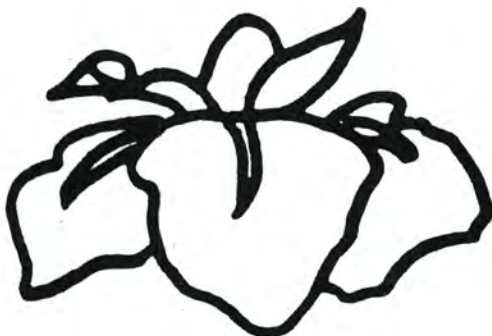
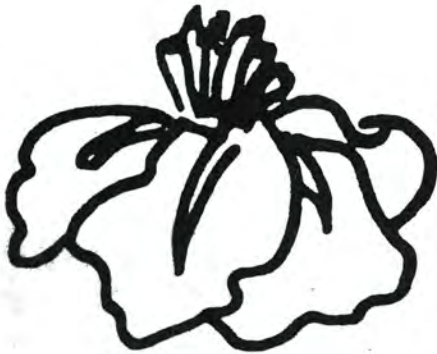


VOLUME 21, NUMBER 1

SPRING, 1984



THE REVIEW

OF THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

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Number 1

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THE SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Hello Again--

I hope each of you had a nice Holiday Season and are now ready for a brand new year.

Please do not forget the membership contest which ends in June 1984.

The Memorial Bench in honor of Arthur Hazzard has been placed in Swan Lake Iris Gardens, in Sumter, SC. Mrs. Hazzard donated the following JI introductions of Mr. Hazzard's to be placed near the bench: Prairie Chief, Prairie Snow, Prairie Twilight, Prairie Bluebell, Prairie Velvet, Violet Spectacle, Prairie Glory and Prairie Forbeta. The bench carries a plaque with the following wording:

In Memory of
Arthur H. Hazzards
Michigan Hybridizer
Donated by
The Society for Japanese Irises

A book fund has been set up especially for the publication of a book on JI (see my fall letter). Some checks have been sent to our treasurer Harry Kuesel but we will need many more. Please mark your check "Book Fund." A list of contributors to the Book Fund will be printed in The Review. We do have an editor but need an editorial committee to which he can call upon for help. I have been busy asking members to be on this committee. When the committee has been established and some more details worked out we will send you the information. It has been suggested that we have different members of our group write different chapters and this has met with approval.

One of our members has suggested a popularity poll for JI. I like the suggestion. Would each of you in the society send me a list of the 10 JI that you see this year and like? Send them in the order in which you liked them ex. No. 1 the one you like the very best and then on down through No. 10 and I'll put them all in order and send the list to our editor Bill Ouweeneel for the 1984 Review. Deadline Aug. 15.

Iris design classes, JI judges training classes, JI test garden visit, JI shows, JI auctions, our trip to Japan, the Book Fund, the membership contest, the popularity poll, JI plantings in public areas etc are all a part of our activities for this summer. Please take part in as many as possible. Our JI Section will be only as vital and as strong as your enthusiasm for its aims and purposes make it. Lets make our JI dreams of to-day a reality to-morrow.

The only JI program that AIS has is the one Adolph Vogt donated. Is there a JI member who takes slide pictures of JI and would like to put another JI program together for AIS? Lets include designs with iris, good branching and bad, one year clumps, etc.

If you have JI about to bloom please take them to the Convention. I carried some to Boston and you'll notice them on the registration desk in our AIS Bulletin '83 Fall issue. Wrap large buds loosely with kleenex and tie, wrap wet paper towels around slant cut ends, insert wrapped ends into a tall plastic glass and drop them down into a 36" long 5"-6" wide

cardboard tube and put a handle on it to carry it in an upright position (cap the bottom!). Upon arriving in Seattle recut the stem ends under tepid water, unwrap the blooms and set them in a dark bathroom or closet to open. I took 6 this way and they looked "great."

The Section Chairmen's Meeting in Seattle is scheduled 7pm-8:30pm, May 27, in the Bainbridge Room.

The JI Sectional Meeting scheduled for 11am-12 noon in the Olympic Room, Mon. May 28, is fortunate to have two guest speakers. Our guest speakers are Dr. W. L. Ackerman from the Scientific Research Dept., Washington, DC. and Dr. Currier McEwen of S. Harpswell, Maine. Both gentlemen are JI hybridizers and are well versed on the subject of JI. Following their talk there will be a question and answer session with these two gentlemen supplying the answers along with our immediate past president, Adolph Vogt and Harry Kuesel, our treasurer. There will be slides, free literature and door prizes as part of our program. One must be present for the door prizes.

Please support the beardless iris auctions. Without their support, our dues would have to be raised.

In behalf of The Society for Japanese Irises I would like to thank the Massachusetts Iris Society for their check in the amount of \$25.00, donated to the Society for Japanese Irises in honor of Currier and Elizabeth McEwen. It is greatly appreciated.

Florence Stout has several JI Check Lists to sell at \$3.00 each. Every member should have one. It gives the iris names, hybridizer, year of introduction, height, a brief color description, number of petals, season of bloom and awards. These make nice door prizes and gifts. Let's see if we can sell all of them before we get our planned book to sell. Send your check to Mrs. Florence Stout, 150 N. Main St., Lombard, IL., 60148 with the check made out to the Society for Japanese Irises.

I have asked Bob Bauer, and he has consented, to work on the nominating committee with Agnes Hale and Adolph Vogt to obtain your new officers for 1985/86.

"Ginny" Burton
March 7, 1984

HARRISBURG BEARDLESS IRIS SHOW

Region 3, Area 11, of the AIS will hold its Fourth Beardless Iris Show and Rhizome Sale in the Harrisburg, PA., East Mall on Saturday, June 23, 1984 from 1:00 to 8:00 P.M. For further information, ask Showperson, Dorothea W. Marquart, 2060 Good Hope Road, Enola, PA., 17025.

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE JAPANESE IRIS

Wray M. Bowden*

Simcoe, Ontario, Canada

1. Origin of Japanese Iris

Some authors have thought that both Iris laevigata Fischer and also Iris ensata Thunberg (synonym I. kaempferi Siebold ex Lemaire) were involved in the ancestry of many hundreds or even thousands of Japanese iris cultivars, the HANA-SHOBU of Japan, that have been developed first in Japan and later in Europe and the U.S.A. Both species are native in eastern Asia. The leaf-blades of I. laevigata lack distinct midribs; while the leaf-blades of either wild or commonly cultivated Japanese iris plants of I. ensata have prominent midribs. Recent experts on the genus Iris have concluded that these two species of iris are quite distinct, that I. laevigata and I. ensata do not interbreed, and that only I. ensata Thunb. is involved in the parentage of the garden cultivars commonly known as Japanese irises.

