

June July August

THE REBLOOMING IRIS REPORTER

Objectives



To breed an improved assortment of reblooming irises, as to beauty, dependability and usefulness.

To promote a better understanding of their cultural needs.

To extend their geographical range.

To educate the public about such range, regarding varieties currently on the market.

To inspire and encourage beginners in this field of interest.

To spearhead research about rebloomers.

To cooperate with A.I.S. officers and committees in the registration, introduction, honoring, and exhibition of this class of irises.

To supply the AIS Bulletin with articles and quotations deemed of interest to its readers.

To supplement the A.I.S. Bulletin by publishing data of interest chiefly to researchers in this field and to members of AIS Reblooming Iris Robins.

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January February March April May June July August September October November December
Varieties { A B C

JULY 1964

No. 6





YOU
ARE
INVITED

GET
OUT
TWEEZERS

Polar Flame

For full story see page 28

The Cast

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No more of Number 1.

Editorial

Last year was so difficult for irisarians in most places that iris performance reports were of less value than usual. Judging from robin letters and from personal observations, 1964 will be much better. Simplified report forms have been widely circulated in the hope that numerous accurate records for the year will make the January 1965 issue the best ever.

If all difficulties of culture suddenly vanished, and it were as easy to induce irises to rebloom as to make dandelions do so, our love for them would soon cease. As far as your editorial staff is concerned, the greater the difficulties, the greater the efforts. The chief joys come from a long succession of little victories.

Reblooming is so dependent upon climate and culture that this July issue is devoted mainly to them. Heredity helps, of course, but it is unwise to say, "This iris is a remontant", and stop short. It is much better to say, "This iris is remontant (or a rebloomer) in such-and-such places". There is no iris that reblooms all over the U.S. There are parts of the country where a large percent of the tall bearded varieties will rebloom, even the biggest, tallest and most beautiful sorts. People living in such favored climates, wonder why we do not write of everblooming irises and stop circulating smaller, less showy twice-bloomers. Costly failures of great big luscious beauties in so many areas explain this. Breeders are making rapid strides in the direction of improved beauty among dependable rebloomers for all areas.

Modern iris varieties have a mixed ancestry which includes species from places having winters from mild to severe; from places where summers are hot and dry, and the soil alkaline; from places where summers are moist and the soil acid. Is it any wonder, then, that garden varieties bred for beauty alone, vary much in their adaptability to gardens across our vast country?

At the lower elevations of our semi-arid Southwest where irrigation water is available, the irises seem not to "know" when it is spring. They bloom off-and-on throughout the year, instead of in spring only, or instead of in spring and autumn only. There it is as beautifully described by Edwin Way Teale in his book, "North with the Spring".

***"Here amid the Everglades - where spring and autumn meet and intermingle and where winter is the lost season of the year - the perfumes of life and growth are never absent.

"This intermingling of the seasons is one of the most striking features of the region. Fall flowers bloom in the spring and spring flowers bloom in the fall. The unrolling

of the fruiting leaves of the cinnamon fern - an event familiar to every northern spring - occurs here in autumn. Flowers of summer and flowers of spring bloom side by side in December.

"We saw along the road thistles and asters, flowers that brought to mind the dusty pasturelands of a northern fall. A whole field of higher ground near Everglades, simmered with the early autumn sound of innumerable crickets. We came upon a beautifully shaded, purple-pink grass freshly gone to seed in February. Goldenrod, carrying us back a third of a year to the previous fall, bloomed by the Tamiami Trail. A few feet away, on the brown water of a drainage canal, water hyacinths opened the pale lavender of their earliest flowers of the new season. Here, near the southern rim of that vast, shallow, tilted bowl of oolitic limestone which holds the Everglades, we were in a land where the seasons are uncertain. Like the shore between the tides, it is an area where two zones overlap, where two forces meet in a competition that is endless and indecisive". **

This leads us to a study of the Weather Bureau map of the U.S. which shows the distribution of locations having a like number of days between the last 32-degree freeze of spring and the first such freeze of autumn. This span is known as the growing season. The length of it - varied by extremes of heat, cold, drought and of nutrient supply - seems to be the chief limiting factor in the successful re-blooming of any iris variety that has inherited a re-bloom-ind tendency. We regret that Ontario and British Columbia are not included in this map, as successes with this class of iris in those provinces have been reported. Maybe later we can do them justice.

