

The Siberian Iris

7661.



M. S. del., J. N. P. lith.

Vincent, Brooks, Day & Son, Lith.

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Spring 2000

FROM WINDWOOD GARDENS- NEW FOR 2000



LAVENDER FAIR

This delightfully ruffled tetraploid Siberian is a worthy addition to our "Fair" series. An early bloomer with upright foliage, one branch and often three buds in the terminal. A strong grower.

\$50.00

ROKU OJI

Mr. Hiroshi Shimizu has given his permission for us to introduce this strikingly patterned six fall Siberian. It has good upright foliage, no branch, but often three buds in the terminal.

\$35.00



For a complete listing, please contact us:

Bob and Judy Hollingworth

WINDWOOD GARDENS

124 SHERWOOD RD. EAST, WILLIAMSTON MI 48895

THE SIBERIAN IRIS

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President's Letter <i>Tom Abrego</i>	2
1999 Registrations and Introductions	3
Siberian Irises in Public Gardens:	
Missouri Botanical Gardens <i>Jim Loveland</i>	12
Boerner Botanical Gardens <i>Howard Brookins</i>	14
The Iowa Arboretum	14
Michigan State University Horticulture Demonstration Gardens	15
Siberians in the United Kingdom <i>Jennifer Hewitt</i>	16
In Memoriam: George Bush	19
Ronald Miller	19
John Wood	20
Greetings from a New Hybridizer <i>Ken Walkup</i>	22
Letter to the Editor <i>Jennifer Hewitt</i>	28
AIS Exhibition Certificates and Show Awards for 1999 <i>Roy Epperson</i>	29
New Members <i>Howard Brookins</i>	30
Last Word-Editorial	33
Commercial Directory	34
Advertisements	36
Check List, Slide Set Rental	38
Advertising Rates, Publications	39
Siberian – Species Convention, Canada 2003	40
New Zealand Iris Society Symposium 2000	42
Officers and Committees	43

Front Cover: *Iris delavayi*, plate 7661, from **Curtis's Botanical Magazine**, London, 1787-1983. Courtesy of The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

On this blustery March day in the verdant Pacific Northwest the glorious daffodils are in bloom everywhere and the alluring fragrance of the daphne signals the arrival of spring. Ready or not, iris season is just around the corner. The AIS National Convention is early this year, April 15 - 20. Come join us at our program, 8:00 a.m. Monday April 17. I've never been to Dallas so I really don't know what to expect, but always the optimist, I believe we'll see some fine Siberians.

The world just seems to spin faster this time of year. There's so much to do and so little time. It's the story of modern life, each of us has our own lament. Our Society has achieved excellence by the hard work of a varied group of volunteers. Our success is based on those who stepped forward and offered to help. This is a pivotal year for our Society, with several important openings in our leadership. Please consider lending a hand.

The mail recently brought "Basic Iris Culture" Second Edition, 2000 published by the AIS. Roy Epperson did an outstanding job of putting together this long overdue revision. The chapter on Siberian irises, written by Carol Warner, is excellent. The AIS has really done a good job with this project.

The big event this spring of course is our own Siberillennium, June 2-4 in Iowa City. Iowa. Of all the AIS events I've attended, two stand out: our first meeting in Michigan and our second in Massachusetts. What magical memories...old friends revisited, new friends made, beautiful gardens visited and Siberian irises! Join us for the party and experience the magic yourself! I hope to see you all in both Dallas and in Iowa City. Please seriously consider attending our Siberillennium.

Tom Abrego

1999 SIBERIAN REGISTRATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS

(Extracted from the AIS Registrations and Introductions, 1999, compiled by Keith Keppel)

ACTIVE DUTY (Harold Stahly, R. 1999). Sdlg. 92-36. SIB, 37" (94cm), M. Deep wine red (deeper than RHS 89A), F. with green throat, white signal with slight blue halo; style arms slightly lighter wine red, midrib deeper. Temper Tantrum X unknown. Stahly 1999.

AMY ARISTO (J. Owings Rebert, R. 1999). Sdlg. CB-97-11. SIB, 30" (76cm), M. Lavender blue, F. with ivory to rust signal. Parentage unknown.

BANISH MISFORTUNE (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-85-12. SIB, 45" (114cm), EML. S. medium light Bluebird blue (RHS 94C), veined darker (94B); stylearms lighter, with dark midrib; F. lobelia blue (91B) on lower portion, veined darker, remainder covered by large signal, haft darker mimosa-yellow (8A), paling (8D) on blade, with deep purple (93A/B) veins; slight fragrance. S89-23-4: (S85-6-6: (Star Cluster x Ruffled Velvet) x Isabelle) X Snow Prince. Joe Pye Weed 1999.

BUTTER AND CREAM (Currier McEwen, SIB, R. 1995). Earheart 1999.

CHAPTER TWO (Colin Rigby, R. 1999). Sdlg. 9516-CS SPEC-X (cal-sib) 14-16" (36-41cm) M. S. red-violet, veined darker; style arms red-violet, edge slightly lighter; F. red-violet, heavily veined darker, near-black thumbprint with few white and gold signal veins at base. L. Reid blue sino-sib sdlg. X Herald.

CHINA SPRING (Bob Bauer/John Coble, R. 1999) Sdlg. S93B-4. SIB, 40" (102cm) VVE. S. light blue, style arms pallid blue; F. medium blue, darker veins, light blue petal edges, white blaze. Springs Brook X *I. typhifolia*. Ensata Gardens 1999.

CLEAR CREEK ROAD (Julius Wadekamper, R. 1999). Sdlg. SIB 88-6. SIB, 26" (66cm), E. Deep purple; style arms lighter purple; smaller, narrow form, foliage fine, narrow. Parentage unknown. Willowood 1998.

COOLABAH (Barry Blyth, SIB, R. 1987). Tempo Two 1987/88.

DAMON'S DELIGHT (J. Owings Rebert, R. 1999). Sdlg. CB-97-3. SIB, 29" (74cm), E. Dark purple-violet, slight signal. Parentage unknown.

DANCE SUZY (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-119-18. SIB, 29" (74cm), EM. S. cream to light canary-yellow (RHS 9D); stylearms cream, aureolin-yellow (12B) crests; F. aureolin yellow (12A/B), deepest in signal area. Careless Sally X S90-48-3: (S86-18-1: (Percheron x Butter and Sugar) x S86-18-2, sib). Joe Pye Weed 1999.

DANDY'S HORNPIPE (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-119-10. SIB, 29" (74cm), M & RE. S. pale lavender (RHS 76C), some red-violet (71A/B, 72A/B) veining; stylearms pearly pale lavender-blue, large, with aqua midrib; F. pale methyl-violet (85C), dappled and veined red-violet, undertoned pale yellow, sunset blaze of barium-yellow (10B) veined dark red-violet, yellow washing out onto F.; slight fragrance. Sib to Dance Suzy. Joe Pye Weed 1999.

DIRIGO BLACK VELVET (John White, SIB, R. 1998). Pope's Perennials 1999.

DREAM ON DREAM (Robert Barker, R. 1999). Sdlg. Y2000. SIB, 24" (61cm), M. S. silver-white; style arms translucent white, violet infusion; F. silver-white, large yellow haft area, yellow signal; ruffled, flat form. Parentage unknown.

ECHO THE WIND (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-67-5. SIB, 31" (79 cm), EM. S. light blue violet (RHS 97B/C), lighter edge, slightly darker veins; style arms pearly light blue, blue green midrib, yellow tips; F. blue violet over yellow base, large

yellow signal with deep blue veins, 1/16" to 1/8" canary yellow petal rim. S89-9-2: (Isabelle x Silver Illusion) X Careless Sally. Joe Pye Weed 1999.