2. Species Nomenclature

Several authors, for example, Miyazawa (1929), Mathew (1981) and Bowden (in preparation), agree that Iris ensata Thunb., published in 1794, has clear nomenclatural priority over Iris kaempferi Sieb. ex Lem., published in 1858. I. ensata was based on a specimen collected from a wild plant in Japan by Thunberg in 1784 or earlier. I. kaempferi, a synonym, was based on a Japanese iris cultivar grown in western Europe. Miyazawa (1929) published a figure of Thunberg's original type specimen of I. ensata (meaning sword-leaved) and I have a large photocopy of the same specimen sent from the Thunberg Herbarium, Uppsala, Sweden. Miyazawa also reproduced the 1858 engraving (iconotype) from the original publication of I. kaempferi Sieb. ex Lem.

The type of specimen of I. ensata Thunb. was collected from a wild plant so cultivar names can be listed directly under the species name; for example: Iris ensata Thunb. cv. The Great Mogul (or the alternative, 'The Great Mogul'), introduced by Payne in 1958.

*Dr. Bowden has a B.A. in Honour Science, McMaster, '36 and a Ph. D. in Biology, Virginia, '41. He taught at several Canadian universities but his main contribution has been in agricultural research primarily in biosystematics of wheat, rye, and barley and some other plant groups.

3. History of Japanese Iris Cultivars in Japan

Miyazawa (1929) noted that the first published record of Japanese Iris culture in Japan was 1667. Selected clones began to appear in the early eighteenth century; and by 1830, there were 114 cultivars (then called varieties). Later, many Japanese plantbreeders produced great numbers of seedlings and selected many hundreds for naming and distribution. Miyazawa made more than 600 cultivar selections from 30,000 seedlings at Kanagawa, Japan. Dr. Shuichi Hirao has recently been the leading plantbreeder of Japanese irises in Japan and introduced some excellent cultivars. Hirao in Kuribayashi and Hirao (1971) stated that a mid-fifteenth century account is the oldest written record of Japanese irises in cultivation. By 1755, there were several hundred cultivars in Japan. Hirao described in detail the history of the three main groups of Japanese cultivars: "Edo" irises from the Tokyo area; Ise irises from central Honshu; and Higo irises from Hyushu.

Miyazawa (1929) summarized the history of Japanese irises in cultivation in five countries of Europe and in the U.S.A. Over a long period of more than a century, from about 1873 to 1983, Japanese iris cultivars have been imported into the U.S.A. In the 1960's, Hirao and Payne exchanged and tested each other's best cultivars. Some of the clones are unique.

4. Characteristics of Japanese Irises

Bearded irises are much more popular than beardless Japanese irises in many American and Canadian gardens. However, gardeners who become well acquainted with Japanese iris cultivars always enjoy these excellent garden plants. The cultural methods for Japanese irises are quite different from the methods for growing bearded irises; compare the text below (part 6) with Buckley (1977) and Fleming (1979). The shape of the flowers is quite different. Flowers of Japanese irises tend to be more or less flat and there are singles, doubles and more elaborate flower structures. The colour range varies from white to pale pink, gorgeous blues, violets and purples. There are yellow spears or splashes at the bases of the falls and standards. Flowers of Japanese irises are often large. In my garden, the largest blooms were about 9 1/4 inches across; but in Japan, the flowers are up to 12 to 14 inches across. Flower texture varies from clone to clone and there are beautiful velvets and satins for example. Colour patterns vary widely from rather pure colours to sanding, marbling, veining, mottling, stippling and splashing.

In Japan, Japanese irises are grown both as pot plants and as plants in fields and garden beds or plots. In the U.S.A. and Canada, these irises are usually grown in gardens; but sometimes the plants are in pots outside in the summer or are grown under artificial lights inside and forced into bloom during the winter (Bowden, 1979a).

5. Garden Areas for Japanese Irises in North America

On the west coast, Japanese iris cultivars can be grown well in gardens from California to southern British Columbia. From Los Angeles southward, these irises are grown best in pots set in pools to counter act the low rainfall and alkaline soil. In the rest of North America, Japanese irises are usually grown in the open garden although they are sometimes

grown in pots. Large areas of the U.S.A. have suitable climates for growing Japanese irises. They grow well in the Mississippi valley, the southernmost great lakes states, east to Maine, south to South Carolina and Kentucky. In eastern Canada, Japanese irises are grown more and more in southern Ontario, particularly from Ottawa to the Lake Huron shore and south to Lakes Ontario and Erie. They have been grown at Simcoe, Norwich, Hamilton, Toronto, Cambridge, and Ottawa (for the last, see Buckley, 1977), as well as at other locations. It should be possible to grow these irises in southern Quebec and the warmer parts of the Maritime Provinces. The acidic soil of the Maritimes should be ideal for growing Japanese Irises.

6. Cultural Methods in Gardens (Parts a-i.)

The cultural methods described below have been developed and tested in two gardens at Simcoe, Ontario, Canada from 1967 to 1983. I have developed my modified methods from the methods recommended by Hirao in Kuribayashi and Hirao (1971), Melrose Gardens (1978), Ouweneel (1971), Vogt (1983) and Wyman (1971).

a. Site. The bed should be in full sunlight. Any normal garden area can be used or the banks of a pond or small lake. In Japan, pot plants in bloom are often placed in water for the artistic effect of the reflections.

b. Soil. The soil should be rich loam and fairly acidic, about pH 5.5 to 6.0. Mix in about one fifth by volume of peatmoss but do not use too much peatmoss as Japanese iris are heavy feeders. Also, mix in about one sixth to one eighth part of well-rotted cow manure. Spade the area deeply into a depth of at least six to eight inches or even deeper for best results. The fibrous roots will penetrate deeper if the deeper soil has good tilth. Japanese irises are heavy feeders and the soil should be rich.

c. Leaf Chlorosis. When plants have yellowish leaf-blades with green veining, iron deficiency or iron chlorosis is present. This is because the soil is too alkaline and the pH is too high. Ferrous sulphate must be applied so that the pH is lowered and the soil, plant tissues and cell sap become more acidic. Then the iron ions present in the plants become available for photosynthesis and the leaf-blades become greener. To cure or prevent chlorosis, apply solutions of one tablespoon of ferrous sulphate in each gallon of water in a watering can. Apply liberally around the plant bases. The leaf-blades should turn greener within a few weeks. Repeat the treatments as needed. During early May of each year, it is wise to treat all plants with ferrous sulphate solutions. Never use aluminum sulphate as toxic effects will result from continuous applications.

d. Fertilizers. Do not fertilize newly-planted clumps until well established. A light dressing of well-rotted cow manure can be used in late fall. From May 1 to June 15, use solutions of 30-10-10 fertilizer, about every 10 days at the rate of one tablespoon in each gallon of water. Apply liberally. If the soil lacks fertility, sidedress with 15-15-15 as needed from May 1 to June 15. In late October, 0-20-20 can be sidedressed also.

e. Planting. In the garden, the rhizomes of Japanese iris plants are often horizontal, sometimes vertical and occasionally at an angle between. The rhizomes are rather slender and inconspicuous and sometimes they are overlooked by gardeners. The rhizomes are often hidden by masses of fibrous roots. The horizontal level of the rhizome should be about 1 to 2 inches below the soil level. The former level of the leaf-bases of newly planted fans should be level with the new soil surface. The clumps should be planted about two to three feet apart in the rows or beds.

