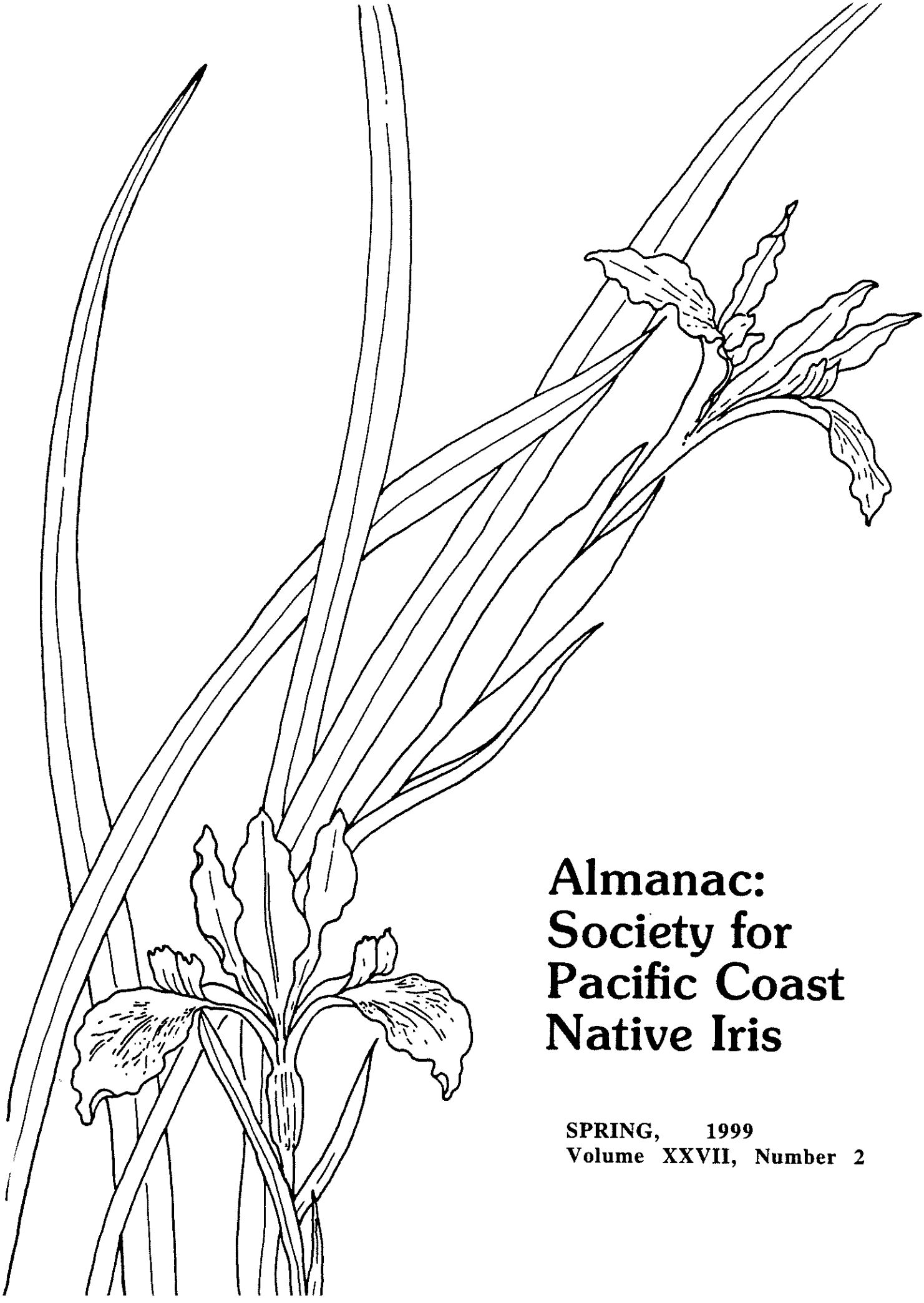

Almanac: Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris

SPRING, 1999
Volume XXVII, Number 2

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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE SPCNI TREASURER

Check List of Named PCI Cultivars

Lewis Lawyer, Editor: 59 pages. Lists and describes Pacific Coast iris and named hybrids through 1995. $6.00 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 interspecific 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

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Seed Distribution, *Deborah Cole*
7417 92nd Place SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040

Trip Chairman.....

Slide Programs, *Damon Hill*
4613 Maddock Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472

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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 $6.00.

Membership	Individual	Family
Annual	$ 6.00	$ 8.00
Triennial	15.00	18.00
Life	75.00	100.00

Please send membership-subscription monies to the SPCNI Treasurer.

ALMANAC

DEADLINES: March 1 and September 1. Back issues are available for $3.50 each, postpaid. Complete chronological index $2.00, postpaid. Index by subject matter, or by author, $4.00 each, postpaid. Please address the Editor

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Since my last message, this has been a very busy and exciting time for our Society. We now have our own web presence created by Steve Ayala of Petaluma, California who answered my call for help and has done an amazing job in putting it all together. He worked together with Damon Hill, who provided many pictures, to produce what other society members have told me is far and away the best iris site on the internet. Either designing and preparing a website is easier than I thought, or Steve is brilliant. I am positive it is the latter. He is continuing to update and correct information so if you have something to add, please contact him through the site. Steve provides the latest information in his article on page 6.

We also now have a new Slide Chairman, Damon Hill of Petaluma, CA, who is putting together a fabulous showing of species and hybrids. Damon can be contacted at (707) 823-1502 if you would like a set to show to your organizations. The rental fee is $7.50. Thanks Damon for the extra effort to our society.

Debby Cole of Mercer Island, Washington is our new Seed Distribution Chairman. After years of admirably performing the job, Colin Rigby has decided to retire from the job. Knowing Debby through AIS functions, I am sure she will continue Colin's meticulous chore of keeping track of and dispersing all the seeds. Colin's years of contribution to SPCNI has earned him a "Special Person Award" from me as he was, and is, truly a mentor, a hybridizer of great admiration, and along with his wife Teressa, just great folks. Please find the article in this Almanac concerning seed collection for the seed distribution.

You will notice when you receive a renewal card for your dues that the board has raised the dues cost. We have done this primarily to cover the costs of the Almanac, but also after a close look at the other societies, our dues were quite low.

We missed our Spring trek this year because it was too cold in the Sierra foothills to provide bloom in time. We will be working on the next one and will keep you posted on the progress. At our meeting at the AIS convention those in attendance dearly miss them and the good times seeing old friends and making new ones. It was unanimous that if we meet where there are other plants or gardens to see, but the natives aren't blooming, we should meet anyway. If you have any comments or suggestions, please contact me.

It was with great sadness when Lewis and Adele recently informed me of their "retiring" from the editorship of the Almanac. I can't think of anybody who has done more than they have over the years to promote and make us informed of the Pacificas. Their careers as botanists spanned many years and the application of their knowledge of plants has surely led us to where we are today. I like to refer to them as Mr. and Mrs. SPCNI as it truly has been under their leadership we have developed and grown. I personally look to them as wonderful mentors and friends, for which we will forever be greatful. The good news is that they will continue to write articles as well as try to complete the work on their book on the PCI. I know you all will join me in wishing them the best in the future and to thank them for what they have done for us. See the article on Page 5 introducing the new Editor.

Our plants in the garden have never been more beautiful than this year. Joe Ghio's never cease to amaze me along with some new varieties from Elyse Hill, Debby Cole, Colin Rigby, the Lawyers and myself. I live in a growing tourist area, you should see their eyes as they see the Pacificas blooming.