EMILY ANNE (Robert Hollingworth, R. 1999). Sdlg. 97C8B15. SIB, (tet.), 33" (84cm), E. S. medium blue violet, speckled cream; style arms medium blue-purple, edge cream; blue keel; F. cream shading to yellow at haft, no signal, outer edge dashed medium blue-purple; tailored. 92K1A4: (88W8D1: ((Wizardry x Sunburst Blue) x Fourfold Lavender) x 85B4C3: (Jewelled Crown x (Windwood Spring sib x 78N6: (McEwen T(4)72/10 x unknown)))) X Somebody Loves Me.

EMILY ELECT (J.Owings Rebert, R. 1999) Sdlg. CB-97-5. SIB 29" (74cm) M. Blue Jay blue, touched violet, F. with neat tan signal. Parentage unknown.

FOND KISS (Marty Schafer/ Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-70-1. SIB, 33" (84cm), M. S. warm white, some soft lavender pink basal veining; stylearms white, semi-upright; F. white, lavender pink (84C) central flush; pink anthers. S89-9-2: (Isabelle x Silver Illusion) X S89-16-1: (Reprise x Mad Magenta). Joe Pye Weed 1999.

FROSTED EMERALD (Harold Stahly, R. 1999). Sdlg. 93-49. SIB, 26-30" (66-76cm), ML. S. white; style arms white, yellow-green midrib, wide and feathered; F. pale green, strong green signal area; ruffled. Snowy Mountain X Bellissima. Stahly 1999.

GIN GAME (Calvin Helsley, R. 1999). Sdlg. 93-9. SIB, 38" (97cm), M. Rose red, white spray pattern over half of F. Mabel Coday X Variation in Blue.

GOBBLE GOBBLE (Jack Worel, R. 1999). Sdlg. DDP SPEC-X, 20" (51cm). M. Pinkish amethyst violet (pinker than RHS 84C), signal yellow, outer edge white veined amethyst violet; stylearms (3) lighter pinkish amethyst violet; 6-F. flat form, hollow stems. Dottie's Double X unknown Siberian. Holly Lane 1999.

GRAPE RUFFLES (Dana Borglum, R. 1999). Sdlg. LKNS 2. SIB, 29" (74cm) M. S. grape-toned violet blue (RHS 93B); style arms multicolored; F. darker violet blue (93A), slight white spray signal; ruffled. Lake Keuka X Seneca Night Sky.

HELLO YELLOW (Robert Hollingworth, R. 1999). Sdlg 91A2B13. SIB, 37" (94cm), M. S. cream, keel yellow; F. yellow, no signal. 88V7C18: (85E4A1: (83N3B17: (Butter and Sugar x (Shadow Lake x (Polly Dodge x Anniversary))) x Pas-de-Deux) x Ruffled Velvet) X 88V8C6: (85H4B3: (Pas-de Deux x 82G5C2: (Butter and Sugar x (Super Ego x Anniversary))) x 85E1A6: (Lady Vanessa sib x (Forrest McCord x sib))). Windwood Garden 1999.

IN FULL SAIL (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. 92-82-24. SIB, 27" (69cm) L S. white to cream; style arms cream shaded yellow, large and upright, petaloid crest curls; F. creamy canary yellow (9D), deeper (9B) signal with green veins. S89-23-1: (S85-6-6: ((Star Cluster x Ruffled Velvet) x Isabelle) X Careless Sally. Joe Pye Weed 1999.

IRISH MIST (Currier McEwen, R. 1999). Sdlg. T(9)91/55. SIB (tet.), 30" (76cm), EML. S. white; style arms white, midrib tinted pale greenish yellow (RHS 4D); F. white tinted light green (140D) and veined sap green (150C), hafts and signals sap green with darker (150A) veining; ruffled. Harpswell Prelude X White Encore.

JESSICA'S JOLLIFICATION (J. Owings Rebert, R. 1999). Sdlg. CB-97-7, SIB, 28" (71 cm), M. Violet blue self, F. with copper signal. Parentage unknown.

KABLUEY (Bob Bauer/ John Coble, R. 1999) Sdlg S93G-2. SIB, 30" (76cm), M. S. (12-15) dark blue-violet; style arms absent; F. (9-12) dark blue violet, white blaze, yellow in throat; multi-petal hose-in-hose form; 3 F. and 6 S., then additional 3-6 F., 6-9 S. S89A-1: (Shirley Pope x (Sultan's Ruby x Hollingworth sdlg.)) X "Uzushio". Ensata Gardens 1999.

KATHLEEN MARY (Cy Bartlett, R. 1999). Sdlg. C95-103. SIB (tet.), 30" (75cm), ML. Lightly ruffled and flared white, F. with lemon-yellow heart, lemon signal. Harpswell Happiness X McEwen T(6)78/118B, sib.

KITA-NO-SEIZA (Ho Shidara, R. 1999). SIB, 28" (71cm), M. S. absent; stylearms medium to dark blue violet; F. multiple (6), medium to dark blue violet, large white signal, veined. Parentage unknown. Ensata Gardens 1997.

KLEVER KEN (J. Owings Rebert, R. 1999). Sdlg. CB-97-6. SIB, 24" (61cm), M. Violet-blue two tone, S. midrib darker, F. with slight beige haft marking. Parentage unknown.

LAKE SENECA (Dana Borglum, R. 1999). Sdlg. LKNS 1. SIB, 32" (81cm), ML. S. Bluebird blue (RHS 94A); stylearms gentian blue (94D); F. cornflower blue (95A), obscure small yellow signal; lightly ruffled, F. arched. Lake Keuka X Seneca Night Sky.

LAVENDER FAIR (Robert Hollingworth, R. 1999). Sdlg. 96T8B5 SIB (tet.), 30" (76cm), E. S. and style arms light lavender & blue mix; F. medium lavender, large ivory signal; ruffled. 92K1B8: ((Wizardry x Sunburst Blue) x Fourfold Lavender) x 85B4C3: (Jewelled Crown x (Windwood Spring sib x 78N6: (McEwen T(4)72/10 x unknown)))) X Somebody Loves Me.

LITHUANIAN AMBER (V. Zliobiene by Edmundas Kondratas, R. 1999). SIB, 41" (105cm), VE. S. white, upright; style arms white; F. pale yellow, hafts deep yellow brown, yellow signal blending paler down F. Parentage unknown.

LOUISE WHITE (Joy White, R. 1999). SPEC-X (cal-sib), 24" (60cm), M. S. amethyst-violet (RHS 84B aging to 84C); style arms buff yellow (161C) overlaid and aging amethyst violet (84B); F. magenta rose (186D), edges paling to background of buff yellow (161C) at edge, hafts deeper buff yellow (161B), plum (79B) patch in center below gold haft signal. Parentage unknown; seed from Tomas Tamberg. Otepopo 1999/2000.

MAIRI'S WEDDING (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. 92-61-1 SIB, 24" (61cm), M. Creamy white, style arms with yellow midrib, F. with yellow blending to small yellow signal; small flower; slight fragrance. S89-5-10: (Forrest McCord x Isabelle) X Careless Sally. Joe Pye Weed 1999.

NAGAREBOSHI (Ho Shidara, R. 1999). SIB, 27" (69cm), M. S. absent; style arms dark blue-violet, F. multiple (6), dark blue-violet, white signal. Parentage unknown. Ensata Gardens 1997.

ON BROADWAY (Calvin Helsley, R. 1999). Sdlg. 98-1 SIB, 30" (76cm), EM. Vibrant purple (RHS 89A/B), F. blended cornflower blue (95B) area below very slight dull white signal; ruffled. Mabel Coday X War March.

PARASOL (Ho Shidara, R. 1999), SIB, 30" (76cm), M. S. absent; stylearms white; F. light to medium lavender pink, small yellow green signal, multiple (6). Parentage unknown. Ensata Gardens 1997. Introduced as "Haresugata".

PERKY PATRICK (J. Owings Rebert, R. 1999). Sdlg. CB-97-9 SIB, 28" (71cm), ML. Purple, blending to violet, F. with ivory tan signal. Parentage unknown.

