

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

**FALL, 2003
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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE SPCNI TREASURER

Prices listed are for SPCNI members

Check List of Named PCI Cultivars

Lists and describes Pacific Coast Iris and named hybrids through 2001. ~70 pages. Hardcopy or CD: \$9.00 for USA, \$9.50 for Canada, and 16.00 for Europe. For both a CD and a hard copy, the cost would be \$4.50 less for the CD.

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	\$ 8.00	\$10.00
Triennial	20.00	23.00
10 year	60.00	75.00
20 year	110.00	125.00

Please send membership monies to the SPCNI Treasurer. Foreign: annual or triennial please add \$4.00 per membership; 10/20 year membership please add \$20/\$40 per 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**.

Chronological index \$2.00 postpaid, Index by subject matter, or by author, \$4.00 each. Contact the Editor.

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

Several items are of interest to SPCNI members at this point.

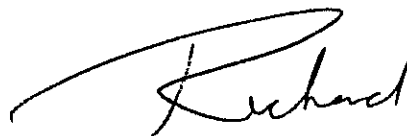
The first is that we have just received approval for our proposal to be allowed to visit stands of *I. munzii* within a closed area of Sequoia National Park April 25, 2004, the day after the end of the AIS Convention in Fresno. The National Park Service has put a restriction on the number of people who will be allowed into this area, and we are fortunate to be able to visit these stands in the first place. There is more information elsewhere in this edition of the *Almanac*. Special thanks go to Park Ranger Erik Oberg, who helped with the planning of this Trek and facilitated its approval.

The second item is the replacement, at his request, of George Gessert as a Director and First Vice President of SPCNI. George has made valuable suggestions and other contributions to SPCNI during the years he has served, and he has earned a big vote of thanks. We hope he can continue to lend his expertise to our Society in a more limited capacity. George has extensive knowledge of the

stands of several species in southwest Oregon, an area we hope to visit as a Society in 2006.

Debby Cole, our very capable Seed Distribution Chair, has agreed to take on the responsibilities of Director and First Vice President, and I look forward to working with her, as well as the rest of the Directors.

We have a fine crew of dedicated people serving the Society in various capacities, and we welcome anyone who wishes to join us in some official capacity. We do have a position or two open, and I look forward to your eager attempts to volunteer with great enthusiasm.



Richard

FROM THE EDITOR

What color is that iris? I must admit that I have an extremely limited color vocabulary (not to be confused with a "colorful vocabulary") which is mostly confined to the eight standard crayon colors, and combinations thereof. Heliotrope, mauve, russet - are these colors? I don't remember having crayons with these names. Maybe those were in the 128-crayon set that I didn't have.

Then there are the "campanula violet", "erythrite red", and "gentian blue" type descriptions that give me a hint as to the color, but assume that I am much smarter than I am. Campanula violet must be violet, but since I don't know what a campanula is, I am out of luck.

Of course there are much simpler color descriptions that leave me just as confused. Peach. What color is peach? Does that mean the orangish-yellow color of canned peaches? Or is it the reddish color of a ripe peach? Or is it something in between?

A number of color charts have been used to define colors and shades, but unless you have the chart, the description is useless. If an iris is described as RHS 44A red, that doesn't mean anything if you do not have an RHS Color Chart.

Color photos of iris are useful, but even those often do not indicate the true color. Blues often photograph (without a filter) as violet or purple. Darker colors sometimes look funny too. The color pictures that appear on the color page of the *Almanac* are always darker than the original photos.

So what color is that iris? The best way to find out is to see the iris in person. Visit gardens and attend iris shows.

READ ME

Membership fees have increased. Refer to the inside front cover for the new fees.

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.

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).

New members since the last *Almanac*:

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SPCNI SLIDE SETS

Two 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 either of the two sets. The first set deals with species; the second set is concerned with hybrids. **The combination set is no longer**

available. 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.

IRIS DOUGLASIANA T-SHIRTS STILL AVAILABLE

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

A picture of the artwork was shown in the Spring 1999 *Almanac*. SPCNI is offering this lovely shirt for \$18.00, which includes shipping. Please send your order to Terry Hudson. [See address on Page 2 of the *Almanac*.] Monies will go towards the slide sets, so that more AIS members and societies will be able to appreciate the beauty of Pacific Coast native iris.

CHECK LIST AVAILABLE

A new revision of the *Check List of Pacific Coast Native Iris* is available from the Secretary-Treasurer. The new version covers cultivars and species registered and introduced through 2001.

Pricing is as follows: \$9.00 for USA, \$9.50 for Canada, and 16.00 for Europe.

A CD is being offered as well as the hard copy for the same price as the hard copy. If you would like to order both a CD and a hard copy, the cost would be \$4.50 less for the CD.

Please contact Terri Hudson if you want to order a copy.

WANTED

From Brian Harris, New Zealand:

I am getting together a party of iris folk in this country and we are planning to attend the convention in 2004 as well as the median convention. Both before, during, and afterwards we will do some touring & sightseeing. (approximate dates: 16-19 April 2004)

What we require is a driver who can operate a 10-12-seater van or bus for 3 or 4 days, starting in San Francisco, then 2 nights in Salinas and then over to Fresno. None of our proposed party is a willing driver in your cities and on the other side of the road.

If any such person would be interested in helping us in our venture, would you please contact Brian Harris at <BarBri@xtra.co.nz>

From Diane Whitehead, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada:

I would like to form an email group to discuss hybridizing iris, and perhaps to share pollen. The group would probably be active only twice a year - during the Northern and Southern Hemisphere bloom times, and would not be large enough to require a host like Yahoo. I think we could just exchange letters with a small group using regular email software that has a command similar to "Send to All" or "Reply to All."

When I suggested this to several SPCNI members, some of them said they would be interested in a more general discussion group, particularly for help with seed growing.

Please email me if you would be interested in being part of either group: hybridizing or general growing.
email address: voltaire@islandnet.com

2004 IRIS MUNZII TREK

Richard Richards, La Mesa, CA

SPCNI has just received National Park Service permission to take two groups of 15 people each into a closed area of Sequoia National Park to visit the largest known stand of *I. munzii* in a semi-accessible location. Plans are currently under way for that Trek. A registration form accompanies this edition of the *Almanac*, or can soon be found on the SPCNI website (pacificcoastiris.org). Deadline for registration is February 1, 2004.

Permission to visit this stand of *I. munzii* within Sequoia Park is contingent on the condition of the dirt road leading into the stands. The road itself is accessible only through a locked gate, and spring rains could make the road impassable, which would send the Trek to an alternative location, most likely just a visit to the Big Trees (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) for which the Park is famous, although a possibility exists of visiting a small stand of *I. munzii* at a location outside the Park. Alternative arrangements are in the early planning phase.

Thus it must be made clear that while we will do our best to get our Trekkers to *I. munzii* stands, it is possible that the weather will dictate that those stands cannot be visited, or at best can be visited on foot by hiking up the dirt road. This is contingent on last minute Park Service approval. There is no guarantee that the Trek will see any *I. munzii* in bloom.

If the road is passable, the transporters can convey the Trekkers to a location about a quarter mile from the stand, consisting of perhaps fifty clumps. The remaining distance will have to be covered on foot on a dirt trail, downhill. Only those capable of walking this distance on an uneven surface should register for the Trek.

The road itself is not wide or straight enough to accommodate buses. Thus fifteen-person transporter vans will be rented for transportation.

The Park Service has restricted the number of participants to thirty persons due to the delicate nature of the habitat. Two groups of fifteen will be transported to near the site consecutively, with each group being allowed 45 minutes for observation and picture taking. The habitat features ample quantities of poison oak and rattlesnakes, which makes placing your feet carefully around the irises a matter of concern.

The Trek will leave Fresno on Sunday, April 25, the day after the conclusion of the National AIS Convention, from the convention hotel at 9 AM. It will return to the hotel sometime in the late afternoon of that day.

The registration fee for the Trek is \$75. This covers entrance into the Park, rent of the transporter vans, and a box lunch.

Since the Park Service stipulated that only thirty people would be allowed into this ecologically fragile area, prioritization of registration is being instituted. Directors and other officers of SPCNI are being given first priority. We will have some visitors from New Zealand, and since they have come a very long way and will most likely not come this way again, they have been given second priority. Regular members of SPCNI have been given third priority. Other irisarians have been given fourth priority.

If thirty people register in addition to the thirty who can be accommodated in the Park, we will rent a bus to transport those people to an alternative site, where five or

six clumps of *I. munzii* can be found in a reasonably accessible location.

We are extremely fortunate to be able to visit this rather large stand of *I. munzii* within the Park, and our thanks go to Ranger Erik Oberg, who has been instrumental in making this Trek possible. We have promised to protect this fragile area, bringing in nothing

we do not again take out except pictures, and leaving only a few footprints, hopefully not on any vegetation, much less on the *I. munzii* clumps.

