



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

**FALL, 2001  
Volume XXX, Number 1**

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## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE SPCNI TREASURER

Prices listed are for SPCNI members

### Check List of Named PCI Cultivars

Currently being revised.

### Diseases of the Pacific Coast Iris

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

### A Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises

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

### A Revision of the Pacific Coast Irises

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

### Hybridization and Speciation in the Pacific Coast Iris

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

## MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris is a section of the American Iris Society. Membership in AIS is not a requirement for membership in the SPCNI, but is suggested and may be of considerable benefit.

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

Please send membership monies to the SPCNI Treasurer. Foreign postage: please add \$1.00 for annual, \$3.00 for triennial, and \$10.00 for life membership.

## ALMANAC

DEADLINES: March 1 and September 1.

Back issues are available for \$3.50 each, postpaid. Please address the person listed under **Almanac Back Issues**.

The opinions expressed in articles and letters appearing in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views or beliefs of the SPCNI. Remarks about specific irises, companies, products, and services shall not be considered endorsements by the SPCNI.

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The big news for this coming spring is the mini-trek to visit stands of *Iris hartwegii australis*, whose native range is the San Bernardino Mountains of southern California.

This is the first time our Society will visit these mountains, and those unfamiliar with southern California may be surprised at what they will see. Snow is common here in the winter, and there are several ski resorts in the area. At the same altitude as *I. hartwegii australis*, though in a different area, *I. missouriensis* grows, and those familiar with *I. missouriensis* know it requires winter cold.

We are calling this a mini-trek because we are trying out a new idea. We have designed the trek to take place in one day, a Sunday, so that those wishing not to miss work can complete the mini-trek in a weekend. Flying in on Saturday and flying back out on Sunday evening after the trek should be relatively easy. The host hotel is minutes by free shuttle from the airport.

Since we lack a Trip Chairman, and since Marty and I live relatively close to the area, we are handling the logistics. It has been fun visiting the various locations to find the widest variation in flower color and form, and we found these in the stands of Barton Flats.

SPCNI is having a trek every other year. Two years ago we did not visit stands of *I. munzii* due to a lack of cooperation on the part of the irises to bloom on our schedule, I would like to see the Society visit *I. munzii* stands in 2004. In that year AIS will also have a national convention in Fresno, which is reasonably close to the range of *I. munzii*. For *I. munzii* to bloom during the time of the convention would be nice, but probably unrealistic. Visiting the stands while this beautiful

native is in bloom is more important than coordinating with the AIS convention.

We need a chairperson to plan a *munzii* trek. Ideally that would be someone in the central California area who is willing to track down the stands during the next two springs and use those experiences, combined with what written material there is, to estimate when *I. munzii* will be blooming in the spring of 2004. Locating a host hotel reasonably close to the stands, and chartering a bus are also involved.

If we have rotating trip chairs, with one or more persons taking responsibility for a trek in their area every other year, we may be able to function fine without a regular trip chair.

So this is a subtle call for someone to volunteer to be a trip chair just for a visit to *I. munzii* in 2004. The position is open on a first come, first served basis, and I don't want anyone's feelings hurt by volunteering too late and being disappointed that someone else has already been given the job.

But first things first, I hope to see you all at the mini-trek next June in southern California. You will see parts of southern California that most visitors do not, and you will see a charming little native iris subspecies.



Richard

## FROM THE EDITOR

This issue is dedicated in memory of the late Lewis Lawyer. Lewis was Editor of our Almanac from the mid-eighties through 1999. Lewis was interested in many things, among them photography and *Iris munzii*. In this issue we have some photography tips from Kim Blaxland,

and a Richard Richards article on *I. munzii*. We also have an announcement of an upcoming minitrek to see *I. hartwegii australis*, some *I. purdyi* information, results of a PCI popularity poll, and some observations on seedlings from Lawyer seed. I think Lewis would have liked this issue.

## READ ME

Membership in the American Iris Society is not required for SPCNI membership. However, AIS membership is suggested and may be of considerable benefit.

Please send membership renewals or inquiries to the Membership Secretary. Do not send them to the President or Editor. Also, if you have a change of address, please remember to send the information to the Membership Secretary. Thank you.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARY/TREASURER

### Dues Notices

First dues renewal notices will no longer be sent. Please note the expiration date of your membership on the address label. This date indicates the month and year that your SPCNI dues are due. We will continue to send a final reminder notice if we have not heard from you.

### Foreign Rates

Foreign dues have been increased by \$1.00 (an additional \$1.00 for annual, \$3.00 for triennial, \$10.00 for life) to cover postage. The final notice will show increase for foreign postage, however when you notice on your address label that your membership dues are ready to be paid, please increase the dues by \$1.00.

### Donations

SPCNI will gladly accept tax deductible donations to be used toward production cost of the *Almanac*. We would like to continue to have high quality, as well as more color photographs within the *Almanac*. Donations will be a way to increase our quality and quantity. If you wish to make a donation, please send it to:

Terri Hudson, Membership Secretary-Treasurer  
33450 Little Valley Road, Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Please include a note with your donation indicating that it is for color production of the *Almanac*.

### SPCNI Membership List

The SPCNI will be offering its membership list to individuals for a slight fee to cover the cost of mailing and printing (approximately \$3.00 for the US, \$4.00 for overseas). This list can be used only for contact purposes and cannot be used or sold as a business mailing list. If anybody wants to be excluded from the list, please contact Terri Hudson. If members have e-mail and would like to be on an e-mail list, please contact Terri ([irishud@mcn.org](mailto:irishud@mcn.org)).

## SPCNI SLIDE SET AVAILABLE

Three slide sets are available through SPCNI. 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 is \$7.50 for any of the three sets. One set deals with species, the second is concerned with hybrids, and the 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 (payable to SPCNI) should be sent to Terri Hudson, SPCNI Secretary-Treasurer. See the address on page 2. The person requesting the slides is financially responsible for return of the slides.

## NEW CANADA REPRESENTATIVE

*Harry Hill, Roberts Creek, BC*

[Editor's note: Previously there was one representative for both Washington and Canada. We now have separate representatives. Harry Hill is the new representative for Canada.]

Last winter I contacted all the SPCNI members in British Columbia while doing research for an article on growing Pacific Coast irises in this region (see *Almanac* Spring 2001). It was great to tap into their expertise. As the SPCNI representative in Canada I hope to remain in touch with these people, as well as other irisarians in the province (If there is anyone in Canada outside of B.C. who is growing PCIs - improbable but not impossible - I would really love to hear from them!). I was delighted to speak with Jean Witt of Seattle this summer. She was very encouraging and generously sent seed samples of some of her favorite PCI species and cultivars in her garden.

My enthusiasm for Pacific Coast irises has resulted in about 60 established plants in my garden and as many in pots waiting to be tucked in this fall. Currently I'm collecting PCIs that have proven themselves in the Pacific Northwest, as well as some of the more outstanding newer cultivars from California. It would be wonderful to combine the vigor and hardiness of the old standards with the amazing patterns and colors of the more recent varieties. Generally, I prefer iris with a clumping habit, with narrow, clean foliage, and flowers that aren't so ruffled that they can't stand up to our spring rains.

