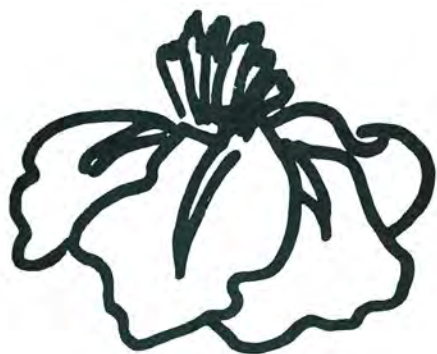


VOLUME 12 NUMBER 2

OCTOBER 1975



THE REVIEW

OF THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

THE REVIEW
OF
THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

Vol. 12, No. 2

October, 1975

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Mrs. Phillip Hembree, Somerville, NJ, Typist

Memo from Your President

Last spring was a most unusual year for iris bloom. The season here in southern California was strange. There was rain off and on into May---most unusual. The Pacific Coast natives started, as usual, in February and March, but the dwarfs, borders, intermediates and tall bearded were late. Our national convention saw early things, but few tall bearded iris. If only the Japanese had been early it would have been great, but they ignored the unusual weather and bloomed, as usual, starting in early June, through July with a few blooming into August, and they were lovely.

Now that the year is well along, I would like to report that our membership has increased. It may be just a better year, but more likely the efforts of our membership chairman, Marilyn Harlow, and of our editor, Bill Ouweneel, are beginning to pay off.

One of the most exciting things happening is the construction of a Japanese garden at the Missouri Botanical Gardens. The article in this issue of The Review tells about it. Look over your gardens and be ready to send the plants that they will need. This is a rare opportunity for our society. Our section might grow out of bounds.

There is a great deal that could be done about Japanese irises. We need offers of members to activate committees on research, robins and publicity. So many iris people seem to think the Japanese are difficult. We need to show them otherwise.

Thornton M. Abell
President
23 September 1975

Questionnaire Summary

Mary Alice Hembree

By now an amazing and gratifying 49 of you have returned the questionnaires which you received earlier (127 had been sent out). Thank you very much. Now it is time to share the answers, and I hope that you will benefit as much as I have from the experience. Some of the answers are easier to tabulate than others. A number of your responses were so full and informative that they will appear in isolated form, either in this Bulletin or a later one. This report is mainly on the kind of material which is easy to tabulate, leaving more complex matters to appear separately.

There was substantial agreement on the major areas of interest for CJs. By far the most popular subjects were culture and hybridization, followed by diseases, photography, and judging, which clustered behind. Several people rated every single subject on the questionnaire in their "top three." A number of people also suggested another area which I should have included, pot culture.

Your questionnaires indicated that many of you were eager for several kinds of information which the answers supplied, especially information on individual cultivars. Of course, with so many JI varieties and so relatively few questionnaires, few received a significant number of "votes"; however, those which did certainly provide interesting suggestions about which JIs may fill specific needs. On the ground that it is better to name a variety of cultivars, I have included all which received two or more votes for each individual category.

The varieties most often recommended for a beginner, in descending order, were: Strut and Flourish (6); unnamed seedlings (4---were grown from unknown seed, rather than as part of a specific breeding program); Gay Gallant (3), Worley Pink (3), Geisha Gown (3); Sky and Water (2), Ocean Mist (2), Summer Storm (2), Tender Trap (2), Star at Midnight (2), Enchanting Melody (2).

Most floriferous: seedlings (5); Geisha Gown (4); Enchanting Melody (2), Stippled Ripples (2), Sky and Water (2); Pink Frost (2), Strut and Flourish (2), "most or all varieties" (2).

Most vigorous: Tender Trap (3), Star at Midnight (3), Geisha Gown (3), Strut and Flourish (3); Enchanting Melody (2).

Most beautiful: seedlings (4), Enchanting Melody (4); Frost-bound (3), Dancing Waves (3), Sky and Water (3); Bejewelled Mogul (2), Confetti Shower (2), Blue Nocturne (2), Summer Storm (2), Strut and Flourish (2), Walk in Beauty (2), Geisha Gown (2), Stippled Ripples (2).

No variety appeared more than once as a disappointment. This probably indicates that unique conditions affected the offending plants; if certain cultivars consistently performed badly, no one mentioned them.

