



Spots a

(Above from left) 'Cherry Stripes' (Mussar, 2013); Judy Davison seedling 13-9 petal detail; 'Spots Before my Eyes' (Mussar, 2013); 'Pitter Patter' (Fass-P, 1972); and Judy Davison seedling 14-28.

**By Dave Mussar
Region 4, Ontario**

It seems I have a genetic mutation of sorts, something called a 'collecting gene'; and chances are, if you are reading this, you may have it too! All my life I collected things – match covers, bottle caps, butterflies, hockey and baseball cards, stamps, coins and rocks, before graduating to antiques and other items as I got older.

Over 30 years ago I became afflicted with the 'orchid disease'. It starts innocently with one or two orchids, and the next thing you know, you are wondering where you could build a greenhouse for your ever-expanding collection! Sound vaguely familiar? The orchids gradually disappeared (probably for lack of a greenhouse), and I

immediately hooked and knew it! He gave me with new plants and even pollen from a brand new introduction. As I had crossed a few orchids in the past, I knew what to do and started spreading daylily pollen right from the start. It would have been helpful, however, to have the dip and tet lesson first!

I started to think seriously about breeding goals and wondered where a small backyard hybridizer could make a contribution to the world of daylilies. A story I remembered from my orchid days was how breeders took a miniature species of 'moth orchid', *Phalaenopsis stuartiana*, which had a few small spots and speckles around the throat region and through many generations of selective breeding managed to produce large, modern hybrids that are fully spotted across the petals and sepals of the flower. I was struck by the fact that there were no daylilies with "spots" like we see in orchids, Asiatic lilies and many other genera. Why not daylilies? A goal was struck.

SPECKLES

I started to collect as many speckled cultivars as possible with the idea that all that was needed was to breed for larger speckles and to have them spaced out a bit. After all it worked for orchids – how difficult could it be? Early on it became apparent that what I considered speckled, others called stippled and that there is a wide range of expression for this effect. I personally differentiate between the two based upon the size of the dots. Stippling, in my opinion is very fine, like a dusted effect. In some cases it almost looks like a self that just lacked enough pigment to cover the tepals fully. You have to look closely to see the stippling. I see speckles as being larger, more discrete areas of pigmentation that stand out from the base color of the tepals. Stipples may breed for speckles and ultimately spots, but my preference was to work with