The map is less useful in mountainous regions than elsewhere. This is because there are vast differences in climate due to differing elevations within short distances of each other. Mr. Teale reports that an ascent of 1000 feet up a mountain is equal to a northward journey of 600 miles. Furthermore, cold bodies of air flowing down mountainsides bring rapid changes in temperature in valleys. Shadows of mountains alter conditions on opposite sides of valleys.

Locate your garden on the map. Determine as nearly as possible the length of your growing season, then watch for names of varieties reported successful in places with seasons like yours.

One thing more - let's stop using terms such as "Pacific Northwest", "Southern California", and "The West Coast". Each of these has several distinct climates that are highly selective as to iris adaptability.

**Quoted with permission of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A Report from Texas

We had so much re-bloom in 1963 that I often wondered if my eyes were deceiving me. Folks would ask what the trick was. My answer to that was, "First grow re-blooming varieties, selecting only vigorous stock. Give bonemeal enough to feed each plant. Water them in well as you plant them. Do not baby them. You can baby an iris to death. Keep in mind that nothing can grow well if crowded. If a clump is real heavy it is best to discard half of it, using a sharp spade"

"Wide spacing is best. We plant ours 12 to 18" apart, in rows 40 inches apart, so that the big tractor can keep the soil cultivated all season. This keeps the moisture up. We have neither the time nor the money for any special fertilizers or high priced sprays. After each bloomstalk finishes, we cut it off; also discolored leaves. This, and the cultivation, is quite a job on our three acres of irises. But the pay-off is many beautiful irises in bloom more than once a season".

Here is our report for 1963. I'm sorry that there was not time enough to record starting and finishing dates for each variety. It is offered for what readers can get out of it. You will see that, for this climate, not all of these varieties should be called re-bloomers, if the season was normal.

APRIL SHOWERS - Spring only here.

AUTUMN TWILIGHT - Spring until fall freeze - the very best re-bloomer here.

BEAU CATCHER - Spring, summer, fall. Outstanding here, throwing up bloomstalks for about ten times in 1963.

BALL GOWN - May and September, 1963.

BLUE VALLEY - May. Never has re-bloomed here.

BANDIT - April. No re-bloom in 1963, but bloomed April and Sept. in 1962.

BISHOP'S ROBE - Repeated, but too late before freeze.

CARABELLA - Spring only. No re-bloomer here.

CALIFORNIA PINK - Spring. Re-bloomed too late this year.

CHINA MAID - Spring. No repeat 1963.

CAN-CAN - Spring. No repeat 1963.

DORCAS HUTCHESON - Spring only here 1963.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT - In 1963 every planted rhizome repeated three different times.

FIREBRIGHT - Spring 1963. Re-bloomed so late frost got it as it opened.

FAREWELL - Spring 1963.

FALL GOLD - Heavy with bloomstalks in spring. Freeze got it in November.

GOOD SIR - Spring. Repeated in August.

GUIDING STAR - Spring. No fall bloom in 1963.