Since the number of responses is small, due to the small size of the SJI, a total summary for cultivars is probably more useful than the above tabulations. Below appear all the JIs which you praised in any capacity three or more times. Strut and Flourish received 13 votes, Geisha Gown 12, and Enchanting Melody 10; they were definitely the most popular. Frostbound and Star at Midnight both received seven. Next come those with six votes: Tender Trap and Stippled Ripples. Sky and Water, Gay Gallant, and Worley Pink received five. A number of varieties received four votes: Memorial Tribute, Dancing Waves, Ruri Ogi. Finally, these got three votes: Winged Chariot, Wounded Dragon, Confetti Shower, Falling Star, Pastel Princess.

There did not seem to be a consensus about particular JI patterns, but several people suggested things which you might like to notice for future reference. If your own experience agrees or disagrees, it would be interesting to hear about your case. E. Westmeyer (Conn.) noted that some reds tend to burn. W.I. Rogers (N.J.) finds single reds grow tallest. M. Shoemaker (Okla.) has trouble growing whites. The Riches (Cal.) say, "Due to low humidity here whites tend to burn in bud, also dark colors, so they do not open." This is particularly true of Japanese imports. These iris do not withstand strong drying winds in this area---cooks the flowers." J. Copeland (Mich.) noticed that rose chafers like the lightest ones. G. Wagner (Ohio) says that for him clear pinks often lack substance.

By far the greatest obstacle to JI popularity in most of the country would seem to be gardener ignorance. Nearly twenty questionnaires noted that no one seemed to know what JIs are, even among AIS members (who often only grow TBs). In various regions of the country there were other problems, with soil or water alkalinity leading the list. A number of people also have over-light rainfall and too much sun or heat to grow JIs with ease. Insects were the next-biggest problem, mentioned in ten responses.

While most JIs evidently grow in solitary splendor, people suggested an amazing number of suitable companion plants. By far the most popular was hemerocallis (daylily). Louisiana iris, Siberian iris, and lilies were the only other plants which received more than one mention. Other candidates, obviously depending on local growing conditions, included: hosta, foxglove, phlox, shasta daisies, lythrum, bananas (New Zealand), lobelia, tradescantia, primula malacoides, rhododendrons and azaleas, exima (bleeding heart), wild ginger, strawberries, tritoma, azolla, I. pseudacorus, and I. hexagona.

In addition to these tabulations and the suggestions taken from the questionnaires which will appear in the next few SJI publications, you have also supplied materials for a JI source list, a garden list (gardens of members open to other members---which will appear in the April, 1976, issue of The Review), and perhaps leads for future articles. Thank you very much for your help. Now that you officially know that other people are interested in some of these matters, why don't you try to keep the rest of us posted?

Garden Companions
to Hana-Shobu---The Japanese Iris

Roy Davidson, Seattle

The question of suitable companions for such spectacular flowers as the Japanese irises is subject to much latitude, depending on how the irises themselves are grown. The shrine gardens of Japan are in low-lying, marshy areas with mostly just leaf-green grasses, sedges and reeds, kept trimmed so as not to overwhelm the irises.

In my garden their purpose is for that same great splash of rich color, dominantly blue, so well set off in a green background, though a very broad variety of material is used. Flower color is chosen to repeat those of the irises, rather than to contrast. Since my small planting is on the margin of a naturally and permanently wet marsh, there is imposed a considerable restriction as to what to plant as accompaniment. Since the irises themselves are wanted en masse, not much special cultivation is practiced---they are just planted and left to grow. When clumps get large enough, they are cut into three parts, one left in place, the other two removed about a foot to fifteen inches, and in a season or two there is in effect a single large clump, further increased to a "drift," later to be repeated drifts in other places, echoing there the same color.

A dominance of blue is favored here, from deep violet to pale azure, with the richness of red purples and the lightness of amethysts and pinks, and the special interest of patterned sorts. No white ones are mixed with these; I prefer to use those in an adjacent entry area with white flowered companions. Throughout the garden white plantings alternate, and favorite situations are where they may be seen from evening windows.

All this is in the water garden scooped out of a low meadow to the north of the house, and the hana-shobu close the iris season, following the show of various pseudacorus in ivory, primrose and gold; the variegated foliage of that sort is a bold accent. There are versicolor in pinks and blues, wine and purple, setosa in blue-purple and ice-white, laevigata in shallow water of a small pond, double-imaged, in ultramarine, rose, white and patterned blue/white. This cold garden does not encourage success with the Louisianas nor the spurias, though some of the latter give flower up the hill in another garden with a different exposure.

