

THE SIBERIAN IRIS

#### THE SIBERIAN IRIS

Volume 5, Number 7		Spring,	1983
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PLEASE NOTE: There are vacancies above. There are also committees with room for more. Can you help, somewhere? Think about your abilities and our needs; then write -- to the President, in regard to vacancies; to the Committee Chaiman (first Name listed) if you'd like to work on an existing committee.

# The Siberian aris

Harry B. Kuesel

## Greetings:

As I write, On January 29, Denver's record-breaking snow is still with us. Now is the time to think ahead and anticipate those graceful Siberians which brighten our gardens in the late spring. Plan now to visit at least one of our display gardens, and see some of the newer developments. Plan now to harvest and plant some seed. Plan now to attend the AIS National Convention in Boston onJune 4-8. Siberians grow well in New England's acid soils and we should see good bloom.

Although our new book, The Siberian Irises, by Currier McEwen, has been selling well, we need the support of the entire membership to spread the word about this fine publication to others. It should be in every good library, and particularly those with a horticultural interest. On your next visit, check and see if they have it, and if not, do your best to convince them that they need it. It is available from Julius Wadekamper, 10078 154th Ave., Elk River, MN 55330. The cost is still a bargain at \$7. postpaid. The color plates are a feature no one will want to miss.

I would like to welcome all new members to the Society for Siberian Irises and encourage them to find the names and addresses of their nearest neighbor members who grow Siberians, and plan on visiting them at bloom-time. If you don't know who they are, write to me and I will try to help you to find them.

Now is the time to express appreciation to Steve Varner for his past three years as our President. Steve, you have done well, and now that you have a little more time for hybridizing, we expect more and greater things. How about a red-and-white amoena? A color break like that would be a great objective. Well, maybe we could settle for a blue-and-white amoena this year as a stepping-stone!

I'm looking forward to seeing many of you in Siberian gardens this  $\operatorname{Spring}$ -

Sincerely

Hary

True, Harry -- we all wish Steve well after his term in office; we also welcome you, our new President, and look forward to the next three years. Fortunately for all of us, we will continue to have Steve available in the future, as we have had your help in the past. There's an old New York phrase that applies here: 'Nothing should be wasted!' and we all know what happens to idle hands --

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and idle minds; anyone got any hands and minds to spare? Look on the opposite page and see if you get any ideas about where you might be helpful. - Peg

FIND AND SEEK Larry Harder

(Larry is Chairman of the A.I.S. Historical Committee)

Putting away old catalogs in the AIS Historical Collection can be lots of fun, especially when the catalog you pick up has, in the boldest print, "50¢ Irises" -- can you imagine anyone selling irises for that price? and then reading on, you find in smaller print "3 of one variety for \$1.00, where stock permits."

It makes one want to look through the catalog to see what-all is being listed, especially since the front cover of the catalog doesn't tell you the year the catalog was issued. Turning the cover, the top of the page carries a list of irises being sold for 35¢ and lower down the page are the 25¢ irises, and the next page has irises "2 of one variety for 25¢" (none sold singly) and 3 of one variety for 25¢ (none sold singly) and at the bottom of the page is an ad:

Join the American Iris Society \$3.00 a year. Four Bulletins each year with iris notes, names of new varieties, etc. Checks should be made to the American Iris Society and sent to B. Y. Morrison, 116 Chestnut St., Takoma Park, D.C.

Then I turn the page and find out the year that the catalog may have been issued, as here is carried a listing with descriptions of some of the newer irises -- those listed were introduced in 1934, 1935 and 1936. So the catalog is from the thirties.

I go on, and I discover the most interesting of the pages -- it is the section devoted to the Siberian Irises.

The heading of this section says: "To see them is to love them" and to decide that one must have a few of these irises for the perfect garden picture. So dainty are the flowers in colorings of purple and white and many shades of blue; so graceful are the clumps of narrow foliage; so cheery are the plants in whatever location you wish to place them; so acceptable are the blooms for table decoration, that we like to use them at the pool-edge, in the border, and in shady corners. Plant them deep, feed them liberally and water them copiously. Planting may be done either in the spring or after the blooming period, being sure to keep them well watered. -This is Mrs. Grace Kelogg's description of Siberian irises, in her catalog entitled 'Over the Garden Wall'. Her garden was in West Hartford, Connecticut, and she must have been a delightful person. Her little book, titled the same as her garden, is an endearing bit of writing --

one of the masterpieces of iris literature.

