

**Almanac:  
Society for  
Pacific Coast  
Native Iris**

**SPRING, 1993  
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## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE SPCNI TREASURER

### Check List of Named PCI Cultivars

*Lewis Lawyer*, Editor: 48 pages. Lists and describes Pacific Coast native iris and named hybrids through 1990. \$5.00 postage paid.

### Diseases of the Pacific Coast Iris

*Lewis & Adele Lawyer*: ALMANAC, Fall 1986. 22 pages, 9 photographs. \$3.50 postage paid.

### A Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises

*Victor A. Cohen*: The British Iris Society 1967. Booklet, 5.5 x 8.5, 40 pages, 16 line drawings, 8 color and 6 black-and-white photographs. Brief description of species and sub-species including their distribution. \$4.00 postpaid

### A Revision of the Pacific Coast Irises

*Lee W. Lenz*: Photocopy of *Aliso* original. Booklet 5.5 x 8.5, 72 pages, 9 line drawings, 14 photographs, and 12 maps. Definitive work on the taxonomic status of the *Californicae*, with a key to the species and sub-species. Detailed maps and accounts of distribution. \$6.00 postage paid.

### Hybridization and Speciation in the Pacific Coast Iris

*Lee W. Lenz*: Photocopy of *Aliso* original. Companion booklet to the above, 5.5 x 8.5, 72 pages, 30 figures, graphs, drawings, and photographs. Definitive work on naturally occurring inter-specific crosses of PCI, including detailed account of distribution. \$6.00 postage paid. If ordered together, both Lenz booklets may be obtained for \$10.00 postage paid.

## SEED AVAILABLE

Seed of species and garden hybrids is available for \$1.00 for the first packet and \$.50 for each additional packet from the Seed Distribution Chairmen listed in the column to the right.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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## MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris is a section of the American Iris Society; membership in AIS is a prerequisite for membership in the SPCNI. If you wish only to receive the ALMANAC (two issues per year), the annual subscription rate is \$4.00.

Membership	Individual	Family
Annual	\$ 4.00	\$ 5.00
Triennial	10.00	12.00
Supporting Annual	6.00	
Life	50.00	65.00

Please send membership-subscription monies to the SPCNI Treasurer.

## ALMANAC

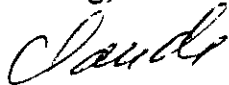
ALMANAC deadlines are March 1 and September 1. Back issues are available for \$3.50 each, postpaid. Complete index arranged either chronologically, by subject matter, or by author. \$1.00, each or all 3 for \$2.00, postpaid. Please address the Editor.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends:

Well, it's getting close to that time of year again. I just finished dusting off my hiking boots, filed the nails on the bottom for climbing banks, and filed my finger nails for hanging on the lower sides. After being all fired up with the warm weather, here comes 20 degrees and wind chill to 5°, and maybe more snow. Back to the rocking chair. But don't count me out just yet. I'll be there! I don't know what my hurry is, seems like last year went by too fast. I have seeds coming up from a chrysophylla and a purple tenax cross we made. I want to see if it throws the same kind of flower I found on Monument Peak. I also have seedlings from the yellow tenax in the back yard, and seedlings from the red douglasiana there, too. I am holding my breath and hope I don't run out of air because I have one plant from chrysophylla X chrysographes. I hope it makes it. It might be interesting.

Happy hunting,



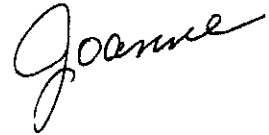
What a good time for dreaming big about our favorite flowers. The ground is frozen. Not a good time for pulling weeds; but it is ideal to be thinking about the upcoming trip to see the PCI's and the friends we have made during the trips to enjoy nature and it's bountiful supply of beauty. We have to admire the tenacity of the iris we have seen the past several years. Some of them have thrived in abundance in spite of the drought and the very cold weather we have had.

There have been many absolutely gorgeous PCI's introduced in just the past 10 years. One wonders what will be available down the line, and what new locations of iris may be discovered by those who wander off the beaten path.

We see in the 1992 Registration and Introduction Book of the American Iris Society a fragrant PCI has been registered. It was grown from collected seed from the wild. Perhaps this will be a stepping stone for those of us searching for fragrant Pacificas.

We look forward to meeting you on our next trip.

Happy irising,



## FROM THE EDITOR

In an article on page 9 Kenneth Hixson bemoans the fact that obtaining seed of true species of iris is extremely difficult. This can as well be said for species of many genera other than iris, as those of us who are avid plant collectors can testify. Not only are such sources few and far between, but the identity of each species-seed collected is entirely dependent on the knowledge and information available to the person who collected it.

Botanic gardens are a good place to see species. They usually have capable botanists on their staff, and, as in the case of the Pacific Coast iris, can collect in an area known to be limited to one species.

But botanic gardens, because their space is so limited compared to the nearly limitless space in the wild, may not be a good source of species seed, especially of species which intercross as easily as do the species of PCI. Furthermore, most botanic gardens let their plantings

"naturalize" just as they would in their wild habitats. If the attendants at the garden let the pods ripen and disperse their seed, that clump, which originally was a pure species, will soon be infiltrated with seedlings fathered by the pollen from a nearby plant of a different species.

Even in nature, some species of PCI are becoming more and more diluted, primarily as humans disturb or alter their environment. *Iris purdyi* is a good example, although, in this case, humans are less involved than are the facts of life. Pure *I. purdyi* is known in relatively small areas in Sonoma, Mendocino, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties, and is surrounded or infiltrated by three other species: *Ii douglasiana*, *macrosiphon*, and *tenuissima*. Collecting pure *I. purdyi* seed mandates a collector with ample taxonomic training in its identification.

Identification of the PCI is based largely on: 1. length and shape of peri-

anth tube, which varies from less than a quarter inch to as long as 5 inches; 2. Spathe valve: length, (1 to 5 inches), width, (1/8 to 1/2 inch), shape, (linear to ovoid), and arrangement, (opposite or separated by as much as 4 inches); and 3. to a lesser extent, other characters such as sepal and petal length and width, ovary shape and size, style arm or style crest shape, and shape and size of other plant parts. However, with the blatant promiscuity of the PCI, you can find plants in nature with every possible variation between the two extremes of any or all of these measurements. This can make identification challenging.

Most of our collectors are neither botanists nor taxonomists, but all are en-

thusiastic horticulturalists, and well aware of the importance of assigning the correct name to each seed. Most depend heavily on the geographic location of the plants coupled with their own knowledge and perhaps a look at a Lenz or Cohen description of the species. While not infallible, they are mostly correct, and all have one thing in common: they were willing to devote precious time to the chore. I add my thanks to those of Kenneth Hixson for all the seed collectors who have made it possible for us to watch these hard-to-get plants flower in our very own gardens.



## NEW OFFICERS FOR SPCNI

In accordance with our Bylaws, the Directors of SPCNI have chosen the following slate of officers to serve for the coming term. They will take office in July, 1993, and will serve for a term of 2 years.

President	David Lennette
1st Vice President	Robert Ward
2nd Vice President	Eugene Loop
Secretary-Treasurer	Adele Lawyer
Editor	Lewis Lawyer

David Lennette, who will become our new president, has been active in SPCNI affairs since 1986. Many of our members have visited his beautiful display garden in Berkeley, California, featuring a fine planting of Pacific Coast iris.

Robert (Bob) Ward has been active in SPCNI since 1982. Duncan Eader, our representative from Southern California, was scheduled to serve as First Vice President this term, and then as President for the term following that of David Lennette. Because of ill health, however, it was necessary for Duncan to decline such service. Bob Ward, Second Vice President, has consented to step up to First Vice President, and then serve as President three years hence. Although Bob lives outside the Pacific States, he grows many Pacificas, and grows them well. He has also hybridized and registered PCIs, and has contributed articles to the ALMANAC on his experiences with their culture.

Eugene (Gene) Loop, has been a mem-

ber only since 1989, but he and his wife, Joanne, have been active in seed procurement, preparation of the 1990 Check List, and in research and tests involving CA species and hybrids.

Lewis and Adele Lawyer, members since 1976, have agreed to continue in the positions they have held since 1986 and 1987.

These officers, along with Immediate Past President Claude Derr of Oregon, Almanac Representatives, Jean Witt, representing Washington and British Columbia, Bill Ferrell representing Oregon, Duncan Eader representing Southern California, and Richard Kiyomoto representing Eastern United States and Canada, will comprise the members of the new Board of Directors.

The Directors attempt to see that a president is chosen from Northern California, where the largest number (40.2%) of members reside, every other term. On the alternate years, efforts are made to obtain presidents from Oregon and/or Washington (23.2% of our members) for one of the terms, and from Southern California (15.1%) on another. These are the districts where PCIs are native and most commonly grown. They also realize that there are interested members in the central and eastern regions of the United States and Canada (14.8%), where growing PCIs at all requires real dedication. Bob Ward is our first officer from one of those regions.

