

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

**Spring 1979
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The Lohbrunner Alpine Garden in Vancouver, British Columbia

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One of the finest horticultural journals we receive is that of the Botanical Garden of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. It is called *Davidsonia*, and it combines carefully edited horticultural information with excellent botanical illustrations. A special issue devoted to the newly dedicated E. H. Lohbrunner Alpine Garden describes the new addition in detail, and includes this information on page 60:

A collection of *Iris* species is centered at the top end of the path along the west side of this section. Most interesting, perhaps, are the group known colloquially as the Pacific Coast irises or botanically as the series *Californicae*. These are beardless, rhizomatous irises that are, in general, small and compact, and have narrow, grasslike leaves. They are found in the mountain ranges of California and Oregon with one species, *Iris tenax*, extending up into Washington. As garden plants, they present no problems, requiring only a well-drained, leafy, sandy soil in full sunshine. Probably the most attractive species is *I. innominata*. It is 20-25 cm tall, with typical narrow, grass-like leaves, and well-proportioned flowers usually in shades of buff-yellow but varying to mauve, bronze and purple.

Photograph your native irises in preparation for the American Iris Society's competition for iris pictures in black and white.

For contest rules, write to Dorothy Howard, AIS Librarian, 226 East 20th Street, Tulsa, OK 74119, enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope. All photos entered become the property of AIS, for use in its publications and publicity. There are two cash prizes and over \$2000 worth of iris rhizome prizes.

The Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris is a section of The American Iris Society: membership in the latter is a prerequisite for membership in the SPCNI.

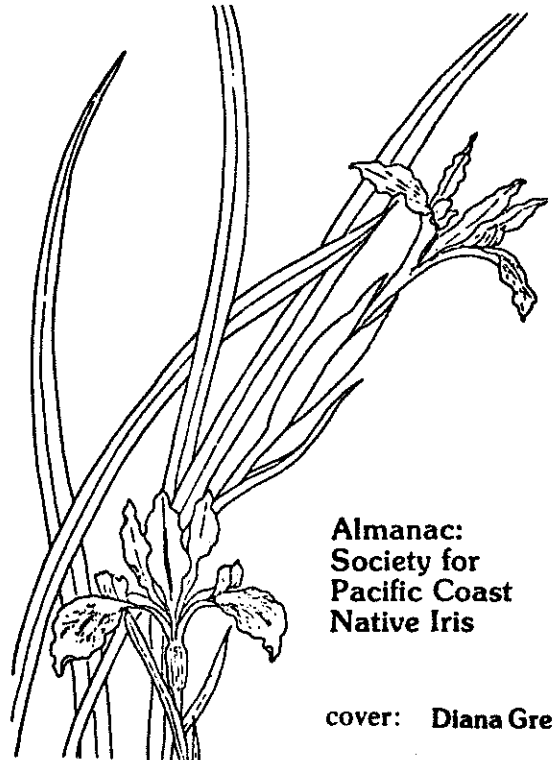
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cover: **Diana Gregory**

Honors to Pacific Coast Natives and Their Hybrids

The 1978 Mitchell Award of the American Iris Society went to CANYON SNOW, hybridized at the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden by botanist Dara Emery. CANYON SNOW's registration papers were signed by the Garden's superintendent, Ralph Philbrick, who has asked the AIS to correct the listing from Philbrick to Emery.

Chosen for trial at Wisley Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society: SAN LEANDRO, a Bay View Gardens hybrid from Santa Cruz, California.

From the British Iris Society, jointly with the Royal Horticultural Society, a High Commendation was given to NATIVE WARRIOR, an origination of August Phillips of Inglewood, California.

From the American Iris Society for 1978, Honorable Mention awards went to SOQUEL COVE, SANTA RITA and MAYOR, Ghio introductions; NOVIA DEL MAR and FLURRY, by Doris Foster; FLAMENCO QUEEN, MISTY LAVENDER and BLUE BIRD CANYON, by Vern McCaskill.



Marjorie and Leonard Brummitt, right, at Vincent Square with her display of Pacific Coast Native Irises. They are accompanied by Count Pauer d'Ankerveld of Florence. Photo courtesy of Peter Maynard.

From the President



I have to believe that another bloom season is near at hand when the days grow longer, when signs of Spring appear along the highways and byways and when our editor gently hints that it is time for me to review again the State of our Society.

I am happy to report that the State of the Society is good!

In the garden, 1979 shows promise of being a vintage year. The winter apparently has produced just the right combination of moisture and temperature. The growth is lush and healthy and here in Northern California, the early varieties are showing buds. Needless to say, anticipation is keen, not only to enjoy those varieties which have become favorites, but also to become familiar with the fine new hybrids that our hybridizers have developed.

As a class, the Pacific Coast Natives continue to grow in popularity. Reports indicate wider distribution and successful growth in areas new to them. In still other areas, experiments continue in an effort to find just the proper combination of growing conditions. It can also be noted with pride that PCNs won at least three Best In Show awards during 1978.

As a Society, our rate of growth continues to be moderate but steady. We extend a warm and sincere welcome to those who have joined our membership since the last Almanac went to press!

The next regular meeting of the Society will be during the AIS Convention in Huntsville, Alabama in May. I hope that many of you will find it possible to be there. The major item of business on the agenda is a proposal for the funding of the Mitchell Award.

Best wishes for a fine season.

Glenn F. Corlew

Hybridizers' Medal

Marjorie Brummitt, Honorary Member of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris, is, with her husband Leonard, a joint recipient of the first American Iris Society Hybridizers' Medal awarded in England. Marjorie has been raising Pacific Coast and Siberian irises for many years and her introductions have gained several awards. Her *Iris innominata* hybrid NO NAME won a Dykes Medal in 1976. Only two non-bearded irises have gained this distinction since 1927 when MARGOT HOLMES, a cross between *I. douglasiana* and *I. chrysographes*, won the first Dykes Medal of the British Iris Society; the other, the Siberian CAMBRIDGE in 1967, was also raised by Marjorie.

Leonard Brummitt has raised many fine tall bearded irises, three of which have earned Dykes medals. His AURELIAN BLAZE was awarded the Fothergill Trophy in 1978.

The Hybridizers' Medal of the American Iris Society, now awarded in England upon the recommendation of the British Iris Society, is an arrangement reciprocal with that by which the Dykes Medal of the British Iris Society is awarded in this country.

Haunts of the Native Iris in Northern California

GIGI HALL

from a taped visit with Duane Meek

Duane Meek's involvement with Pacific Coast natives growing in the wild started with one of his hunting trips in the Toiyabe National Forest east of Sonora Pass in Mono County, California. While tramping about with a young Toulumne Indian friend, Duane spotted dried foliage and seed of *Iris missouriensis* in an area between 10,000 and 11,000 feet in elevation and decided to return the following year to try to catch the iris in flower.