What intrigued me especially were the descriptions of the Siberian irises. Many I had not heard of previously. One that I would like to find -- if it is still in existence -- is WHITEHILL Berry '31. Mrs. Kellogg said this about it; "The only Siberian we have that originated in California. Dr. Berry says that it exists through hot dry summers better than do most of the others. 32" "(Note: C. L. says 'r. 1929 i. 1931) And she describes one of my favorites, SILVERTIP (Cleveland '29) -- A tip to Siberian buyers -- buy Silvertip! A fascinating light blue, with silvery center, that makes an entrancing garden picture when planted with light pink bearded irises. This, too, is one of our favorites. 40"." I wonder what pink irises she was referring to? Another that I've never seen is NIPIGON (Preston-Kellogg '32) A medium blue, whose straight-hanging falls are flushed with purple. 38" And she relects my fellings about another, WHITE DOVE (Cleveland '27) "This dove is so tall, that we are sure it must have borrowed its legs from another bird! The tallest of the whites; the falls droop. 60"." OTTAWA must have been fairly new in her collection as the price was \$4.00 (Morgan '28). "This is another of Mr. Morgan's (sic) fine dark Siberians. The flowers are a violet-purple, more brilliant than CAESAR and his Brother, and further differentiated by a conspicuous white border around the falls." Does anyone know of anyone who has any of the Preston introductions? Another is CHAUDIERE (Preston-Kellog 1932) "A free-blooming and fast-growing medium blue, whose large flowers have good carrying quality. makes a beautiful tall mass of light blue effect. 42"." And her GATINEAU (Preston-Kellogg '32) 'topnotcher! We give this the highest praise of any Siberian iris. The blossoms, of which there are many to a stem, are the largest and finest in form and substance, and are of a remarkably clear blue tone. If we could have but one Siberian, Gatineau would be our choice. 40". H.M., AIS '33"

But in the smaller list, I found several Siberians that I wondered about — those that I would like to know more about, or to see, are BALCIAE—white, lavender flushed: DUCHESS OF YORK— deep violet and dark blue; Mrs. GRAY HILL, a medium blue with white; MYBLUE (Written all as one word) — very rich dark blue; NURSE CAVELL—violet, veined white. Many of the other varieties listed, I've grown, like BUTTERFLY, EMPEROR, MRS PERRY, NORA DISTIN, PAPILLON PERRY'S BLUE, PIGMY, THEIMA and TRUE BLUE. I just wished I had had these descriptions back then in order to check if mine looked like what Mrs. Kellogg was describing in her list.

(Note - According to the AIS Check List, OTTAWA is one of Miss Preston's registrations. One might suspect this simply from the name of the variety as she named all her registrations for Canadian cities, towns and various sorts of geographical locations - Peg)

#### James Foreman

(Note: The address shown here is not necessarily that of the actual planting; it is the home address of the gardener. It is advisable to phone or write to make sure the garden will be open at the time you expect to go there and also to get exact directions to the plantings.)

- American Horticultural Society, Mr. Steven Davis, Mt. Vernon, VA 22121. 703-795-8882. May 25 - June 10.
- Mr. Charles V. Applegate, R. 2 Box 163, Perrysville, OH 44864. n/ph. May 28 - June 7.
- Bella Vista Garden Mrs Louise Bellagamba, 11431 Old St. Charles Rd., Bridgeton, MO 63044. 314-739-5413. May 20-June 15.
- Mr. & Mrs. William Belus, 6401 Constance Ave., Bartlett, TN 38134. 901-388-2458. May 1-7.
- Mr. & Mrs. Harley Briscoe, Rt. 1 Box 146, White Hall, IL 62092. 217-374-6654. May 15-30.
- Miss Marie Caillet, Rt. 1 (Oak Point Area) Frisco, TX 75034. 214-2921154. April 25 - May 5.
- Mrs. Rena Crumpler, 2521 Wycliffe Ave. SW., Roanoke, VA 24014. n/ph. May 12-25.
- 8. Denver Botanic Garden, Mr. Harry Kuesel, 4 Larkdale Dr., Littleton, CO 80123. 303795-9718. May 20 June 10.
- 9. Mr. & Mrs. James Ennenga, 1621 N. 85th St., Omaha, NE 68114. 402-391-6337. Late May to early June.
- Mr. & Mrs. James Foreman, 1360 W. Michaels Rd., Tipp City, OH 45371. 512-667-2869. May - June 7.
- Mrs. Kathleen Frey, 6275 Hawarden Dr., Riverside, CA 92506. 714-686-1848. Mid-April.
- 12. Mr. Larry Harder, Ponca, NE 68770. 402-755-2615. June 1-15.
- 13. Mrs. Phyllis Harrington, 3018 Dirr (P.O. Box 222) Parson, KS 67357. n/ph. May 5-20.
- Mr. Robert H. Hollingworth, 1015 Windwood Lane, W. Lafayette,
   IN 47906. 317-463-9165. May 15 June 1.
- Mrs. Karol Hujsak, 3227 S. Fulton, Tulsa, OK 74135. n/ph. May 7-21.
- Mr. Sterling U. Innerst, 2700A Oakland Rd., Dover, PA 17315. 717-764-0281. June 1-15.
- 17. Ketchum Memorial Gardens, attn. Robby Browne, 486 St. Nick Dr., Memphis, TN 38117. n/ph. May 1-10.
- Mr. Harry Kuesel, 4 Larkdale Dr., Littleton, CO 80123. 303-795-9718. June 10-30.
- 19. Laurie's Garden, Mrs. Lorena M. Reid, 41886 McKenzie Hwy., Springfield, OR 97477. 503-896-3756. Mid to late May.
- Dr. Currier McEwen, South Harpswell, ME 04079. 207-833-5438.
   June 10-20.