In all directions are massed bold foliages which balance the boldness of the hana-shobu. There is a background of several Magnolia macrophylla whose leaves may be almost three

feet long, and whose ivory flowers perfume the garden in iris time. The monstrous leaves of the fantastic Gunnera may be five feet across with the striking white/green stripes of variegated Iris foetidissima in its shade. The tropical lushness of Petasites japonica in its giant form from Hokkaido with big cowls of three feet topping four-foot leafstalks, and the 20-inch sawtooth-notched, deltate saucers of Peltaphyllum peltatum. A saxifrage whose lovely pink flowers herald the spring, looking like leafless Bergenias, their cousins, which grow up the hill on drier ground. At the time of this pink flowering come Japanese cherries, masses of various clones of Primula sieboldii, violet-blue Rhododendron x 'Ilam Violet', and a coral-pink candelabra Primula japonica hybrid propagated to great numbers under the shrubs.

With the Japanese irises are masses of Tradescantia repeating their colors, as do the tall spikes of the dozens of sorts of Hosta which with weighty tropical luxuriance are a great feature of the garden, and the plumes of massed Astilbe arendsii hybrids, from ivory to pink to salmon and sore to red tones. Small-flowered Clematis in purple tones now hang from the trees.

After the Hana-shobu, the tall phloxes follow, the color effect shifting now from "blue" to a watermelon scheme. There are accents of the bold golden daisy-heads of Ligularia clivorum 'Desdemona'; Hosta, phlox, and astilbe continue flowering into early autumn, and when mid-autumn turns leaves into rich leather and mauve tones, the foliage of Metasequoia becomes its own pink-gold and drops a carpet, to leave for winter shaggy cinnamon-felty branches. The stark pattern of bare Magnolias watches through winter as all the other bold-leaved subjects retreat below ground. Clumps of the golden and red stemmed osier-dogwoods glow in the winter light, as do the pumpkin-orange of two kinds of willow. It is a quiet time in the garden, when now its feature is a family of African geese and one of white call-ducks who are year-round residents of their own pond at the far side. This is not a large area of the garden, measuring about twelve feet wide with a broad gravel path meandering through its approximate sixty foot length on the shore of the pond.

Mallards wheel in frequently; songbirds of all sizes, colors and seasons "bird around" in their typical ways; stilted shore birds come to probe the streambed which is patrolled overhead by a great blue heron in summer, and by a huge muskrat mother, silently from the water through the seasons. Frog songs fill the spring evenings. It is a natural garden in all senses, and the Hana-shobu fill a very special part of it.

Cultural Hint, Questionnaire Response

E. Westmeyer (Conn.) "I like to add new varieties very late in the fall---buds are set and they are sure to bloom next year. Even those "heeled in" before ground freezes have survived late planting."

Missouri Botanic Garden

The Missouri Botanical Garden, located in St. Louis, is constructing a Japanese Garden in the strict Japanese tradition. Plantings of Japanese irises are incorporated in the design. Plans call for their use in conjunction with a four and a half acre pond and in beds. As this issue of The Review is printed details for such plantings have not been completed but it is expected that members of the SJI will have an opportunity to cooperate.

The following quotation, taken from a Missouri Botanical Garden booklet, gives the background of the project.

"The interest of the Japanese American Citizens League of Greater St. Louis has made possible the first steps in the design of a Japanese Garden for the Missouri Botanical Garden. It will be situated around the lake in the southwestern corner of the Garden. This lake, constructed in 1908, will be increased to twice its size, with the additions of islands, peninsulas, and other landforms including large landscaped earth mounds immediately to the north of the lake. In and around the area of the Japanese garden, hundreds of new trees (many being ever-green) will be planted along with acres of flowering cherries and other plants to provide a magnificent floral display each spring. In this way the Missouri Botanical Garden will finally begin to restore the collections of conifers and other trees lost to air pollution in the first third of this century.

"Koichi Kawana of Los Angeles, one of the leading Japanese landscape architects in this country, will be responsible for the overall design of the garden. Essentially it will remain a natural area with elements of Japanese design such as bridges, a teahouse, stone lanterns, and small gardens of varying style displayed against a beautifully landscaped background. Eventually a waterfall, tumbling down over mossy rocks, will be an attractive addition.