The two returned on June 22nd of the following year, but this was too early for flowers at the higher elevations. Some irises in flower were seen, however, on the way up, along Highway 108 in Tuolumne County between the elevations of 7,000 and 10,000 feet.

This trip and others into the area allowed Duane to identify two populations of *Iris missouriensis* of particular note for the diverse coloring of the flowers—veining of light and dark blue and lavender with some approaching a neglecta pattern. The first location is in the Jackass Flat neighborhood at an elevation of 7800 feet. Here the irises appear scattered about in an area of 60 to 80 acres, mainly following the course of a stream. The second location is at Mill Creek somewhat to the west, where the irises grow in a more open, meadow-like area and tend to form tighter clumps. Duane reports that mid-June is the best time for bloom—Highway 108 into the general area is sometimes snowbound well into the month of May.

Duane has grown *Iris missouriensis* at his home in Concord (greater San Francisco Bay Area). Plants from seed from Colorado and Washington, and clumps brought from the California mountains exhibit the same characteristics: they are long lived (some are now five years old), the foliage is short, rarely reaching five inches, and they do not flower.

Finding Iris Hartwegii

On the way back from the June 22nd trip Duane noted native iris foliage of a different type near the town of Strawberry, elevation 5200 feet. The friends stopped for lunch in the woods and did some exploring. After prowling around on the backroads above town, they found several clumps in bloom along the roadbanks in the Cow Creek area; Cow Creek feeds the Beardsley Reservoir. These irises had flowers of a deep golden-orange and proved to be *Iris hartwegii*.

The hills in the Strawberry area are covered with yellow Ponderosa pine forest. The somewhat rangy clumps of *Iris hartwegii* often grow through a natural mulch of the pine needles. Duane notes that the irises appear along the opening created by the road; a few yards back into the woods from the road they are no longer found.

However, Duane was now hooked. He had hopes of returning to the Strawberry area in the fall to collect seed but was unable to do so that year. The next year, on May 12th, he decided to try to find *Iris hartwegii* subsp. *columbiana* from information in *A Revision of the Pacific Coast Irises* by Lee Lenz, *Aliso*, Vol. 4, No. 1.

Quoting Duane: "To get to the area where Lenz collected his specimens, travel east from Columbia, elevation 2200 feet, two miles to reach the area known as Italian Bar at 3000 feet. The road initially is paved but later changes to a gravel road and descends rather steeply by switchbacks from Italian Bar to Five Mile Bridge (which is *not* five miles from Columbia). About a half mile from where the pavement ends, on banks above the road you'll see iris plants."

This subspecies is of particular interest to botanists because it exhibits characteristics of both *Iris hartwegii* and *I. munzii*. The flowers are pale, soft, yellow which is a color common to *I. hartwegii* but not found in *I. munzii*. However, there are usually three flowers per stalk which is common in *I. munzii* but does not occur in *I. hartwegii*, which only has one or two flowers per stalk. Also, the plants are larger than typical *I. hartwegii* plants but smaller in size than typical *I. munzii*. They grow only in a small geographical area above Columbia between Five Mile Creek and Italian Bar and may be endangered. But more on that later. Duane hopes to use the subspecies in breeding because of its characteristic of multiple flowers in the inflorescence.

The following fall, Duane was able to return on August 20th. Looking at his field notebook Duane recalled: "... returning to the higher area (Strawberry area) where the golden-orange hartwegii was found, collected four full seed pods and one nice plant with two seed pods attached. This date seemed to be about the ideal time to gather seeds in this area although the pods were not yet beginning to split and, I feel they will germinate if dried. If you wait much longer there is a white-green worm—that I later found out was the larva

of the verbena bud moth—in most of the pods that eats the seeds as they mature.”

In looking for seed of *Iris hartwegii* subsp. *columbiana* on the same date at the lower elevations, Duane met with disappointment. “The seed seems to have ripened and the pods split earlier. I only gathered six or eight good seeds. Again, the worm had done its damage—only one or two seeds left in a pod, and if you didn’t find a worm, you found the web it left behind. Possibly further down the road, in a more shady area, one could get more seed. . . I didn’t go any further, because the road appeared to be practically single track, except where there was a turnout . . . and steep enough and loose enough—it’s all powdery dust and loose rock— . . . not having a four-wheel drive, I was hesitant to take such a road . . .”

An Endangered Species?

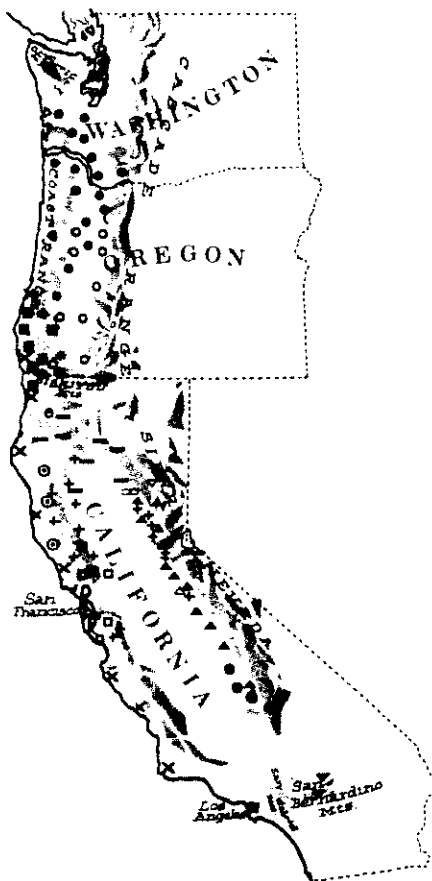
Duane recently became concerned over the fate of *Iris hartwegii* subsp. *columbiana* in its native habitat when he came across an article in the December 22, 1978 issue of *California Builder and Engineer* describing the construction of the New Parrots Ferry Bridge. The 650 feet long spar is to span the new Melones Reservoir 300 feet above the present level of the Stanislaus River just east of Columbia. The fear is that the new reservoir will drown the only known habitat of the subspecies. We really don’t know how great the threat is because the map accompanying the article in the magazine was not detailed enough to determine the area to be covered by the waters of the reservoir when filled; and the precise total distribution of the subspecies is not known. The last formal survey of its occurrence was done in May 1957. Winter rains coupled with the unpaved roads in the area have prevented traveling into the area for a closer look.

Duane is fairly certain, however, that raising the level of the Stanislaus River 200 to 300 feet would obliterate the Five Mile Bridge and part of the road. Also, he notes that the ten million dollar contract for the bridge includes the rerouting of certain access roads in the Columbia area. It is expected that the new reservoir will drown some parts of the local roads.