- Prof. Wm. McGarvey, 1 Twilla Lane, Rt. 3, Oswego, NY 13126. 21. 315-343-4137. Mid - to late June.
- Melrose Gardens, Mr. Ben Hager, 309 Best Road South, Stockton, 22. CA. 95205. 209-465-8578. May 1-10.
- 23. Mr. & Mrs. Ronald F. Miller, 6065 N. 16th St., Kalamazoo, MI 49007. 616-349-5934. June 10-18.
- Mrs. Shirley Pope, 39 Highland Dr., Gorham, ME 04030. 24. 207-839-3054. June 10-20.
- 25. Royal Botanical Garden, Mrs. Joan Brown, P.O. Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8. 416-527-1158. June 1-15.
- 26. Tranquil Lake Nursery, Mr. Charles Trommer, 45 River St., Rehoboth, MA 02769. 617-252-4310 (after dark). Peak June 1.
- 27. Mr. Robert Turley, 1219 Cardinal Lane, Pineville, LA 71360. 318-640-4530. April - May 1.
- 28. University of Minnesota, Landscape Arboretum, Mr. Michael L. Heger, 3675 Arboretum Dr., Chaska, MN 55318. 612-443-2460. June 5-15.
- 29. U. S. National Arboretum, Mr. Sylvester G. Marsh, 24th and R Sts., NE, Washington, DC 20002. 202-472-9100. May 25-June 10.
- 30. Mrs. Richard Van Valkenburgh, 212 Longwood Dr. SE, Huntsville, AL 35801. 205-534-8583. 2nd week of May.
- 31. Mr. D. Steve Varner, Illini Iris, N. State Street Rd., Monticello, IL 61856. 207-762-3446. May 15 - June 1.
- 32. Mrs. Marion Vincent, Rt. 1 Box 460, Bonneau, SC 29431. 803-565-3236. Mid May.
- Mr. Julius Wadekamper, 10076 154th Ave., Elk River, MN 55330. 33. 612-437-2802. June 5 - 15.
- 34. Mrs. F. W. Warburton (Bee), 2 Warburton Lane, Southborough, MA 01581. 617-366-2160. June 10-20.
- 35. Mr. & Mrs. Paul Watts, 133 King St., Armonk, NY 914-273-9478. June 1-10.
- Mrs. Martha Wilkins, 7536 Waupon Rd., Oshkosh, WI 54901. 36. 414-589-3742. June 14-20.
- Dr. Virginia L. Winkler, 670 Pine St., Deerfield, IL 60015. 37. 312-945-8429. Date not available.
- Mrs. J. A. Witt, 16516 25th, Seattle, WA 98155. 206-362-9206. 38. Mid-May - early June.
- 39. Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Yearwood, 136 Meier Circle, SE, Milledgeville, GA 31061. 912-452-5692. June 10-20.

Dates given are those which, on average, are the peak of the Siberian iris season in that garden. Weather being what it is, it is advisable to write or phone a week or 10 days before you expect to be in that area to make sure how that season is running.

In the case of Botanic Gardens etc. it is advisable to phone in the daytime as the number given is quite likely to be that of the garden; in the case of commercial nurseries a day call is usually

better, but the people with the smaller nurseries, or with private gardens, usually prefer evening calls so that they can use their daylight free time working in the garden.)

A CHOICE OF TERMS FOR REMONTANCY IN SIBERIAN AND JAPANESE IRISES Currier McEwen

It has been well documented (1-5) that the time of second period of bloom in remontant Siberian and Japanese irises is very different from that in tall bearded irises, occurring within a few weeks instead of after a lapse of several months. As pointed out by Bee Warburton in the last issue of The Siberian Iris (5) this can lead to confusion for those not aware of the difference, who may fail to recognize this characteristic as rebloom. For example, several friends have reported to me their disappointment that Siberian rebloomers I had sent them did not rebloom for them. However, they had been expecting rebloom in the fall, and when they learned that second bloom in Siberians follows very shortly after the first period, they realized that their plants had rebloomed after all.