POUNSELY PURPLE (Jane Hollow, R. 1999). SIB, 28" (70cm), EM. Very dark violet blue (RHS 89A), F. with pale to deep yellow signal speckled dark violet blue and with silver edge. Parentage unknown; seed from Hardy Plant Society. Pounsley Plants 1999.

RANMAN (Ho Shidara, R.1999). SIB, 30" (76 cm), M. S. absent; F. multiple (6-9), light lavender pink with darker speckles, small white signal; style arms and stamens forming petaloid rosebud cluster. Parentage unknown. Ensata Gardens 1997.

ROGER LUCE (Currier McEwen, R. 1999) .Sdlg ST(10)94/88(R2-2). SIB (tet.), 30" (76cm), VE. S. light violet blue RHS 89D) tinged red; style arms dark violet blue (91B) midrib, edges lighter; F. blue (93B), white signal. ST(9)92/1: (T(8)88/1(1): (White Prelude x Lucky Lilac) x sib) X unknown.

RUBY RUBY (Jack Worell, R. 1999). Sdlg. RR1. SIB, 34" (86cm), M & RE. Dark ruby red (RHS 59A), F. with small light yellow signal lined ruby red. Ruby Wine X unknown. Holly Lane 1999.

SALAMANDER CROSSING (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-65-15. SIB, 42" (107cm), EML. S. palest lavender ground, heavy lavender (90C/D) speckling; style arms speckled lavender, buff tips; F. pale yellow heavily speckled lavender, less at edge, gold to yellow signal with deep lavender veining. S89-9-2: (Isabelle x Silver Illusion) X Snow Prince. Joe Pye Weed 1999.

SARAH TIFFNEY (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-65-14. SIB, (36" 91cm), EML. S. whitish pale lavender (paler than RHS 84D) with very light lavender rose (83C/D) speckling; style arms buff yellow, tips deepest; F. lavender rose (83A/D,84A) wash and speckling over yellow base, 1/8" yellow-orange (16C/D) rim, gold to pale yellow signal, violet (83B) veining; slight fragrance. S89-9-2: (Isabelle x Silver Illusion) X Snow Prince. Joe Pye Weed 1999.

SENECA EGRET COVE (Dana Borglum, SIB, R 1993). Borglum's Iris 1999.

SENECA GLACIER FLOW (Dana Borglum, R. 1999). Sdlg. LKNS-4. SIB, 33" (84cm), EM. S. Bluebird blue (RHS 94B); stylearms lighter gentian blue (94D); F. deeper gentian blue (94C), 1/4" edging on hafts and sides of darker bluebird blue (94A); lightly ruffled, F. recurved. Lake Keuka X Seneca Night Sky.

SENECA MOODSTONE (Dana Borglum, R. 1999). Sdlg. LK 01. SIB, 31" (79cm), M.. S. light wistaria blue (RHS 92B) fading paler (92C/D); style arms pale wistaria blue (94D), fimbriated; F. deeper wistaria blue (92A) on upper third, remainder lighter (92B) fading paler (92D) to give multicolor effect, white spray signal; ruffled, rounded. Lake Keuka X Seneca Feather Dancer.

SENECA NIGHT SKY (Dana Borglum, SIB, R. 1993).
Borglum's Iris 1999.

SENECA PROM GOWN (Dana Borglum, R. 1999). Sdlg. EM
00-1 SIB, 32" (81cm), M. White, lime yellow signal; ruffled;
flared, open form. Esther C.D.M. X unknown.

SENECA SKYLITES (Dana Borglum, R. 1993). Borglum's Iris
1997.

SHEBANG (Bob Bauer/ John Coble, R. 1999). Sdlg. S93E-7.
SIB, 30" (76cm), M. S. (6-12) rose violet; style arms absent; F.
(6) rose violet, large white blaze, yellow in throat; multi-petal hose
in-hose form: 3 F. and 3-6 S., then additional 3 F., 3-6 S. S89A-2:
(Shirley Pope x (Sultan's Ruby x Hollingworth sdlg.)) x Ranman.
Ensata Gardens 1999.

SHRAWLEY (Jennifer Hewitt, R. 1999). SIB, 30" (75cm),
M. S. deep violet (redder than RHS 89A); style arms deep reddish
violet; F. white ground veined deep violet blue (89B), more
densely at sides, with near-solid color at tip; signal white, veined
deep violet. Parentage and raiser unknown. Found at Shrawley,
England, by Glazeley Gardens and introduced prior to 1973.

SKIES OVER YORK (George C. Bush, R. 1999). Sdlg. 98-1-
30. SIB, 34" (86cm), M. S. light clear blue; style arms pale blue;
F. clear medium blue, signal hidden; slight fragrance. Spirit of
York X unknown.

SKY-HI-FORTY (George C. Bush, R. 1999) Sdlg. 40-60-34.
SIB (sino-sib) 60" (152cm). E. Light violet blue, F. with slight
white signal; slight fragrance. Seed from SIGNA. Cleeton Fancy
X unknown.

SPENCER FREDERICK (J. Owings Rebert, R. 1999). Sdlg.
CB-97-2. SIB, 24" (61cm), M. Ivory white, F. with gold signal.
Parentage unknown.

SUMMER REVELS (Marty Schafer/Jan Sacks, R. 1999). Sdlg. S92-80-10. SIB, 28" (71cm), M & RE. S. and style arms cream to light canary yellow (RHS 9D), green midrib in latter; F. yellow base, warm yellow central flush and shoulders, deeper yellow signal flowing outward, bright green hafts. S89-23-1: (S85-6-6: (Star Cluster x Ruffled Velvet) x Isabelle) x S90-35-1: (S86-3-2: (Butter and Sugar x Percheron) x S86-2-1: (Creme Chantilly x Warburton 84-26-4: (Butter and Sugar x (Atoll x Ruffled Velvet))))). Joe Pye Weed 1999.

TAL-Y-BONT (Harry Foster, SIB, R. 1989). British Iris Society 1999.

TRACEY ANN (J. Owings Rebert, R. 1999). Sdlg. CB-97-15. SIB, 28" (71cm), M. Midnight blue, F. with gold line rim, gold signal. Parentage unknown.

VERY VICTORIAN (Robert Hollingworth, R. 1999). Sdlg. 90M3A3. SIB, 32" (81cm), EM. Medium mauve, veined blue, F. with inconspicuous white signal veined blue; stylearms light blue, edged mauve. 87Q4C13: (81C2C5: (Pink Haze x Wing on Wing) x 81A5C3: (7712: (Varner 067 x unknown) x Augury)) X 85G1B5: (Pas-de-Deux x Lavender Bounty). Windwood Gardens 1999.

WAR MARCH (Calvin Helsley, SIB, R. 1990). Helsley 1999.

WELFENGOLD (Marlene Ahlburg, SIB, R. 1992). British Iris Society 1999.

CORRECTIONS OF PREVIOUS REGISTRATIONS

LIMEHEART (Marjorie Brummitt, SIB, R. 1968). Correction of introductory data. Orpington Nurseries 1970.

SEA SHADOWS (Marjorie Brummitt, SIB, R. 1964). Correction of introductory data. Orpington Nurseries 1966.

SIBERIAN IRISES IN PUBLIC GARDENS

People have asked where they can see Siberians growing. Usually the response is in an AIS member's garden. But what of the general gardening public? Shouldn't we be working to get these wonderful perennials planted in public gardens? Here are a few gardens that I have heard of that have Siberian plantings, perhaps there are more. If you know of any, please pen a paragraph or two to be included in the Fall 2000 TSI, or e-mail me at cyberiris@netscape.net ED.

The Siberian Iris Planting at Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Missouri

By Jim Loveland _____

The Missouri Botanical Gardens is located on a 79 acre site in St. Louis, Missouri. It is world renowned for its botanical research, educational programs and horticultural displays.