Duane contacted Alice Howard at the University of California Herbarium to see if *Iris hartwegii* subsp. *columbiana* is on either the California or the national endangered species list. It is not. Ms. Howard thought it should be though, since it is listed in her records as an endemic. She advised that an accurate survey of the area be made this bloom season since inclusion on the endangered species list would require a petition and an accurate report of distribution.

Since then, Duane has contacted people at the Forest Service in Sonora and Modesto Junior College to obtain their help with the survey and to advise the Army Corps of Engineers of the danger. Also, after announcing the problem at the AIS Region 14 Potluck in January of this year Duane received offers of help with the petition from several members of the Species Iris Study Group and the California Horticultural Society. Having put the project in motion he is waiting for bloom season and word from others who are working on the problem.

Another area Duane frequents on his deer hunting



Map from *A Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises* by Victor A. Cohen, published by the British Iris Society, 1967. Printed in England by Boulton Paul Aircraft Ltd, Wolverhampton.

Distribution of the series *Californicae*

- *I. tenax*
- *I. tenax* subsp. *klamathensis*
- ▲ *I. hartwegii*
- ▼ *I. hartwegii* subsp. *australis*
- △ *I. hartwegii* subsp. *columbiana*
- ▽ *I. hartwegii* subsp. *pinetorum*
- ⊙ *I. suncifolia*
- + *I. macrosiphon*
- *I. fernaldii*
- *I. chrysophylla*
- *I. tenuissima*
- ⊖ *I. tenuissima* subsp. *purdyiformis*
- ⊙ *I. purdyi*
- × *I. douglasiana*
- *I. bracteata*
- *I. innominata*



Gigi Hall with Duane Meek, intrepid iris hunter.

trips is the Chowchilla Mountains in Mariposa County. To find the lavender form of *Iris hartwegii*, take Triangle Road from the town of Mariposa to the Jerseydale Ranger Station; from there travel on Roundtree Saddle Road to Crowsfoot Road. Head another three tenths of a mile towards Iron Mountain on Crowsfoot Road and you’ll come to a burned over area to the left of the road. In this burned area at approximate elevation 4700 feet the iris grow in profusion. Duane collected plants from this area last fall and hopes to see bloom this spring.

The discussion with Duane ended with mention of an excursion to the Clear Lake area of California. Here, he collected a clump of *Iris macrosiphon* about eight miles beyond the town of Upper Lake on November 27, 1976. It bloomed for him in Concord in both the spring of 1977 and 1978; then the clump disappeared. It is one of the smaller natives; Duane’s plant produced creamy yellow flowers with gold veins on stems about six inches high, and a four-ounce seed crop. I’m now the proud possessor of some of this seed. Thanks, Duane.

To get the most out of the directions to the various locales given in the article you will need a good map or maps showing the geographical details of Mono, Alpine, and Tuolumne counties. If you are an armchair adventurer though, with little desire to trek through the backwoods, a standard California roadmap will allow you to identify the general areas of discussion and you need not be concerned with the detailed directions.

Native Iris at the Strybing Plant Sale

CAROLINE SPILLER

Strybing Arboretum Society's Annual Plant Sale is much publicized as the "biggest plant sale in the Bay Area." In one day, it makes enough to support the Society's educational programs; the Helen Crocker Russell Horticultural Library and salaried employees including two librarians, an educational director and botanist, and an active and growing docent training program, now college-accredited. The plant sale is put together entirely by volunteer effort involving the Arboretum Society members and friends. They work all year, collecting and propagating an amazing array of plants (many from the Strybing Arboretum itself) some hard-to-find, rare, or new introductions. Among special collections are California native plants, and most popular in this division, Pacific Coast Native Iris, are always a sellout.

The search is always on at Strybing Arboretum for plants of species that can be used in the Arthur Menzies Native Plant Garden. This particular garden, one of many at Strybing, attempts to preserve species and provide gene pools of our native plants so that they will not be lost. For instance, *Arcostaphylos franciscana* from Laurel Hill, San Francisco County, remains in the specimen preserved at Strybing, though completely gone from its native habitat, the old Laurel Hill cemetery. Cuttings are available on request. We hope to collect and preserve representative iris species of all the Californicae.

The popularity of Californicae in the Society's plant sale goes back to Emily Brown's stewardship, surely a decade ago. Emily gave us a flat of grass-like seedling iris bidding us to take good care of them. "They are *very* special—*Iris innominata*—a good yellow form." We potted up six flats of four-inch pots, too many, I thought. That year, 1972, we grew only two kinds, *I. innominata* and a hand-pollinated *I. douglasiana* X *I. innominata*, of yellow parentage selected from the Arboretum by Strybing nurseryman, Pete Sullivan. The winter was long, wet,



Emily Brown

cold and muddy. The iris seedlings didn't seem to like it. We lost many, especially the little innominatas. As Spring approached however, the little ones perked up and were the first to bloom. We fell in love with them! Pete Sullivan's iris cross never bloomed for the sale, but the seedlings were completely sold out. Our success made us realize how popular and irresistible Californicae are. Where could we learn about them? Where could we get good seed for all the species?

Marge Hayakawa heard of our plight and suggested the American Iris Society, not only to get their seed list but also to benefit from their horticultural know-how. This was excellent advice, and it put us in contact with Jean Witt. She recommended several other societies to join, Signa, a species study group, as well as the SPCNI and the British Iris Society.

The seeds poured in. Half of each packet was planted, about twenty seeds to a pot. Volunteer Susan Harrison offered two shelves in her refrigerator for stratification. To our delight, most of the twenty seeds germinated, even five-year-old seed. We learned that iris seed remains viable a long time. We needed expert help with all these babies. It arrived in the persons of Mary Schroter and Francesca Thoolen. They taught us so much and trained our Strybing volunteers to handle the delicate seedling roots and adjusted our planting mix to a special well-drained one. The seedling iris in four-inch pots flourished, making such a presentable showing that we more than doubled our sales from the previous year. But after the sale, we looked at another bare cupboard, so back to the seed packets we went. Jean Witt asked the question when filling out our seed order, "What do you do with all those seeds?" This is the answer. We grow them on, select a few for stock plants, and *sell* the rest. It's very hard to give them up without seeing a flower but sometimes we hear about them from their new owners.

Records are kept retaining species, sub species, collection location, seed list number, and any other information such as flower description if we are lucky enough to have one in the short time we have the plants. A group of stock plants is being selected. These are divided annually. Special ones at Strybing Arboretum have been marked also for this purpose. Many were collected by Arthur Menzies, iris connoisseur and revered plantsman. Native iris grow all over the Arboretum, not just in the natives area.