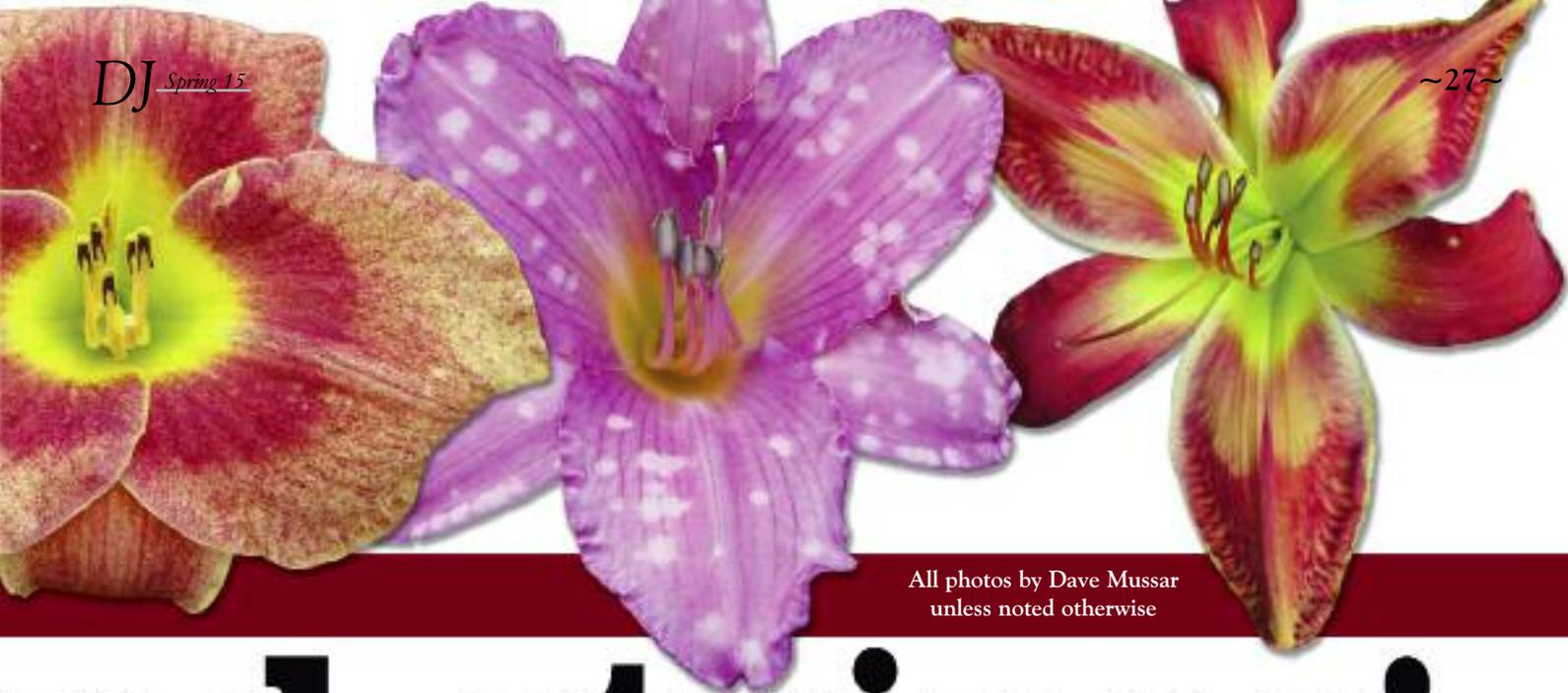


Phalaenopsis
— Dave Mussar photo



'Expanding Universe' (Petit, 1998) flower and petal detail

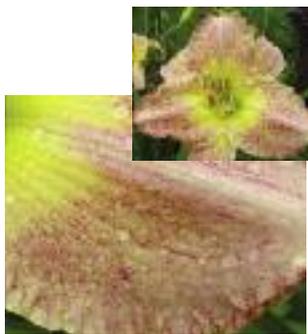
turned to perennial gardening. Of course, I had daylilies, landscaper specials from the garden center and some great ones I dug for free from the roadside. Then one day a 'friend' introduced me to the wonderful world of hybrid daylilies. I was



All photos by Dave Mussar unless noted otherwise

nd stripes!

Crazy-fun new patterns



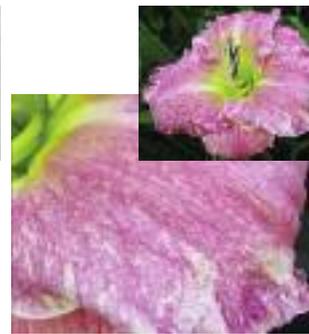
'Connect the Dots' (Jerabek, 2001)



'Speckles' (Ziarko-Rood, 1998)



'Seurat' (Moldovan, 1990)



'Speckled Trout' (Adams, 1997)



'Drop Cloth' (Salter, 1995)

plants already exhibiting greater separation in pigmentation.

The first cultivar I acquired toward this goal was 'Expanding Universe' (Petit, 1998), which has fine speckling over the entire surface. It is not very happy in my northern garden but has survived and is behind many of my speckled seedlings. 'Connect the Dots' (Jerabek, 2001) and 'Speckles' (Ziarko-Rood, 1998) are both dormants and have been cornerstones to my program. 'Connect the Dots' features fine purple speckles over a cream base, where 'Speckles' has orange-red speckles over a pale orange base. Many speckled

plants have non-speckled parents. 'Connect the Dots' for example is out of 'Elan' (Whatley, 1990), a near white x 'Yuma' (Whatley, 1979), a yellow with a rose-bronze overlay. I assume that the speckles derive from the overlay color. Like many other patterned daylilies, speckled flowers exhibit some variability, being speckled sometimes and producing a more mottled look as the speckles seem to coalesce other times. Often both looks appear on a clump the same day suggesting that this may not be an environmental effect.