Logistically, because of the quorum requirements of our corporate status, it is not practical to have an officer from among our foreign (other than Canada) members. These enthusiastic PCI growers, however, comprise 6.7 percent of our

membership. They are also very important to SPCNI, and should not feel neglected. Any suggestions from them addressed to either Lewis or Adele, would be welcomed and given due consideration by the Board.

## EXPEDITION 1993

*Adele Lawyer*

This year's field trip, first announced in the fall issue of the ALMANAC, to see Pacificas in their native habitats in southern Oregon and northern California, is already fully booked and there are 3 people on the waiting list. For those of you who have been waiting for this issue to learn more about the route, however, it is described below, and you should send in your request for a reservation if you would like to be included. If enough people sign up, we could possibly schedule a smaller bus, or otherwise arrange for cars to follow the larger bus already reserved. Please notify me as soon as possible since the bus company has only one small bus, which might be reserved by other customers before we know the numbers; and two large busses would not be suitable for off-road parking on forest roads.

This year's expedition is scheduled for May 15th and 16th, 1993. Headquarters are the Riverside Inn at Grant's Pass, Oregon on the banks of the Rogue River. Make your own reservations at 1-800-334-4567, but let them know that you are one of the SPCNI group. Most people will check in on Friday, May 14, and on the way to our hotel that afternoon, the Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery has kindly agreed to be open from two until six pm for those who have long wished to visit this exceptional nursery. This is a mail-order-only nursery, and if you wish to pick up plants there, please send for a catalog in advance: Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery, 2825 Cummings Road, Medford, OR 97501. (503) 772-6846. If you order 2 weeks in advance, they will have your order ready and packaged for you. Please mention SPCNI.

In the evening we will have a get-together at the Inn to meet one another.

The next morning we will go along the Rogue River Road to Galice, stopping frequently along the forest roads. We

turn north on the Grave Creek Road and other back roads to Mt. Bolivar and Eden Valley where member, J. D. Lawrence, tells us that there are many natural hybrid iris in addition to other flowers. We proceed north on the Powers-Agness Road from here, and turn west at China Flat to see the wonderful yellow-orange *Iris innominata*. If time permits, we will go further west along this road, #3352, to see hybrids between *innominata* and *tenax* iris. Wayne Roderick, who came on our first expedition in 1989 and originated our practice of arranging for a botanist to accompany every trip, will be with us again. He will identify flowers and shrubs other than iris that will be part of the scene along the way.

We have reserved a room at the Inn for a slide show featuring native iris that evening. Please bring slides of PCIs in your garden, on one of our expeditions, or elsewhere in their native habitats. If you have other material or slides of other species or hybrids which you think would be of interest to this group, please bring them.

On day two we will journey southwest on Highway 199 to O'Brien where we will take road 550 to Whiskey Creek. There, meadows and hills of wildflowers including *Darlingtonia californica*, *Xerophyllum tenax*, *Ceanothus pumilus*, *Phlox adsurgens*, *Silene hookeri*, *Allium falcifolium*, *Orobranche fasciculata*, and *Iris bracteata* abound. This will be our first stop. We will then proceed further south along this road where there are other special stop offs, which our group will be seeing for the first time. The road terminates at Patrick Creek. From here, we will turn off on Little Jones Creek Road and go south about 6 miles on this road. From the base point in the Smith River basin, the color of the irises start with lighter tones and become more colorful with the elevation. At the top of the road,

(as far as our bus can maneuver), they are seen in every pastel color imaginable. This portion of the trip is recommended by Phyllis Gustafson, associated with Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery, who visited the site in mid-May last spring.

On our return we have the option of hearing Ted Kipping give a slide show on the wild flowers of Switzerland for the Siskiyou Chapter of the American Rock Garden Society at Medford. Ted is a na-

tionally known photographer and plantsman who has accompanied us on most of our trips. It is also probable that there will be an additional optional day to car-pool and visit other sites. Lewis and I will look around just before the trip starts, so that we will know where to go to see flowers at their prime. Deposit is \$30 per person made out to SPCNI to hold your space. Further information will be sent to all participants.

## EXPEDITION 1994

### Adele Lawyer

Next year's trip will center in the San Francisco Bay area of California. The date will be around the last week of March and the first week in April. At that time we will be able to see the various color forms of *I. douglasiana* in Marin County, along with *I. macrosiphon* and *fernaldii*. We are looking into staying somewhere in Marin County one night. From there, we will cross the San Rafael Bridge to the eastbay where we will see PCI hybrids in the gardens of David and Evelyne Lennette, and in those of PCI hybridizers Vernon Wood, and Lewis and Adele Lawyer. After that we will journey to Joe Ghio's Bayview Gardens to see his varieties and his seedlings in the selection stage. En route, we will stop in the Santa Cruz mountains to see native iris, mostly natural hybrids of *douglasiana* and *fernaldii*, and return to the San Francisco area via the Coast

Highway 1. There are other gardens we may visit also.

There is much planning yet to be done. Louis and Caroline Fry, the Lennettes, the Loops, and ourselves will be exploring with advice from native plant experts in our area. The rates for accommodations and bus rental in this large metropolitan area are likely to be higher than those we have enjoyed in Oregon and in less heavily populated parts of California; so there could well be more logistics problems to be tackled than we have encountered in the past.

We are far from finalized on this trip, but will have more details in the fall issue. One thing for sure, however, we have been assured by Joe Ghio that he will accommodate our group, and that highlight, alone, should assure the success of Expedition '94!



Joe Ghio in one of his seedling patches, March, 1992

## TWO SEED COLLECTING TRIPS

Adele Lawyer

In midsummer, last year, Gene and Joanne Loop, and Lewis and I traveled together on two seed-collecting trips, first to collect seed of *Iris macrosiphon* in Lake County and later for *Iris hartwegii* in the Sierra foothills of California.

Our first trip was on July 8th when we went to Lake County, near Clear Lake in Northern California for the macrosiphon seed. We timed this trip so that the yellow form of *I. macrosiphon* would be in seed stage. From previous experience we figured that the nearby, earlier, purple and lavender forms along Bottle Rock Road would have already shattered.

Fortunately, we hit the time just right. For the four of us, it was the adult equivalent of an Easter egg hunt! Instead of collecting our treasures in baskets, we carried paper bags, and scattered in all directions through the two or three miles of their habitat along Harrington Flat Road.

In this way we could cover a large area and avoid depleting the seed supply in any one place.

We were surprised to find that there was no seed set in some of the areas which were thick with blooming iris plants when we had seen them with Bob and Janice Ward in May. Other areas, which did not appear to be different in exposure or soil type were fruitful collection areas. We were scratched up a bit by the woody shrubs which sheltered the fronds in some areas, but the iris were mostly under and between oaks.

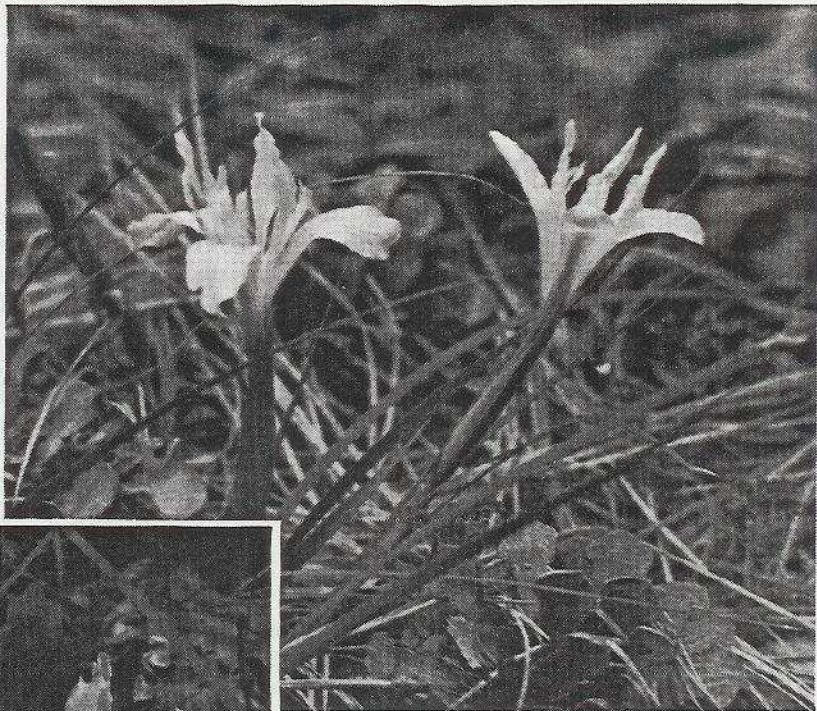
We enjoyed the day very much, and were elated to know that we would be able to share this beautiful form and color of the species with others. (Seed List, Fall, 1992, ALMANAC, numbers 92076 & 92077). The color is a soft, glowing creamy yellow with a peach translucence. Some are entirely stemless with their long perianth



Yellow form of *Iris macrosiphon*, Harrington Flat Road,  
Lake County, California

tube emerging from the soil and peeking over the fallen oak leaves. Others are a little taller, and in graceful proportion to the foliage. We segregated the pods from the two heights, but it is improbable that this would be a fixed trait in the seed since their pollination would have been random.

