

Almanac of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris

ED'S PAGE



SIERRA SAPPHIRE
(Photo by Jean Collins)

Just as the issue of the Almanac that you are now reading was going to press, the very inviting request from Mr. Renard contained on page 2 arrived. Since the opportunity for hybridizers of PCNI to send their creations to a new location will be a chance to win new friends for them is so attractive, I thought that many members would take Mr. Renard up on his offer.

That being the case, we're without the traditional table of contents which normally appears on the second page. So I will attempt to preview the issue. The cover photo was also provided by Jean Collins. Pictured in a bed of PCNI are left to right, Bob Brooks

and Ray Chesnik of Cordon Bleu Farms, AIS President, Clarke Cosgrove, and Jean Collins. Actually Hec Collins must have taken the photo. The new judging standards for Californicae is the major article in this Almanac - a major undertaking for the committee headed by Dick Richards. Dick also provided another of his excellent descriptions of the Reid Display Garden. Thoughts of Roy Davidson and Jean Collins round out the volume with the latest happens of the Society tucked in for good measure.

ED

Almanac of the Society for
Pacific Coast Native Iris
Edward Pasahow, Editor
6235 Syracuse Lane
San Diego, CA 92122

THIRD CLASS

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED





SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DES IRIS ET PLANTES BULBEUSES

Association Déclarée - Loi du 1er Juillet 1901 - J. O. 29-8-39
SOCIÉTÉ AFFILIÉE A LA SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE
D'HORTICULTURE DE FRANCE

3rd of September 1975

Dear Sir,

I am pleased to inform you that our Board of Directors have decided to organize in 1977 an INTERNATIONAL IRIS MEETING on which exhibitors of several nations will be represented.

Meanwhile we are contacting professional growers of Tall Bearded Irises, Dwarfs, Spurias, Sibericas, Californians, Luisianas, Kaempferi, etc. inviting them to contribute some of their creations and to enter the competition. I point out to you that (unfortunately) only "T'B" Irises are well known in this country. It would be a good occasion to let French people know the latest advancements in other hybrids in this large and beautiful genus Iris. The Irises will be planted in the "Parc de la Source" of Orléans in France, a magnificent garden created about twelve years ago for the International Horticultural Exhibition where members of our Society put on display some 7.000 irises. Now that Tall Bearded irises are better known and appreciated by the general French public we wish to avail ourselves of this Meeting in giving an opportunity to the interested visitors to compare the merits and attractions of other specialities such as Spurias, Sibericas, Luisiana, Arilbred and others more. No doubt, American hybridizers are leaders in this field and we look to them to assist us in making their creations better known.

Each year at the beginning of June the IRIS CRITERIUM held in the above mentioned Floral Parc receives thousands of visitors. They take part in the competition designating the five most beautiful varieties of the year. Several members of the American Iris Society have already taken part in this very popular competition.

Therefore, if you are interested in this Meeting, we ask you to send as soon as possible THREE PLANTS EACH of your most interesting plants worthy of entering this competition to the following address :

M. Marcel TURBAT, Président du Parc Floral de la Source,
45.000 Orléans, France.

We are at your entire disposition for any information concerning the regulation of this Meeting. Shortly a Board Meeting will be held in Orléans and we should appreciate hearing from you in the meantime.

Yours very truly

Roger Renard
Secretary General

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Many interesting meetings have been held this past spring. The Sydney B. Mitchell Iris Society had a meeting which was devoted to a judges training session for Californicaes. The session was conducted by Joe Ghio and training was accomplished by using flowers that were in bloom at Joe's garden. Many AIS judges took advantage of this occasion to learn more about the ways in which to judge the Californicae.

Dick Richards had been appointed to write judging standards for the Californicae with the aid of a committee of his choice. Those selected to assist were: LeRoy Davidson, Dara Emery, Joe Ghio, Lorena Reid, Lura Roach and Jean Witt. This team has put together a wonderful set of judging standards.