Another project has been the collection of seed from hybrids in the Arboretum of *Iris douglasiana* and *I. innominata* by Jeanette Young. She has packaged it in lovely hand-painted envelopes; they were sold at the Kiosk. Pounds of the seeds have also been sent to the



Kathy Mayer and Alice Batchelder in the native iris seedling 'factory' at Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California.

California Horticultural Society Seed Exchange for distribution.

At the 1979 Plant Sale, our iris collection will be bigger than ever and more varied. On sale will be named cultivars which have been donated from private collections, representatives of well-known strains, as well as Strybing's own, and many species. Our volunteer workers will be on hand to advise about culture and landscape use, and to answer questions. One of these volunteers is landscape designer Kathy Mayer, who likes to use Pacific Coast native iris for a drift effect groundcover in no-water landscapes. She has discovered a special clump called, at Strybing 'Quince Hill Blue.' It will be propagated for future plant sales.

Wally Wood and Sue Kingsley, who specialize in California native groundcovers, find that iris are quite suitable for landscape use, and excellent when used under native live oaks. Mary Longfellow, "fairy god-mother" to our iris section in the nursery, grooms them carefully every Wednesday, exclaiming with delight when a new one blooms. It's always more beautiful than the last. We photograph it, write its colors on the tag, and hope you will love it as much as we do. Mary is so enthusiastic she would like to start a San Francisco Iris Group. Anyone interested might contact her at the Plant Sale on Saturday, April 28, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Strybing members' preview night is April 27 from 5 to 7.

PCNs in Deerfield, Illinois

VIRGINIA WINKLER



Dr. Virginia Winkler diagnoses iris ills.

Unfortunately, I do not have a glowing success to report; but knowledge can be gained from failure. I shall tell you of my failure which has not discouraged me; it has added to my collection of information.

In a sheltered corner of the garden, I had prepared a special bed in anticipation of the new arrivals of Pacific Coast native irises. I mixed clay, sand, peat moss and leaf mold, bone meal and bulb food and sprinkled it liberally with love. The mixture looked delicious—just the fare for a royal horticultural guest from California. Being satisfied that all was in readiness, off I flew to the fair land of the P.C.N.s to gather up my treasures from Joe Ghio and Vern McCaskill. These two fine men, both of whom I have to admit being rather partial toward, chose their strongest progeny to entrust to my care. All were bare-rooted and carefully wrapped in damp newspaper to ready them for the following day's flight to their new home.

When they arrived here in Deerfield the next afternoon they were unwrapped and given a dunk in fresh water. All was well and I planted them immediately. They rewarded me and upheld their former owners' reputations, by growing on unrestrictedly.

As the soft winter snows of 1977 began to settle gently upon them, they were covered with oak leaves and pine boughs. When they were uncovered in the Spring they were vigorous, healthy appearing, growing plants. All were summoned from near and far of Irisland in the Chicago area to gaze upon them. A letter of jubilation was posted to Joe Ghio. All we had to wait for were the flowers.

Time rushed on and up came the species iris, the dwarfs and then the green noses of a myriad of other irises. The time was at hand to expect my guests to burst forth in all their varied hues, giving a just reward for all my effort. The reward was never bestowed. For some reason, still to be explained, the seemingly healthy plants all "just up and died." The foliage did not show evidence of insects or disease. It just turned brown. The roots were not rotted or damaged, just dried.

This is not the end. I must think, and try again. There is a reason for the failure, but it doesn't seem to be the weather, which has so often been named the cause of loss. One more piece is added to our puzzle. The more possible causes which remain to be listed are: soil not

acid enough; not enough aeration of roots; plants not assimilating food; and virus or fungus attacking roots.

The last of these requires the services of a laboratory and I will content myself with working on the other three first. I reworked the bed and added more sand (granitic) and humus for increased aeration. For a lower pH I added apples, pears and peaches torn from our fruit trees by high winds, as the weatherman likes to call them; the fruit will also add minerals. This brings us to the third point, the assimilation of food. Pacific Coast natives do have a slightly fleshy root which allows them to store some food, but not as much as most of the other irises. A plant dug in the Fall would probably have enough food stored in its roots to carry it through the winter and into Spring. But as Spring wears on the increased growth rate probably uses up the available food quickly. Why is the plant apparently not assimilating the substances it needs to grow?

If the answer is that the pH is too high, then the decayed fruit should correct the situation. If it is a lack of minerals the fruit should also provide these, and the humus will help. Now that we have this banquet spread before our guests, why aren't they partaking? Could it be that the soil of the Midwest is lacking a fungus? Could the roots of Pacific Coast irises need a particular fungus to live with in symbiosis; the fungus breaking down the minerals so that the iris roots can easily take them in and utilize them? If so, what is this fungus and where does it come from?

When asking myself this last question the first thing I think of is the redwoods. Can this fungus be associated with them? If it is, can it be carried by bark-chips? This would make it easy to add to our soil. But once added will it continue to live? I've incorporated what the bag label called "California Redwood Bark Chips" into the reworked iris bed, hoping to inoculate my soil with the missing ingredient. The mixture has been "curing" most of the summer, all fall and winter. This coming season I hope to try some more plants from nurseries and also some seedlings I have grown myself.

I would be ever so grateful to the 'Garden Gods' if the answer came so easily. But if it doesn't, and we know it's not the cold, then I would like to suggest we turn it over to the people properly equipped to study the problem via the Scientific Fund.

My First PCN s of the Season

The weekend of March 23, 1979 was a glorious one as some of you may recall. It was perfect weather sandwiched between a preceding week of overcast and partly cloudy days and followed by heavy rains commencing with the very next Monday. The sky was a clear blue, the ocean calm and the temperature warm enough for a light sweater.

For me, this weekend couldn't have been better planned if I had ordered it. An interest of mine is gourmet cooking and I took advantage of a cookery class at Stillwater Cove Ranch near Timber Cove Inn along the north coast of California.

On the morning of Saturday, March 24, the group went for a nature walk leading through the ranch to Stillwater Cover Regional Park, down to the Cove itself.

As we walked through a variety of terrains I was pleasantly surprised to see *Iris douglasiana*, the deepest blue-lavender, growing in large drifts. That it should be prevalent was not surprising but that it should be growing in various conditions was. In some areas I walked through drifts which had actually wet feet; my shoes were getting wet! Other drifts grew among rocks and sandy soil. The home in which I was staying was built before environmental controls and coastal restrictions and is one of the few houses close to the ocean on one of the large rock foundations. During some times of the year storms will bring water crashing against these rocks and salt sprays will dominate and have a sphere of influence on these californicae. Yet here they were in sandy soil (not pure sand) sometimes getting licks of salt spray and fog, and they just loved it. When our host-teacher, Jack Schneider, picked two large bouquets for the table, as we would pick a bunch of daisies with no fancy arrangement, I thought to myself, they were indeed true wildflowers and here was a retired nursery owner who treated them as such and shared them with us.