Other speckled flowers I have used include 'Seurat' (Moldovan, 1990), 'Speckled Trout' (Adams, 1997), 'Drop Cloth' (Salter, 1995), 'Dizzy Dots' (Mercer-R, 1998) and 'Dotted Swiss' (Dickerson, 1990). Sydney Eddison, in her book *A Passion For Daylilies*, mentioned that Van Sellers had a future introduction "...which is pink stippled on white - 'like a plicata iris'" that I eventually identified as 'Accent on View' (Sellers, 1990). Speckled flowers can be found in a wide variety of forms including large open forms like 'Greywoods Spiders Lair' (Wilkinson, 2003), 'O'Bannon Orchid' (Williams-S, 2013) and 'Streaks N' Strokes' (Marshall-Earl, 2008). There are speckled eye-

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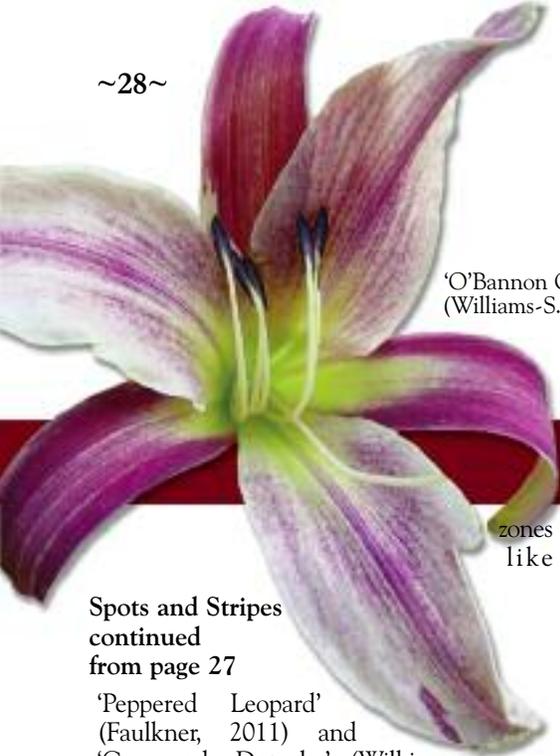
'Dizzy Dots' (Mercer-R., 1998)



'Accent on View' (Sellers, 1990)



'Greywood's Spiders Lair' (Wilkinson, 2003)



'O'Bannon Orchid'
(Williams-S., 2013)



'Streaks N' Strokes' (Marshall-Earl, 2008) — Loretta Zink photo

'Peppered Leopard' (Faulkner, 2011) — courtesy of the hybridizer

'Spotted Fever' (Brown-Oakes, 1995) — Gus Guzinski photo

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'Peppered Leopard' (Faulkner, 2011) and 'Greywoods Dotcalm' (Wilkinson, 2003), and some with fine speckles just on the petal tips like 'Dotted Petals' (Sellers, 1990) and mini's like 'Dappled Dynamo' (Derrow, 2013). There are even double forms like 'Spotted Fever'

(Brown-Oakes, 1995). A few other popular examples include 'Spacecoast Freaky Tiki' (Kinnebrew-J, 2006) and 'Mark's Bouquet' (Agosta, 2006, see photo on page 39).

In crossing speckled flowers with other speckles sometimes they produce offspring that are so intensely speckled, they start to look like selfs! Some nicely speckled kids have been produced including 'Spots Before

My Eyes' (Mussar, 2013, see photo on page 27) and numerous seedlings under evaluation by several hybridizers. We have also seen flowers which exhibit both speckles and the mottled or plicata look such as 'Splatter' (Mussar, 2011), 'Strawberry Milkyway' (Bush-C, 2014) and 'Long Ago In a Galaxy Far Far Away' (Bush-C, 2015).