Our SPCNI meeting was held during the recent San Diego Convention and was a huge success. Mr. Glenn Corlew conducted a good judges training program and showed slides to illustrate some of the points. Packets of seeds were handed out to interested individuals who wanted them and we hope to hear some of the results our members had with planting and germination. At this time we also welcomed several new members into our society. It was decided that the 1976 Spring Meeting of the SPCNI would be held at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. This is one of the official display gardens for the Californicae. Dates for the meeting will be announced later.

While checking over my judge's ballot, I noticed that the same two Cal-sibes were on the ballot that were there last year. I had been told that they had been removed from the ballot. Please judges, write Bennett Jones (AIS Awards Chairman) and request action be taken by the AIS Board to have the Cal-sibes removed. I'll admit they are pretty flowers, but they should not be placed in this category.

Having been told there were a lot of natives blooming around Weed, California I made the trip to see for myself. There I found pastures being irrigated by water from the Chinese Canal. It was a very beautiful picture of blue on white. They were missouriensis! A couple of weeks later my nephew brought me another iris flower and foliage that he had collected from a mountain top. I was supposed to identify it but must admit I couldn't. The petals were strappy and the foliage was about two inches high. From the looks of it, I would classify it as some dwarf species.

Mt. Diablo Iris Society will have a fall auction on October 24. The auction will include Californicae. I believe this is the first time I've heard of them at auction. For those interested, the meeting will be held in Room B, Sun Valley Shopping Center, Concord, California.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER (Continued)

May I suggest to hybridizers, if you have any Pacific Coast Native Iris to send to the Memphis 1977 Convention, please write to Mrs. Robert S. Carney, Chairman of Guest Iris, 500 Colonial Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117. State what plants you have to send and ask for a garden assignment so plants can be shipped directly to the garden. This eliminates a long waiting period in transportation which could be fatal to the plants.

Our slide chairman, Mrs. Sven I. Thoolen, 255 Manzanita Drive, Orinda, California 94563, is trying to get a slide library together for rental to other groups. If you have any extra slides of Californicae, please send them to that address. All will be greatly appreciated. Material for the reading library is also needed and here again, if you would like to donate the chairman is Gladys Kloberdanz, 712 Brookvale Drive, Modesto, California 95350.

Good luck to all,

August Phillips

PROPOSED CHANGE TO BY-LAWS

The present by-laws provide for a combined office for Secretary-Treasurer, but as we have grown the duties have become too much for one person. The Executive Committee has approved a change in the by-laws to split this office into a separate Secretary and Treasurer. To conform with Article IX of the SPCNI by-laws (Amendments), the Executive Committee presents the following amendment.

ARTICLE IV: ELECTED OFFICERS

Delete subparagraph D.

Add new subparagraphs D and E:

D. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society except as otherwise provided, keep the roll, record minutes of business meetings and send out notices of meetings.

E. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and be responsible for the collection of dues. He shall make all disbursements authorized by the President or the Executive Committee and shall make an annual report to the Executive Committee and an annual statement to the society by means of publication in the newsletter.

Re-number remaining subparagraphs F and G respectively.

THE REID DISPLAY
GARDEN

by
Dick Richards

Our northernmost Display Garden is that of Lorena M. Reid located outside of Springfield, Oregon. This is a commercial garden specializing in the beardless irises. In addition to the Californicae, there are good collections of the Siberian irises, both 28 and 40 chromosome species and hybrids, as well as named varieties. Japanese, Louisiana, spurias, and many delightful species of the US and the rest of the world are in abundance. Of course it is the large collection of Californicae species, hybrids, and named varieties that led to the addition of Laurie's Garden, as it is called commercially, to the list of Display Gardens.



Lorena Reid
(Photo by author.)

With this large variety of different iris species available, it is natural to expect that Lorena might be working with interspecific hybrids, and this is exactly what is happening. She has been hybridizing with the Californicae and the 40 chromosome Siberian irises, and she will register two this year and one next. The hybrids between these two groups have so far proven sterile, but it is hoped that the sterility barrier will be broken one of these days. Lorena works with the Californicae also, but so far she has not registered any of her seedlings from these crosses. Good red irises rank very high in her hybridizing goals, and her Cal-Sibe introductions are in this color range.