The iris beds were first planted there in 1981 and cared for by Mark Dienstbach. I took over in 1998 on behalf of the Greater St. Louis Iris Society (GSLIS). We grow species, and hybrid bearded and beardless irises. The Siberian irises are well-represented with 38 cultivars presently planted. Peak bloom in St. Louis is usually from the third week in May through the first week in June. We hope that if you are in the neighborhood, you will take time to visit our magnificent botanic garden.

It is a challenge to keep the beardless irises thriving since the watering system at the gardens is not appropriate. The bearded irises get more water in most instances than the beardless, but I am trying to get this corrected so that our irises will be promoted in the best way. The Siberians are

planted fairly close to a row of giant cypress trees and keeping the tree roots out of the bed is a constant battle. But in spite of these problems, the Siberians do put on an outstanding performance each year.

Another of my goals is to include some more recent varieties and if any of you who are hybridizing are interested in having your Siberians showcased at Missouri Botanical Gardens, please send me your list. I promise I will do my best to represent as many varieties as I can.

During bloom season, we ask the public to write down the names of their favorite irises and then come to our sale which is held on the last Sunday of July. This is a bearded iris sale and we use it as a means of getting new members for GSLIS. We dig plants from the garden but also order from commercial gardens and hybridizers. All money from the sales are used either to replace plants that have died or to replace a particular cultivar that we have decided to eliminate. An amount is also set aside for ordering in the following year.

We have never had a beardless iris sale but I feel that since the public is always asking where they can purchase these irises, it would be a good idea to have one each fall.

A little added note: I am trying my best to have a master planting at Missouri Botanical Gardens for the AIS National Convention in 2005. We just had another huge bed made this past summer - especially for that convention. We had an average of 595 irises in the planting before the bed was added. Now I believe it's up to around 750 or more. I would love to see the Siberians well represented at that convention.

Boerner Botanical Gardens, Hales Corner, Wisconsin

By Howard Brookins

The Boerner Botanical Gardens, located in Hales Corners, Wisconsin, a suburb of Milwaukee have some older Siberians growing in a limestone area with some ponds. These clumps are over 25 years old and six to eight feet across. Since I told the director to acidify the plants, they are doing much better. They are lovely in bloom season, which is around the 1st to the 14th of June in a normal year. I usually do the garden walk on the first Sunday in June during our Late Iris Show.

The Iowa Arboretum, Southwest of Ames, Iowa

When Lois Girton, guest iris chair for our Siberian Iris Convention in June, first became interested in Siberians she looked for examples in nearby public gardens. She found very few. Now, due to her enthusiasm and effort, the Iowa Arboretum has perhaps the only public planting in the United States featuring a complete collection of Morgan Award and Morgan-Wood Medal winning Siberians. In addition, it has about a hundred other Siberian cultivars in its extensive perennial borders. A spring plant sale of hundreds of Siberians has also helped promote them.

The Arboretum is a tour garden for the 2000 Siberian Convention. It has a master planting of Siberian guests, many of which, it is hoped, will become part of the permanent planting. Look for more on the arboretum in the Fall 2000 issue of TSI.

Michigan State University Horticulture Demonstration Gardens, East Lansing, Michigan

The Siberians irises, allocated to the Michigan State University Gardens for the first Siberian Iris Convention in 1993 were planted in trial beds and were all removed after the convention. The perennial beds at the Horticulture Gardens do have Siberians incorporated, but the irises are not a major feature. They have, however, been skillfully used as accent plants (see following photograph) beside the water. Another dramatic association is the ever-reliable **Caesar's Brother** planted with *Lysimachia punctata*, the common yellow loosestrife. They complement each other wonderfully.



Plans are in the works to have two large plantings of irises, one featuring bearded irises and one beardless. These should be planted this year with plants donated by Tri-County Iris Society and Iris Connoisseurs of Michigan. Since many members find themselves very busy with their own gardens (and some with cases of “creaky back” syndrome) money will also be donated by the two groups and will be set aside to make sure that the beds are maintained in good order by the staff of the Department of Horticulture.

SIBERIANS ON VIEW IN ENGLAND

By Jennifer Hewitt



Wisley

Public gardens in Britain are pretty much hooked on shrubs, but grasses are the current fashion and “low maintenance” is usually the byword. Herbaceous perennials are less popular for this reason and hardly any landscape designer is aware of Siberians other than a few old but trouble-free cultivars. So a visit to a public park, or a National Trust or privately-owned garden open to the public is not likely to excite you. Fortunately that is not the whole story.

One of the “must see” gardens is of course Wisley in Surrey, owned and run by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) and

one of the best places to see Siberians as long as you know where to go. The guide book is helpful and will direct you to the Trials Field. If you haven't the book, bear to the left soon after entering the garden, go up some steps and left again a little further on. You will be walking up a broad grass path between herbaceous borders where Siberians are sometimes (not often enough) to be seen. Keep on, up and over the hill, down the slope and steps and you will be in the Trials Field.

Just where you will find the Siberian Trial I can't tell you as the location changes regularly, but it will be there somewhere as it is a permanent trial. This does not mean the plants are always the same. Every three years all of them are lifted and those that have gained the Award of Garden merit (AGM) are replanted on a new site where they are joined by newer cultivars which the Joint Iris Committee (JIC) of the RHS and British Iris Society (BIS) has selected as being worth inclusion. (The official wording is now "referred for further assessment"). Not all will be British-bred as plants from any country may be shown to the JIC. There is little to see in the first summer after planting but usually the standard of cultivation is such that there will be big clumps in flower (two or three of each cultivar) in the next two years. The current trial runs from 1999-2002, so 2001 and 2002 will be the years to aim for, starting in mid-May with the main display in late May and early June. There are also trials for bearded, Pacific Coast, Japanese and Spuria cultivars.

One other area where Siberians are to be found in fair quantity, in mixed plantings, is in the Woodland Garden. Make for the Rock Garden, walk along the path at the foot of that, between the pools and stream, and the woodland garden is to your right. It is a very pleasant semi-shaded area with lots to see. The Siberians are older, but not ancient cultivars, and newer ones are added as stocks are built up. Labeling

may not be perfect though we do try to get it corrected if necessary.

There may be Siberians elsewhere, this is your chance to discover for yourself – one suggestion, try the borders of spiky-leaved plants which run uphill from near the Alpine glasshouse.

Lingen Nursery

If you are exploring the Welsh Marches by car – lovely country in the west, where the borders of England and Wales meet, try to visit Lingen Nursery. This is home to the National Collection of Siberian Iris Cultivars. There are three main groups in the collection: British originations, award winners from any country (there is an almost complete set of Morgan Award and Morgan-Wood medal winners as well as British Dykes Medal and other award winners), and a few included for historic or other reasons. The Siberians at Lingen are planted in mixed beds with other perennials and the whole garden is worth seeing. The nursery, run by Kim and Maggie Davis, is usually open seven days a week, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. from February to October. It is in a small village and not too easy to find, but if you have a copy of *The Plant Finder* it is marked on a map, or you can contact me for help, which I will gladly give. I don't believe that they have ever had an overseas visitor arrive especially to see the Siberian Collection so you could have an even warmer welcome than usual.

IN MEMORIAM

GEORGE C. BUSH, 1919 –1999

George Clinton Bush, long time Region 3 Historian passed away October 30, 1999 after a long illness.

In the early 50's George ran Magnolia Farm Iris Gardens in Freeland, MD. In 1961 he moved to York, PA and ran Meadowcroft Gardens. He relocated to Memory Lane Extended in York in 1979 where he sold "clean shaven irises". He introduced several Siberian irises including **Frosty Rim** (1979) which won an HM in 1981 and an AM in 1986, and **Spirit of York** (1985) which received its HM in 1989.

George was an active irisarian as long as his health permitted and was preparing to register and/or introduce several more cultivars. In fact two of his Siberians are registered in the 1999 Registrations – Skies Over York and Ski-Hi-Forty.