GIBSON GIRL - May, June, July - all the way until freeze.
 GOLDEN CATARACT - March. Repeated in Aug. Sorry this fall.
 HAPPY BIRTHDAY - Spring 1963. Very sorry rebloomed here Aug.
 JOSEPH'S Mantle - Spring. Good rebloom in Aug. and Sept.,
 also had bloomstalks showing when freeze came.
 KANSAS INGLESIDE - Spring only here.
 KOCHII - Fall 1962, spring 1963. Frost got it in Dec. 1963.
 LADY MOON - Repeated very often here in 1963. Outstanding.
 LINDORA - Doesn't repeat for us.
 LADY MOHR - " " " "
 MRS. J.L. GIBSON - Spring, summer, fall. A real showoff.
 MARTIE EVEREST - Rebloomed three times. Quite good in 1963.
 MOUNT TIMP - Spring only.
 MOLTEN- Spring only.
 MEMORIES - Spring only here in 1963.
 MIOGEM - Spring.
 MOON GODDESS - Spring. Repeated, but frost got it too soon.
 MONSIEUR STEICHEN - April and May only.
 MOHRLOFF - Spring. Does not repeat for us.
 MADAME LOUIS AUREAU - Spring.
 NAPPANEE - Spring. Repeated.
 NIGHT PATROL - Spring only here.
 ORCHID AND FLAME - Spring.
 PINK PINAFORE - Spring.
 PEARL ORIENTAL - Spring.
 POLAR KING - May and June 1963.
 POTTAWATOMI - Spring, summer and fall.
 PEPPER - Spring and fall.
 PRIVATEER - Spring, summer and fall.
 PRIORITY - Spring, and repeated three times.
 SNOW GODDESS - Spring. In fall froze before blooming.
 PERSIAN PATTERN - Spring only
 PINK LACE - Spring and repeat in August.
 RUSSIAN BRONZE - Spring. Had many stalks in Dec. Got frozen.
 SANGREAL - Spring only.
 SAVAGE - Spring. Bloomstalks showing color in Dec. frozen.
 SEPTEMBER SKIES - Spring and fall 1963.
 SALLY ANN - Spring and fall 1963.
 SOUSUN - " " " "
 SAN PASQUAL - Spring. Too late for fall bloom 1963.
 SPECKLED BIRD - Spring only, 1963.
 TECHNICOLOR - Spring. Too late in fall and froze.
 THREE SISTERS - Spring only 1963.
 THE CAPITOL - Spring and fall.
 TOURNAMENT QUEEN - Spring only.
 TIFFANY - Spring only here.
 WAR DANCE - Spring
 WITCH DOCTOR - Spring.
 WESTERN HILLS - Usually a repeater. This year late bloom
 froze. WHITE ALONE - Spring. Repeated in July.

Frances and Henry Moore
 Karnack, Texas.

A Report from Canada

Our editor has said, "Where peaches grow well, the reblooming iris will also grow". Here in southern Ontario, many fine peaches are grown, also grapes and tobacco, thousands of acres in all. We do have a large number of people who grow, dream about, and love irises, but not very many go in for the reblooming type. This, I feel, is just a matter of needed education. Talking about them gets listeners. Showing up at iris auctions with a few rhizomes makes believers. Even though this is Ontario, there are some folks "from Missouri", in their actions. We, as a minority group, must educate at every opportunity.

A neighbor of mine grows a lovely display of pure Onco irises. Being of the lazy type, these are not for me, as I cannot picture myself digging them up every season. With rebloomers it is different. True, they should be dug up and replanted every three years. This I can do. A few rebloomers have been faithful here in Brantford until 1963. This lapse was no fault of the plants. During June, July and August we were without measurable rain. This drought was the main cause. Unfortunately I was too busy to attend to the watering needed. So the lapse was entirely my fault, as I had the remedy at hand - plenty of water.

All has not been "Milk and Honey". At times we have had an early Squaw Winter in September, just as the blooms were ready to put on a display. Covering with baskets and newspapers during these two or three critical days and nights, got them through this period. After this came Indian Summer, as lovely a period as any of the seasons. One has to go through such a season to fully appreciate it. The lovely colors of the tree leaves, "mums" and irises, make all the effort worthwhile. It is a repeating of spring's floral season, and something to look forward to.

In the winter we do not have the heavy snows of our New York friends, nor of our people ninety to a hundred miles north of us. It is a fact that, more often than not, we wish we had more than we get. Still, I suppose we cannot have everything. This year 1964, so far, we have had three complete thaws that bared the ground. The brown grass and bare plants made one wonder about the welfare of the irises. Having had a few years of this weather, we realize that the irises will pull through, all except those with mesopotamica "blood". These start growth too early, and then freeze. I fully expect to hear screams from the Tall Bearded Clan next spring again about their losses. I have only rebloomers now. These, along with my Dwarf and Median irises, "CAN TAKE IT".

Here is my report about varietal performance.

Consistent Remontant Irises

AUTUMN ELF (IB)
 AUGUST WAVES (IB)
 AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT (TB)
 JEAN SIRET (DB)
 LIEUTENANT DE CHAVAGNAC (DB)
 FALL PRIMROSE (TB)
 *Ed.-In error the AUTUMN TWILIGHT of commerce was registered as AUGUST TWILIGHT. Parentage is September Skies x Autumn Sunset.

Not so Consistent

AUTUMN BRONZE (TB)
 AUTUMN HAZE (TB)
 *AUTUMN TWILIGHT (TB)
 ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (IB)
 HARVEST BLUE (IB)
 KERRY PIPER (DB)
 (These plants are a bit too close to trees, and tree roots may be affecting performance)

"I am enclosing Publication 296 of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, "1964 Field Crop Recommendations". In it is an article, "Heat Units...the New Way to Choose Corn Seed". Farmers are successfully following this system in selecting varieties of corn seed that must mature in growing seasons of predictable length, just as we must do for success with remontants. The idea appeals to me and is presented for what it is worth.