Laurie's Garden is located in the natural range of Iris tenax, which accounts for the way in which the Californicae reach their maximum potential there. But it also give Lorena some rather unique problems, since I. tenax seedlings have a tendency to spring up everywhere it is necessary to exercise care if seedlings of this native species are not to be raised and cultivated right along with the more valuable seedlings from her hybridizing efforts.

The woman behind this garden is a dynamo of energy. Born in Muncie, Indiana, she attended Ball State College where she earned a Bachelor's Degree in Spanish, Biology and Physical Education. She went on to Iowa State College, where she earned Master's degrees in both Zoology and Entomology. She also has enough hours for a Master's in Horticulture, but she did not take it. Her

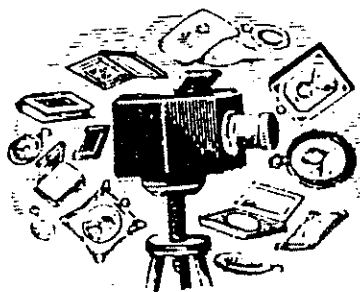
Almanac of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris

REID GARDEN (Continued) graduate education was financed by two years in the US Army. After completing her formal education, she taught high school biology in Davenport, Iowa, and then she was a physical education teacher in Eugene, Oregon. There she married Alan Reid, who is employed by the US Forest Service, and soon quit teaching and started gardening full time. This quickly led her to start a commercial garden, which was called Laurie's Garden right from the start. Initially she emphasized the tall bearded irises, though she was growing Californicae species from seed during this period. The tall bearded irises, as well as some Japanese irises, were raised in cans partly because the ground was quite hard and partly to make them commercially available when in bloom. In 1966 Laurie's Garden moved to its present location on two acres along the McKenzie River east of Springfield. The same year son Ricky was born to Lorena and Alan. Gradually the tall bearded varieties have disappeared from her garden, to be replaced by more and more beardless irises. Lorena does not have the whole two acres to work with, however. Alan is a grower and hybridizer of fine lillies, and the two share the available space.

In her spare time left over from tending the garden and raising Ricky, Lorena has served the AIS as the Robin Director for the Division covering Evansia, Louisiana, Species and Native Iris, and she is the past President of the Society for Japanese Iris. She also studies music, develops her own photographs, and jogs three to four miles a day four days a week as a general conditioner and for relaxation. She says that her jogging rarely gives way to rain, snow or cold which is a regular feature of the Springfield area during the winter.

The garden is easy to find and is an enjoyable place to visit any time of the year. Proceed east from Springfield on the beautiful McKenzie River Highway for a few miles, and turn in at 17225 McKenzie Highway. Bloom on the Californicae starts in April with the early clones of I. innominata, I. notiensis and some hybrids. It usually peaks in early May, though it may be later if the winter has been expecially long and cold. The collection of Californicae is a fine one; the large number of other beardless irises is frosting on the cake.

SLIDE LIBRARY TO BE FORMED



Send your extra slide of the Pacific Coast Native Iris to the Slide Chairman, Mrs. Sven Thoolen, 255 Manzanita Drive, Orinda, California 94563. Let's beautify slide shows all over America with photos.

THOUGHTS ON REGISTRATION by

Roy Davidson

Not every one may be in agreement, but since AIS maintains the international registry of all non-bulbous irises and SPCNI is one of the satellite organizations of AIS, I'm of the opinion we ought to try to maintain the record of PCNI clones where ever they come from. This would be true for even unregistered clones and would include awards won and all other details. Some may say, "Why bother?" Since some English named clones have now been successfully brought back to these shores, the homeland of their parents, we can expect them to be distributed and therefore this record will become of value to us.

I have a list of several such clones; some were written into the unofficial record with mention in Almanac II, 1, page 10. The Broadleigh irises cataloged 1974 with meager description:

BROADLEIGH ANN chestnut with gold markings.

BROADLEIGH CLARE vivid golden yellow

BROADLEIGH EMILY pale mauve "like a Victorian scarf"

BROADLEIGH PEACOCK greenish promrose with bronze markings, AM RHS.

BROADLEIGH ROSE dusky old-rose shade

BROADLEIGH SYBIL buff patterned in wine, Wisley '74.