A month later, on August 19th, and approximately 340 miles farther southeast, we spent the day looking for *Iris hartwegii* in Tuolumne County, east of Sonora.



Above: long-stemmed specimen of yellow *Iris macrosiphon* growing along the Harrington Flat Road.



Left: short-stemmed specimen with its flowers just above the soil.

Below: four seed hunters, Gene Loop, Adele Lawyer, Joanne Loop, and Lewis Lawyer in the *Iris hartwegii* country along Herring Creek Road.

Although these iris are present in the Sierra foothills at lower elevations, where seed could be ready by late June, we waited until August and hunted for them at the 6000 to 7000 foot level. There were two reasons for this: first, the specimens growing at this elevation may have more cold tolerance than those at lower elevations, and second, although the flowers in this area vary in color from pale yellow to yellow-orange, the yellow-orange is dominant, and a close match to



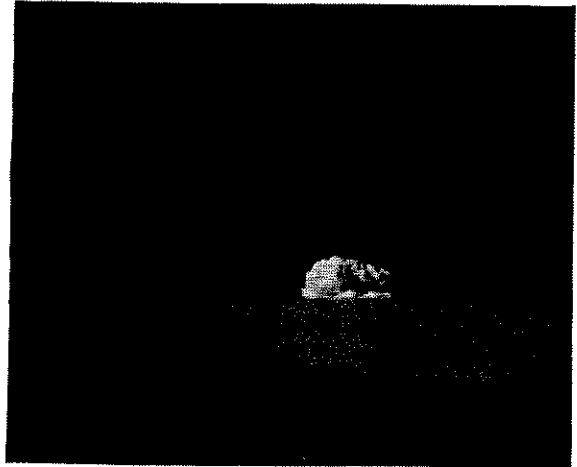


the assertive color of *I. innominata* at China Flat in Oregon. Its flower form, however, is on the wild side, - beautiful, too, but far removed from the more refined style of *I. innominata* or of modern hybrids.

We started looking at the territory off Herring Creek Road in Stanislaus National Forest where the *hartwegii* are at home among evergreens, ferns, and small to gigantic granite boulders, a marked contrast to the oaks as in Lake County. We were soon aware, however, that this was not a vintage year for seed set. Although we covered several miles of their habitat, full pods were few. We also explored the colonies along Cow Creek Road and gleaned pods in each location, every once in a while finding pockets of productive plants, so that by the end of the day we had a substantial catch to bring home.

There was added drama to this day, since a huge fire was raging a few miles north, and the homes and Ranger Station a short distance south of us at Strawberry were on alert for evacuation. As we left in the late afternoon, we looked back to see a huge, mushroom-shaped cloud of smoke and steam rising very high into the sky like a huge thunderhead, and looking for all the world like those produced by a

nuclear bomb. We had never seen anything like it!



Mushroom cloud formed by the vast amounts of steam liberated from the burning trees, and rising above the pall of smoke

It is of interest that when we shelled the macrosiphon seed from Lake County, about half of the pods contained a small, light pink larva. These seed eaters ate all the seed from some pods and only a portion from others. These were later identified for us as *Endothenia rubipunctana* by Dr. Powell, Entomologist at the University of California.

## SEED EXCHANGE AND IRIS PURDYI

*Kenneth Hixson, Eugene, OR*

I got seed of *Iris purdyi* from SPCNI's seed list, #90015, SW Mendocino County, California (and 90115 - some are labeled one, some the other). Several of these are blooming now. Of about a dozen plants, two are straw yellow, about 12 inches tall, but with broad petals and sepals. One is a very nice blue with deeper blue blotch, also broad petals and sepals, 12 inch. Another plant reached almost 18 inches, partly to compete with a nearby plant, with a deep wine flower, not as broad, but still broader than expected. Two other shorter, intermediate blues have flowered. Another flower was white with prominent maroon veining, reminding me of a Japanese iris. These are lovely, and I am very pleased to have them, but can't help but wonder if they aren't hybrids, and from the color and height variation, possibly F2s. I do not mean to belittle the efforts of the donor, or the ex-

change chairman who got the seeds to me; but I don't think they are true to name, and if I sent seed from them back to the seed exchange, the situation would be even worse.

I have done the same thing - donated seed in good faith, only to learn later that what was sent in was not true to name. In my case, I grew *Iris chrysophylla* from wild collected seed, then kept the plants well away from the *Iris tenax* in other parts of the garden. Then I saved and donated seed. Then one year I decided to raise some more seedlings, and found that they were hybrids. In the last twenty years I've gotten seeds of PCIs from the Scottish Rock Garden Club, the Alpine Garden Club of British Columbia, and the American Rock Garden Society. From the first two, what I received were iris, but that's all I can say. The ARGS seed Exchange is so big and cumbersome that

getting what you want is doubtful, though trueness to name is fair. This is why the SPCNI seed exchange is so very worthwhile. It is all but impossible to get this seed anywhere else. Bless the donors who collect in the wild and make all of this possible. But even collecting in the wild may not be enough. Victor Cohen wrote in *Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises*, page 31, "This species is extremely rare in its pure form, and is in great danger of extinction." He then goes on to explain that *I. purdyi* is being replaced by hybrids in its natural range.

Ed. comment:

Kenneth cites 90015 and 90115 as his sources of *Iris purdyi*, but 90115 is listed in the seed exchange as "Mixed garden hybrids from Portable Acres". If these two seed lots were combined it would explain his finding a multitude of colors in his *I. purdyi*. The two straw yellow plants are probably true *I. purdyi* from lot 90015. It is true, however, that

*I. purdyi* is becoming difficult to find in its pure form. Roger Raiche, manager of the California Section in the University of California Botanical Garden in Berkeley, thinks that the small area on Tin Barn Road in Solano County which we viewed on Expedition 2 in 1990, is pure *purdyi*. Seed from that area should come true to type.



*Iris purdyi* growing near Tin Barn Road

## MUNZII REVISITED

### *Lawyers and Loops*

In April, 1992, we drove to Visalia for the Region 14 AIS Spring Regional Meeting. On April 12, after enjoying the scheduled tours of some exceptional gardens featuring tall bearded iris, the Lawyers and the Loops headed toward the Sierra foothills to see *Iris munzii*. We combined the itineraries of two previous trips, one described by Lewis Lawyer in the Spring, 1982, issue of the ALMANAC, the other described in Eugene Loop's article on page 25 of the Fall 1991 issue.

Taking Highway 190 east out of Porterville, we went past Springfield to Coffee Camp, where *I. munzii* was first found and described. From previous experience we knew that *I. munzii* was now

absent or very scarce in this "type" location; so we hiked across the street from the picnic area and up the hill, finding and photographing blooming specimens principally in the moist draws on the left side of the road. Because of poison oak, which was equally at home in this environment, we sometimes had to take a circuitous route to arrive at the iris, even though we could see the tall, large-flowered blooms in a bee line straight in front of us.

From this location we drove back on 190, turned right on 137, and proceeded for about 5 miles until we saw the entry sign to *Scicon*, a private school of science and conservation. *Munzii* are numerous

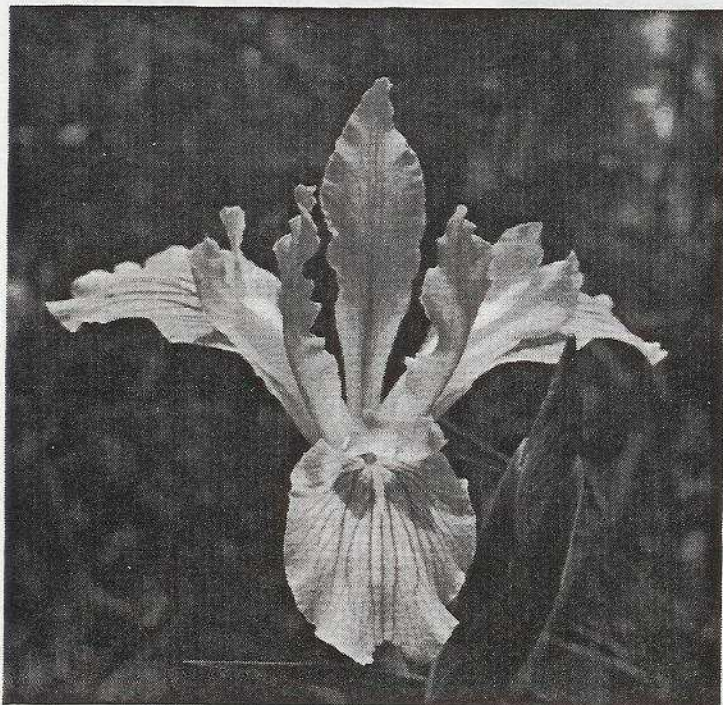
within this extensive property, and there was no objection to our looking at and photographing the flowers. By the creek to the right of the road, there were some beautiful specimens in bloom, mostly growing as individuals. At a higher altitude, on the banks to the left of the road, there were large colonies of them growing in the shade of oaks, but none were yet in bloom here.