Planning developments subsequent to this edition of the *Almanac* can be found on the Society website.

CANADIAN REPORT

Harry Hill, Roberts Creek, BC

After several years of growing Pacific Coast Iris, my garden now boasts a number of hardy named cultivars, obtained from friends and California mail order nurseries, as well as seedlings grown from seed received from various seed exchanges or contributed by other Pacific Northwest irisarians interested in my breeding project.

I'd like to express thanks to Colin Rigby of Rochester, WA, who held many California-grown iris 'in quarantine' over a summer so that I could then bring them across the Canadian border. (Unfortunately the outbreak of Sudden Oak Death, *Phytophthora ramorum*, in California has recently made it impossible to import nursery stock from affected counties directly into Canada.) Colin also kindly donated sections of many cultivars from his own garden. Thanks also to Jean Witt, who sent me seed from many of her favorite Pacific iris, just before her long-time Seattle garden was 'dismantled'.

Doug Murray has an astounding collection of iris in his garden in Chilliwack, BC, and he graciously provided me with sections of some beautiful PCIs and setosas. Kathy Millar sent me sections of the lovely DOROTHY V, one of the first Canadian PCIs to be registered, and it bloomed for me this past spring. Pat Parkes and Rosemary Wallbank, both of Salt Spring Island, BC, also donated seeds and plants to the cause.

My plan now is to do line breeding to get consistently good whites, blues, and yellows that do well in our winter wet climate and survive transplanting. I've got sufficient numbers of seedlings and cultivars in those colors that I'm confident I can develop three reliable strains. I'm also doing out breeding to get interesting color combinations.

A space shortage in my own garden has meant that this fall I've started farming out Pacific iris seedlings to nearby friends who will let me monitor them in their gardens and give them the thumbs up or thumbs down when they bloom.

I've put photos of some of my cultivars and seedlings online here:

<http://www.coastbotanicalgarden.org/harry.htm> If seed of an iris seedling has been donated to the SPCNI seed exchange, there will be a code under its photo.

You can also read an article I wrote about growing PCIs here:

<http://www.coastbotanicalgarden.org/articles/pacificiris.htm>

Many PCI species and hybrids were planted in a local Northwest Coast Plant Habitat Demonstration Garden, which you can read about here:

<http://www.coastbotanicalgarden.org/northwest-coast-garden.htm>

2003 AWARDS

Vernon Wood's SEA ADMIRAL won the 2003 Mitchell Medal. SEA ADMIRAL's parentage is IDYLVILD X STAR SYMPHONY. Vernon has won numerous other awards for his PCI including Mitchell Awards for PINK CUPID and MIMSEY. Vernon's latest PCI are introduced by The Iris Gallery.

[# of votes, cultivar name, (hybridizer)]

SYDNEY B. MITCHELL MEDAL

16 SEA ADMIRAL (Vernon Wood)

Runners-up:

15 PACIFIC SNOWFLAKE (George Shoop)

13 RASPBERRY DAZZLER (Vernon Wood)

Award of Merit

9 EASTER EGG HUNT (Joseph Ghio)

7 BIG SMILE (Joseph Ghio)

7 CHARTER MEMBER (Joseph Ghio)

7 SIERRA AZUL (Joseph Ghio)

7 VELVET LADY (Norma Barnard)

Honorable Mention

11 MENDOCINO BLUE (Robert & Janet Canning)

8 RANCHO CORRALITOS (Joseph Ghio)

8 SILVER BOWL (Joseph Ghio)

7 MAGIC SEA (Lois Belardi)

Runners-up:

6 WITH THIS RING (Joseph Ghio)

5 ALTAR BOY (Joseph Ghio)

5 DEAD RINGER (Joseph Ghio)

5 WARM SUNSHINE (Joseph Ghio)

DO WE SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE?

Jean Witt, Des Moines, WA, illustration by Jean Witt

Are we all using similar terms when it comes to writing descriptions of our PCIs for the registrar? I checked into this recently, and the answer is, in general, yes. Could we improve upon our descriptions? Probably, and possibly we may need to, because it appears to me that our patterns are becoming increasingly complex. Insufficiently detailed descriptions, especially of older varieties, pose the biggest problem; most recent descriptions are probably definitive. So, what terms are we using to describe the various features of our flower? Are there others that we could add? Here are some of the results of my survey:

[S = standards, F = Falls]

Relatively plain flowers present no problem. Self: S, F, and styles all the same solid color, no markings; darker or lighter styles are occasionally mentioned. Bitone: S and F with different values of the same color; may have paler styles. Bicolor: S and F with different colors. Plicata: lined or dotted borders; sanded.

The terms used in descriptions multiply as we get into elaborate patterns.

Borders (solid color): edging, banding, rimmed (if fairly wide), or Wire Edge: fine pencil edge, hairline edge, 1/16th inch edge, if narrow. Such borders are usually white or light on dark flowers, but may be dark on white or pale flowers. The term haloed has occasionally been used in this context, but I suggest that halo is better applied to signals.

Veining (the pattern found naturally in *I. purdyi*, *I. innominata*, and the hybrid VALLEY BANNER): also described as lines, heavily lined, patterned, radiating lines; almost always dark, but can be yellow on white or pale yellow ground. Obvious contrasting veining on standards should be mentioned. Do we have any Luminatas (white veins on colored ground)?

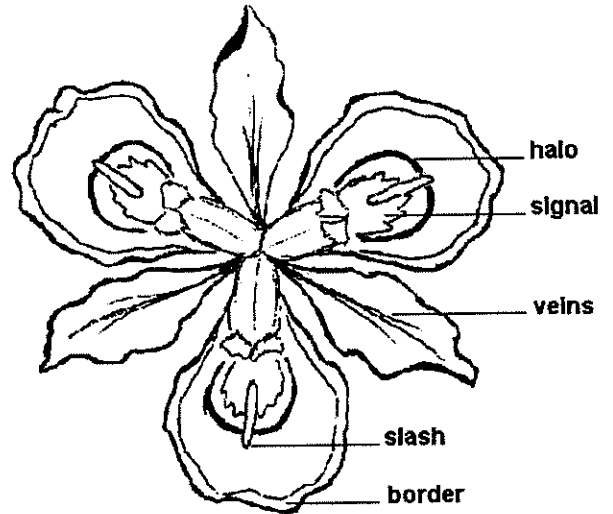
Words dealing with Signals are extremely varied: eye, spot, blaze, thumbprint, central area, bleeding spot, watercolor signal (blurred edges), diffuse signal, divided signal, eye spots. Size is sometimes indicated (small, large, 1/2 inch, etc.). Modifications include centerline, slash, flash, and streak. Surrounding the signal we can have Halos, horseshoes, or rings (usually a line or a band), but also sometimes freckled or stippled, whiskers, eyelashes, or rays. Extra color is described as overlaid, stained, hazed, flushed, washed, blushed, infused. If extra color solidly covers most of the petal, is it still a signal? To me, signal is by definition, limited in area, so I think we need some other term for nearly complete coverage of the blade by one color over another.

Style arm color isn't usually given, except when it is darker or lighter than the S and F. Tinted style arm tips are worthy of comment. Extra color in the throat of the flower has been described in only a few cases; ditto for perianth tube color — perhaps flowers like my *innominata-macrosiphon* hybrid with its startling purple-

black perianth tubes under biscuit colored flowers are not common. An occasional description mentions reddish leaf bases.

I found no instances of Broken Color (as in [the BB] BATIK), nor any named examples of variegated foliage.

To encourage consistent descriptions, here is a flower diagram showing some of the terms listed above.



If you have found a distinctive new pattern, please let us know! Copy the blank outline [Editor's note: there should be a loose sheet in your *Almanac* envelope that has blank PCI flower diagrams drawn by Jean Witt], fill in the colors with colored pencils, crayons, or paints, and send it to our editor. We are trying to find out just how many patterns we have. We suspect that PCIs have more variations than any other group of irises. Perhaps you may have some additional terms to suggest.

Here are some sample descriptions of a few of my new seedlings:

- S medium red-violet, F with a yellow signal, ringed with a white halo outlined in violet; remainder of blade red-violet, paling to lavender at the edges.
- S violet; F with a yellow central slash, surrounded by a violet-veined white signal area with an eighth-inch dot or dab of violet near the outer end; outer 2/3 of blade violet. (The next year this flower had two little purple dabs, like a Hitler mustache!)
- S pale buff yellow, F with a small deep orange-yellow signal, surrounded by a white area crossed by violet veins; outer portion of F pale buff yellow, unveined.

One of my *I. macrosiphon* clones has a median white slash on the blue falls that extends 1/2 inch beyond the signal area. Sometimes this sort of line extends clear to the tip of the petal.