He was a true lover of irises and supporter of AIS and its affiliates. He actively encouraged many people to become members of these societies. Though he rarely traveled far from his home in York, he has left an indelible mark and will be sorely missed.

R. Dennis Hager

RONALD F. MILLER

Ronald Miller of Kalamazoo, Michigan died on November 1999 at the age of 71. For 28 years he was a dedicated teacher in the Kalamazoo Public Schools and had many devoted students.

He had a wide range of interests away from his profession. Gardening and irises were two which he shared with his wife Anna Mae. Ronald tended their garden meticulously even in the past 12 years when Parkinson's disease made it difficult. Many of you will remember the Miller's garden which was on tour for the first Siberian Convention in 1993, it was a sea of Siberians. Three years ago, they had to give up the garden and move to a condominium.

Anna Mae was the hybridizer and Ronald the gardener, a very successful team.

Judy Hollingworth

JOHN W. WOOD

John W. Wood, Region 5's best known hybridizer of Japanese and Siberian irises, died on December 7, 1999 at age 77.

John grew a profusion of species, Japanese, Siberian and other types of irises. He won many silver medals and other awards for his horticultural entries in iris shows and also had entries in the design division. John was a retired Master Judge of the AIS and was generous in sharing his knowledge and plants with others.

He introduced six Siberian cultivars:

Arbee (1989) **HM** 1992, **Whozit** (1991) **Lofty Elegance** (1993) **Piedmont Blue** (1993) **Sugi Iri** (1993) and **Waverly Debut** in 1993.

John Wood was a member of the South Carolina Iris Society and the Piedmont Carolina Iris Society. He was one of the founders and first president of the latter. He contributed his

time and expertise to several other iris societies to help them promote the genus iris. He will be missed by his family and friends who knew him as a truly dedicated irisarian.

Everette Lineberger

*.....Those who contemplate the beauty of the earth
find reserves of strength that will endure as long as life lasts.
There is symbolic as well as actual beauty in
the migration of the birds,
the ebb and flow of the tides,
the folded bud ready for the spring.
There is something infinitely healing in the repeated refrains
of nature – the assurance that dawn comes after night and
spring after winter.*

Rachel Carson

A Treat for Your Local Iris or Garden Club

Make your program chairman happy by offering to present a program on Siberians.

We have two excellent slide sets available. Included with the slides are a brief commentary, invitations to join SSI and a list of the latest “favorite 15” poll.

For ordering details see page 38.

GREETINGS FROM A NEW SIBERIAN HYBRIDIZER

By Ken Walkup _____

First of all, I ought to say that my interest in hybridizing is recent enough that I saw my first cross bloom in the summer of 1999. At the moment I'm more of a "wanna-be" than a bona fide hybridizer, but I expect to be active as far into the future as I can see.

I've been gardening since the late '80's and have been seriously interested in irises since about 1993. My interest in hybridizing was a result of my interest in propagating perennials of all kinds. I'm always trying cuttings or collecting seeds of something new. I gravitated towards Siberians early on (after a brief fling with the Schreiner catalog) due to a preference for things with a more graceful wild flower look. The first Siberians that I grew from seed were from Thompson and Morgan labeled "new hybrids mixed", and I still have one clone from that mix that looks like **Indy**.

Then there was a period of frustration when I couldn't find sources for (or information about) the species irises that I was curious about. I soon learned about SIGNA and SSI and got a lot of back issues of their publications. That opened the door to a whole new world for me. I began hand-pollinating almost as soon as I learned how.

I am interested in two general areas: dwarf 28 chromosome Siberians and Sino-Siberian hybrids.

My interest in the dwarfs was sparked when a friend gave me a piece of what she thought was a dwarf bearded iris. Realizing that it was a Siberian, I was intrigued by the concept of dwarf plants in this group. As I learned a little

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*Siberians with - more vibrant colors
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six petal and multi-petal forms*

Species

Three days of fun include:

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Garden tours of some very fine perennial gardens

Good food

*An opportunity to make new and renew old
friendships*

*A Sunday night auction which will give you the
chance to buy some Siberian beauties for your
own garden.*

We're looking forward to seeing you!

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Iowa City, Iowa, June 2, 3, and 4, 2000

The registration fee for the convention is \$125 per person. This fee includes two days of bus tours, Friday reception, and lunch and dinner Saturday and Sunday. Friday night dinner and Saturday and Sunday breakfast are on your own. (Guests of the Clarion receive a complimentary breakfast buffet of coffee, tea, rolls, donuts, fruit, juices, and pastries.) **Registration must be limited to 200, so register early!**

REGISTRATION FORM

Name(s) _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____

Country _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Are you interested in exhibiting at the Iris Show?

_____ horticulture _____ artistic design

Hybridizers: Do you plan to show slides on Friday night?

NO or YES : _____ Approximate # of slides _____

(# of slides per person may be limited; so choose your very best!)

If you would like the CVIDS to try and arrange a shuttle for you, please provide the following additional information:

Date of Arrival _____ Time of Arrival _____

Airline _____ Flight # _____

Make registration checks payable to CVIDS (Cedar Valley Iris and Daylily Society) and send them to our Registrar:

Jean Hecht, 105 N. Dubuque St. North Liberty, IA 52317

Phone: (319)-626-6159 e-mail: jhecht@compuserve.com

more about the Siberian iris world, it became clear that I didn't stand much of a chance to develop, say, the next great ruffled blue tetraploid (and really, I'm not very interested in that area, although my tastes are still evolving). I wanted a hybridizing project that was really worthwhile, but something that I could do as a novice. I decided that dwarf Siberians would be a niche that I could work in productively.

My take on dwarf Siberians goes like this; the true dwarfs, 12" or under, are virtually all selections of *I sanguinea* with only two buds, a brief season and a species look which has charm but not much variety. There are also some introduced cultivars which are chance by-products of someone's breeding project for another type of plant. Very few have been introduced that are dwarf by intention. Almost all dwarf irises with the exception of a couple of very recent introductions, have flowers that wouldn't really be acceptable on plants of normal stature.

I have been making crosses with the idea of marrying the flaring form of modern Siberian hybrids with the shorter stature of the dwarfs. The flat form that some people object to on taller irises should be just right on short plants viewed from above. Many, many patterns and colors are not available in these shorter plants. So far I have used **Annick**, **Weisser Zwerg**, **Baby Sister** and an unidentified dwarf that may be **Perry's Pygmy** as the dwarf parents and **White Triangles**, **Tealwood**, **Maggie Smith**, **Reprise**, **Isabelle** and a few others as tall parents. **Annick** already has a flaring form and good vigor, so I've used it more than others. In the future, I'll use more repeat bloomers, figuring that successive bloom stalks might be more desirable than branching. Especially in the shortest plants. I am still acquiring breeding stock and I will make more varied crosses in the future.

I asked a couple of experienced hybridizers about the genetics of dwarfism, but I wasn't able to find out much. Then last fall, I picked up a genetics textbook and lo and behold, within the first fifty pages there was information that I could really use.

Stature in plants is a classic example of a quantitative feature with continuous variation, as opposed to a qualitative feature like color. It is presumed that this type of variation involves multiple genes, each supplying a dose which is additive with the others. My text said that there are rarely more than ten genes involved. My guess is that something like this number must be working here in order to allow for the wide variation in height that we see. They don't need to be of equal potency; one could add 10" while another adds four. It also seems possible to me that some of the genes could add a large amount if the dominant allele is expressed, and a smaller amount if the recessive is expressed. After all, even the shortest plants have a minimum stature. Bloom stalk height is probably linked to one or more of the stature genes; it varies somewhat independently from the foliage, but not wildly. We don't see 48" bloom stalks on 10" plants or vice versa.