After leaving *Scicon*, we continued on Bear Creek Road, (137) to a sign indicating that we had entered Sequoia National Forest. There is a cattle guard at this point, and just beyond is a space to park near a trailhead going down the hill. We walked down the wide trail turning off to the left or right at various intriguing locations. Each of these perceived trails in open spaces among the oaks, was studded with *munzii*, growing lush and lovely. In a few areas we couldn't get into a position for close-up pictures because of poison oak, but there was an abundance of accessible plants. We wished we had the time to go further down this trail to Bear Creek.

In the wild, *I. munzii* is perhaps the most elegant of the *Californicae*. It is tall, straight, strong, and stately with very large flowers. It is the only one of the



*Iris munzii* habitat near Bear Creek



*Iris munzii* flower

wild PCIs whose flowers can be pictured without even bending over. Their standards are held high and their falls dip downward in graceful balance. Most are an off-white on the violet side, or in shades of lavender and purple; but some have the heavenly blue flash on their falls for which they are renowned.

We were glad we had stopped in to see these revered friends while we were in the neighborhood, and we recommend the trip to all SPCNI members. Visit it for the beauty of the rolling, landscape in many shades of green, as well as the iris it frames. We left the area unaltered except for some minor soil compaction. And even the poison oak has a role in conservation. It is effective in deterring some dangerous predators, such as our fellow human beings, from digging and removing at least some of the plants.

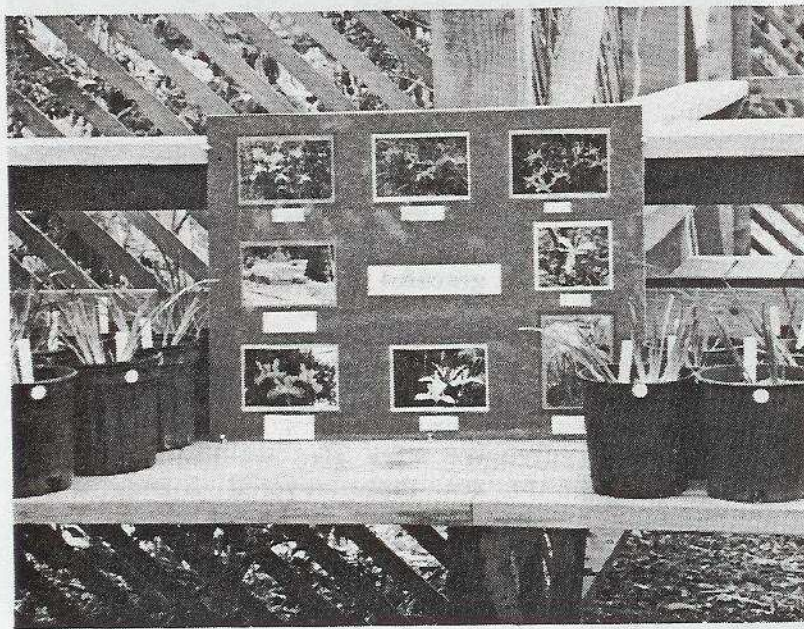
## MORE ON THE MENDOCINO BOTANICAL GARDENS

In the Fall 1992 issue of the ALMANAC, Gene Loop authored an article about the Mendocino Botanical Garden, just south of Fort Bragg. Since then, he and his wife, Joanne, have visited the garden to see how the directors were progressing with their program to increase the plantings of Pacific Coast iris. Joanne took the photos which we are including here, showing that the garden is not only increasing their plantings, but is also featuring the Pacificas in their spring display area.

Mae Lauer, an SPCNI member and one of the garden's Board of Directors, wrote to us in February telling us of her plans. We happened to be in the process of preparing a set of posters for the "Winter Study Weekend" meeting of the American Rock Garden Society which involved a set of Kodacolor prints of the



Mae Lauer at entrance to display area



Poster display in lathhouse

PCI. We suggested that we make a second set of prints for her. She purchased these prints which included most of the species and several named garden hybrids.

As you can see from the picture above, she mounted each print on backing sheets and then arranged them on 3 large posters

which she has on display in a lath house where potted PCIs are growing.

According to the Loops, the display and the garden plantings are a credit to the Pacificas, and they recommend that anyone visiting the area take time to enjoy a stroll through the garden. We would like to add our endorsement. We have always enjoyed walking along the garden trails in this natural setting, starting from the front woodland area all the way back to the rugged rocky cliffs and the ocean. It is a photographer's paradise with wild as well as garden flowers everywhere. Now, with the added plantings of the Pacificas in an area where they are naturally adapted, a

visit by an iris lover should be even more enjoyable.

You'll find the garden a few miles south of Fort Bragg on coast highway 1, between the highway and the ocean. And let's all say "Hello" to Mae when we are there. She made it all happen.

## DORA SPARROW

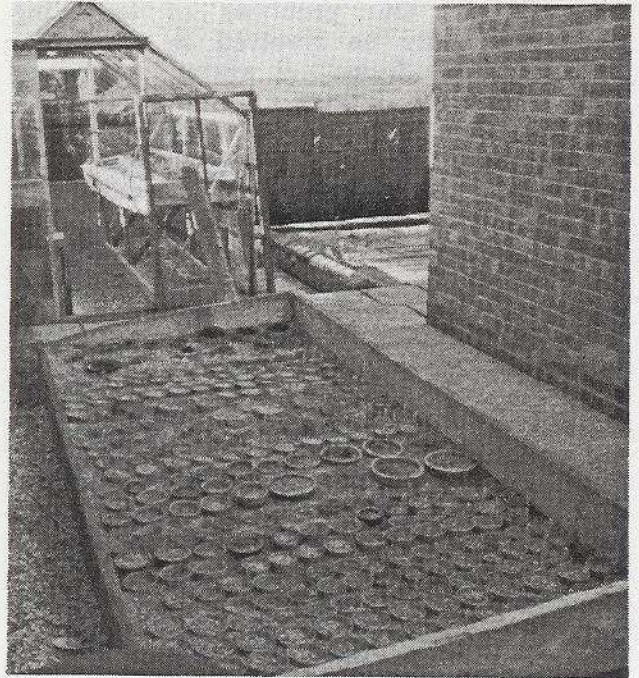
Adele Lawyer

Although Dora Sparrow lives far from Pacifica's native soil, she is among their strongest advocates. Dora has flown from her home in Christchurch, New Zealand to the United States to join us on three of our four expeditions. Although her health may not permit further visits, and we miss her, she continues to grow and hybridize PCIs at her home.

She sent Louis and Caroline Fry the accompanying picture, along with some of her home at 16 Idris Road, in sunshine and in snow. Her greenhouse and potting area have nurtured some recent outstanding PCI introductions. IDRIS and IDRIS DOT have been pictured in previous Almanacs. Her newest, which she is registering, is DARK KNIGHT, with a striking blue-black flower which is four inches across.

Dora sent us seed of Idris Dot, and seven potted plants from these are growing well. The first one bloomed today, April first; but it is pale lemon yellow, very unlike the luscious, creamy peach-pink of the seed parent. Perhaps Dora could self Idris Dot so that those of us who have seen it pictured in color and "lusted

for it," in the words of Caroline Fry, could see it growing in their gardens.



Dora Sparrow's cold frame and greenhouse where she starts her PCI seedlings

## IN DEFENSE OF NATIVES

Sydney B. Mitchell, Deceased  
Berkeley, CA, circa 1940s

The neglect of native plants is too common for comment. I'll bet the Siberians don't grow *Iris siberica* in their gardens, but leave that to us! Yet natives are naturally perfectly adapted in climate to the gardens of their country, though it is sometimes difficult to provide their natural soil and water conditions. All of which leads me to say that in March and April this year, the native irises of the Pacific Coast, mainly forms of *I. douglasiana*, were a feature of my garden, giving a show far beyond what I ever saw from *Iris siberica*.