Similarly I believe our record should preserve the names, descriptions, etc. of all American bred or selected clones that are cataloged or otherwise distributed here. One such non-registration coming to my attention is: AMELIA BLOOMER I. douglasiana, soft violet with pale violet mottling, Wild Garden, '74.

This writer has been guilty of sending out seedlings for trial and/or exploitation by other breeders and preferring names to numbers for identifications purposes. Some of these will be explained in a forthcoming AIS Bulletin article, and those of true value and durable garden promise will continue to be accorded the recognition of registration.

For those interested, SUNDANCE EIGHT, I am now sure, resulted from the use of I. bracteata pollen Molseed gathered on his excursion north to Oregon and as far as Seattle (about 1960). You might have heard of a new one coming from here named FOR RUTH—a memorial to Ruth Hardy. It is one of those indescribable buff and lilac pastels (similar background to OJAI), a broad and flat flower with an astonishing spot pattern of lines that seem to be combinations of carmine, orange and violet. I have no idea what it will look like grown in California, of course.

(Davidson continued)

The Rosedown strain has succeeded in its chief aim - it has produced flowers outdoors on the Atlantic seaboard. Next to improve, it must be grown in those gardens in a series of generations. The Wild Garden, Box 487, Bothell, WA 98011 has been mentioned as a source of HINGES OF HADES, AMI-ROYALE, and others propagated from Rosedown stocks - maybe even MESA QUEEN one day, who knows? The proprietor asks a dollar for the catalog and allows the amount to be deducted on purchases...fair enough. The list spans a great variety of hardy plants, dozens of them are irises. Northwest native plants of all kinds are a specialty. The author of Sunset's book on rock gardening and the Wild Garden's owner, George Schenk, described white I. douglasiana from "hills which go down to the sea... having the white lightness of terns." The yellow iris in the foreground of the book's cover is the sturdy classic GOLDEN NYMPH.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Society for Pacific Coast
Native Iris Fiscal Year 1974-75

August 20, 1975	
Cash on Hand	\$ 70.00
Receipts	
Life membership	100.00
Dues	253.00
Sale of notes	4.00
Refund-Pasahow	6.41
Refund-Parker	314.30
	<u>\$747.71</u>
Disbursements	
Almanac printing and postage	\$105.00
Labels and receipt book	3.13
Almanac printing and postage	109.31
Library	15.00
Postage	5.00
Stamps and envelopes	15.82
Bank service charge	.45
	<u>\$253.71</u>

Cash on hand
July 1, 1975 \$494.00

Charles Hopson, Treasurer



THE VIEW FROM NEW ZEALAND by

Jean Collins
(Photos by author)



CANYON SNOW Blooming
at Cordon Bleu Farms

They say, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and we thought this very true this year when we attended the San Diego Convention. The season was late, and a good many of the Tall Bearded, Spurias and Siberians were not flowering, but the floor was taken by the Pacific Coast Native Irises, Arils and Dwarfs, which we would have missed seeing at peak had the season been on time.

In most Convention gardens the Californicae were putting on a splendid show. I was especially delighted with the display at Cordon Bleu. The masses of named varieties, particularly NATIVE WARRIOR, and the great clumps of seedlings were really beautiful.

The clump that stole my heart was CANYON SNOW. This was just unbelievably lovely with its pure glistening whiteness and petals of great width. It is reported in Region 14 Bulletin that this iris just "appeared" in a planting of I. douglasiana seedlings.

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS

President August Phillips has announced the following committees:

Membership Chairman	Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Hubley
Librarian	Gladys Kloberdanz
Test Gardens	Richard C. Richards
Slides	Francesca Thoolen
Nominating Committee	Mr. John A. Mc Anlis Mr. Raymond J. Chesnik Mrs. Wayne Weaver Mrs. Evelyn Hayes Mr. August Phillips, Chairman

Almanac of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris was called to order at 4:15 PM, Saturday, April 26, 1975, Room 851 of Royal Inn at the Wharf, San Diego, California.