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'Spacecoast Freaky Tiki' (Kinnebrew-J., 2006) — Linda Sue Barnes photos

'Splatter' (Mussar, 2011)

'Strawberry Milkyway' (Bush-C., 2014) — courtesy of the hybridizer

'Long Ago in a Galaxy Far Far Away' (Bush-C., 2015) — courtesy of the hybridizer

Speckled seedlings

Dave Mussar seedling 03-1 'Connect the Dots' (Jerabek, 2001) × 'Wedding Band' (Stamile, 1987)	Dave Mussar seedling 03-37 'Connect the Dots' × 'Expanding Universe' (Petit, 1998)	Dave Mussar seedling 747A 'Spots Before my Eyes' (Mussar, 2013) × 'Connect the Dots'	Dave Mussar seedling 752C Seedling × 'Connect the Dots'	Dave Mussar seedling 827A 'Splatter' (Mussar, 2011) × 'Drop Cloth' (Salter, 1995)	Chad Bush seedling 1 'Long Ago in a Galaxy Far Far Away' (Bush-C., 2015) × unknown — courtesy of the hybridizer
Chad Bush seedling 2 'Long Ago in a Galaxy Far Far Away' × unknown — courtesy of the hybridizer	Chad Bush seedling 6 'Long Ago in a Galaxy Far Far Away' × unknown — courtesy of the hybridizer	MaryAnn Pruden seedling 1 seedling × seedling — courtesy of the hybridizer	Dave Mussar seedling 04-34 'Speckles' (Ziarko-Rood., 1998) × 'Expanding Universe' (Petit, 1998)	Dave Mussar seedling 14-01 'Splatter' × 'Xochipilli' (Kirchhoff-D., 2010)	Elaine Seifert seedling 'Something Marvelous' (Salter, 2002) × 'Red Friday' (Agin, 2007) — courtesy of the hybridizer

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Angel Love (Trimmer, 2013) Binding the Shadows (Salter-E.H., 2014) Boo Crew (Salter, 2014) Born to be Wild (Pierce-G., 2011) Bowtie Affair (Pierce-G., 2013) Check Me Out (Harry-P., 2013)



Cherry Top Hat (Carpenter-Carpenter, 2013) Dan's Garden Party (Trimmer, 2013) Delaney's Rainbow (Trimmer, 2013) Dr Celia Stump (Grace-L., 2012) Enchanted Imp Salter-E.H., 2014) Fascinating Flight (Salter, 2014)



Fashionable Fringe (Salter, 2014) Fashion Icon (Harry-P., 2013) Flat Out Fabulous (Harry-P., 2013) His Tender Mercy (Grace-L., 2014) I Believe in Visions (Grace-L., 2014) Jalapeno Crunch (Salter, 2014)



Kaleidoscope Echo Chamber (Carpenter-Carpenter, 2013) Kaleidoscope Force Field (Carpenter-Carpenter, 2013) Kiss of Paradise (Pierce-G., 2013) Mackenzie's Rainbow (Trimmer, 2013) Mary Ann Naranjo (Carpenter-Carpenter, 2013) Mayans' Dawn (Pierce-G., 2013)



Metallic Apparition (Harry-P., 2013) Mister Big Stuff (Salter, 2013) Nile Princess (Pierce-G., 2013) Rings of Saturn (Carpenter-Carpenter, 2013) Rose Colored Rainbow (Harry-P., 2013) Sarah Starchak (Pierce-G., 2013)



Secret Sentinel (Salter-E.H., 2014) Simple Marks (Salter-E.H., 2014) Simply Leaves Me Breathless (Harry-P., 2012) Spinefeld (Stamile-Pierce, 2012) Stellar Stitchery (Salter, 2014) Stenciled Infusion (Pierce-G., 2013)



