“Gardening with Daylilies in Florida”
Hemerocallis

From the Greek: HEMÉRA (day) KÁLLOS (beauty)

Plant Family: Formerly in the lily family (Liliaceae) Now reclassified in a new family (Xanthorrhoeaceae, subfamily Hemerocallidoideae)
Hemerocallis

Country of Origin: Asia

Common American Variety: Hemerocallis fulva (Tawny Daylily)
Daylily Uses in the Landscape
A Border Garden
Mass Planting
Garden Feature
The AHS lists more than 75,000 registered daylily cultivars on their website!

'Gavin Petit' 2004

T. Petit

2013 Don C. Stevens Award Winner

www.daylilies.org
There are over 330 American Hemerocallis Society Display Gardens throughout the U.S. and Canada where you can view a variety of daylilies in a garden setting.

Visit an AHS Display Garden near you to find out more about ways your may be able to add daylilies to your home landscape.
Daylily Characteristics

Classified by size and form

Bloom Size Categories:
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
Daylily Flower Sizes
Daylily Characteristics

Flower Form Categories:

1. Single
2. Double
3. Spider
4. Unusual Form
5. Polymerous
Daylily Flower Forms

**Single:**
The Basic Daylily Form -
- 3 petals
- 3 sepals
- 1 pistil
- 6 stamens
Daylily Form: Single

“Spacecoast Child Star”
(Kinnebrew-J, 2002)
**Daylily Flower Forms**

**Double:**
Extra petals or petaloid (petal-like) tissue lying on or above the normal 3 petals and 3 sepals of an ordinary (single) daylily often creating a peony-like look
Daylily Form: Double

“Nagasaki” (Kirchhoff-D, 1978)
Daylily Form: Double

“Night Embers” (Stamile, 1997)
Daylily Characteristics

**Spider:**

Petals segments have a length-to-width ratio of 4:1.

- **Length** - measured with the fully extended.
- **Width** - taken at the widest point, as the flower grows naturally.
Daylily Form: Spider

“Bali Watercolor” (Stamile, 2002)
Daylily Characteristics

**Unusual Form:**
Distinctive petal or sepal shapes, or a combination of both on all 3 petals or all 3 sepals
Based ENTIRELY on the form of the flower, not on color or patterns
Daylily Form: Unusual Form

“Lunacy” (Morss, 2003)
Daylily Form: Unusual Form

“Rodeo Clown” (Payne, 2001)
Daylily Characteristics

**Polymerous:**

- extra whole tepals (sepals and petals) in the two tepal whorls of a flower
- extra sepals and petals evenly spaced in their respective whorls, unlike double daylilies in which the extra petals or petaloids are stacked upon or lie above the ordinary petals
- extra stamens: eight if there are four petals or ten for five petals, rather than the usual six
Polymerous

“Swim, Bike, Run” (Baxter, 2011)
Polymerous

“Cherokee Vision” (Reinke, 2000)
Daylily Characteristics

SUBFORMS

Basic shapes that have traditionally been used to describe daylilies.

Trumpet; Circular; Star; Triangular; Flat; Recurved; Informal; Multi-Form
Daylily Subform: Trumpet

“Little Grapette” (Williamson, 1970)
Daylily Subform: Circular

“Hello Screamer” (Hansen-D, 2003)
Daylily Subform: Star

“Star of India”
(Roberts, 1992)
Daylily Form: Triangular

“Coit Tower” (Stamile-Pierce, 2010)
Daylily Subform: Triangular

“Doma Knaresborough” (Petit, 1994)
Daylily Subform: Flat

“Lipstick Traces” (Kaskel, 1994)
Daylily Subform: Recurved

“Scarlet Orbit” (Gates-L., 1984)
Daylily Subform: Informal

“Sacred Ibis” (Lambertson, 2007)
Daylily Form: Multiform

“Malicious Rumors” (Abajain, 2002)
Daylily Characteristics

COLOR AND PATTERN

Modern daylilies display a complex variety of color patterns.

Selfs; Blends; Polychromes; Bitones; Reverse Bicolor; Eyes & Bands; Halo; Watermark; Contrasting Edges; Contrasting Tips; Dots & Dusting; Contrasting Midribs; Diamond Dusting
Daylily Color/Pattern: Self

“Easter Greeting” (Macmillan, 1963)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Blend

“Autumn Sojourn” (Salter, 2005)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Polychrome

“Polar Dusk” (Stamile, 2010)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Bi-Tone

“Linda Touchstone” (Hansen-D, 2004)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Reverse Bicolor

“Blueberry Muffin” (Rose, 1998)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Eyed

“Entering Warp Speed” (Petit, 2004)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Banded

“Creole Moon”
(Trimmer, 2007)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Halo

“Sister Mildred” (Spalding, 1985)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Watermark

“Off the Deep End”  
(Holly-S, 2009)

“Roaring Rapids”  
(Hansen, 2006)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Contrasting Edges

“Running Hot”
(Stamile, 2007)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Contrasting Edges

“Cranberry Zinger”
(Rogers, 2005)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Contrasting Tips

“Tipped In Rouge”
(Stamile, 2006)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Dots/Dusting

“Micro Dots” (Trimmer, J., 2004)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Dots/Dusting

“Amethyst Veil” (Morss, 2007)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Dots/Dusting

“Spacecoast Freaky Tiki” (Kinnebrew, 2006)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Contrasting Midribs

Entrapment (Heemskirk, 2006)

John Hawkins (Stamile, 2009)
Daylily Color/Pattern: Diamond Dusting
Daylily Color/Pattern: Diamond Dusting

