or insect problem, unlike many of the other lilacs.

This is a hardy plant which will survive as far north as Zone 4. It prefers full sun but tolerates shade for part of the day. Moist, well-drained soil is best, but many conditions short of the extremes in moisture are adequate. It can be propagated by soft-wood cuttings or by seeds, although seed-grown trees are said to be variable in quality.

It has been in cultivation in this country since 1876 but is relatively uncommon. It is not an extremely difficult species to find commercially, but it won't be in the average garden center. Look through some of the many reputable mail order catalogs or ask you local nurseryman to order it for you, if he doesn't have it.

* * * * * * * * *

NOTE: FOR MARCH ISSUE

If you are planning to bring lilacs with you to the I.L.S. auction sale, please send the list for inclusion into the April issue of the Lilac Newsletter. Appropriate slides may be brought to the auction as helping tools.

from the ... ...Registrar's Desk

Freek Vrugtman, Curator of Collections, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, HAMILTON, Ontario CANADA L8N 3H8

WHY REGISTER CULTIVAR NAMES?

The principal reasons for registering cultivar names with the appropriate International Registration Authorities (IRA's) are: (1) to avoid duplication of names, (2) to avoid confusion of names, (3) to bring about valid publication of a cultivar name together with an adequate description of and background information on the new cultivar. The aim of cultivar registration is to bring about uniformity, accuracy and fixity in the naming of cultivars.[1] The one and only tool a Registrar has for this purpose is the registration form. A copy of the lilac cultivar name registration form accompanies this write-up. Following are a few notes for guidance for filling out the registration form.

1) For further information and examples see also: Vrugtman, F. 1982. Why Register Cultivar Names? LILACS 11(1):37-38.

Genus, species, variety or subspecies --

It is desirable, if not essential, that the lilac selection for which a cultivar name is to be registered is fully identified; misidentifications invariably lead to subsequent confusion. In other words, it is important to ascertain, before registration, whether a new cultivar may belong to S. vulgaris or to S. x hyacinthiflora (S. oblata x S. vulgaris).

Cultivar name --

The INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS - 1980 (referred to in common usage as the "Cultivated Code") is a very useful guide for anyone concerned with or interested in the correct use of nomenclture of cultivated plants. The "Cultivated Code" governs many aspects of nomenclature and covers "General considerations and guiding principles" (Article 1 - 6), "Categories and their designations" (Art. 7 - 26), "Formation of cultivar names" (Art. 27 - 32), "Publication and use of cultivar names" (Art. 33 - 52), "Cultivar registration" (Art. 53 - 56), and "Modification of the Code" (Art. 57). Copies of the INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE OF CULTIVATED PLANTS - 1980 (Regnum Vegetabile vol. 104, 32pp.) can be obtained from:

The American Horticultural Society
Plant Sciences Data Center
Mt. Vernon, VA 22121 U.S.A.

(Price per copy US $4.00 for members, US $6.25 for non-members of the AHS)

Crop Science Society of America
677 South Segoe Road
Madison WI 53711 U.S.A.

(Price per copy US $5.00 to addresses in the USA, US $6.00 to addresses outside USA).

Articles 27 through 32, under the heading "Formation of cultivar names" provide guidelines for naming new cultivars. For instance, a cultivar name for a new lilac must be a fancy name, that is, not a botanical name in Latin form (Art. 27). A new cultivar name should preferably consist of one or two words and must not consist of more than three words (Art. 30). Of particular importance are the Recommendations following Art. 31 reprinted here in full.

Recommendation 31A

It is strongly recommended that, whenever possible, new cultivar names in the following form should be avoided:

a. Names composed of abbreviations, numerals or arbitrary sequences of letters except as established custom in a country or for a crop requires. Example of a crop where such names are admissible: sugar cane 'POJ2878'.

b. Names containing an initial article, unless required by linguistic custom. Examples: Not 'The Colonel' but 'Colonel'; on the other hand, not 'Rochelle' but 'La Rochelle'.

c. Names derived from proper names containing abbreviations, except for the abbreviation 'Mrs.' in English.

Examples: Not 'G. Creelman' but 'George Creelman'; not 'Wm. Thomas' but 'William Thomas'; not 'Mt. Kisco' but 'Mount Kisco'; not 'St. Tudy' but 'Saint Tudy'.

d. Names containing forms of address, unless required by national custom, for example for married women.

Examples: Forms of address to be avoided include Fräulein, Herr, Mademoiselle, Miss, Mister, Monsieur, Señor, Señorita, and equivalents in other languages. Acceptable forms of address include Frau, Madame, Mrs., Señora, and equivalents in other languages, for married women.

e. Names consisting of, or containing, excessively long words or phrases.

Examples: 'Centenaire de Rozain-Boucharlat'; 'Diplomgartenbauinspektor'.

f. Names exaggerating the merits of a cultivar or which may become inaccurate through the introduction of new cultivars or other circumstances.

Examples: tomato 'Earliest of All'; bean 'Longest Possible'; *Laburnum* 'Latest and Longest'.

g. Names that refer to some attribute or attributes common or likely to become common in a group of related cultivars; on the other hand, names which, while referring to an attribute or attributes, are nevertheless distinctive are acceptable.