The wetness may have been only temporary and since the land we were crossing, previously a big ranch, was slightly sloped, the drainage was probably sufficient to keep the water moving, so the irises were not actually *standing* in water. Probably by the time their dormancy season arrived the land would be drained off and dry, allowing them to mature for the next season. In most places the irises were growing with wild flat grasses, something like bermuda grass, as a ground cover right next to them. The competition did not seem to bother them.

Timber Cove and Stillwater Cove are about 2½ hours north of the San Francisco Bay Area. One can get there via several pleasant routes so that the trip up and back need not be the same. For historians, there is Fort Ross; for naturalists, there is the Regional Park and the cove itself; for adventurers there is a serpentine route to take after passing the town of Jenner; there is something for everybody.

Francesca Thoolen



Iris douglasiana on the road to Marshall Beach at Pt. Reyes Station, California. Photo by J. F. Muirhead.

Bay View Gardens' Seedlings

EVELYN NEWMAN
photos by Lilly Gartman

If you like native iris hybrids with wide ruffled petals, compact form, and flaring falls, then plan a visit to Joe Ghio's Bay View Gardens in Santa Cruz during early or mid-April. His talented hybridizing hand and compatible coastal climate have combined to form exciting creations.

Start with a true blue color, add branching, and a wide ruffled form, and you have PU 197H, the best of this year's seedling selections. It comes from an involved line going back to *Iris munzii* for the color. The form is comparable to that of LA SELVA (Ghio '77 pictured below), and was difficult to achieve as *I. munzii* has a dominant strappiness. You can expect future introductions in a wide range of blue shades, and all with modern form.

Other exciting colors are on the horizon. First generation seedlings out of CASA PACIFICA, Ghio 1978, ochre gold standards with a magenta spray on the falls, are giving a wide variety of vibrant colors, patterns, and blends. There are true variegatas appearing. Some could be described as having a variegata-plicata pattern.

Interesting patterns are also showing up in the F2 and F3 generations of WESTERN QUEEN (Stambach '72) crossed with one of nature's hybrids (yellow with brown veining) collected in the Santa Cruz Mountains at the lower elevations along Empire Grade. The individual veining patterns are unusual, some webbed, others like eyelashes, or brush strokes. The compact form is there too; however, Joe does not yet know if the patterns will hold in the sun.

This year's introduction, CALIFORNIAN, is a metallic brilliant purple-magenta with cream based falls overlain with the magenta in a characteristic eye pattern, and deserves the plaudits given it. Three Best Seedling awards in one year indicate a long bloom season. (How else could he have entered it in all those shows?) CALIFORNIAN sends many stalks in succession from the same spot, and is rated as "easy to grow" since early in its life it survived a test of vigor. Joe accidentally uprooted it one June and was afraid its unique coloration was lost forever. Of course it was replanted in a cool



LA SELVA (Ghio '77). Milky lavender with rosy spray pattern on the falls.



Evelyn Newman, center, interviews Joe Ghio at Bay View Gardens in the company of Muriel Perkins, and Bettie and Manley Osborne.

place and cared for all summer even though it looked dead. Happily the new growth started in the winter, and as a result it has come on the market a year later than its sibling CITY HALL, Ghio '78, a floriferous magenta-purple.

To extend your native iris bloom season, try RESTLESS NATIVE (Ghio '76) or COUNCILMAN (Ghio '76). They start their bloom late in February and have a second bloom period later. The early bloom comes on short stalks that tend to get longer as the days get longer. It is interesting to note that their child (CASA PACIFICA) did not inherit the early blooming characteristic, but does show unusually good substance. In general when native hybrids gain substance, they tend to lose the airy gracefulness exhibited by SANTA RITA (Ghio '77). A two-year clump of SANTA RITA is covered with blooms coming from many stems, each of which has only two buds. The lovely picture is instantly ruined by a typical April shower which tends to melt the delicate flowers. The garden viewer is given one more chance, but after the second flower per stem is closed that is the end for the season. On the other hand, a plant with flowers having heavy substance can withstand the weather better but without the overall showy clump effect.

Joe was asked if he ever used or considered using *Iris macrosiphon* to get fragrance into his line. He has never bred for fragrance either in natives or non-natives. It is treated as an incidental when it does occur.

Has he made any Cal-Sibe crosses? Yes, but the few attempts either failed to set, or ended up being self-crosses.

Does he agree with Clark Cosgrove's statement in *The World of Irises* that, "Height, branching, and vigor are the contributions hybridizers seek from *Iris douglasiana*"? Yes, but branching is not inevitable when it is used. Consider OJAI (Walker, 1959), WESTERN QUEEN, and SANTA RITA all of which show heavy *I. douglasiana* influence but are not branched.

Has he used *Iris bracteata* in his line? Not as a species, but via the hybrid GRUBSTAKE (Lenz, 1963). The F2 seedlings show intensified ruffling and a little better substance; maybe easier to grow than GRUBSTAKE.

What else does the future hold besides the ruffled blue and exciting variegatas mentioned earlier? There is a line of very floriferous seedlings out of GREENBRIAR CONTRAST (Nourse, 1958). They bloom over a very long period with a large number of stalks coming from one spot. Sound too good to be true? It is. According to Joe, the colors are unattractive. It appears the GREENBRIAR CONTRAST color is not carried genetically.

Joe is also working on breeding a ruffled big edition of BANBURY VELVET (Brummitt, 1969—a plush velvety purple), but is having great difficulty achieving it. He will continue to pursue these and other goals which will probably mean future cultivars guaranteed to please native iris lovers and the general gardener.

Looking for Native Iris in Sonoma County, California

FRANK FOSTER

In Sonoma County, California, the most common Pacific Coast native iris is *Iris douglasiana*. Its range is the Pacific coastal hills from Oregon, south to the Santa Barbara area. On the coastal section between Jenner and Bodega Bay, it is approximately eight inches tall, usually without branches and the flowers are dark purple. It is my belief that the lack of branching in this particular area is caused by weather conditions; on these windswept hillsides there is very little other vegetation affording protection for irises. When translated further inland, they have been known to produce branched stalks. In the Cazadero, Duncan Mills, and Guerneville areas, a few miles inland from the coast, branched plants are a common occurrence.

Examples of *Iris douglasiana* with good branching are found in Mendocino, Fort Bragg portions of Mendocino County, immediately north of Sonoma County. Here we find the same coastal hillsides but the species is found scattered in and around more dense vegetation, in richer, more humusy soil. A total contrast in growing conditions is found in these two localities.