“Golden Diamond Dust” (Peat, J., 2006)
Daylily Characteristics

**TEXTURE** – Surface quality of blooms: smooth, velvety, creped, ribbed

**SUBSTANCE** – Substance of the tissue, from delicate to thick or leathery
Daylily Texture - Velvety

“Study in Scarlet” (Kirchhoff, D., 1985)
Daylily Substance - Ribbed

“Barbara Mitchell” (Pierce C., 1984)
Daylily Texture - Leathery

“Leather Goddess” (Salter, 1988)
Daylily Texture – Delicate

“White Perfection” (Stamile, 1995)
Daylily Characteristics

Scape
Height &
Branching
Scape Height & Branching

**Scapes:**
- Low Scapes – 6” to 24”
- Medium Scapes – 24” to 36”
- Tall Scapes – Over 36”

**Branching** allows multiple blooms to occur on a single scape
Scape Height & Branching

**Branching:**
- Top-Branched – only near the top of the scape
- Low-branched – near the bottom foliage
- Multiple – general term for a number of side branches
- Three-Way (or any #) – indicating the number of branches per scape (e.g. can be four-way or five-way branching)
Daylily Branching
Daylily Characteristics

Foliage Types

- Dormant (Dor) – often don’t do well in South and Central Florida!
- Semi-evergreen (SE or Semi-Ev)
- Evergreen (Ev) – best for zones 10 & warmer
Daylily Characteristics

**Genetic Types**

- Diploid (DIP) – two identical sets of eleven chromosomes, 22 total, in each cell
- Tetraploid (TET) – four sets of chromosomes, 44 total, in each cell
Daylily Characteristics

DIP: “Early Bird Cardinal”  
(Apps-Blew, 2004)

TET: “Chicago Fire”  
(Marsh, 1973)

Cannot see much of a difference here ... but keep watching!
Daylily Characteristics - TET

“Ruby Pearl Sullivan”
(Petit, 2008)

“Insatiable Desire”
(Peat-J, 2012)
Daylily Characteristics - TET

“Art in Heaven” (Lambertson, 2008)

“Bluegrass Candy” (Stamile-Pierce, 2009)
Daylily Characteristics - TET

“Nicole’s After Glow” (Harry, 2010)

“Carl Harmon” (Reilly, 2009)
Daylily Characteristics - TET

“The Incredible Earl Watts”  
(Salter, 2012)

“Spacecoast Irish Illumination”  
(Hansen-D, 2013)
Daylily Characteristics - TET

“Surprised by Life”
(Hansen-D, 2013)

“Art Gallery Sweet Tooth”
(Lambertson, 2012)
Daylily Genetics - Diploids

Not to be outdone, daylily hybridizers began to do more with diploids …
Daylily Characteristics - DIP

“Perhelion”  
(Elliott-S., 2010)

“Odd Man Out”  
(Gregory-CJ & V., 2011)
Daylily Characteristics - DIP

“Pinwheel Princess” (Salter-EH, 2010)

“Grape Kool-Aid” (Holley-S., 2008)
**Daylily Characteristics - DIP**

"Carolina Spirit"
(Shooter-E., 2008)

"Kaleidoscope
Lavender Pattern"
(Harry, 2013)
Daylily Characteristics - DIP

“Printmaker”  
(Lambertson, 2013)

“Blue Eyes White Dragon”  
(Gossard, 2012)
Daylily Characteristics - DIP

“Kaleidoscope Dreamsicle”  (Harry, 2013)

“Killer Bees”  (Elliot-S 2010)
Daylily Characteristics
Tetraploids

- Flowers tend to be larger.
- Colors of the flower tend to be more intense.
- Scapes tend to be sturdier and stronger.
- Heavier substance in both flower and foliage.
- Vegetative vigor in leaf, stem, and flower tend to be greater.
- Breeding possibilities tend to be greater because of an increased number of chromosomes.
Daylily Characteristics
Diploids

- Good pink daylilies are still more prevalent in the diploid ranks.
- Spider and double daylilies are still more prevalent in the diploid ranks.
- Diploids are easier to cross than tetraploids.
- Many diploid daylilies have been converted to tetraploids, advancing the tetraploid lines.
- There are more diploids than tetraploids.
Daylily Blooming Times

- Extra Early (EE)
- Early (E)
- Early Midseason (EM, Early Mid)
- Midseason (M, Mid)
- Late Midseason (LM, Late Mid)
- Late (L)
- Very Late (VL)
WHEN TO PLANT DAYLILIES?

FALL

WINTER

(South)

SPRING
WHERE TO PLANT DAYLILIES?

• Full Sun 🌸 6-8 hours
• Part Sun 🌸 4-6 hours
Purchasing Daylilies
Daylily Dry Root Fans
Daylily Clumps
Potted Daylilies
Planting Daylilies
Planting Daylilies

Plant in Containers
Planting Daylilies

Or Plant into the Ground

[Diagram showing the parts of a daylily plant: blooms, scape, crown, and roots on a mound of dirt. A photo of someone planting a daylily is also included.]
Planting Daylilies

Use Good Rich Soil, But Be Careful with Manure!
Plan Your Work & Work Your Plan!

Space them about 12-16” apart
Planting Daylilies

Labels Are Important!
Planting Daylilies

Keep them well watered
Planting Daylilies

Mulch is Your Friend!
Common Daylily Pests/Diseases

Leaf Streak

Daylily Rust
Common Daylily Pests/Diseases

Daylily infected with *Puccinia hemerocallidis*
Crown Rot
Common Daylily Pests/Diseases

Stem and Root Rot
Common Daylily
Pests/Diseases

Aphids

Leafminer
Common Daylily Pests/Diseases

Thrips

Thrips on a daylily petal
Common Daylily Pests/Diseases

OTHERS:

Cutworms
Deer
Grubs
Nematodes
Slugs/Snails
Spider Mites
Certainly Worth the Effort!