Sunflower Blues (Trimmer, 2013) Sweet Cotton Candy (Pierce-G., 2013) Tavares Dark Star (Harry-P., 2013) Tavares Special Effects (Harry-P., 2013) The Fantastic Barbara Watts (Salter, 2014) Unfolding Mysteries (Grace-L., 2012)

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'Trahlyta' (Childs-F., 1982)
— Tim Fehr photo



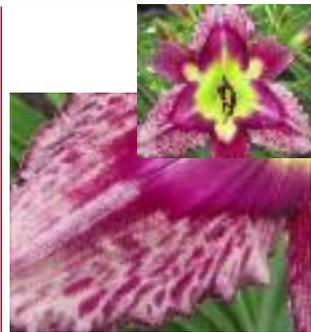
'Jerry Hyatt' (Hanson-C., 2006)
— courtesy of the hybridizer



'In Taffeta Patterns' (Hanson-C., 2008)
— courtesy of the hybridizer



(Above) Dave Mussar seedling from 'Pitter Patter' (Fass-P, 1972) × 'Pink Stripes' (Derow, 2006) (Left) 'Upgrade' (Gossard, 2007) — courtesy of the hybridizers



'Purple Cheetah' (Gossard, 2006)



'Granny's Smokehouse' (Marchant, 2012)
— courtesy of the hybridizer



'Memnoch's Lair' (Marchant, 2013)
— courtesy of the hybridizer

Spots and Stripes
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SPOTS

While speckled breeding has not yet produced larger spots, there have been some alternative strategies. Many of these have involved the use of Tet. 'Trahlyta' (Childs-F., 1982) or its offspring. These cultivars may exhibit large spots of color of a darker shade of the base coloration. This effect appears to be temperature dependent, appearing on cooler mornings, and then fading or disappearing entirely as the day becomes warmer. Curt Hanson was the first to note this in some of his introductions such as 'Jerry Hyatt' (Hanson-C, 2006), 'Accidental Tourist' (Hanson-C, 2006) and 'In Taffeta Patterns' (Hanson-C, 2008). Jamie Gossard has had success with his 'Purple Cheetah' (Gossard, 2006), 'Purple Chameleon' (Gossard, 2006) and 'Upgrade' (Gossard, 2007). More recently William Marchant has a line of spotted intros from Tet. 'Trahlyta' breeding that include 'Granny's Smokehouse' (Marchant, 2012), 'Memnoch's Lair' and 'Memnoch's Bride' (both Marchant, 2013). Heidi Douglas has a 2015 intro in 'Dr Freckles Mr Hyde' (Douglas-H., 2015) that comes from non-'Trahlyta' breeding and has multiple personalities with Dr Freckles making an appearance only in the morning. Likewise, Anna Carlson has found a

novel source for spots and an unusual coloration in her seedling RAV-11-065 ('Poinsettia' [Stout, 1963] × 'Aabachee' [Cheetham-R., 1957]). My own experience in crossing tet. 'Trahlyta' or its kids with speckled flowers has just produced purple or red selfs. I suspect that the color-fading mechanism for producing spots does not enhance the areas of pigmentation we currently see in speckled flowers.

We are starting to see a few small true spots of pigmentation pop up on some cultivars and seedlings. 'Dust and Gravity' (DeVito, 2011) has a few smoky lilac polka dots that appear randomly on its petals. Judy Davison reported spots appearing on the petals of some of her seedlings this past summer. Her 13-9 had notable light purple polka dots appear on the petal tips, and her 14-28 had some red-orange dots. A cultivar that produces both dots and dashes is 'Doctor Strangelove' (Cochenour, 2007). Small dots also appear on some older registered cultivars including 'Tigger' (Stamile, 1989), 'Krakatoa Lava' (Morton, 1989), 'Fire King' (Benz, 1991) and 'Dragons Eye' (Salter-E.H., 1991). Rich Howard has an image on his website of 'Pink Aberration' (Whatley, 2003) showing a few definite spots along the petal edge. While on the older cultivars the spots may be environmentally caused, perhaps by a cooler than normal summer, it does suggest that there is genetic potential in these cultivars and perhaps others to produce spots.

