

# THE REVIEW

of the Society for Japanese Irises



2013 Payne Medal  
'Bewitching Twilight'

Volume 50, No. 2  
Fall 2013

# GREYWOOD FARM

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*2013 JI Introductions of  
Darlyn Wilkinson*



GREYWOODS CARNABY STREET



GREYWOODS JUMANI



GREYWOODS COLD SMOKE (2006)



GREYWOODS FUTURE #06-22

**VIEW DESCRIPTIONS AND ALL OUR PRIOR JI &  
DAYLILY INTRODUCTIONS AT:**

<http://greywoodfarm.squarespace.com>

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# THE REVIEW of the Society for Japanese Irises

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Deadlines for receiving copy are February 15th and August 15th with earlier receipt desirable. Black and white photographs, colored prints (glossy), slides and black and white drawings are welcome.

# President's Message

## "Highlights of 2013"



2013 was a year full of ups and downs for me. I started out dealing with the aftermath of moving to new property, the inevitable weed control problems, and having soil that is not conducive to growing JIs. I had to start all over in an old horse pasture with terrible soil that is filled with rocks and won't retain water (it was a banner year for my aril iris), as well as decades worth of weed seeds just waiting to germinate. It'll take a while to build up the soils for JIs, and I will probably become my compost supplier's biggest customer if I'm not already. In a few years, however, it will be quite the garden.

The highlight for me was this year's Siberian and Species Convention in Lansing, MI. After a 1-year delay due to weather, it was a great reminder as to how much fun these events can be – beautiful gardens, old friends, new friends and, of course, all the new irises. It was also a treat to partake in another one of Jim Copeland's famous fish fries. After the convention, my wife, Margaret, and I spent a few days getting a guided tour of Michigan and the surrounding region from Bob Bauer and John Coble. Our adventures included a day of fishing on Lake Michigan with Jim Copeland and a day trip to Chicago to visit a stained glass museum that included a collection of Tiffany stained glass windows.

Now we all get to look forward to the 2014 SJI Convention in Victoria, British Columbia on July 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>. Ted Baker and his crew have put together what will be a memorable event. For those who are planning to travel through Seattle on their way to Victoria, I'll be opening Cascadia Iris Gardens for visitors who want to stop by on their way through.

This year, Chad Harris is leading the way as we work to adjust the JI section of the Judge's Handbook. He will host a meeting at the AIS convention in Texas with a follow-up at the SJI convention. Feel free to join us at one of these meetings or send him any suggestions you might have.

Patrick Spence

# Editor's Message

Debbie Hughes, Wellsville, KS

I hope you will enjoy this issue of The Review even though it is late being published. Three years ago I volunteered to serve as editor after the unexpected passing of Rita Gormley. While I have enjoyed the creative aspect of laying out *The Review*, it is time for me to turn this over to someone who has easier access to visit gardens where JIs are grown. To those of you who have taken the time to write articles, provide photographs, and advertisements for each issue, Thank You!. It is only through your efforts that there is a publication for this graceful section of iris.

Until a new editor is announced, please continue to email contributions and comments to [sjeditor@gmail.com](mailto:sjeditor@gmail.com) as access to this account will be provided to the new editor.

If you will look at the listing on page 4, you will notice that there are openings for positions as a Director, a Nominating Committee member, a Display Garden Chairman and a Robins Chairman. We could also use someone to be in charge of our under utilized FaceBook page. I encourage you to get involved, if you have been on the sidelines. Please reach out to Patrick Spence with a phone call and volunteer to help with one of these positions.

Ruth Barker has been looking for her replacement on the Popularity Poll as she has served in this capacity for many years. I have agreed to take over for her. She does have a recommendation that should be considered to make the Poll more interesting. She suggests varieties that have made the Top Ten list 5 times to be moved to an All Time Favorites List or Tried and True list of JIs. This list of all time favorites could be posted on the SJI website. Please email me with your opinion on this subject at [dhughes936@gmail.com](mailto:dhughes936@gmail.com)

Spring will be here before you know it! Are you making plans for Victoria? See page 11 for BCIS convention details, sounds like it will be great!

## Discover Victoria's Secrets!

**Society for Japanese Irises 2014 Convention**

**Register Today!**

**July 4th and 5th**

**Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.**

**For Registration information and form go to: [bcirissociety.com](http://bcirissociety.com)**

**Hosted by the BC Iris Society**

**Chateau Victoria Hotel and Suites**

**Ted Baker, Convention Chair**

**740 Burdett Avenue**

**[tedebaker41@gmail.com](mailto:tedebaker41@gmail.com) P:250-653-4430**

**Victoria BC, V8W**

# 2013 Payne Medal Winner - 'Bewitching Twilight'

Renee Frasier, Simi, CA

The highest award given to a Japanese iris (*Iris ensata*) is the Payne Medal, and this year it was awarded to the iris "Bewitching Twilight" by Chad Harris of Mt. Pleasant Iris Farm in Washington State.

Chad describes himself as a natural gardener with no formal training. He is a fanatic for form, structure, and texture of the plant in whole. For Chad, "the bloom is just the icing on the cake. I am a nut for the textural form of a plant, that is the way that I have landscaped the last two homes. As Chad points out, *Iris ensata* has two different foliage forms, upright and fountain, and so it is well-suited to many different garden needs.

As is the case with so many of us, Chad's early interest in irises was encouraged by his grandparents. He visited public gardens with his grandmothers, and there he was exposed to the exotic Japanese irises. Years later he searched everywhere for this plant to use in landscaping a home garden, recalling that they would add much needed upright grass-like texture, as well as bloom between the spring Rhododendrons and the summer Roses and Fuchsias. That long summer search thirty years ago (before the Internet!) finally led him to Aitken's Salmon Creek Gardens. Terry Aitken did not sell Japanese irises, but he kindly gave him one named variety and two seedlings by Walter Marx, and he referred Chad to another irisarian growing this elusive iris- Lorena Reid.

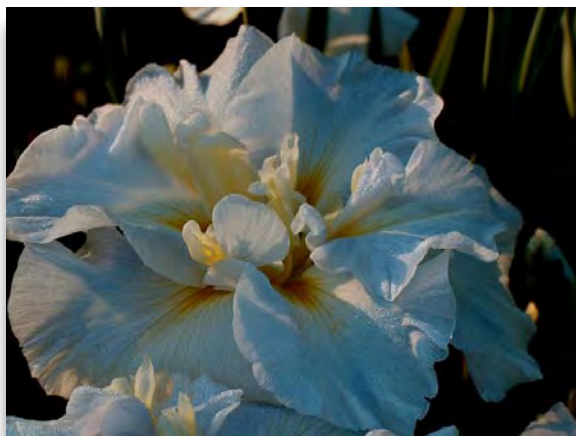
After these visits to iris farms, and with the instruction of Terry and Lorena, Chad began to dab pollen using the irises he grew in his small city garden. After a few Iris Conventions, he progressed from dabb(l)ing to developing a hybridizing program with goals. Chad's first goals were focused on the extension of the bloom time, by using very early blooming plants and plants that bloom for a long time with good sequence, where a bloom shrivels up and gets out of the way before the next bud starts to open. Chad believes this to be a very desirable trait that hybridizers and growers should watch for.