Here are several descriptions of named varieties that impress me as illustrating the sort of detail we desire:

- S pastel russet red, rimmed lemon; F deep russet red, rimmed lemon; cadmium yellow signal lightly veined russet.
- S orchid, F red-violet, lighter hairline edge, black signal.
- Purple self, F with a large heart-shaped ivory flash.
- Pure white with 3/8 inch medium blue eyelash around small yellow signal.
- Silvery lilac-blue, F with precise violet signal.
- Cherry red, blushed gold, thin cream edge; F with gold signal with fine darker gold veining; style arms cherry, blushed gold.

And here are a couple that could have been more specific:

- Peachy cream shaded brown yellow, with turquoise blush and dots.

- White ground, washed blue, edged white.

[Editor's note: Some examples of patterns can be found in previous issues of the *Almanac*. I've listed some here: IDYLWILD, Fall 1996; XP317A, Fall 1997; PACIFIC RIM, Fall 1998; LACY LADY, Fall 1999; XP317E (SIERRA TAPESTRY), some Jean Witt seedlings, and some George Gessert seedlings, Fall 2000; WINE AND CHEESE, and other Vernon Wood seedlings, Spring 2001; FOOTHILL BANNER, DRIP DROP, some Lois Belardi seedlings, *I. purdyi*, Fall 2001; XPO228B-5, BUBBLE GUM, DOT THE EYES, STAR OF WONDER, and some Lois Belardi seedlings, Spring 2002; ENCHANTING LADY, Spring 2003.]

INTERVIEW WITH JEAN WITT

Garry Knipe, Cupertino, CA -

Jean Witt is a long time irisarian and an active member of the SPCNI. During mid-April, Jean Witt and Debby Cole came down to the San Francisco Bay Area of Central California from their homes in Seattle, Washington. Along with Adele Lawyer, they visited *Iris munzii* country in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. They also visited a number of gardens in the Bay Area to see the Pacifica blooms of Vern Wood, Lois Belardi, Diane and Darrell Eigenman, Bob and Janet Canning, and Garry Knipe. The following taped interview took place at Garry's home. Although Steve Taniguchi could not be there, he supplied a list of questions that were read to Jean.

Garry: How was your visit to *munzii* country? What did you see?

Jean: Oh, I have a long list of all the trees, shrubs and wildflowers.

Garry: Any *munzii*?

Jean: Oh yes, we found them, right to the tenth of a mile following the directions in Lenz's paper. The *munzii* are in much deeper shade than I had supposed. All the Pacific coast species that I am familiar with are either in the open or barely on the edge of the woods, and what *Iris munzii* seems to prefer is deep shade, dampness, granite ledges, and draws.

Garry: You were there in the early spring and it has been raining, so it's pretty damp. But in the summer time, I would guess those places would dry out pretty much.

Jean: They must dry some, but compared to an exposed south or west slope, they are damp. But the habitat is dark, that is the amazing thing. These things are in the woods, blooming in the shade. *I. tenax* quits if it gets ten feet into woods. Also, I wondered if the *munzii* grew tall to escape the grass and weeds. They are not in heavy brush or on open slopes as far as we could see.

My feeling was that the locations listed in Lenz's paper are all on highways. Well, surely *I. munzii* are not limited to following highways. If someone had proper protective clothing for the poison oak and the rattlesnakes and some way of beating his way up slope, I'm sure those slopes are covered with *Iris munzii*. But nobody knows it since nobody's ever been there. It would be nasty climbing because it is steep and it's full of granite boulders.

Steve: Tell us about yourself. Where did you grow up?

Jean: I was born in Ellensburg and grew up in various parts of Eastern Washington. When I graduated from college, I came to the coast, to the Seattle area, and I have lived there ever since, for some 60 years.

Steve: How did you get interested in Iris?

Jean: I've been interested in Iris since I was a kid. We didn't have many flowers on our fruit farm because nobody had time to take care of them. But we had Iris that took care of themselves and I was suitably impressed by the variety of

colors. When I was 11 or 12, I made a flowerbed along the back walk, gathered up all the iris I could get my hands on and put them into new soil, and was rewarded with enormous clumps of bloom.

Garry: Do you remember any of their names?

Jean: Oh, I know exactly which they were. It took me a long time to find out. *Iris germanica*, which is widespread; HONORABILE, which my mother had from a neighbor lady whose family came by wagon train and likely brought it with them; MADAME CHEREAU, an old blue and white plicata; and an *I. pallida*, probably PRINCESS BEATRICE.

Garry: Good memory. But none of those were Pacific Coast Irises. When did you run into them?

Jean: Well, rather late. Of course, like everyone else, I started with tall bearded when I discovered modern hybrids. We had *Iris missouriensis* in Eastern Washington and I was familiar with that when I was a kid because it grew nearby. But, I didn't know that we had a second species on the west side of the state until many years after I was out of college and away from botany. After I joined AIS, I was quite astonished to find that the world was full of iris.

Garry: And the PCIs?

Jean: I was into species before I was into PCIs. Species included PCIs. I don't remember where I got my first Pacific Coast Irises, but once we found out they grew in southwestern Washington and Oregon, then when we were out camping with the kids, we collected them.

Debby: Gasp!!! (feigning shock)

Jean: Oh, nobody worried about collecting plants in those days. Then Roy Davidson and other people gave me things. When SIGNA got started and we had a seed exchange, it was much easier to acquire them. Actually, I bought my first species irises by mail order during World War II, when there were very few species available.

Debby: Did you just want to have them or did you have a purpose in mind?

Jean: No, I just wanted to see what they looked like. One of them was something called VINICOLOR, which was a Louisiana; one was *I. forrestii*, and one may have been *I. chrysographes* (both Sino-siberians). Then in 1954, after we bought our house, a friend who was a nurserywoman gave me some spurias, one of which was taller than I. So, whenever I got the chance, I kept adding to the collection just to see as many kinds as I could.

Garry: So, when did you start hybridizing?

Jean: Oh, I started hybridizing before I left college. Someone in the department had gone around town and gathered up all the bearded iris that she could lay her hands on. They happened to be planted in a plot not far from our apartment and we had to walk by them on our way to school. When we were through and came to the coast, I "acquired" several of them.

(Laughter)

Garry: That's a funny look on your face.

Jean: Well, the girl had finished her project and the irises were just on the side hill, abandoned, so I rescued some.

Garry: So, did you cross with those?

Jean: Yes, I did later, when I had enough space to do it.

Garry: You were a botany major at school?

Jean: Yes, at Washington State.

Garry: So, did you find a job in botany when you graduated?

Jean: No, I went off to work on the waterfront as an ammunition inspector at Mukilteo Explosives Loading Terminal (near Seattle) during World War II, because there weren't any jobs for botanists. I married a fellow botanist after the war and have had a career in hybridizing ever since. I also do photography.

Debby: And you illustrate.

Jean: I can draw, up to a point.

Steve: I notice you have done drawings for the *Almanac* and some of your iris paintings are included in *The World of Irises*. What type of subjects do you draw and paint? Do you have a background in art?

Jean: I was supposed to have had a background in art, but I was so busy with science labs that there never was time. I have drawn iris, fossil clamshells, the insides of fetal pigs, the interiors of grasshoppers...

Garry: These are odd jobs that you had?

Jean: No, if you take biology labs, you draw. At least we did then; perhaps it's different now.

Steve: I think you were one of the first SPCNI members to mention a seed exchange (Spring 1974 *Almanac*). What do you think of our current seed exchange? Personally, I would like to see more feedback from the people who order seeds. It would be interesting to hear what success people are having with the seeds they ordered.

Jean: Oh, I think it is great that we have it. I ran the SIGNA seed exchange for about six years. I feel that as far as SIGNA is concerned, it has helped greatly with the distribution of species. When I first started in species, everything was hard to come by. And the seed exchanges have helped increase the number of people who are interested in these things. I think it is really great to have seed exchanges and I hope like the dickens that the Department of Agriculture doesn't kill them.

Garry: Why would they do that?

Jean: Oh, they want to. They are so afraid that they will get another Kudzu vine. Through the (North American) Rock Garden Society, we have learned about possible federal legislation that would effectively kill all of our seed exchanges. I and other people have written letters detailing the importance of these seed exchanges. Not only for private breeders like us, but also for the botanic gardens it would be a disaster on a worldwide scale.

Steve: You were one of the original members of the SPCNI. What was SPCNI like in the early days?

Jean: I'm quite certain that I wasn't a charter member, but I quickly realized that I needed to join. Actually, before SPCNI was organized as an AIS section, a lot of information was exchanged via round-robin letters. I think I knew only two other people in my area who were interested in species; one was Roy Davidson. Those who collected gave me things because I had little kids and couldn't go out much.

Steve: Do you have any favorite stories about any of the original SPCNI members?

Jean: Well, we should be able to think up some good stories about Roy Davidson.

Garry: He did a lot of exploring for species irises, didn't he?