"The Japanese people express their closeness to nature partly by the daily devotion they give their gardens. Many design approaches of Japanese gardening and architecture have profoundly affected Western thought. Moreover, much of central Japan has a climate almost identical to that of St. Louis, and there are many Japanese plants, thus far unknown in this area, which would be valuable additions to our gardens. The new Japanese Garden will present the opportunity to view these plants, to see examples of Japanese design, and to enjoy one of the most beautiful and natural portions of Henry's wonderful legacy."

Further details of the garden are given in the quotations below taken from a letter from Mr. John E. Elsley, Curator of Hardy Plants.

"The entire Japanese Garden will be just under 12 acres situated on three islands and around the shore of a 4½ acre lake. The largest island will feature a traditional Japanese

'Teahouse' and will be linked to the mainland by 2 bridges.

"In addition to the Iris Garden, a traditional Hiraniwa 'Sand and Stone' garden will also be constructed while the overall garden will incorporate such items as stone lanterns and a wide range of traditional Japanese plant materials.

"Considerable interest has been shown in the project by our 'sister city' of Suwa and 'sister state' of Nagano in Japan and gifts for inclusion in the garden have been received from these sources. Traditionally, the garden is often referred to as a 'tour garden' where the visitor continually obtains different views as one walks around the pathway which meanders around the lake.

"To date, we have now completed all the excavation and we intend to install some 40 major pine trees, the 2 bridges, the Yatsunashi (zigzag bridge) and the entire 'Dry Garden' this coming fall. Also the banks will be grassed down and a large planting program will be undertaken next spring. The Japanese irises will be grown in containers sited between the zigzags of the bridge. We intend that these containers will be made of wood and filled with soil with the water level permanently just below the soil level."

Some Questionnaire Responses

Floris R. Eby (Rt. 1, Box 294, Barboursville, Va. 22923)

"I need a source for some seeds from really good parent plants. Can you help me? I'm pretty disappointed with some of the blooms on my present 28 seedlings (only 8 bloomed so far), and I have not seen introduced JIs "in the flesh," so I'm not going to invest in the registered cultivars till I know a little more about what I'm getting, and until I develop my new garden enough to house them properly. I really want to do some hybridizing of JIs, and I figure good seeds might put me ahead a couple of years on that program."

Bro. Gene Wagner (Ohio) "I find that clumps can be moved early in the spring with soil without disturbing the bloom."

Barry Blyth (Australia) "Generally Japanese iris are known to gardeners in Australia fairly well, coming a good second to Bearded Iris and are known better than Louisiana, Sibericas or spurias, and are known better than Hemerocallis.

They grow well in Perth (West Aust.) 2500 miles to the west, not so well in Adelaide, but are very good along 2200 miles of the East coast and Tasmania. We send them to people in all these places and to New Zealand and have very little trouble with them. In fact one lady reported growing them close to the sea in Cooktown (in the tropics) very successfully."

Midwest Regional Report

A. J. Vogt, Reporter

Art Hazzard, Ealamazoo, MI.: "My Jap bloom season was good but not quite equal to '73, due to forced replanting of a rather large section. Quack grass invaded the wood-chip mulch using up much of the fertilizer and moisture, crowding out some varieties. Calico Print has bloomed late again---August 10-17. Not a rebloomer as there is no evidence of earlier bloom. Other plants of the same variety were free-blooming during the regular season.

"Mrs. James Copeland is doing considerable hybridizing and has one seedling on which she counted sixteen increases for one year. The location has a high water table but the official pH test is 8. Reminds me of the excellent Rose Tower blooms grown with bonemeal and pH 7 city water only. So we can ill afford to be dogmatic about the growing of Japs.

"Severe chlorosis showed up in 10 or 12 plants last year. I applied 3 gallons of aluminum sulphate solution ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup) and it was corrected. This year the color was good until the same group was a foot high when chlorosis appeared again. The same treatment was effective and the bloom was good."

Walter Brinker, Valley City, OH.: "Living in northern Ohio about 25 miles south of Lake Erie presents some problems of soil and climate in growing JIs. My soil is natural clay. What garden I have is the result of hauled-in organic fertilizer and sand. At present I have ten clumps---mostly seedlings. I keep them because they seem to be one of the most regal appearing of flowers. So far as improvement, I would suggest the pros always seek first the healthy, good-growing plant and, second, work for extending the season and then, if so moved, to work for different form or color of bloom."