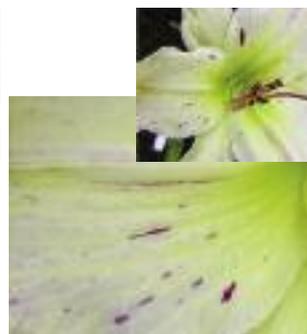
A little known cultivar is 'Pitter Patter' (Fass-P, 1972) that has



'Dr Freckles Mr Hyde' (Douglas-H., 2015)
— courtesy of the hybridizer



'Dust and Gravity' (DeVito, 2011)
— courtesy of the hybridizer



'Dr Strangelove' (Cochenour, 2007)



'Tigger' (Stamile, 1989)
— Anna Carlson photo



'Dragons Eye' (Salter-E.H., 1991)
— Ann Mosconi photo

white dots, suggesting an absence of pigmentation on the tepals. The effect seems to be more pronounced in warmer weather and sometimes barely noticeable if the summer is cool. Not much is

known about how it breeds. However, Brian Mahieu reported having a polka-dot seedling from a cross of two 'Pitter Patter' seedlings. I have a seedling from a cross of 'Pitter Patter' and 'Pink

Stripes' that shows both spots and stripes so there is some evidence that this white spotted patterning can be passed on genetically. This needs to be explored further.



Brian Mahieu seedling from two 'Pitter Patter' seedlings — courtesy of the hybridizer

Spotted seedlings



Curt Hanson seedling 5385 — courtesy of the hybridizer

Curt Hanson seedling 5406 — courtesy of the hybridizer

Curt Hanson seedling 5902 — courtesy of the hybridizer

Anna Carlson seedling RAV-11-965 'Poinsettia' (Stout, 1953) × 'Aabachee' (Cheetham-R., 1957) — courtesy of the hybridizer

Judy Davisson seedling 14-28 (See flower on page 27) — courtesy of the hybridizer

Judy Davisson seedling 13-9 — courtesy of the hybridizer

(Below, from top) 'Peppermint Ice' (Lovell, 2004) 'Pink Stripes' (Derrow, 2006) — Bill Waldrop photo



'Yankee Pinstripes' (Howard, 2013) — courtesy of the hybridizer

'Plum Striped' (Zink, 2014) — courtesy of the hybridizer

'Cyclone Twister' (Lovell, 2011) — courtesy of the hybridizer

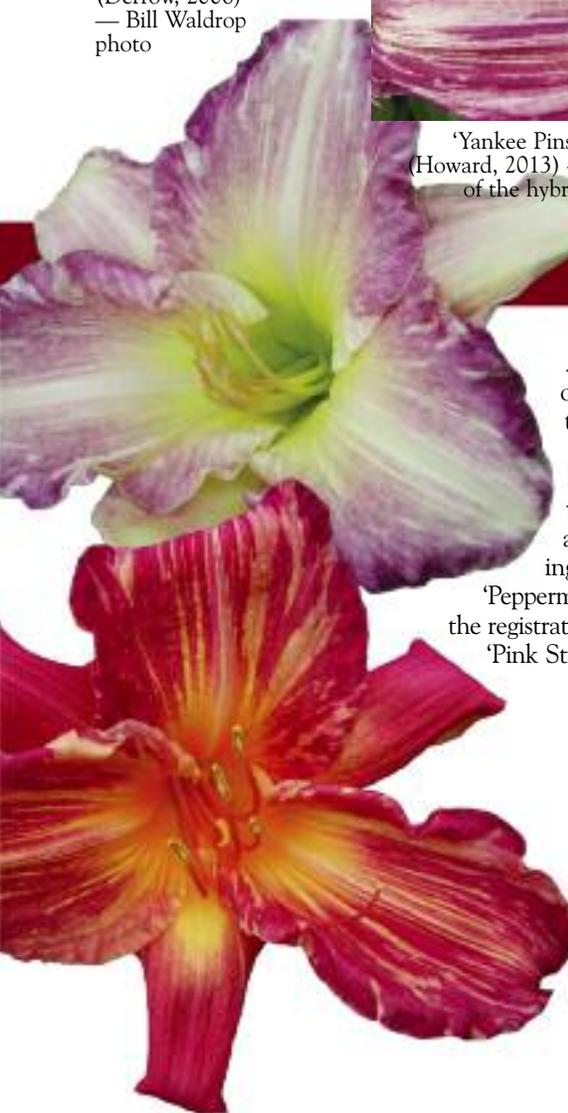
'Lovely Margie' (Lovell, 2005)