I quote from it, "Heat units are arbitrary values based on relationships between corn development and temperature. They are calculated on the basis of temperatures above 50 degrees F. in daytime and 40 degrees F. at night. The daytime temperatures are modified, as 86 degrees F. is considered optimum. The sum of heat units between average planting date and the autumn date when killing frost can be expected one year in ten is used to provide a heat unit rating for locations in Southern Ontario. Think it over. Report your thoughts to the editor of the "Reporter".

Albert H. Ellis, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

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## *Polar Flame for Breeding*

POLAR FLAME (Polar King x Autumn Flame) is a cool climate rebloomer donated to our group for propagation and sale to breeders seeking to improve reblooming dependability. It is not an iris of show quality. Proceeds will be used for the partial support of this publication, but the main support is from subscriptions.

This variety is close to lemon yellow and without prominent veining. The flowers have good substance and perky form, the falls standing out well and the standards being closed. See photograph inside of front cover. Stalks are 20 to 28" tall, bearing 6 to 10 blooms per stalk. POLAR FLAME is a proven parent of rebloomers in southern Indiana. In most places maximum performance does not come until the second fall. This year's price is \$2.50 per rhizome, payable to the treasurer, Clement B. Reeves, Jr., 724 Broadway, West Cape May, N.J.

## *A Report from Massachusetts*

The following irises bloomed both spring and fall: AUTUMN ORANGELITE, AUTUMN SENSATION, OCTOBER BEAUTY, SEPTEMBER BUTTERCUP, SEPTEMBER SERENADE, SEPTEMBER CREAM, SEPTEMBER GLEAM, SUMMER INSPIRATION, SUMMER SPRITE, SUMMER TABLETINE.

Of my older kinds, these bloomed spring and fall: AUGUST INDIAN, AUGUST WAVES, AUTUMN AFTERNOON, AUTUMN BRONZE, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BARRE BEAUTY, FALL PRIMROSE, OCTOBER SHADOWS, SEPTEMBER PASTEL.

Fall or summer only:  
 AUTUMN JANE, AUTUMN TINTS, FALL BLUEBIRD, GREEN DRAGON, SEPTEMBER CONTRAST, SUMMER BLUE, SUMMER CAVANETTE.

Spring only:  
 FALL SERENADE, FALL MELOLITE, FALL FAIRY, SUMMER SURPRISE, AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN ELF, SEPTEMBER SPARKLER, FALL VIOLET. I am skipping those that never act as rebloomers.

The new rebloomers were divided in Sept. and Oct., 1962, so I didn't expect much bloom from them, being a poor time to divide here. The rot can be partly traced to that. FALL GREENWAY, SUMMER DATE and SUMMER CAVANETTE rotted a lot. SUMMER RED in 1962 for spring bloom in 1963. Some rot also was found in AUTUMN TINTS and in SUMMER GOLDLOCKS. FALL YELLOWINGS and FALL BLUEBIRD always have scanty spring bloom and heavy summer and fall bloom. AUTUMN JANE is a poor bloomer spring and fall.

The severe winter, followed by unusual droughts made 1963 abnormal as a guide for predicting future iris behavior.

Dr. G. Percy Brown  
 Central Village, Mass.

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Ed.: At my request, a highly respected member of the advisory staff of The Reblooming Iris Reporter wrote to many of the best known commercial iris growers asking for reports on varieties showing a reblooming tendency in their fields. Few replied. Of those that did, here are condensed quotes.

Robert Schreiner, Salem, Oregon, wrote "We have very little rebloom of iris out here.---Not that different iris might at times sporadically offer some bloom. But to say that I can plant out ten plants and expect so-and-so many blooms, that has not happened as yet!"

"We no longer grow it, but I thought that GIBSON GIRL, of the later iris, was one of the varieties that did offer perhaps more bloom than most, but I would not say it was reliable, as this depended on the year's weather, summer and

fall. I also did note that in our fields the variety GAY PAREE (Plough) had given or offered bloom every so often.