We had a visitor from the higher valley of the Mexico City area and was I shocked to hear that he grows our favorite plant very successfully there!

Look for a future article from him on his experiences. He is a corn plant pathologist that consults throughout the world so I expect an excellent report.

Jay Hudson

FROM THE EDITORS

It is with regret that we are resigning as Editors of the *Almanac.* This is the final issue for which we will be responsible.

Our reasons are simple and universal.: Life is finite. There is a beginning and an end. Lewis is in his 90s and in declining health, and Adele in her 80s. We have been a team ever since we met in the Plant Pathology Department of the University of California, Berkeley, in 1936.

Our first work together was at the University searching for a control of Armillaria root rot (Oak Root Fungus), and since it was endemic on a Del Monte peach orchard, it was natural to ease our way into the Agricultural Research Department of Del Monte Corporation. There we remained partners, continuing our work in the peach orchards and branching out to spearhead an extensive plant-breeding project to make Del Monte vegetables resistant to diseases.

It was natural for us to combine flower breeding along with our professional career long before retirement. We started hybridizing deciduous azaleas with a hundred hybrids from Knap Hill in England, intercrossing the best, and eventually developing a full color range which bloom well in spite of our unsuitable climate. We also worked with clivias from Giridlian's nursery, daffodils, and color-selected California poppies. Our efforts toward a true blue PCI iris, however, have been primary, with writing close behind.

Once, which seems a long time ago. we wrote Research Reports for Del Monte. After "graduating" we edited the Region 14 Bulletin, (four issues a year), from 1982 through the 1986 Convention issue. We have edited the *Almanac* since then, and have also served AIS in other capacities.

We have especially enjoyed our contacts within SPCNI. We have made many friends through planning and enjoying the Expeditions, and through correspondence when Adele was Secretary.

At this point of our life we wish to concentrate on our neglected garden, on finishing the book on Pacific Coast Iris, on our hybridizing program, on getting around to registering some of our PCI hybrids, and always to have time to enjoy the exceptional children and grandchildren who are our crowning hybridizing achievement.

I doubt that we will be able to resist writing occasional *Almanac* articles for the next editor. There will always be something to report or to question in the wide native iris field of subject matter.

It is good to know that SPCNI is in good hands with Jay Hudson. He has already moved us into the next century with a web site, a slide program, and improved economic responsibility. The Society has capable leadership, and individuals we respect and admire scheduled to follow Jay as President.

Lewis + Adele

IRIS DOUGLASIANA T-SHIRT FOR SALE

Terry Hudson's artist contact, Delo, sketched this group of wild flowers growing on a bank along the beach near Santa Cruz. Douglasiana is queen of the scene, with beach strawberry, *Frageria chiloensis,* and blue eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium bellum,* as attendants at her feet.

The picture on our color page reproduces the color and design of her drawing, which has been transferred to the T-Shirt. We think it is an appropriate tribute to douglasiana. SPCNI is offering this lovely shirt for $18.00, which includes shipping. Please send your order to Terry Hudson. [See address on Page 2 of the Almanac.] Monies will go towards the slide sets, so that more AIS members and societies will be able to appreciate the beauty of Pacific Coast native iris.

REMEMBERING BEN HAGER

Adele Lawyer Oakland, CA

It is hard to believe that Ben Hager has passed from this life. He was a GIANT of the iris world, the king of iris hybridizers. He had his hand in the creation of new varieties of virtually every type of iris, from the dainty Miniature Tall Bearded to the stately Spurias. And top awards were his in almost every catagory.

Because he lived in Stockton where the summers are much too hot for the Pacific Coast Iris, his hybridizing talent was applied more sparingly to the PCI than to other iris types. But even a minor effort for Ben Hager can accomplish miracles, and within a few years, growing and crossing them, his patch of PCI looked as content as if it was growing along the coast.

Hager has introduced AROMAS, PACIFIC MOON, CALIFANCY, PACIFIC DAZZLER, NATIVE BLUSH,, and TIDY WHITE.

Ben's 1973 introduction, PACIFIC MOON, in which he used Lee Lenz's GRUBSTAKE together with Marion Walker's wide-petaled, OJAI, is an especially notable variety. It has been used as a parent in 27 Pacifica hybrids, more than any other PCI parent variety. Pacific Moon is involved in the parentage of varieties introduced by Duane Meek and Joe Ghio even into the 1990s.

In our garden, TIDY WHITE is outstanding. This year it bloomed continuously for 50 days. The plant, itself, is clean, bright, and vigorous, even withstanding the unfavorable conditions in one of our beds, where all other varieties have succumbed to disease.

The name, CALIFANCY, is an imaginative achievement in itself, and it is a lovely yellow variety with a signal to fancy it.

We hope that from the world of iris, a hybridizer will emerge to equal Ben's ability; but his influence on all types of iris will continue far into the future..

A NEW ALMANAC EDITOR

SPCNI will have a new Almanac Editor by the Fall issue. Steven Taniguchi is known to many of our members through his articles, comments, and photographs in the Almanac. His contributions here relate to his observational talents and his attention to accuracy in recording data. Many of us also know him through his presence on our Expeditions.

Steve's initial hybridizing experience using tall bearded iris disappointed him. He tried it again, however, using bulbous iris which were growing in his parent's garden. This time, he was intrigued by the interesting and variegated colors produced by his efforts. A friend told him that there were still other types of iris which he could see at an iris society show. When he attended the West Bay Iris Society show, he saw Pacificas for the first time and was immediately attracted to them. It was then that he joined the AIS and SPCNI.

Steve graduated in mathematics at the University of California at Davis. He works for Lockhead at Sunnyvale in space research and design for the military. He also attends classes in his fields of interest at local colleges in the evenings. He looks forward to a new challenge as Editor.

Please send articles, comments and/or questions on the *Californicae* iris to Steve: on culture, successes and failures, shipping, the characteristics of flowers you admire or dislike in the new or earlier hybrids, anything of interest. Do you have suggestions for a different format or focus? There is a clean, new Almanac slate which could be created, and we hope our readers will be involved in the planning. Write to Stephen Taniguchi at 3306 Forbes Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95051.

http://www.sonic.net/~stevayla/pcni.html
THE SOCIETY'S NEW WWW HOME PAGE

Steve Ayala Petaluma, CA

During the 1998 annual meeting at the AIS convention in Denver, the executive committee decided to set up a SPCNI Internet home page. Our new World Wide Web site is up and running! Temporarily, the site is http://www.sonic.net/~spcni Shortly, the address will be http://PacificCoastIris

Through its 33 pages visitors can become acquainted with:

1. the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris, what it does and how to join;
2. wild PCN iris: where to find them, and ways to tell them apart;
3. Pacificas, how they have become award winning garden favorites and places to find out more about them.

I have put the site together, drawing heavily from articles appearing over the last decade in the ALMANAC, Victor A. Cohen's booklet A Guide to Pacific Coast Iris, and Lee W. Lenz' two articles revising the Pacific Coast Iris. The base map came from a small Western Airlines napkin, delivered together with a packet of peanuts. Pages are short, and most include several illustrations.