Examples: Not rose 'Yellow' but rose 'Yellow Queen'; not endive 'Curled' but endive 'Curly Snowman'; not apple 'Crimson Cooker' but apple 'Crimson Bramley'.

h. Names likely to be confused with existing names within the same or a closely related cultivar class (see Art. 50).

Examples: 'Beatrice' and 'Beatrix'; 'Charmian' and 'Charmain'; 'Ellen', 'Helen', 'Helena', and 'Hélène'; 'Werner', 'Verner', 'Warner', and 'Warnaer'; 'Darwin' and 'Charles Darwin'.

i. Names including the words Cross, Crosses, Hybrid, Hybrids or grex.

j. Names incorporating the common name of the plant.

Examples: Kungsroggen; Aobakomugi.

(Registrar's comment on Recommendation 31Ah: Art. 50 states that "Not more than one cultivar may have the same name within the same cultivar class." Since the establishment of the IRA for lilac cultivar names the genus Syringa has been regarded as one single cultivar class. Example concerning Recommendation 31Ah: If the Cultivated Code in its present form had been in effect in the 1940's it would have been unlikely that the name 'Diane' for a new S. vulgaris selection would have been registered since it could be confused quite easily with the existing name 'Diana', a S. x prestoniae cultivar.)

Sport --
Sports or mutation may originate spontanelously or can be induced. A sport may differ from its parent plant in habit (dwarf, weeping, prostrate, etc.), it may differ in flower characteristics (colour, size, single or double), or it may differ in leaf characteristics (colour, shape).

Seedling --
It is desirable that the parentage of a seedling be recorded if it is known with certainty; however, guessing should be avoided since recording fictitious parentage leads to confusion and may have an undesired effect on the reputation of the lilac breeder.

Originator--
There can be a subtle difference between selecting or discovering a new garden lilac. Also, the Originator is not necessarily the Introducer of a new lilac and vice-versa.

Introduction --
It is not unusual that many years pass between the date of selection or discovery of a new lilac and its introduction and/or commercial introduction. The year of introduction of a new cultivar is the year in which plants or scions were distributed to other growers (individuals and institutions); the year of commercial introduction is usually the year in which a cultivar name first appears in a commercial catalogue or price list.

Plant Patent --
This refers to the United States Plant Patent Law. In the U.S.A. cultivars patented under this law are protected for seventeen years after which they become public property. Not every patented cultivar has been introduced.

Trademark --
Occasionally plants are trademarked; this is not restricted to the U.S.A. The special symbol ® is used with trademark names.

Description --
It is strongly recommended that the colour of the corolla of a new lilac cultivar be determined carefully with the aid of one of the horticultural colour charts such as the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart (R.H.S., London, England, 1966); the Nickerson Color Fan (American Horticultural Council, 1957); and the Horticultural Colour Chart by Prof. Biesalski (Pflanzenfarben-Atlas; Muster-Schmid KG., Göttingen, Germany, 1957). The first two charts are no longer available in the trade, and one may have to go to a horticultural library or the horticulture department of a university to find a copy.
Note that the colour of the flower buds differ from the colour of the corolla of the fully opened flower.

It is important that a new cultivar name be published with a detailed description of how this new cultivar differs from similar existing cultivars. (Art. 33 through 46 of the "Cultivated Code".)

Hardiness Zone --
The full range of hardiness is rarely known at the time the name of a new cultivar is registered. However, it is useful if the hardiness zone(s) for the area(s) in which the new cultivar was raised or tested can be listed. It should be noted which Hardiness Zone system is followed, namely that of the Arnold Arboretum, of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, or of Agriculture Canada. The local range of temperatures would also be indicative of the hardiness of the new cultivar.

Soils --
Information on performance of the new cultivar on different types of soil would be desirable, if available.

Herbarium specimen --
In addition to careful determination of the flower colour it is highly desirable to deposit a voucher specimen at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanical Gardens, particularly if the botanical affiliation of the new cultivar is not quite certain.

Photo --
The deposit of a colour transparency or a colour photograph with the registration form is highly desirable since it supplements the herbarium specimen and the flower colour notation.

Acknowledgements: The Regsitrar gratefully acknowledges the suggestions and comments received from Dr. James S. Pringle and Mr. Charles D. Holetich.