In February, Jean Erickson and I made a trip to seek out *Iris douglasiana* and *I. macrosiphon* hybrids close to the coast and *I. fernaldii* inland. We had heard that *I. macrosiphon* and *I. douglasiana* meet in the Lucas Valley and Tomales Bay area. Lucas Valley runs somewhat west from the Northern boundary of San Rafael; Tomales Bay is further west and is south of Bodega Bay by about thirty miles.

With the help of Jean's friend, Barbara Taddei, who lives there, we explored adjoining woodland hillsides above Tomales Bay and the Point Reyes National Seashore. There we found *Iris douglasiana* or hybrids of it, growing in wooded areas. Since nothing was in flower yet, all we could do was imagine and be satisfied with Barbara's description of the irises. On one plant we found a spent bloomstalk about twenty-four inches tall that had been branched. We were told that the colors found there were both blue-purple and

white. We immediately planned a return trip to see them in flower.

After leaving Tomales Bay, we were directed to what we hoped to be *Iris douglasiana* and *I. macrosiphon* hybrids in the Lucas Valley. Their color was described as medium cream-yellow. We found some growing along the roadside and on a washed away hillside. Foliage was typical of *I. douglasiana* but they had shorter bloomstalks. No more of this type was found in that area. As we approached nearer to San Rafael on Lucas Valley Road, we spotted more iris growing in the hillsides but busy traffic and lack of a safe place to leave the road made stopping impractical.

It was a delight to see several large clumps of an iris which is far removed from the Pacific Coast natives. This was *Iris unguicularis*, the lavender form planted next to the north side of Highway 101 in poor, rocky soil and obviously unattended, except for occasional clean up, yet it was flourishing and blooming well; proof that it thrives on neglect!

After lunch we left Marin County and headed north again to the county of Sonoma. Our destination was the Petrified Forest area near Calistoga where it has been reported that there may still be some *Iris fernaldii*. There was no bloom here either, but we noted spots where, after driving to Calistoga and back, we found *I. fernaldii* growing on the slopes and roadside banks. This little known iris is a delight to behold. Light cream colored blossoms dot the hillsides in semi-shaded woodland growth. Leaves are narrow, about the width of *I. tenax* and dull green. It usually has only two flowers to each stem of about eight inches length. Thus far it has been reported that *I. fernaldii* has added very little to Pacific Native breeding.

The late Peggy Burke Grey told me of some areas in and around St. Helena where *Iris fernaldii* and *I. macrosiphon* meet and their hybrids were exciting combinations of cream, lavender, pink and gold.

Now that we know where they are, I can hardly wait until bloom time to go back and seek them out again, especially the *Iris fernaldii* and *I. macrosiphon* hybrids.

The Californian Group

from *The Iris and Its Culture*

JEAN STEVENS

Jean Stevens' The Iris and Its Culture was published in 1947 by Lothian Publishing Company Pty Ltd of Melbourne, Australia, and is now out of print. It was a valuable contribution to iris literature and copies can occasionally be found in second-hand book stores.

We are reprinting the section of the book devoted to Pacific Coast native iris because the author was well-known and admired among irisarians and because opinions of these irises in New Zealand are of special interest to members of this Society.

*Since publication of this book much has been learned of Pacific Coast irises and some of the author's statements would be revised if it were written today. For example, *Iris innominata* is more widely distributed than is suggested here. *I. thompsonii* is considered a hybrid with *I. innominata* and is rarely mentioned now. Several species are omitted from Mrs. Stevens' list, notably *I. tenuissima* and *I. fernaldii*.*

Nevertheless, with the kind permission of the publisher and of Jocelyn Bell, the author's daughter, we are reprinting the extract substantially unchanged because of its interest, there being alternative sources for modern taxonomic information.

The irises in this group are distributed along the Pacific Coast of America and comprise some of the daintiest and most colorful plants in the whole genus. Many of them are extremely free flowering and most are easy to grow, provided the soil is free of lime and that drainage is fairly good. For the most part they do not object to a soil fairly rich in calcium, provided no lime is added. Most of the species have been grown in New Zealand and Australia for the last twenty-five years, though at the present time it is difficult to get many of them true to name. This is the result of the ease and frequency with which the flowers become cross fertilized in gardens. Where two or more species of this group of irises are grown in the same garden, it is absolutely essential that the flowers from which the seed is to be kept be self-pollinated by hand if the resultant seedlings are to be true to name. Of recent years one at least of the botanic gardens of California has interested itself in these irises, and from this source we are hoping to get fresh seed of the true species into this country.

It is not always easy for the amateur gardener, even if he is familiar with the true species, to be sure whether the plants growing in his garden are true to name, as most of the species are naturally variable in color, and sometimes in height of flower stem and size of bloom. Naturally, unless he is conversant with the structural and growth distinctions between the different species, he cannot hope to identify them or check for himself whether the plants are hybrids or the true species. Quite a number of the Californian Group, which are not really distinct enough, have been given specific names, and this makes for even greater confusion.

Iris douglasiana

This is the strongest growing and coarsest foliaged species in the group. The leaves vary from stiff and narrow to drooping, and may be as broad as an inch and a quarter. In length they vary from 15 inches to over 2 feet. *Douglasiana* is a rapid grower and even seedling

plants make quite a sizable clump in a twelvemonth. At maturity, that is two or three years, clumps are often over 3 feet across. Planted out as seedlings in the spring, they will flower the following year, giving from five to seven stems the first year, increasing to a hundred or even more stems on a mature clump. The natural habitat of *douglasiana* is along the coastal regions of California, and even in nature there is much variation in color, from the palest shades of mauve, through every tone of lavender, to an almost apricot pastel tone. A deep violet, short-stemmed form is also grown, but this is the least desirable in habit. Several forms of *douglasiana* have been given specific rank, and one of the earliest of these forms is *watsoniana*, a dainty creamy white, less vigorous than the type, and with somewhat sparser foliage. I have not raised any seed from my plants of *watsoniana*, so cannot say whether it comes true to form and color from seed.

The base of the leaves of *douglasiana* is a rosy pink in color, and the plant is a true evergreen, even in cold districts, and is hardy, standing at least 15 degrees of frost. The flower stems usually overtop the foliage by several inches and often carry two or even more side branches. The top spathe usually holds three flowers and the side branches two. Most of the plants of *douglasiana* I have seen in New Zealand in recent years are a very pale lavender or lilac, but some of the color forms obtained from seed when it was first imported were much richer in color, varying from rich lavender blue to lilac, with an almost yellow haft, and violet and purple forms also were common. However, during the last two or three years much new seed has been imported and, though some no doubt will prove to be hybrid seed, some of it is from very reliable Californian sources. From this seed we may look to find the original color range.