Redivide the plants about every three to four years. The best blooms are usually produced during the second and third years after division and replanting. If the clump of fans is left too long, the plant will deteriorate, the flowers will become fewer and smaller, and perhaps in time no flowers will be produced. In Japan, Dr. Hirao stated that Japanese iris plants are divided and reset just after flowering in the rainy season. In the northern U.S.A. and southern Ontario, plantings can be done either in early September or early May. I have tried both months with equally-good results. In July, 1984, I shall experiment with replanting a few Japanese irises just after flowering. Japanese iris plants are relatively slow to recover after division and replanting. Within a year or so, the clumps usually grow vigorously and the fans multiply well each season.

f. Mulches. Mulch between the rows with pine-bark mini-chips, pine needles, peatmoss mixed with loam, or some other mulch such as corncobs. A well-laid mulch conserves moisture especially during the summer's heat and also helps to prevent weeds (Bowden, 1979b).

g. Winter Protection. Hirao in Kuribayashi and Hirao (1971) stated that newly-planted divisions of Japanese iris require some protection. He felt that these plants were very hardy when well established. However, the area in Japan where Dr. Hirao gardens is much warmer in winter than the northern U.S.A. and southern Ontario. I use a covering of six to twelve inches of wheatstraw each November 1. After the plants have been cut back to about 3 inches high, the straw is spread all over the plot. By late April, strong new sprouts can be observed on the crown of each clump. Then it is time to remove the straw.

h. Watering and Drainage. Japanese iris plants require plenty of water from about May 15 to Sept. 30. Extra water is beneficial during the blooming period from June 1 to July 20. If plenty of water, commercial fertilizers and cow manure are available, the plants will grow vigorously each season and provide a fine display of high quality flowers from late June to about July 15 to 21. Most authors and gardeners recommend draining the water from the Japanese iris plot during the late fall and winter months although there should be some residual moisture. During 1967 to 1982, most of my Japanese iris plants overwintered well at Simcoe with the usual reduced amount of soil water but with plenty of snow and ice on top of the protective covering which has been wheatstraw during the past three seasons. Our normal minimum temperatures are about minus 20 deg .F. During 1980-81 and 1981-82, the minima were about minus 26 deg.F. During the abnormally-mild winter of 1982-83, the minima were about zero deg.F.

As a result of this mild winter, there was much rain instead of snow and ice, and my cellar sump-pump operated often to remove excess water which then drained to the lawn which sloped to the edge of the Japanese iris bed. As a result, some of my Japanese iris plants were flooded often during the winter of 1982-83 and an unusually high number of clumps were damaged severely or killed outright by the spring. In normal winters, it is too cold for the sump-pump to operate. I have now dug shallow drains to divert any excess water to the nearby municipal drain.

i. Pests. To control iris borer, spray with Cygon 2E when the leaves are about 4 inches high and again when they are about 8 inches high. Be sure to dilute the solution at the recommended rate. If applied too strongly, the plants can be severely burned. Iris borers do not attack Japanese irises nearly as much as bearded irises. Some borers do appear and it is wise to control them. There are other insect pests and plant diseases that need to be watched although they have never bothered my iris plants much. One dreaded pest is the root knot nematode which has not yet been observed on my Japanese iris plants. I intend to keep a close watch for any signs of these organisms. Each time I import new iris plants from nurseries, or when I dig my own clumps to divide them, I examine the roots for signs of nodules. If I find any nodules, I shall dissect them under my microscope and try to see if there are any nematode worms present. When nematodes are present, the plot should be treated chemically at once. Since I have never had any experience with nematodes on my Japanese irises, I do not know the exact symptoms of the abnormalities of leaf-blades, inflorescences and flowers that are to be expected in badly-infected plants.

Numerous commercial fungicides and insecticides are readily available for controlling various diseases and pests that may attack Japanese iris plants (see Ouweneel, 1971).

7. Hybridization Methods

The wild Japanese iris, *I. ensata* Thunb. is native to Japan and adjacent countries of eastern Asia. It is impossible to be certain when the first wild plants and selected wild variations, likely some colour forms, were transplanted to Japanese gardens or when the first artificial crosses and selections of superior seedlings were made. Hirao in Kuribayashi and Hirao (1971) noted that the oldest written record of Japanese iris cultivars is a mid-fifteenth century account. At present in Japan and the U.S.A., plantbreeders use mainly the best available cultivars for further hybridization. In the text below, I describe methods for controlled crossing of Japanese iris cultivars. Selfing and backcrossing can also be used for producing superior hybrid seedlings. Mackintosh (1983) described methods used at the U.S. National Arboretum to reach special breeding goals such as plants with longer-lasting flowers. McEwen (1979) has produced several tetraploid Japanese Iris cultivars.

Long ago in Japan, plantbreeders selected parents and seedlings to conform to rather definite characteristics such as the Edo, Ise, and Higo groups of cultivars. Nowadays, plantbreeders often select the seed and pollen parents as well as the hybrid offspring on a broader basis. In the last few decades, there has been much progress in producing superior cultivars especially in plant vigour, range of colours, colour patterns, and a marked increase in the width of the falls.

The technique of crossing two plants is relatively simple. The seed parent is selected and the flowers of an inflorescence are emasculated by removing all anthers. The flowers are then enclosed in rain-proof and dew-proof plastic bags to prevent insects from bringing unwanted pollen. When the stigmatic surfaces of the emasculated flowers have become receptive as determined by examination with a hand lens, a suitable pollen parent is selected. Pollen is ripe and ready to be shed or removed some time after the opening of the flower. The time of day for ripe pollen is partly related to the actual time of day but I usually look for pollen both in the morning and afternoon. Other factors affecting the availability of pollen are air temperature, amount of sunlight or rain, and humidity.