Many of the several dozen photographs come directly from the ALMANAC. Damon Hill provided others from the society's slide collection. Some were donated by photographers like Doreen Smith of the Marin Chapter of the California Native Plant Society, others were taken specifically for the home site. A few are just place holders, to be substituted as soon as better photos become available. Members with good photographs or other items they think would benefit the site are invited to send the material to me. While providing a reference for visitors, the site is designed for the use and benefit of SPCNI members. For this to happen, members will need to let me know what they would like to see. One good side of the Internet format is that it can be updated and modified quickly. The Bulletin Board page, for example, can carry notices and a current calendar of interest to PCN irisarians. My address is

Steve Ayala,
929 Pepperwood Lane,
Petaluma, CA 94952;
Email stevayla@sonic.net

AN EXAMPLE OF WEBSITE CONTENT FROM "WELCOME" PAGE 4 OF THE 30-PAGE PRODUCTION

I. SPCNI is a section of the **American Iris Society** dedicated to the wild-growing irises native to California, Oregon, and Washington. Members have diverse interests: Some like to learn about each of the 16 different species and sub-species as they live in their wild habitats, many grow "Pacificas" in their home gardens, while others explore the hidden potential of this genetic pool by crossing different plants to create new hybrids with enhanced disease resistance, especially attractive colors and growth patterns, or longer blooming seasons.

II. Wild Irises. The SPCNI sponsors guided field trips to see wild iris growing in especially good sites, and to gardens that use the various species in landscaping projects. It promotes student research that helps clarify the nature of each species and the evolution of its group, including topics like DNA variations in the "Pacificas" and their old world relatives.

Editor: The above topics are followed by a section on: **III. Garden Iris** and one on **IV. Reference Sources.** These sections are ended with this comment:

If any of these topics pique your curiosity, we invite you to continue exploring the following pages. And, by the way, one of the easiest ways to learn more is with a membership in the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris.

ALMOST TIME TO COLLECT SEED

Adele Lawyer Oakland, CA

Debby Cole is a our new Seed Chairman, succeeding Colin and Teressa Rigby, who have served efficiently as SPCNI Seed Chairmen for the past 5 years. I am acquainted with Debby because she has come on most of our Expeditions. Her obvious delight in viewing both species and hybrids radiates to those in her company. We are happy to have her on the team, and hope our members send her lots of seed to make it apparent that the seed program is important to our members, - even the reason that many have subscribed to this Section.

It won't be long now until the native iris bloom season is over in all areas, and it will be time to collect seed. There is always interest in seed of both species and hybrids. We have been sold out most every year, and it is nice to know that our special flowers are being grown and appreciated by more individuals because of our efforts.

Please collect seed from your gardens. We need seed of named hybrids. If there are 20 or more seeds from any one variety, package them as a separate item, labeled with the name of the pod parent. If there are less than 20 seeds, collect and bulk them as "Mixed Garden Hybrids".

We hope any of you who live near to, or in the midst of native species will collect and send seed to Debby. We have never had seed of the lavender *I. hartwegii* which abound in the Sierra foothills near Forest Ranch and other locations in the northern area of its range. The attractive yellow forms of hartwegii in the more southerly Sierras above Sonora are always coveted. The species always most in demand are *I. tenax, I. innominata, I. purdyi, I. macrosiphon, and I. douglasiana.* The latter is most often in shades of purple or white, but those who live close to Marin County might be able to collect seed of unusual colors which we saw in Deer Park in Fairfax on our 1994 Expedition. Another douglasiana area in that County is the Audubon Society property near Stinson Beach. Permission to collect in the Marin areas mentioned may be necessary. Seeds of the often yellow form of tenax, formerly designated as *I. gormanii* near Bogg's Lake in Oregon would certainly be welcome, and is reasonably close to the Portland Vancouver area.

The person who gets your seed will find that it is always possible to discover something unique and wonderful among the hybrids. Even in the case of the open-pollinated seed from individual hybrids, it is possible, but improbable, that fhey will find a duplicate of the seed parent. An iris of a different ilk, however, will likely unfold with surprises. It may be a world beater, or a candidate for the compost heap, but the selection will be his or hers to choose.

Please collect whatever you can and send it to

Debby Cole,
7417 92nd Place, SE,
Mercer Island, WA 98040

SPCNI SLIDE SET AVAILABLE

We are pleased to announce that, at long last, a slide set is now available through our Pacific Coast Section. Our Slide Chairman, Damon Hill, has produced it, and it can be obtained by requesting it from him at 4613 Maddock Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

The charge will be $7.50 for either of the three sets soon to be completed. One deals with Species, a second is concerned with Hybrids, and a third combines the subject matter of both of these. The slides in each set will be contained in a Kodak carousel. The carousel will be convenient to use and less likely to be damaged in shipment. Payment should be sent to Terri Hudson, Treasurer. See address on Page 2.

BREEDING PROGRESS

Adele Lawyer Oakland, CA

I ran across a frayed copy of the 1954 late summer issue of the Bulletin of the Southern California Iris Society. Clark Cosgrove's name is written in ink on the edge of the cover. He was listed within, as President-Elect of that society. To further pinpoint this issue in time, it was the third year since institution of the AIS favorite iris symposium. Region 15 voted for the 25 TB iris they liked best. CHARMAIZE was first with 32 votes. MARY RANDALL won the Dykes.

Southern California hybridizers of *Californicae* were in their glory from 1943 through the early 60's. Among these were Roswell Johnson, author of the article to follow. Others were Lee Lenz, Richard Luhrson, David Lyon, Eric Neis, George Stambach, and Marion Walker. Varieties from that era can still be seen in gardens, and many are the springboards to "improved" forms of the Pacificas.

The principal varieties still being grown and admired from this period's hybridizers are Luhrson's AMI ROYALE; Neis's AMIGUITA, BLUE SAGE, and ORCHID SPRITE; Jack McCaskill's CHIMES, FAIRY CHIMES, and FLAMENCO QUEEN; Stambach's GARDEN DELIGHT, PASADENA INDIAN, and WESTERN QUEEN; and Walker's OJAI and VIOLET ELF.

Dr. Roswell's article, which follows, lists the improvements which he feels hybridizers need to emphasize in their breeding of Pacific Coast iris. This is followed by your editor's comments on the present status of the 10 categories he lists.

GOALS IN PACIFIC COAST BREEDING

by Dr. Roswell Johnson

1. From the usual veined lavender to a less veined blue, closer to Hoogiana blue. - Crosses with munzii will be one help if it does not bring with it natural weaknesses because of the higher altitude of its native growing grounds. It may take several generations to get the splendid blue into a stalwart plant.

2. Same towards red. - The red is already available, but not combined with all the good habits.

3. Same toward pink. - So far, all the pinks have too much lavender; but progress can surely be made since we have a good red.

4. All purples I have seen are too narrow and too much veined. - Some crossing will be needed.

5. While in general, veining should be reduced, we will want some to be heavily veined like bracteata or Oyez that will do well here.

6. One fault contributing to listing in shows the classes as selfs only, is a lack of named varieties of patterned iris. - We need blends, bitones, bicolors, and that for-and-aft pattern which I have never seen except for the douglasiana, and probably others yet to be found. If the shows would include a class called "patterned" it could include all non-selfs.

7. Length of season is very desirable. - It runs long enough to give promise of lengthening it. In 1954 my first one was noted as a green pod with the whole perianth dropped on February 22, and it was in bloom until up to May 31 when I left for vacation. To extend it, the use of *I. thompsonii* should help as Dr. Lenz reports it is distinctly later than the others.

8. Larger size. - Munzii will be the best pollen for this.

9. Better resistance to the "reds" in foliage is to be desired, but will result as we grow more generations. This red coloration, starting at the tip of the leaf is normal in a slight degree, but becomes deadly in some individuals; or perhaps the "reds" simply follow any cause of weakness.

10. Better ability to stand transplanting. - While further progress in culture, especially water management, will be useful, we breeders would do well to try to increase this ability. Apparently we had better limit our seed parents to the few species most effective such as douglasiana, which actually grows naturally as far south as Santa Barbara County.

