

REGISTERING YOUR HOSTA



A PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN
HOSTA SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL
CULTIVAR REGISTRATION AUTHORITY
FOR THE GENUS HOSTA

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

The Case for Hosta Registration¹

By C.H. Falstad, III

Over the past 35 years, the process of *Hosta* registration has changed slightly. The purpose of registration remains virtually the same, but the advantages have increased significantly as the number of hosta varieties grows. More than 3,000 varieties of hostas have been registered since 1968 and the numbers are increasing every year.

The rules for registration are published in the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP)*, currently in its seventh edition (2004). The main purpose of the *Code* is to prevent confusion by assigning one name, and one name only, to each cultivar. This name is used consistently throughout the world. Names are approved only if they do not conflict with existing names, either in written or spoken form. As an example, a cultivar 'John Read' in a particular genus could not be approved if there was already a 'Jon Reed' in the same genus. However, 'Jon Schmidt' might be registered even if another cultivar were previously registered as 'Jon Smith', since there would be no confusion between the two. Within the genus *Hosta*, *H.* 'Karen' (B. Olson - 1999) and 'Karin' (see *THJ*, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 31-33) represent a similar situation, though their history has been complicated.

There are many other requirements for registration; the similar-sounding names I have mentioned represent only one of many potentially confusing naming scenarios. To completely understand all the rules one would need to be familiar with the entire *Code*. Fortunately, we have an International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for the Genus *Hosta* that will evaluate potential names based on the *Code* for us.

The advantage of registration is that it protects a name and provides a publicly available description of the plant associated with that name. Simply using or printing a name, without registering it, does not prevent this name from being used by others for a different plant, or from being registered by someone else. Twice recently we have seen hosta names be registered that had been previously used, without registration, for other plants. The first was 'Touch of Class'^{U.S. PP13,080} (H. Hansen – 1999) and the second, more recently, was 'Fireworks'^{PPAF} (Walters Gardens, Inc. - 2001). Both names could have been preserved by the first users if they had registered them in a timely manner.

The case of 'Touch of Class' was described in "What's in a Hosta Name?" (*THJ*, Vol. 33, No. 3, pp. 31-33) by Warren I. Pollock. The name 'Touch of Class' had been used for a plant in a tour garden, but use in a private or public garden does not preserve a plant name. This situation serves as a warning that if you are currently using some great names in your garden that are not registered, you run a risk of someone else unknowingly using the names, too. If the other party registers the names before you do, they will no longer be available to you for your original hostas.

Bob Balitewicz had a hosta he called 'Fireworks', which he gave to four or five friends but did not register. Someone publicized the name 'Fireworks' on the Hosta Library Web site, but publishing on the Internet or in any other electronic medium is not permitted by Article 22.1 of the *ICNCP* as a way of establishing a cultivar name. (A hosta cultivar name may be "established," provided it meets other description and publication requirements set by the *Code*.) Later Walters Gardens registered a different hosta, a sport of 'Loyalist', as 'Fireworks'. Bob changed his plant's name to 'Yankee Blue', as a marketing move, registering it as such in 1999. It was displayed in the Elslager Garden during the 1999 AHS Convention as 'Yankee Blue'.

Since we have a registration form to review, we know that 'Yankee Blue' is a hybrid of 'Blue Arrow' × 'Elatior', and that it is a rapid-growing, nice blue. Unfortunately, especially with great plants like this one,

¹ Reprinted by permission of the author. This article originally appeared in Volume 35, Number 2 of *The Hosta Journal*, pages 18-19.

rumors—and plants—spread. In this case, the name ‘Fireworks’ continued to be used on the Internet Hosta Library to identify ‘Yankee Blue’ until the name was corrected four years later. Some people may still have ‘Yankee Blue’ mislabeled as ‘Fireworks’ in their gardens.

Such confusion never would occur if names were registered before the plants they identify were discussed, open for viewing, shared or sold. The registrar can tell you, prior to submitting a proposed cultivar name for registration, if the name would be acceptable, if it might be considered confusing or if it has already been used elsewhere. Further, if a plant being registered has had its name changed previously, there is a place on the registration form to record any prior names. This mechanism provides an official acknowledgment of these changes, which reduces the need to go to hearsay or a third party.

The situation surrounding ‘Katherine Lewis’ and ‘Kathryn Lewis’ is another nightmare that was caused by lack of registration. This plant was a topic of another “What’s in a Hosta Name?” column (*THJ*, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 40-41). Without this article, and author Warren Pollock’s contacts and research ability, we might never have known the proper spelling of this cultivar and whether it was a sport or a seedling. There is no other formal record of such information (aside from taking a poll of nursery catalogs and hoping the results might be correct). The article lists the cultivar as ‘Katherine Lewis’, a sport of ‘June’. Hopefully no one will dig deeper into the story and find conflicting reports; we would not have to worry about such events if the name were registered.

The number of registrations per year is increasing at an alarming—or, to some, exciting—rate. In the first four years that registration existed, 1969 to 1972, the first ICRA for the Genus *Hosta*, Mervin Eisel, saw less than 30 cultivars that were candidates for registration. Our current ICRA, Jim Wilkins, is seeing over 300 per year. Some introducers are registering over 30 per year alone! There is no way to tell how many unregistered varieties there are, but that number seems to be swelling as well. More people are getting involved with hybridizing, saving seeds or finding sports. The potential for conflicts similar to those mentioned earlier therefore increases each year.