Chad moved from the city to a country farm 18 years ago, which gave him the space to be able to expand his hybridizing goals. He has been working on an ever-blooming *Iris ensata* for cooler coastal climates. Although he has had success with seedlings that would bloom all summer and fall until the killing freeze of winter, the blooms were contorted and would not open properly. He "out crossed" to a different line, and by 2012, good flower form and summer-long bloom resulted! Chad cautions that "only time in the garden will tell if these plants will be introduced as garden-worthy reblooming plants."

Chad says "perhaps one of the hardest things is to come up with is a new flower color. "I am attempting to bring a soft cream yellow into the bloom, not unlike Dr. McEwen's Siberian 'Butter and Sugar'. 'Bewitching Twilight' 2000, was the first to show this, however, it only does this when the sun is weak like here in the Pacific Northwest. Each generation has been getting brighter creams in the style arms. What is intriguing me is the fact that the yellow signal is starting to bleed down the falls, thus creating a wash of cream. I am also starting to observe this coloring on the undersides of the falls."

Chad is also beginning to breed new species of irises, including *Iris laevigata* and Species-X. *Iris laevigata* is related to *Iris ensata*, and it is also a water-loving iris. Chad finds that it can have lower water needs in the garden than *Iris ensata*, however. He believes this may be due to the rhizome growth of *Iris laevigata*, which is more horizontal (enabling it to send out roots to new soils). Chad points out that the rhizome of *Iris laevigata* is also twice to three times the size of *Iris ensata* and probably able to hold more moisture during dry periods. Blooming a month before *Iris ensata*, *Iris laevigata*, like *Iris ensata*, comes in both the red-violet and blue-violet tones along with Alba or white.

I know that I usually get the hybridizer to choose a favorite flower, but Chad could not decide, so he chose a favorite cross. Since he likes to share his results with others, this was a great idea. His favorite cross in thirty years is 'Night Angel' x 'Frosted Intrigue'.



*Renee Fraser is a contributor to the AIS World of Irises Blog, a member of the San Fernando Valley Iris Society, and she gardens in Simi, a hot inland Southern California valley. "Japanese irises and Siberians are difficult here, so I focus on growing reblooming tall bearded irises." She can be reached at [renee.fraser@gmail.com](mailto:renee.fraser@gmail.com).*

# 2013 Japanese Iris AIS Award Winners

Ruth Barker, Greensboro, NC

## **THE PAYNE MEDAL - JI**

**(Total votes cast = 95)**

**26 BEWITCHING TWILIGHT (Chad Harris)**

### **Runners Up:**

25 LADY IN PINK (J.T. Aitken)

25 PINK PUFFER (Jill Copeland)

19 BEYOND CHANCE (Donald Delmez)

## **JAPANESE - AWARD OF MERIT**

**(Total votes cast = 179)**

**37 JOHN'S FANCY (Jill Copeland)**

**17 SUGAR DOME (Bob Bauer/John Coble)**

### **Runners Up:**

11 RED TESSA (J. T. Aitken)

14 ANGELIC CHOIR (Chad Harris)

18 EVELYN WHITE (John White)

12 CASCADE RAIN (Chad Harris)

12 CRAOLA KISS (Lee Walker)

## **JAPANESE IRIS - HM**

**(Total votes cast = 280)**

**20 CHRISTINA'S SISTER (Jill Copeland)**

**17 OH SO PINK (Don Delmez)**

**16 WAVE ACTION (Bob Bauer/John Coble)**

**15 RUFFLED WHITE WATER (Jill Copeland)**

**16 AMETHYST ACTRESS (Chad Harris)**

**15 JAPANESE PLUM (Chad Harris)**

### **Runners Up:**

13 DON AND DONNA (Bob Bauer/John Coble)

13 VICTORIAN TRIM (Bob Bauer/John Coble)

11 ARTESIAN SPRING (Chad Harris)

11 MY ELISABETH (Currier McEwen, deceased, by Sharon Whitney)

9 BLUE STAR CRAOLA (Lee Walker)

9 ORIENTAL LADY (Bob Bauer/John Coble)

9 SHORES OF TIME (Bob Bauer/John Coble)

# 2013 Popularity Poll Results

Ruth Barker, Greensboro, NC

Thanks for the great response to the Pop Poll in 2013! Thirty-two ballots were received representing 40 voters. There were 19 write-ins with one vote each, while five write-in cultivars received the two votes required and will be added to the 2014 ballot.

New to the Top 10 list this year is 'Coho'! Congratulations to all our winners!

2013 Place	Votes	Cultivar	(Hybridizer/Year)	2012 Place
1	12	JAPANESE PINWHEEL	(McEwen '88)	6
1	12	LAKE EFFECT	(Bauer/Coble '04)	5
3	11	FLASHING KOI	(Marx '78) 9	
3	11	LITTLE BOW PINK	(Delmez '98) 2	
5	10	BLUE SPRITZ	(Delmez '96)	9
5	10	CASCADE CREST	(Aitken '88)	-
5	10	FRILLED ENCHANTMENT	(Marx '59)	11
8	9	DANCING WAVES	(Payne '64)	-
8	9	SUE JO	(Delmez '03) 1	
10	8	CENTER OF ATTENTION	(Rich '86)	11
10	8	COHO	(Harris '05)	-
10	8	DIRIGO PINK MILESTONE	(White '00)	14
10	8	FRECKLED GEISHA	(Reid '81)	11
10	8	LION KING	(Bauer/Coble '96) 4	
10	8	SUGAR DOME	(Bauer/Coble '08) 6	
<b>Runners Up:</b>				
16	7	CRYSTAL HALO	(Marx '59)	11
16	7	IAPETUS	(Innerst '88) -	
16	7	SING THE BLUES	(Reid '97) 1	

# Discover Victoria's Secrets

Ted Baker, Victoria BC

Join us in beautiful Victoria and enjoy good friends, good food, beautiful Japanese Irises and a wonderful city. Hosted by the British Columbia Iris Society, the 2014 National Japanese Iris Convention of the Society For Japanese Irises will take place July 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> at The Chateau Victoria.



The recently renovated Chateau is located only four blocks from the Inner Harbour, the heart of Victoria. Restaurants, shopping, the Royal Victoria Museum, strolling the Causeway are all just minutes away.



Our meals will be served in Vista 8, Victoria's only rooftop restaurant giving us stunning views of the city. You can also reserve your room three days pre and post convention at the convention rate of \$119.00 per night. Be sure to make your reservations through the hotel as you will get free parking if you do.

We will visit the Guest Houses at two Host Gardens. Hatley Park is located about 20 km west of the city at Royal Roads University and Finnelly Gardens is a short drive from the hotel at the University of Victoria.

If you joined us for the AIS National in 2011 you will find a great difference in the two Host Gardens because of the time of year.

### **The Gardens at Hatley Park**



The National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has designated Hatley Park as a National Historic Site. It is one of the few Edwardian estates in Canada with its key structural elements intact.