When I locate a satisfactory pollen-parent plant with pollen readily observed with a hand lens, I remove a few anthers and place them in a small plastic bag or a small glass dish. The anthers are handled with a small forceps. The pollen is spread lightly over the stigmatic surfaces of the selected emasculated seed parent. If the stigmatic surfaces are receptive, the pollen adheres. Always examine the pollinated areas with a hand lens to be sure that plenty of normal-appearing pollen has been applied. All three stigmas of each flower must be pollinated or a lopsided fruit may result. After the stigmas have been pollinated, each flower is carefully covered with a plastic bag. Secure each bag at the base with two paper clips. Place a strong bamboo stake alongside the plant and attach the top of each bag to the stake with several clothes pins. The bag can be left over the flower or removed as soon as the capsule has begun to swell. The capsule is harvested when the apex begins to split, the capsule becomes brownish in colour, and the seeds ripen. Store the seeds in a refrigerator until sown.

8. Growing the Hybrid Seedlings

Several methods can be used for growing the hybrid seeds. I have used two methods. In the first method, the seeds were sown directly in the acidic soil of the Japanese iris plot in the fall. The seeds overwintered there and germinated well the next May. Vogt (1983) recommended this method. I obtained better results with a second method. The hybrid seeds were stored in the fall in a refrigerator at about 44-48 deg.F. In early May of the following spring, the seeds were planted in pots of commercial planting soil. Growth was slow at first, but by July, the seedlings in the pots had much wider leaves and the plants were thicker than the seedlings in the garden plot. Experience has taught me to use dilute solutions of ferrous sulphate in the pot soil and I think that some peatmoss should also be used. I dilute the ferrous sulphate at the rate of 1/2 tablespoon in each gallon of water. Each pot should be watered well with the solution to cure or prevent chlorosis. This second method eventually produced many vigorous hybrid plants. The new hybrid seedlings began to bloom the second year after germination. Most of my hybrid seedlings are from 12 lots of crossed seed sent to me by Dr. Hirao in the fall of 1979. I have selected the best clones for testing. I am also testing a few clones from my own crosses: Right White X Worley Pink; and Chiyodajo X Galatea, and reciprocal. Beginning in July, 1984, I plan a modest program of crosses and will specialize on some of the excellent blue colours, and possibly the pinks.

PLANTBREEDERS

Examples of Japanese gardeners or nurseries (en) who have named and introduced many Japanese iris cultivars are: Hirao; Shuho-en; Seiko-en; Chugai; Seto; Tomino; and Mitsuda. Many Japanese iris cultivars have been exported from Japan to the U.S.A., and from them, numerous American gardeners have produced and introduced many new cultivars. W.A. Payne (Indiana) and Walter Marx (Oregon) produced the largest numbers of new cultivars in this century. Other American plantbreeders are Hazzard; Hager; Maddocks; McEwen; Rich; Worley; Abel; Straw; and Innerst.

10. Nursery Sources

Japan: Kamo Nurseries, Harasato Kakegawa, Shizuoka 436-01. price list; poster of ca. 85 cvs. in colour.

U.S.A.: White Flower Farm, Litchfield, Conn.; advertises in Horticulture magazine.
George C. Bush, York, Pa.; price list.
Mrs. A.H. Hazzard, Kalamazoo, Mich.; price list.
Dr. and Mrs. Currier McEwen, South Harpswell, Maine; price list.
Imperial Flower Garden, Cornell, Ill.; price list.
Laurie's Garden, Springfield, Oregon; price list.
Formerly: Walter Marx Gardens, Boring, Oregon (excellent catalogues).
Formerly: Melrose Gardens, Stockton, Calif. informative catalogues; production of Japanese iris may be resumed later.

11. Recommended Cultivars

There are many hundreds of Japanese iris cultivars from both Japanese and American plantbreeders that are available for our gardens. The following lists consist of cultivars that I have grown to flowering at Simcoe, or I have seen in the gardens of Bill Ouweneel, Terre Haute, Indiana and Art Hazzard, Kalamazoo, Michigan in early July, 1979, or I have learned about from descriptions or illustrations in American Nursery catalogues, or the illustrations in Kuribayashi and Hirao (1971), or they are cultivars that were highly recommended by Payne and Ouweneel. I have many kodachromes of Japanese iris flowers in my garden during the past 16 years as well as in the gardens of Ouweneel and Hazzard in July, 1979.

i. Cultivars from Japan.

a) Hirao: Tamatsushima; Shinkai-No-Iro (Colour of Deep Water); Mai Ohgi (Dancing Fan); Hekitoh (Blue Wave); Chiyodajo (Chiyoda Castle); Narihira (name of a Samurai Warrior); Shinonome (Dawn); Yamato Hime, sometimes incorrectly spelled Hima; (Princess Yamato); Shihoden (Palace of Longevity); Peacock Strut (Kareinaru Kujaku); and Happy Faun (Tanoshii Kojika).

b) Other Japanese Plantsmen: Maiko-No-Homa; Hisakata; Osho Kun; Shakkyo; Suiten Ishiki (Is second word Nishiki?); Yusho (Victory); Warai-Hotei (Happy Priest); Shinso-Kajin (Beautiful Lady); Chidori (name of a water bird); Kuon-No-Yuki (Snow Never Melting); and Hagoromo, sometimes incorrectly spelled with an a after the g, (Robe of Feathers).

ii. Cultivars from the U.S.A.

a) Payne: Immaculate Glitter; The Great Mogul; Red Titan; Confetti Shower; Enchanted Lake; Fashion and Fancy; Popular Acclaim; Sky and Water; Spirit Lake; Strut and Flourish; Vintage Festival; Western Symphony; Fashion Model; Glitter and Gayety; Orchid Majesty; and Jeweled Sea.

b) Marx (Marhigo): Pink Triumph; Blue Pompon; Pastel Princess; Jeweled Komono; Valiant Prince; Stippled Ripples; Azure Ruffles; Rose Prelude; Snowy Hills; Sea Titan; Royal Pageant; Peacock Dance; Summer Storm; High Cascades; Imperial Velvet; Reign of Glory; Royal Ramparts; World's Delight; and Driven Snow.

c) Others: Violet Spectacle; White Chiffon; Dawn Horizons; Hue and Cry; Ipsus; Star At Midnight; Worley Pink; Extravagant Plumes; Banners On Parade; Center Of Interest; Enchanting Melody; and Leave Me Sighing.