It is nearly impossible in this information age for the registrar—not to mention hostaphiles seeking names for their new cultivars—to monitor all written hosta articles and tomes to find out which cultivar names have been established. It would be nice if we could all do our part by registering our plants. With so many plants being introduced each year, the risk of mix-ups is much greater than 30 years ago, or even five years ago. Each year when the AHS publishes the list of registrations, with descriptions, the names are considered assigned and reserved, which makes it easy for introducers of new plants to choose a name that doesn’t conflict with registered cultivars. Let’s register our plants and reduce confusion.

The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants – What you always wanted to know about Registration but were afraid to ask!

By Kevin P. Walek

Whenever I find myself in a discussion of the importance, or value of registering plant names, I am always asked several questions regarding the meaning of the terms and acronyms I am using. After just such a discussion, I decided that any registration pamphlet I would be involved with would contain an article explaining what the “ICBN” and the “ICNCP” were and how they impact on registration.

Any discussion of the registration process is incomplete without some groundwork explaining the need and rationale for registration. Long before there was an American Hosta Society biologists of all types recognized the need for a standard method of taxonomy. Taxonomy is defined as the classification of organisms in an ordered system that indicates natural relationships.² These natural relationships are based upon based on similarities of structure or origin.

Learned articles about whether a plant, newly discovered in the wild, is a new species, a variety of an existing species, or an inter- or intra-specific cross (crosses between, or within a species), discuss the similarities, or differences, of flower parts, the existence of a glaucous layer, or discuss the relative geographic isolation of the plant material in question, e.g., it comes from a previously unexplored island.

If this work is then accepted by the scientific community it may alter the taxonomic hierarchy by creating a new species, or splitting and adding a new genus, or some other alteration to the previously published hierarchy. Any such change in the hierarchy is guided by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (“ICBN”). As most of us are not searching out new species, nor working on our dissertations as future taxonomists, we will depart this level of taxonomy for the discussion of how registration of cultivar³ names fits into this scheme. But, before we do so, here is the Taxonomic Hierarchy for hostas, using *Hosta plantaginea* as the species example.

Table 1.

Kingdom	Plantae – Plants
Subkingdom	Tracheobionta – Vascular plants
Superdivision	Spermatophyta – Seed plants
Division	Magnoliophyta – Flowering plants
Class	Liliopsida – Monocotyledons
Subclass	Liliidae
Order	Liliales
Family	Hostaceae – Lily family
Genus	<i>Hosta</i> – plantain lily
Species	e.g., <i>plantaginea</i>

Very early on, botanists, especially the botanical taxonomists, recognized that people were beginning to experiment with inter-specific crosses, and as a result the number of these crosses would increase and there would be a need for a naming scheme that would allow botanists throughout the world to be able to be certain they were talking about the same plant.

Thus, the need for a comprehensive set of practical, easily understood and internationally acceptable regulation on the naming of cultivated plants was made clear.

² Web Dictionary, Houghton Mifflin Company, 2005.

³ The term cultivar comes from taxonomists looking for a word that better described the result of an inter-specific cross than referring to it as a “half-breed” or some other term. The word is the result of taking two words, “cultivated,” and “variety,” which describe the nature of the new plant and making them into one word “cultivar.” **At one time either** *Hosta* cv. Nakaimo or *Hosta* ‘Nakaimo’ was allowed; now only *Hosta* ‘Nakaimo’ is acceptable.

In 1862, the first step in this process was made in a letter by Alphonse de Candolle who expressed the need to reserve Latin names for species and to use only non-Latin “fancy” names such as ‘Bijou’, ‘Rainbow’, etc., for garden forms. He suggested that this common, traditional and ancient practice should be made the only practice.⁴

In 1866, at the International Botanical Congress of London, it was suggested that such international congresses should deal with matters of nomenclature and by 1867, the International Botanical Congress of Paris officially accepted a document which formed the basis of the present *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* noted above. This original draft contained a section which stated: “Seedlings, halfbreeds (*metis*) of unknown origin and sports should receive from horticulturists’ fancy names (*noms de fantaisie*) in common language, as distinct as possible from the Latin names of species or varieties. When they can be traced back to a botanical species, subspecies or variety, this is indicated by a succession of names (*Pelargonium zonale*, ‘Mrs Pollock’).⁵”

This provision survived intact until 1905 when there was a call for expansion of this provision as its inadequacy became more and more apparent. But the coming of war halted European progress in this area. Here in the U.S. there was a similar drive for the development of standard naming procedures most notably by the American Pomological Society whose original code dates from 1867, and the even earlier, 1847 ‘Rules for American Pomology’ by the Cincinnati, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Horticultural Societies.⁶

Thus, the present Code has its genesis in both the European and American efforts in this area. Although there was much discussion at subsequent international congresses on the subject nothing much in the way of formalizing a code for cultivars was done until 1948 when the American Society of Plant Taxonomists submitted a group of proposals to the 7th International Botanical Congress.

In preparation for the nomenclature meetings of 1952 a joint meeting resulted in the formation of a committee chartered to take the 1948 proposals and the various discussion that ensued and formally draft, correlate and arrange these into a code. This draft, after further revision, became the first official *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (“ICNCP”).⁷ As revisions to the code were adopted each version has been commonly referred to in short hand as the “‘the year of first effect’ Code” or ICNCP. Hence, this first version of the ICNCP became known as the 1953 Code or 1953 ICNCP. We are now operating under the 2004 Code, or 2004 ICNCP.⁸

The ICNCP first stated principle is: “*A precise stable, and internationally recognized system for the naming of plants in cultivation is essential for international understanding and communication. The aim of this code, the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (I.C.N.C.P.), also known as the Cultivated Plant Code, is to promote uniformity, accuracy and stability in the naming of agricultural, forestry, and horticultural plants.*”⁹

⁴ Much of the historical material regarding the ICNCP, pre-1952, is extracted, excerpted and updated from an address given by W. T. Stearn, the Secretary of the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration at the opening meeting on September 7, 1952.