PROGRESS 45 YEARS LATER

After reading Dr. Johnson's comments, it was intriguing to make an evaluation of how well we have carried out, and sometimes surpassed his recommendations.

1. Breeding for blue started with *I. munzii* seedlings selected for blue. Early efforts were successful for color, and

some, as ALMA ABELL, for form also. It took several generations, however, for them to become "stalwart", as are SIERRA DELL, JEAN ERICKSON, PACIFIC RIM, PACIFIC HIGH, and SIERRA AZUL Newer additions are still on trial for vigor.

2. LATIN BLOOD, ESCALONA, HOT BLOODED, COMMON SENSE are some fulfilling the red category.

3. A clear pink is not yet here. BANBURY PRINCESS started it all. PINK CUPID is an approach and many reach for pink with rose tones. COMMITMENT is a wine pink, and BABY BLANKET, peach-pink, both beautiful! At the 1994 AIS Convention in Oregon, however, we saw a pink *Iris tenax* on the edge of the road in front of the Ludi's garden. We are a lot closer than in 1954, but not quite there.

4. The purples have really come into their own. Beautiful, rich, dark colors are available now. Ghio's AGE OF CHIVALRY, DEEP BLUE SEA, MIRAMAR, NATIONAL ANTHEM, and DEEP MAGIC are examples. DEEP MAGIC has a smoothly integrated, almost invisible black signal, resulting in deep, velvety falls.

5. Veining has been utilized to produce dark patterns on the falls, which contrast with the standards and style arms, as in FOOTHILL BANNER, BOOM TOWN, and HIGH SPLENDOR.

6. Judging is no longer officially limited to selfs. The Judge's Training Handbook recognizes varieties of all heights and types. Branched plants, plicatas, fancy signals, spots, veins, and blends of colors never dreamed possible in 1954 are now entered in shows exhibiting Pacificas. The diversity of this group has been recognized.

7. The length of the season is being extended, principally with the use of *I. munziii* lates crossed with a late *I. douglasiana* selection. The late starting bloom date has been obtained using munzii, and the branching was achieved through douglasiana. Progress has been achieved with flowers that open at the end of April and continue to bloom into late June. It remains, now, to convert the large, open flowers to a more refined modern form. There is also room to extend the season on the early side. CITY HALL, LAS FLORES, PASATIEMPO, and WISH FULFILLMENT bloom in February in the Bay area, probably earlier farther south.

8. Larger flowers have been achieved which are in proportion to taller stems. HIGH WINDS, SEA GAL, SIERRA DELL, DEAD RINGER are examples.

9. The red foliage described by Dr. Johnson is not a problem in our garden, but the anthocyanin red color at the base and sometimes the nodes of some CA are genetically inherited. This color can be exploited as decorative, as it is on the spaths of *Iris bracteata.*

10. Transplanting difficulty is a problem the years have not erased. Hybridizers are sometimes so enthralled with the color and form of their hybrid that it is introduced without sufficient testing of its horticultural characteristics. This includes transplanting ability, growth and vigor, dependability of bloom, and rate of increase. I fear that most hybridizers are guilty in this regard. - Try to throw an absolutely gorgeous selection into the compost pile simply because it doesn't bloom some years and takes longer than normal to produce new plants! You may introduce it, and rationalize that "It's worth it!" like the ads for the pretty TV models who dye their hair; but you should surely cross it with something with the qualities it needs before it goes out the door.

To minimize transplant losses, it has been shown that transplanting newly acquired varieties into pots for a year or so until they are well established, and treating them with Subdue to discourage disease, greatly reduces transplant losses which occur when they are planted directly into the garden soil.

Although Dr. Johnson goes no farther in his hopes for the future, we have achieved changes that he could not then visualize:

RUFFLES in variations from light to tight or pleated, the anemone form achieved by ruffled styles is very new.

SIGNALS now are endlessly varied in both color and design. Neon violet signals create a striking luminescence.

COLOR has been expanded to include browns, peach, and brilliant orange, alone and blended with blues and violets.

BORDERS on standards and falls range from hairline edging to broad bands.

STYLE ARMS of sharply contrasting colors are appearing, along with varied shapes.

REPORT FROM NORTHERN CALIFORNIA REPRESENTATIVE

Norma Barnard , Paradise, CA

I am writing this in March and Leo, , my husband, brought in the most gorgeous bloom from SAN ANDREAS, yesterday. It was pouring rain, but this bloom is a good 3 inches across and the deepest purple bitone! It got us all fired up again. The first blooms seem to recharge our batteries. The clump is absolutely full of bloom stalks soon to open.

Editor's Note: We asked our new representative to see whether rebloom tendencies had been noted in the PCI, since we had received questions on this. She replies below.

Bob Dunn, in Sacramento, said he had never had any rebloom on the PCIs. In fact, Bob said he had very few left. It seems they were Mary's babies, and not of his interest. We will always be grateful for the time Mary spent in our garden, giving us a crash course on PCI 101 in 1994, This was our first year of showing our seedlings, and really did not know much about them. We will certainly miss her.

Carol Vossen, in IGO, reports that she has never had rebloom on her Pacificas. They grow in a spot that is very wet in the winter. They were standing in water on the rainy day I talked to her, in contrast to Bob Annand's growing conditions.

Bob Annand, in Forest Ranch, had nothing in bloom either. It has been a rough winter there, with several snowfalls. They are at approximately 2200 feet elevation. Bob's PCIs are grown in a raised bed under trees. so they have very good drainage and summer shade. He also keeps the beds well mulched.

We had rebloom on 4 seedlings that bloomed for the first time last year. These all came from seed from my variety, LADY AUTUMN. The bloom started in September and on into October; and every time the bloom was on, it rained and poured so that I could not get pictures of them. They did show quite a variety of colors, all bee crosses! Lady Autumn, however, was the pod parent. Lady Autumn did not like the move, and is barely surviving. I fear I should not have left so many pods on it in 1997. We harvested 35 pods from her that year. I have shared her with several people, so hopefully I can get returns from them if I should lose her completely. - This is one thing we have learned about all of our PCIs, not to let them pod heavily. I've lost quite a few by doing this. Any comments? I would like to hear from you about rebloom. My telephone number is (530) 872-5143. My E-Mail address is paradise.iris@att.net. Address is on Page 2.

THE SPCNI EXPEDITION

Adele Lawyer Oakland, CA

We were bitterly disappointed to lose the opportunity to visit *Iris munzii* this year. The Gods decreed that it was not to be.

I researched the date, and in addition, checked with Scicon management, stationed at the site of the munzii population. Here they have kept records of the bloom date over many years. Everything was right-on except Mother Nature! She twisted dates around this year and produced twenty days of snow just before the scheduled date.

There were 62 individuals signed up for the trip. A bus had been hired. The only plus for SPCNI is that the bus company refunded our money in full.

No trip has been planned for the year 2000. Colin Rigby has given up his position as Trip Chairman. We welcome volunteers to assume this position. Although I would like to become Chairman again because doing it has been a genuine pleasure for me, health issues make it untenable at this time.

OJAI, (Walker '59) a fine flower and parent

BANBURY PRINESS, (Brummitt'72) shows improved form in the 39 years since Orchid Sprite was introduced

ORCHID SPRITE (Nies'43) in Duncan Eader's garden, Arcadia, CA

This is a greatly reduced rendition of the colorful drawing of Iris douglasiana which adorns the T-Shirt offered for sale on Page 4.