I work in the computer software industry and find that gardening exercises the opposite (right? left?) side of my brain. My partner and I live on a one-acre property on BC's Sunshine Coast, which is a 40-minute ferry ride and a brief drive north of Vancouver. Fortunately, the garden slopes gently toward the Strait of Georgia, so cold air doesn't collect in it during the winter. The rural community of Roberts Creek where we live is very environmentally aware and most properties boast large second-growth Douglas firs, Western red cedars, Pacific dogwoods and arbutus trees. During forays down the coast I've collected seeds of other coastal species such as Oregon myrtle, tanoak and silktassel bush. The resulting trees and shrubs do very well in this climate and the PCIs fit in very nicely beneath them. Western American lilies are another gardening obsession of mine and I've collected several species and some really nice hybrids. If anyone else in the SPCNI shares this interest, please get in touch with me.

Harry Hill  
RR22, 1533 Park Ave.  
Roberts Creek, BC V0N 2W2  
Canada

## SEARCHING FOR FRAGRANT PCI

Diane Whitehead, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

Like Garry Knipe, I am interested in fragrant flowers, and like him, I read the description of every iris in the Checklist and in the yearly updates of registrations and introductions, made a list of fragrant PCIs, and have been checking the seed list each year for seed from these without success.

Then I noticed that Santiam Snow was a *douglasiana* collected in the Santiam Canyon, Oregon, by Eleanor Zimmerly. It might pass on some of its fragrance, as Eleanor also registered Gold Nimbus, described as an open pollinated *douglasiana*, although she didn't state it was a seedling of Santiam Snow.

All right! I live only a day's drive from the Santiam River, so I decided to drive down in bloom time and sniff iris in the hope that the parent of Santiam Snow still perfumed the canyon with its sweet spicy scent.

Out came the maps. Where does the Santiam River enter the Pacific? It would have to be south of Coos Bay, because that is the northern limit of

*I. douglasiana*. It doesn't. In fact, after flowing near Mt. Jefferson it joins the Willamette between Salem and Albany, and that is as close as the Santiam River gets to the coast.

What irises grow along the Santiam? There are the myriad colors of the Monument Peak *tenax*, and *chrysophylla* over near the Detroit Ranger Station. No *douglasiana* in any of the books or maps I checked. Did someone have a wilderness garden where they sowed some *douglasiana* seed? Did some of the hydroseeded *douglasiana* sprayed along highway banks in the 50's and 60's (information by Willard Hoffman, in the Fall '96 *Almanac*) bounce down into the Canyon? That explains why it is growing near Sandy Oregon, near Mt. Hood. Is *douglasiana* also growing on the verge of the Santiam Highway?

I would love to ask Eleanor Zimmerly about her iris, but I can't find her listed as a member. Does anyone have any information about her or her irises?

## HOW JOHN WHITE BECAME INTERESTED IN PCIS

John White, Minot, ME

The first time I saw PCIs growing was at a convention ten or so years ago. The colors and patterns fascinated me - so different from Siberians. I thought if we could only grow these lovely plants in Maine, and so I ordered seed from SIGNA in 1989, and the *Almanac* seed list. The only types that survived our Maine winters were *Iris tenax*, one or two *I. innominata*, and crosses of the two. It took several years before I learned that they do best in Maine in full sun or nearly so. All of my 200 or so plants that I have now are all from *tenax* crosses. I have eight or ten that have survived five or six Maine winters and are doing well. Two of them have put up forty to forty-seven bloom stalks the past two years. I have two "Late Dougs" two feet tall that should bloom next year.

I also have crosses from *I. tenax* and MANTRA, NIGHT EDITOR, EAGLE EYES, and IDYLVILD, and I have a few seedlings from the Lawyers 1999 crosses of blues.

I would like to get larger flowers and plants that are taller. Perhaps a few crosses on the "Late Dougs" will help that.

I just checked my PCI seed envelopes and found I received my first seed in 1989 (twelve years ago). Progress is slow, but hopefully it will be a little faster in the future. At least I think I am making progress now.

Surprise! My PCI #16, *I. tenax* X MANTRA was best seedling at the Maine Iris Show on June 9th of this year.

I also have about twelve *I. hartwegii* and five or six *I. hartwegii australis* that may bloom in 2002 (hopefully).

## SPCNI I. HARTWEGII AUSTRALIS MINI-TREK

*Richard Richards*, La Mesa, CA

The Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris is sponsoring a mini-trek to visit native stands of *Iris hartwegii australis* on Sunday, June 16, 2002. This is the first time the Society has visited the native range of this *Californicae* subspecies.

The average tourist rarely sees this part of Southern California which features stands of ponderosa pine, white fir and incense cedar. The irises grow in sun-dappled meadows, disappearing under a blanket of snow in the winter. The peak bloom time is June, and seeds are ripe and scattered by late August or early September.

The irises range in colors of lavender, violet, mauve, and occasional slate gray and blue, some with intricate veining. The stands at Barton Flats show the widest range of colors.

The host hotel is the Holiday Inn at 3400 Shelby Street, Ontario, California 91764 which is just minutes away from Ontario International Airport. The hotel's phone number is (800) 624-2617.

Special rates for participants are: Standard rooms \$89, Jacuzzi rooms \$99 and Suites \$109. These rates include breakfast and airport shuttle service, but do not include taxes. Reserve rooms directly with the hotel and mention code 2-PCI.

Registration for the mini-trek is \$40 for members of SPCNI and \$46 for non-members. For registration received after May 1, add \$5. Membership in SPCNI is \$6 per year.

The tour bus will leave the Holiday Inn at 8:00 AM and travel to several sites at Barton Flats in the San Bernardino Mountains, reaching elevations of approximately 7,000. Return to the hotel by 4:00 PM will allow for later flights out of Ontario Airport.

For more information, contact Richard or Marty Richards.  
5885 Cowles Mt. Blvd. La Mesa, CA 91942  
phone: (619) 461-2345.  
email: {mongo2u@home.com}.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC TIPS

*Kim Blaxland*, Radnor, PA

1. Always use a tripod. Make sure that your tripod can get down low.
2. Try to avoid taking pictures in bright sunlight because there will be too much contrast. Bright sunlight changes the colors of some blue flowers. Overcast days, or early morning light is best, or use a diffuser.
3. Choose the best flowers, fresh flowers, not going over, and without damage to the petals.
4. Get down to the level of the flowers, even if it means dirty knees.
5. Move around the flower to get the best angle, and the simplest background.
6. Remove anything very pale from the background, especially straight, dead pieces of grass or sticks. They will detract from the flower by attracting your eyes.
7. Try to find a line of movement in the picture that will make your eye travel from the bottom left to top right.
8. Try not to put the flower exactly in the middle.
9. Separate the flower from the background by reducing the depth of focus. To do this use the lowest f-stop that will allow the whole flower in focus and leave the background out of focus. Use the focus preview button to check.
10. Be careful that the front edge of the flower is sharply in focus. Again, use the focus preview button to make sure.
11. Take a look at the four corners of the picture to check that there is nothing distracting. You may need to move a little to one side.
12. Use a neutral gray card to determine the correct exposure, then take two extra pictures, one half a stop over-exposed, and one half a stop under-exposed.
13. Always CULL the resulting photos very strictly. Never show bad pictures to anyone. Throw them out.