Because of this potential for confusion, Bee has suggested the term 'repeat bloom' to indicate this feature in Siberians, instead of 'rebloom', with the thought that the use of a different term will help in better understanding. I have agreed wholeheartedly with Bee. Since this is an area of special concern of the Reblooming Iris Society I have discussed the question with James Ennenga, Lloyd Zurbrigg, Rosalie Figge and others of that Society. Various other possible terms have been considered, such as 'extended bloom' and 'renewed bloom'. 'Extended bloom' is unsatisfactory because it would be more appropriately used for what we already call continuing bloomers and also because it is used with entirely different meaning in the case of some other flowers. 'Renewed bloom' fits the situation quite well but would be an awkard term to use in common practice. Hence, it has been agreed that 'repeat bloom' is the best choice since it has already been suggested in print (5), implies a sense of the new bloom period occurring rather promptly, and is a convenient one to use. Indeed, the very fact that it is a different term from 'rebloom' will help, I trust, in bringing about a more general realization of the difference in the nature of remontancy, especially with regard to timing, in Siberians as compared with bearded irises. It should be noted here also, that remontancy in Japanese irises is similar to that in Siberians and the terms 'repeat bloom' and 'repeat bloomers' are suggested for them also.

In the light of this discussion I would, therefore, like to change the term used in the various categories of remontancy of Siberian (and Japanese) irises that I have recommended in previous articles

(3) as follows: a. the large group with only a single period of bloom; b. occasional-repeat bloomers, which do not repeat each year, and when they do, usually send up only a meager number of stalks; c. reliable repeat bloomers which can be expected to show this feature yearly and abundantly when growing well; d. preferential repeat bloomers which perform better at second bloom than at first; and e. continuing bloomers, which continue to send up new bloom stalks without pause. In the repeat bloomers there is a pause of 10 to 20 days, usually, between the end of first bloom and the start of the second, and the new stalks are not apparent when the first bloom ends. In the case of the continuing bloomers, the new stalks are already started when the first bloom ends and there is a pause of only a few days, or no pause at all, in the total period of bloom. These definitions are perhaps somewhat arbitrary but they agree with the facts and I find them useful. Rarely, a Siberian or Japanese iris will rebloom in the fall like the remontant tall bearded irises. In our garden, VIOLET REPEAT, the 40-chr. Siberian ECHO II and the Japanese iris PURPLE PARASOL have shown repeat bloom at the usual time shortly after first bloom, and then have rebloomed in the fall, but this is extremely rare.

The desirability of repeat bloom was particularly well illustrated in our garden in 1982, by the performance of LAVENDER BOUNTY. Since its first flowering this rich lavender-pink Siberian has shown itself to be a fantastic bloomer with three branches plus terminal and up to nine buds per stalk. We selected the word Bounty in its name at introduction last year because of this exceptional amount of bloom. However, it has proved to be even more bountiful than we knew, for in 1982 an established clump showed it to be a preferential repeat bloomer, with as many stalks, and taller ones, in the second period as in the first. Thus, it was not only one of the earliest to bloom, but also the longest, with a total bloom period of eight weeks. As shown in the color plate in The Siberian Irises (4), it is not quite as close to pink as its parent AUGURY but its richness of color makes it, I think, exceptionally attrac-Its remontancy is inherited from its other parent, LAVENDER Thus far there has been time to observe this repeat bloom LIGHT. only one year, but since it appears to be a repeater of preferential type one can expect that it will prove to be reliable in its remontancy when established and well grown.

Siberian beds when bloom on most has long since ended is a lovely experience. The development of many more repeaters well deserves the best efforts of our hybridizers.

1. McEwen, C. Reblooming Siberian Irises, TSI V.4 #2 pp20-21 Fall 1975

2. do. Experience with rebloom in Siberian & Japanese Irises, BAIS #233 73-77 1979. 3. do. Clarification of Term Preferential Rebloomer, RIS Reporter #19 p. 7 Fall 1980. 4. do Siberian Irises, p. 10 pub. SSI, 1981. 5. Warburton, Bee, Siberian Repeating, TSI V.5 #6 pp. 7-8 Fall 1982.

The sight of clumps of repeat bloomers here and there in the

#### COMMENT ON DISPLAY GARDENS

#### Ann O'Nimmo

If I were a reasonably competent drawer of maps (or anything else!) I would accompany this with a map of North America on which the various Display Gardens were marked -- and nothing else except State and Provincial boundaries. I did mark the sites of our gardens on the big map in my Atlas. Then I studied the results. Our Atlas's big map is spread over two pages, and the fold between them runs north from eastern Texas up through eastern Arkansas and Kansas, cuts through the Nebraska-Iowa border, runs just east of the line between Minnesota and the Dekotas, then just west of the Manitoba-Ontario border. East of this line, there is a fairly even scattering of gardens -- thirty out of our present total of 39. West to the fold, there are nine. Three of them are just off the fold; then there is a sizable stretch with none westward to Denver. where there are two close together. Then we must clamber over all those mountains to the west coast, where there are four, evenly spread from Riverside, CA in the south to Seattle, OR in the north. There are none in all of western Canada; none in the Mountain states -- just a great big open space. You could duplicate this on your own map if you want to see for yourself.