The two species involved in our modern hybrids have somewhat different ranges of stature – *sibirica* from about 24 – 50" and *sanguinea* from about 6-36". This suggests to me that each species may have one or two genes that the other one doesn't, raising the possibility that hybrids have more genes for stature than either species has. It could also be that that the species have the same genes. But that one or both has a gene which only exists as one allele within that species.

My cross with **Annick** (10") X **White Triangles** (30") is pretty typical of the crosses I've been making. This cross gave me 12 seedlings with foliage ranging from 14 – 19". Bloom stalks varied between 19" and 27". The blue half of

this cross wasn't very interesting, but the whites were pretty good, and I crossed the best of them.

The F2 generation should show more variation than the F1, as more recessive alleles are expressed. I'll be looking for smaller flowers, better bud count and bloom stalks not over 20". As far as I know, no one has ever introduced an F2 plant from this type of cross.

A cross of two normal height plants could theoretically produce some good dwarfs if the alleles sorted out right. Indeed, the unintentional dwarf plants that I alluded to earlier must have come about this way. It doesn't seem to happen too often though, or we'd hear about hybridizers cursing all those runty plants that keep turning up. Most of the dwarfs with vigor problems are in this group.

Seed from a cross involving a dwarf parent is noticeably smaller, but Dr. McEwen tells me that this is not a predictor of the height of the seedlings.

I've been wondering how the stature genes relate to tetraploids. Since a tetraploid needs four copies of the recessive allele in order for it to be expressed, it seems odd to me that tetraploid Siberians are mostly mid-sized. I expected mostly tall plants, if tall is dominant as I presume. Then I realized that if the stature genes are mixed, and sometimes short is dominant, the problem is solved. This yields mostly mid-sized plants, with few dwarfs and few giants. And I can't see why this doesn't fit the behavior of the diploids too. Instead of needing all or mostly recessive stature genes, a dwarf simply needs the right combination of dominants and recessives. The same goes for very tall plants too, and mostly the stature genes average out to produce mid-sized plants.

My interest in the 40 chromosome Sino-Siberians is a direct result of becoming a member of SIGNA and having access to their seed exchange. I had to grow my own from seed before I ever saw these outside of photographs, but once I did, I was hooked. Like many gardeners, I wanted to try growing something a little different, to push the envelope a little bit. I was also attracted by the ready availability of yellow flowers. Today I have upwards of 35 cultivars, including named varieties, selections from the species, and un-named hybrids, plus my own seedlings. Some varieties seem well-adapted to my zone 5 garden and clay soil, while others either don't thrive or die outright. Once established, they grow well for me. I keep them mulched year round, both for frost protection and to provide a cool root run in summer. They do need more water than the 28 chromosome Siberians. I bet they would be very happy growing with the JI's.

This series is notorious for not tolerating transplant well but in the fall of '97, I transplanted all of my irises to a new garden, and I lost hardly any "sinos", certainly not more than the 28 chromosome group. Transplanting occurred from roughly August 10 until September 15, and I know some of the plants were kept in a bucket of water longer than they should have been. They were treated the same as my other Siberians, that is, no special precautions were taken. On the other hand, when I have ordered plants from the Northwest, I often experienced loss of a third or more of the order. In short, it isn't transplanting per se that is the problem. Perhaps it's pH, soil structure, transplanting to a warmer or colder region, or all of these. It may be that shipping them potted will be necessary if they are ever going to be popular garden plants. Or it may be that we'll have different cultivars for different regions.

The transplanting problem has made it difficult to evaluate specific varieties. I've tried a few clones two or three times

before either getting them established or giving up. It's tempting to suggest as others have, that they are best grown from seed. It's possible to get some nice plants this way, but using superior cultivars is the only way to make real progress without backsliding into the gene pool.

They really are a fascinating group, with everything from five foot brutes to delicate beauties. Having five or six good species means that there is potential for much greater variation than in the 28 chromosome Siberians. The color range is also different. even though both groups have blue and purple, the colors are not equivalent. And not least of their charms is that they expend the beardless iris bloom season into the beginning of July.

I believe it is within the potential of this group to be good garden plants in the Northeast, but since many named cultivars were bred in the Northwest, coastal Maine or England, some hardiness may have been bred out of them. In my opinion, heat hardiness is at least as big an issue as cold hardiness.

Some of you are probably wondering how these plants coped with the intense heat and drought we had in 1999. My county was declared an agricultural disaster area, with crop losses estimated between one third and a half. For me the drought began in mid-May and continued in to August. The answer is they suffered. About two thirds of them declined to bloom at all and I lost a few plants. Those that were planted in the best prepared soil did the best, and I'm convinced that the water-storing gel that I have been using for the last couple of years helped too. I have to take the attitude that the ones which didn't make it at least taught me something, and those that did can be considered reliably heat hardy.

You could fairly describe my work with Sino-Siberians as an evaluation program with some hybridizing thrown in. I've made many crosses that are simply good grower X good grower. Of course I have tried to make logical pairings, aiming for yellows or dark colors or patterns.

Compared with the regular Siberians, hybridizing in this area is in its infancy. Some of the plants that I like best are un-introduced selections from the species or bee-crossed hybrids. I wish that more people would give them a try, and thus create a demand that hybridizers would fill. In the short term, I would like to see contributors to SIGNA's seed exchange make more narrowly focused contributions; for example, instead of contributing a Sino mix, how about segregating the seeds into good yellows, darks etc.? This could help accelerate advancement. I'd love to see as many different types as SIGNA's *versicolor* listings have.

I should see my first seedlings of this group bloom this year. I can't wait to start selecting and inter-crossing them.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR, from Jennifer Hewitt, England

Regarding the discussion on over-wintering Siberians in pots (TSI, Fall '99).

I found the views and methods of keeping Siberians in pots interesting as I often find that orders arrive before the garden is prepared for them and I keep them for quite a while in pots (even until the next spring). Mostly it works well though there may be some losses. I do not think that these are because of the potting. More often, I suspect, it is due to mild, damp weather. Even if they are under cover in a frame or polyethylene greenhouse, they are never in a dry atmosphere. Because of this I always give them a spray with systemic fungicide on arrival and usually another once or twice especially if they don't get planted until the spring.

AIS EXHIBITION CERTIFICATES AND SHOW AWARDS FOR 1999

EXHIBITION CERTIFICATES

Bellagamba, Louise	S-196
Berling, Richard	97-3-A
Copeland, James & Jill	99FM-1
Hamblin, Dale	96-12-SLS
Helsley, Calvin	93-9
	96-2
Hollingworth, Robert	97A5B3
	97C8B15
Kermode, Cynthia	TT1GO199
McEwen, Currier	T892/24A
Miller, Roger & Lynda	SIB-S2GE99
Murphy, Tim	Seedling #1
Pohlman, Neal	96-40-3
Schafer, Marty & Jan Sacks	S92-54-10
Varner, Steve	415
White, John W.	96SD-MW6-11
Willott, Anthony & Dorothy	W-86-67
	W 96-57
Worel, Jack	Siberian, blue

SHOW AWARDS – For Best Specimen

Bob Keup, Poughkeepsie, New York	Liberty Hills
Walter Hoover, Henderson, NC	Percheron
Randell & Pat Bowen, Gaffney, SC	Sweet Surrender
Joy Murray, Summerville, SC	Ruffled Velvet
Marge McCannon, Glencoe, IL	Snowy Egret

HIGH COMMENDATION CERTIFICATES

There were no HC's awarded to Siberians in 1998.

Thanks to Dr. Roy Epperson for providing the above information.

NEW MEMBERS, Compiled by Howard Brookins_____

First, I have to apologize for any problems which occurred in the mailing of your Fall '99 copy of TSI. Unfortunately my old IBM computer didn't like being moved to a new house, and it dumped the SSI membership list. I had to start over with a Windows-based program and enter all memberships by hand. Sadly two or three addresses were lost entirely and there were further problems when it came to printing the labels (some of you may have received two copies) and others may have had incomplete addresses. Serious personal ill health made this problem even bigger, but things are sorted out now and everything is in good shape.