It is possible to move plants from the wild into our gardens from about Christmas until they are in full flower, but it is so easy to raise them from fall-sown seed, that I recommend only that practice. These irises, once established, need no care whatever. I never water them after the first year. I do, however, annually cut

back their evergreen foliage in January, one of the few evidences of a latent feeling for neatness in my disposition. They seem satisfied either in sun or half shade, on dry slopes, or in my herbaceous border, where they get the same summer water as the other plants, and like it. *Iris douglasiana* alone will give flowers from pure white through creams, pale blues, pinks, lavenders, to dark purple, and other species extend the (color) variety. Include, if you have room, the lovely little *Iris macrosiphon*, some of the dainty species like *I. tenax*, which are found in Oregon, and perhaps the coarser blue and white *Iris longipetala*.

Ed.: Sydney B. Mitchell was one of the earliest to stimulate interest in native plants for the garden, and his advice on culture in the San Francisco Bay area is sound. We would not, however, classify *tenax* as a "dainty species".

## LETTERS

[From letters sent to Louis Fry, Seed Chairman, and the Editor]

*Ray Wilson, Chorley, Lancashire, England*

This year I ordered plants and seeds from Ghio. Our problems of importing plants will only be resolved by importing them; so I am trying yet again. I learn a little more each time.

This year, (1992), was a warm spring after a warm winter. Flowering has been early and prolonged. The period from May through June was hot and dry, (for Lancashire that is), and the seed set was poor. On the other hand Pacificas did quite well, probably all a matter of the method of pollination. Japanese irises were very good. They seem to enjoy the climate, and to my amazement, three bearded iris have rebloomed. Since July we have had a lot of rain and can now see that there is going to be a fair amount of rot.

Is the plant conservation movement active in your area? I am interested as the editor of a local plant conservation group of the National Plants and Gardens Conservation Council (NCCPA). The movement is very active in U.K. with nearly 500 separate plant collections and a membership of about 8000. My interest here is in growing a collection of *Tricyrtis* (toad lily).

Ed Note: Any reader interested in plant conservation? Ray's address is, Dalehead 100 Blackburn Road, Chorley, Lancs., PR6 8TJ, England.

*Rob Potterton, Caistor, Lincoln, England*

Over half of the seed sown from last year's listings, (1991), germinated with us through May and June together with three lots from the 1990 seed list; and one of these is *I. purdyi*! I do appreciate your efforts to obtain a few seeds of this one for me. And when we finally have a stand of ten dozen *purdyi* in full flower, we shall remember who to supply the first packets to. We hope to distribute a further four "new" species, (new to us), next year: *chrysophylla*, *fernaldii*, *macrosiphon*, *purdyi*, and possibly *munzii*, although the recently potted seedlings of the later do look sickly at present.

At this year's Chelsea Flower Show held in the center of London we displayed a

few clumps of *I. tenax* and I hope that within the next 2 to 3 years we will have several more varieties of the PCI's to put on display. Let's hope that through the above means of advertising these beautiful plants, more people will recognize and enjoy growing them.

*Michael Iler, Coos Bay, Oregon*

As a very recent member I'm excited about growing some of these "gems" from seed. We haven't been quite the same since we came across our first "sheet" of wild irises covering a bluff at Langlois, Oregon.

Ed. Note: Mr. Iler then submitted an order for 35 items on the SPCNI seed list. In a couple of years or so we'll look forward to hearing something of his growing experiences.

*Kathy Millar, Duncan, B. C.*

I went on my first Expedition in 1992, and as I had never been in the California countryside, it was very exciting and exotic. I must admit that irises weren't the only thing that impressed me, as most of the native flora were totally new to me. I especially liked the shrubby evergreen oaks, of which I was able to strike one cutting. I don't know how hardy they are but it's worth a try. Also, seeing the irises growing amongst the native rhododendrons made me realize how important those West Coast fogs are in maintaining a bit of moisture in the air in the summer. I am not so sure now that PCN's would naturalize here in my sandy soil and our cloudless, hot summers. I think these expeditions are invaluable to those of us who live outside of the PCN's natural territory because only by actually being there can you comprehend the environment of the irises.

The other aspect of the Expedition that was important to me was being able to put faces to names that I had seen in the various publications. This is especially meaningful to those of us who are a considerable distance from any iris groups. I would love to have been able to continue visiting in California and to see some of the named varieties of PCN's. Maybe some future year!

## LETTERS (Cont.)

*David Iwane, Seattle, Washington.*

I've read my first copy of the ALMANAC several times so far and found it both interesting and informative. I particularly enjoyed the article on Judging Pacific Coast Iris. The article mentioned that it was taped, (audio taped). I believe video taping these sessions and making them available to members would be a very good idea! I think that it could also benefit the people that participated in the session because by reviewing the tape they would be better able to get the most out of it. I have never participated in a Judges Training Session, but I would guess that there would be a tremendous amount of information given in a short span of time. I would find it difficult to be taking

notes, trying to place an example in my memory, and listening to what is said. A video taping of the session could be beneficial to a person that would like to learn about PCIs, but lives in an area that can't grow them. As you may have gathered, I'm into educational video tapes.

Ed Note: This sounds like a good idea to me! I can picture a judge making his or her comments and at the same time illustrating the remarks with real live plant material. Members with acceptable video equipment should start thinking about the possibilities, and try to obtain some usable footage which could be edited later into a first class presentation. I would also suggest that David contact our Slide Program Chairman, R.D.Kenitzer at Sequim, to see if the two could get something practical resolved.

## SOME IDEAS ON POLLEN STORAGE

*Kenneth Hixson, Eugene, OR*

In the Spring 1992 *Almanac*, Susan Lambiris, of Raleigh, North Carolina, reported on her trial of large gelatin capsules and desiccant to store pollen, as recommended by James Wells. North Carolina, obviously must have a different legal climate than we have here. In Eugene, gelatine capsules are considered drug paraphernalia, since drug dealers can easily use them to package small amounts of chemicals. Not only is it almost impossible to buy them, if you do manage to do so, you may be visited by narcotics control officers. You can argue that gelatine capsules are no more drug paraphernalia than the family car unless they are used for that purpose, but it is an unnecessary hassle. I bought my last box of capsules nearly 20 years ago, and even then was only able to do so because the druggist was a family friend. I also paid \$8 for a box of one hundred - that's eight cents each.

There are a number of practical disadvantages to using gelatin capsules. First, if you plan to save more than three or four kinds of pollen, the capsules need to be stored in something which will hold them upright while they are being taken around the garden to be filled. Florists clay or Oasis works if placed in a shallow

container such as a tuna fish can. I prefer to label each container with the name, and date gathered of each pollen. Ever try putting that on a gelatin capsule? A fine felt tip pen will write on the capsule, but plan on using a number, and carrying a sheet of paper with the number code and corresponding names and dates. This sheet of paper gets lost, dirty, wet, etc. Woe to the person who accidentally uses pollen number 79 when number 80 was desired! You'll probably never know why two yellows crossed gave you two purples. Going through your numerical list to find the pollen name you know you saved is exasperating. An alternative some people use is to write or type the name, then use transparent tape to fasten the name on the capsule. Then try finding the right name in a lot of 20 capsules.

Most of my hybridizing experience has been with rhododendrons and with lilies, so may not be directly applicable; but with these two genera I prefer to use a pair of reverse tension tweezers (which open when squeezed instead of closing), or scissors tweezers (which are used to pluck eyebrows). Then, grasping a short portion of the filament, place the whole anther in the pollen container. The short portion of the filament serves as a con-

venient handle. This avoids carrying a number of paint brushes to spread pollen with, sterilizing the brushes between each use in alcohol, then allowing the alcohol to dry. In the process of picking the filament, the portion of the filament grasped by the tweezers is smashed, releasing moisture; then when the anther is put in the capsule, this moisture "welds" the filament to the capsule wall. If you are as clever as I am, you will put the cap on the capsule, and filament, capsule, and cap will all "weld" together. Take my word for it, trying to get such a capsule apart to get at the pollen is an experience you will only attempt in desperation.

Correspondents from the midwest insist on using small packets made of aluminum foil. My experience has been that the foil tears easily while trying to write names on it - even with a felt tip pen. Also, even after air drying for several days, when a foil capsule is sealed here, almost half of the packets mold. Presumably the low humidity in the midwest prevents this. Disposing of empty foil packets also presents a problem I prefer to avoid.