The gardens at Hatley Park were established in 1910 by the Dunsmuir family in concert with the construction of their magnificent home on the 101 hectare [250 acre] property on the shores of the Esquimalt Lagoon near Victoria. James Dunsmuir, then considered one of the richest men in North America, wanted a garden worthy of his social position and grand Edwardian house.

The grounds and gardens were designed by Brett and Hall of Boston to reflect Edwardian tastes of the time. The site features hundreds of heritage trees significant for their size, rarity and diversity; the 250-year-old Douglas-firs are among the largest in the area. The showpieces of the park are generally considered to be the formal gardens, best known of which are the Italian, rose and Japanese gardens. The Japanese Garden features flowering cherries, azaleas, Japanese maples and when in bloom, Japanese irises on the north side of the lake. The Rose Garden still includes one of the original roses, the sturdy rambler American Pillar. It also contains roses of many species and type. The Italian Garden, the first one planted, has a formal air with a stone loggia, brick pathways, and box hedges.

The Guest Irises are planted in the Walled Garden. This area formerly produced the fruit and vegetables for the estate and contains a wonderfully restored greenhouse.

#### **Finnerty Gardens at the University of Victoria.**



Finnerty Gardens were developed in 1974 when the estate of Mrs Jeanne Buchanan Simpson of Cowichan Lake was left to the University of Victoria. She and her husband George, beginning in the 1920s, built up a notable collection of rhododendron species at their Lake Cowichan home located 81 kms [50 miles] north of Victoria. Many plants were grown from seed obtained directly from famous plant collectors of the day.

After the University of Victoria took possession of the Simpson rhododendrons, it decided to establish a campus-based garden to showcase them and to highlight many native plants. Finnerty Gardens contains more than 4,000 different trees and shrubs with 1,500 individual rhododendron and azalea plants, including a collection of 200 rhododendron species. In addition, there is a display of companion plants—ferns, vines, bulbs, ground-covers, ornamentals – included on a 2.6 hectare [6.5 acre] site at the southwest corner of campus.

Complementing the plant life are three ponds, a network of paths and dozens of benches. The gardens have been carefully planned and developed into a rich and changing array of colour, scent, form and texture throughout the year. The development and support for Finnerty Gardens is provided through the University of Victoria Finnerty Garden Friends.

The Guest Irises are planted along a berm on the south side of the gardens in a longish bed next to a gravel path. Unfortunately the Japanese irises have had a high mortality due to rabbit predation. The rabbits did not attack the Pseudatas.



The Registration Form is on the BCIS  
website <[bcirissociety.com](http://bcirissociety.com)>  
Room reservations can be made at any  
time by calling The Chateau at 250 382  
4221 or 1 800 663 5891.

# Anna Rettig ~ 1/17/1919 - 3/9/2013

## Plantswoman and Japanese Iris Hybridizer

Kathy Guest Shadrack, Hamburg, NY

I knew about Anna Rettig long before I ever met her. Anna and her husband, Martin, lived on a country road that connected my parent's town to my own town. Every weekend when we'd go to visit, I would ask my husband to slow down as we passed her house so that I could drink in her amazing garden; the perfusion of blooms all year long from drifts of daffodils in spring to stunning Japanese Iris in summer to jaw-dropping dinner-plate hibiscus in the fall.

Then I joined the local Iris Society and met a fiery older German woman that I took an instant liking to. When it finally clicked that she was one of the owners of my fantasy garden it was like meeting a movie star – an unlikely one, but a movie star in my world. We were friends from the start.

Anna had a colorful background. She was born in Yugoslavia (now Serbia), and had little formal schooling due to family circumstances. She began work at age 12 and was married at 19 to Martin. In 1939, they moved to Germany to try to find better farming jobs. Anna often spoke of how hard was the life of a farmer and said that they had a saying in German “Mistus – Christus” which translated to “where there is manure, there is Christ”, because the lucky farmer who owned a cow and could fertilize the poor soil did so much better than those that had to rely on nature alone.

They came to the US in 1952, after WWII, sponsored by the Bishop of Erie, PA. Hard work enabled them to realize the American Dream of education for their children and a house in the country when they retired, where they grew vegetables and raised bees for honey.



Anna was always drawn to other gardeners and so she struck up a friendship with a local hybridizer of *I. ensata*, Al Wirz. Al had been growing these little-known irises for some time and had corresponded and shared seed with both early US hybridizer, Arthur Hazzard and Dr. Negishi of Japan. Al Wirz had success growing the irises and he graciously shared seed with his plant friend, Anna. Her earliest stock arose from seed from Hazzard's Payne winner, 'Numazu', which produced taller, more elegant blooms and from the Negishi strain. The Japan seed came from irises bred for pot culture and so they tended to be shorter, better branched and also tolerated a wider range of soils than did many JI's.

Anna's JI bed was a happy accident. After she received her seed and had germinated them in flats, winter was approaching and Anna was faced with the decision of where to plant her precious new plants. By happenstance, her leach field had just undergone repair and the rich area above was disturbed. This would forever be her Japanese iris bed and there they thrived.

Anna joined the American Iris Society in 1970 (and would remain a member for 40 years). Local and regional judges would often come to her garden, become overwhelmed, and encourage her to register some of her irises, but being a modest person, Anna could not be persuaded.



You know how it is, however, ... "an expert is someone who lives 100 miles away". The WNY Iris Society hosted a visit by Display Garden Chair and Japanese Iris Judge, Rich Randall in 1992. We took him to Anna's garden and he was impressed by what he saw. At his insistence, Anna was finally convinced to send examples of her efforts to the Baltimore

Convention, where in 1995 (when Anna was 76) two of Anna's four irises tied for second place of all the irises submitted from all over the world. Later, at the banquet, bidding for her plants was brisk and both Chad Harris and Terry Aitken were successful high bidders and took her plants to the west coast where they still figure in their catalogs and breeding lines.

Anna Rettig introduced 7 Japanese Irises, the first at the tender age of 76. From 'Numazu' breeding; 'Anna's Angelwings', 'Chief Red Jacket', 'Rainbow Center'. From Negishi breeding; 'Miss Buffalo', 'Niagara Power' and 'Stella Niagara'. Her final introduction was a descendent of Marx's butterfly series and was named 'Grand Island'. All these names (with the exception of 'Angelwings', a name I personally insisted upon) commemorate local landmarks.



Anna left us in March after a long illness. She was 94 years old. She will live on, however, in countless gardens and in the hearts of all who knew her.

Anna Rettig has always been generous with both advice and with plants. She was a happy gardener who loved to share what she knew with anyone who seemed interested. She entered every iris show as long as she was physically able and came to every fall banquet, arms filled with reblooming irises. To that end, Region 2 awarded her our highest award in 2009; the Irwin A. Conroe Distinguished Service Award. Her legacy continues as well - with her old friend, Al Wirz - in the Wirz-Rettig Award, presented to Best in Show each year at our Japanese Iris Show.