International Registration Authority for Cultivar Names in the Genus Syringa

LILAC CULTIVAR NAME REGISTRATION

Genus SYRINGA Species (or most resembled species in hybrid, or hybrid group) _____ Variety or subspecies _____

Cultivar name submitted for registration: _____

If Sport: Name of parent _____ Yr. First Observed: _____

Yr. First Propagated: _____ No. of Yrs. Flowered on Propagation: _____

Bloomed 100% true (or retained vegetative characteristics of sport)? _____

If seedling: Age _____ Yr. First Flowered: _____ Name of Plant or Cultivar from which seed was taken (if known) _____

Male Parent (if known): _____

Originated at: _____ Date Selected (Discovered): _____

Originator: _____ Address: _____

Introducer: _____ Address: _____

Yr. of Commercial Introduction: _____ Has the name and description of this cultivar been published? _____

If so, by whom, where and when? _____

If Patented: Plant Patent No.: _____ Date: _____ Assignee: _____

If Trademarked: Trademark No.: _____ Date: _____ Yr. Introduced: _____

The plant has been compared with and may be distinguished from related cultivars (varieties) by the following characteristic features and to the best of my knowledge represents a new and distinct cultivar (variety):

Zones or limits of hardiness: _____

Adaptation to soils or location: _____

Herbarium specimen sent: _____ Photo sent: _____

Return to:

Freek Vrugtman
Lilac Registrar
Royal Botanical Gardens
Box 399, Hamilton, CANADA L8N 3H8

Signed: _____

ARE LILACS GOOD SOIL STABILIZERS ON THE SLOPES?

Our member Christopher T. Rupert from Pickering Ontario asks if we have any information about lilac cultivars known to be good soil stabilizers in view of their rich and fibrous root system?

In answering the above question; though most lilacs are known to thrive in soils with low nutrients and summer drought conditions, for Southern Ontario, S. x prestoniae cvs., seedlings of common S. vulgaris and S. villosa cvs. are known to be used successfully along highway embankments and similar steep slopes.

Comments by other I.L.S. members are invited!

Charles Holetich

* * * * * * * * *

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN ARBORETUM: SITE OF THE 12TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

by Kenneth W. Wood

The University of Wisconsin Arboretum in Madison embodied an entirely new concept in arboretum management at the time of its founding in the early 1930'2. The Arboretum's main goal was to represent a microcosm of Wisconsin's pre-settlement vegetation. Rather than a collection of plants, it was to be a collection of plant communities. Responsibility for this concept lies with the people involved on the arboretum's administrative committee during those first years. Men like taxonomist Norman C. Fassett, ecologist John T. Curtis, G. William Longenecker, professor of horticulture and landscape architecture, and wildlife ecologist Aldo Leopold were among those most instrumental in setting the course for the institution. These men had seen the last of Wisconsin's pine forests fall. The devastating fires which followed rapid lumbering were recent history. The soil erosion caused by plowing up the drought tolerant prairies was evident in the darkened skies just a few days prior to the Arboretum's dedication ceremony. The time was ripe for such a novel concept.

The time was also favorable for acquisition of the land. The Arboretum concept had languished during the 20's. The project seemed too grandiose and too far from the city then. The land could never have been purchased once the post-war real estate boom hit in the late 40's. Today, the Arboretum is nearly surrounded by urban expansion. But during the depression years, farmers were unable to make ends meet on the relatively poor-quality land. Quite suddenly the arboreutm project

became a reality.

The depression brought together the idea for a new type of arboretum and the land on which to experiment. It also provided the labor for starting the project. Like many public institutions across the country, the Arboretum got its start thanks to the Civilian Conservation Corps. Roadwork, dredging and much of the planting was done by CCC labor. The Arboretum will host "Camp Madison's" golden anniversary in September.

Today, the collection of plant communities includes more than thirty types, in various stages of establishment. Two major prairies totaling over 100 acres are homes to more than 300 species of grasses and forbs which provide an ever-changing floral display from April through October. Three major deciduous forest types represent the dry oak woods found in Southern Wisconsin, southern mesic (maple-basswood) and northern mesic (maple-beech-hemlock) forests. More than seventy acres of conifer plantings, representing various pine and boreal forests, have been established. Wetland types include marsh and relatively high quality fen.

Creation of this collection of communities has placed the Arboretum decades ahead in the important field of land reclamation and vegetation management. Early studies demonstrated for the first time the important role of fire in the management of plant communities. Research continues today to be the Arboretum's most distinctive activity. In addition to ecologists from the University, the Arboretum provides an outdoor classroom for students of all ages and the general public as well.

The University of Wisconsin Arboretum is a very exciting place for botanists, ecologists, horticulturists, landscape architects and anyone interested in vegetation management or the study of the flora of the region. The horticultural gardens, described in last month's Lilac Newsletter, are nearing

maturity. Restoration efforts have met with mixed success. Some ares, like the prairies, are already world famous. Others, like some of the conifer forests, have only begun to resemble the true communities they may become in time. Lots has been done, and there is still much to do. We hope ILS members and friends will plan to spend two days in May visiting us.

REGISTRATION FORM

INTERNATIONAL LILAC SOCIETY

12TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

12-15 May 1983

Madison, Wisconsin

Registration Deadline - April 30, 1983

Registration Fee $40 *

Registration fee includes: two lunches and two dinners, on Friday 13 May and Saturday 14 May; local transportation; and miscellaneous expenses. The fee does not include: breakfasts, which will be available on an individual basis; or rooms'

Room arrangements must be made individually with the Friedrick Center or elsewhere. Rates at the Friedrick Center will be $24 for single and $28 double-occupancy, with payment upon arrival. A card for making reservations at the Center, or information about other accomodations, will be sent with confirmation of your registration.