12. Acknowledgements

I thank many botanists and horticulturists for their help with various phases of my studies and experiments in growing Japanese iris at Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. I especially thank Dr. Shuichi Hirao, Kanagawa, Japan; Mr. Brian Mathew, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England; Dr. Roland Moberg, Thunberg Herbarium, Uppsala, Sweden; Professor Mikio Ono, Makino Herbarium, Tokyo, Japan; and W.E. (Bill) Ouweneel, Terre Haute, Indiana, U.S.A. with whom I have exchanged many letters from 1970 to 1983. I much appreciated the help of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Kumura (Port Dover, Ont.) and Mrs. Fumiyo Heinig (Burlington, Ont.) with the translations of some Japanese words as well as part of the text of Miyazawa (1929).

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THE JAPANESE IRIS IN JAPAN

Dr. Shuichi Hirao

Among the flowers in public gardens the Japanese irises attract more people than other flowers. In June when they flower, parks are filled with visitors. They are primary school boys and girls conducted by the teachers to sketch the flowers, young couples, and, more in number aged people admiring and strolling from one flower to the next. The Japanese iris garden in the Meiji Shrine Tokyo and Nagai Ayami Park in the Yamagata Prefecture in northern Honshu are about 80 years old. The Horikiri Hanashobu En (Japanese iris garden) may be older although the size of the park has been much reduced. In addition to the old parks many new parks have been constructed in the cities for the pleasure of the citizens.

The beauty of the Japanese iris may be best appreciated under the cloudy and damp atmosphere found in June in the Japanese islands. In Honshu, May may be too clear and windy to enjoy the Japanese iris; July may be too humid and warm; and August may be better for climbing mountains and going to the sea. June is the exact season for Japanese irises in Japan. In Hokkaido, however, they are best in mid-July. Its summer is cooler and more pleasant than that of Honshu, and visitors may enjoy Japanese irises for a second time during their summer holidays.

The Japanese iris is not a bog plant. It grows in the same conditions as other perennials grow. It tolerates, however, a boggy condition as well, and it is common practice to flood the iris patch in the flowering season--not for the plant but to add beauty to the scene. The Japanese iris resembles rice in its growing habits. In Japan, where most of the cultivated land consists of rice paddies, it is easy to convert them into iris gardens. In fact most of the old and new iris gardens were originally rice paddies.

For the first few years in a new location the Japanese iris will thrive magnificently with little care. A single fan planted in early summer will make at least one stem in the next year and more stems increasingly in the following years resulting in a grand show. After several years, however, the bed may face a problem. Each clump becomes a thicket of weakened fans and poor blooms. Division and replanting of the weakened large clump will not bring immediate success. In addition, the soil has become exhausted. To maintain the vigor of the plants and the beauty of the flowers for every year a well-planned program may be necessary. In the Meiji Shrine they rotate the iris beds every four years. The iris garden is divided into four sections and they replant one of them each year after deep ploughing and replacement of the surface soil. For a garden with ample space, it is advisable to move the iris garden to a new location every few years. A sandy well-drained condition may encourage the growth for a few years but the plant may languish rather quickly in later years. Clay and paddy conditions make the growth slower but the plant will maintain its vigor longer.

Hybridizers of Japanese irises in Japan are fewer in number compared with those of tall bearded irises in the United States. In the case of bearded irises new varieties are introduced yearly in large numbers to replace the old. Old varieties seem only to disappear. In the case of Japanese irises, however, old varieties are still surviving with the new. Some old varieties survive because they are as beautiful as the new. Some others may be preserved because of the sentiment of growers who love old things. This may be a happy provision for hybridizers in the future because the genes of many old varieties have not yet been well exploited. Choice of variety may differ with different persons. Some may prefer a showy, gorgeous flower while others may prefer a simple and small one. In a garden center simple varieties may sell better after some years of good sale of large flowering varieties. The vogue seems to recycle.

The color spectrum of the Japanese iris is rather limited ranging from about 75 on the Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart to a clear blue of about RHS 97 which, however, is still far from spectrum blue of RHS 105. The colors are self, plicata, veined, haloed, splashed and marbled but these patterns are found equally in the old and new varieties and there has been very little change in this category during hundreds of years of cultivation. Flower forms are, however, more variable. Singles have three

falls and three small standards, doubles have six flat spreading sepals and multipetals have more than nine sepals. There are some odd ones with five sepals. There are double forms of them with nearly twenty sepals. Flower size ranges from 6 cm across to as large as 25 cm.

Edo was an old name for the Tokyo metropolis. Wild Edo mutants of *Iris ensata*(=*Iris kaempferi*) were collected from places in the Japanese islands--mostly in Honshu. They were planted in rice paddies and people admired them. Hybridizers raised increasingly more beautiful varieties from them. They were planted in gardens but seldom pot-cultured. About 150 years ago hybridizers in Kumamoto, a Higo district, collected some Edo varieties and started to raise varieties better suited to pot culture for indoor staging. They were always grown in pots and arranged in a room of Japanese classic style following the spirit of the tea ceremony. Varieties of the Higo strain had to have large flowers with overlapping sepals, and be about 60 cm tall so that the flower can be properly seen by admirers who sit on the same level as the flower pots. In recent years, however, the Higo strain has been increasingly admired in the garden and hybridizers have raised many new varieties with more colorful, weather-resistant characteristics. The Ise strain is a unique group not related to the Edo and Higo strains. It seems to have started from a group of wild mutants found in the Matsuzaka district in the middle of Honshu. Many of them have a 25 chromosome count. Their genes do not seem to have been fully exploited and would seem to be a source of greater interest to hybridizers. The late W.A. Payne ranks high in the development of Japanese irises. Many of his masterpieces have been admired in Japan. They have been good parents, too.

Japanese irises have a long blooming season. In Honshu the earliest varieties may flower from early to mid May, which overlaps the season for some of the Louisiana irises and some *Spuria* irises. The earliest-flowering Japanese irises, however, are mostly simple flowers and are being improved.

Forcing of the Japanese iris with artificial heating and lighting is easy. If this is done in early spring they will bloom about two weeks earlier than normal. Forcing for cut flowers by flooding hot springs is carried out in a few places in Japan. There are no rebloomers in Japanese irises. By cold storage of the rhizome, however, the Japanese iris will delay flowering, even in the fall. A matured plant in the fall will produce a flower rather easily if long-day treatment is given. Starting electric lighting every night in October, the plant will flower in January if the temperatures are maintained.

Tall bearded irises grow well in northern Japan but not in the western and southern parts. Soft rot is a serious problem. To raise varieties suitable for the Japanese climate should be a worthwhile project. Louisiana irises grow very well except in northern Japan. In the future they will be widely admired by Japanese people. *Iris laevigata* has a long history of cultivation but few people hybridize it. Siberian irises have become popular in recent years as Dr. McEwen's varieties and some others have become known to the public.

