

# References from Scientific Literature for Use of the Term Deciduous In Non-Woody Perennial Plants

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"*Hemerocallis hongdoensis* is distinct from other species of *Hemerocallis* by the highly swollen roots lacking a rhizome; deciduous leaves; thick erect scape with ovate-lanceolate bracts" [1]

"*Hemerocallis taeanensis* is described as a new species. Populations of the species are presently known only from grasslands under pine-oak coastal forests in Taean Gun, along the middle western Korean coast. The new species is distinctive in its combination of slightly swollen roots lacking a rhizome; deciduous, small leaves (32-56 cm long); usually tubular scape...." [2]

"Hotta, Ito, and Okata (1985) presented evidence of gene flow in the past from *Hemerocallis littorea* to *H. thunbergii* and *H. hongdoensis* (the authors named *H. hongdoensis* as *H. hakuunensis*) in a few island populations around Kyushu, Japan, based on floral color, the V-shaped pattern on the perianth, stolon of the root system, and evergreen/deciduous habit.... Chung and Kang (1994a) proposed this scenario based on paleoclimatic history, similar morphological features between *H. hakuunensis* and *H. hongdoensis* (e.g., lack of stolon, deciduous habit, and orange-yellow perianth color, etc.), and close geographic distributions of the two species." [3]

"*Hemerocallis altissima* Stout; *H. coreana* Nakai. Plants to 1 m tall, deciduous in winter... *Hemerocallis multiflora* Stout, *Addisonia* 14: 31. 1929. duo hua xuan cao Plants deciduous in winter. *Hemerocallis aurantiaca* Baker, *Gard. Chron.*, ser. 3, 8: 94. 1890. Plants evergreen." [4]

"This group is characterized by having the underground parts lacking a rhizome ; deciduous leaves ; .....*Hemerocallis hongdoensis* occurs in rocky and humus soil on talus slopes or rocky cliffs and is characterized by its highly swollen roots lacking a rhizome ; deciduous leaves.." [5]

"(Daylily) 'Frosted Pink'. Deciduous foliage..... 'Crimson Glory'. Deciduous foliage..." [6]

"Daylilies (*Hemerocallis* species and cultivars) are herbaceous perennials much sought after for their showy albeit very short-lived blooms. The mature plant is comprised of fans (ramets) consisting of an underground stem (rhizome), an expansive fibrous or fibrous-tuberous root system, and strap-shaped leaves. Axillary buds can be forced to yield vegetative separations. The deciduous or evergreen foliage consists of sheathed-at-the-base, heavily ribbed leaves....." [7]

"Matsuoka and Hotta (1966) reported that it is difficult to morphologically distinguish Hama-kanzou (*Hemerocallis aurantiaca*), and No-kanzou (*Hemerocallis fulva*), except for differences in their senescent character, i.e., deciduous or evergreen, respectively." [8]

"....geophytes can be classified as either evergreen or deciduous according to their leaf persistence throughout the year.....Roughly, species that go dormant are deciduous as they lose their leaves during adverse periods (winter or seasonal dry periods) and those that do not go dormant are evergreen (they keep their leaves all year round)....Flower bulbs present several different growth habits and when cultivated under growing conditions much different than their native habitat, they may drastically change their growth and flowering habit. For example, *Ornithogalum*, which is a deciduous perennial, becomes an evergreen when grown in the tropics, does not go dormant, blooms constantly, and does not produce bulbs." [9]

"Photosynthetic irradiance response of vegetative and reproductive structures of the green-flowered deciduous perennial green hellebore was studied by the comparative use of chlorophyll (Chl) fluorescence techniques and gas exchange measurements." [10]

"*Narcissus* - Perennial, deciduous, synanthous, sympodial.." [11]

" Deciduous and Evergreen.....Geophytes native to temperate and Mediterranean climates are mostly deciduous.....These plants include the perennial geophytes *Hyacinthus*, *Ornithogalum*, *Cyclamen* and *Amaryllis belladonna*...." [12]

"Endodormancy.....In geophytes this is the classical end of growth-cycle, being expressed in true deciduous geophytes (liatris) but not in evergreen geophytes (caladium)." [13]

"Carbohydrate reserves stored in fleshy leaf bases, fleshy scales, or corms are important for the initial growth of deciduous geophytic plants." [14]

"*Herbertia lahue*....is deciduous, as its foliage dries in unfavorable seasons; and it is perennial, as the same bulb remains for the next growth season." [15]

"*Sandersonia* (Family Colchicaceae formerly Liliaceae) is a deciduous, perennial, tuberous geophyte native to Natal." [16]

"*Ornithogalum arabicum* is more a deciduous type, compared with *O. saundersiae*." [17]

"*Scilla hyacinthoides* (Asparagaceae, subfamily Scilloideae) is a perennial deciduous bulbous geophyte, growing naturally in the Mediterranean region." [18]

"*Urginia maritima*, a deciduous plant, possesses leaves with mesophytic characters, in order to optimize its adaptation to the seasonal fluctuation of environmental conditions of the Mediterranean climate." [19]

"The extremely diverse family Iridaceae has 30 genera in South Africa that are mostly deciduous and winter-growing, and grow from corms and rhizomes....." [20]

"Above-ground nutrient turnover and net primary production (NPP) in adjacent wet heathland communities dominated by the evergreen dwarf shrub *Erica tetralix* and the deciduous perennial grass *Molinia caerulea* were studied for two years in The Netherlands." [21]

"Alaskan *Picea glauca* and *P. mariana* use a different soil nitrogen compartment from the evergreen shrub *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* or the deciduous grass *Calamagrostis canadensis*." [22]

"....and in comparisons between deciduous grasses and evergreen shrubs." [23]

"The forest gap is a heterogeneous environment because of the presence of shrubs, grasses and isolated trees, whereas the open site (deciduous grasses) and the forest site have largely homogeneous vegetation." [24]

"In southeastern Pennsylvania, both deciduous perennial and wintergreen perennial ferns can be found in sympatry. Unlike deciduous perennial ferns, whose fronds undergo senescence during the fall and early winter, wintergreen perennial ferns maintain their fronds throughout the winter and do not begin to senesce until spring, when new fronds begin to unfold." [25]

"*Iris tenax* Wats, is a geophyte with deciduous, herbaceous, aerial shoots and perennial rhizomes." [26]

"*Asarum heterotropoides* F. Schmidt (Aristolochiaceae) is a deciduous perennial herb..." [27]

"Deciduous or rarely evergreen; bulb subterranean or epigeal, subglobose or rarely poorly developed and rootstock rhizomatous, tunics sometimes scale-like or loosely overlapping....." [28]

"Deciduous perennial herb up to 0.75 m tall. Rhizome tuberous, erect, ovoid to pyriform; up to 40 mm long and 25 mm wide; skin light fawn-coloured with thin chestnut-brown scales....." [29]

"*Trillium* appears to be an exception to the rule for aging herbaceous forest perennials. *Trillium* plants have subterranean, rhizomatous stems with adventitious, contractile roots, and unbranched flowering and nonflowering scapes (Case and Case, 1997). These perennials are deciduous, and as such, new scapes arise from the apex of the rhizome on an annual basis." [30]

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