Now, I know we have members in most of this open area, in both Canada and the U. S. I realize that not everyone is in a position to maintain a Display Garden. Some quite simply don't have the room; some, on tight budgets, can't afford to get all the new varieties. Some are, for health reasons, just not able to do the work. are many reasons why one couldn't take on the job. But, surely among our members a few could be found to take on the job. not only this great western emptiness I am thinking of; in all of Canada there is only the one garden, in Hamilton. None in Quebec or the Eastern Provinces; none in all the Prairie Provinces or the Pacific Coast. There are gaps in the Eastern States, too. If you can't manage it by yourself, what about the possibility of finding one or two other local people (say within 20-25 miles) to work together on a D.G.? Is there a Botanical Garden in the area? Maybe there is an agricultural college. Several of our present gardens are in just such situations. Think about this: could you do something if you had collaborators?

What's involved in the job anyhow? Basically, gardening. Just what you do anyhow in your own backyard. The object of a Display Garden is to make it possible for people to see as many as possible of the newer Siberians. You try to obtain as many as you can, by legitimate means, and without 'bumming' them from the growers, few of whom can afford to send off 30-40 divisions of each new introduction. You report to your chairman regularly; you open the garden to visitors; you weed etc. Can you do it?

IN FLORENCE AND ENGLAND, 1982

Currier McEwen

Even though I have written about our Spring 1982 trip to Florence and England for the Bulletin of AID (Jan. 1983), Peg Edwards has agreed that it is appropriate to write on the subject for TSI with special attention to Siberian Irises.

Elisabeth and I had thought, somewhat vaguely, of a delayed honeymoom trip in 1982, but the idea took a firm hold as the result of an invitation to be one of the judges, from May 10th to the 15th, at the Florence Iris Concorso sponsored by the Societa Italiana dell'Iris and the City of Florence each year. Having accepted that invitation, it seemed to us an excellent opportunity to stay on for the British Iris Society's Diamond Jubilee to be held at Cannington in Somerset, from June 2nd to the 5th. The timing provided a welcome change for a few days' visiting friends in Geneva and England before the BIS meeting.

Sad to relate, I saw no Siberians in the Giardino dell'Iris. The annual international competition there is concerned solely with bearded irises. But some ten years ago I had sent a number of Siberians to the garden for display purposes. These had been planted around a pool, but in spite of that location all had died with the passing of the years. The impression of the Italian group was that their summers are too dry and hot.

In England our two weeks before the meetings in Cannington enabled us to visit Siberian iris friends, Anne and Thomas Blanco White, in London, and then, after a week in the Lake District, to visit the gardens of Jennifer Hewitt at Cleeton St. Mary in the North Midlands, and of Maureen and Harry Foster in Crickhowell near Abergavenny in Wales. Jennifer has been an ardent grower and hybridizer of Siberians for some years and has registered several, of which one, CLEE HILLS, bloomed in my garden in 1982. It is a lovely medium-deep blue with fine form and branching. Jennifer is especially interested in remontant types and also has been a leader in the organization of the Siberian Spuria and Japanese Iris Group of the British Iris Society. Her garden is a most interesting and attractive one, with even the seedlings planted to give a pleasing garden effect. Her interests are wide with the result that this is an excellent place to Siberians and other irises growing with companion plants. Her husband, Peter's garden activities lean toward vegetables and fruit, which I must say, contributed to our enjoyment of the visit.

The Fosters' home, like that of the Hewitts, is built on a hillside with magnificent views of distant mountains. The arrangement of this garden also is noteworthy, with an efficiently laid out series of beds in herringbone pattern, the full length of the

lawn. Harry is director of the Advanced Field Study Centre of the Inner London Education Authority which he has developed at Abergavenny, and where Maureen is in charge of the audiovisual program. She is a superb and imaginative photographer whom the smart BIS has quickly made their Slide Librarian. Maureen's iris interest is mainly with the bearded ones, of which she has a splendid collection. Harry's chief concern in the garden is with Siberians. He already has many, and, like Maureen, has started hybridizing. Here is a pair who will contribute much and I am sure we shall be hearing a lot about Harry Foster's Siberians in the coming years.