One of the distinctive characters of *douglasiana* is the spherical shape of the seeds; all other species in this group, except *innominata* have D-shaped seeds. The seed pod also is more angular in shape. Division of clumps is

best carried out in early spring or autumn after the first rains, but, except in cold districts with early winters, I much prefer the autumn planting. In wet climates they can be divided after flowering. Like many other irises, subdivision of clumps cannot be safely undertaken immediately after flowering in the drier climates of New Zealand and Australia. *Douglasiana* is very easy to grow, but prefers a somewhat loose soil with a reasonable amount of humus. In poor soils garden compost should be added, but, like all Californians, it does not like animal manure or lime. Good drainage is essential.

Iris bracteata

A dwarf, slender-foliaged species from Oregon, with several sheathing leaves at short intervals up the 9 inch stem. It is not by any means a vigorous grower and increases slowly by rather long slender rhizomes with sparse foliage. Entirely losing its leaves during winter it makes fresh growth in early spring. Slugs are very fond of the small and tender new shoots, and grass grubs look on its roots as a particular delicacy. *Bracteata* is impatient of poor drainage and prefers a light, rather acid soil. It is a good practice to give the dormant plants a topdressing of leaf mold.

Seedlings vary considerably in color. The type is given as a yellow, having veined brown purple falls, but I used to grow a lovely form where the fall ground color of yellow was almost entirely obscured with flushing and veining of carmine, with yellow standards flushed carmine.

Iris tenax

For many years this was the most popular and best known of the Californian Group in New Zealand. It is now, unfortunately, quite rare to see a clump, a circumstance due to its being one of the chief offenders when it comes to cross fertilization of flowers in the garden. Nowadays *douglasiana* and the new colored forms of *innominata* have taken its place as the best-known and popular species. However, now that fresh stock from true seed has been re-imported, *tenax* will doubtless regain its old popularity. It is a delightful little iris, having daintily poised flowers with upright standards, in shape like a more delicately formed Spanish iris. Colors of different seedlings vary most fascinatingly in their pencilled markings, and the colors range through all gradations of bright rose purple to palest lilac and deep heliotrope, all with primrose or yellow veining. The stem carries the comparatively large flowers to a height of 15 inches, well above the foliage. Even a small plant will carry a dozen or more stems, and, with their upright carriage, gives an intense spot of color in the garden.

I have found *tenax* one of the easiest of the Californians to transplant, the best time to do which is about March, after the first autumn rains, or in early spring. Culture is the same as for *douglasiana*. W. R. Dykes gave an interesting piece of information about *tenax*. In explaining its name he remarked that it probably received its name in reference to the strength of the leaf fiber "from which the Indians weave twine or cord." It makes a rather small, compactly tufted clump, and is a native of Oregon.

Iris purdyi

A rather flat, almost squat-shaped flower, produced on an 8 inch stem, which is sheathed with many inflated stem-clasping leaves. The flowers are straw colored with rigid standards held at an angle of 45 degrees, the falls having the usual red brown veining of many of the Californians. Except for its interest as a species it has no special value in the garden, as many of the more daintily held, straw-colored forms of *innominata* over-shadow it, and it has no virtue they do not also possess. It is, moreover, rather more difficult of culture, with the same somewhat delicate constitution as *bracteata*. It is a native of California.

Iris gormanii

This is a delightful iris, ranging in color from a creamy white, straw and biscuit tints to a lovely pale apricot shade. It comes from British Columbia, and is a much more robust plant than *purdyi*. It is a fairly recent introduction into cultivation, and was distributed in New Zealand fifteen years ago. The flowers are large and gracefully formed, and the stem reaches a height of about 14 inches. Culture is the same as for *tenax*.

Iris macrosiphon

This is synonymous with *Iris chrysophylla*, and is a native of California and Oregon. In form it is somewhat similar to *innominata*, but has a much longer perianth tube. Although long known to cultivation, *macrosiphon* is, rather strangely, one of the least well-known Californian species in New Zealand, though it is to be hoped that with the awakening interest in iris species this will be remedied in the coming years. The color range is almost as great as that of *innominata*, though the habit of growth and form of flower is not, perhaps, so attractive.

Iris hartwegii

A dwarf creamy yellow species from the Sierra Nevada of California. There is some doubt whether this iris is a true species, though it comes true from seed and does not vary much in color. Botanically it is very near *tenax*, but horticulturally it does not compare with that colorful and easily grown species. Its flowering stem reaches a height of 8 to 10 inches.

Iris innominata

A comparative newcomer to the horticultural world, this loveliest species of the group is also one of the most showy and attractive of all spring flowering plants. It has an exceptionally long flowering season, with the first blooms coming into flower in early spring and slowly, over the next six weeks, increasing the number of stems in flower until every clump is a wealth of colorful blossom. It can be used effectively both as a specimen clump or in massed effect. A group of seedling clumps will give a display for from between two and a half to three months, or longer in mild districts.

Iris innominata has a peculiar history, commemorated in its paradoxical name, which means "not named." It is widely distributed throughout a somewhat remote county of Oregon, but, although this iris

was known to several generations of the inhabitants of Currie County, the plant had not been botanically collected or described until about twenty-five years ago. In 1928 a distinguished botanist, Mrs. John R. Leach, of Portland, Oregon, found and recorded this neglected gem. She told how for a hundred miles she tramped through Currie County, rarely at any time out of sight of *innominata* in flower. To quote her: "It seems able to adapt itself to any condition, growing in moist shady places as well as on dry sunny ridges."

The type first brought into cultivation was the form we now know as *innominata* variety *aurea*, but the species occurs in a wide range of colors, from palest yellow, through shades of apricot and bronze, to lavender and orchid shades. The variety *aurea*, unless growing close amongst the other colored forms, will come true from seed, but this does not apply to the other colored forms, self-set, seed of which varies considerably. I have grown both *aurea* and the colored forms for over twelve years, and would suggest that *aurea* is really a sub-species. It certainly has very constant characters of flower and growth which distinguish it horticulturally from the colored forms. Though it may vary considerably in the depth of the gold color, as well as in the amount of brown veining, the flower itself is always narrow petalled, with smaller and more horizontally held falls than those of other colors. The root system also is much finer and the foliage consistently narrower. Until I grew *aurea* in amongst the colored forms I did not have any seedlings of these with the same rich gold of *aurea*, though there were many yellows amongst them. *Iris thompsonii* is very near *innominata*, and may be a form.