Jean: Oh, he did a great deal of plant hunting. I have in my possession a four or five-paged double-sided single-spaced narrow-margined round robin letter where Roy wrote a description about one of these trips that he took with some of the other people from our area down into Oregon looking for Pacific Coast Iris. They were quite successful and he talks about where they went and what they got. Of course, Roy was one of the major forces behind the species organization. But he also had done a great deal with Pacific Coast Iris.

Garry: Are you still an active iris judge?

Jean: Not really, I've been emeritus for a long time. I rarely judge. I feel I am only useful in judging species or Miniature Tall Bearded.

Garry: So what are some of the things you looked for when judging species?

Jean: "Is it properly identified?" That's the biggest problem in judging species. But it is becoming less of a problem now that we have better books illustrating them. Computerized photo files help too, so I would think that eventually the

identification problem should dwindle. The other problem for judges is to see enough species to know what they're looking at.

Steve: You've mentioned in previous *Almanac* articles that you prefer flowers with a more species look. The current trend is for bigger and broader flowers, but I know many other people also like the narrower flower parts. How do you feel about splitting PCI hybrids into classes based on flower form and plant height for judging?

Jean: I think there is something to be said for splitting them into height classes for judging because several of the species are quite small, ten inches or less, and not as much is being done with those. Up our way in the Seattle area where we get so much rain, flowers go face down in the mud if they are heavy and ruffled. The more slender petals hold up better in the rain. A lot of the *munzii* hybrids are very tall, very large, and that's nice. But of the ones that I deal with, many are only six to ten inches tall and perhaps more suited for rock gardens and the general border. I think that we would do well to have a small class.

Garry: Do you think the smaller ones are overlooked on the judging table because they are too small?

Jean: Yes, and some of the very tiny ones look positively silly if you stick them in a great tall container. I think that we could have a small class. I don't know if we should call them dwarfs or where we should draw the dividing line. But more especially, I would like to see us maintain a variety of flower form (as well as size). It has been well proven in bearded iris that there is room for a very great range of size and season. We have a full spectrum of sizes and bloom dates now in bearded iris which is very definitely to our benefit as gardeners. We could well go in the same direction with PCI.

I guess my reason for preferring a variety of form in whatever type of irises I am dealing with is because I feel that breeders have a great tendency to breed to a single standard in a genus that has a wide range of flower shapes, from the very narrow spidery to the very full and rounded. I feel that we would be doing a greater service to the genus if we didn't put so much emphasis on "improving" the flower form and left it at least partly as Mother Nature provided. I don't like to see all of our flowers trending toward wide and ruffled. I don't mean just the PCI. It is true of the Japanese, Spurias, Siberians, Louisianas . . . they are all looking alike, and I don't think this is good.

I think we should cultivate variety in form. [Jean points at a vase of PCIs] In this flower, the carriage of the falls is different from that blue and white one. Neither better nor worse. And I like this one---see, it has color on the ovary, which is a nice touch on this white and violet flower.

We have some species in which all the stem bracts are pink, and some whose leaf bases are raspberry red. Those are assets, too. If the red pigment that is on those leaf bases were in the flowers then they'd be strawberry red too. We don't know how to do this yet.

It would be helpful if we could get somebody to do an analysis of the pigments of PCI, because there's no guarantee that they're the same as those of bearded irises.

Garry: What would need to be done?

Jean: It could be done with paper chromatography. The other day I was looking in J. Harborne's book, *Comparative Biochemistry of the Flavonoids* and he thought that paper chromatography was better than other methods and it's fairly easy. His book deals only with the anthocyanins (reds and blues); it doesn't deal with the carotenes (yellow to tomato pigments). We need to know what the pigments in PCI are, including the co-pigments that affect color without being visible themselves. *The World of Irises* has a pretty good description of the pigments in bearded iris, but for the other kinds there is little information.

Garry: Washington has a somewhat different climate than California. What kind of problems do you have? Do you lose many southern grown varieties to spring freezes?

Jean: Not particularly, we lose more varieties to the shipping and transplant problem.

Garry: We lose them here for the same reason.

Jean: PCI definitely do not like to be stuffed into boxes and sent elsewhere. At the present time I don't see any solution to this except to develop seed strains.

Garry: You worked on some experiments with shipping, didn't you?

Jean: In the 1940's when I first sent for species Iris, they came bare root in mid-summer. If I got half of them to grow I was lucky. When the species group got going, one of the things that I did was to jump up and down and scream loudly in

print that we needed to damp-pack beardless iris and ship them in the fall. Things did change, and no one ships beardless irises bareroot today. I take full credit for that.

Garry: Thank you. Hmmmm, in the fall? Sometimes I hear people say it is better to ship them in the spring.

Jean: Fall is good for transplanting them in the Northwest, but there are parts of the country to which plants probably should be shipped in the spring. The important things are that the new white roots must be visible and that the plants must be damp-packed so they don't dry out in shipping. And this is true for other beardless irises besides PCI. I used to use simply wet paper towels and baggies, but now we have beautiful ways of damp packing.

Steve: John White has been working on cold tolerant PCI in Maine. He seems to be having success with crosses that involve *I. tenax*. Garry and I have sent John seed of crosses that involve *tenax* and other possibly cold tolerant varieties. But realistically, people in the colder regions have to do the growing and selecting. Do you know if anyone other than John is working on cold tolerant PCIs and are you aware of any successes?

Jean: I am not aware of any successes. Opal Brown, who lived in southeastern Washington where it can get quite cold in the winter, had AGNES JAMES for many years. Debby tells me a few people are trying growing PCI seed in Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma, Ohio, and North Dakota, as well as on the West Coast. If we had more interested parties in the right parts of the country, we might come along faster.

Steve: What are your thoughts on genetic engineering of the PCI? If it becomes economically feasible should we do it? Why?

Jean: (Laughter) Why bother?! We have eleven species and five subspecies with a wide range of form, size, color ---the works. I can't really see any huge need for genetic engineering because the further we go with the hybridizing of the things we have, the more diverse the colors and patterns become. I wouldn't say, "No, don't do it" if somebody came along who was willing to try. But we really don't need it at the present time.

Steve: What can we do to get more people interested in the hybridizing of PCI?

Jean: Enter as many as possible in shows. We need more people to go out and show slides to garden clubs. If *Sunset* magazine runs an article on Lois Belardi's garden that will help immensely. They have also run articles on PCI in earlier years; I have pictures that came out of a *Sunset* probably at least 20 years ago.

Garry: In the March 2003 *Sunset* (pg. 79) I saw a picture of CANYON SNOW mixed in a pot with other perennials.

Jean: I was quite astonished to pick up one of Martha Stewart's magazines that had an extensive article on *reticulatas*, the little bulbous irises, and I could hardly believe my eyes. Unfortunately, most of Martha's clientele are not on the Pacific Coast and I'm afraid that encouraging her to publish an article on PCI would just result in a lot of disappointed people.

Garry: Steve and I have been looking at this photo of the Pacific Coast species *I. chrysophylla*. The interesting thing is those very long style crests which look almost like standards.

Jean: This is an example of the variety of form that we have available to us. If daylily hybridizers can put out spider *hemerocallis* then we can put out spider iris. Those two great long points to the tips of the style arms are quite intriguing. How they would look sticking out of modern hybrids I'm not sure! The chief problem that I have run into when using *I. chrysophylla* is that it has very large spathe valves and they tend to choke the flower of an interspecies hybrid. Pure *chrysophylla* has a long perianth tube, but if you cross it with short perianth tube flowers then you end up with choking bracts and the flowers don't open properly.

However, *chrysophylla* in hybrids has produced some very interesting things. We are familiar with VALLEY BANNER in violet and white. I actually had turn up in my garden the same pattern in orchid pink and white. That I would like to repeat. It apparently is not an F1 hybrid between *tenax* and *chrysophylla*, but perhaps a segregation in an F2 population, because the F1 usually turns out taller and pinker than *I. chrysophylla*, and not striped. Since VALLEY BANNER was discovered, there have been several other instances of this same pattern being found in areas where the two species overlap, hundreds of miles and decades apart. So, it is a pattern that appears repeatedly where the two species intersect.

Garry: How much hybridizing has been done up your way with *I. chrysophylla*?

Jean: Only George Gessert has been active there, that I know of. Most of the hybrids have been collected in the wild; hybrid swarms are common. *Chrysophylla* itself is white, short-stemmed in northern Oregon and taller in southern Oregon. There used to be an area west of Eugene near a little place called Noti where there were pink flowered dwarf variants. Whether they are still there, I don't know. It would be quite possible to have very cute, very short Pacific Coast Iris that would (in the garden) have quite a different use from the hybrids we are currently developing.

Garry: Any other interesting observations from your PCI hybridizing?

Jean: I get my best red PCI from *innominatas*, crossing the red-violet forms with the bright slightly-orange yellows. Some of them have been on the wine side and some on the brick side. I feel that somewhere there is just the right combination that will be red, but I haven't got it yet.

Garry: How many people are breeding up your way now? Who do you know that is crossing PCIs?