⁵ *Lois de la Nomenclature botanique*; Article 40, International Botanical Congress of Paris, (1867).

⁶ Downing’s *The Horticulturist and Journal of Rural Art* 2: 273-275 (1847), 480-431 (1848); cf. Hume, *Camellias in America* 222 (1946).

⁷ The code is published by the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS), Leuven, Belgium (in *Acta Horticulturae* 647, February 2004) and was adopted by the International Union of Biological Sciences Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants and is recognized worldwide.

⁸ There have been 7 editions of the ICNCP with the following years of first effect: 1953, 1958, 1961, 1969, 1980, 1995, and 2004.

⁹ Principle 1, *ICNCP*, (2004).

Thus, our registrar, is guided, and sometimes directed, by the ICNCP to make the decisions he makes and they are not being made on a whim. The registration of “fancy names” is a serious endeavor with important scientific value.

It should also be noted that when listing cultivars in a sentence (rather than the column of a table) the punctuation is placed outside of the quote, i.e., ‘Guacamole’, ‘Tortilla Chip’, and ‘Frozen Margarita’, as the punctuation may otherwise be mistaken as part of the fancy name.

Second, the use of the “full-stop, or period has been limited. Taking it directly from the code: “For purposes of consistency, . . . when . . . that abbreviation is an acronym. . . or a contraction of a word. . . the period is not applied.” Thus, Dr., Mr., Mrs., etc. become: Dr, Mr, Mrs, etc.¹⁰

Further, the Journal and other formal publications of the AHS will be using the standard methods of presentation as noted in the brief set of rules that are contained in the following article entitled “Rules for the Rendition of Genus, Species and Cultivar Names.” This is the method used by the vast preponderance of plant societies.

¹⁰ Article 32.11, *ICNCP* (2004).

A Brief History of *Hosta* Registration

By W. George Schmid

The need for a comprehensive set of practical, easily understood and acceptable regulations on the naming of cultivated plants has long been evident. Over 2000 years ago even the Romans wrestled with this problem and it was Marcus Porcius Cato, who in 160 B.C. wrote the book that taught Roman agriculture “to speak Latin.” Since then, a number of attempts have been made to address this matter in depth but it was not until 1952 that an international committee had agreed on a regulatory text. Thus the first accepted 12 page text version of the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP) appeared in the Journal of *The Royal Horticultural Society* 77 (May 1952). After distribution, requests for a number of changes led to the re-publication of a slightly revised 1st edition in 1953.

Since this 1st edition, several more editions have been formulated and published. The current, 123-page 7th edition of the ICNCP published in 2004 is called the 50th Anniversary edition since its regulatory content was actually approved in 2002 by the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS) Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants (50 years after the 1st edition). What is most important is not the number of editions, nor the page count of the individual editions, but a change in the principle of classifying cultivars. In the past cultivated taxa were classified mainly on the basis of morphological characters and grouped in a hierarchical way. The classification was a formal one and the categories used were compatible with the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (ICBN). During the effective years of the 6th (1965) and the current 7th (2004) editions of the ICNCP, the taxonomy of wild plants had undergone a decisive change to phylogenetic (= based on evolutionary development) reconstruction instead of formal Linnean hierarchical classification. This development separates cultivar classification (mostly man-made plants) from the proposed phylogenetic system for taxa (wild plants that have evolved). To affect this separation, the latest ICNCP employs a non-hierarchical, open classification that is mostly incompatible with the botanical system, whether classical or phylogenetic. In the ICNCP cultivated plants are now separated into only two ranks (cultivar and cultivar-group). Either of these ranks can be placed anywhere under a genus, a species, a subspecies, a varietas or a forma. Furthermore, the same cultivar is allowed to belong to different cultivar-groups at the same time. The ICBN is still a system for scientific use only, but the ICNCP is intended to provide a simple system of classifying cultivars for practical, mostly agricultural and horticultural purposes. Since the 6th (1995) edition of the ICNCP, this separate simplified system applies to hostas, of course. Examples are the simplification of some cultivars names formerly associated with species rank: *H. sieboldiana* ‘Elegans’ becomes *H.* ‘Elegans’ or *H. sieboldii* ‘Kabitan’ becomes *H.* ‘Kabitan’.

The American Hosta Society (AHS) was founded in 1968 and concurrently with this the International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for *Hosta* was established at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum (UMLA). The first Registrar was Mervin C. Eisel. Registration was unfamiliar to many hosta nurseries and hybridizers and during the first 15 years of the AHS only 285 cultivars were registered. Mervin held the position of IRCA for *Hosta* until 1992 and his term was followed by David Stevenson, also with the UMLA. In 2001 the UMLA asked to be relieved from the Registrar duties and the AHS was appointed ICRA for *Hosta* with James.W. Wilkins, Jr. serving as Registrar from 2001 until 2005 when Kevin P. Walek was appointed Registrar and is currently serving. Considering that nowadays we register more registrars in one year as were registered during the first 15 years of our society, registration has become an ever more important instrument in correctly classifying *Hosta* cultivars.