The only remaining problem is that I have three names with no matching addresses. If you know the following people and can supply an address or have them contact me, please do so as soon as possible - JOYCE HALL, DIANNA MILLARD , JAMES THOENS.

NEW MEMBERS:

Bowers, Jerry, 201 Parkside Ct., Loloo, MT 59847-9702

Carson, Phil, 27 Toop St., Havelock North, NEW ZEALAND

Cook, D.M., 20 Tane St., New Lynn, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND 1007

Corder, Maureen, 1714 Iris Ave., Little Rock, AR 72202

Corush, Jody, 34 Eisenhower Cres., Nepean, Ontario, CANADA K2J378

Crotty, Helen K., 1366 State Rd. 344, Sandia Park, NM 87047

Curtis, Nancy B., 62 Pinecrest Rd., Birmingham, AL 35223

Evans, Barbara, 5151 N. Bear Canyon Rd., Tucson, AZ 85749

Finkel, Lynn, 21015 NE 220th Cir., Battle ground, WA 98604

Gordon, Erica E., 777 Zena Rd., Woodstock, NY 12498

Graham, Jeanette, 1750 8th Ave. E., Twin Falls, ID 83301-6901
Gustafon, M/M Erling & Elizabeth, 3128 Eldora Ln., Missoula, MT 59803
Haines, John B., 12 Gorsuch Rd., Timonium, MD 21093
Harris, Gwenda, New Zealand Iris Society, RD. 120, Omaru, North Otago, NEW ZEALAND
Hartman, M/M Richard & Dorothy, PO. Box 107, Pentwater, MI 49449-0199
Heimke, Dr. John W., 262 Town Office Rd. Troy, NY 12180
Hilton, Mrs Lynda J., 423 E. Elm St. Rensselaer, IN 47978-2307
Hyde, Mrs. Wesley W., 11 Solmar Dr. Rochester, NY 14624
Jorgensen, Jane, P.O. Box 904, Seahurst, WA 98062
Kaverina, Olga, Daev Pereylok, DOM 22 KV 5 (22-5), Moscow 013045 RUSSIA
Kaznica, Mrs. Alexandra S. T., 208 Rhett Dr., Newark, DE 19702
Kilpatrick, Mrs. Marcia G., 139 Kenyon Rd., Hampton, CT 06247
Koekkoek, M/M Arnold/Carolyn, 38 7th St NE., Sioux Center, IA 51250
Kordes, Mrs. Mary, HC2, Box 852, Allouez, MI 49805
Krueger, Delores, N5196 Merrill Rd., Rosendale, WI 54974-9722
Landenberger, M/M Dick & Pauline, 3848 Clark Rd. SE., Cedar Rapids, IA 52403
Larson, Deanna, 8605 360th St., North Branch, MN 55056
Louchios, Pia R., 1119 Masterpiece Dr., Oceanside, CA 92057
Mallozzi, Mrs. Dorothy L., 962 Blackbird Landing Rd., Townsend, DE 19734-9141
McGlashon, Delores, 2905 Dickens Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502
McGuire, M/M Don & Denise, 2 Woodlake Rd., Apt 3, Albany, NY 12203

Meekins, Mrs. Peggy, 11428 Cibola Dr., Broken Arrow, OK
74014

Montanaro, Linda, 107 Vley Rd., Scotia, NY 12302-2031

Murphy, Mrs. Norma Lee, 428 Turley Falls Rd.,
Hendersonville, NC 28739

Olson, Max, 704 34th St., Des Moines, IA 50312-3702

Pfarr, Marlene, 3833 Blenheim Rd., Phoenix, MD 21131-
2101

Riggs, M/M William & Elsie, 746 108th Ln. NW., Coon
Rapids, MN 55448

Russell, Dr. Michael & Dr. Siew Keen Quah, 20570
Township Rd. 540, Ardrosan, AB, CANADA T0B 0E0

Schulman, S. Andrew, Country Lane Gardens Ltd., 4407 NE
4th St., Seattle, WA 98105

Schweitzer, Jack, 67-70 Silvercreek Pkwy. N. Guelph, ON
CANADA N1H 8E3

Smith, Marcia, 3346 Knolls Pkwy., Ijamsville, MD 21754

Standridge, Ann McEwen, 400 Lancaster Ave., Monroe, NC
28112

Suszko, Nick, 12521 Plumbrook Rd., Sterling Heights, MI
48312

Treschenkov, Andrey, Sums koy Proezd, 12-3-833, Moscow
113208 RUSSIA

Weissman, Mrs Rosalie E. 6779 Bass Circle #35, Buford, GA
30518

Whitehead, M/M Alun & Jill, Alden Farm, Aulden,
Leominster, Herefordshire HR6 0JT ENGLAND

Wilens, Carol, 2202 Hallow Ln., Bowie, MD 20716

Wiseman, Mrs. Annabelle, 500 W. Highway N., Wentzville,
MO 63385

LAST WORD

Berlin Ruffles is mentioned on the back cover as having won the Dykes (British) Medal. We do, of course, all know that the Dykes Medal is British and doesn't need the handle. Only those granted by the British Iris Society to past British colonies (i.e. Australia, New Zealand and the USA) need one! But just in case you had been away on the space shuttle or something, I didn't want you to think that a miracle had occurred in your absence.

This is the second time that the BIS has awarded the Dykes Medal to a Siberian iris and I compliment them on their perspicacity. The first time was to Marjorie Brummitt's **Cambridge** in 1971. A Cal-Sib, **Margot Holmes**, bred by Amos Perry, was a winner in 1927.

In case you missed the New Member section on page 31, we are looking for addresses for Joyce Hall, Dianna Millard and James Thoens. Please let Howard Brookins know if you have this information.

Please take plenty of film to Siberillennium – we plan a color centerfold of iris beauties for the fall issue of TSI, so I'll need good color slides. And many thanks, as always, to our valued contributors.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY FOR SIBERIAN IRISES

BORGLUM, DANA
2202 Austin Rd., Geneva, NY 14456-9118

CHEHALEM GARDENS, Tom & Ellen Abrego
PO BOX 74, Dundee, OR 97115

DRAYCOTT GARDENS, Carol Warner
16815 Falls Rd., Upperco, MD 21155 (see ad. page 36)

EARTHEART GARDENS, Sharon Hayes Whitney
1709 Harpswell Neck Rd. Harpswell, ME 04079
(see ad. page 37)

ENSATA GARDENS, Bob Bauer & John Coble
9823 E. Michigan Ave., Galesburg, MI 49053

FIELDSTONE GARDENS INC., Steve Jones
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E-mail foxbrook@javanet.com

IRIS BY THE CREEK, Pat & Randell Bowen
528 Forest Ridge Drive, Shelby, NC 28152
Internet ... rbowen@shelby.net Phone: 704-434-6118

IRIS CITY GARDENS
Macey & Greg McCullough
7675 Younger Creek Rd. Primm Springs TN 38478
(see ad. page 36)

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY CONTINUED.

JOE PYE WEED'S GARDEN

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Phone: 417 -345-8697**

PECAN GROVE GARDENS, Steve and Jane Smart

**1351 Chesnee Hwy. Gaffney, SC 29341-3416
Internet ... irisman@msn.com Phone: 864-489-7137**

PIEDMONT PERENNIALS, Jim Murphy

**815 Geranium Rd., Ruckersville, VA 22968
E-mail murphy@cstone.net**

WALNUT HILL GARDEN, Lynn and Barrett Stoll

**999 310th Sst., Atalissa, IA 52720
E-mail walnuthl@netins.net (see ad. page 38)**

WINDWOOD GARDENS, Bob & Judy Hollingworth

**124 Sherwood Rd. E., Williamston, MI 48895
E-mail cyberiris@netscape.net (see ad. inside front cover)**

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**CURRIER McEWEN
2000
SIBERIAN IRIS INTRODUCTIONS**

We are excited to begin the millenium with two of Currier's selections which exemplify his breeding efforts to extend the siberian iris bloom season. One selection is a very early siberian the other is a continuous blooming siberian.