Debby: Dave Pettenski, Richard Greenberg, Colin Rigby, Al Lind...

Jean: Oh, perhaps six or eight in Washington. In Oregon there are probably some I don't know. We could certainly use more.

Garry: Do you have any advice for beginning hybridizers?

Jean: Yes. Start at age four.

Garry: (Laughter) And?

Jean: Don't expect instant results. Hybridizing PCI doesn't take a lot of space. I have seen very effective programs on small city lots. I was telling Debby that I think PCI have a wider variety of color and pattern than any other iris we deal with, including the bearded.

Garry: You've made a lot of Cal-Sib crosses, haven't you?

Jean: Well, yes. In the late 1950's or early 1960's the dwarf iris people had gatherings in Seattle at the home of Leona Mahood. One day when we were looking at her *douglasiana*, there was a rather strange looking one that we concluded was a Cal-Sib, spontaneous, from bees (we have lots of bees). So, we said to each other, "If this is so easy that the bees can do it, then we'd better try." And she tried and I tried several. Nobody had tried them since the 1920's when Perry did his MARGOT HOLMES, the first English Dykes Medal winner. MARGOT HOLMES was still in the trade at the time that we started and we both maybe had it in our gardens. Anyway, we both tried and we were both successful. So the idea spread to other people, including Lorena Reid who has had very good luck.

Garry: What is good about that cross?

Jean: The object of Cal-Sibs is to put the flower of the *Californicae* on the plant of the Siberians.

Garry: Why would someone in California want a Siberian plant? We have the hardest time growing them.

Jean: It is not for you! It is for people in other parts of the country that would give their eyeteeth to grow these things! I saw Joe Ghio come in with a bouquet (I'm going to say at the Saint Louis Species Iris Symposium in 1995) and he was all but mobbed by people who would have loved to be able to grow PCNs. In much of the United States they are impossible. But Siberians are tough enough that the combination works.

Garry: What do you mean by impossible? We have John White up in Maine growing them [PCIs]...

Jean: Well, Currier McEwen said Cal-Sibs did better for him on the coast of Maine than either parental species. But anyway, it is great fun to meddle. Besides Cal-Sibs, I have done other types of far-cross hybrids, some of which I have been better pleased with than others.

Garry: What has been happening with tetraploid Cal-Sibs? Have you heard anything on that subject lately?

Jean: All that work is being done in Germany by Tomas Tamberg.

Garry: Have you seen any of his plants?

Jean: I haven't seen his tetraploid Cal-Sibs. I've grown some of his other types of hybrids.

Garry: When is your peak bloom in the Northwest with the PCIs?

Jean: Different species bloom at different times. The *innominata* hybrids tend to begin in April or early May in the Seattle area. Then I get about two months of bloom out of beds of mixed parentage, with the *douglasianas* bringing up the rear in mid to late June. Because there is this great span of bloom time, we certainly should be able to develop hybrids that would extend the bloom season further.

Garry: Any cultural advice for those who are growing the PCIs?

Jean: I don't really believe that the culture is terribly difficult. PCI are native to climates where soils dry out in the summer. Summer drought is common on the West Coast in our mountains and on our prairies. They don't like alkaline soils, we are told, although we don't know how absolute that is. I don't put a lot of fertilizer on them. When I make the beds up, I put in compost and 5-10-10 fertilizer, but no lime. And I do put out alfalfa pellets. Some thorough experiments on fertilizing PCI would be helpful.

Garry: Do you water during the summer?

Jean: Originally, we thought that enough water to keep the lawn green would kill them. But in recent years they must have had the same water as the lawn, and they haven't turned up their toes. Just don't overdo it. I have very well drained sandy gravelly soil, so the water never stands. My daughter in Vancouver, Washington grows them on a south-facing bank and she has been watering them and they are equally happy in that red clay sub-soil where it is well drained.

Debby: We have been told for years that we shouldn't water them in bright sunlight.

Jean: My back yard is shaded until about 11am so I don't water mine when the sun is actually on them. The amount of water you dare put on in the summer depends on how porous your soil is.

Garry: Any suggestions for good companion plants with the PCIs?

Jean: I like them as constituents of the general garden, but I confess that I grow them as row crops. I think the smallish ones are very good in rock gardens, with companion plants like Johnny Jump-Up pansies, little tiny ones the size of your thumbnail, dwarf columbines, *Heuchera* (coral bells), *Epimediums*, *Corydalis*, and *Erythroniums*. The larger hybrids are good with shrubs like *Rhododendrons*, *Enkianthus*, red currant, and purple smoke bush. You have to be careful to avoid vigorous perennials with leaves that will flop on the iris and cover them up. I'm very fond of columbine, but I found that the big ones were just too big for good companion plants.

Garry: Are you much of a flower arranger?

Jean: Not really, I usually just stick them in the vases. But I can do arrangements too.

Garry: I saw you mention something about the dried seedpods.

Jean: The PCI that I am familiar with (mostly the *tenax* and *innominatas*) have absolutely wonderful seedpods. They split clear to the base and usually are an ivory color inside, and the nicest ones tend to be rust colored on the outside. They would make gorgeous leis except that they are too pointed on the end.

Garry: Ouch.

Jean: Actually, Pacific Coast Iris are particularly nice to arrange since they are so graceful, the colors are good, the stems are good, and they hold up reasonably well.

Debby: Do you think they hold up better than the bearded?

Jean: About the same. They make very graceful arrangements. I feel that Tall Bearded iris are too heavy for attractive table decoration. In the arrangements that I have made, I usually use the irises with some kind of small-flowered filler like coral bells or other related things like forget-me-nots or a bit of fern. When I made table arrangements in bud vases

for one of our regionals, I used either one stalk of table iris (MTB) or three Pacific Coast Iris stalks with a little bit of small fluffy stuff to make an instant arrangement.

Jean: It's much easier today to get both plants and seed of PCI than it was when I first grew them. There are many more cultivars to choose from by mail order, and more seed is available, thanks to the seed exchanges.

Thank you, Jean, for allowing us to interview you.

HUNTING *I. TENAX* IN SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON STATE

Debby Cole and Jean Witt, WA

Flushed with the success of our expedition in April to see *I. munzii* in the wild, we decided to try to find a site Jean remembered being taken to, some forty years earlier, where there were seas of pale orchid-lavender *I. tenax*. Various commitments kept us from going out at bloom time, but we decided to go six to eight weeks later and collect seed as well, if we succeeded in finding the site.

On the sunny, pleasant sixth of August, driving a domestic sedan, we left Interstate 5 at Woodland, WA and headed up the Lewis River on Hwy 503. There were several different roads we could have taken from Woodland, but this offered the best chance of verifying our route. (We were armed with road maps, topographic maps, and a compass.) We didn't stop along the way to check out possible sites, as we had gotten a late start, but noted several probable spots for future investigation, hopefully when in bloom. We drove along the north side of Lake Merwin, then followed 503 south through Chelatchie, Amboy and Yacolt. We stopped at the Mt. St. Helens Monument office in Chelatchie for information and a forest service map; a woman who worked there said wild iris grew near where she lived at Amboy, and the ranger vouched for their presence on Silver Star Mountain, our goal.

About four miles south of Yacolt, we turned right (south) on NE Dole Valley Road, at the sign for Larch Correctional Facility and Tarbell Day Use Area. After 2.4 miles on Dole Valley Road, we turned left (east) on dirt toward the Tarbell Day Use Area. At 1.6 miles in on this road (Section 28, T.4 N., R 4 E, Willamette Meridian), at the highest open spot ("Tarbell Summit"), we were delighted to find that there are old clear-cuts on both sides of the road, maybe 10-15 years old, with thousands of clumps of *I. tenax*.

Companion plants are sword ferns, brake (bracken) ferns, salal, honeysuckle, thimbleberry, snowberry, native trailing blackberry, vine maple, pearly everlasting, fireweed, goldenrod, a dainty wild rose, service berry, and red huckleberry. Well back from the north side of the road were 10-15 year old Douglas firs, well spaced and apparently planted, and the *tenax* seemed even thicker here in this faint hint of shade. There weren't many weeds brought in by logging trucks, but there were neither evergreen huckleberries nor mountain huckleberries at this location—and no poison oak! This area is probably part of Gifford Pinchot National Forest;

we saw no "keep out" postings. Elevation was 1500-2000 feet, as a guess. (Note: procure an altimeter before another expedition.) We collected a good bit of seed, although perhaps 65% of pods were already open. We saw very few stems with two flowers.

Planning to pursue a different part of the area in the morning, we departed for overnight accommodation. To our dismay, there was nothing offered in Yacolt (no reason for it, after all), so we wound up driving about 16 miles south and staying overnight in Vancouver, WA at I-5.