Lawyer's XP224A stretches the bloom period

JACKS ARE WILD (Ghio'98) sparkles with violet fire in the sunlight

PREEMERGENCE WEED CONTROL

Lewis Lawyer Oakland CA

There are over 40 herbicides registered for preemergence weed control. "Preemergence" means that the material is applied to the soil before weeds emerge and that it kills the weeds either before they emerge or immediately thereafter. Materials of interest to most gardeners must do all this and leave the established crop undamaged.

Some preemergence formulations are for a specific purpose such as control of water-way and lake plants. Many are registered specifically for use in a selected crop such as corn or rice, the world's most important food source. Four are of interest to gardeners, but none are specifically registered for use in either bearded or beardless iris. Millions of dollars are required to introduce and test an agricultural chemical, and iris are not considered to be members of the floriculture hierarchy. Registration for an ornamental crop plant is usually reserved for those grown in quantity for florists.

Lack of registration does not mean that the herbicide is not suited, only that tests have not been conducted to show that this is true. It is, however, illegal to use any agricultural chemical for any purpose for which it is not registered, and I cannot recommend that you do so even though the material is registered for use on similar ornamental crops.

Preemergence weed killers offer a convenient way to reduce weed populations, and knowledge of their properties is helpful. Their nomenclature is complex in that most have at least three names. The first is a "common name" which, after approval by the Weed Science Society of America, is assigned by the company which first discovers the chemical's usefulness as a herbicide. In the list which follows, this name is shown in bold text, followed by its chemical formula. From the formula you can see which elements will be left in the soil after decomposition. The next line lists the one or more "Trademark" names which are the property of the companies licensed to manufacture and distribute the herbicide. A third set of names is assigned by distributors who package and reformulate the chemical for distribution by hardware stores and nurseries. For example if you go to your local nursery to buy a herbicide you will find *Amaze* which is a formulation of Oryzalin, *Dexol*, which is 2.3 percent EPTC, *Preen*, which is 1.47 percent Trifluralin *Pre-seeder Weeder* which is 5 percent Trifluralin, and *Weed Stop* which is 40.4 percent Oryzalin. Or, if you are a nurseryman or a golf course caretaker, you can buy a 40-pound bag of *Turfgo* or *Treflan5G* which is 5 percent Trifluralin.

Most of these herbicides are in granular form and are sprinkled from a shaker over the surface of the soil. One or two can be sprayed in liquid form. Some need to be incorporated with the top 1 to 1 1/2 inches of soil with a rake or other tool. All of them need the equivalent of at least a half inch of rain or watering soon after application. These post-application duties are important because most of the materials are highly sensitive to light.

In our tests of several materials at rates recommended for horticultural plants, we have found no damage to established PCIs. In applications to newly set out seedlings (4 to 6 inches high), however, we have noted some strange results. In 1956, an entire plot (5 plants), of a cross died almost immediately. None of the other 15 crosses (133 plants) showed the slightest stress. In 1957 we lost almost an entire row, (10 out of 12 plants), but there is fairly good reason to believe that this was a case of overlapping with a previous application in the neighboring planting of chrysanthemums. In this planting, however, other plants showed distress from which they are only now recovering. I repeat, however, that all damage to date has occurred to a relatively few small seedlings where the application of the herbicide was done on the same day they were planted.

Weed control has ranged from good to fair, but in all cases the application has resulted in a notable reduction in weed problems for the following year. These herbicides, however, are not effective over a long period, only a few months at best. To help you judge this time span I have included their measured half-life after being incorporated with soil. This

figure is the time it takes for the effectiveness to be reduced by one half.

My sister and brother-in-law live on a large property in Southern California. She tells me that they have their property sprayed for weed control by a local commercial sprayer. They use a material that leaves a tough layer on the soil which weeds can not penetrate, and it works very well. I contacted the commercial sprayer who sprays our trees for Oak Moth, and was told that they do indeed spray or apply weed control materials. Their representative mentioned ROUNDUP and 4 different preemergence weed killers. They also have a mat spray, but say it is too messy around small garden plants.

The seven most-used preemergence herbicides are listed below. Data are from *Herbicide Handbook*, published by the Weed Science Society of America. I also want to thank Dr. Clyde Elmore, U.C.Davis, for his help and patience. I will leave nameless the authority who verified that it is illegal to apply (or for me to recommend that you apply) a herbicide for a purpose for which it was not labeled, but in the same breath added that they knew of no case where a home owner had been reprimanded or cited.

Atrazine $C_8 H_{14} N_5 Cl$

AATREX, BICEP, BOXER, LADDOK, SURPASS.

Introduced in 1957.

Simazine $C_7 H_{12} N_5 Cl$

DERBY, PRAMITOL, PRINCEP, PROMETON.

Introduced in 1958.

Atrazine and Simazine are similar compounds and are among the first herbicides to be developed. Testing of triazine compounds as herbicides began in 1952 in the Geigy laboratories in Basil, Switzerland. Atrazine was first released for experimental trials in 1957, and became commercially available for use in corn in 1958. Both are more of interest for their historical significance and their impact on agriculture, and neither are presently available for garden use.

They are still being used in fruit, berry, and a few agricultural crops, and control many grasses and broadleaf weeds, but genetic resistance in most weed species has become a greater and greater problem.

Both cause chlorosis and yellowing of leaves by inhibition of photosynthesis.

EPTC: $C_9H_{19}NOS$

EPTAM, ERADICANE

Introduced 1957

Can be applied to numerous agricultural crops, either incorporated or as a spray.

Most susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds fail to emerge. EPTC is somewhat absorbed by roots, but primarily through the coleoptile or hypocotyl.

Field half-life ranges from 6 to 32 days

Isoxaben: $C_{18} H_{24} N_2 O_4$

GALLERY, SNAPSHOT

Introduced 1982.

Can be used on turf, selected ornamentals, and nursery stock

Controls a large range of broadleaf weeds.

A light incorporation and at least a half inch of rain are necessary within a short time after application.

Weeds fail to emerge, but since it also kills some weeds when applied as a foliar spray, it should not be used without adequate tests.

Field half life is 50-120 days.

Oryzalin $C_{12} H_{18} N_4 O_6 S$

SNAPSHOT, SURFLAN, WEED STOPPER.

Introduced 1973.

Can be used on fruit and nut crops, vineyards, selected landscape and nursery plants.

Controls annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds.

Oryzalin is a bright orange, crystalline powder, and can be applied in a water solution in a conventional sprayer.

Susceptible weeds fail to emerge. Seeds germinate but growth is inhibited through failure of cell division.

Field half-life is 20 to 128 days.

Prodiamine $C_{13} H_{17} F_3 N_4 O_4$

BARRICADE, MARATHON

Introduced in 1975.

Prodiamine is a yellow-orange powdered solid.

Can be used on established turf and selected ornamentals.

Controls many grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Stops root and shoot growth by inhibiting cell division.

Field half life is 69 to 100 days

Trifluralin: C_{14} H_{16} F_3 N_3 O_4.

ADVANCE, BROADSTRIKE, BUCKLE, CANNON, CLASS, COMMENSE, PASSPORT, GALLERY, SALUTE, SNAPSHOT, TREFLAN, TRIFIC, TRILING, TRUST.

Introduced 1960

Sensitive to light; must be incorporated soon after application.

Can be used on selected established vegetable and ornamental garden annuals and perennials.

Controls most grasses and many small seeded broadleaf weeds.

Most susceptible grasses and small-seeded broadleaf weeds fail to emerge. Seed germination is not effected, but coleoptile and hypocotyl growth is inhibited. Root growth inhibition is a prominent symptom. All results are caused by failure of cell division.

Field half-life averages 45 days, but can be as much as 120 days in cool, dry soil.