## IRIS MUNZII: A PARTIAL VIEW

Richard Richards, La Mesa, CA

My contact with *I. munzii* began in the late 1960s when I first saw it growing at Coffee Camp, California, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Following the directions given in Victor Cohen's *A Guide to Pacific Coast Irises*, I was delighted by the beauty and the wide range of colors I found in that area. I have never seen such diversity of color and form in *I. munzii* elsewhere.

A visit to those stands became an important event every April for years. Subsequently, stands higher in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at Bear Creek, were added to the itinerary. Correspondence with John Weiler had informed me of the location of those stands. Later, through correspondence with a Park Ranger at Sequoia National Park, I saw the stands of *I. munzii* located within the park boundaries, behind several locked gates where the public normally is not allowed. None of these other stands could match the Coffee Camp stands for variation and richness of color.

The Bear Creek stands of *I. munzii* grow at nearly 4,000 feet in elevation, so they receive an occasional light dusting of snow in the winter. This suggests that *I. munzii* may be a little more cold hardy than it is traditionally thought to be.

Dr. Lee Lenz, Director of the Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Gardens in Claremont, California, had completed his study and classification of the Pacific Coast Native irises in the 1950s, and saw the potential of *I. munzii* for adding size and color to PCI hybrids. In the late 1960s and into the early 1970s, Lenz was growing numerous collected clones of *I. munzii* at the Botanical Gardens, in an area segregated from the rest of the garden by a chain link fence. I believe these clones were mostly collected at Coffee Camp, and I spent many spring days staring over the fence at these clones and at the remarkable hybrids he produced from them.

One December day, Lenz invited anyone who was interested to come to the garden so he could share some of his irises with us. He dug pieces of his recent introduction, SIERRA SAPPHIRE, for

everyone. He also commented, if my memory is correct, that SIERRA SAPPHIRE was a collected clone, whose intense blue color had only shown up under cultivation at the Botanical Garden plot. It was indeed a magnificent shade of blue. Even at Coffee Camp I had never seen that bright a shade of blue. Most flowers of *I. munzii* in the wild are a blue-gray color, with those at Coffee Camp showing variations into lavender, purple, and even violet.

Lenz began releasing named hybrids involving SIERRA SAPPHIRE and other *I. munzii* clones to the commercial trade. These introductions died with predictable ease for everyone who attempted to grow them.

The reason for their demise was evident. In the wild, *I. munzii* grows in areas with a fairly wet spring followed by a hot, dry summer. The irises go dormant during the summer, as do most PCI clones in the wild, and summer water is the quickest way to kill them. In the RSABG plot, Lenz attempted to replicate the conditions *I. munzii* was adapted to in its native state, and therefore withheld summer water from them from June until mid-September, successfully growing them this way. The average gardener, however, rarely has the space and inclination to withhold water from a portion of his garden in the summer. Hence the catastrophic losses of Lenz hybrids in the average garden.

Lenz also grew the collected clones and the hybrids in full sun, though most clones at Coffee Camp and at other places where I have observed them, grow in dappled shade. How that affected their ability to survive in Lenz' garden is not clear to me. He may have lost all the collected clones and hybrids that could not tolerate full sun all summer, and the irises we saw at the RSABG were the ones that survived.

The morbidity of these introductions in ordinary gardens became legendary. I talked with Vern McCaskill of McCaskill's Gardens in Arcadia, through whom Lenz introduced many of his *I. munzii* hybrids. Though McCaskill had grown and sold PCI hybrids for years, he could not



keep the Lenz introductions alive for very long. Subsequently, Lenz introduced through Bob Hubley in Riverside, who, though he tried to emulate exactly Lenz' growing conditions, also had trouble keeping the irises alive.

Though quite striking, I believe few if any of these introductions exist today. Lenz gave away several of his promising seedlings at meetings of various iris societies, but these too are gone.

Lenz also gave several of his un-introduced seedlings to Thornton Abell, an architect who lived in Santa Monica, and for whose wife, Alma Abell, one of Lenz' most beautiful introductions was named. I saw those hybrids growing under citrus trees on the hillside above Abell's home and took slides of them. They seem to have been more easily grown. After Abell's death, Lewis and Adele Lawyer of Oakland acquired and subsequently used these hybrids as part of a successful breeding program.

In the meantime I talked with Dara Emery, the Horticulturist at the Santa Barbara Botanical Garden, who had a strong interest in native irises and was growing a number of species and hybrids there. He was interested in growing *I. munzii* in the garden, and armed with a collector's permit from the USDA, in the spring I marked a representative number of clones from Coffee Camp and dug them the following winter. They persisted for a year or two in the SBBG, and then disappeared.

Emery grew SIERRA SAPPHIRE for a while, and was at first disappointed when it bloomed. I praised its wonderful blue color, and when I visited Emery, he took me to the garden and showed me a dull blue flower. It had the typical form of SIERRA SAPPHIRE, but not the color. A week later I got a phone call from an excited Dara Emery. The later flowers were bright blue. Emery theorized that the blue pigment in SIERRA SAPPHIRE, and other blue irises derived from *I. munzii* breeding, are heat sensitive, and the bright blue shows up only under fairly high temperatures. The early flowers had opened when cooler early spring temperatures did not allow the blue pigment to develop fully.

Emery used SIERRA SAPPHIRE and other *I. munzii* clones in a breeding program which

involved crosses with his own most gardenable *I. douglasiana* hybrids, but I do not believe he introduced any of these hybrids, and his death put an end to that promising line of breeding. The Lawyers tried to acquire these seedlings, but I do not think they were successful.

In one of my later visits to Coffee Camp, I noticed that road widening was being carried on by CalTrans (California Department of Transportation) several miles below the *I. munzii* stands. Fearing that the project would destroy many of the clones which grew close to the road, I collected the best blooms showing variety of form and quality of color, and took them to Joe Ghio in Santa Cruz, hoping he could use the pollen and preserve the genetic heritage of these irises. Though his PCI hybrids were just starting to bloom, he used the pollen as widely as he could, and his hybrids are another contribution of the preservation of the genetic heritage of the Coffee Camp *munzii*.

Ghio and other hybridizers in the Santa Cruz area are still advancing those lines, producing some magnificent blue, purple, and violet irises owing at least part of their heritage to the Coffee Camp *munzii*.

My wife Marty and I visited Coffee Camp after a ten to fifteen year hiatus, in the late 1980s or early 1990s, and were in for a shock. There were no irises visible from the road and from a short walking exploration of some of the areas near the road where I had photographed and collected *I. munzii* in the past. CalTrans had not widened the road in that area. The only explanation we could come up with is that people who had seen the attractive flowers, dug them on the spot, which is a death sentence in any language. Not knowing how sensitive they are to transplant, and attempting to transplant them at exactly the wrong time, these people had one by one wiped out one of the most wonderful stands of *I. munzii* I have ever seen.