On the morning of August 7 we took Hwy 14 east from Vancouver along the Columbia River, and exited to the city center of Washougal, probably at Hwy 140. As Jean had expressed a wish not to follow the Washougal River Canyon very much (*tenax* doesn't grow along riverbanks), we turned east in the heart of town and took the next likely-looking road (unsigned) heading north. Fools and little children...I think we must have veered east again through an area called "Four Corners" on our map, then turned north again on what turned out to be the only road in the area that did indeed cross the Washougal Canyon and Hwy 140. After a quick dogleg to the left on Hwy 140, we continued northeast, passing a small settled area signed "Bear Prairie". Just beyond that we turned left (north) on a road at the Clark/Skamania County border; this branched almost immediately, and we chose the right (east) branch, as it seemed to be the best road going toward Silver Star Mountain, according to our maps. We hadn't seen any *tenax* all morning, but now we spotted a few clumps in the roadcut just beyond where power lines passed over the road. We were reassured, and didn't get upset when the pavement ended half a mile later just beyond the West Fork of the Washougal. The now-dirt road rose out of the creek-cut to a plateau, and out of the woods into a clear-cut area—and we could see *tenax* foliage, scattered clumps on either side with much salal, trailing native blackberry and young firs. Again, we collected some seed from diverse locations, but about 65% of the pods were already open. These sites were in sections 7 and 6 of T 2 N, R 5 E.

We picked up Forest Service Rd 1200 toward Yacolt, trending northwest, and took some great pictures looking out over the drainage to the southwest. There weren't many clear-cuts along this road, which followed drainage features, and the ones we saw had no *tenax*,

possibly either because they were too recent or because we were too high, or because the geology was not hospitable to the appropriate flora. (Note: bring geology map next time if possible.) (Take samples?) (Take geologist?) According to our reading, the area we traveled is all in the old Western Cascades, of Early Miocene and Oligocene age (17 to 40 million years old), precursors of the present-day High Cascades.

After eight or so miles we were back on the Dole Valley Rd., and we turned off toward the Tarbell Day Use Area again. This time we drove on past "Tarbell Summit" and into the woods for several miles; we stopped at the Day Use Area to eat our lunch, and were fascinated to read of the hermit whose cabin had inspired it. Further on, almost to Copper Creek, we turned uphill on FS Rd 4109, which appeared on the map to go where Jean had surmised we were hoping to find the acres of *tenax* she remembered from long ago. This dead-end road passes through newish clear-cuts to older clear-cuts, where we found and sampled wall-to-wall *tenax*, coincident with beargrass. This area was about one mile above the turn onto 4109, and thus probably in section 31 of T 4 N, R 5 E. For some reason we decided to continue on up, and were rewarded with a magnificent view of Mt. St. Helens as we looked north from where we were crawling up the northwest shoulder of Silver Star Mountain. The dirt road ended at a fairly raw turnaround in section 7, T 2 N, R 5 E about 2.25 miles from where we turned onto 4109. There were *tenax* along the road edge, and plants just getting started in the subsoil disturbed by the bulldozers at the turnaround, as well as established clumps. Again, we collected. Rocks here were tan-brown volcanics---andesitic? The very top of Silver Star is listed as elev. 4309 ft, and we think the

turnaround might be 800-1000 feet below that, thus at 3300-3500 feet elevation.

Descending again, we noticed a poorer road to the right at 0.9 miles down from road's-end, which Jean thinks may have been the one her party took in 1971; she remembers the iris fields of that expedition being higher up than our find and facing northeast. Another possibility to check out.

We continued down, east and north and crossed Copper Creek, then picked up a road to Sunset Falls Campground. This stretch of our travels was the roughest, steepest and wiggliest that we faced, and we would not recommend bringing a trek this way, even if we were camping. It took 40 minutes to go the 9.4 miles, then almost no time to go the 5.35 miles of paved highway from Sunset Campground to the Dole Valley Road turnoff, for a total of 14.75 miles from there to Silver Star Mountain via Sunset Campground. Going via Dole Valley Rd and Tarbell Day Use Area, roads were better and the distance was approximately 9.85 miles. It took only 70 minutes to go the 47 miles from the junction of Sunset Campground Rd and Dole Valley Rd to I-5 at Woodland, via Yale and Hwy 503. There are three modern and reasonable motels in Woodland.

The question of how *I. tenax* can spring up in such quantities so quickly after a burn or clear-cut remains unanswered. It seems unlikely that seeds could survive in the ground for several hundred years between burns. Jean favors the idea of vegetative vestiges of plants surviving, unbloomed, as long as necessary, in the woods between burns. Could seed from the few survivors, which would explode into growth and bloom once the trees are gone, be spread rapidly by rodents or birds?

FRAGRANCE IN THE SEEDLING PATCH

Garry Knipe, Cupertino, CA

A few years ago, I went up to Marin County, California and collected pollen from some wild fragrant *I. macrosiphon*. I applied this pollen to a number of modern hybrids and to a species, *I. douglasiana*. This past spring, most of the resulting seedlings bloomed and I am happy to report that a reasonable number of them possessed a pleasantly mild sweet lemony fragrance.

In the spring of 2001, I lined out 68 seedlings:

- (38) DEEP MAGIC X *I. macrosiphon*
- (12) *I. douglasiana* X *I. macrosiphon*
- (11) IDYLWILD X *I. macrosiphon*
- (5) PACIFIC MISS X *I. macrosiphon*
- (2) DRIVE YOU WILD X *I. macrosiphon*

Seven plants were lost to crown rot. During the months of March and April 2003, 52 plants bloomed. Every few days, I rated all plants on a fragrance scale from zero to ten: (zero: no fragrance, one: barely detectable, two: noticeable but mild, three: easily noticeable, . . . , ten: strongly scented (like a gardenia))

Fragrance was detectable only by kneeling down and sticking my nose into the center of each flower. I could never smell anything from a distance of more than a few inches. Moderate variation was observed in the fragrance rating for different flowers on the same plant and even the same flower at different times of day. Early mornings with very slight dew seemed to give the highest fragrance ratings. But there were exceptions to this that may have been related to the age of the flower or other variables that I did not record and could not easily decipher.

Most plants received a fragrance rating of zero or one. Quite a few bounced up into the twos. Only three plants regularly scored a fragrance rating of three. Two of these highest scorers were from the DEEP MAGIC derived seed and the other was from the PACIFIC MISS seed.

The wild *I. macrosiphon* plants out in the field were tiny little things with leaves from five to eight inches long. The small dark violet flowers had a white signal area broken by a few dark veins. The flowers were held

only a few inches above the ground. Often the dark violet perianth tube (between the seed pod and the flower) was longer than the tiny flower stem (below the seedpod).

In general, the resulting seedlings had flowers in the color range of violet through purple with some tending towards lavender. Most had a white signal intersected with darker veins. Petal widths tended to be somewhat narrow and (with a few exceptions) stem length was a bit short compared to the foliage. Perianth tube length varied from short to long with a few preserving the long dark violet perianths common in the wild *I. macrosiphon*. Foliage on most seedlings tended to be very long (15 - 30 inches). During spring, the new leaves were held remarkably upright, however after a few months, the leaves tended to lie down on the ground.

Although there weren't any wonderful plants worthy of introduction from this first set of seedlings, I was quite

pleased to find some degree of fragrance in many of the F1's. I have made some crosses with the most fragrant of these seedlings and can't wait to see what pops up in the F2's. I'm keeping my fingers crossed.

For those of you who might be interested in trying your luck at growing some fragrant PCI, I encourage you to order some seed that I have donated to this year's SPCNI seed exchange. This is a mixture of seed from the eight most fragrant seedlings in my garden. Although the bees did most of the work of open pollinating these seeds, the seed mixture also contains some seed produced from my daubing some pollen from the three most fragrant seedlings onto a few of the other interesting fragrant seedlings. Good Luck.

SPCNI SEED RESULTS

Diane Whitehead, Victoria, BC, Canada

Every year hundreds of packets of iris seed are bought from our seed exchange. The species seeds, whether collected in a garden or in the wild, produce plants that don't vary much (or shouldn't). Plants from open-pollinated hybrid seed are likely to vary a lot. Is it worthwhile growing it?

I've been growing PCIs from seed for over thirty years, and I say it is definitely worthwhile. One important result is finding some plants that will thrive for you, particularly if you live outside the native areas of the species. (DOROTHY V is one of my early seedlings, still growing vigorously.)

Another important result is being able to choose what you like, which might be totally different from plants that would be chosen by anyone else. Maybe I would have composted the plant that you favor.

I rent a small steep field on a nearby farm so I can grow thousands of iris. Not many are able to do this, so it can be important to know ahead of time which seeds are likely to produce something worthwhile for you.

I plan to describe some of my results to help you choose which seed to buy. I contacted the few growers I found email addresses for, to add their results, but the only ones who had taken notes are planning future articles of their own. I hope that others will be able to send their seedling experiences for the next *Almanac*.

Abbreviations: S standards, SA style arms, F falls.