STRIPES

An exciting and rapidly growing area of interest is that of striped daylily patterns. Much of this can be attributed to two cultivars: 'Pink Stripes' (Derrow, 2006) — which survived years of neglect in an overgrown field and was finally registered at the urging of Richard Norris — and 'Peppermint Ice' (Lovell, 2004). Currently the registration database shows 15 cultivars with 'Pink Stripes' in their parentage, while there

are five hybrids from 'Peppermint Ice'. Not all of the registered offspring exhibit stripes, and a few are not yet in circulation. However, many are striped. Notable 'Pink Stripes' kids include 'Yankee Pinstripes' (Howard, 2013), 'Plum Striped' (Zink, 2014), and 'Cyclone Twister' (Lovell, 2011). Offspring from 'Peppermint Ice' include 'Lovely Margie' (Lovell, 2005), 'Tande' (Lovell, 2011), and 'Diva in Zebra' (Pruden, 2014). 'Cherry Stripes' (Mussar, 2013) is a cross of 'Pink Stripes' × 'Peppermint Ice'. There are many hybridizers actively pursuing striped breeding programs and you can see some of their

See Spots and Stripes, page 32



'Diva in Zebra' (Pruden, 2014) — courtesy of the hybridizer

'Cherry Stripes' (Mussar, 2013)

'Fizziwig' (Weston-J., 1998)

Spots and Stripes continued from page 31 seedlings here.

As you will read elsewhere in this publication,

Bill Waldrop has successfully converted 'Pink Stripes' to tetraploid and is starting to bloom striped tetraploid seedlings. I have converted

'Cherry Stripes' and hope to see a few seedlings in 2015. It will be very exciting to see striped patterns at the tetraploid level.

MaryAnn Pruden seedling 3651 from ('Smoke Scream' [Gossard, 2004] × Mahieu seedling) × 'Emerald Starburst' (Doorakian, 2004) — courtesy of the hybridizer



Striped seedlings



Loretta Zink seedling 'Old Termite' (Baxter, 2005) × 'Pink Stripes' (Derrow, 2006) — courtesy of the hybridizer



Loretta Zink seedling 'Lovely Margie' (Lovell, 2005) seedling × 'Pink Stripes' seedling — courtesy of the hybridizer



Mike Derrow seedling 'Indy Floppy Mama' (Anderson-D., 1996) × 'Pink Stripes' — courtesy of the hybridizer



Kathy Rinke seedling b(1) ('Yazoo Wild Violet' × 'Ya Ya Girl') × 'Pink Stripes' — courtesy of the hybridizer



Kathy Rinke seedling 2(1) ('Yazoo Wild Violet' × 'Ya Ya Girl') × 'Pink Stripes' — courtesy of the hybridizer



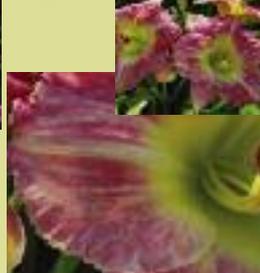
Robin Calderon seedling 329-9 'Flutterby' (Childs-E, 1981) × 'Pink Stripes' — courtesy of the hybridizer



Robin Calderon seedling 703-3 'Flutterby' × 'Peppermint Ice' (Lovell, 2004) — courtesy of the hybridizer