Marie Putnam, Crossville, TN.: "I have been growing Japanese irises for the past four years. I filled the old fish pool with compost (grass, weeds, barnyard manure, etc.). This was well rotted when the first Japanese iris was planted in the center. The growth and increase was amazing---also the blooms and numbers of stalks. In the spring after fertilizing I put on a good mulch of pine needles to conserve moisture and it was a good thing because we had very little rain at bloom time this year."

Mrs. Joan Cooper, St. Paul, MN.: "My personal opinion is that we in Minnesota should plant as early in the year as possible. I bought 21 Marhigos from Bill Eberwein of Hoquaim, WA., where they were in full bloom July 19. They rode under the bed in a pick-up camper to be planted here a week later. Every one is growing lustily and with no special soil preparation. The bed where I planted them is the moistest spot in a filled-in area that had been enriched with manure 2 or 3 years ago. The new growth is a very healthy looking green. I guess I am really not convinced that named Japs have anything special to offer over seedlings. The problem, of course, is that we have nowhere to see them."

Northwest Regional Report

Lorena M. Reid, Reporter

The deadline is upon me, but I was unable to find my notes of spring bloom on or around my disaster-area of a desk till now. The bloom season in the Northwest was 2-3 weeks later than usual; abundant and generous in both quantity and duration, extending on the average from mid-June throughout July. Foliage was quite heavy (standard for the Northwest) but averaged just over 3' in height rather than the usual nearly 4'.

I was much impressed by Payne's ENCHANTED LAKE which bloomed for the first time here. I would not have imagined its beauty from reading the check list description. It is a single; large and tailored; light ground heavily brushed with blue, purple and maroon; dark near the central gold spear, becoming lighter at the edges. EL was mid-late in season as are most of the Payne varieties here.

The earliest varieties in bloom here this year (14 June) were: Akebono, Galatea, Gay Gallant, Geisha Gown, Great White Heron, My Heavenly Dream, Ocean Mist, Pastel Princess, and World's Delight. Confetti Shower and Vintage Festival were still blooming here on August 7. . .having begun their bloom after mid-July.

Also in bloom on August 7 (reblooming) were: Fashion Model, Pastel Princess, Royal Crown, Shinkai-no-iro, Star at Midnight, and Worley Pink. Time and Tide and Wounded Dragon came along with reblooming stalks at mid-August while Star at Midnight had put forth a few more stalks. . .Then last but not least came Walk in Beauty keeping a stalk or two in bloom each week from late August extending nearly throughout September!

Here at Laurie's Garden we notice that the Japanese Irises are gaining in popularity. More and more of our customers are ordering them; and locally folks who have gotten blooming seedlings potted (which we furnish to local garden centers) have come out to look during the bloom season, exclaimed over, and ordered named varieties. . .They are really easy to grow if one remembers they are greedy little sponges (veritable gluttons for food and water) and like a more acid soil climate than the TBs!

Region 1 Auction

Ford L. Grant, SJI Treasurer, reports receiving \$48.75 from the annual Region 1 Auction held at Bee Warburton's in August.

1977 International Iris Meeting

THE REVIEW has received an announcement dated September 3, 1975, from the SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES IRIS ET PLANT BULBEUSES, signed by Roger Renard, Secretary General, which reads in part as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you that our Board of Directors have decided to organize in 1977 an INTERNATIONAL IRIS MEETING on which exhibitors will be represented.

"Therefore, if you are interested in this Meeting, we ask that you send as soon as possible THREE PLANTS EACH of your most interesting plants worthy of entering this competition to the following address:

M. Marcel TURBAT, President du Parc Floral
de la Source, 45.000 Orleans, France.

"The Irises will be planted in the 'Parc de la Source' of Orleans in France, a magnificent garden created about twelve years ago for the International Horticultural Exhibition where members of our Societe put on display some 7.000 irises.

"We are at your entire disposition for any information concerning the regulation of this Meeting. Shortly a Board Meeting will be held in Orleans and we should appreciate hearing from you in the meantime."

It is suggested that members of the SJI interested in the above exhibition deal directly with the Societe at the above address.