In all cases, I am describing open-pollinated seedlings. Most were from the 1999 seed list, sown at the end of January 2000, germinated mid-March 2000, kept in pots until planted in a field March 2001. A few began flowering in 2002, more in 2003, but some haven't flowered yet.

AIR SHOW (Belardi, R. 1995. S white, blue flush & veining, SA white, F white, light purple radiating veining) There were 22 seeds, and 11 plants resulted. So far half have flowered. One was an uninspiring pale and medium

purple, but the others are keepers: a large-flowered light blue, washed purple and dark-veined, a pale blue with a purple center to the falls. My two favorites have white standards, one with a purple center and the other blue. The falls of one are dark purple feathered to a white edge and the other's are white, rimmed blue, with a purple center. Definitely worth growing AIR SHOW's seed!

BANBURY PRINCESS (Brummitt, R. 1972. S rhodonite pink, F pink) scruffy skinny little pinky-mauve flowers. Tossed.

GONE NATIVE (Ghio, R. 1981. S light brown, F mid-brown, blended red towards center). I didn't keep track of the number of seeds, but I had 23 plants, most of which have flowered. I think the light brown of GONE NATIVE is actually a blend of yellow and purple, as the seedlings divided into those two colors: faded cream washed purple, purple, pale dirty mauve, faded red and old gold, medium yellow with a darker mark. A couple of the yellow flowered ones were small, ruffled and pretty, but their stems drooped. Most had only one bud per stem. All were tossed.

PACIFIC RIM (Jones, R. 1990. S blue, washed white at edge, F white, veined gold, deep blue edge). I grow lots of seedlings of PACIFIC RIM, as it is one of the few named PCIs that has survived and thrived for me. I haven't noticed the gold veining - I'll have to take a closer look next year. All the seedlings are instantly recognizable. They vary a bit in color - some pure pale blue, some light violet, but they are all lovely. Grow some!

TURQUOISE TOUCH (Witt, R. 1992. light lavender-blue, S with darker median streak, F with darker halo). Shiny bright green leaves, small narrow "species look" purple flowers on taller than average stalks.

VALET (Ghio, R. 1991. pinkish grape mauve, neon violet signal). Five of my eleven plants have flowered so far. Several are small rock garden plants. One is tiny

enough for a trough garden, a smoky mauve with a blue violet blaze, very similar to VALET itself. I am going to breed a line of tinies from it, as I live in a rock gardening city. Other flowers: medium purple with a cream eye, smoky purple with a black thumbprint, faded red violet with a yellow blaze, and a good one: a velvety maroon and black with 2 and 3 buds. If you want some very small plants, VALET seed is worthwhile.

VIOLET BLUSH (Marchant, R. 1990. S violet purple, F red violet purple, deeper red violet and blue signal, halo, & veining). I had 89 plants, many of which have bloomed, unexciting purples, one white with a pale blue thumbprint, one yellow. I was about to pull out some plain medium purple ones when something made me stop and count buds. Maybe it was because I had recently read one of Lewis Lawyer's articles on buds and branching. Two plants had branches and a total of 10 buds per stalk. I am so glad I didn't pull them out. I don't know whether there were two non-VIOLET BLUSH seeds in my packet, or whether some bee had been at work. The seedpods were unusually long (7 cm, which is almost 3 inches). I have collected all the seeds, and will send some to the exchange.

Mixed Garden Hybrids

I prefer to know at least one parent of my seedlings. However, one packet of mixed seed, from Bennett Jones, the originator of PACIFIC RIM, produced lovely flowers, in blues and mauves, most with a PACIFIC RIM look,

some worthy of introduction. Many have very short leaves. Only 6 of the 17 plants have flowered so far, so there will be more excitement next year.

The XPs

Usually when I sow XP seeds, I end up with very few mature plants, probably because the blues I choose have originated so far south of me. It's hardly fair to make any comments on them, but a few have me so excited, I've got to write about them:

XP317 (PACIFIC RIM x XP215A) 3 of the 4 plants have flowered. One has blue-green leaves. One branched one has pale blue flowers, and the falls have a greenish tinge and greenish veins below a yellow blaze.

XP317A, a VALLEY BANNER type, flowered in April, which is early here (main PCI season is May.) Then it flowered for a month in the summer, from the end of June to the end of July. I have never had another PCI do that.

XP317B, a large ruffled, delicate VALLEY BANNER type, produced a white flowered seedling with dark blue stripes all over, and dark blue style arms.

Diane Whitehead Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
maritime zone 8

cool mediterranean climate (dry summer, rainy winter -
68 cm annually)
sandy soil

2003-2004 SEED EXCHANGE LIST

Debby Cole, SPCNI Seed Distribution Chairman

Why reinvent the wheel? Instructions remain the same as in past years, with one update*

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 each
\$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).

*If your order is \$15.00 (US) or over, you may choose to pay with MasterCard, Visa or American Express. Please include your credit card number and expiration date.

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. 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 very 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.

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

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

Fall 2003 Seed Donors - Thanks again!

A	Elaine Jernberg, Brinnon, WA	F	Harry Hill, Roberts Creek, B.C., Canada
B	Steven Taniguchi, Santa Clara, CA	G	Jean Witt, Des Moines, WA
C	Jay and Terri Hudson, Fort Bragg, CA	H	Richard Richards, La Mesa, CA
D	Lois Weston Weeth, Bodega Bay, CA	I	Garry Knipe, Cupertino, CA
E	Debby Cole, Mercer Island, WA	J	Diane Whitehead, Victoria, B.C., Canada

FALL 2003 SEED DONATIONS

SEED FROM NAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Description</u>
3000	E	AIR SHOW	White with blue std. flush and purple fall veining.
3001	C	BIG MONEY	Mid to dark yellow self; Mitchell '90.
3002	E	BIG SMILE	Medium gold.
3003	E	BLACKLIGHT	Standards smoky lilac, falls ruby red w/ blacklight blue spot.
3004	H	BLUE SAGE	Mid purple-blue self (1947).
3005	C	BROADLEIGH SYBIL	Biscuit with purple veins.
3006	E	BROWNIE POINTS	Mocha, falls w/ deeper edge and maroon brown signal.
3007	C	CALIFORNIAN	Standards purple, falls cream with royal purple overlay.
3008	E	CAMPAIGNER	Greenish apricot tan.
3009	E	CANYON SNOW	White self w/ yellow signal. Mitchell '78.
3010	E	CHIEF SEQUOIA	Light lavender-blue with round white signal. Mitchell '99.
3011	E	COZUMEL	Bright ochre gold with large maroon fall spot raying out.
3012	E	DEEPENING SHADOWS	Stds dark purple, falls blackish purple.
3013	B	DIFFERENT STROKES	Apricot; violet styles and halo on all petals; large violet signal.
3014	B,F	DRIP DROP	White; dark blue dotting and lining on outer third of all petals.
3015	C,E	ENCIRCLE	Pale blue plicata markings on white ground.
3016	E	ENDLESS	Rose bitone.
3017	E	ESCALONA	Crimson with raying black signal.
3018	F	FACE VALUE	Smoky orchid, overall deeper veining; deep violet signal.
3019	E	FAULT ZONE	Stds light blue, falls blue-violet with pale rim.
3020	C	FOOTHILL BANNER	White, veined and ribbed purple; solid purple stylearms.
3021	C	FRILLY FANCY	Ruffled laced cream, big yellow signal, purple lines & dots.
3022	C	GARDEN DELIGHT	Light yellow; large medium brown blaze on falls.
3023	C	HALF TIME	Ochre gold with solid magenta signal lance.
3024	E	IDYLWILD	White ground washed blue, edged white. Mitchell '96.
3025	C	LAKE QUINALT	Medium blue self flushed lavender; styles flushed white & marked yellow.
3026	B	LIFELINE	Glowing copper orange, thin violet rim; mahogany signal.
3027	C	LOCAL GIRL	Blended violet, mauve and apricot; violet signal.
3028	E	LOS CALIFORNIO	Purple with gold sunburst signal.
3029	C	LUMINIST	Heavily ruffled intense yellow, veined gold.
3030	E	MENDOCINO BLUE	Hyacinth blue with darker veining; fall have darker halo & turquoise midrib wash.
3031	E	MONTEREY SNOW	Ruffled white with small yellow signal.

