

# Colours



## Self

Daylily is considered a self if its petals and sepals are all the same shade of one colour. Note that the colour of the throat, style or stamen filaments may be different.



## Throat

The core of a daylily bloom, inner surface of tepals where the style and stamens start. Throats are mostly yellow, green or in various shades of orange (golden, apricot or melon).



## Eye

A darker coloured zone on the petals and sepals just above the throat. If the dark colour is only on the petals, it is called a **band**. Often the eye and the edge go hand in hand, but there are also varieties whose bloom is decorated only by the eye or only the



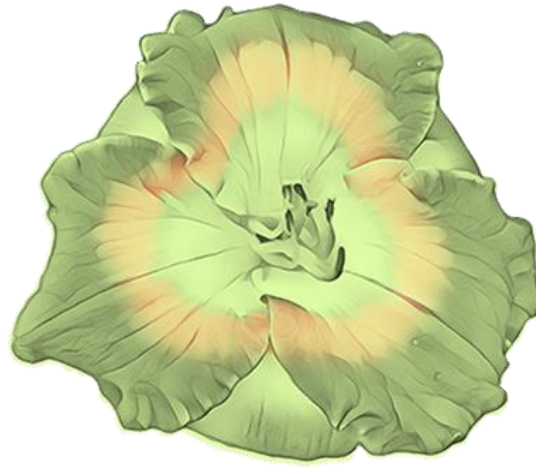
## Edge

A stripe of a distinctly different colour from the main colour runs along the outer edge of the tepals. If the edge is narrow and gold, silver or white, it is called a **wire** edge. Coloured edges can be narrow (**picotee**) or wide (**border**).



### Bicolour

A bloom where petals are either a completely different colour than its sepals (**bicolour**) or a different shade of the same colour (**bitone**). In **reverse bitone** the sepals are darker than the petals.



### Watermark

A zone above the throat that is lighter in colour than the petals. A barely noticeable eye or watermark with very vague edges is called a **halo**.



### Veined

Lines, contrasting with the main colour of the bloom run along the petals.



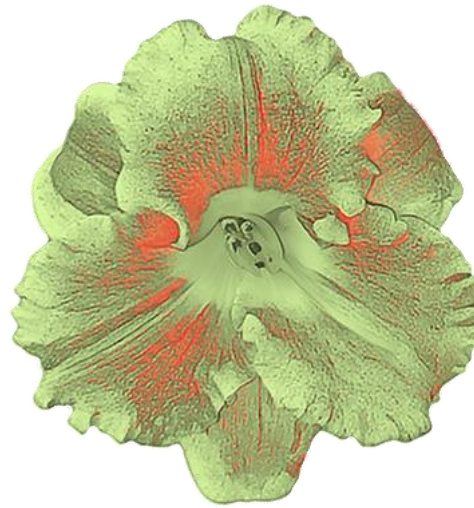
### Broken

*Streaked, Striped, Variegated*  
The petals are characterized by breaks in color. The blooms have streaks or spots of a different color from the main color.



### Applique

*an opaque colour pattern with sharp, contrasting edges originates in the throat and extends outward onto the midrib and tepal surfaces.*



### Stippled, speckled

*Tiny dots or spots cover either the entire surface of the petals, the eye, the edge of the eye, or the ends of the petals. If the spots are larger and clearer, the bloom could also be called dotted.*



### Concentric rings

*The so-called "multi-banded eye" is one of the popular patterns - concentric circles emanate from the centre of the flower.*



### Chevron

*The petals display a clear, contrasting V-shaped shape. This pattern is quite common in both spider- and unusual-form daylilies.*

Any colour trait of the daylily plant can be combined with another. For example, a bloom can have an edge, concentric circles in the eye zone and spots on its surface at the same time. This of course provides an infinite number of combinations as more and more new patterns are added each year as a result of hybridizing. These categories are followed by a number of other interesting colour traits that are less common. One colour-related characteristic that does not fall directly into the categories described above is **diamond dusted**. Such flowers glow in the intense sunlight, as if sprinkled with gold dust or microscopic gems.

It is worth mentioning that the intensity of the colours and patterns is also influenced by factors such as temperature, soil acidity, light intensity and other environmental conditions. Sometimes, in the case of daylilies, there is also talk of the **substance** of the flowers, i.e. how thick or fleshy the petals feel when touched. The fleshy flowers appear to be moulded from plastic or wax, maintaining a good

appearance even in bad weather. Substance also significantly affects how intense we perceive the colour of a flower to be. For example, 'Gentle Shepherd' (Yancey, 1980) is still considered one of the brightest white varieties. At the same time, the delicate, translucent substance of this flower undoubtedly contributes to this impression. Due to their plumpness, tetraploid varieties with significantly thicker petals seem to have cleaner, brighter colours than diploids.

In addition to the throat, the anthers too may differ from the main colour of the flower. The six filaments of stamens are usually light yellow or green in colour, but some varieties have contrasting dark yellow or reddish filaments. Anthers adorning the top of the stamens are often dark, sometimes totally black.



## Blend

*Two colors mix and mingle on the petals. For example, the yellow hue covering the petals gradually turns pink.*



## Polychrome

*Three or more colors play on the petals. For example, creamy, melon-colored, lavender-purple and pinkish tones intermingle on one bloom.*

A quite recent trend is the so-called **color-changing** varieties. These are cultivars with blooms which are a completely different shade when the flower opens in the morning than in the afternoon. This should happen without visible wilting or loss of substance and the term does not include flowers that merely fade or become a lighter shade of the original color. Color-changers are, for example, 'Pigment of Imagination' (Norris-R., 2008), 'Spirit of Delusion' (Grace-L., 2015) or 'Green-eyed Chameleon' (Best, 2016). 'Foar Bizar' (Riggle 2001) is usually considered to be the first color changer, although in fact such strange behavior had been observed before too. For example, the variety 'Ann Blocher' (Spalding-Blocher, 1980) is distinguished by the fact that it turns from lavender pink to creamy white during the day.



## Color-changer

*A significant part of the flower changes color during the day. It must be a clear change - for example, from red to yellow and the color change must change without the flower wilting or losing its substance.*