The Coffee Camp *munzii* were loved to death. I can only hope that somewhere in that area, over a hill or two which would discourage most exploration on the part of the public, perhaps in the barbed-wire confines of someone's ranch, plants similar to the Coffee Camp *munzii* still

bloom each spring. It is some consolation that the stands of *I. munzii* within the boundaries of Sequoia National Park are quite safe from the spades of flower fanciers who dig without knowing what they are doing.

The Bear Creek *munzii* higher in the mountains have suffered a partially similar fate, and any that could previously be seen from the road are gone. By going out in the field and over the edge of the hill, I found some plants growing and flowering unmolested, out of view from the road.

## 2001 AWARDS

Colin Rigby's JEAN ERICKSON is the 2001 winner of the Sidney B. Mitchell Medal. JEAN ERICKSON resulted from CANYON SNOW X PCN12: (Meek 269 x SIERRA SAPPHIRE THIRD). Colin has been very active in the SPCNI having served as Trip Chairman and Seed Distribution Chairman. Colin's latest hybrids are being introduced from the Iris Gallery.

[Editor's note: The following two paragraphs are Colin's answers to your nosy Editor's questions about Jean Erickson and Meek 269]

We first met Jean Erickson in 1967 when she and Marilyn Williams were selling iris rhizomes in front of the local Safeway at 25 cents each. A bag full of plants and an invitation to join the Santa Rosa (CA) Iris Society lead to a long and rewarding friendship. At one point in time, Jean made some crude tubes from black roofing paper to send Pacific Coast irises in the spring to a person in the eastern part of the country. From

### Sidney B. Mitchell Medal

JEAN ERICKSON Colin Rigby, 15 votes

Runners Up:

SEA GAL Lois Belardi, 11 votes

WESTERN BLUEBIRD John Weiler, 11 votes

### AM

RASPBERRY DAZZLER Vernon Wood, 18 votes

SEA ADMIRAL Vernon Wood, 11 votes

Runners Up:

BLUE MOMENT Duane Meek, 9 votes

EL NINO Joseph Ghio, 6 votes

SAN LORENZO VALLEY Joseph Ghio, 6 votes

WISHING Joseph Ghio, 6 votes

Though I have not seen them, I have heard reports of other stands of *I. munzii* still growing in the wild. SPCNI had a trek scheduled two years ago to visit some sites, but a lack of bloom led to the last minute cancellation of the trek. I hope that in the future we can find someone who lives reasonably close to the *I. munzii* native range to put together another trek. A clump of *I. munzii* in bloom in the wild, tall and stately, is a sight not soon forgotten.

that idea, and the need to send these irises at a better planting time to locations with adverse growing condition, we formed Portable Acres. The name came from a statement made by her late husband Gus, who, when wheel barrowing soil to her raised iris beds in Sebastopol said; "We ought to call this place portable acres".

When Joyce and Duane Meek still lived in Concord, CA, Portable Acres had the pleasure of introducing their PCI introductions. One of the plants that was sent to our garden for trial was seedling 369. Other than its number, I know nothing about its background. It was a tall, ruffled, blue-lavender with a *munzii* wash on the falls. Its only problem was that it 'lightened with age'. That crossed with CANYON SNOW produced JEAN ERICKSON. That it won the Mitchell Medal is something of a surprise, and a great honor, and we thank those judges who voted for it and the people who grow it.

### HM

BIG SMILE Joseph Ghio, 11 votes

TIKI Joseph Ghio, 8 votes

BABY BLANKET Joseph Ghio, 6 votes

DEEP MAGIC Lois Belardi, 5 votes

JACKS ARE WILD Joseph Ghio, 5 votes

OPULENCE Elaine Bessette, 5 votes

SILVER PLATE Joseph Ghio, 5 votes

UMUNHUM Joseph Ghio, 5 votes

VELVET LADY Norma Barnard, 5 votes

Runners Up:

DEAD RINGER Joseph Ghio, 4 votes

ULTIMATE SUNTAN Joseph Ghio, 4 votes

WITH THIS RING Joseph Ghio, 4 votes

## **PCI POPULARITY POLL** **(BEST GROWERS FOR YOUR GARDEN)**

*Terri Hudson, Fort Bragg, CA*

Thirteen readers of the SPCNI Almanac responded to the survey, six being from Northern California, one from Central California, three from Oregon, two from Washington and one from Virginia. Using a point system, first choice was given 5 points, 5th choice given 1 point. These are the results of the poll and comments.

**PACIFIC RIM** (B. Jones 1991): 17 points, first choice for three growers.

Comments:

- (1) Long bloom season and grows for almost everyone!
- (2) Compact, dense stiff vertical foliage, nice green color all year long. Leaves much wider than most short PCI which seem to give it a better appearance.
- (3) Always lots of excellent bloom. Vigorous grower, nice and blue-green foliage-clean clump.

**SEA GAL** (L. Belardi 1994): 15 points, first choice for one person.

Comments:

- (1) Vigorous growth and great bloom over extended time. Only criticism, the outer bloom stalks droop and look better if staked.
- (2) Withstands the heat here in Modesto in the shade, puts 20-30 stalks up each year.
- (3) Tall good grower. High rate of transplant success for me.

**CANYON SNOW** (Emory 1974) 14 points, first choice for one grower.

Comments:

- (1) This is probably the toughest PCI I have. I regularly forget to water this one but it survives. One year most the leaves got crispy, but after watering it, it came back to life. The plant has formed a huge clump approximately 3 1/2 to 4 feet in diameter.
- (2) Another old reliable!

**IDYLVILD** (J. Ghio 1988)

Comments:

- (1) This one has formed a clump approximately 3 1/2 feet in diameter.
- (2) Very sturdy foliage, long bloom season.

Other PCI's mentioned by more than one person

**BIG MONEY** (J. Ghio 1984) A very persistent variety, plants tend to wander a bit but that can be an advantage in some mixed plantings, has survived winters of heavy rain, temperatures down to 6 degrees F. and total neglect.

**DEEP BLUE SEA** (J. Ghio 1992) Grows very well.

**RASPBERRY DAZZLER** (V. Wood 1995) Vigorous, clean foliage.

**SAN LORENZO VALLEY** (J. Ghio 1993) (1) Does very well. (2) Very vigorous.

**WESTERN QUEEN** (Stambach 1967) An old reliable, can be killed by shade.

**WILDER THAN EVER** (J. Ghio 1993) Nice foliage, abundant bloom.

## THE LAWYER PCI

*Steve Taniguchi, Santa Clara, CA*

(The author would like to thank Lois Belardi and Joe Ghio for providing hybridizing information)

The Lawyers have made significant contributions to PCI hybrids through their breeding for blue, their breeding for improved "VALLEY BANNER" type patterns, and their breeding for late and long blooming varieties.

The Lawyers' first blue introductions were SIERRA BUTTERFLIES and SIERRA STARS. SIERRA BUTTERFLIES is probably best known for its proclivity for branching; one year the Lawyers recorded 18 flowers on a single stalk! The Lawyer's most famous blue is SIERRA DELL, which won the Mitchell Medal in 1995. SIERRA DELL also branches - a trait it most likely inherited from its pollen parent, SIERRA BUTTERFLIES.