The form, size, and shape of falls are very variable in the species, but *innominata* is, nevertheless, not easily confused with the other species of the group. Colors have been further given a wider range in gardens by careful selection of seed parents, and still more recently by selective breeding. The form and size have also been much improved since the first seedlings flowered in gardens. In the best forms the standards and falls have sufficient width to close the gap between the petals. A garden range of color forms includes every shade of bronze and copper brown, rich reds, lavenders, lilac pinks, wines, violets, purples and yellows of every tone and shade. The height of stem varies from 8 inches to 15 inches. The foliage is evergreen when established, though plants divided in autumn often lose most of their leaves the first winter. The base of the leaves and stems varies from almost red to a flushed pink. Seedlings may not show this color in their young stage, but mature plants invariably do. Although the species can be found wild in moist places, and in some gardens will tolerate such conditions, it has been my experience that *innominata* is very impatient of poor drainage. Moist conditions vary greatly in different soils, and in my heavy soil, with its sticky clay subsoil nine inches below, I find *innominata* does not like a badly drained situation. Under such conditions the plants flourish during the growing season, but when growth slows down in winter the plant will suddenly turn brown and collapse. They definitely do not object to some shade, but, nevertheless, flower

more profusely in full sun.

Like all Californians, *innominata* is occasionally attacked by the damping-off fungus *Corticium colani*. For control measures, see chapter on Diseases.

As with all Californian irises, care must be taken to divide clumps at the right time of year. Young plants can be safely divided and transplanted immediately after flowering, but these young plants have plenty of fat, white roots. In an older clump the heavy mass of fine fibrous roots makes it difficult to dissect the plant, and lacking the same proportion of new white roots the divisions have a much more difficult job to establish themselves. It is, therefore, advisable to divide old clumps in autumn after a good rain, or else in early spring. Conditions are then ideal for re-rooting and the young divisions have a much better chance of surviving the shock. Seed is easily raised and should be sown in autumn. The young plants should be transplanted 18 inches apart into their permanent positions as soon as they are about 2 inches high. They flower the second year from seed, and may be left undivided for three or four years at least. Well-worked soil greatly assists in bringing the seedlings to sizeable clumps. They should be given no organic manure and no lime. In very poor soils the addition of compost is all that is required.

I have written at some length on this species, partly because it is one of the loveliest and most worthwhile of all irises, and partly because so many New Zealand and Australian gardeners are becoming interested in *innominata*, both for garden and house decoration. Although a normal spike produces two flowers from the top spathe, and usually one from a small side branch, when the flowering season nears its close the later-formed stems often produce a second side branch. Then the top spathes may produce three flowers and each branch two. Some seedlings are more prone to this late season branching than others, and without doubt it would not require much work on these plants to produce a race of *innominata* with well-branched and many-flowered stems.

Some very lovely hybrids have been bred between *douglasiana* and *innominata* during recent years, and several have been named and shown at shows in London, where they have received awards.

Iris munzii

This is a new species lately discovered in California by, and named in honor of, the Director of the Santa Ana Botanic Gardens, Dr. Munz. It resembles *Iris douglasiana* most nearly, but has very distinct blue-grey foliage, rather coarse, and very thick substanced. The two-foot stems overtop the foliage, and carry several widely spaced, inflated, sheathing leaves up its length. The terminal spathe produces three flowers, opening at a wide angle, on inch-long pedicel tubes, and a short side branch is produced half-way down the stem. The four-inch flowers are rather narrow petalled, and vary from palest sky blue to slightly deeper blues, occasionally lavender toned, and have white or creamy signal stripes, but no veining at the haft. A distinct feature, in which *munzii* differs from all other Californian irises, is the complete absence of pink, rose or purple coloring at the base of the growth tufts. It is evergreen.

Letters

From Panayoti Callas in Colorado:

... A miserable little start of *Iris fernaldii* I collected out of bloom north of San Francisco in 1974 finally managed to build up enough energy and strength to bloom in my garden in 1978. It was magnificent: my only cream colored californicae—and another anomaly, a hardy California iris species.

From Jean Witt in Seattle, reporting on winter damage:

Among the Californicae, plants in beds where the sun shone on frozen foliage are now very brown. Only a few plants in beds under the protection of the big white pine are damaged. MENDOCINO MORN, SAN LEANDRO and NATIVE BORN have all turned bright rust color. In general, it looks as if things of mostly *Iris douglasiana* parentage have fared worse than those of mostly *I. innominata* parentage. MEMORIA ELWOOD, the *I. purdyii* selection, seems to be all right. An *I. bracteata* with dead leaves has live shoots at the base. The ones I'm really worried about are the half-dozen new acquisitions of northern origin which were set out in October; fortunately they were under the tree. We lost no trees in the windstorm, nor did the Arboretum, but twigs and branches from the Douglas firs are everywhere. Loss of the Hoods Canal Bridge has really fouled up traffic to the Olympic Peninsula.

Ralph Coleman

At the American Iris Society's 1978 convention in Northern California, the first Pacific Coast Native Irises that many easterners had ever seen were blooming in the woodland garden of Ralph and Sue Coleman on Empire Grade, Santa Cruz Mountains. Word has just come of Ralph's death in March, 1979, at his home.

The World of Irises, newly-published compendium of the most up-to-date information in the iris world. The American Iris Society, Wichita, KS, 1978.

1979 price, \$15.00. Order from:

Dorothy Howard
226 East 20th Street
Tulsa OK 74119.



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Monterey Bay Iris Society
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Treasurer's Report

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Printing	<u>127.80</u>	
	\$255.83	\$674.12
Balance March 19, 1979		\$674.12

Charles R. Hopson



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PACIFIC COAST IRISES: SOME COMMERCIAL SOURCES*

Alpenflora Gardens, 17985 -40th Ave, Surrey BC Canada V3S 4N8: Retail, wholesale, mail order, list.

Bay View Gardens, 1201 Bay St, Santa Cruz CA 95060. Send 50¢ for catalog listing many cultivars; seed packets available.

Cook's Gardens, 2924 Pacific Highway East, Tacoma WA 98424: Hundreds of iris seedlings, twenty new named hybrids. Send for list, visit us!

Foster Iris, 850 Ora Avo Dr, Vista CA 92083. Doris Foster's hybrids, stationery designs.

Laurie's Garden, 41886 MacKenzie Highway, Springfield OR 97477: well-grown species and natives.

Longview Gardens of Bob Hubley, 9230 Colorado Avenue, Arlington, CA 92503: PCN hybrids from Lenz, Hubley, Stambach, Ghio, McCaskill and Foster.

Northwest Hybridizers: Jean G. Witt and John Taylor. Seed grown species and hybrids, Cal-Sibe hybrids. Send for list: 16516 -25th NE, Seattle WA 98155.

*If you know of others, please write to the Editor.

The Almanac of the
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1914 Napa Avenue
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