CORRECTION

The membership list in the Fall, 1984, issue of THE REVIEW lists "M. Whitehall Gardens, 5879 South 92nd St., Hales Corners, WI., 53130". The name is "Whitnall Gardens".

SUMMERVILLE IRIS SOCIETY

Mrs. Wells E. Burton

The Summerville Iris Society had it's fall meeting Nov. 16, 1983 at Quincy's in Summerville at 11:30 A.M. Those attending were Linda Vincent, Virginia Rowland, Betty Gibson, Pat Brooks, C. B. Rowland, Wells Burton, Marion Vincent, Lois Caddell, Cecelia Bodzislav and myself. Items on the agenda were the bus tour, JI show, JI judges training class and food for June 8/9 in Summerville. This is a change from our last week end in May due to the AIS Convention dates. The JI book that was printed in Japan and given to the Soc. for JI was passed around for all to view as were the pictures of the Boston Convention and our JI week end. Pat Brooks moved that I put out a one or two page Newsletter and be paid for by our treasurer. It was seconded and approved--providing I had time. The JI trip to Japan was discussed as was the trip to Italy. Mrs. Thomas Brooks will be taking reservations for our Summerville JI week end. She will also be taking reservations for the design classes for the show. Deadline for both is May 17, 1984. Pat's address is 102 Jefferson Lane, Ladson, SC 29456. Checks made out to the Summerville Iris Society for \$25.00. Marion says she will be bus captain and does a terrific job. Linda and Marion will be in charge of Friday evening refreshments with all of the rest doing our part. The Rowlands have volunteered to have us for Saturday morning breakfast.

Our next meeting was January 5, 1984 and again at Quincy's. Those attending were Virginia Rowland, Maxine Phillips, Loretta Hromoga, Linda Vincent, Cecelia Bodzislav, Marion Vicent, C. B. Rowland, Wells Burton, Pat Brooks and myself. I was repaid for 17 Newsletters sent out and given twenty dollars worth of stamps for future mailings. Marion was asked to reserve an air-conditioned bus for June 8/9. A check of \$75.00 was given to Marion to purchase gifts and awards for the JI week end. I have made arrangements for our show to be in The Community Building as it has been for the last 4 of our 5 JI shows. I've also arranged design classes for the group for May 3, 10, 17, 24 at the Community Building. Our instructor will be Mrs. P. R. Black, a National Accredited Judge, who has written numerous award winning schedules and is a top award winner in both our Northwood Mall and Coastal Carolina Standard Flower Shows. Classes will start at 6:30 p.m. Pat Brooks will be in charge of our next meeting which will be March 8 at Quincy's at Oakbrook Plaza at noon. After the noon lunch and business we will go to Pat's for a program on Louisiana Iris with slides.

We all would like to congratulate Carrine Johnson on becoming a Master Judge, Shirley Paquet on her new appointment as our Regional Vice President and Everette Lineberger as AIS membership chairman.

Dr. Ackerman's new JI which many of you viewed in Summerville at the JI Test Garden last year are now on sale at the following places: Caprice Farm Nursery, White Flower Farm, George C. Bush, Hillsvie Garden, and at Tranquil Lake Nursery. Adolph Vogt's introductions are for sale at the Tranquil Lake Nursery.

Our Summerville Iris Show theme is Bridging The Gap. There will be 4 entries in each of the 5 classes. Each entrant is to interpret the theme. Classes 1-3 will have a background frame 36" H x 30" W to be covered by the entrant's choice of material. The top measurement for the pedestal classes 4/5 are 16" x 20" and will be staged against the wall which is medium brown in color. One or more irises are required in each class. No cut fruit, vegetable, plastic or conservation material is allowed. Class 1 for novices-using fresh and/or dried material; Class 2 for creative entrants using fresh and/or dried and a minimum amount of embellishment; Class 3 for those who will use FRESH plant material ONLY; Class 4 for creative judges who like to work on pedestals using fresh and/or dried plant material and a minimum amount of embellishment; Class 5 for creative florists who also like to work on pedestals and are willing to share with us their interpretation of the show's theme using fresh and/or dried material and a minimum amount of embellishment.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A SUCCESSFUL JI CLUB

Mrs. Wells E. Burton

After being in AIS since back in the 50's and having been to a number of iris meetings I've come to the conclusion that those clubs that were successful were those whose--

1. Members had name tags for the first two or three meetings of a new year so as to learn each other's names.

2. If a meeting was in progress and a new comer entered the room he was immediately met by the person sitting closest to the door and made welcome. Please don't let new comers stand alone and wonder why they bothered to come.

3. Members knew there was to be a meeting the first Thursday of every month at a set time and place (changing places, dates and times confuses people and they are unable to set up their own date calendar ahead of time). That there would be a program, a discussion of old and new business, free literature and door prizes. There would not always be programs on the same type of iris or all slide programs. That there would be programs on design, judging classes, show schedule writing, iris terms, iris insects and diseases, culture, hybridization, discussion on the "jobs" connected with an iris show, where to buy irises, gardens open to the public, iris books available etc.

4. New members were given iris culture sheets, a free iris and seed and a copy of the constitution and by-laws.

5. Business at meetings was not so long that everyone got bored. The president had an agenda and kept to it.

6. People like to see their names in print--maybe not all people but many do. They had a publicity chairman who had close connections with their local paper. News of the meetings and the program was in the paper or papers a week ahead of the date of the meeting and it also stated that the meeting was open to the public and free. The speaker's qualifications as a speaker were printed as well as the program chairman's name and the person in charge of the meeting and any other person's name involved in the meeting.

7. Youth members were invited and took part in the meeting. Youths are a necessity in our meetings if we are to grow. They are our future hybridizers, leaders and growers. It is surprising how interested a youth group can become in planting an iris garden at a school, church, post office, park etc. (if one looks across the meeting room of those attending iris meetings it soon becomes apparant that we better start thinking about involving the youth).

8. All clubs had an iris show. Some were in banks, some just iris arrangements in a store window, some had specimen iris in bottles in car sales windows, others had single blooms in bottles on restaurant tables, there were shows in community buildings, motel entrances, post offices, welcome centers, etc. Why not volunteer to put an iris arrangement at the church, local hotel, hospital or nursing home.

9. They had iris auctions with each iris identified and with the latest catalog price and donor's name. Along with the auction was a picnic lunch and we always said that each iris member tried to "out do" the other in baking or preparing his or her best recipe.

10. They pooled their cars to go to meetings and for garden visits and this way became better acquainted while on the trip and also saved on gas.