Rules for the Rendition of Genus, Species and Cultivar Names

By W. George Schmid

Common vernacular plant names are set in Roman and are lower case, except at the beginning of a sentence and when words are derived from surnames or other proper nouns, i.e.,

Douglas fir, bigleaf maple, Japanese maple, African violet, black-eyed Susan, basket grass, Dutchman's pipe

When the plural indicator "s" is added to a genus name, like *Hosta* it is then always considered a common, vernacular name and is rendered in lower case Roman, i.e.,

hostas, dahlias, camellias

Singular botanical genus names maybe used as common, vernacular names and are rendered in lower case Roman. They should not be italicized when used in this manner and are rendered in lower case Roman.

iris, rhododendron, hosta, dahlia, camellia

Rules for rendering the genus name *Hosta*: In articles it is preferred to add the genus name or the genus name abbreviation as follows:

Rule 1: At the beginning of an article (on first occurrence) the genus name should be spelled out, capitalized and italicized. The species name is always lower case and italicized. The cultivar name is always capitalized and enclosed in single quotes:

Hosta 'Francee'

Hosta sieboldiana

Rule 2: At the beginning of a paragraph and after the genus has been established per Rule 1 above, the genus may be abbreviated but should be used on first occurrence:

H. 'Francee', *H.* 'Shade Fanfare'

H. sieboldiana, *H. venusta*

Rule 3: Within the body of text and after the genus has been established per Rule 1 all species names shall always be coupled with the abbreviated genus name, i.e., the species name should never be used without a genus indicator, either *Hosta* or *H.* as per Rule 1 and 2. Cultivar names may be listed without the genus name or abbreviation:

H. sieboldiana or *H. venusta* but 'Francee' or 'Shade Fanfare'

Rule 4: Once another and different genus name has been mentioned in the article, the genus name for *Hosta* must be rendered per Rule 1, i.e., it must be fully spelled out and italicized. Once the genus name (in this case *Hosta*) has been re-established in the article, Rule 2 applies, i.e.,

Example: ". . . *H. nigrescens* has an interesting scape. This makes *Miscanthus sinensis* a good companion plant for *Hosta nigrescens*. *H.* 'Krossa Regal' is also. . ."

Rule 5: Always use the genus abbreviation with species names. That is not required for cultivar names, but see Rules 1 and 2 for exceptions.

American Hosta Society

How to Register a Hosta¹¹

NOTE: The following American Hosta Society (AHS) Registration procedures, guidelines, rules, general information, and forms are valid as of January 1, 2006. This is the first attempt at publishing procedures, guidelines, rules, and general information. These guidelines are designed in to be in compliance with the 2004 International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (“ICNCP”) It should also be noted that the ICNCP rules no longer forbid the use of the common names of another Genus as the last word in a name.

AHS Registration Procedures

1. Obtain an Official AHS Registration Form by US Mail or email from the AHS Registrar, or from the, AHS registrar’s website (www.hostaregistrar.org) AHS website (www.hosta.org) or the Hosta Library (www.hostalibrary.org) as an Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF) file. Or photocopy the form at the end of this pamphlet if you are reading this in the registration pamphlet “Registering My Hosta”) In order to view a PDF file, you must have an Acrobat Reader which can be obtained free from Adobe® System’s website. Use the blank forms as your "master" to make additional copies for your future use. This form must be used when submitting registrations to the Registrar.
2. Complete the Registration Form and send to the Registrar along with a five dollar (\$5.00) Registration Fee per hosta name. Payment should be in US funds payable to the American Hosta Society.
3. To be published in the Registration Book for the Calendar year it is submitted, registrations must be postmarked no later than November 1 of that year. Any registrations postmarked after November 1 will be considered as the next year’s registration. However, registrations received after that date may be included in the earlier year at the registrar’s discretion.
4. At a minimum a 35mm photographic color slide, color photograph, or digital image is required showing the leaf detail of each hosta for descriptive and archival purposes at time of registration. While a slide is preferred, a color picture or digital image will be accepted. A second color slide, color photograph, or digital image desired, but not required, which provides flower detail. It is helpful if the type of film used is also indicated on the form, or on the back of the slide photograph or image. The following are the guidelines for the submission of the slide, color picture, or digital image:
 - (a) The color slide or color photograph is to be submitted with the Registration Form.
 - (b) If a digital image is to be submitted it must be in a format acceptable and usable by the Registrar.
 - (c) The color slide, color photograph, or digital image **must be properly labeled** as to cultivar name.
 - (d) The color slide, color photograph, or digital image of the flower must be taken in the garden with no digital manipulation permitted.
 - (e) Color and form should be true to cultivar in all respects and in sharp focus.
5. Those who wish to reserve a name may do so. The process of Name Reservation (\$5.00 fee) has been retained done by past registrars and will be continued. Reserved Names have no attached seedling number or description and are protected for two (2) years. Reserved names must not be used in gardens or in print. An additional \$5.00 fee will be required to attach the reserved name a cultivar being registered.

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¹¹ The format for this material was taken from that prepared by the ICRA for the Genus *Hemerocallis*. Special thanks to Gretchen Baxter, Registrar for the Genus *Hemerocallis* for its use.

AHS Registration Guidelines

Please carefully and accurately complete your Registration Form. Information must be hand printed or typed. This will speed up Registration Process and will create a better record for your cultivar. **[Please Note:** By the time you read this the Registrar may have activated a registration website where an electronic submission may be available.]