ROGER LUCE (T₁₀ S94/88 R2 #2): Tetraploid siberian iris, 30", VE. Currier and I are privileged to name this outstanding flower in honor of our dear friend, one of Maine's most cherished and distinguished gardeners, Roger Luce. The 5" flowers give the overall impression of blue (RHS 93B) with white splashed signals playfully showing past the styles. The flower is a lovely combination of colors: dark violet-blue falls (RHS 93B) and light violet-blue styles (RHS 91B) which lighten at the edges (91C). The form is excellent, 3 buds at the terminal and 2 at the branch. The branch is nearly as tall as the terminal, giving a candelabra effect. From seedlings involving White Prelude and Lucky Lilac.

IRISH MIST (T₉ S91/55): Tetraploid siberian iris, 30" Blooms continuously throughout early, mid and late seasons. The overall effect of the open flower is cool white flushed with green (RHS 154D). The falls are white with veins of lime green (RHS 150C). The wide, ruffled signals are lime green (RHS 150C) with darker green veins (RHS 150A). Standards are white. The tufted style arms are white with pale green-yellow midribs (RHS 4D). Slightly arching form, 1 branch, 3 buds at the terminal. (Harpswell Prelude X White Encore)

Each flower will be available in the fall for \$35.00 and can be ordered and picked up at the nursery or shipped wherever you wish.

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SIBERIAN CHECK LIST

The check list (including 1999 registrations) is available.
To order, please send a check for \$6.50/copy (\$10.00 for
overseas orders) to:

Howard Brookins

W 148 N7840 Menomonee Manor Drive

Menomonee Falls, WI 53051

Please make checks payable to SSI.

ADVERTISING RATES

A Source list for Siberians is printed in each spring issue of TSI at a cost of \$5.00 per listing. Please send your check, made payable to the Society for Siberian Irises, to the editorial office at:

124 Sherwood Rd. East.
Williamston, MI 48895.
The deadline is March 1.

Other Advertising Rates:

Full Page (4" x7") Color	
If separation provided	free
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Full Page B&W.	\$50.00
Half page B&W. (4 x 3 ½")	\$30.00
1/4th page B&W. (4 x 1 ½")	\$20.00

PUBLICATIONS

**SOME BACK ISSUES OF TSI ARE AVAILABLE AT
\$2.50 PER COPY FROM:**

**Howard Brookins
W 148 N 7840 Menomonee Manor Drive
Menomonee Falls, WI 53051**

Please make check payable to SSI

SIBERIAN – SPECIES CONVENTION 2003

Date: June 12-15, 2003

Location: Burlington/Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
(main display garden and center of activities is at the
Royal Botanical Gardens (RBG))

Information for submission of guest iris to the convention.

We will be accepting either Spring or Autumn shipments:

Spring shipments - until April 30

Spring 2000

Spring 2001

Autumn Shipments - until September 15

Autumn 1999

Autumn 2000

Autumn 2001

Canadian hybridizers will send guest iris directly to RBG in Canada.

USA hybridizers may send iris directly to RBG in Canada (required phyto to be supplied by sender for direct to Canada shipments) OR iris may be sent to the USA collection point in Buffalo. No phyto required for shipment from within USA to the Buffalo, NY collection point. The contact and address for the USA collection point is:

Peter Weixlmann

280 Seneca Creek Road

West Seneca, NY 14224

E-mail: pweixl@aol.com

Europeans / other foreign hybridizers should send guest iris directly to RBG in Canada (any required certification to be provided by sender). Contact Guest Iris Registrar David Schmidt, at the RBG for import information if necessary.

David Schmidt, Plant Propagator & Production Supervisor

Royal Botanical Gardens P.O. Box 399

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8N 3H8

E-mail: dschmidt@rbg.ca

Phone-905-527-1158 ext 279, Fax 905-577-0375

Photographs: We are requesting that hybridizers send a 35 mm color slide of each of their submissions. Please mark them clearly with the name or seedling number of the iris. We will use these in one of our evening convention programs to help increase exposure for the irises.

Guidelines: Three to five divisions of each variety may be shipped. The name of the variety or seedling number must be clearly marked on each division. In addition, the following information for each plant must be supplied on a packing list.

Hybridizer name and address

Name or seedling number of variety

Category/type of iris (Siberian, species, etc.)

Height, color, description, bloom season (E,M,L)

Year of introduction (if applicable)

If a guest seedling is named subsequent to shipping to the convention, it is the responsibility of the hybridizer to notify the Guest Iris Chairman not later than January 1, 2003.

Disposition of Guest iris after the convention: Please include information as to the disposition of irises after the convention. We can offer the following alternatives;

1. Destruction of the iris.

2. Return of the iris to the hybridizer. Unfortunately due to the fact that plants require a phytosanitary certificate and cross-border shipping there will be a charge for this service, still to be determined but likely to be approx. \$ 25-30

3. Donation of the iris to the RBG, Canadian Iris Society, and West New York Iris Society for permanent display plantings or such dispersal as they see fit.

(We hope that participating hybridizers will opt for the third choice. The absence of instructions will automatically indicate this option).

The convention committee and owners of tour gardens will follow the code of ethics as printed in the AIS Convention Handbook. Only officially submitted guest iris will appear in the convention booklet.

NEW ZEALAND IRIS SOCIETY

IRIS SYMPOSIUM 2000

MOUNT MAUNGANUI, NEW ZEALAND

NOVEMBER 2-6, 2000

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Mount Maunganui
New Zealand**

**Phone/Fax 64 7 574 0913
E-mail: berryp@kiwi.co.nz**

**You are warmly invited to help the New Zealand Iris
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THE SOCIETY FOR SIBERIAN IRISES

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- Editor:** Judith M. Hollingworth (as above)

SOCIETY FOR SIBERIAN IRISES:

Membership is open to all AIS members in the United States and Canada, and to all iris fanciers elsewhere. Send your dues to the membership secretary, Howard Brookins at W148 N7840 Menomonee Manor Drive, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051

Phone: 262 251-5292.

Fax:262 251-8298

e-mail: h.brookins@att.net

Dues are: Single Annual	\$ 5.00	Family Annual	\$ 6.00
Single Triennial	\$ 13.00	Family Triennial	\$ 15.00
Single Life	\$ 100.00	Family Life	\$120.00

The Siberian Iris is published twice yearly by the Society for Siberian Irises, a section of the American Iris Society. The editorial office is at 124 Sherwood Rd. E., Williamston, MI 48895. Deadlines for copy are February 15th and September 1st, but earlier receipt is appreciated. Reprinting is by permission of the author and editor with due acknowledgment.

LAUGHING ALLEGRA (Stahly '00)



Standards, falls and styles are a pink toned lavender (between RHS 84A and 84B). Standards and falls all have an aqua stream of color down the center. The styles have aqua keels edged lighter. Small signal areas are yellow-green with a halo of deep blue lines. The plant is vigorous. The 26" stalks have 1 side branch and 4 or 5 pleasantly ruffled flowers. Midseason bloom with occasional repeat bloom after 2-3 weeks. **\$35.00**

Also available:

ACTIVE DUTY (Stahly '99). Vigorous deep wine red with one branch and 5 buds. **\$25.00**

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HAROLD L. STAHLY
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**BERLIN RUFFLES WINS THE
(BRITISH) DYKES MEDAL**

Berlin Ruffles, pictured above and introduced by Tomas Tamberg of Berlin, Germany, won the Dykes Medal for 1999. It was first registered in 1993 and is a tetraploid Siberian from Lake Niklas X 7643C (Cambrita x Tealwood). At Forty inches tall, it has one to two branches and four flowers per stem.

Congratulations Tomas!