The growing interest in Siberians in England was well shown at the Cannington Diamond Jubilee meeting of the BIS. At the show there, about half the entries were Siberians, Spurias and Pacific Coast Hybrids, with many more Siberians than the others. The increasing attention to Siberians was demonstrated too by the interest the gathering at Cannington showed in my comments and slides of modern American cultivars at one of the evening sessions.

Altogether our trip was a delightful and rewarding experience for Elisabeth and me. Other aspects of it are discussed in greater detail in the article in this January's AIS Bulletin. Here we concentrate on Siberians!

REGISTRATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1980-81

Nancy W. Boone

ANNEMARIE TROEGER (T. Tamberg, R. 1980) Sdlg. SSTT 132. SIB (28 chr. diploid) 41%"(105cm). M-L. Light mid-blue self, white throat. EGO X unknown.

BERLINER RIESEN (T. Tamberg, SIB, R. 1978). Schoppinger 1980.

BIRD FEEDER (L. Bellegamba, R. 1981). Sdlg. 375. SIB 35" (89 cm), EM. Medium blue self. Unknown parentage but probably from WHITE SWIRL sdlg.

BLUE ENCORE (C. McEwen, R. 1980). Sdlg T275/119D. SIB (tetraploid), 30" (76 cm), VE-M & RE. Violet-blue (RHS 89B) self; yellow and white signal; ruffled F. WELCOME RETURN X self. McEwen 1980.

BLUE KALEIDOSCOPE (C. Helsley, R. 1980). Sdlg. 33-80. SIB, 30" (76 cm), M. Ruffled light blue with large blended blotches of medium and dark blue and violet, small white signal with bit of black. WHITE SWIRL X SKY WINGS.

BLUE MEADOW FLY (M. Ahlberg, R. 1980). SDLG. A/2/13/74. SIB (40 chrom. diploid), 29½" (74 cm.), L. Dark lavender-blue self, white stylearms, edged blue-violet. (*I. clarkei* x *I. delavayi* hybrid) X unknown.

BRAVE COMRADE ( J. Ritchie, R. 1980). Sdlg. S73-3. SIB, 32" (81 cm), M. S. red-violet (close to RHS 63A); F. slightly darker, warm-white

signal veined red-violet and blue-violet. Jesse Busby sdlg X unknown. EC 1980. Ritchie 1980.

BREITER START (T. Tamberg, SIB, R. 1978). Schoppinger 1980.

CHILLED WINE (B. Hager, R. 1981). Sdlg. SB64Rd. SIB, 38" (99 cm), M & Re. S. wine-carmine with blue lines at midrib; F. wine-carmine, blue in center, dark veining at throat, SB27Bch: J. Rich lavender sdlg. x BETH ELLEN) X SB28WiB1Sp: (BETH ELLEN x SPARKLING ROSE). Melrose Gardens 1981.

CREME CHANTILLY (C. McEwen, R. 1981). Sdlg. 74/92 SIB (dip.) 36" (91 cm), M. Pale Cream (RHS 19D), fading to white with age.
ANNIVERSARY X 71/162(4): (BIG BLUE x unknown). Seaways Gardens 1981.

DREAM HOLIDAY (S. Varner, R. 1981). Sdlg. V949. Sib, 35" (89 cm), ML. S. medium purple; F. full purple rim, slight dappling of medium purple. ANN DASCH X V5104: (MARLYA x SWANK).

DREAMING GREEN (C. McEwen, R. 1981). Sdlg T175/110(2). SIBm 27½" (70 cm), M-L. White with green (RHS 140B) lines radiating from throat; reverse of F. and buds are green (140F). LIMEHEART X WING ON WING. Seaways Gardens 1981.

EARTHBORN (B.Hager, R. 1981). sdlg. SB 73B, SIB, 32" (81 cm), M. Pale lavender blue, deepening at signal area, dark brown touches on hafts. (WHITE SWIRL x TYCOON) X (WHITE SWIRL x TYCOON).

ELMENEY (E. Berlin, R. 1980). Sdlg. 66-B-ALT. SIB, 47" (120 cm), E. S. blue-violet; F. mid-violet. Unknown parentage, Schoppinger 1980.

ESTHER C. D. M. (W. McGarvey, R. 1981). Sdlg. 74-71-27-W-1. SIB (28 chr.), 40" (102 cm), M. White self, McG 59-P-1 X 70-Swirl 63-3-2-W-2.

FANNY HEIDT (T. Tamberg, R. 1980). SIB 31½" (80 cm), M. Dark blue self. McEwen sdlg. X McEwen sdlg. Schoppinger 1980.

FORBRA (B. Mulligan, R. 1980). Sdlg. 1/54 CA-SIB, 20-26" (51-66 cm). M. S. lemon yellow, brownish veining, lightly ruffled; F. lemon yellow with buttercup yellow center veined and streaked purple; lemon yellow style crests. *I. forrestii I. bracteata*.