Minutes of the last meeting and treasurer's report were dispensed with. It was reported by President, August Phillips, that membership in the society ran from July 1 to June 30 the following year.

It was moved by Helen Hayes and seconded to make the spring issue of the Almanac available to new members. Motion carried.

The 1976 convention was discussed, but no decisions on the program were made. Discussion of a slide library for the SPCNI was conducted. Francesca Thoolen was appointed to take care of the beginning library. John Tearington moved that a revolving fund of \$15 be established to get the slide library going. Seconded and passed.

Dick Richards proposed that a judge's training program be held at Santa Barbara Botanic Garden near the first of April. (If it can fit into the schedule before early shows in Regions 14 and 15.)

A motion was made by Francesca Thoolen that the present office of Secretary-Treasurer be made into two separate offices. Motion was seconded and passed.

President Phillips announced that there would be a nominating committee set up for the appointment of new officers for the term starting July 1, 1976. Meeting adjourned 4:45 PM.

Lorena M. Reid
Acting Secretary

(Standards continued from page 15.) seedlings. Blemished or torn flowers cannot be properly judged, but the judge should make a sympathetic attempt. Distorted flowers, on the other hand, should be penalized. Wildlife should be ignored unless it attacks.

A. Flower. Color pleasing or a combination, veining, streaking. Lack of eye spot or blaze is no virtue or fault by itself. Favor color or color combinations that are uncommon or new as long as pleasing. 20 pts. Aesthetic appeal of form to be valued above all. 20 pts. Good substance to be rewarded. 30 pts. Size is important, if special size ranges are to be encouraged. 10 pts.

B. Stem. Well proportioned and strong. Sideways flowers to be heavily penalized. 20 pts.

STANDARDS FOR JUDGING THE CALIFORNICAE IRIS

Chairman of the committee that drew up the judging standards, Dick Richards, wrote that he wanted a wide range of expertise on the committee, especially from the people in the northern area, since they see some things a little differently from the California growers. The opinion of all would be of value. The members included Jean Witt, Roy Davidson, Lorena Reid, Joe Ghio, Dara Emery and Lura Roach. The standards should be considered a working document. Comments should be sent to Dick in preparation for a revision in a year or two.

STANDARDS

Listing of standards for a group of iris should in no way be construed as an attempt to minimize the importance of the well-developed response of the individual judge. There is simply no substitute for sensitive and appreciative judgment. Time, concern and experience are necessary for the development of such judgment, which can also be called "good taste". Thus no attempt has been made to establish the relative weight of the various factors mentioned below, except in the case of exhibition judging, since there is the necessity in these cases to come out with a winner. In all cases the standards are offered merely as guidelines and not as a substitute for the unbiased judgment of the individual judge.

GARDEN JUDGING OF THE CALIFORNICAE

Before the standards are presented, some general considerations should be mentioned. In garden judging, it must be remembered that the plants in the first year after transplanting are often unreliable. Plants will sulk, not flower, or tend to flower atypically small or with distorted shapes. Also, color is affected by the amount of light and the temperature during the time of development of stems and flowers, and may vary from year to year and locality to locality. There is some evidence that soil conditions may affect flower color also.

I. The Plant.

A. Constitution. The plant should be vigorous, hardy in a number of climates where Californicae ordinarily grow, and resistant to the various diseases and transplanting difficulties to which some of the Californicae are susceptible. Some plants transplant easily during the proper season, while others die with fair regularity, or are set back terribly. The plant should be a reliable bloomer every year, once it is established. It is a positive disservice to introduce a plant which is difficult or obstreperous as a garden plant. The plant and the flower stem

(Standards continued.) should be able to stand up to adverse weather conditions, whether excessive heat, cold, wind, or wetness.

B. Foliage. It is desirable that the foliage be attractive and stay that way most of the year, except for the deciduous species and hybrids. Shabby appearance before winter is a fault. Foliage may vary from extremely narrow to broad and sword-like, and should be in proportion to the rest of the plant. Allowance must be made for foliage damage from severe cold in climates where this occurs.