Minimum information (bold-faced items in the attached form) required for registration of a hosta cultivar requires the following items:

- Date which you submit the form
- Requested cultivar name
- Names (s) of the Originator, Namer, Introducer, and Registrant. (where the same indicate such).
- Name and address and e-mail of originator.
- Indicate the denomination of measurement (e.g., inches or centimeters)
- Is there an existing trade name
- Is there an existing Trademark consideration
- Has the cultivar name and/or description been published (in print) and where
- Are there plant patent considerations
- Parentage to the extent known. (see discussion below regarding meaningless parentage descriptions)
- Age of the clump at time of registration
- Where the clump for which information has been supplied has been growing
- Actual measured rather than general detail on clump size
- Leaf color (if a solid color put that color in the space for “Center”
- Seasonal color changes, especially if it varies from the normal lightening due to exposure to light levels and normal growing conditions
- Leaf size
- Season of bloom
- Flower color
- Notable characteristics that make the cultivar noteworthy (could include things such as ploidy)
- A representative color slide, photograph or digital image

In addition, the form requests additional information that more fully defines the look and characteristics of the cultivar. Although you are not required to complete these optional items, this additional information is helpful to other hybridizers, growers and researchers in many regards. The registrar strongly encourages completion of the optional information sections of the form. This non-mandatory information includes:

- Plant habit (shape of the clump)
- Growth Rate
- Average number of vein pairs
- Appearance of the margin
- Unique (leaf) petiole characteristics
- Description of leaf texture
- Description of leaf appearance
- Leaf shape (generally)
- Leaf shape at the base
- Scape height
- Scape color
- Presence of inflorescence leaves
- Fragrance habit
- Flower length

- Flower patterns
- Flower shape (see details below)
- Seed pod set
- Seed Pod fertility
- Seed Pod color and patterns where applicable

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 hosta descriptions will be more meaningful. **Asterisks (*) are placed by required information.** (Person as used herein applies to the singular or the plural, and includes non-natural persons, such as corporations, e.g. “S&W Nurseries, Inc.”)

REQUIRED ITEMS - PAGE 1.

*** DATE**

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

*** NAME OF CULTIVAR**

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

*** ORIGINATOR**

The complete name of the originator must be given. The originator is the person from whom the cultivar was first obtained.

*** NOMINANT**

The complete name of the nominant must be given. The nominant is the person who attached the name being registered to the cultivar.

*** INTRODUCER**

The complete name of the introducer must be given. The introducer is the person who brought the cultivar into commerce, or offered the plant to others for distribution.

*** REGISTRANT**

The complete name of the registrant must be given. The registrant is the person who filled out and submitted the registration for the cultivar.

*** NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT**

The complete name and address of the registrant must be provided such that the registrar can contact the registrant. Should the information be insufficient the registration will not be processed until complete.

*** DENOMINATION OF MEASUREMENT**

The denomination of measurement used in the registration form by the registrant (e.g., inches or centimeters) must be included.

*** DESIGNATION OF TRADE NAME**

If the cultivar has been offered for sale under another name the applicant needs provide detail regarding the circumstances and usage.

*** DESIGNATION OF TRADEMARK**

Similarly, if the cultivar has been offered for sale under A Trade Mark the applicant needs provide detail regarding the circumstances and usage.

*** DESIGNATION OF PRIOR USAGE OR ESTABLISHMENT**

Similarly, if the plant name and description has been used in any prior publication of general dissemination the applicant needs provide detail regarding the circumstances and usage.

*** DESIGNATION OF PATENT**

Similarly, if a patent has been applied for or granted the applicant needs provide detail regarding the circumstances and usage.

*** PARENTAGE**

This is required information, and it is important to other breeders and to many growers. Space is provided for sports and seedlings with pod and pollen parents. For AHS consistency, the *pod* (i.e., female) *parent* is listed first, followed by the *pollen parent*.

Meaningless Parentage Descriptions Under parentage information (found within the brackets following each cultivar entry) the category of “parentage unknown” was added in 1997. As is consistent with the registrar’s policy of attempting to provide the most informative descriptions, I considered adding a category this year. I did not, but request registrant’s be more informative in the future where the parentage information submitted provides no guidance as to the parentage, such as [seedling × seedling] or [sport of stabilized seedling of unknown parents]. This does not imply anything regarding the validity information submitted by the registrant, only that the description as registered adds nothing to the genetic, or parentage knowledge base. Parentage information published with registrations is intended to be “known parentage” as opposed to guesses, educated or otherwise.

*** CLUMP AGE**

As hostas can take some time to exhibit mature characteristics the age of the clump at time of registration is a required element of registration. Many persons who have listed themselves as the originator, are also indicating that the seedling or sport that was used for measurement purposes to complete the registration was obtained from the originator. If you are the originator you did not obtain the plant from anyone, or you are not the originator if you did receive it from someone else. On the other hand if you have received the sport from TC and the plant being TC’d was not yours, then you may not be the originator. Think this section through when filling out the form, simple logic should help you with the answer.

*** CLUMP LOCATION**

Likewise hostas can show variable growth characteristics depending upon where the clump is grown, thus the location of growth of the clump for which information has been supplied has been growing is required.

*** ACTUAL MEASURED CLUMP SIZE**

As noted above hostas can take some time to exhibit mature characteristics the size of the clump, in general terms, at time of registration is a required element of registration. Providing exact clump size measurements provides better criteria for identification or selection of the cultivar by others.

*** NOTABLE CHARACTERISTICS**

Although this item is on the first page there may be nothing especially notable beyond the other items already identified, However, this is an opportunity to point out any characteristic that the form does not otherwise pickup, such as ploidy, or reblooming.

OPTIONAL ITEMS (NOT REQUIRED) - PAGE 1

PLANT HABIT

The habit, or form of the clump is also a criteria for selection used by many, thus by providing it more information is available for the hosta lover. Common plant habits are listed on the form, but others are often noted by registrants.