Robin Calderon seedling 646-3 'Indy Misty Love' (Anderson-D., 1995) × 'Pink Stripes' — courtesy of the hybridizer



Robin Calderon seedling 1091-4 'Indy Misty Love' × 'Peppermint Ice' — courtesy of the hybridizer



Bill Waldrop seedling 4-564 Tet seedlings from converted 'Pink Stripes' — courtesy of the hybridizer



(Left) 'Augie's Unique Beauty' (Krupien, 2007) — Rich Howard photo

(Right) 'Augie's Unique Beauty' growing in a clump with one flower showing no broken color while the rest of the flowers on the same scape do.



BROKEN COLOR PATTERNS

Recently we have started to see the emergence of color breaks even larger than those currently seen in the striped category, and so far these seem confined to tetraploids. 'Augie's Unique Beauty' (Krupien, 2007) was registered posthumously by Rich Howard for its garden value. Like many striped cultivars, it can have a variable effect, sometimes producing an all-yellow petal or occasionally an all-yellow flower on the same scape as a patterned bloom. After blooming several hundred seedlings from 'Augie's Unique

Beauty', mostly crossed with speckles, I've yet to see this pattern passed on to its progeny, but I will keep trying. Rich Howard had a novel, unrelated seedling appear that he registered as 'Explosion in the Paint Factory' (Howard-R, 2013). To date in limited use, this parent has not yet produced any patterned kids.

Gayle Story introduced 'Shattered' (Story, 2006), which shows a broken color pattern and is reported to pass it on occasionally. However, its parent, 'Broken Promise' (Story, 2006) sometimes



'Explosion in the Paint Factory' (Howard-R., 2013) — courtesy of the hybridizer

'Shattered' (Story, 2006) — Bill Waldrop photo

'Undefinable' (DeVito, 2014) — courtesy of the hybridizer



An Elaine Seifert seedling from 'Swallow Tail Kite' (Hanson-C., 1998) x 'Voices Carry' (Hanson-C., 1996) — courtesy of the hybridizer

shows a color break, and it seems to breed for it more often.

An exciting development has been Nicole DeVito's new release of 'Undefinable' (DeVito, 2014), which features both spots and large blotches of purple over a cream base, producing a variable look on a daily basis. Nicole has also noted that this cultivar can pass on its patterning to some of its kids, opening the door for new avenues in pattern breeding!

Elaine Seifert has a purple seedling with large white blotches. Don Lovell has a tet. seedling that can show white blotches over a lavender base on occasion. This past summer, Paul Owen had a novel broken pattern seedling appear in the garden. This was unique in that it was a true 'sport' that emerged as a runner from one of eight clumps of a seedling lined out for possible introduction and was totally unlike the mother plant or anything else in the garden!

Nicole DeVito seedling 0491 from 'Undefinable' x 'Bites Like a Thousand Teeth' (DeVito, 2013) — courtesy of the hybridizer

Speckles, stripes and some broken color patterns often appear spontaneously in the seedling patch, perhaps the result of a spontaneous mutation. The genetics behind these types of effects are complex and not well understood. For further details please refer to "Daylily Genetics – Part 3 Variegated or broken flower colors: Jumping genes?" in *The Daylily Journal* Summer 2011 issue. What is clear, however, is that speckles, spots, stripes and broken color patterns can all be produced through focused breeding programs. These hold the promise for exciting future developments in new daylily patterns. ■

Broken color pattern seedlings



Paul Owen seedling number 9-015 is a sport off a plant with no broken color. Though originally a single-fan sport, it's matured and increased. All the blooms have the broken color pattern, though the pattern itself is unique to each flower. — Paul Owen photos

Don Lovell's seedling 02T113 that has since been composted (for poor branching and bud count) shows significant color breaks, but like the Paul Owen seedling, it varies from flower to flower. On the left is a Don Lovell photo, while the photo of the right is a Dave Mussar photo.