C. Habit. It is desirable that the plant should tend to form a neat clump. Although the influence of some species in a wandering habit cannot always be avoided, it should be looked upon as a fault. The plant should be floriferous. It does not matter whether this is accomplished by means of many unbranched stems or fewer, branched stems. A long bloom period is desirable, but a plant that puts on a short, extravagant display is not to be faulted. A tendency towards a short, sparse bloom season is to be faulted. The plant should be willing to bloom not only under sunny conditions, but also in conditions of partial shade, without excessive length of stem when grown in semi-shaded conditions. A plant that flourishes in the shade should be given credit. Clones blooming very early or very late in the season are to be valued.

II. The Stem and Flower.

A. The Stem. The stem should be in proportion to the flowers. A large stem and a small flower are as undesirable as a large flower on too thin a stem. Branching is not to be valued if it does not result in floriferousness or long bloom season, and is to be faulted if it results in a top-heavy appearance of a loose, relaxed, or snaking stem, especially when grown in semi-shade. Stems should in all cases hold the flower away from the ground and above the foliage, and should not be so long that the flower is held an extremely long distance from the foliage. Flowers likewise should never be lost in the foliage due to an excessively short stem. Crowding of bloom stems too close together, or crowding of flowers on a branched stems are faults. Each stem should bear at least two flowers, and more are desirable.

B. The Flower. Actual size of a flower is relatively unimportant. It is important that the size be in proportion to the foliage and stem. A small flower on a plant with large, broad foliage is to be faulted, as is a large flower which looks disproportionate to grass-like foliage. All other things being equal, the larger the flower, the more color it will project, but the dainty and subtle are as valuable as the large and flamboyant. Few beauty contests are judged on the basis of mere size. Shape and color are much greater contributors to aesthetic value

than is size, since the size which a flower can attain is limited by many factors, the most important of which seems to be the climate in which the plant is grown. The flower must above all be aesthetically pleasing, and any number of shapes and sizes can contribute to this. There is no substitute for personal appeal. Wideness of flower parts is not of value unless combined with other desirable traits. Large, wide flowers do have their appeal, but so do the slender and more graceful shapes. Standards may be erect or spreading more toward the horizontal, but should not flop or show poor substance. Substance is of utmost importance, and becomes even more so as the flowers have wider falls and standards. The flower must be able to stand up to adverse weather and not lose its shape. The color of the flower should always be appealing. This may include different color combinations, elaborate and intricate veining, different colors on the style arms from the color of the rest of the flower, if it is pleasing. The eye spot or blaze can be well defined, diffuse, or missing. Streaking occurs occasionally and should not be penalized unless unattractive. Colors should not fade much in the sunlight, although with the yellow, red and brown colors this may take some time to achieve. Dirty coloring is a fault. Subtle coloring is to be sought as much as striking coloring. Distorted flowers are to be faulted. This includes twisted flowers, or flowers with too many or too few parts. Pleasing ruffling is acceptable, as is lack of ruffling. Ruffling should never be so fussy that it hides the basic shape of the flower or distorts the arrangement of the parts.

GARDEN JUDGING OF NEW SEEDLINGS

Garden judging of new seedlings being considered for introduction requires special dedication. It is expected that not only will the judge evaluate the clone for constitution, foliage, habit, stem, and flower, seeking all the desirable characteristics, but in addition he will consider those seedlings which represent an advance in color, color combinations, or size. For instance, at present the color classes of red, pink, orange, brown and true blue are small, and no plicatas have been introduced. Encouragement of a class of mini-Cals, irises of the I. innominata type, should be undertaken. Of course these things will change, and other traits may require encouragement. The appearance of large flowers in proportion to other things is occurring and should be encouraged. On the other hand, the lavender and the yellow color classes are already large and fairly well advanced, and the judge should give any seedlings in these colors a very careful examination. Only genuine and solid advances should be encouraged.