*Kathy Guest Shadrack has been gardening for over 35 years. Her passions include collections of iris, daylilies and hundreds of other perennials and bulbs. She can be contacted at [smugcreekgardens@gmail.com](mailto:smugcreekgardens@gmail.com) or visit their website at [www.smugcreekgardens.com](http://www.smugcreekgardens.com)*

***Ensata Gardens*** is pleased to offer 5 new introductions by Bauer/Coble for 2013.

*Three new Japanese iris and two new Pseudatas.*



JI - Enchanted Island \$50



pseudata Phantom Island \$30



pseudata Lawton Ridge \$30



JI - Jewel of the Nile \$40

We are not publishing a paper catalog this year, but all of our plants and prices are on our web site. Check out our web site to view these iris in full screen brightness.

[www.ensata.com](http://www.ensata.com)

Bob and John at Ensata Gardens



JI - Luxor Temple \$35

# Japanese Iris in Russia

Ludmila Mironova,

*In 2009, Hiroshi Shimizu visited the botanic garden at Vladivostock to look at their I. ensata collection resulting in this article by Dr. Mironova. We are pleased to be able to publish this article with deep appreciation of the efforts of Anne Blanco White and Hiroshi Shimizu for having this translated for our enjoyment.*

The wide biomorphological diversity of the genus *Iris*, in the context of the increasing negative influence of human pressure on natural groundcover, determines the need for creating collections of live plants based in botanical gardens for the purpose of their further preservation in ex situ conditions and for undertaking new areas of scientific research.

This recent work introduces some very interesting research into both wild and cultivated forms from the genus *Iris*. The genus *Iris* L., a typical genus, is large and varied and includes around 200 species from moderately cold, temperate and partly subtropical latitudes of all continents in the northern hemisphere. They are herbaceous, rhizomatous or bulbous perennials and most are plants of open and sunny habitats.

*I. ensata* Thunb. has a long growing season (spring-summer-autumn), and is a green leafed perennial with a period of winter dormancy, late-spring regrowth and mid-summer blooming. It is a representative of the East Asian geoelement in the Far Eastern temperate zone, with both a mainland and insular geographic range: Russia, the Kurile Islands (Kunashir, Shikotan), Ussuriysk region, Zee-Bureinsk regions, Eastern Siberia). It is generally widespread in: Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyusyu), the Korean Peninsula, Northeast China.

*I. ensata* is a representative of the meadow and water-meadow flowering plant complex; a mesophyte. In the explored populations it inhabits open areas on rather moist or wet soil with low acidity. It can also be found on dry grassland. The degree of soil humidity has considerable influence on the plant's morphometric indicators (leaf size, flower size, leaf height, quantity of generative and vegetative shoots). We did our fieldwork in the Khasansk and Partizansk regions during the main blooming period of *I. ensata* in the years from 2001 to 2003 and we identified a great variety of forms in terms of size and colour of flowers. The colours ranged from pale lilac to deep purple (Fig.1-7). Depending on the extent to which the style arms are pressed against the outer perianth hafts there were both flowers with a completely open yellow signal on the outer perianth haft and with a partially, or completely, hidden signal. Forms with a double perianth were also noted where the style arms were slightly narrower than the hafts of the falls.



*I. ensata* can be an inhabitant of wet reed and silvergrass meadows; it is also found on dry meadows with mixed grasses such as bents and non-grass herbs. It is widely spread in landscapes of oak woodlands, scrub and herbaceous groups where *Miscanthus purpureus* prevail. In the Primorsky territory and, particularly, in the Khasansk region, frequent autumn and spring fires, logging, grazing, the harvesting of hay have greatly affected the vegetation. Although irises are not eaten by cattle, they struggle to survive in the grazed pastures and exhibit signs stunting. Signs of stunting are also observed in regularly mown meadows. Here, a reduced seed production is noticeable and in some years we observed only occasional fruiting spikes.

Depending on the *I. ensata* distribution in different plant combinations, the numbers and age composition vary significantly. It is quite commonly found in bulk in wet meadows (up to 133 plants per 100 m<sup>2</sup>). It is scattered (32 - 44 plants per 100 m<sup>2</sup>) in oak forests and scrub of the Southern parts of the region and it is found sporadically in meadow-grass of the Lazovsky and Hankaysk districts. We observed older specimens only in more favorable habitats: in the mixed grass meadows of the Ussuriysk, Shkotovsk and Khasansk regions. We can explain the sparseness of populations as being caused by mass harvesting of hay when the plant has not fully completed its seasonal cycle of development and is forced to start growing again, already weakened, in the next season. And such annual mowing causes premature death of plants

The anthecology of this species, which we observed during our field and laboratory research, included in addition to studying the daily flowering rhythm, a parallel study of the longevity of the flower, its nectar secretion, the temperature boundaries of blooming and contact with insect pollinators.

Research has shown, that *I. ensata* belongs to the group of morning flowering types since the majority of flowers open between the hours of 9 am and 11 am (Mironova, 1977a).

On days with low morning temperatures and high humidity, it was noticed that the flowers open later - during the warmer and dryer hours of around midday - in which case however, the flowering intensity decreases. We have also noticed a clear tendency for the maximum number of open flowers to coincide with the flight times of large numbers of insect-pollinators.

The *I. ensata* flowers' ways of attracting insect pollinators are its shape, size, bright colors, nectar in special storage nectaries and nectar-indicators, such as signals in contrasting colors on the outer petals of the perianth. Due to the *I. ensata* flower's structural peculiarities, the styles are so firmly attached to the exterior hafts of the perianth, that the only insect capable of opening the entrance to the nectarothea by lifting the style arm using its own weight to push down the fall, is an insect such as the bumblebee. All other insects, including solitary and honeybees, have no access to the nectar or pollen.

Therefore, as we discovered, pollination is carried out mainly by representatives of the Apidae family (bumblebee), order Hymenoptera: *Bombus hipnorum* L. (ssp. *calidus* Er.), *B. modestus* Eversm., *B. patagiatus* Nyl., *B. sapporoensis* Cocker., *B. sylvestris* Lep., *B. tricornis* Rad., *B. gilvus* Skor., *B. ussuriensis* Rad.

The pollination of flowers by insects is closely connected to the dynamics of nectar secretion during the day. Nectary functioning depends on the time of day. The method of quantitative (weight) determination of the nectar secretion intensity allowed us to obtain data on the time of the nectaries' secretion activity and the amount of nectar in the flowers of *I. ensata*.

During our research, the flower's nectar secretion is observed early in the morning at around 9am when  $40.5 \pm 1.3$  mg of nectar was found in the flower (mean values); at 1pm the nectar secretion reached its maximum value of  $45.4 \pm 1.9$  mg; by 5pm it decreased to  $30.5 \pm 4.7$  mg, and at 9pm only  $2.9 \pm 4.7$  mg was found. On average, the total amount of nectar found in a flower in a day was  $119.6 \pm 9.3$  mg. These results suggest that the nectar secretion becomes most intensive during the hours when most insect pollinators visit the flowers. Our observations also allowed us to conclude that there is a strong interdependence between the amount of nectar and the flower size and, ultimately, the size of nectaries. The varieties of iris found in mesophytic habitats, to which *I. ensata* belongs, are notable for large flowers and, therefore, larger nectaries compared to species of xerophytic habitat.