Well-known hybridizer Joe Ghio used the Lawyer's "Sierra" series in order to get the blue color into his line. PHILOSOPHY, HARBOR HIGH, and SIERRA AZUL are three of Joe's hybrids that contain SIERRA DELL in their parentage. Another Ghio PCI, HIGH WINDS, incorporated genes from both SIERRA DELL and SIERRA STARS. Lois Belardi, who also produces beautiful blue PCI, has incorporated SIERRA DELL into her line. Lois credits SIERRA DELL for the "turquoise eye" in MAGIC SEA.

The Lawyers also worked on improving the "VALLEY BANNER" pattern. Their first introduction having this pattern was CANDY BANNER which retained the traits they liked, but was much more vigorous than VALLEY BANNER. Their second was FOOTHILL BANNER, which won an AM in 1995.

FOOTHILL BANNER is also popular with hybridizers. Joe Ghio used FOOTHILL BANNER to get the "Banner" veining into his line. I think DRIP DROP is Joe's first introduction from this breeding, and Joe has indicated that a couple more from this breeding will be introduced in 2002. Lois Belardi has also used FOOTHILL BANNER in her hybridizing efforts (see the color page). Vernon Wood indicated that he used FOOTHILL BANNER to get something different than what's currently available.

Lewis Lawyer was very interested in developing late bloomers and long bloomers. He wrote several ALMANAC articles about late/long bloomers and he was making significant progress in this area at the time of his death. I hope Adele continues the late/long blooming line. Although the Lawyers did not introduce PCI from this line, they donated large quantities of seed from their late/long blooming PCI to the SPCNI seed exchange.

The Lawyers hybridized and introduced several beautiful blue PCI. Other hybridizers used these "Sierra" series PCI in their quest for bluer flowers. Likewise, other hybridizers who are developing new color/pattern combinations are using FOOTHILL BANNER. The Lawyers also developed late/long blooming PCI. They have very generously donated seed of their different seedlings to the SPCNI Seed Exchange and many of us have beautiful blue and veined seedlings growing in our gardens.

## OBSERVATIONS ON SEEDLINGS GROWN FROM LAWYER SEED

*Garry Knipe, Cupertino, CA*

After reading many back issues of the Almanac, I have come to appreciate Lewis Lawyer's many insightful articles. Due to my recent interest in extending the bloom season of the PCI, I am particularly fond of his articles related to long and late blooming, good branching, and high bud count PCI. To take advantage of Lewis and Adele's careful observations and thoughtful hybridizing work, I decided to use seed that they donated to the SPCNI seed exchange as a starting point for my own hybridizing program.

In January 2000, I received 17 different packets containing open pollinated seed collected from various Lawyer XP *munzii* based seedlings. The pod parents were variously described as being vigorous or having blue or violet flowers, tall stalks, branched stalks, late bloom, and/or four flowers per spathe.

During the spring of 2000, 286 plants were lined out into heavily amended clay soil. After one year of watering, weeding, and waiting, 94 plants finally bloomed with a total of approximately 700 flowers. Typical flower color ranged from light blue through white, lavender, and violet with varying degrees of veining. A few of the turquoise-blue flowers have gotten me quite excited due to their unique and beautiful coloring.

Every 3-5 days during the bloom season, I would count and record the number of open blossoms on each plant. In general, the Lawyer derived seedlings bloomed much later than my collection of named varieties. The named varieties showed peak bloom around the middle of April. Lawyer derived seedlings (that were not described as late) had a peak bloom at the beginning of May. Those seedlings from packets described as late or very late lived up to their claim by having a peak bloom around the middle of May with a good showing right into June. The table below shows the number of open flowers counted during each month for these three groups of plants.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Named Varieties	1	0	69	671	59	2
Non-Late XP Seedlings	0	0	1	228	314	18
Late XP Seedlings	0	0	0	7	109	27

Even more impressive than the lateness factor has been the size, vigor, and floriferousness of some selected seedlings (especially those from XP209A, XP214A, and a few from the 1998 & 1999 XP seed mixtures). Some of these are gigantic plants with tall, branched stems holding flowers as high as 25 inches above the ground. Some have long rigid bluish-green leaves that are more than one inch wide. A few of these clumps were so vigorous they measured 9 inches across their bases (at ground level) in June 2001, after little more than one year of growth!

One of these seedlings, XPO209A\_9, is a big plant that bloomed from April 18 - May 25 with a total of 36 flowers! After bloom season, I counted the number of stalks and branches and the number of dried flowers on each. By June 14, this plant had 14 fans, from which 4 large stalks emerged. Most stalks had 4 flowers in the terminal spathe and 2 or 3 branches each holding from 1 to 3 flowers. The actual flower counts were (4-3-3-2, 4-2-2-2, 4-2-2, 3-2-1). In this notation, commas separate data for each stalk and dashes separate the number of blossoms in the terminal spathe and each lower branch.

Another big seedling, XPO209A\_4, bloomed from April 13 - May 18 with a total of 41 flowers. By June 14, I counted 16 fans and 5 branched stalks with a flower per spathe count of (3-2-2-2-1, 3-2-2-2, 3-2-2-2, 3-2-2-1, 3-2).

As Lewis had mentioned in previous articles, a high flower per spathe count gives the nice effect of extending the bloom duration for a particular stalk. This is due to the flower buds in each spathe emerging in a sequential fashion. In June, a particularly hot day can shrivel up a flower in no time flat, but a few days later more flowers will take its place. Its quite a pleasure seeing a bunch of these beauties fully opened after most named varieties have been gone for one or two months.

A particularly interesting observation was that two seedlings each had a stalk with 5 flowers in the terminal spathe! Both came from the same late-blooming branched pod parent, XP326B. One seedling, XPO326B\_2, had a single unbranched stalk with a flower count of (5) that bloomed from April 29 to May 9. Seedling XPO326B\_23 had two stalks and a flower count of (5-3-3, 4) and bloomed from May 9 to June 16.

About 10 percent of the seedlings had a relatively long duration of bloom (from 1 to almost 2 months). Many of these had at least one blossom showing on each day that I made my counts. A few had one or two short breaks with the longest observed break being two weeks.

It has given me great pleasure growing and watching these seedlings bloom. And I'm very happy to see that the traits that Lewis and Adele have focused upon in their breeding program have been so easily observed in a large portion of the plants that have bloomed this year. Now, I must sit back and wait to see what happens next year and in the years to come.

## REMEMBERING LEWIS LAWYER

*Colin Rigby, Rochester, WA*

At the AIS National Convention at San Jose in 1978, I was asked to give the program for the Species Iris Group (SIGNA) as I was then slides chairman for that group. I was really new to species irises, and the iris scene, and was a long way from knowing what I was talking about. There was a lot of 'bluffing' and 'cover-up' during the presentation. The last slide of the program was a slide of *I. munzii*, and after it was shown, people started to get up and disperse as the room was needed for the next Section meeting. Someone in the audience asked how tall *I. munzii* grew and I, in my ignorance, said 'about this tall' (by gesturing anywhere from six inches to a couple feet.) "About the same as *I. douglasiana*". With that I left the microphone as everyone was moving toward the rear door. Lewis got up, took the microphone and said that *I. munzii* grew to about three feet tall. I wonder how many people heard him, and in particular, the person that had asked the question. I certainly heard!! . . . and learned. Never guess! Later when I got to know, and grow, this iris, it never ceased to amaze me that a person could take such a big, ungainly 'ugly duckling' and get such beautiful results from it. The patience, dedication and time that Lewis, and Adele, had to 'breed out' the undesirable traits and 'breed in' the beauty of this species is truly remarkable. They have, indeed, left us with an outstanding heritage.