GROWTH RATE

Hostas growth rates are highly variable, and the growth rate can effect the placement of a plant, or its selection for limited space settings.

REQUIRED ITEMS (PAGE 2)

*** LEAF COLOR**

This is often the key distinction between hostas and precision in the description is of uppermost value, especially as to the width of the variegation. The more detail provided the better the registration will be. A table of colors is provided on the form, but the use of terms, or Royal Horticultural Society color numbers is acceptable. The one item most often requiring additional communication is the width of the margin color, and if variable placing a range thereto.

*** SEASONAL COLOR VARIATION**

This can often be a distinction between hostas and detail is of great value. However, most hostas will lighten up with greater light intensity or blue will become green with extensive overhead watering. What is being requested here are those color changes, which vary from the normal lightening due to exposure to light levels or color changes resulting other external growing conditions.

*** LEAF SIZE**

As hostas are grown for their foliage, leaf size is a critical characteristic. A common error in filling out the form is confusing length and width. IT is a very, very rare instance when a leaf would be wider than it is long.

*** SEASON OF BLOOM**

Bloom season begins with the first flower on the cultivar to bloom, and ends when the last flower on the cultivar *begins* blooming. Bloom season is a bell curve, with the largest number of flowers in the middle of cultivars bloom period season.

*** FLOWER COLOR**

Flower color is often used as a way to identify a plant, it is often a guide to parentage, and for some it is a specific color may be a desired trait. Thus, flower color is a required element of registration on the cultivar to bloom, and ends when the last flower on the cultivar *begins* blooming.

OPTIONAL ITEMS (NOT REQUIRED) - PAGE 2

AVERAGE NUMBER OF VEIN PAIRS

The average number of vein pairs often provides some insight into the parentage of the plant and can aid in identification between similarly variegated leaves where the information has been provided with the registration.

APPEARANCE OF THE MARGIN

Look at your leaf and think of how you would describe it most like: flat;slightly rippled; heavily rippled; or, “serrated.”

UNIQUE PETIOLE CHARACTERISTICS

Like scape color, petiole color is becoming a distinguishing trait for many hybridizers and for some a specific color may be sought after. Also the amount and shade of a color such as red is often a distinguishing characteristic and should be noted where possible. Sometimes variegated plants also show the variegation down the petiole and it is often of note.

DESCRIPTION OF LEAF TEXTURE

Look at your leaf and think about how you would describe its texture both leaf top and leaf bottom using the terms: dull; slightly shiny; very shiny; or,-glaucous bloom. Remember that glaucous bloom is referring to a waxy coating. Very shiny leaves , like plantaginea also have a waxy coat, but of a different nature.

DESCRIPTION OF LEAF APPEARANCE

Look at your leaf and think about how you would describe its appearance using the modifiers [L]ightly, [M]oderately, [D]eeply, [I]ntensely with the terms: cupped; twisted; folded; wavy; corrugated; or flat. You can choose as many as are applicable, you are NOT limited to just one.

LEAF SHAPE

Look at your leaf and match it up to the overall shape that it is most like.



LEAF SHAPE AT THE BASE

Look at the base of your leaf and match it up to the overall shape that it is most like.



SCAPE HEIGHT

Measure the scape from the point where it leaves the crown through it uppermost growth.

SCAPE COLOR

Scape color, is becoming a distinguishing trait for many hybridizers and for some a specific color may be sought after.

INFLORESCENCE LEAVES

If there are leaves growing on the scape at the point where the flowers extend from the scape then these are inflorescence leaves. They can vary in size and appearance, some enhancing, some detracting from the overall look of the cultivar

BLOOM TIME

As noted above, bloom season begins with the first flower on the cultivar to bloom, and ends when the last flower on the cultivar *begins* blooming. Bloom season is a bell curve, with the largest number of flowers in the middle of cultivars bloom period season. Precise measurement of the dates, combined with a comparison to other known plants grown across geographic areas allows for others to have a sense of the bloom time for the cultivar when grown in their area.

FRAGRANCE

The flower either has no fragrance, OR is fragrant. Some people want fragrant hostas in their garden and providing this information may bring the cultivar greater attention.

FLOWER LENGTH

Measure the flower from the point it extends from the point it extends from the

FLOWER PATTERNS

Look at the flower, sometimes you will find striping (e.g., white on lavender, lavender on white, etc.).

FLOWER SHAPE

Look at the flower and match it up to the overall shape that it is most like. If it is like a closed balloon, like *H. clausa*, then it is "closed" if has extra petals like H. 'Aphrodite' then it is a double, if none of these fit and you have a way to describe it do so under other.



tubular



bell



spider

closed (*H. clausa*)

double

other:

SEED POD SET

Look at the flower scape, if there are oblong objects where the flowers once were you have pod set.

SEED POD FERTILITY

If you have pod set and have allowed the pods to ripen and have been able to get the seed to germinate then you have viable seed.

SEED POD COLOR AND PATTERNS

Look at the flower scape, if there are oblong objects where the flowers once were you have pod set. Then describe the base color and any variegation of the colors of the seed pod.

PERMISSION STATEMENT

A separate form (included in this pamphlet @ page 21) is used to obtain the written permission of a person whose name you wish to use as a name of a cultivar. If the person is living and is not a member of your immediate family, you must have written permission before the name can be used as a name for a hosta. 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 hosta 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 hosta by using the name of a deceased person herewith agrees, by signing this document, to indemnify and hold the American Hosta Society harmless from any and all claims regarding such conduct, including payment of court costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees.