After several years of trying, my system is this: A plain sheet of white typing paper is cut into four pieces which are folded lengthwise into three parts. The

sheet is again folded three times, resulting in a square about 1 1/4 inches each way. Many of these can be put into a pocket, and the name and date can be written on them. When pollen is gathered, the sheet is unfolded, pollen inserted, then refolded so one end is inserted into a fold of the other end. The pollen is then air dried for 4-5 days, more if humidity is high. When dry, the packets are put in glass jars in the refrigerator. My refrigerator is one of the type that defrosts itself by blowing heated air through. This desiccates anything left inside, - ideal for pollen storage. At the end of the season, the glass jar or jars can be put in the freezer and saved for the start of next season. Although I prefer fresh pollen, stored pollen is good for at least a full year, sometimes two. I have never found a desiccant necessary, but people with high humidity, or without the self-defrosting refrigerator might. Some people have claimed that the paper absorbs the pollen, but that isn't my experience, although lily pollen certainly stains paper. If this is a bother, a small piece of aluminum foil may be folded in half, the pollen put in it, then placed in the paper packet. As long as the edges of the foil are not tightly sealed, mold should not be a problem.

## ANOTHER POLLEN COLLECTING METHOD

*Lewis Lawyer*

We appreciate the comments on pollen collection and storage by Kenneth Hixson, above, and welcome comments by our readers on any or all cultural methods they have found to be helpful in growing PCI.

In the Spring 1987 ALMANAC, we discussed a method we were about to try, and since that time we have improved our techniques sufficiently to mention them here.

Since we take many photographs, principally of flowers but with a sprinkling of grandchildren in between, we accumulate a wealth of plastic 35mm film containers. We use these little black vials as pollen collectors. We have a few of the old-fashioned wooden cigar boxes, and one of these was partitioned into 15 sections, (3 partitions by 5). This makes each section about 1 3/8 inches square, ample

to hold the 1 1/4 inch film vials. We made the partitions out of 1/8 inch pressed masonite, but they could be made of corrugated cardboard, or even wood if you have that much ambition.

Each film container is labeled on both the side and lid with the name of the pollen source on a short strip of white typewriter correction tape. Into each container is placed a brush. Reasonably priced small brushes can be obtained by the dozen at school supply stores. We cut off the wooden tops, leaving the metal portion which holds the brush hairs. This shortened brush easily fits into the film containers, can be left there along with the pollen, and thus never needs cleaning until the pollen source is changed.

To gather the pollen we use a tweezer, as does Kenneth Hixson, and drop the entire anther into the container.



When we are finished in the garden, we take the capped pollen vials out of the partitioned garden box, remove their lids, and put them into a plastic refrigerator storage container with an air-tight lid. We partitioned it similarly to the garden box, except that we left room for a small can of desiccant, which is capped when not in use. We uncap the desiccant, put the tight-fitting lid on the plastic storage container, and place it and its contents into the refrigerator.

When we next use this stored pollen,

(during bloom season, this is usually the next morning), the storage container is taken out of the refrigerator and allowed to return to room temperature before removing the lid. This is done so that no condensation will occur inside the cold pollen vials. After a half hour or so we open the refrigerator container, put the lid back on the desiccant can, the caps on the pollen vials, the vials back into the garden box, and we are off to the garden to make more crosses and gather more pollen.

## MAIL ORDER PCI SOURCES

In the Spring, 1992, issue of the AL-MANAC we printed a list of mail-order sources of named Pacificas. In the same article we also solicited information on nurseries, botanic gardens, or organizations who do not ship, but sell potted PCIs. We received only one reply, that from Millar Mountain Nursery, 5086 McLay Rd., R.R. 3, Duncan, B. C., Canada V9L 2X1. They carry white and violet forms of *douglasiana*, and yellow *innominatas*.

We also have information on two other nurseries which were not listed at that time, but which are now shipping bare-root PCIs. The first of these is:

D & J Gardens,  
7872 Howell Prairie Rd. NE,  
Silverton, OR 97381

The proprietors, Duane and Joyce Meek, formerly operating out of Concord, California, are now established in Oregon. For the first time since their move they are offering hybrid Pacific Coast native iris which Duane has introduced as well as other varieties.

The second new source of PCI is:

Rialto Gardens,  
1146 W. Rialto,  
Fresno, CA 93705

John Weiler of Fresno, a noted tall bearded and rebloomer iris breeder, lives close to the habitat of *I. munzii*. As of 1992 John is selling Pacificas also, and is offering his own introductions as well as those from other breeders. Send for listing.

New members may wish to know that mail order plants continue to be available from the following nurseries which were previously listed:

Aitken's Salmon Creek Garden,  
608 NW 119 St., Vancouver, WA 98685  
They carry many types of iris and the PCI introductions of Washington breeders, Terry Aitken, Bennett Jones, and many of Joe Ghio's, also.

Bay View Gardens,  
1201 Bay St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060  
This is Joe Ghio's nursery. Most PCI's listed are his own introductions with very few exceptions.

Portable Acres,  
2087 Curtis Drive, Penngrove, CA 95060  
This is the nursery of Colin Rigby, Chairman of the Species Iris Group of the American Iris Society, and is a source of newer introductions and also the older tried and true varieties from breeders such as Brummitt, Stambach, McCaskill, Davidson, Hubley, Luhrsen, Nies, Starker, to current hybridizers, Ghio, Hager, Jenkins, Lawyer, Marchant, Rigby, and Wood. *Douglasiana*, *innominata*, and *tenax* are also offered.

Siskiyou Rare Plant Nursery,  
2825 Cummings Road,  
Medford, OR 97501  
They carry many types of flowers and shrubs in addition to *Iris douglasiana* types, and *I. innominata*, both mixed colors and the bright yellow form.

## PCI CHECKLIST UPDATE

The last 4 pages of this issue list all the new PCI registrations and introductions since the last (1990) edition of the PCI

Checklist. They are in the Checklist format so they can be added to the pages of that publication

**SPCNI TREASURER'S REPORT, 1992**

**BALANCE Jan 1, 1992**

**\$2895.46**

**RECEIPTS**

Dues	1150.50
Dues Through AIS	292.00
Sales of Cohen Booklets	112.00
Sales of Lenz Booklets	141.00
Sales - Back Issues Almanac	209.50
Sales- Check List	302.00
Seed Sales	431.84
Deposits for SPCNI Expedition	3745.90
Interest on Checking Account	62.36
Donations	56.85
Almanac Index	7.00
Expedition Bus Refund	687.00

**Total Annual Receipts**

**\$7217.95**

**DEBITS**

ALMANAC Spring, 1992	653.95
ALMANAC Fall, 1992	660.14
Secretary - Treasurer	229.24
SPCNI Expedition	3535.12
Supplies	4.46
Almanac Reprints	58.80
Research, U.C., Wilson	300.00
Check List	232.03
Incorporation Costs	227.63
Reprints Lenz Revision	183.99

**Total Annual Debits**

**\$6085.36**

**BALANCE Dec. 31, 1992**

**\$4028.05**

**NEW MEMBERS and ADDRESS CHANGES**

Ashley, Susan  
1450 California Street,  
Berkeley, CA 94703

Ford, Susan M.  
2851 Grande Vista Avenue,  
Oakland, CA 94801

Mellott, Lee C.  
6255 Drew Drive,  
Virginia Beach, VA 23464

Ayala, Steve  
929 Pepperwood Lane,  
Petaluma, CA 94952

Freeman, Ms. S.  
520 Diana Place,  
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

Paine, Joann P.  
1105 NW Oceania Drive,  
Waldport, OR 97384

Bailey, Loleta V.  
14925 SE 288th Street,  
Kent, WA 98031

Gallentine, Lori  
780 Excelsior Road,,  
Placerville, CA 95667

Parker, Joseph B.  
24 Stoneridge Circle,  
Durham, NC 27705

Barham, Lawrence W.  
1044 Garlock Avenue South,  
Salem, OR 97302

Garbett, Elizabeth  
13808 Page Mill Road,  
Los Altos, CA 94022

Parsons, Louise H.,  
1915 SE Stone Street,  
Corvallis, OR 97333

Barrett, T.  
2357 338th Street SW,  
Federal Way, WA 98023

Gray, Mary  
329 Pelly North,  
Renton, WA 98055

Sage, Teresa  
22652 Califa Street,  
Woodland Hills, CA 91367

Burke, Caroline L.  
Box 156,  
Beavercreek, OR 97004

Greater Kansas City Iris Society,  
79 North 78th Street,  
Kansas City, KS 66111

Theiss, Karen  
Box 3005,  
McKinleyville, CA 95521

Chaney, William E.  
11570 Foothill Ave.,  
Gilroy, CA 95020

Iler, Michael  
P.O. Box 581,  
Coos Bay, OR, 97420

Viherek, Ann Marie  
1192 Goettingen,  
San Francisco, CA 94134

Flynn, Stephen F.  
17323 Stedman Circle,  
Dallas, TX 75252

Iwane, David  
2207 East Olive Street,  
Seattle, WA 98122

Whitehead, Diane  
5088 Clutesi Street,  
Victoria, B.C. V8Y Canada

## PCI REGISTRATIONS & INTRODUCTIONS 1991 - 1992

**AGE OF CHIVALRY** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-192-G2. CA, 17" (43 cm), ML. Mid to dark blue with a glowing purple cast, deep blue signal. Idylwild X PM-24022: (Zayante Creek x Miramar). Bay View Gardens 1992.