IRIS TOUR OF JAPAN

Mrs. Wells E. Burton

On Sunday, June 10th, the Iris Tour of Japan will leave San Francisco Airport via Pan Am 747 at 1 P.M.(pdt). Are you interested in this trip which will include Osaka, Himeji-co Castle, Kyoto and the Bansho Yamazaki Iris Gardens, Helan-Jingu Shrine, Nijo-co Castle Jingu Shrine, Nara Park, Kamo Iris Gardens where some of our imported JI come from, Shuzen JI Iris Gardens, Tokyo with an all day iris garden visit arranged especially by the JI Society of Japan, a meeting with the JI Society of Japan at Meiji Shrine with its spectacular iris garden and many other gardens, shrines, temples, lakes etc. This is a 15 day tour as you will leave the 10th and return the 24th. The trip is \$2295 per person double occupancy from San Francisco. A deposit of \$200 per person must be sent to E. Varnum to hold the reservation with checks made out to Japan Iris Tour/Tours and Travel. Mr. Varnum's address is E. E. Varnum, Coordinator--4703 Constitution Ave., Colorado Springs, CO. 80915. He can also send you additional information on application blanks, itinerary, pricing details and other information. The above price includes plane, land and hotel cost and 11 meals.

THE AMERICANIZATION OF JAPANESE IRISES

The above title is that of an article in the February, 1983, issue of HORTICULTURE on Dr. Ackerman's program at the US National Arboretum near Washington, DC. Your local library may have a copy.

JAPANESE IRIS JUDGES TRAINING CLASS

Mrs. Wells E. Burton

Our iris world is changing radically. The number of hybridizers and their skills have grown and a large growth of interest for irises other than tall bearded has arrived. More and more people are asking us JI members and those who are judges to help them in selecting good JI, to talk on JI, to show JI at shows, to put JI educational exhibits in Fairs where thousands attend and to write about JI. Our two hour class to be held in Summerville at the JI Test Garden 306 E. Doty Ave., June 8, at 5 P.M. followed by a super buffet at the Community Bldg. It will not make us experts but it will at least expose us to JI that are to be judged later on and will widen our interest and knowledge of these flowers. Please attend this session and take advantage of the information given freely by a judges training chairman.

MONOGRAPH ON JAPANESE IRISES

Harry B. Kuesel

One of the suggestions received by our President for a suitable memorial for the late Art Hazzard, one our foremost Japanese iris hybridizers was that the Society publish a small book or monograph similar to the one done by the Siberian Iris Society in 1980. This publication is about 74 pages and covers the culture and uses of these irises in the Garden, describes the various Siberian species, and traces their history, and origins. It then covers insect pests, and diseases and describes what can be done to overcome them. Also covered is a detailed description of the parts of the flower, and how to breed these plants for future improvement. Finally a listing of where these irises may be seen, where they may be purchased, and a glossary of terms.

Recognizing that the publication of a Japanese Iris monograph would take considerable planning, time and money, Ginny Burton decided to wait until we had accumulated a special fund to pay for the initial expenses of publication. In her President's Letter dated September 17, 1983 for the Fall 1983 Review, Ginny has established a Japanese Iris Book Fund. Several members have already sent in their contributions. We urge you to join them in sending a check to the Treasurer payable to the Society for Japanese Irises - and designated for the Book Fund.

A JAPANESE POEM

The following letter has been received from Clarence Mahan of McLean, Virginia:

"I recently happened upon two very old Japanese poems that you might wish to use in THE REVIEW. The Kagero Nikki (The Gossamer Dairy) is one of the great classics of Japanese literature. It was written between 954 and 974 by a Heian court lady known as 'the mother of Michitsuna'. One of the incidents described in Book Three of this work is an exchange of poems between the author's son, Michitsuna, and the woman he has been courting, the Lady of Yamato. The occasion of this exchange was the Fifth Day of the Fifth Month ('the Iris Festival').

Mitchitsuna's poem:

'Again the iris day comes to remind me
How long I have been waiting for thee'.

The Lady of Yamato's reply:

'Of iris days past I do not know,
But I am sure that this one too will go'.

To those of us who love the Japanese iris, the sentiments expressed in these two poems must have a very special meaning. It seems like an eternity from one bloom season to the next. And then when we view the iris in bloom, comes a sense of melancholy as we realize this beauty will soon be gone.

Sincerely,

Clarence Mahan"

THE JAPANESE IRIS

W. E. Ouweneel

The above title is the title of the magnificent book published in Tokyo in 1971 by Motojiro Kuribayashi and Dr. Shuichi Hirao.

In 1973, Dr. Hirao presented a copy of the book to The Society For Japanese Irises and gave it to Dr. Currier McEwen while he was visiting Japan. Dr. McEwen delivered it to Mrs. Lorena M. Reid who was then President of the SJI and it has been passed on in succession to each SJI President. Persons or groups interested in seeing the book should write to our President, Mrs. Wells E. Burton, 210 Miller Drive, Ladson, SC., 29456.

The book is 10 1/4" x 13 1/4" and 1 1/4 " thick. It contains 346 excellent color plates on 119 pages- 20 plates are of wild forms and ancient varieties, 126 are Edo varieties, 41 Ise varieties, 122 Higo varieties and 37 non-Japanese varieties. In addition there are 52 pages of text and indexes all of which is given in both Japanese and English. Seven of the pages are devoted to the English translation of the section by Dr. Hirao on The Japanese Iris: Its History, Cultivation and Varieties. Japanese variety names are given in Latin letters but not translated into English.

The book is boxed in a cloth-bound box which in turn is boxed in a shipping carton. It weighs 9 pounds.

When the book was published, I wrote to Dr. Hirao as follows: "On page 30 in the 11th line of the left hand column are the words 'Nishida's sons' followed by your name and two others. Does that mean that you are one of Nishida's three sons?". Two US readers had interpreted the text that way.

Dr. Hirao answered as follows: "Nobutsune Nishida had several sons. One of these was Isei Nishida who died last year (1971) at the age of 72 was a most outstanding successor to Nobutsune Nishida. He introduced many excellent ones many of which are still highly appreciated now. Mr. Yoshio Mitsuda, Mr. Shigeo Oshida and myself are different families and not Nishida's sons. The book writes the names of the Japanese people in the Japanese way as you see it in my name; it is written in Japanese way as Hirao Shuichi but it is written as Shuichi Hirao in Western way. Hirao is my family name. The reason why the book adopted 'the Japanese way' was based on the claim of the publisher staffs. The English was translated from my Japanese script by Mr. John Bestor who is believed to be the foremost person in this work. He reads and speaks Japanese perfectly with tremendous knowledge of Japanese literature old and new. He is an Englishman.

In the same column with the above subject there are two errors regarding W. A. Payne. He was born Feb. 4, 1881 and died February 12/13, 1971. He registered and introduced 170 varieties.