Our studies showed that the iris flower produces different amounts of nectar during its blooming period depending on the phase of blooming. During the mature bud phase, no nectar is found in flowers and only in the fully open phase, on the first day of flowering, do nectaries begin to produce nectar. The amount of nectar is greatest on the second day of flowering, when the stigma is receptive to pollen from fully powdery anthers. Thereafter, the amount of nectar falls, and on day 5 or 6 only traces of it are found.

Our observations of the lifetime of the flower showed that under optimum weather conditions, the *I. ensata* flower is viable for 6-7 days. If the flowering coincides with rainy weather, the lifespan of the flower increases relatively by 2-3 days. This is directly related to the reduction of the flights of insect-pollinators, when the flower remains unpollinated for an extended period of time. The iris flower is protandrous, i.e. by the time of its opening it already has powdery anthers when the pollen is most viable. Under adverse weather conditions the anthers may burst in already open flowers, as they await more favorable conditions to come.

The stigma becomes receptive to pollen on the second day of the flower opening. According to our observations this effect is consistent in the mesophytic species, to which the studied species of iris is attributed, with a flower life expectancy of 5-7 days. During its wilting period the iris flower goes through several distinctive phases characterized by certain positions of the fading portions of the perianth:

Phase 1 - the so-called "plate", is characterized by the beginning of the closure of the wilting perianth parts towards the center of the flower (Fig. 8);



Phase 2 – "disc"- a more intense wrapping of the perianth parts in the center of the flower and increased mucilagination (Fig. 9);



Phase 3 - "spiral" – twisting spirally upwards of the wrapped parts of the perianth and the end of mucilagination (Fig. 10).



Such distinctions are characteristic of mesophytic habitat species; in xerophile species these phases are not clearly demarcated due to the flower's short lifespan.

While studying the pollen viability it was of interest to find out how long the freshly collected pollen remained viable when stored in parchment bags in laboratory conditions and how the weather conditions and species ecology impact on this process. Experiments have shown the viability of pollen during the vegetative season of 1975, when the weather was warmer and drier, was on average 99.4% on the day of its collection and was viable for 12 days (5.2%). During the vegetative season of 1974, characterized by a long, cold spring and cool, rainy summer, the viability of pollen on the day of its collection was 96.8% and it preserved its viability for 8 days (5.4%). This shows that the air temperature and relative humidity can affect germination of the pollen grains and extend the pollen viability period. The pollen viability is closely dependent on the species ecology: in xerophile species of iris the pollen loses its viability as early as on day 3, in mesophytic species to which *I. ensata* belongs the pollen preserves its viability for up to 12 days.

Observations of the germination rate of pollen tubes during germination in an artificial environment and during its germination on the stigma have shown that the rate of growth of pollen tubes on the stigma is considerably higher than germination in an optimal artificial environment (14.0 mm/h and 0.61 mm/h, respectively). This once again confirms that the germination of pollen in an artificial environment can not give a complete picture of the interconnections and mutual interactions of the pollen germination in the pistil tissue, but can only serve as a means of determining the ripeness of the pollen for use in hybridizing.

We have also identified a close dependence of the pollen viability on the phenological state of the plant. The pollen from tinted buds 10-12 hours prior to the flower opening sprouted sporadically (average – 1.2%). In the semi-open flowers with burst anthers the percentage of germination was highest (89.6%). In the fully open flower with powdery anthers and sticky stigma mature pollen germination percentage was also high (89.2%). In the fading flower phase of the “plate” with dry anthers the pollen is also viable, the percentage of germinated pollen grains amounted to 30.4% on average. Consequently, the withering process of the flower occurs while the pollen is viable.

Despite the high organization of the flower and its adaptation to certain kinds of insect pollinators, some species of iris were found to have the ability to self-pollinate. The experiments we have set up to determine the effectiveness of self-pollination using gauze protection showed that seed could be set within an individual under conditions excluding the possibility of cross-pollination. In isolation, without subsequent pollination, there was a seed set average of 47.2%, with 30.1 pc. seeds per fruit. Additional experiments carried out on hand-pollination of the stigma with pollen of the same flower, showed the possibility of obtaining a full pod - 54.3% with 31.2 pc. seeds per pod. This implies that the ability to self-pollinate is a backup in case, for whatever reason, cross-pollination does not occur. The fact that viable pollen is found in fading flowers is further confirmation of this.

Reproduction, the main biological function of a living organism, ensures not only the existence and evolution of a species, but also its dispersal across the widest possible area. Within the genus, the seeds of iris species are characterized by different types of dormancy indicating a species-specific physiology of dormancy. Physical and physiological dormancy with varying degrees of manifestation is predominant. In the first case, poor water permeability of the seed coats has an inhibitory effect on germination. The cause for the second type of dormancy is reduced growth activity of the embryo caused by the influence of surrounding tissues, mainly, by the endosperm. Such dormancy can only be interrupted by prolonged stratification, sometimes through multistage stratification. (Nikolaeva et al, 1985).

The *I. ensata* seeds have a small, undifferentiated embryo. The main part of the seed constitutes a hardening endosperm when ripening which limits the access of oxygen. The seeds go through the necessary stratification for germination in natural conditions during the autumn-winter period. *I. ensata* seeds in laboratory conditions have a prolonged period of germination, the beginning of germination is observed between 47-55 days after sowing and the germination process is delayed for 2-3 months. The maximum percentage of germinated seeds was low and amounted to 27.1%. Interruption of the seed dormancy by sowing before stratification showed that for *I. ensata* a better and more even germination (71.2%) was recorded when crops were kept in the greenhouse at 4-7 ° C, compared to early winter sowing in cold greenhouses, when germination in the first year was 18.4% and continued for 3 years.

Scarification of seeds by removing a portion of the endosperm in the area of the raphe promotes faster and a more even germination, and greatly increases the percentage of germination capacity (an average of 92.1%). The beginning of germination was noted during the first week of sowing. The disadvantage of this method is that it is labour-intensive when working with large quantities of seed material.

In wild populations we rarely found seedlings. This can be explained, apparently, by the fact that seeds rarely fall into conditions favorable for their germination and development. Usually the seeds are scattered over a radius of 1.5 m and it is precisely within that area that we observed single shoots.

The vegetative reproduction of *Iris ensata* in natural conditions is carried out by rhizome growth.

In normal cultivation, we have tested the following methods of vegetative propagation: simple division of the clump and rooting of individual vegetative shoots with part of a rhizome. In simple division yield from the parent clump is  $18.3 \pm 2.1$  planting units, and for the rooting of individual vegetative shoots the planting units increased to  $40.1 \pm 2.9$ . The percentage of rooting for both methods is high and varies from 99.1 to 99.3%. The advantage of propagation with single units of vegetative shoots from the rhi-

zome is not only a greater quantity of planting material, but also that in this method of reproduction the mother plant remains intact, which is very important for the propagation of rare and endangered species of iris.