GOLDEN WAVES (J. Witt, CAL-SIB, R. 1979). Witt 1980.

GOSSAMER SAILS (J. Witt, R. 1981). Sdlg. 78-03-YA. CA-SIB, 22" (56 cm), M. S. white; F. very very pale orchid with lavender-dotted signal. 40 chr. white Siberian (*I. clarkei* derivative) X Stamback CA sdlg.

HIGH OFFER (S. Varner, R. 1981). Sdlg. V755. SIB 38" (97 cm), E-M. S. lustrous deep blue-purple self. DREAMING SPIRES X TEALWOOD.

INVADER (S. Varner, R. 1980). Sdlg. V8192. SIB, 30" (76 cm), ML. S.

light medium deep blue; F. medium deep blue from lavender side; contrasting light blue stylearms. V321: (ROYAL HERALD x TEALWOOD) X 1103: (LITTLE TRICOLOR x TEALWOOD). Illini Iris 1981.

KISMET (S Varner, SIB, R 1979). Illini Iris 1980.

KOBALTBLAU (T. Tamberg, SIB, R. 1978). Schoppinger 1980.

LAKE NIKLAS (E. Berlin, R. 1981). Sdlg. 44-B ½, SIB, (28 chr.), 39" (100 cm), E-L. S. blue-violet; f. velvety dark blue, LAURENBUHL X self.

LAVENDER BOUNTY (C. McEwen, R. 1981). Sdlg. 76/38(29). SIB, 36" (91 cm), VE S. lavender-pink (RHS 82D); F. lavender-pink (81C), brownish hafts, white signal, AUGURY X LAVENDER LIGHT. Seaways Gardens 1981.

LICHTERFELDE (T. Tanberg, SIB, R. 1978). Schoppinger 1979.

MARIE FRANZ (T. Tamberg, R. 1980). Sdlg. SSTT 100. SIB, 31½" (80 cm), M-L. Mid-blue self. EGO X unknown. Schoppinger 1980.

MEADOW PRINCESS (M. Ahlberg, R. 1980). Sdlg. A/2/10/74. SIB (40 chr. diploid), 31½" (80 cm), L. Red-violet self; bluish white stylearms. (I. clarkei x I. delawayi hybrid) X unknown.

ODE TO LOVE (S. Varner, SIB, R. 1979). Illini Iris 1980.

ONG'S HAT ( I. Wood, SIB, R. 1976). Traquil Lake Nursery 1981.

OTHER WORLDS (B. Hager, SIB, R. 1979). Melrose Gardens 1980.

OUTER LOOP (S. Varner, SIB, R. 1979). Illini Iris 1980.

PERCHERETTE (B. Warburton, R. 1980). Sdlg. ARV-80. SIB, 35" (89 cm), M. Ruffled pink-toned violet (RHS 84A) self, deeper veining. ATOLL X RUFFLED VELVET.

PERCHERON (B. Warburton, R. 1980). Sdlg. ARV 80-9. SIB, 35" (89cm), M. S. violet (nearest RHS 84B) veined and dappled; F. purple-violet (81C), veined and dappled, heavily ruffled; green signal; aqua styles, fringed at midrib. ATOLL X RUFFLED VELVET.

PINK HAZE (W. McGarvey, SIB, R. 1969). McGarvey 1980.

PRAIRIE WARBLER (C. McEwen, R. 1981). Sdlg. 77/1372. SIB, 36" (91 cm), M. S. very pale yellow (RHS 10D); stylearms same with light yellow midribs; F. pal yellow-green (154D), few lines and dots of brown in signal area. Tamberg SSTT14 X E. Berlin sdlg. seaways Gardens 1981.

PURPELLER (T. Tamberg, R. 1980). Sd1g. SSTT 45. SIB, 27½" (70 cm), M. Reddish violet-blue self. WHITE SWIRL X ERIC THE RED. Schoppinger 1980.

RAIN TRUDE (M. Ahlberg, r. 1980). sdlg. A/3/13/74. SIB (40 chr. diploid), 27<sup>1</sup> (70 cm), L. Dark blue with darker spot on F.

(I. clarkei x I. delavayi hybrid) X unknown.

SAIL-PLANE (J. Ennenga, R. 1981). Sdlg. E-71-1. SIB, 30" (76 cm) E. S., methyl violet, F. methyl violet with brownish hafts, greenish yellow midrib, small white signal. Unknow parentage.

SIGNALS BLUE (C. McEwen, SIB, R. 1979). McEwen 1980.

SILVER BIRD (S. Varner, R. 1981). Sdlg. V8106. SIB, 34" (86 cm), ML. Very deep royal blue, with slight purple overcast, tiny edge of silver on F.; aqua-purple stylearms. MARANATHA X STEVE.