Questionnaire Response

Eleanor Westmeyer (Conn.) "I would like to see more cooperation between the flower societies. Think we might make some effort to send guest or gift plants to the next Hosta and Hem conventions---and also see that specimen plants are contributed to show gardens. I have just returned from visiting hem gardens in Ohio---Steve Moldovan has a beautiful Oriental setting with a moon-bridge and was entertaining the national Hem Convention. No Japs there. Handy Hatfield, Route 1, Stoutsville, Ohio (43154) has a beautiful new garden of hems open to visitore---and would like to add some Japs. Both gardens are featuring interesting new Hostas---ideal companion plants for Japs. How about an article on new Hostas by the President of the Hosta Society?"

Dr. Currier McEwen Reports

(Quotes from Dr. McEwen's letters to the Editor)

"August 25, 1975: My first second generation tetraploids bloomed this year. Five, all from the same pod and not very impressive. However they are a start of a group I can cross with my chimeras and be sure that the resultant seedlings are tetraploid. They came from two purplish three-petalled chimeras which are not much to look at. Four of the five at least are better than the parents with fine substance but only slightly larger. The anthers are not much larger (in comparison to Siberians and daylilies) but are twice as wide. I have about ten pods set on them so will have a good many to plant next year.

"I have decided to introduce my first Japs next year. One is a blue bicolored, three-petalled one and the other a six-petalled darker blue with white markings. I am sure there are others like them in commerce but my reason for considering them for introduction is that they each have one or two branches and continuously send up scapes for over a month of bloom. The three-petalled one is a diploid and the other a 2-4 chimera but if it is introduced it will be as a diploid since it is merely an induced polyploid and, both theoretically and in fact, such plants can revert to the diploid state.

"This year, too, a very nice dark red with white veining sex-petalled tetraploid of Mr. Mitsuda's has bloomed. It is much nicer than mine."

"September 21, 1975: My final tally on what will be--- assuming the seeds are viable---third generation tetraploids crosses of Japs is only five. The rest of the pods started to form and then dried up. However, even five pods should give a fair number of seedlings. I only wish my own first five second generation ones had come from a better cross. Crossing them by each other doesn't promise much improvement but I have one pod from a cross of one of the five with the nice Mitsuda "red" double and another pod from a cross with one of my rather good induced tets, so perhaps a start has been made."

Questionnaire Responses

Dr. Shuichi Hirao (Japan) notes that daylilies and hosta grow indefinitely in the same spot, while JIs do not. "Why? . . . the JIs have to be lifted and moved every four years or so, apparently some elements in the soil expire, or apparently the JIs throw some 'toxin'."

Willard Rogers (N.J.) "Although a Senior Judge with AIS, I really don't know how to judge a Japanese Iris---and I would like to learn!"

More Questionnaire Comments, On JI Culture

Adolph J. Vogt (Ky.) "New root growth can be established on new or weak plants if they are potted and placed in a pool with 1"-1½" of water. First wash off all soil and remove dead roots. Then pot in mild-acid garden soil and cow manure. Heavy clay or muck is better than soil mixed with peat moss or sand. I have much better survival when I line out my seedlings in the spring, plant them 3" deep and mulch them."

The Riches (Cal.) "The only thing we do is plant them (crown 1½-2" below surface) and keep them wet until new growth starts. Rarely have problems with new plantings. We do spray them to prevent worms (green) eating buds just before bloom."

Eleanor Westmeyer (Conn.) "More frequent division helps---Big clumps seem to just deteriorate and disappear."

Leonard Jugle (Ill) finds that JIs "grow better in open soil" than in beds made according to articles which he has read. He notes, "At the present time my seedlings are doing far better than any cultivar I have grown. I want to do more experimenting."

Dr. Shuichi Hirao (Japan) "No feed, no manure when you plant JIs newly. After three weeks you can feed them on. Good feeding from end summer to frost, far less feeding in the following spring will promise good bloom. Worm of pearl moth (similar insect to that attacks the rice plant) used to be the worst pest, but systemic insecticide granules has solved the problem (effective for one year when buried in the earth)."

Phylliss Kokich (New Zealand) "I notice in this garden those I grow in boxes or pots in the pond are very successful and those having to compete with other vigorous plants are failures, so now grow those among other plants in a polythene bath."

W. E. Cuweneel (Ind.) "Use homemade fertilizer solution to stimulate seedlings, weak plants, plants for increase. Start divisions in pots early in summer and transfer to garden in September to hasten increase." About pollinating he suggests, "Use nylon stocking feet to bag flowers during hybridization to protect from insects."