Lewis was never one to criticize or correct another's accomplishments or shortcomings, but that little episode at the National taught me that here was a man that knew whereof he spoke. He was a quiet teacher with much to give and for all the years I knew him, he always gave.

*Steve Taniguchi, Santa Clara, CA*

Several things come to mind when I think of Lewis Lawyer:

Lewis had some definite ideas about the color blue. He actually had a color fan that he used to check the color of his seedlings. When I mentioned a certain PCI and commented on how blue it was, Lewis said, "that's not blue." (It was actually blue-violet - hey, it looked blue to me). Lewis was also precise in other areas.

One day when I was visiting the Lawyers, Lewis showed me his "map" of their yard. It was amazing. All of the plants and trees were drawn in their location in the yard. Lewis had measured the positions of all the flora in their yard and had drawn it to scale on paper!

When I first joined SPCNI I knew nothing about PCI. I wrote a letter to the SPCNI Almanac Editor, and to my surprise, Lewis wrote back with answers to my questions. Every time I wrote, Lewis would respond with answers to my questions or comments about my observations. I thank Lewis for encouraging my interest in PCIs.

## IRIS PURDYI

Lois Weston Weeth, Bodega Bay, CA

Purdy's Iris is a California native plant, growing in the northwestern counties of Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, Trinity & Glenn. It is endemic, being found only within the state of California. The habitat is north coastal coniferous and mixed evergreen forest. The type specimen was collected in Ukiah, Mendocino County, California, in May 1897 by Carl Purdy, a California horticulturist. This species was later named in honor of Purdy by Alice Eastwood.

To describe the plant, the flowers are creamy white, with brownish-purple veins. The shape of the blossoms is an open spreading form, more horizontal than vertical, with the parts widely separated. The flowering stems carry overlapping inflated bracts, which are often reddish in color. The leaves are reddish at the base. This is a beautiful native, growing in partial shade on well-drained soil.

A native nurseryman, Ken Montgomery of Anderson Valley Nursery in Boonville, is interested in using local natives in regeneration and restoration projects. He encouraged me to collect various seed for him, among them the

local iris species. Since I had found several iris populations while doing a plant inventory for friends in Yorkville, I agreed to gather iris seed for him to propagate at his nursery. In order to study and list the local native plants effectively, this area is visited monthly during the spring, and the blooming period for *Iris purdyi* and *I. macrosiphon* had been documented as late April, early May. In June some developing pods were bagged with fine nylon net to prevent seed from falling during the ripening period. In July the pods were collected in paper bags, to continue their drying process for a number of weeks.

Currently I am not propagating native iris, but am pleased to participate in the seed program so that others may grow and enjoy this lovely native. At the Anderson Valley Nursery, the germination rate was very satisfactory, when planted in late fall of the collection year. That would simulate wild growing conditions in California, with winter rain and cool temperatures.

[Editor's note: One of Lois' *I. purdyi* photos is in the color page.]

## PCI PICTURES

Diane Whitehead, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

The following is a list of color pictures of named PCI, numbered clones, and special wild forms that have appeared in the *Almanac* and are often listed in the seed exchange.

AMIGUITA	Spring 92	OJAI	Spring 99
BANBURY PRINCESS	Spring 99	ORCHID SPRITE	Spring 99
CALIFORNIA NATIVE	Spring 00	PACIFIC RIM	Fall 98
CALIFORNIA SKIES	Fall 97	PINK CUPID	Fall 00
CAMPAIGNER	Spring 94	POINT ARENA	Spring 00
CHIEF SEQUOIA	Fall 99	RUTH KAC	Fall 00
DRACULARITY	Fall 99	SIERRA AZUL	Fall 97
EAGLE EYES	Spring 95	SIERRA DELL	Fall 95
ENDLESS	Spring 92	TOWN BELLE	Spring 00
FACE VALUE	Spring 00	WINE AND CHEESE	Spring 01
GARDEN DELIGHT	Spring 98		
HARBOR HIGH	Spring 00	XP224A	Spring 99
IDRIS	Spring 96	XP317A Valley Banner type	Fall 97
IDYLVILD	Fall 96	XP317E	Fall 00
JACKS ARE WILD	Spring 99		
LACY LADY	Fall 99	<i>I. macrosiphon</i> yellow form	Spring 93
MIMSEY	Fall 92	<i>I. bracteata</i> Whiskey Creek	Fall 93
NATIVE LAND	Spring 94		

## 2001-2002 SEED EXCHANGE LIST

Debby Cole, Seed Distribution Chairman

All seeds on the following list of this year's donations are priced at \$1.50 for the first packet and \$0.50 per additional packet in an order. Orders over 12 packets please add another \$1.00, and orders over 24 packets please add a second additional \$1.00. To help with foreign postage, Canadian orders please add \$0.50, and other foreign orders please add \$1.00. Make checks payable (in US currency) to SPCNI, and send check or US currency with order to:

Debby Cole  
SPCNI Seed Exchange  
7417 92nd Place SE  
Mercer Island, WA 98040 USA

**Example:** An order for 27 seed packets from a member in South Africa should include a check or money order (or US currency) payable to SPCNI in the amount of \$17.50:

\$1.50 first packet  
\$13.00 26 addn'l packets X 0.50 ea  
\$2.00 more than 24 packets  
\$1.00 "other foreign" order

If sending currency, please send the next greatest whole dollar amount (\$18 in the example).

Please order by lot #, but listing also the "variety" may prevent errors. All orders will be held until January 15. At that time all seed will be divided, packaged and sent out as ordered so buyers may have sufficient time to plant their seed for this spring's germination. Requests will be filled in the order received, and, in the case of a very popular item, no packet will contain less than 5 seeds. Please specify possible substitutes. We reserve the right to limit the number of packets of an item included in an order if the item is in short supply. Because of the time and cost involved in returning small refunds, no refunds will be made; funds sent for orders that cannot be filled will be considered donations to the SPCNI treasury. Intentional donations to SPCNI are also welcome. **Please order well before January 15; we have other commitments immediately afterward and may not be able to process late orders.**

We include a list of seed left from previous years. Germination of old seed should be more difficult, but not impossible; abrading the seed with a file or coarse sandpaper or nicking it with a knife or file-edge, then soaking it for a day or more before planting, should help. **Great success has been reported in germinating old seed suspended in fine mesh bags under water inside one's toilet tank for a week or so, subject to the usual flushing, then planted in flats or pots of gritty mix, covered 0.25-0.50 inches (6-12 mm) deep, and held at an average temperature of 45-50 degrees F. for a month, then warmed.**

Research has shown that all *I. innominata* seed collected at China Flat can only come from Coos County, Oregon; listings have been changed to reflect this.

Unless otherwise specified, all seeds are open-pollinated except deliberate crosses.