Environmental and biomorphological research of *Iris ensata* growing in the Southern Primorsky district and of cultivars of the Botanical Garden Institute FEB RAS were carried out for the first time. Original data was obtained on the peculiarities of biology and ecology of the species. Biological principles and methods of preservation of the species *ex situ* are proposed: the possibility of introduction of species is shown, techniques for increasing the germinating capacity and cultivation of agricultural technologies are developed, the need for its introduction into the cultivation in order to preserve the species is demonstrated.

### ***Japanese irises in Russia***

Initially, the culture of Japanese irises was linked to the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus, where they can be grown without any risk. In 1926-1927 with the assistance of N.I. Vavilov the first batch of species 'hanashobu' was delivered to the nursery of the All-Union Institute of Plants in Sukhumi, and within 7 years over 100 varieties were being cultivated here. They were taken over by V.A. Alferov, pioneer of the Soviet floriculture. In the postwar years, the collection was moved to the state farm "Lujnye kultury", in the town of Adler. From here in 1947 and 1951 a batch of Japanese irises was brought to St. Petersburg. One year after their planting many varieties bloomed. On the third year no flowering was observed anymore, since the summer warmth was not sufficient to develop the flower buds. In later years the dying-out of plants occurred due to their low winter resistance. Thus the introduction of varieties of Japanese breeding, repeated several times in St. Petersburg, failed when grown in the open field.

Success came with experiments in hybridizing these species with varieties of a wild relative from the Primoriye region. The first winter hardy domestic variety was "Vasily Alferov" bred in 1956 by G.I. Rodionenko from the Japanese variety 'Sano Watashi', pollinated with wild *I. ensata*. Its clumps grow and bloom in St. Petersburg without shelter. After V. A. Alferov, T. A. Chochua was quite successful in working with cultivars of Japanese irises near the Caucasian Black Sea coast, in the vicinity of Sukhumi, on an experimental plot in the Sukhumi botanical garden. A series of promising hybrids was created by her.

The first serious attempts at growing Japanese irises in the Moscow region are associated with Professor V. M. Nosilov of the MSU (Moscow State University). In 1930 plants were acquired by him from Japan and France which he later worked with in his garden near Moscow. According to G.I. Rodionenko, in some years V. M. Nosilov obtained abundant blooming of Japanese irises, which countered the long-held belief about the lack of

prospects for their cultivation in Central Russia. His follower V.T. Palvelev, whose ground was also in the Moscow region, was successful in achieving flowering of such varieties of Japanese irises, as: 'Oyodo', 'Schirotaki', and 'Zama-no-mori'. Currently, cultivars of Japanese irises in the Moscow region are successfully produced by the amateur floriculturists M .E. Kaulen and N.I. Himina. Since 1999 they have officially registered varieties of their own breeding. The following have worked on the introduction of Japanese irises during different periods: Chochua T.A.(Sukhumi botanical garden), Burova E. A. (Central Botanical Garden of NAS of Belarus, Minsk), Agadjanian I.V. (Main Botanical Garden of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow).

Currently, engaged in the introduction and breeding of these cultivars are: PhD Dolganova Z.V. at the "M. A. Lisavenko Research Institute of Horticulture" in Siberia (Barnaul), Russia's leading iridologist Rodionenko G.I. and his assistant Makarova I.A. (St. Petersburg) and numerous amateurs: Naumenko V.I.(Partizansk, Primorsky region), M.E. Kaulen, Himina N.I. (Moscow), etc. A great contribution to the popularization of irises in Russia was made by Loktev S.N., who for years was the irreplaceable President of the Russian Society of Iris Growers, which produces an annual bulletin *"Iris of Russia"*. By being a member of this Society, all interested growers and amateur floriculturists can register their varieties with the American Iris Society, which holds the world palm of victory in uniting the lovers of irises from different countries and establishing and registering different classes of iris varieties. Every ten years, the A.I.S. issues the Iris Check List of Registered Cultivar Names, where all selected and registered varieties during the decade in all countries worldwide are presented.

The Southern area of Primorye is the second most fruitful region for the culture of Japanese irises, after the Black Sea coast. Here grows the ancestor of the 'hanashobu' *I. ensata* varieties, so they feel good here, as shown by the fact that in St. Petersburg the winter-hardy "Vasily Alferov" seedling only produces flower spikes of about 70-80 cm, while in the Botanical Garden-Institute FEB RAS its spikes reach 140 cm. Here intensive propagation work with wild *I. ensata* forms was led by M. A. Skripka. She found white flowered varieties of this species in the wild. Further work with wild and cultivated forms of Khan-Shobu at the Botanical Garden-Institute FEB RAS was continued by A.V. Gutnik. She started developing a collection of Japanese varieties in the late '60s, when the first plants were brought from the state farm "Iujnye kultury" in Adler . Thereafter, we imported varieties from MBG of RAS (Main Botanical Garden of the Russian Academy of Sciences) (Moscow), CBG of NAS (Central Botanical Garden of National Academy of Sciences of Belarus) (Minsk). For the most part they were Japanese varieties. Over the past ten years the collection has increased significantly and it currently amounts to over 50 varieties, mainly owing to American varieties which we acquired from Iris Ensata Garden (USA).

Much help in creating a collection of modern cultivars was provided by the amateur grower V.I. Naumenko, who has a significantly richer collection in both its content and its diversity. He obtained seedlings, unique in their decorative qualities, which indisputably, claim the title of cultivars.

For the first time at the Botanical Garden Institute FEB RAS we have put together a collection of varieties of the Japanese group of irises of different geographical origins (Japan, USA, Barnaul, Vladivostok). Over the past decade we obtained highly adaptive varieties: 'Purple Haze', 'Pink Cloud', 'First Waltz', 'Dark Night', 'Blue-eyed', 'Primorye', 'Khokhloma', 'Misty Shore', 'Russian Island'. American, Japanese and Siberian varieties were included in the selection.

The study of biological characteristics and decorative qualities of the *Iris ensata* varieties, has set the ground for principles of further development and recruitment of varieties for the collections. The most promising varieties for cultivation in the conditions of the South Primorsky territory are those of the Siberian and American types and the selections of Botanical Garden Institute FEB RAS varieties. Varieties of Japanese selection are more conservative with regard to soil acidity and moisture. Specific agrotechnical features of the Japanese varieties are in the particular soil and climatic conditions. It was shown that the conditions of the Southern Primorsky territory allowed the successful cultivation of a wide range of Japanese varieties of iris with minimal winter shelter.

The comparison of the appraisal results of the varieties in Vladivostok with the results in the botanical gardens of Moscow State University (Moscow), BIN (St. Petersburg), CBG of NAS, Belarus (Minsk), the "M. A. Lisavenko Research Institute of Horticulture" in Siberia (Barnaul) has shown that a number of varieties can be used successfully to extend the decorative qualities and the ecological range of these plants. Their use will allow a wider range of plants to be recommended for landscape planting near lakes, on low wet areas and as pot plants for use in water features.