**BILLY BLUE JAY** (Duane Meek), R. 1992). Sdlg. 842-1-6. CA, 14" (36 cm), M-L. Medium blue self. ((*I. tenax* x *I. innominata*) x Abell blue sdlg.) X Rio del Mar. D & J Gardens 1992.

**BLUE MOMENT** (Duane Meek, R. 1992). Sdlg. P24-1-7. CA, 15" (38 cm), M-L. Mid to dark blue with hint of violet. T. Abell blue sdlg. X ((*I. tenax* x *I. innominata*) x Native Warrior). D & J Gardens 1992.

**BOOM TOWN** (V. Wood, R. 1991). Sdlg. 90-44. CA, 8-10" (20-25 cm), M. S. off white (RHS 11D) ground, heavily lined and flushed red (53C), 1/4" off white edge; yellow styles; F. yellow (13A), heavily lined red (45C), 1/8" to 1/4" off white (11D) edge, 1/2" red (45C) inner band. 88-76: (Big Money x Mimsey) X 88-68: (Long Shot x Mimsey). Portable Acres 1992.

**BOWDY HOUSE** (John Marchant, R. 1992), Sdlg. 7987. CA, 14" (36 cm), M-L. S. buffed yellow-tan; F. same with red-purple wash to within 1/16th" of edge, diffused signal; ruffled. Sdlg. x Sdlg.

**CARMEL GEM** (B. Charles Jenkins, R. 1992). Sdlg. B4-32A. CA, 14" (36 cm), M. S. light purple; light purple style arms; F. purple, elongated yellow center surrounded by ivory border with deep purple radial lines. Californian X Spring Daze. Portable Acres 1992.

**CARROT TOP** (Duane Meek, R. 1992), Sdlg. P-6-9. CA, 10" (25 cm), E-M. Golden orange self. (*I. tenax* x *I. innominata*) X Fairy Chimes. D & J Gardens 1992.

**CHIEF SEQUOIA** (John Weiler, CA, R. 1990). Rialto Gardens 1991.

**CLEVER DEVIL** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-286-02. CA, 20" (51 cm), ML. Rich purple, dime-size black signal. National Anthem X PJ-168A, San Andreas sib. Bayview Gardens 1993.

**COASTAL GLOW** (Joseph Ghio by J. T. Aitken, R. 1992). Sdlg. 82PC14. CA, 16" (41 cm), M. Butter yellow self. Unknown parentage. Aitken's Salmon Creek Garden 1992.

**CORN PUFF** (John Marchant, R. 1992). Sdlg. 7487. CA, 12" (30 cm), M. S. almost apricot (HCC609/3); F. same, overlaid with sandy grey-brown plicata-like markings. Sdlg. X sdlg.

**DEEP BLUE SEA** (J. Ghio, R. 1991) Sdlg. PI-178B3. CA, 20" (51 cm), L. Deep royal blue, small white signal. Miramar X Idylwild. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**DOROTHY V** (K. Millar, R. 1991). CA, 13" (35 cm), E. S. light cream light purple and yellow veining; F. pale cream, light purple and yellow veining, pale purple halo around yellow signal. Unknown parentage.

**DRESSED IN BLUE** (Duane Meek, R. 1992). Sdlg. 398-4-8. CA, 14" (36 cm), E-M. S. white ground with blue plicata markings; F. white with blue plicata markings on border. ((*I. tenax* x *I. innominata*) x Encircle) X Tunitas. D & J Gardens 1992.

**DUSTY FIDDLES** (Nora Scopes, R. 1992). Sdlg. PC21. CA, 12" (30 cm), M. S. purple; F. blue-purple, edged lighter, yellow signal. Sdlg. X sdlg.

**EAGLE EYES** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-294V2. CA, 18" (46 CM), EM. S. peach; F. peach, maroon signal, maroon veining overall. (Refugio x PM210T: (Elberta Peach sib x ((Banbury Candy x Simply Wild) x (San Vicente x Emigrant)))) X PJ-181C2: ((Peanut Gallery x ((Pacific Moon x California Native) x San Vicente sib)) x (Running Wild x (Simply Wild x Camp Capitola sib))). Bayview Gardens 1993.

**EL NINO** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-209H3. CA, 10" (25 cm), ML. Peach self, violet to rose signal. Las Lomas X PK-303M2: ((Roaring Camp sib x (San Vicente x Emigrant)) x Wildman). Bay View Gardens 1992.

**ELF LIGHT** (Nora Scopes, R. 1992). Sdlg. PC25. CA, 12-13" (30-32 cm), M. S. yellow; F. lemon yellow, lightly striped pale red. Indian Paint X yellow sdlg.

**GEENAN GOLD** (Duane Meek, R. 1992). Sdlg. 398-1-8. CA, 14" (38 cm), E-M. S. citron yellow to gold; F. same with brown plicata markings. ((*I. tenax* x *I. innominata*) x Encircle) X Tunitas. D & J Gardens 1992.

**HEAVEN KNOWS** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-MIX-R2. CA, 14" (36 cm), E-L. Solid crimson self, black signal. Unknown parentage. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**IDRIS DOT** (D. Sparrow, R. 1991). Sdlg. 87/3. CA, 16" (41 cm), M-L. Peachy cream shaded brown yellow with light turquoise blush and dots. Third generation sdlg. of Soquel Cove.

**INDIAN PAINTBRUSH** (Vernon Wood, R. 1990). Portable Acres 1992.

**INVINCIBLE** (V. Wood, R. 1991). Sdlg. 90-17. CA, 12-15" (30-38 cm), M. S. white ground, some yellow (RHS 12B) deep in center, red purple (78) fringe at tip; F. white ground, some yellow (12B) deep in center, red violet (72A) flush and lines over upper third, slightly flushed blue (105D) at tip; ruffled. Fort Point X Encircle.

**IVOR KNOWLES** (F. Knowles by Mrs. R. Knowles, R. 1991). Sdlg. G3. CA, 12" (30cm), M-L. S. white, veined and fringed violet blue (RHS 92B); F. soft blue violet bitone effect; slightly ruffled. Unknown parentage. HC (Wisley) 1991.

**LITTLE JESTER** (B. C. Jenkins, CA R. 1990) Portable Acres 1991.

**LITTLE SWEETHEART** (B. Charles Jenkins, R. 1992). Sdlg. B21-32A. CA, 14" (36 cm), M. Purple self with large heart shaped ivory flash on F. Mission Santa Cruz X Spring Daze.

**LITTLE TOBY** (B. Charles Jenkins, R. 1992). Sdlg. B1-21B. CA, 16" (41 cm), M. S. light maroon; F. dark maroon, yellow flash with two yellow lines extending almost full length of F. Big Money X Mission Santa Cruz. Portable Acres 1992.

**MANTRA** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-287S2. CA, 19" (48 cm), ML. S. velvety red-purple, light orchid edge; F. velvety red-purple, orchid edge on top third, solid black signal. National Anthem X (Rare Reward x Western World). Bayview Gardens 1993.

**MAR MONTE** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-178M3. CA, 21" (53 cm), ML. S. white base, mid blue overlay, slight gold signal. Miramar X Idylwild. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**MENDOCINO BANNER** (Joseph Grant, II, R. 1992). CA, 18" (46 cm), M. S. white with central sliver of imperial purple (HCC 33); six dark imperial purple style arms; F. white, prominently veined imperial purple, narrow white rim, faint yellow signal. *I. douglasiana* clone collected about 500 yards from coastline in central Mendocino County, CA.

**MISSION SANTA CLARA** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-265C. CA, 10" (25 cm), EM. S. crimson red; buff-red styles; F. same, neon violet signal, buff-red hairline edge. San Felipe sib X (((Big Wheel x (Pacific Moon x California Native)) x Montara sib) x San Gregorio). Bayview Gardens 1993.

**MOCHA MELODY** (Alphild Lind, R. 1992). Sdlg. 87-AL-77. CA, 20" (51 cm), E-M. S. cream with berry midrib 2/3rds way down; F. medium berry, feathering out to cream rib. Simply Wild X Wild Party.

**MONTEREY SNOW** (B. Charles Jenkins, R. 1992). Sdlg. B30-34H. CA, 14" (36 cm), M. Ruffled white with small yellow flash. Santa Rita X Western Movie. Portable Acres 1992.

**MT. BULLION** (V. Wood, R. 1991). Sdlg. 89-9. CA, 12-13" (30-33 cm), E. S. yellow (RHS 13B); F. slightly darker yellow (13A); ruffled. 87-19, unknown parentage X Different Drummer. Portable Acres 1992.