3032	J	NATIVE WARRIOR	Small round light red. Mitchell '75.
3033	C	NIGHT EDITOR	Stds purple, falls purple-black. Mitchell '99.
3034	C,H	ORCHID RESPRITE	Light purple with darker halo around pale yellow signal.
3035	C	ORCHID SPRITE	Clear orchid (1943).
3036	E	PACIFIC FROST	Cream with bright blue fall spot.
3037	J	PACIFIC RIM	S. blue; F white, veined gold, with deep blue plicata band. Mitchell '98.
3038	E	PEACOCK GAP	Ruffled tall mauve with turquoise flash on falls.
3039	F	"Pegasus"	Collected white <i>I. douglasiana</i> .
3040	E	PET NAME	Tawny peach self with yellow halo on falls.
3041	C	POPPY	Tawny yellow self with gold signal.
3042	B,E	PRETTY BOY	Ruffled peach self with small maroon signal.
3043	E	"Roy's Gold"	Collected bright orange-gold <i>I. innominata</i> .
3044	E	SAN ANDREAS	Dark velvety purple.
3045	E	SEA GAL	Stds true blue, falls white with true blue wash; tall & ruffled. Mitchell '02.
3046	C	SIERRA LANDSCAPER	Light violet; falls have darker lines and narrow darker rim.
3047	E	SKYLASH	Ruffled white with mid-blue eyelash around yellow signal.
3048	C	SOJOURNER	Orange lined red, deep red signal, ruffled cartwheel form.
3049	C	SPRING DAZE	Lavender, with white veins and signal on falls.
3050	C	STAINLESS STEEL	Silvery lavender; mauve purple signal, yellow centerline.
3051	C	STROKE OF MIDNIGHT	Standards dark red-black; falls black.
3052	C	SUNBURN	Cherry red blushed gold; gold signal finely veined darker gold.
3053	H	SUSIE KNAPP	Blue-grey self.
3054	C	TOWN BELLE	Ruffled pinkish violet veined deep rose; deep rose signal centered cream.
3055	C	VIOLET BLUSH	Violet-purple standards, red-violet purple falls.
3056	E	WESTERN QUEEN	White, with a few dark veins at hafts.
3057	C		Other modern hybrids, mixed, small quantities.

SEED FROM UNNAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Sdlg#</u>	<u>Description</u>
3100	E	DCMM2	blue-violet blooms, 6" above wide, flat-spreading 6-8" long leaves; 4 blooms in terminal, plus a branch; extra bloom (in leaves) in July.
3101	E	DCMM3	blue-violet blooms, 4" above wide, flat-spreading 4-6" long leaves; 3 blooms in terminal. Both probably from Mini-Ma.
3102	E	DCCLDI	clear light yellow, 14" high, 2 buds; <i>I. innominata</i> hybrid shared by Carol Lankow.
3103	F	HG02-1	stds pinkish red, falls red with darker veins and white signal.
3104	F	HG03-2	stds beige veined darker; falls dark pink with beige rim and dark-veined primrose signal area.
3105	F	HS02-1	stds purple; falls purple with pale rim and "gold-dusted" signal.
3106	F	HS02-2	stds cream with black stripe; falls cream with long yellow signal haloed black.
*** View Harry Hill's seedlings at www.coastbotanicalgarden.org/iris/iris-page.htm			
3107	H	RR88y	vigorous yellow seedling, hardy in hot, wet climates; from <i>I. bracteata</i> .
3108	H	RR89ype	early yellow with purple veins; some rebloom; hardy in hot, wet climates
3109	I		assorted fragrant sdlg from (DEEP MAGIC and PACIFIC MISS) X <i>I. macrosiphon</i>
3110	J	DW99L	ex SPCNI 98076 (XP325M) dwarf plant, 6 flowers per stalk
3111	J	DW99V	ex SPCNI 99038 (VIOLET BLUSH) 10-flowered plants

SEED FROM HAND-POLLINATED CROSSES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
3200	B	SPCNI 93089 (<i>I. tenax</i>) X SPCNI 99059 (Lawyer XP224A open-pollinated)
3201	E	PACIFIC FROST X PRETTY BOY
3202	E	ESCALONA X BIG SMILE
3203	E	SAN ANDREAS X BIG SMILE
3204	F	HG02-2 (lavender) X IDYLVILD

GARDEN-GROWN SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
3300	A	<i>I. douglasiana</i> , bright blue

WILD-COLLECTED SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
3400	D	<i>I. douglasiana</i> , mostly lavender with a few white; collected at Bodega Bay, Sonoma Co., CA, at GPS=N38*18.9, W123*01.8, at altitude ~ 70'.
3401	G,E	<i>I. tenax</i> , collected at "Tarbell Summit"; approx. 4 mi S of Yacolt, WA, then 2.4 mi south on NE Dole Valley Rd, then 1.5 miles E toward Tarbell Day Use Area. Elev. 1500 to 2000 feet, at a guess. Single-flowered stems. Probably pale orchid-lavender.
3402	G,E	@ <i>I. tenax</i> , collected on the NW shoulder of Silver Star Mountain, SW WA., 1 mi above turnout to road 4109. Elev 2500 feet? Probably pale orchid-lavender.
3403	G,E	@ <i>I. tenax</i> , collected at the end of the road up the NW shoulder of Silver Star Mountain, 2.25 mi above turnout to road 4109. Elev 3500 feet? Probably pale orchid-lavender.

SEED FROM PREVIOUS SEED EXCHANGES

OLD SEED OF NAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Description</u>
2000	AGNES JAMES	Collected white <i>I. douglasiana</i> with yellow median line on falls.(1935)
1004	BIG MONEY	Mid to dark yellow self; Mitchell '90.
C0007	CALIFIA	Yellow gold self, lightly ruffled.
1009	CAMPAIGNER	Greenish apricot buff.
1016	DEEPENING SHADOWS	Purple-black.
2034	EYES OF BLUE	Smooth creamy pink with round blue signal. Previously unlisted.
1028	GOLD DUSTED	Purple, speckled with gold.
1034	IGNACIO	Ghio says "Rusty red, edged gold."
1039	LOS CALIFORNIO	Purple with gold sunburst signal.
1048	NATIVE WARRIOR	Small round light red.
2018	ORCHID RESPRITE	Light purple with darker halo around pale yellow signal.
1059	RUTH HARDY	Ruffled white with violet-purple veins and stylearms.
2024	SILVER PLATE	Lavender pink self, mauve signal with ochre center.
1070	SPRING DAZE	Lavender with white veins and signal on falls.
1078	WHAT'S WHAT	Silver-mauve pink, turquoise highlights; deep mauve signal.

OLD SEED FROM UNNAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot#</u>	<u>Seedling#</u>	<u>Description</u>
2101	95PG5	rose, with red halo around gold signal
1101	GH1	sdlg of ALICE MAY; sky blue/deeper sky blue.
1105	JW2	asst. <i>I. douglasiana</i> hybrids, late (Witt)
C0052	XP235B	strong blue, open-type <i>I. munzii</i> sdlg (Lawyer)
Unlisted		seed of PCI 25% or less <i>I. chrysophylla</i> (Gessert '98)

OLD SEED OF HAND-POLLINATED CROSSES

<u>Lot#</u>	<u>Description</u>
2201	PACIFIC MISS X EYES HAVE IT

OLD SEED OF GARDEN-GROWN PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot#</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
2301	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	bright blue.
1310	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	@ light and dark blues, nursery grown in USDA zone 6 from seed collected in 1997 near Davenport, CA.

C0081	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	collected on Mendocino Coast, CA.
C0124	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	from U. C. Berkeley Botanical Garden.
C0125	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	"Late Doug" (Lawyer)
1309	<i>I. innominata</i>	white
1304	<i>I. tenax</i>	dark colors
1307	<i>I. tenax</i>	medium blue-lavender

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, OR, 1993.
2401	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Ragged Pt., San Luis Obispo Co., CA, 2002, at southern end of species' range (lavender?).
1409	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	coast of Mendocino Co., CA, 2001 (dark blue).
C0134	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Sandy, OR, 1996.
C0135	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	NFR 33, 6 mi from US 101, Gold Beach, OR, 1966 (white).
C0136	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Fiddletown, Amador Co., CA.
C0138	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Hale Rd., Amador Co., CA, 1996.
C0139	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Shake Ridge Rd., Amador Co., CA, 1996.
C0141	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, Siskiyou NF, south Coos Co., OR, 1997 (gold).
C0142	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, NFS Rd.3353, 1600' elev, Coos Co., OR, 1993 (gold).
1405	<i>I. purdyi</i>	Yorkville, Mendocino Co., CA, 2001; 2200' elev. (white with purple penciling).
C0146	<i>I. tenax</i>	Eden Valley, south Coos Co, OR, 1996 (pale lavender).
C0148	<i>I. tenax</i>	Hwy 26, Boring OR, 1997 (light to medium red-violet).
C0149	<i>I. tenax</i>	Hwy 26, Boring OR, 1999 (dark red-violet).
C0150	<i>I. tenax</i>	11.1 mi up BLM Rd 27-3, Douglas Co, OR, 1997.
C0152	<i>I. thompsonii</i>	High Divide Rd, Del Norte Co, CA 1993.

COLOR PAGE

Top:	SEA ADMIRAL (Vernon Wood, 1995) 2003 Mitchell Medal winner [reproduced from a slide provided by Vernon Wood]	
Bottom Left:	<i>I. fernaldii</i> photo: Taniguchi	Bottom Right: WILDER THAN EVER (Joseph Ghio, 1993) photo: Knipe