VARIATION IN LENGTH OF BLOOM SEASON

Adele and Lewis Lawyer

We became interested in the length of bloom duration of individual selections in 1987 when a few of our munzii-derived crosses with multiple branching remained in bloom for 45 to 60 days. We have been watching this factor sporadically ever since, but became more serious about it when XP224A seemed to be blooming longer than most of our selections. This year, as usual, we recorded the first open bloom date of each of the species, named varieties, and personal crosses in our garden. We have been doing this for the past 24 years. This year, in addition, we continued to record bloom every 5 days from March 6th, the date of the earliest variety to bloom, on through what will probably be the last to open, XP329A, on May 30. By these means we collected data on the length of bloom of all individual PCIs in our garden.

To demonstrate our method, our bloom code runs from January through June. This year, for the first time since we have been growing PCI, there were no flowers in January or February. March 6th marked the earliest variety to open, COUNCILMAN. It was still in bloom when we recorded on the 15th, 20th, and 25th. It's bloom season this year was only 20 days. It was memorable, however, because it was very free flowering and stood out in the midst of the green background of plants awaiting their turn.

Although there are about 190 named varieties, selected crosses, and species in our garden. Many are duplicated in various parts of the garden and in pots.

We list here the varieties and/or seedlings or CA species which had the longest bloom periods in 1999.

IDENTITY	DAYS
XP224A	75
Chrysophylla X Tenax	70
Pacific Rim	60
Harland Hand	55
Mayor	50
Miramar	50
Tidy White	50
XP64E	50
Flamenco Queen	40
In The Money	40
Las Flores	40
XP143B	40
Little Jester	35
Sierra Dell	35
Western Queen	35
Wish Fulfillment	35
XP317A	35
PD236L3 (Ghio)	35

We took bloom length data in 1986, 1996, and 1998 on a few of the hybrids which we felt had potential for a future. Sierra Dell, the only one measured in 1986, when it was seedling XP67B, bloomed 46, 50, and 35 days during those 3 years. XP64E bloomed 30 days in 1996 and 35 in 1998, XP143B: 45 and 30 days, and XP224A bloomed 55 days, 70 days, and 60 days in 1996, 97, and 98.

The figures given in the table are impressive, but as you can see from the paragraph following the table, results

vary from year to year. There is nonetheless validity to the fact that some varieties always bloom longer than others.

Bear in mind, however, that many of the varieties we most treasure may have a short bloom season, but they are such a glory when they are in bloom that we would never give them up. This year, for instance, FAIRY CHIMES bloomed for only 10 days, but every stalk bloomed, and it still produced lots of new starts for future years. CANYON SNOW bloomed for 25 days and it will continue to be a fixture in landscape design. On the other hand, the chrysophylla X tenax cross, which had a very long bloom period, is a short, small flowered, weak-looking plant which doesn't deserve a second look! PACIFIC RIM, however, is beautiful, reliable, has been given a great name, and blooms for a long time, too!

OVERPOWERING GENETICS

Lewis Lawyer, Oakland CA

I have been active in plant breeding for most of my life, the peak years of which involved examining between 3 and 4 million plants a year. In all that time I never saw a plant so obstinate about retaining its features as "Late Doug". We have now made and evaluated 23 crosses using either "Late Doug" or an F_1 hybrid having "Late Doug" as one of its parents. The other parent, pod or pollen, has been chosen from plants still in bloom at the time the lates are in bloom, including some of Joe Ghio's wild colored things.

From these crosses, 173 plants have bloomed, and regardless of whether the non-late plant was the pod or pollen parent, all the flowers have been so close to alike that you would think the entire planting was from a single clone.

Counts and measurements made last year and this year, show some differences between years. There were differences between the two seasons; last spring being warmer than normal, and this spring colder.

Dominant flower color and markings remained the same throughout the planting, and can be described as medium blue-violet standards and falls lined slightly darker and fading to near white in the center. Petal size and contour, while alike on all the plants, is wider than that of "Late Doug".

Branching, and heavy leaf substance characterize all the progeny; in fact, examination of more than a hundred flower stalks each year failed to uncover any that were unbranched. This is interesting because it implies that branching is dominant, yet in the wild it only occurs in certain *Iris douglasiana* populations.

Also, all plants have been late blooming, despite the fact that some of the non-late parents had started blooming as much as a month earlier than the lates.

Four flowers per spathe, however, is another matter. Last year I found spathes with 4 flowers in all the crosses, perhaps on about 25 percent of the flower stalks. This year I found only one in the second generation planting. On all the other stalks the main branch was 3-flowered with two or three additional branches having 2 flowers each, The first generation planting had 7 stalks with 4-flowered spathes, about 13 percent. This could be weather related.

These data suggest that "Late Doug", which originally grew on the Oregon coast, was isolated enough in the wild to become homozygous for several characters, and that many of the characters, at least the ones we studied, are controlled by dominant genes. I suppose this could be true of all species growing in isolation in nature.

ADAPTABILITY IS EXPANDING

Adele Lawyer Oakland, CA

Jay Hudson reports that the *Iris Gallery* had a visitor from Mexico. He lives just outside the smog zone, in the suburbs of Mexico City. This gentleman has been growing Pacific Coast iris successfully in that area for a number of years. This is not too surprising, since warm, dry conditions are a lesser challenge.

The long, cold winters and hot, humid summers of Maine are a greater obstacle for John White, our Eastern Representative. His efforts to select for PCI which tolerate these conditions are resulting in small steps forward each year. He reported that there were more survivors among his selections this year than ever before.

In a letter to Seed Chairman, Colin Rigby, Garland Bare, of Lincoln, Nebraska, writes, "Real winter in Nebraska consisted of a huge blizzard October 27th, another one on March 31, and mild weather in between. I was thrilled to discover that all six of the plants you sent showed healthy foliage and new growth in April when I removed the compost mulch.

Spring was very disastrous, however, and the vagaries of the weather and disease wiped out nearly all my PCI. There are only 5 clumps surviving. These include the MINI-MA and CANYON SNOW you sent. MINI-MA was flowering at the time of our spring show and became the first PCI to win a show ribbon in Nebraska!

ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES

Oklahoma City, 8am, Wednesday, May 5, 1999

President Jay Hudson opened the meeting and invited all present (12 more people) to introduce themselves.

The minutes of the 1998 (Denver) SPCNI Section meeting were approved as presented in the ALMANAC and reprinted in a handout.

The Treasurer's Report for 1998, was discussed and accepted.

Two items were presented as Old Business. Jay reported that Steve Ayala, who volunteered last year to create a website for SPCNI, has a webpage in operation:"http://www.sonic.net/~stevayala /pcni.html The SPCNI board favors obtaining a registered domain name for the site, possibly a $150 expense; <pacificoastiris.org> was proposed.

The second item of old business was the new slide collection, put together by Damon Hill, our new slide chairman. After discussion, it was voted to set the rental fee for the set at $7.50, with SPCNI paying to send it and the renter paying to return it. The cost of making a duplicate set will come from current funding.

As New Business, it was suggested that we increase SPCNI dues to augment the treasury and get our rate more in line with that of other sections. It was voted that we raise the single annual membership rate from $4 to $6. Membership totals 406 as of 12/31/98.

Also, Jay advised that the Society needs a new Seed Exchange chair. Colin Rigby has retired after many years in the position, and there is no plan to discontinue this project that so ably accomplishes so many of SPCNI's goals. There was no volunteer from the audience.

The cancellation of the proposed 1999 Trek in northern California and the Munzii-viewing expedition following the Region 14-15 Convention left the Society without the profit usually gained from such endeavors. The Munzii expedition was cancelled for lack of even buds. The prime factors in cancellation of the Trek at Fort Bragg were (1) distance of the headquarters area from large airports and (2) distance between planned stops on the route.