AHS Registration Rules Generally

AHS publishes new hosta cultivar names each year in a Registration Issue, there is a November 1 cut-off for registrations to allow time for names to be checked and the material set in type for publication with the current year's date. Cultivars registered during November of each year will be processed with the following year's date. However, they may be included at the discretion of the Registrar.

1. These rules are effective January 1, 2006.
2. Unless stated otherwise in the following rules, names of hostas shall follow the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (February 2004; *Acta Horticulturae* number 647).
3. A cultivar name must be chosen that has not previously been used for a hosta cultivar. The name must be in any recognized language (except Latin, see Item 4 below), but must be accompanied by an accurate translation to English to facilitate checking that it meets the AHS rules for registration. Personal names should not be translated. Names in a non-English alphabet should be transcribed into English letters.
4. A cultivar name may not be reserved, or registered in Latin, the language reserved for botanical names. Notwithstanding, Latin words or words in Latin form may be used in new cultivar names when it can be demonstrated that they are currently used in a language other than Latin as terms, common phrases, personal names, and place names. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19.14)

Example: 'Corpus Christi', 'Habeas Corpus', and 'Non Sequitur' are Latin phrases common in the English language that may be used.

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

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

Example 2: '10 Downing Street', 'Happy 21st Birthday', 'Henry VIII', and '4th of July' may be used.

6. A cultivar name may not use 'Hosta' anywhere in the name. Like sounding words may not be used. (ICNCP 2004, Section 19.23)

Example 1: 'Howling Hasta' would not be allowed.

Example 2: 'Hasta Manjana' would be not allowed.

Example 3: 'Hasta la Vista' would not be allowed

7. The legal or professional name of a living person (other than your immediate family) cannot be used without written permission from that person.

8. Names may not be so similar to an existing name that they might be confusing (ICNCP-2004, Section 19.25):

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

Example 1: 'Susannah' and 'Susanna'.

Example 2: 'Green Point' and 'Greenpoint'.

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

Example 1: If 'Mount Kisco' exists, 'Mt Kisco' is not allowed; conversely, if 'Mt Kisco' exists, 'Mount Kisco' is not allowed.

Example 2: 'Mister John Doe' is identical to 'Mr John Doe', but neither may be allowed if 'JOHN DOE' has already been registered.

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

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

Example 1: If ‘Sunshine Park’ exists, ‘A Sunshine Park’ is not allowed; conversely, if ‘A Sunshine Park’ exists, ‘Sunshine Park’ is not allowed.

Example 2: If ‘Colonel’ exists, ‘The Colonel’ is not allowed; conversely, if ‘The Colonel’ exists, ‘Colonel’ is not allowed.

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

Example 1: ‘Prom Date’ and ‘Prom Dates’.

Example 2: ‘Fire Storm’ and ‘Fiery Storm’.

Example 3: ‘Gold Desert’ and ‘Gold Dessert’.

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

Example: ‘Daylight’ and ‘Daylite’.

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

Example: If ‘Ruffled Rabbit’ has not been used, ‘Wuffled Wabbit’ may be allowed.

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

Example 1: ‘Schon Fraulein’ and ‘Schön Fräulein’ (spelled with umlauts).

Example 2: ‘Rose Wine and Rosé (spelled with an accent) wine.

H. Possessive pronouns (My, Your, His, Her, Our, and Their may not be used as a one word prefix to an existing cultivar to create a different name. The same applies to Whose, It’s, That’s , What’s and other similar terms.

Example 1: ‘My Tortilla Chip’ would not be allowed (‘Tortilla Chip’ is registered)

Example 2: ‘That’s Guacamole’ would not be allowed (‘Guacamole’ is registered)

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

Example 1: ‘Oh Boy!’, ‘Jeanne D’Arc’, and ‘Silly-Willy’ are allowed.

Example 2: ‘Help!!!!’ and ‘Simon Who?’ are not.

Example 3: ‘Half and Half’, and ‘Two Plus Two’ would be allowed.

Example 4: ‘Happy@Home’, ‘Million\$’, ‘100%’, and ‘_ Empty’ would not be allowed.

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

Example 1: ‘Earliest of All’ is not allowed.

Example 2: ‘Most Ruffled’ is not allowed.

Example 3: ‘Largest Ever’ is not allowed.

Example 4: ‘Improved Performer’ is not allowed.

Example 5: ‘Transformed Velvet Border’ is not allowed.

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

Example 1: ‘Variety Show’ is not allowed even though the word "variety" is not used in its botanical sense.

Example 2: ‘Norman Cross’ could not be established despite the fact that it may commemorate the name of a person or place. However, ‘Maycross’ could be used as "cross" is only part of the word.

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

Example 1: ‘Double Red, Largest Blue’, and ‘Fringed’ would not be allowed.

Example 2: ‘Ten Dollars’, ‘Tax Free’, and ‘Poisonous’ would not be allowed. However,

Example 3: ‘Double Red Whopper’ and ‘Tax Free Living’, may be allowed.

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

Example 1: ‘Crystalline Yellow’ should not be used if the foliage is not yellow.

Example 2: ‘Evergreen Cascades’ should not be used if the cultivar does not have evergreen characteristics, i.e., it goes dormant.

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

Example 1: ‘Frances Williams Baby’ would not be allowed unless ‘Frances Williams’ is one of the parents.

Example 2: ‘Lakeside Kitten Whiskers’ would not be allowed unless it was hybridized by Mary Chastain.