SOLE COMMAND (S. Varner, R. 1980). Sdlg. V9250. SIB, 32" (81 cm), ML. S. full blue; F. dark blue; pale blue stylearms with aqua midrib. MARLYA X MARLYA. Illini Iris 1981.

SPERBER (E. Berlin, R. 1981). Sdlg. 48-B 3/1. SIB (40 chr. fetraploid), 31½" (80 cm), M. Blue-violet self. *I. delavayi* hybrid X unknown, colchicine treated.

STARTING CALSIBE (T. Tamberg, R. 1981). CA-SIB, 19½" (50 cm), E.S. rose-lavender; F. rose-lavender, veined darker (BERLINER RIESEN x I. fernaldii) X self,

STILLES WASSER (E. Berlin, SIB, R. 1979). Schoppinger 1980.

TEAL VELVET (C. McEwen, R. 1981). Sdlg. T172/101(2). SIB, 33½ (85 cm), VE-M. Velvety, very dark reddish purple (RHS 86A): self styles. RUFFLED VELVET X TEALWOOD. Seaways Gardens 1981.

THESPIAN (B. Hager, SIB, R. 1979). Melrose Gardens 1980.

TWO WORLDS (T. Tamberg, R. 1981). SIB (54 chr.0, 31½" (80 cm), L. White, tinged violet. BERLINER RIESEN X LIMEHEART.

VIOLET JOY (C. McEwen, R. 1980). Sdlg. T<sub>3</sub>73/62(1). SIB (tetraploid), 27" (69 cm), EM-LM. S. dark violet-blue (RHS 89C); styles same, F. darker (89A); signals scarcely visible, T<sub>2</sub>70/48(3): ((WHITE SWIRL x VIOLET FLARE x (BLUE BRILLIANT x unknown)) X T<sub>1</sub>6879(1): (WHITE SWIRL x POLLY DODGE). McEwen 1980.

WALTER (H. Savage, SIB, R. 1978). Melrose Gardens 1981.

WATERLOO (S. Varner, R. 1981). Sdlg. V760. SIB, 36" (89cm), ML. S. rich grape pruple; F. darker grape purple, slightly dappled lighter grape purple in center, DARK DESIRE X STEVE VARNER.

WELCOME RETURN (C. McEwen, SIB, R. 1976). Seaways Gardens 1981.

WELFE (M. Ahlberg, R. 1980). Sdlg. B/505/66/b SIB (28 chr. disploid), 19½" (50 cm), E. S. white; F. very light primrose yellow. DREAMING YELLOW X CAMBRIDGE.

WHITE ENCORE (C. McEwen, SIB, R. 1979). McEwen 1980.

YELLOW CHRYS (T. Tamberg, SIB, R. 1978). Schoppinger 1980.

YOUNG LADY (B. Warburton, R. 1981). Sdlg. 76-1 SIB, 25" (64 cm), M-L. Ruffled white, greenish at hafts; greenish yellow signal. ANNIVERSARY X WING ON WING.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

#### Gunther Stark

On	hand, checking account,	Feb.	1982	:	\$	745.11
	dues income	\$	593.50			
	book sales		1094.00			
	miscellaneous income		95.50			
	Eastern auction		597.50			
	Minn. auction		121.00			
	interest		120.00			
	Total income				2	611.50
					3	366.61

### Expenses

	bulletin	printing,	spring	Ş	202.70		
	11	E	fall		202.97		
	typing				63.00		
	postage				256.79		
	deposit l	ox rent			5.00		
	purchase,	cert. of	deposit		2000.00		
	Total	expenses	-				2730.46
0n	hand, che	ecking acco	ount				636.15
	•	•				s_	3366.61

On hand, certificates of deposit, \$4000.00 Owed to AIS, balance 4500.00

## Back Talk

I must apologize in advance for the (possible) lateness of this issue; how come in advance? Seems I'm up for jury duty, and if for good and sufficient reasons I can't get this issue into the mail beforehand, it will have to wait till I'm safe out of the courts. This of course could be a day or two, or possibly weeks. Unfortunately this is one job I can't turn over to someome else.

Cheer up, though-you aren't the only potential victims of this mad project of the courts. The day I'm supposed to start hanging out in the County Seat is also the day on which my garden club celebrates its 25th anniversary - I was the first president and am scheduled to speechify, and I was really looking forward to that (though I can't guarantee that the club was). Oh well, maybe I'll get a job immediately, get it done fast, and get home in time.

Please someone, take pictures, write up notes and comments, and lets get back to 20 pages or more! Did you enjoy Larry's article on ancient history, and Currier on travel and rebloom? I did too. Have a good spring and summer.