After reading this article, a search on the internet lead to this site <http://flower-iris.ru/en/ekspeditsii/124/> describing the Vladivostok Botanical Garden as the largest one in Russia's far east. "Doctor L. Mironova - a great lover and connoisseur of irises of Primorje. Near 30 years she has been cultivating species of the genus *Iris*, collecting them everywhere as well as growing them from seeds. She created here the irises of Primorje collection, which appears to be a base of studying of species biology, their propagation and introduction and which promotes to maintain of the irises of Primorje genofond. Probably, here in culture, there is the largest in Russia collection of *I. insata* Thunb., represented by 15 samples from different regions of Primorje."

Dr Mironova can be contacted at: [lymironova@yandex.ru](mailto:lymironova@yandex.ru)

Mr Shimizu can be contacted at: [hanashimizu@nifty.com](mailto:hanashimizu@nifty.com)

Anne Blanco White can be contacted at: [anne@blanco-white.demon.co.uk](mailto:anne@blanco-white.demon.co.uk)

# Aitken's Salmon Creek Garden

608 NW 119 Street, Vancouver, WA 98685

[www.flowerfantasy.net](http://www.flowerfantasy.net)

[aitken@flowerfantasy.net](mailto:aitken@flowerfantasy.net)

## **\$35.00 – FOOLISH FANTASY**

(Aitken '13) M, L, 3 Falls, 27"  
((Rafferty x Dirigo Pink Milestone) X  
sibling)

In my mind, I see "warm"  
pink in the standards.  
Could there be yellow  
pigment in the petals?

Catalog – \$4.00 with  
many more introductions  
and other irises. If  
ordering from this ad,  
include \$11.00 for



## **\$35.00 – PURE EMOTION** (Aitken '13) M. 3 Falls, 5 buds, 42" (Enduring Pink Frost X Niagara Power)



A cross made  
out of instinct  
and curiosity.  
Many lovely  
and unusual  
colors showed  
up. This one  
was the winner  
for color, form  
and  
outstanding  
vigor.

# Kalamazoo Japanese Iris Display 2013

John Coble, Galesburg, MI

The Southwestern Michigan Iris Society again put on a late iris display, Saturday July 6, 2013, at Wedel's Garden Center in Portage, Michigan. We no longer have enough people to make entries to have an AIS judged show, so we set up a display for the public and welcome entries of any late blooming iris at that time. We have a hospitality table with educational and cultural information to hand out, welcome the public to ask questions about these iris that they seldom get to see, and hand them a SWMIS blue ribbon to lay down beside their favorite exhibit. Oh, how serious they get when presented such a responsibility! But it is our way to make them stop, and look at the flowers. Hopefully they will ask a question, which is what we want. We seldom catch any new members from our display but each year we expose a couple hundred gardeners to these new iris. This year we had 209 ribbons laid down as "votes" on 52 entries; 38 Japanese iris, 12 Pseudatas, and 1 versata and 1 tridentata.



Each year it is interesting to note the “tastes” of the public; one year they like whites, another year the dark purples are popular, some years singles, some years doubles, and one year the new pseudatas. This year they liked a little bit of everything – just like the public. Only four entries out of 52 did not receive a single blue ribbon vote, but the favorite top 5 vote getters were:



**‘ROSE ADAGIO’**

36 votes

A 1969 Arlie Payne introduction with 12 rose sanded petals!

**‘SUGAR DOME’**

28 votes

A 2008 Bauer/Coble introduction of bright blue w/white styles.



**‘WHITE CAPS’**

21 votes

A 2008 Jill Copeland intro of dark blue w/white styles

U-5-T - 16 votes A 3 Fall tetraploid seedling of Jill Copeland's.

'KALAMAZOO' 12 votes; a 1989 Art Hazzard intro of 3 falls of white with purple veins.



Then four entries each received 5 votes, and two more received 4 votes.

We have more fun and get to meet more people at our iris display than we do at our early judged show. And the display is set up at a nursery, so they are all gardeners to talk to.



# Display Gardens

*One of the best ways to learn more about Japanese irises is to visit gardens which have a good assortment of cultivars. The Society of Japanese Irises has a network of display gardens whose owners are willing to have them open to the public during the bloom season. Most owners are willing to explain how to grow them well and may even show you some of their hybrids which are being evaluated for introduction. When visiting a display garden it is important to remember that you are a guest and that you should be considerate and follow the guidelines provided.*

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## Maine

***Eartheart Gardens (Sharon Whitney)***

1709 Harpswell Neck Road  
Harpswell, ME 04079-3303

**207-833-6905**

[info@eartheartgardens.com](mailto:info@eartheartgardens.com)

Early-mid July (200); hyb, sales;  
Siberian irises, all types of plants

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## Maryland

***Draycott Gardens (Carol Warner)***

16815 Falls Road

Upperco, MD 21155 Mid June-early July (300); hyb, sales; Siberian irises, peonies,  
rhododendrons, daffodils, rock garden plants, general perennials

**410-374-4788**

[draycott@qis.net](mailto:draycott@qis.net)

***R. Dennis Hager***

373 Cypress St, PO Box 390

Millington, MD 21651 Mid June (100+); hyb; Siberian, species and bearded irises,  
daylilies, hostas, bamboos, hellebores, magnolias, azaleas

**410-928-3147**

[hager@aredee.com](mailto:hager@aredee.com)

Photo credit: Brock Heilman



# Display Gardens

- (1) Always make advance arrangements for your visit via letter, phone or e-mail.*
  - (2) Keep to your arrangement or let the owner know of your change in plans.*
  - (3) Use public facilities before you arrive at the garden.*
  - (4) Small children and pets are not encouraged; if it is necessary to bring them along, be sure to keep them under control at all times.*
  - (5) Do not pick flowers, even those which have gone by (they might represent a desired cross); also, resist the temptation to pull weeds.*
  - (6) Most hosts will welcome your questions but remember that their time may be limited so don't prolong conversation if they start to fidget.*
- 

## Michigan

***Ensata Gardens (John Coble and Bob Bauer)***

**269-665-7500**

9823 E. Michigan Ave.  
Galesburg, MI 49053

ensata.com

Late June (450); hyb, sales; Siberian Irises,  
Hosta collection, daylilies.

***Jim and Jill Copeland***

**269-624-1968**

78118 M-40  
Lawton, MI 49065

jandjcope@aol.com

late June-July (200); hyb; heaths, heathers, trees

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## Missouri

***Don and Sue Delmez***

**636-685-5860**

3240 Connecticut Ave.  
St. Charles, MO 63301

Early-mid June (250)  
hyb, sales; general perennials

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## New Jersey

***The Essed County Presby Memorial Iris Garden***

**973-783-5974**

474 Upper Mountain Ave  
Montclair, NJ 07043

presbyiris@comcast.net  
presbyirisgardens.org

Late June-mid July (40); tall bearded, median, Siberian and Louisiana irises



# Display Gardens

## Pennsylvania

**Larry Westfall**

1665 Hollow Road; PO Box 243  
Birchrunville, Pa 19421

**610-827-1123**

lwestbirc@verizon.net

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## Washington

**Mt. Pleasant Iris Farm (Chad Harris)**

PO Box 346  
Washougal, WA 98671-0346

**360-835-1016**

DaleGrams@prodigy.net  
mid-late June (100); hyb, sales;  
Iris species, water gardening.