SOURCES OF JAPANESE IRISES

"Ginny" Burton and Florence Stout

George Bush, 1739 Memroy Lane Ext. York PA., 17402
Blackthorne Gardens, 48 Quincy St., Holbrook, MA., 02343
Caprice Farm Nursery, 13425 SW Pleasant Hill Road, Sherwood, OR., 97140
J. Copeland, Wolf Lake Fish Hatchery, R 1, Mattawan, MI., 49071
Calvin Helsey, Box 306, Mansfield, MO., 65704
Mrs. A.H. Hazzard, 510 Grand Pre Ave., Kalamazoo, MI., 49007
Hillsview Gardens, 22714 SE Borges Rd., Gresham, OR., 97030
Imperial Flower Garden, 202 N. 47th St., Cornell, IL., 61319
Sterling Innerst, 2700 Oakland Rd., Dover, PA., 17315
Kamo Nurseries, Harasato Kakegawa, Shizuoka 436-01, Japan
Jerry Knesel, Blue Star Bird Ranch & Water Gardens, 43227 51st ST. W
Quartz Hill, CA., 93534 Phone: 805-943-5386
Laurie's Garden, 41886 McKenzie Hwy, Springfield, OR., 97477
Georgia Maxim, Greenwood Gardens, 2157 Sonoma St., Redding, Ca., 96001
Phone: 917-241-0764
Dr. C. McEwen, South Harpswell, ME., 04079
Pleasure Iris Gardens, 425 E. Luna, Chaparral, N. Mex., 88021
Redbud Lane Garden, R 1 Box 141, Kansas, IL., 61933
James W. Shook, 3987 Lincoln Lake Rd., Lowell, MI., 49331
Tranquil Lake Nursery, 45 River St., Rehobeth, MA., 02769
Adolph Vogt, 5101 Fegenbush Lane, Louisville, KY., 40218
The Vine and the Branch Perennial Garden, 11026 Steele Creek Rd.,
Charlotte, NC., 28210
White Flower Farm, Litchfield, Conn., 96759
Windsor Iris Garden, P.O. Box B, Windsor, CA., 95492

Others who grow many J.I.'s, or who say they specialize in beardless iris, or have in the past sold J.I., but who have not given permission to have themselves listed:

Alfred T. Wirz, 40 McKinley Ave., Kenmore, NY., 14217 (hybridizes.

Cartersan is his introduction, names for his neighbor, not same as Courtesan)

Dr. Shuichi Hirao, 3-14 Yamanone, Zuski, Kanagawa, Japan
(maybe sells thru Kamo only?)

Harry Kuesel, 4 Larkdale Dr., Littleton, CO., 80123

Grady Kennedy, 9610 Todd Mill Rd., Huntsville, AL., 35803

Ben Hager, 309 Best Rd Do., Stockton, CA., 95206

Onnilee Katz, 601 Clinton, MI., 49007

James Foreman, 1360 W. Michaels Rd., Tipp City, OH., 45371

Stan Baird, Box 516, Blue Lake, CA., ?

Borbeleta Gardens, 10078 154 Ave., Elk River, MN. 55330 (mostly sib. & lilies)

WOULD YOU LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN
THE 1984 NORTHEAST APOGON AUCTION?

August 26 is the date for the Northeast Apogon Auction. We will have a program in the morning, lunch, sale tables, and in the afternoon, the auction. All proceeds from the sale of Japanese irises will be sent to the Society for Japanese Irises. Of course we would love to have you attend, but for those of you who can't, there is "pal" bidding. Here is what you do:

Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Marty Schafer by August 5. He will send back to you a list of the irises we expect to have at the auction. Then send Marty a list of those irises you want to bid on and how high you want to bid. We will find you a "pal" to bid for you at the auction. The irises will be mailed to you right away.

Any contribution of iris, Japanese or other beardless, would be greatly appreciated.

Send all correspondence to
Marty Schafer
45 Elm Street
Bedford, MA., 01730

SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE IRISES
Financial Statement
January 1, 1983 - December 31, 1983

Cash in Savings Acct.- January 1, 1983.....	\$1392.41
Cash in Checking Acct.- January 1, 1983.....	665.88
Total.....	2058.29

Deposits - Checking

Dues	401.50
Back issues-Review	4.00
Sale of Checklists	115.50
Hazzard Memorial/ Book Fund*	80.00
Hazzard Memorial/ Bench**	83.00
Interest	111.23
Miscellaneous	4.83
Auction Sales	332.50

Total Income		1132.56
	Cash plus deposits	3190.85

Expenses

Spring Review-Printing, Covers, Foreign Envelopes Typing, and Postage	238.91	
Fall Review - ditto	296.87	535.78
Membership Secretary		25.00
Treas. Expense-Checks and Robber Stamp		28.89
Hazzard Memorial Bench		82.16

Total Expenses		671.83
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	Net Cash	2519.02
Transfer to Savings Certificate		1500.00
Net Checking Account		1019.20
Cash in Savings Account-Dec. 31., 1983		1500.00
Cash in Checking Acct. -Dec. 31, 1983		1019.02

2519.02

Respectfully Submitted,

Harry B. Kuesel
Treasurer

*Donors to the A. H. Hazzard Book Fund to date: Southwest Michigan Iris Society, Mrs. Wells E. Burton, D. Delmez and H. Kuesel.
**Arthur H. Hazzard Memorial Bench, Adolph Vogt, Past President of the Society for Japanese Irises, has donated the entire cost of the bench in the Swan Lake Iris Garden, Sumter, SC.

THE 1984 TRI PETALON, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

The Southwestern Michigan Iris Society of Region 6 is presenting its 10th annual Japanese and Late Iris Show July 7, 1984, in the Westmain Mall. The Tri Petalon is a salute to the 1984 Summer Olympics.

The artistic arrangements classes will carry the Olympic Theme:

1. Tri Petalon- In the Japanese manner.
2. 1849 Gold Rush (boquet arrangement).
3. 1984 Gold Rush (modern arrangement).
4. Decathlon (interpret one of the sports).
5. Remember Sarejevo.
6. U.S. Hosts Breakfast of Champions (a tray arrangement).
7. Parade of Nations-Welcome to Japan.
8. Welcome- to the Country of Your Choice.

Following the Saturday morning registration and judging there will be a luncheon. There are several gardens in the Kalamazoo area that raise Japanese irises and will be open to the public on Sunday, July 8, 1984.

We invite everyone to attend the show and will assist anyone in need of hotel arrangements. For further information or a printed program of the show send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mrs. Andrew Yunger, 1502 Merrill St., Kalamazoo, MI., 49008