**@ at the beginning of a description indicates cold-hardy parent plant.**

### 2001 SEED DONORS-----Thank you very much!!

- A Liselotte Hirsbrunner, Chesieres, Switzerland
- B Gwenda Harris, Oamaru, North Otago, New Zealand
- C Steve Taniguchi, Santa Clara, California
- D John Weiler, Fresno, California
- E Judith Hinman, Bayside, California
- F Martha Sleeper, Gaston, Oregon
- G Colin Rigby, Rochester, Washington
- H Lois Weston Weeth, Bodega Bay, California
- I Richard Richards, La Mesa, California
- J Harry Hill, Roberts Creek, British Columbia, Canada
- K Jay and Terri Hudson, Fort Bragg, California



- L Debby Cole, Mercer Island, Washington
- M Jean Witt, Seattle, Washington
- N Paige Woodward, Chilliwack, British Columbia, Canada
- P Diane Whitehead, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
- Q David Schmieder, Concord, Massachusetts
- R Carla Lankow, Renton, Washington
- S Don Clark, Boring, Oregon
- T Christine Dye, Boulder Creek, CA

## YEAR 2001 SEED DONATIONS

### SEED FROM NAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Variety</u>
1001	R	AFTERSHOCK	1042	L	MAR MONTE
1002	L	AIR SHOW	1043	G	MINI-MA
1003	R	AMIGUITA	1044	K	MINI-MA
1004	L	BIG MONEY	1045	L	MISSION SANTA CRUZ
1005	R	BIG MONEY	1046	G	MONTEREY SNOW
1006	L	BIG SMILE	1047	M	MOONLAD
1007	R	BLUE MOMENT	1048	J	NATIVE WARRIOR
1008	M	Briarcup (Craig's Blue-Eyed White)	1049	R	NIGHT EDITOR
1009	L	CAMPAIGNER	1050	L	PACIFIC FROST
1010	G	CANYON ORCHID	1051	M	PACIFIC FROST
1011	L	CANYON SNOW	1052	R	PACIFIC FROST
1012	R	CARROT TOP	1053	C	PACIFIC MISS
1013	L	CHIEF SEQUOIA	1054	P	PACIFIC RIM
1014	C	COMMON SENSE	1055	C	PESCADERO
1015	L	DEEP BLUE SEA	1057	G	RAFFLES
1016	L	DEEPENING SHADOWS	1058	R	RAINBOW CONNECTION
1017	R	DEEPENING SHADOWS	1059	G	RUTH HARDY
1018	R	DRIVE YOU WILD	1060	R	SCHOOL BOY
1019	R	EAGLE EYES	1061	L	SEA GAL
1020	R	EARTHQUAKE	1062	R	SEABRIGHT COVE
1021	R	ENCIRCLE	1063	R	SEE THE LIGHT
1022	L	ESCALONA	1064	L	SIERRA DELL
1023	R	ESCALONA	1065	G	SIMPLY WILD
1024	R	FALLEN PLUMS	1066	R	SOLID CITIZEN
1025	L	FAULT ZONE	1067	C	SPANISH DON
1026	K	FOOTHILL BANNER	1068	R	SPANISH DON
1027	R	FOOTHILL BANNER	1069	C	SPREADSHEET
1028	L	GOLD DUSTED	1070	R	SPRING DAZE
1029	R	GOLD DUSTED	1071	C	TIDY WHITE
1030	R	HALF TIME	1072	K	TIGER CUB
1031	R	HANDS ON	1073	R	TUNITAS
1032	G	HERALD	1074	R	VALET
1033	L	IDYLVILD	1075	R	VENTANA
1034	L	IGNACIO	1076	C	WARM SUNSHINE
1035	R	IGNACIO	1077	L	WESTERN QUEEN
1036	C	JACKS ARE WILD	1078	L	WHAT'S WHAT
1037	C	LA SELVA BEACH	1079	R	WHAT'S WHAT
1038	R	LAS OLAS	1080	R	WILDER THAN EVER
1039	L	LOS CALIFORNIO	1081	R	WILDMAN
1040	R	LUNAR ECLIPSE	1082	R	WISHING
1041	K	MADONNA RIDGE			

## SEED FROM UNNAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Sdlg#</u>	<u>Description</u>
1101	B	GH1	seedling of ALICE MAY (F.Love [NZ], '89) S. sky blue, F. slightly darker, vigorous, floriferous
1102	J	HH1	white with yellow spear thru mid-blue signal
1103	J	HH2	tall late branched lavender with blue lines
1104	M	JW1	large late narrow-petalled silvery lavender <i>douglasiana</i>
1105	M	JW2	assorted <i>douglasiana</i> hybrids

## SEED FROM HAND-POLLINATED CROSSES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
1201	L	AIR SHOW X CHIEF SEQUOIA
1202	C	CANYON SNOW X COMMITMENT
1203	C	COMMITMENT X JACKS ARE WILD
1204	L	DRACULARITY X GOLD DUSTED
1205	Q	@ sibling crosses of plants raised from SIGNA seed lot #96K125, seed from VALLEY BANNER sent by "Al" Lind, Tacoma, WA

## GARDEN-GROWN SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
1301	A	@ Mixed seed of <i>I. douglasiana</i> , <i>I. hartwegii</i> , <i>I. innominata</i> and <i>I. tenax</i> from plants grown at 4000' elev. in Switzerland.
1302	B	<i>I. innominata</i> , tall narrow-petalled yellow grown in N. Otago, Oamaru, N.Z.
1303	G	<i>I. tenax</i> , yellow, from seed collected near Hagg Lake, Washington County, Oregon
1304	G	<i>I. tenax</i> , dark colors, various sources
1305	G	<i>I. innominata</i> , yellow to gold, from seed collected in Coos County, Oregon
1306	K	<i>I. douglasiana</i> , collected on the Mendocino Coast of California
1307	L	<i>I. tenax</i> , medium blue-lavender, unknown origin
1308	M	<i>I. tenax</i> , white with a blue flash
1309	M	<i>I. innominata</i> , white
1310	N	@ <i>I. douglasiana</i> , light and dark blues, nursery grown in USDA zone 6 from seed collected in 1997 near Davenport, California
1311	N	@ <i>I. tenax</i> , pale forms, nursery grown in USDA zone 6 primarily from SPCNI seed collected in 1996 near Napavine, California

## WILD-COLLECTED SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
1401	D	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	@ Light to medium lavender-blue, collected at 5500' elev. 1 mi. SSE of Shaver Lake Village along Dinkey Rd. California, USDA zone 7
1402	I	<i>I. hartwegii</i> <i>australis</i>	@ purple, collected at Barton Flats in the San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino County, California
1403	E	<i>I. innominata</i>	deep gold, collected in Curry County, Oregon on Forest Service Road 3313, 2-3 miles from Jerry's Flat Road
1404	H	<i>I. macrosiphon</i>	purple, collected at 2200' elev., in Mendocino County, California at Yorkville, Sec5-T12N-R12W, on private property 2 miles NE of the post office, 7/22/01.