**Aitken's Salmon Creek Garden (Terry and Barbara Aitken) 360-573-4472**

608 NW 119th St  
Vancouver, WA, 98685

aitken@flowerfantasy.net  
Mid-late June (200); hyb, sales; all types of irises, orchids

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## Belgium

**Willie and Jeannine Hublau**

Steenweg Op Borgloon 37A  
3830 Wellen  
BELGIUM

**012-74-55-21**

Mid June-mid July (350); hyb; daffodils, Hosta,  
daylilies, peonies, poppies, rock garden plants.

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To be recognized as a SJI Display Garden :

- You need to be a member of the Society for Japanese Irises
- You need to grow a "representative number" of Japanese Irises
- You need to make your garden available for viewing during bloom season
- You need to complete an annual report, which identifies those plants you thought were noteworthy in your garden during the season.

If you would like more information about the program or would like to serve as the Display Garden Chairman please contact Patrick Spence.

# Japanese Iris Registrations, Introductions, and Awards for 2012

Compiled from AIS publications by John Coble

**AKIMATSURI** (Shimizu, H. by C. Warner) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: }. (35in 89cm) M SPEC-X (3F). S. creamy yellow, light yellow veins; style arms bright yellow, tips cream with peach veins; F. cream, yellow veins, brilliant yellow rounded signal with deep brick-red eyelash pattern [Gubijin X unknown ensata] Draycott

**ALEXISAURUS** (Copeland, Jill) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: R-18-T}. (37in 94cm) ML TET (6F). Style arms cool white (RHS 155A); F. warm white (155D); signal full yellow (9A) [0-1-T: (Blueberry Rimmed x Maine Charm) X sdlg (treated): (Snook x Pink Lips).] Ensata Gardens

**AMETHYST'S SISTER** (Harris, Chad) 2011 Mt. Pleasant Gardens 2012

**ANGEL'S LIGHT** (Walker, Lee) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: 00-20-28}. (27in 68cm) M (3F). White self; signal medium yellow [94-43-23:(Fairry Carillon x Izu-No-Umi) X C96-27-30: (Nobori-Ryu x93-75-18: (Nobori-Ryu x Fuji))]

**BLACK BIRD PIE** (Delmez, Donald) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: DBV0PKBST}. (30in 76cm) EM (6F). Style arms dark violet tipped darker violet to black; F. black on first day fading to dark violet on second day, signal bright yellow [Dynamic Impact X Indigo Magic] Delmez Garden

**BOB'S CHOICE** (Copeland, ll) HM 2012

**CHRISTINA'S GOWN** (Copeland, Jill) HM 2010 AM 2012

**COHO** (Harris, Chad) HM 2008 AM 2010 Payne Medal 2012

**COLUMBIA DARK WATER** (Harris, Chad) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: 02JC1}. (48in 122cm) L (6F). Style arms multiple pale blue-violet (RHS 91B), flared upright crests of dark blue-violet (90A); F. iridescent red-violet with deep blue-violet (88A) undertones, faint neon powder blue-violet (93B) rays radiating from signal to within 1/2" of fall edge; signal bright yellow (5A) [Night Angel X Frosted Intrigue]

**CRAOLA SOLSTICE** (Walker, Lee) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: JBC-C02-129-5}. (27in 68cm) M (3F). S. cream base with violet overlay and edge; style arms cream with red-violet tip; F. blue halo, cream base with violet veining and dark violet edge; signal medium yellow [96-37-5: (93-67-12: (Apple Blossom Cascade x Miyoshino) xNobori-Ryu) X unknown Walker JI craola blend]

**DIRIGO GARNET** (White, John) HM 2012

**DRAGON TAPESTRY** (Harris, Chad) 2011 Mt. Pleasant Garden 2012

**FULL MAROON MOON** (Walker, Lee) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: T99-8-2}. (40IN 100CM) M TET (6F). Style arms dark violet, thin white rim; F. blue violet halo on dark violet, white wire rim, ruffled; signal medium yellow [T96-26-15:(Raspberry Rimmed x Japanese Pinwheel) X T96-76-22: (Japanese Pinwheel x Maine Chance)]

**GINGHAM GEISHA** (Hager, Dennis) HM 2009 AM 2012

**GOT MY MOJO WORKING** (Schroetter, Jim) 2009 Got Irises Garden 2012

**GREYWOODS MOONSTONE** (Wilkinson, Darlyn) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: 07-25}. (38in 96cm) E-EM (6F). Style arms clean white; F. clean wavy white with greyed lines from center, violet blush sometimes along the signals at the base; blaze deep chartreuse with deeper lines radiating out; long blooming; heavy substance [04-B5DLG: (Greywoods Snow Etchings x Greywoods Zampata) X Greywoods Quicksilver] Greywood Farm

**KIMONO SILK** (Bauer/Coble) HM 2012

**LIBELLENFLUG** (Tamberg, Tomas) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: }. (35in 90cm) M SPEC-X (F). Deep violet-blue self; white triangular signal [BIS seed exchange - tet versata]

**MALENKAYA SERENADA** (Kaulen, Mariya) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: J12/11-7}. (30in 75cm) M (3F). S. light rose-wine; style arms creamy, light rose-wine thin coat; F. rose-wine venation on white pink ground; signal yellow [Neokonchennaya Povest X 'Notsunoshima"]

**NEVER ENDING LOVE** (Schroetter, Jim) 2009 Got Irises Garden 2012

**NINA ALEXEEVA** (Whitney, Sharon) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: 03/16-33}. (28in 71cm) VE-E (3F). S. dark purple-violet, darker than (RHS 86A); style arms dark purple-violet, darker than falls; F.same as standards fading lighter, very light creamy lime-green (155A) signal with darker and brighter lime-green (150C); wild form of *I. ensata*; [wild seed collected by Nian Alexeeva, Hanka Lake region, Russia]

**PINK MOON SHADOWS** (Walker, Lee) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: JBC 03-113-2}. (25in 65cm) E-M (3F). S. medium pink, dark pink veining; style arms cream base, pink overlay; F. medium pinkbase with pink halo and veining; signal dark yellow [94-94-52: (Let Me See x Yukichidori) X unknown pink blend]

**ROWDEN LAIRD** (Carter, Galen) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: }. (30in 76cm) M (6F). Pale blue veined darker blue; style arms bright blue, small; signal primrose yellow often with a blue halo; ruffled, wavy falls overlap [Parentage unknown]

**ROWDEN MARQUESS** (Carter, Galen) Reg.: 2012. {Sdlg: }. (30in 76cm) M (6F). White, washed pale violet-blue between white veins; style arms white, narrow, pale blue wash over crests; signal deep acid-yellow, very narrow veins ray out over falls [Parentage unknown]

**UPSON DOWNS** (Copeland,Il) HM 2012

**WHITE CAPS** (Copeland,Il) HM 2012

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