**MUSAK** (Nora Scopes, R. 1992). Sdlg. PC31. CA, 12" (30 cm), M. S. crimson magenta; F. crimson, yellow signal lined crimson. Cramoisie X Popinjay.

**OLD MONTEREY** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-276A2. CA, 12" (30 cm), ML. S. deep ruby garnet; F. ruby garnet, light rose hairline edge, dark red signal. Hot Blooded X PJ-171T2: ((San Gregorio x

(Montara sib x Mission Santa Cruz sib)) x Latin Blood). Bayview Gardens 1993.

**ON THE WILDSIDE** (J. Ghio, R. 1991) Sdlg. PI-200U3. CA, 19" (30cm), L. Golden bronze brushed and dusted deep brown, deep brown signal. PK-321A: (((Banbury Candy x Simply Wild) x (Native State sib x Emigrant)) x (Elberta Peach sib x (Going West x Mission Santa Cruz))) X Mists of Time. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**PACIFIC ORPHAN** (B. Charles Jenkins, R. 1992). Sdlg. 85K114B. CA, 18" (46 cm), M. Blue with small flash on F.; species appearance. SIGNA seed contributed by J. Witt as Pacific Coast mix. Portable Acres 1992.

**PINEWOOD AMETHYST** (R. A. Wise, R. 1991). Sdlg. 2/88. CA, 12" (30 cm), M. Amethyst. San Lorenzo X Banbury Velvet. HC (RHS) 1991.

**PRAYER WHEEL** (John Marchant, R. 1992). Sdlg. 7887. CA, 10" (25 cm), M-L. S. greyed indian yellow (HCC 6/3) flushed light red-lavender; F. same, rimmed indian yellow, yellow midrib, diffused signal. Sdlg. X sdlg.

**PURPLE HEART THROB** (L. Donnell, R. 1991). CA 10" (26 cm), E. S. yellow (RHS 161C); F. same, purple (80A) throat, faint blue lines running downward. Unknown parentage.

**PUZZLE** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PL-MIX-E. CA, 15" (38cm), EM. Mustard gold, textured deeper, neon violet signal. Unknown parentage. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**RAKU** (N. Scopes, R. 1991). Sdlg. P.C. 19. CA, 12" (30 cm), M. S. purple; F. violet purple with magenta glow, gold signal. Banbury Velvet sdlg. X Popinjay.

**RING O' ROSES** (N. Scopes, R. 1991) Sdlg. PC22. CA, 12" (30 cm), M. S. pale rose pink; F. same, lighter in heart. Unknown parentage.

**SAN LORENZO VALLEY** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-308L3. CA, 14" (36 cm), ML. S. white; F. white, large blue-purple watercolor signal. Idylwild X Fault Zone sib. Bayview Gardens 1993.

**SANTA CLARITA** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-209D. CA, 12" (30 cm), ML. He-

liotrope over metallic base, violet signal. Las Lomas X PK-303M2: ((Roaring Camp sib x (San Vicente x Emigrant)) x Wildman). EC 1991. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**SANTIAM SNOW** (E. D. Zimmerly, R. 1992). CA, 16-23" (41-58 cm). M. White, fluted and ruffled F. pale yellow signal; sweet/spicy fragrance. Selection of *I. douglasiana* from seed gathered in Santiam Canyon, OR.

**SCHOOL BOY** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-268L2. CA, 14" (36 cm), EM. Golden yellow self. Las Lomas X ((San Gregorio x (Montara sib x Mission Santa Cruz sib)) x Villa Branciforte). Bayview Gardens 1993.

**SEABRIGHT COVE** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-300C3. CA, 16" (41 cm), EM. Deep blue, purple shading at hairline white edge, small yellow signal. Idylwild X San Andreas. Bayview Gardens 1993.

**SEE THE LIGHT** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-201G3. CA, 18" (46 cm), ML. Deep rich golden yellow. PK-321A: (((Banbury Candy x Simply Wild) x (Native State sib x Emigrant)) x (Elberta Peach sib x (Going West x Mission Santa Cruz))) X PK-331D3: (Cup of Tea x Wildman). Bayview Gardens 1992.

**SHAMAYIM** (Robert Fabel-Ward, R. 1992). CA, 20" (51 cm), E. White self with blue thumbprint on F. Chimes X white sdlg.

**SILVER CIRCLE** (B. Charles Jenkins, R. 1992). Sdlg. B30-5K. CA, 16" (41 cm), M. S. ivory, midrib veined purple; F. purple, yellow blaze, edged ivory. Santa Rita X Campaigner. Portable Acres 1992.

**STAR SYMPHONY** (V. Wood, R. 1991). Sdlg. 91-1. CA 12" (30 cm), E. S. white, heavily lined purple violet (80A), 1/4" white edge; F. lined and flushed purple (80A) deepening to near solid violet (83A) in center, 3/16" white edge. Solid Citizen X Different Drummer.

**SUMMER BUTTER** (John Marchant, R. 1992) Sdlg. 1287. CA, 12" (30 cm), M. S. clear aureolin yellow (HCC 3/2); F. same, faintly veined darker yellow. Sdlg. X sdlg.

**SUNSTRUCK** (E. D. Zimmerly, R. 1992). CA, 9" (23 cm), E. S. pale gold; F. ruffled

clear yellow, creamy yellow signal. Open pollination of *I. douglasiana*.

**TURQUOISE TOUCH** (Jean Witt, R. 1992). Sdlg. PCN-10-92. CA, 15" (38 cm), M. S. light lavender-blue with darker median streak; F. light lavender-blue with darker blue "bleeding" halo, hint of turquoise at tip of yellow midline. (*I. munzii* x *I. douglasiana*) X *I. douglasiana*.

**TWIN LAKES** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-305A. CA, 16" (41 cm), ML. True mid-blue, white heart and edge, yellow signal. Mists of Time X San Andreas. Bayview Gardens 1993.

**VALET** (J. Ghio, R. 1991) Sdlg. PI-214P2. CA, 13" (33 cm), E-L. Pinkish grape mauve, neon violet signal. Black Eye sib X PL303C3: (((Gone Native x ((Casa Pacifica x Las Flores)) x Montara sib)) x (San Vicente x Casa Pacifica)). Bay View Gardens 1992.

**VILLA MONTALVO** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-201P3. CA, 12" (30 cm), ML. S. Apricot; F. apricot with wine rose overlay, violet signal. PK-321A: (((Banbury Candy x Simply Wild) x (Native State sib x Emigrant)) x (Elberta Peach sib x (Going West x Mission Santa Cruz))) X PK-331D3: (Cup of Tea x Wildman). Bayview Gardens 1992.

**WESTERLIES** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-180D2. CA 14" (36 cm), EM. S. white; F. white, blue line pattern over all, small yellow signal. Ventana X Idylwild. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**WESTERN BLUEBIRD** (John Weiler, CA, R. 1990). Rialto Gardens 1991.

**WHAT'S WHAT** (J. Ghio, R. 1991). Sdlg. PI-MIX-24. CA, 14" (36cm), ML. Silvery mauve pink, deep mauve signal. Unknown parentage. Bayview Gardens 1992.

**WILDER THAN EVER** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-302L. CA, 18" (46 cm), EM. S. white ground with red-purple ray pattern; F. same, solid red-purple edge, yellow signal with solid blue-purple halo. Los Californio X San Andreas. Bayview Gardens 1993.

**WISHING** (Joseph Ghio, R. 1992). Sdlg. PH-274Z. CA, 14" (36 cm), ML. S. white ground with strong blue-violet plicata markings; F. white ground, widely edged with blue-violet lining and dotting, yellow signal. Enclosed X Los Californio. Bayview Gardens 1993.

**WOLKENTANZ** (Robert Fabel-Ward, R. 1992). CA, 27" (69 cm), E. White, veined rose-blue. Chimes X Agnes James.

**YULOVIT** (B. Charles Jenkins, R. 1992). Sdlg. B22-8D. CA, 14" (36 cm), ML. Very dark maroon self; lighter style arms. Montara X Deepening Shadows. Portable Acres 1992.

#### CAL-SIBE

**PACIFIC STARPRINT** (Lorena Reid, R. 1992). Sdlg. cs86-27-G12-5. CA-SIB, 20-28" (51-71 cm), ML. S. mid-violet, edged lighter, royal purple midrib; ruffled mid-violet style crests; F. rich royal purple, black purple signal with white starprint pattern. Enbee Deeaych X Wild Party. Laurie's Garden 1992.

### AWARDS, 1992

1992 **FOOTHILL BANNER** (Lawyer) HM  
**IDYLWILD** (Ghio) HM  
**MIMSEY** (Wood) Mitchell Award  
**NIGHT EDITOR** (Ghio) HM  
**UP ALL NIGHT** (Ghio) HM