1405	H	<i>I. purdyi</i>	white with purple penciling, collected at 2200' elev. in Mendocino County, California at Yorkville, Sec5-T12N-R12W, on private property 2 miles NE of the post office, 7/22/01.
1406	F	<i>I. tenax</i>	yellow, collected on the roadcut 0.1 mi. N of entrance to Scoggins Creek Picnic Area, on West Shore Dr. around Hagg Lake in southern Washington County, Oregon.
1407	F	<i>I. tenax</i>	lt. yellow stds. and blue-white falls; collected on the roadcut 0.1 mi. N of entrance to Scoggins Creek Picnic Area, on West Shore Dr. around Hagg Lake in southern Washington County, Oregon.
1408	F	<i>I. tenax</i>	cream, veined violet overall; collected on road cut 0.22 mi up SW Tanner Creek Rd from SW Scoggins Creek Rd off West Shore Dr. around Hagg Lake (see #1406)
1409	K	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	dark blue, collected along the coast of Mendocino County, in California.
1410	S	<i>I. tenax</i>	mid- to dark red-violet, collected on SW Orient Dr. 12' south of the "stop ahead" graphic, just south of Hwy. 26, Boring, Oregon, blooming 6/3/01
1411	S	<i>I. tenax</i>	bright pink with paddle-shaped petals, collected on SW Orient Dr 30' north of the "stop ahead" graphic, just south of Hwy. 26, Boring, Oregon, blooming 6/3/01
1412	S	<i>I. tenax</i>	unseen, finished bloom before 6/3/01; on north slope of Hwy 26 westbound, about 100' west of where the Kelso Dr. crossroad sign is on the south side of eastbound Hwy 26 Boring, Oregon
1413	S	<i>I. tenax</i>	pink, triangular petals @ verge of slope to crest 20' west of 1412
1414	S	<i>I. tenax</i>	dark red-violet, midslope 20' east of "speed 55" sign on Hwy 26 eastbound, west of maintenance depot, Boring, Oregon
1415	S	<i>I. tenax</i>	pinkish red-violet with veiny signal area, just above 1414.
1416	T	<i>I. fernaldii</i>	cream with dark purple veining; collected on private property along Spring Creek Rd., Boulder Creek, CA (Santa Cruz County)

## SEED FROM PREVIOUS SEED EXCHANGES:

### OLD SEED FROM NAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

#### Lot # Variety

C0001 AGNES JAMES  
C0007 CALIFIA  
C0021 GOLD DUSTED  
C0037 SHORT ORDER  
C0040 THREE CORNERED HAT  
C0100 AUGIE  
C0102 CASA PACIFICA  
C0107 SMALL TOWN

### OLD SEED OF GARDEN-GROWN PCI SPECIES

#### Lot # Species

#### Description

C0124 *I. douglasiana* from U.C. Berkeley Botanic Garden  
C0125 *I. douglasiana* "Late Doug"

## OLD SEED FROM UNNAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Seedling #</u>	<u>Description</u>
C0160		Mixed <i>munzii</i> seedlings ('93-'95)
C0166	XP325	Very late bloom (mix) <i>munzii</i> seedlings
C0168	RET17	Yellow, washed with mauve, parentage unknown
C0169	RET18	Ruffled light powder blue, parentage unknown
C0170	RET28	Ruffled light lavender, parentage unknown

## OLD WILD-COLLECTED SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
C0130	<i>I. bracteata</i>	Waldo-Sanger Peak Rd., 2800', Josephine Co., Oregon, 1993
C0133	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Salt Point, Sonoma Co., California
C0134	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Sandy, Oregon, 1996
C0135	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	NFR 33, 6 mi. from US 101, Gold Beach, Oregon, 1996 (white)
C0136	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Fiddletown, Amador Co., California
C0138	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Hale Rd., Amador Co., California (1996)
C0139	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Shake Ridge Rd., Amador Co., California (1996)
C0140	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, Siskiyou NF, S. Coos Co., Oregon (1994)
C0141	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, Siskiyou NF, S. Coos Co., Oregon (1997)
C0142	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, NFS Rd 3353, 1600' elev., S. Coos Co., OR (1993)
C0146	<i>I. tenax</i>	Eden Valley, S. Coos Co., Oregon (pale lavender) (1996)
C0147	<i>I. tenax</i>	Benton Co., Oregon (asst violets and purples) (1996)
C0148	<i>I. tenax</i>	Boring, Oregon (light to medium red-violet tones) (1997)
C0149	<i>I. tenax</i>	Boring, Oregon (dark red-violet tones) (1999)
C0150	<i>I. tenax</i>	BLM Rd. 27-3, 11.1 mi up, Douglas Co., Oregon (1997)
C0152	<i>I. thompsonii</i>	High Divide Rd., Del Norte Co., California

## THE LAST WORD

### *From the Editor*

- 1) Terri Hudson asked me if we should list new members in the *Almanac*. I thought it would be best if I ask you, the *Almanac* reader, if you want new members listed in the *Almanac*. We won't list the member's address; we would probably list name, and city/state. Please send your input to the editor. If I get no input, I'll let Terri decide since she would have to provide me with that information.
- 2) I received a catalog from Westonbirt Plants in England. They will be offering more than 60 PCI varieties next year, many of which are unavailable in the US. More details will be provided in the next issue. Which reminds me, if anyone knows of mail order sources of PCI, please send information to the editor by 01 March 2002. Useful information to include would be mailing address, catalog price, distribution (domestic, foreign, or both), phone/fax number, and e-mail address.
- 3) The third character in your editor's e-mail address (ST1732@aol.com) is a one, not an "L". Sorry for the confusion. If you send e-mail to me, please include SPCNI in the
- 4) I hope to have seedling photos in the Spring 2002 issue (species and hybrids), but I need your assistance. Please send me a photo of your favorite PCI seedling and some comments about it (name or seedling number, what it is, why you like it, etc.) by 01 March 2002. If possible, ensure that the flower image fits within a 3 inch square - that way I can easily fit six photos on the color page. If anyone has tips on germinating seeds, growing seedlings, lining out or transplanting seedlings, please send them to the editor.

# COLOR PAGES

## Color Page 1

<b>Top Left:</b>	SIERRA STARS (Lawyer, 1984) photo: Lawyer	<b>Top Right:</b>	Lewis Lawyer photo provided by Adele Lawyer
<b>Middle Left:</b>	Lawyer XP210D photo: Taniguchi		
<b>Bottom:</b>	FOOTHILL BANNER (Lawyer, 1990) photo: Lawyer		

## Color Page 2

<b>Top Left:</b>	JEAN ERICKSON (Colin Rigby, 1993) photo: Rigby 2001 Mitchell Medal Winner	<b>Top Right:</b>	Lois Belardi's STR-1: (FOOTHILL BANNER x DEEP MAGIC) X AIR SHOW photo: Belardi
<b>Middle Left:</b>	Lois Belardi's SR-1: (FOOTHILL BANNER x DEEP MAGIC) X SKYLASH photo: Belardi	<b>Middle Right:</b>	DRIP DROP (Joseph Ghio, 2000) photo: Knipe
<b>Bottom Left:</b>	John White's PCI#16: <i>I. tenax</i> X MANTRA reproduced from a slide provided by John White	<b>Bottom Right:</b>	<i>I. purdyi</i> photo: Weeth





CP1