President Hudson asked for audience input on the importance of these factors. Consensus was that viewing PCI in the wild was a special-enough experience to be worth driving several hours from an airport to Trek headquarters, and that if bloom at stops was good, people would enjoy making new and renewing old friend-

bloom at stops was good, people would enjoy making new and renewing old friendships even on long bus interludes. (This, however, was said at the first meeting of the morning, and not after a day of bus riding.)

Jay also relayed wishes from ALMANAC editor Lewis Lawyer, who was absent due to health concerns. The ALMANAC especially needs more non-technical input, such as Letters to the Editor and Questions and Answers, and newer members are particularly invited to participate.

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned. Jay showed the new slide set Damon Hill had assembled for the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

Debby Cole
secretary pro tem

MAIL ORDER PCI SOURCES

Aitken's Salmon Creek Gardens, 608 NW 119th St., Vancouver, WA 98685. Web Site: <http://www.e- z.net/~aitken>. E-Mail is aitken@e-z.net In addition to other iris types, they carry Aitken, Jones, Ghio, Grant, Shoop PCI, plus a few Cal Sibes and Sino-Siberians. Color catalog sent by request. No orders accepted after 9/15/99. Shipped in October. Open during bloom season during daylight hours. To check for sure if coming to see whether the PCIs are blooming, call (360)573-4472. Mostly closer to the telephone in the evening.

Bay View Gardens 1201 Bay Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 (Joseph Ghio). Catalog $2. List only. No PCIs pictured. Mostly Ghio's newer hybrids. Most are '90s introductions. Reselect seedlings available. All are quality varieties. Ships in October. Garden closed to the public. Telephone:(408)423-3656.

D & J Gardens (Duane & Joyce Meek), 7872 Howell Prairie Rd. NE, Silverton, OR 97381. (503) 873-7603.. No PCI this year due to winter crop losses. Interesting garden and iris artifact Shop.

Stockton Iris Gardens, P.O. Box 55195, Stockton, CA 95205. Vernon Wood's new PCI introductions will not be available this year.

The Iris Gallery, 33450 Little Valley Rd., Fort Bragg, CA 94537. (800)757-IRIS; (707) 964-7971. Fax: (707)964-3907; E-Mail: irishud@mcn.org In addition to other iris types there is an extensive collection of PCI varieties, both old and new. Ghio, Wood, Meek, Belardi, Jenkins, Rigby. Priced at $4.50 each or 3 for $11. Color Catalog. Shiped fall or spring. Plants sent in SuperSoil-packed sleeves Beautiful display garden in the redwoods. Open May 1st thru June 10th, to 6PM. Closed Tuesdays. Gift Shop. Check or Charge.

Siskiyou Rare Plant Mursery, 2825 Cummings Road, Medford, OR 97501 (541) 772-6846, FAX 541-772-4917

Catalog. Beautiful display garden open first and last Saturdays of each month. Many compact perennials and *I. Douglasiana* species and cultivars; mixed colors of *I. innominata.* Master cards .

Millar Mountain Nursery, 2881 Mountain Road, Duncan, B.C, V9L 2X1, Canada. This is on Vancouver Island. List on request. Visitors welcome on weekends 9AM to 5PM in May and June. Sell hostas, iris (Japanese, Siberians, species, - including 3 douglasiana selections at the nursery. They ship Parcel Post to Canada, Expediated Post to U.S.

Iris Acres, P. O. Box 248, Meadows, SA 5201, Australia. Ivar Schmidt's PCI hybrids. Includes Barry Blyth's stock.

Otepopo Garden Nursery, Private Bag, Herbert, North, New Zealand. Unnamed seedlings at last contact. Species in plans.

V. H. Humphrey, Westlees Farm, Logmore Lane, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey RH4 3JN England. Wise's 'Pinewood' hybrids. Catalog: Self-addressed, stamped envelope

Broadleigh Gardens, Barr House, Bishop Hull, Taunton, Somerset TA4 1AE, England. 'Broadleigh Hybrids'. Catalog: Self-addressed stamped envelope.

Lewisia, J. L. Latil, Le Maupas, 05300 Lazer, France. Carries CA species and so far, one hybrid, Peyrard'sTROPEZIENNE.

NOTE: There are many local sources where PCIs can be purchased which are not mail order. Both the CA species and hybrids are available from Iris Societies, Native plant Societies, Botanical Gardens, University Horticultural Sales, and commercial nurseries.

NEW MEMBERS and ADDRESS CHANGES

NEW MEMBERS

Cokman, Kenneth R. & Carol L.
2606 S. Pond,
Boise, ID 83705

Criddle, Mrs. M. V.
5 Storey's Lane, Burgh le Marsh
Skegness, Lincs. PE24 England (L

Denning, Alison L.
Box 519
Mt. Baldy, CA 91759

Foote, Mary Ann
4625 Stoetz Lane,
Sebastopol, CA 95472

Foulkes Laurey
1213 King Drive
El Cerrito, CA 94530

Knipe, Garry
7598 Kirwin Lane
Cupertino. CA 95014

Neff, Lee
5563 South Holly,
Seattle, WA 98118

NEW ADDRESS

Eader, Mr. & Mrs. Duncan
4018 West Ruffner,
Seattle, WA

Thomas, Donald
13282 Pierce Rd.
Saratoga, CA 95070

Ernest Baragar Karen Olson,
4201 Fairview Road,
Reno, NV 89511

Anderson, Audrey
29684 Desert Terrace Drive,
Menifee,, CA 92584

REGISTRATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS 1998

ALTAR BOY (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998). Sdlg. PC-190A. 12" (31cm), VE. Blended mother of pearl, F. with stronger orchid at shoulders. PE-197M2: (BG-178apr-pk: Pl-MIX-A, unknown, x (Black Eye sib x Herald sib)) x PG-172big-pk,Charter Member sib) X (PG-172A x Rainbow Connection). Bay View 1998.

BABY BLANKET (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998).Sdlg. PC-179#. 16" (41 cm), M. Deep pink, F. with large blue signal spot. PE-189M: (PG177G: PI-MIX-A, unknown, x Valet sib) x PG-154, Spanish Don sib) X PE-190N: (Greeting Card x PG185Y: PI-MIX-Y, unknown x PI-MIX-A, unknown)). Bay View 1998.

BEDROOM EYES (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998).Sdlg. PC-185F4. 12" (31 cm), ML. Peach self, F. with neon violet signal. PE-190N: (Greeting Card x PG-185Y: (Pl-MIX-Y, unknown, x Pl-MIX-A, unknown)) X PE-205W2: (PG-185bo x PG-172, Charter Member sib). Bay View 1998.

COMMITMENT (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998). Sdlg. PC185G. 14" (36 cm), ML. Wine pink self, F. with deep wine signal. Sib to Bedroom Eyes. Bay View 1998.

DEAD RINGER (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998). Sdlg. PD235K2. 15" (38 cm), EM. S. red, gold halo edging; style arms gold; F. red, gold halo edging, black signal. PF170E2, Battle Alert sib, x PF155B2:(Pl-MIX-S, unknown, x (Santa Cruz Beach x (Refugio x ((Simply Wild x Camp Capitola sib) x (Big Wheel x California Mystique))))).

DEEP MAGIC (Lois Belardi, R. 1998) Sdlg. DBM-95. 14" (36cm), M. Ruffled deep royal purple self, metallic sheen, deepening at heart of F. Marine Magic X Deep Blue Sea. Bay View 1998.