EXHIBITION JUDGING OF THE CALIFORNICAE

There are three different types of exhibition judging for

(Standards continued.) Californicae: judging cultivars or named clones, judging species and natural hybrids of species, and judging of seedling classes. The remarks introducing the garden judging section apply here also in so far as the development of sound judgment on the part of the judges is concerned. In addition, several other factors enter into these types of judging. Of necessity in exhibition judging the plant is not considered although it is of great importance in garden judging. The foliage also is of little concern, and all foliage should be removed unless it is part of the stem. The stem is of interest in that it should be in proportion to the flower, neither too large for a small flower nor too small and thin for a large one. It should never be of excessive length. Judges should watch the species and seedling classes for flowers in which one fall parallels the stem, which is a sign that the stem droops too much or is of excessive length, and the flower will always be displayed at an odd angle or not in an upright position.

I. Exhibition Judging of Named Clones.

Here the judge is to select that specimen which most closely adheres to the characteristics of that named variety of which it is an example. Aesthetic appeal is of no concern here; it is assumed that named varieties have appeal or they would not have been introduced. Adherence to type, cultural perfection, and condition are the only considerations. The judges must be familiar with virtually all of the clones involved in the competition. If color cannot be accurately evaluated in the event that artificial light is being used, the judges should request that the competition be moved to natural light, at least during the final evaluation.

A. Flower and stem. Conformity to color, form, size, substance. No special credit is to be given to any stem with more than one flower in bloom; since this is typical for some cultivars and not so for others. Multiple flowers will give a specimen an advantage over single flowered examples of the same cultivar, however. 70 pts.

B. Condition. The flower or flowers should be fresh, undamaged, unblemished, with no signs of insects or other wildlife. It should be groomed. 30 pts.

II. Exhibition Judging of Species and Natural Hybrids.

In judging this class, the judges should be familiar with the various species and hybrids. The classification of the series Californicae by Lenz is authoritative (Lenz, Lee W., "A Revision of the Pacific Coast Irises", Aliso, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 1-72, April 25, 1958 and "Hybridization and Speciation in the Pacific Coast Irises," Aliso, Vol. 4, N. 2, pp. 237-309, June 26, 1959), but Cohen's summary is acceptable as an alternate (Cohen, Victor A., "A Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises," British Iris Society,

(Standards continued.) 1967). In the event that a judge believes a clone is misclassified, he may request reevaluation or removal of the flower from the judging.

A. Flower. Color is a pleasing color or combination of colors. Unusual or especially good color for species should be rewarded. 20 pts. The appeal of form should be consistent with species. Any pleasing variation on typical form should be rewarded. 20 pts. Substance should be typical of the species. Any improvement is to be rewarded, especially in species with typically weak substance. 20 pts. The size should be combined with good substance, form and balance, can be smaller or larger than species normally has. 10 pts.

B. Stem. Should be typical of the species. Credit should be given for best examples within species limits. This can be ignored in the cases of nearly stemless varieties. 15 pts.

C. Condition. Fresh, undamaged, unblemished, with no signs of insects or other wildlife. 15 pts.

In the event that such a class has a large number of entries, the class can be subdivided in ways which seem best to the show officials. For instance, a class might be created specifically for hybrids, or for I. douglasiana flowers only.

II. Exhibition Judging of Seedling Classes.

The judges must be aware of recent introductions in order to best select those seedlings which represent a real advance over what is available. Judges should award no prizes if there is no outstanding seedling in the competition. Judges should be willing to reward advances in certain less advanced classes even if the seedlings in other classes are better in many ways than the seedlings from the less advanced classes. Specifically, judges should be willing to reward advances in certain color or size classes. At present the color classes of red, orange, brown, pink and true blue are weak. Judges should also consider encouragement of a class of mini-Cals, or small Californicae of the I. innominata type, as well as especially large Californicae of good form and substance. On the other hand, judges should be unwilling to reward a lavender or a yellow seedling unless it shows a number of outstanding traits and thus represents a large advance in those classes. Judges should not assume that a large or a very wide flower is necessarily good; width and size must be combined with pleasing form and above all good substance to be of lasting value. Flowers that are narrow or small but have definite aesthetic appeal, are not to be rejected on the grounds of width of flower parts or lack of size. Lack of substance, however, should always be penalized heavily where ever it occurs. If necessary, this class should be judged in sunlight. Condition is of no importance in this class, since the horticultural skill of the grower is of no importance in the production of new
(Continued on page 10)