JI Sources

This list does not claim to be complete. If you know of additional sources, still in business, please let us know.

Domestic

A. H. Hazzard, 510 Grand Pre Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007
Imperial Flower Garden, Box 225A, Cornell, Ill. 61319
Laurie's Garden, 17225 McKenzie Hwy., Rt. 2, Springfield,
Cre. 97427
Melrose Gardens, 309 Best Road South - A, Stockton, Cal. 95206
W. E. Ouweneel, R.R. 31, Box 206, Terre Haute, Ind. 47803
Adolph J. Vogt, 5101 Fegenbush Lane, Louisville, Ky. 40218
Bro. Gene Wagner, 9444 Old Delaware Rd., Mt. Vernon, Ohio
43050
Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio
Alfred T. Wirz, 40 McKinley Ave., Kenmore, N.Y. 14217
(sells from garden only, and on a limited scale; not
a commercial operation)

Foreign

Dr. Shuichi Hirao, 3-14-23 Yanabibem Zushi, Kanagawa, Japan
Phyllis Kokich, 35 Swan Crescent, Pakuranga, Auckland, N.Z.
Temp Two Iris Nursery, Frankston, Victoria, Australia

New SJI Members

The Society welcomes the following new members:

Mrs. Milton J. Clauser, 1605 Eastridge Drive, N.E., Albuquerque,
N.M. 87112

Mr. Samuel J. Harper, RFD #2, Alfred, Me. 04002

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rockwell, Jr., P.O. Box #7, Fentress, Tx. 78622

Mrs. Robert Bradshaw, 3106 S. Delaware Pl., Tulsa, Ok. 74105

Mrs. Iva C. Lambert, Route 5, Box 13, Russelville, Ark. 72801

Mr. Robert E. Newton, 1865 N. Fuller Ave., Apt. 401, Los Angeles,
Ca. 90046

Mr. Lou Proccaccino, 3200 Anconna Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19154

Mrs. William E. Chambers, 282 Forrest Rd., Merion Station, Pa.
19154

Mr. and Mrs. D. Olen Rawdon, 1344 Leeser Ave., Akron, Oh. 44314

Mr. Lawrence Diaz, 4748 Palo Verde Ave., Lakewood, Ca. 90713

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Allgood, Route 4, Box 317, Walterboro, S.C.
29488

Mr. John A. McAnlis, 14391 Elmhurst Cir., Huntington Beach,
Ca. 92647

Mrs. Grady Kennedy, 9610 Todd Mill Road, Huntsville, Al. 35803

Mr. Morgan Harris, 59 Lee Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4E 2P1 Canada

Mr. Kevin Winkler, 670 Pine St., Deerfield, Il. 60015

Mr. Foster B. Waters, 701 Gradview Ave., Feasterville, Pa. 19047

Questionnaire Comment

Bee Warburton (Mass.) on why JIs are not more popular: "They really need more water than any companion plants---are more trouble than busy people can manage without the right spot." She then notes, "F friend in N.E.---Janet Merrill---grows them beautifully and without trouble in a low wet spot where she can't grow ordinary iris or perennials."

The Society For Japanese Irises

Section of THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

5101 Fegenbush Lane
Louisville, Ky. 40218
October 17, 1975

Mr. Thornton M. Abell, President
The Society for Japanese Iris
469 Upper Mesa Road
Santa Monica, Cal. 90402

Dear Mr. Abell:

In accordance with Article IV, Section 2 of the By-Laws of the Society, the Nominating Committee of the Society nominates the present Directors at large to serve additional terms during 1976 and 1977. They are:

Mrs. F. W. Warburton, Westboro, Mass.

Mr. Leonard Juggle, Elmhurst, Ill.

Mr. W. J. Gunther, Del Mar, Ca.

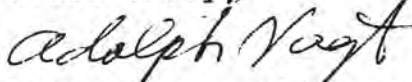
In accordance with Article VI, Section 3 of the By-Laws of the Society, the Nominating Committee of the Society nominates:

Mrs. Charles E. Kenney, Tulsa, Ok.

to serve as a member of the Nominating Committee during 1976, 1977 and 1978, succeeding Mr. Adolph Vogt.

Permission has been obtained from each of the nominees to use his or her name.

Yours truly,



Adolph Vogt, Chairman
Nominating Committee