DRACULARITY (Deborah Cole, R. 1998). Sdlg. 95-PG-7. 25" (63cm), ML. S. red, hairline pinkish white rim; style arms light gold, light red crests, pinkish white wire edge; F. dark red with darker veining, near black signal, irregular 1/8" pinkish white rim; heavily riffled. Parentage unknown - Ghio seed.

FACE VALUE (Joseph Ghio, R, 1998). Sdlg. PC189LST. 12" (31cm), EM. Smoky orchid, overall deeper veining, F. with deep violet signal, Tulum X PE-189A3: (PG177G: (Pl-MIX-A, unknown, x Valet sib) x PG154, Spanish Don sib). Bay View 1998.

JACKS ARE WILD (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998) Sdlg, PD222J2. 10" (25cm), M. S. light rosewood; F. rosewood, lightening to dusty rose, violet halo signal around gold throat. PF-160V3: (PJ-164-X, San Andreas sib, x PH-228T2: (PJ-164A x National Anthem)) X PF-191W3: ((Los Californios x San Andreas) x Sierra Dell). Bay View 1998.

LUMINIST (Elyse Hill, Reg. 1998). Sdlg. EJ 10-13. 6" (13cm), M. Heavily ruffled intense yellow, veined gold. Wild Time X unknown.

PACIFIC MISS (Lois Belardi, Reg. 1998). Sdlg. ACMM-1. 12" (31 cm), EM. Ruffled medium blue (RHS 97A), F. with deep blue (96A) 3/4" central area. Age of Chivalry X Marine Magic.

PACIFIC SNOWBALL (J. T. Aitken, Reg. 1998). 12" (31cm), M. White self, F. with yellow signal; round; overlapping form. Parentage unknown.

PEACOCK PRIDE (Nora Scopes, R. 1998). Sdlg. P.C. 103. 10" (25cm), E. S. purple; style arms lighter purple; F. deep purple, white zone finely striped purple, yellow eye. Parentage unknown - probably inv. Spring Daze.

PLAYBOOK (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998), Sdlg. PC-189L3. 13" (33cm), ML. S. orchid; F. apricot ground washed orchid, precise orchid edge, neon violet signal. Face Value sib. Bay View 1998.

RAINER VON SCHULENBURG (George Gessert, R. 1998).Sdlg. 83-7D. 7 1/2" (19cm), M. S.white, center veined purple; style arms white, infused yellow and violet; F. white, gold signal surrounded by magenta blaze. Western Queen X Emigrant.

REFEREE (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998). Sdlg, PC-208H. 10" (25cm), EM gold, signal veined tan. PE-207S: (PG188J2, Osocales sib, x PG-154, Spanish Don sib) X Osocales. Bay View 1998.

RUBY EYES (Elyse Hill, R. 1998). Sdlg. EJ-15-7. 6" (15cm), E. S. rose, veined darker; style arms light yellow, blended rose; F. rose, darker veining, light yellow edges and central blaze with deep blackish wine signal; ruffled cartwheel form. Reflecting Pool X unknown.

SILVER BOWL (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998). Sdlg. PL-222P. 12:" (31cm), EM. Silvery lilac blue, F. with precise violet signal. Local Girl X PE182K2: (PG172A, Charter Member sib, x Rainbow Connection)). Bay View 1998.

SILVER PLATE (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998). Sdlg, PD241V5. 12" (31cm), ML. lavender pink, F. with mauve signal, shading to ochre center. Local Girl X Charter Member. Bay View 1998.

SOJOURNER (Elyse Hill, R. 1998) Sdlg. EJ17-3. 6" (15cm) E. S. orange lined red; style arms orange; F. orange, red lines radiating from 3/4 inch deep red signal, ruffled cartwheel form. Reflecting Pool X unknown.

TIKI (Joseph Ghio, R. 1998) Sdlg. PC-169F2. 14: (36cm), EM. Deep henna self, hairline blue edge, F. with blue violet signal. PE-188H: (PG-173M: (San Felipe sib x Hot Blooded sib) x PG-142I: (On the Wild Side sib x Temblor)) X PE-189I: (PG-177G: (Pl-MIX-A, unknown, x Valet sib) x PG-154, Spanish Don sib). Bay View 1998.

TOWN BELLE (Elyse Hill, R. 1998). Sdlg. EJ5-8. 8" (20cm), M. ruffled pinkish violet veined deep rose, F. with lighter rim and deep rose signal, centered cream; artwheel form. Bubbly X unknown.

UNUNHUM (Joseph Ghio R. 1998). Sdlg. PC-228X. 16" (41cm), VE. Bright sienna, underside deeper, F. with precise violet signal. Ultimate Suntan X PF-188H, sib. Bay View 1998.

VIVA NARIA (Jean Peyrard, R. 1998). Sdlg. PC 85/1. 12-16" (30-40cm). M. White, veined purple; style arms light purple. Candy Banner X unknown.

CAL SIBES

CRIMSON ACCENT (Jean Witt, R. 1998). Sdlg. 98-07-5910. (cal-sib) 20" (51cm), E. S. ivory, lavender midline, yellow base; style arms paler ivory, faint lavender tint; F. ivory, washed lavender, gold shoulders, diffuse gold signal: spathes crimson, conspicuous; foliage blue green. Snow Queen X yellow *I. innominata.*

SUNNY RED WINE (Tomas Tamberg R. 1998), Sdlg. SSTT363, (cal-sib) tet.,14" (36cm), M. S. light wine red; F. wine red, golden yellow signal. Red/yellow tet. cal-sib sdlg.: (Starting Calsibe x converted yellow cal-sib sdlg.) X converted dark violet cal-sib sdlg.: (sino-siberian sdlg. x Miramar).

WEMBURY FRANCES (Marion M. Wood, R. 1998). Sdlg. 4/2/94. (cal-sib) tet., 32" (80cm), L. S. and style arms violet purple (RHS 83C); F. deeper (RHS 83B), gold signal veined purple. S 8/2/90 purple: (WII), induced tet. cal-sibs from purple 40 chr. siberian x mixed CA pollen) X Tamburg blue tet. cal-sib.

WEMBURY SOPHIE (Marion M. Wood, R. 1998). Sdlg. 11-1-94. (cal-sib) tet.,32" (80 cm), L. S. and style arms buff, flushed and veined pale rose purple (RHS 75B); F. purple (77) edged paler, gold signal edged white, purple veins. S 3/1/90, from induced purple tet. cal-sibes, X Timpcals.

SPCNI TREASURER'S REPORT, 1998

		CK ACCT	TOTAL CK & SVGS ACCOUNTS
BALANCE Jan 1, 1998		**$154.23**	**$6,543.12**
RECEIPTS			
Dues	1542.56		
Dues Through AIS	28.00		
Sales of Cohen Booklets	4.00		
Sales of Lenz Booklets	34.00		
Sales - Back Issues Almanac	10.00		
Sales- Check List	0.00		
Seed Sales	489.23		
Miscellaneous	$9.84		
Total Annual Receipts		**$2117.63**	
DEBITS			
ALMANAC Spring, 1998	931.43		
ALMANAC Fall, 1998	824.53		
Secretary - Treasurer	267.80		
Seed	150.96		
Corporate Cost	10.00		
Total Annual Debits		**$2184.72**	
BALANCE Ck Acct, Dec. 31, 1998		**$87.14**	

SAVINGS ACCT DATA

BAL JAN 1	6388.89			
Deposits	24.47			
Interest	243.46			
Withdrawels		**Bal Dec 31**	**6656.82**	**$6,743.96**