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

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

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

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

- The color slide or color photograph is to be submitted with the Registration Form.
- If a digital image is to be submitted it must be in a format acceptable and usable by the Registrar.
- The color slide, color photograph, or digital image **must be properly labeled** as to cultivar name.
- The color slide, color photograph, or digital image of the flower must be taken in the garden with no digital manipulation permitted.
- Color and form should be true to cultivar in all respects and in sharp focus. Once registered, a hosta cultivar name may not be changed or transferred.

Please be advised that from time to time computer and human errors may occur. The Registration Committee reserves the right to review all pre-registered and registered names prior to publication of the yearly Registration Issue. 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 tradenames, trademarks, service names, and patented names.

General Registration Information

The naming of cultivated plants is controlled in order to provide a functional worldwide system. All taxonomic matters in plants fall under the purview of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS). As cultivated plants, hostas come under the broad umbrella of the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS), which is subsidiary to the IUBS. In 1986, the ISHS appointed the American Hosta Society (AHS) as the International Registration Authority (IRA) for *Hosta*.

Also operating in parallel fashion with ISHS under the IUBS are two other groups, the General Committee on Biological Nomenclature and the International Committee for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants (ICNCP). It is the responsibility of the ICNCP to provide broad overall requirements for the naming of cultivated plants, to ensure worldwide uniformity. In 2004, the ICNCP published a new code, the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP-04).

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

Registration

Registration is accomplished by submitting a Registration Form with a \$5.00 fee per hosta.

Registration Revision

Once registered, any changes may be made by submitting a newly-completed Registration Form free

Reserved Name

Those who wish to reserve a name can do so. The process of Name Reservation (\$5.00 fee) Reserved Names have no attached cultivar or description and are protected for two (2) years. Reserved Names must not be used in gardens or in print.

Fees

Registration Fee	\$5.00 Per Hosta
Reserved Name Fee	\$5.00 Per Name
Registration Revisions	No Fee

All registration communications should be directed to:

Kevin P. Walek, Registrar
American Hosta Society
Fairfax Station, VA 22039-3042
Telephone/Fax: 703-798-5501
E-Mail: AHSregistrar@aol.com

All processes become valid when the necessary form(s) and payment are received and approved by the AHS Registrar and after notification of approval by the Registrar.

Name Use Release Form

If the name of this cultivar is the name of a living person, other than your immediate family, have them sign below. "I hereby give the Registrant of this cultivar permission to use my name as a name for this Hosta cultivar."

Signature _____

Date _____

The name of this cultivar is the name of a family member: **Yes No**
OR the name of a deceased person: **Yes No**

If this cultivar was originated by anyone other than yourself have them sign below. I hereby give permission for this cultivar to be registered by the person listed on this form.

Signature _____

Date _____

Any member who proposes to name a hosta after a person who is deceased, is required to make every effort to gain permission to use the name 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 hosta by using the name of a deceased person herewith agrees, by signing this document, to indemnify and hold the American Hosta Society harmless from any and all claims regarding such conduct, including payment of court costs, expenses and reasonable attorney's fees.

Registrant's Signature submitting this document _____

Date _____

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF HOSTA CULTIVARS

The following is the *minimum* required for registration:

- This form with the bold-faced items completed in their entirety.
- One photographic (digital) print or slide of the clump, with leaf detail discernable.
- **Written permission from the originator if other than the registrant.**

The following is optional but strongly requested:

- Any information requested on the back side of the form now or as soon as available.
- A different photo showing leaf detail.
- A different photo showing flower detail.
- A \$5 registration fee. Check payable to The American Hosta Society (unpaid fees will be paid by The American Hosta Society).

Forms, fee, photos, etc. should be mailed to: Hosta Registrar, **Kevin P. Walek, 9122 John Way, Fairfax Station, VA 22039-3042** or email to: **ahsregistrar@aol.com**. Terms used on this form can be found in *The American Hosta Society Glossary of Terms*. Questions can be answered by calling 703-798-5501 (evenings and weekends) or emailing **ahsregistrar@aol.com**. **Please note:** Un-established cultivar names submitted for registration do not become established until they are published in *The Hosta Journal* accompanied by their description and thus could become established outside of registration prior to that publishing date. **Feel free to photocopy this form for additional copies and distribution or visit www.hostaregistrar.org**
Registrations received by November 1 will be included for that year's registration publication.

Cultivar Name: _____ **Originator:** _____

Name of Registrant: _____ **Introducer:** _____

Address/Phone/Email: _____ **Nominant(namer):** _____

General Information: (All bold-faced items are required for registration)

All measurements provided on the form are: (check one) _____ inches _____ centimeters

Is the cultivar currently being grown or sold under a different name or number? (detailed explanation): _____

Has this cultivar name ever been published? _____ Please provide: publication name (catalogs included) and date: _____

Is the cultivar a seedling or sport (circle and supply the cultivar name of the parent as requested)?
"Parent" of Sport: _____ Seedling Pod Parent: _____ Seedling Pollen Parent: _____

The clump being described is _____ yrs old and is/was/has (circle all that apply): 1) original seedling/original sport/a _____ generation division/tissue cultured/an unknown history 2) obtained from the originator/a nursery/other source:

The clump described is growing in (city/state/country): _____

What diagnostic characteristics make this cultivar unique from other hostas?

Plant Patent or Breeder's Rights:

Is/will the a patent, or country's Breeders Rights be applied for, for this cultivar?(Y/N)

If so, please indicate which country _____ application # _____
date(s) ___/___/___ Pat. Pend. or Patent # _____ Breeder's Rights # _____
date(s) ___/___/___

Plant: (All bold-faced items are required for registration)

Plant Size: Width _____ Height _____

Plant Habit: (circle one) upright mound-like rhizomatous

Growth Rate: (circle one) slow med. fast