"Of my own raisings, there is of course the fact that iris that stem from BLACK FOREST do at times give fall bloom, as BLACK FOREST did infrequently. This past season we had some bloom on KING'S CHOICE and on ALPENROSE.

"I have seen bloom quite a bit on HAPPY BIRTHDAY over the years, in fact at different times different flamingo pinks will offer a bloom here and there, or their children will. Sometimes it is the F-1s of these pinks that do. This pretty well sums up what I can gather from my observations. I do want to stress that I have not done any work or developed any particular interest in this field, so my notes, at best, are to be considered most fragmentary. You are welcome to them." (Ed.-Thanks, Bob.) \*\*\*

R.M. COOLEY, Silverton, Oregon, wrote "Thank you very much for writing to us in connection with the matter of reblooming tendency in some of our iris, but I am afraid that we just don't have anything. Several years ago we put out HAPPY BIRTHDAY and it has nearly always produced some summer and fall flowers. This trait is something that is not to be depended upon however, for only an occasional plant will produce such blooms.

"The variety CAYENNE CAPERS which we introduced for Jim Gibson of Porterville, California, has also shown a tendency to produce summer and fall bloom, but here again this only happens occasionally. Once in a great while, in our fields, a plant will throw up blooms in late summer or fall, but these instances are so scattered that I would not regard any of those varieties as rebloomers". (More thanks)

Tell Muhlstein, Provo, Utah, wrote "Among my 1963 introductions are two quite dependable rebloomers. LATEST LOVE (Lary Gaulter) Early Mid--Reb.38" (Sass 49-100 x Weather Bird) x Memphis Lass x Lake Isabella)--- a plicata, is very dependable IN CALIFORNIA (my underscoring-Ed.)

"RUM JUNGLE (Lura Roach) Mid. Reg. 30". (Inca Chief x Trim), a reddish-copper, rebloomed in Illinois last fall and in Utah in October.

"DAY OF REST (Muhlstein '62) Mid-Late 30" (NASSAK X RARE MARBLE) X (Sass 44-165) Lemon with white in falls. Dependable rebloomer IN CALIFORNIA AREAS.

"FIRST CURTAIN (Muhlstein '57) Sib to June Meredith, dependable in CALIFORNIA AREAS. Hope this might be of some interest". (I'm grateful, Tell. These remarks are indeed of interest. By study of pedigrees, climate variables and cultural practices, we are progressing fast. Edwin)

## A Report from California

In fairness to gardeners in the Los Angeles area, we published in our first and second issues of the Reblooming Iris Reporter the variety performance charts of a lady in nearby Pacific Palisades. Since then reporting has been fragmentary, but Mrs. Lloyd Austin kindly forwarded to the editor a two-year record of W.C. Abbott of Long Beach, also in Los Angeles County. This was for 1957 and 1958. It shows that in that period the following varieties gave satisfying performance there.

|                  |                 |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ALTA ROSA        | JULY BEAUTY     | POLAR KING       |
| AUTUMN TWILIGHT  | OCTOBER SHADOWS | RUSSIAN BRONZE   |
| CALIFORNIA PINK  | PAGAN PRINCESS  | SALLY ANN        |
| DECEMBER ROYALTY | PINK FORMAL     | SANGREAL         |
| JOSEPH'S MANTLE  | PINK PINAFORE   | TOURNAMENT QUEEN |

The FREEZE DATA charts of the Weather Bureau show that in Los Angeles, the nearest station publishing records, freezes occur so rarely as to be of not enough importance to report. Surely they are unimportant to irisarians there, so variety selection depends upon other factors there. Irises bloom all winter there, if water is provided.

## \*\*\* Robin Gleanings

Says a writer who resides in Ohio, "I just got a catalog in which about 50 reblooming irises are listed. Among them are a few of Dr. Percy Brown's and a scattering of irises that probably rebloom for him, but at least two thirds of the list do not rebloom here, and he lives not distant. I think that such advertising is a reason why so many people become discouraged in growing rebloomers. They assume that all on the lists rebloom for the advertiser, and this is untrue. They buy and fail to get expected results"

### VARIETAL PERFORMANCE

Lewisburg, W. Va. "The following bloomed spring and fall of 1963: AUTUMN TWILIGHT, CAYENNE CAPERS, COLOR TONE, GIBSON GIRL, JULY BEAUTY, PIN UP GIRL, POLAR FLAME, POTTAWATOMI.

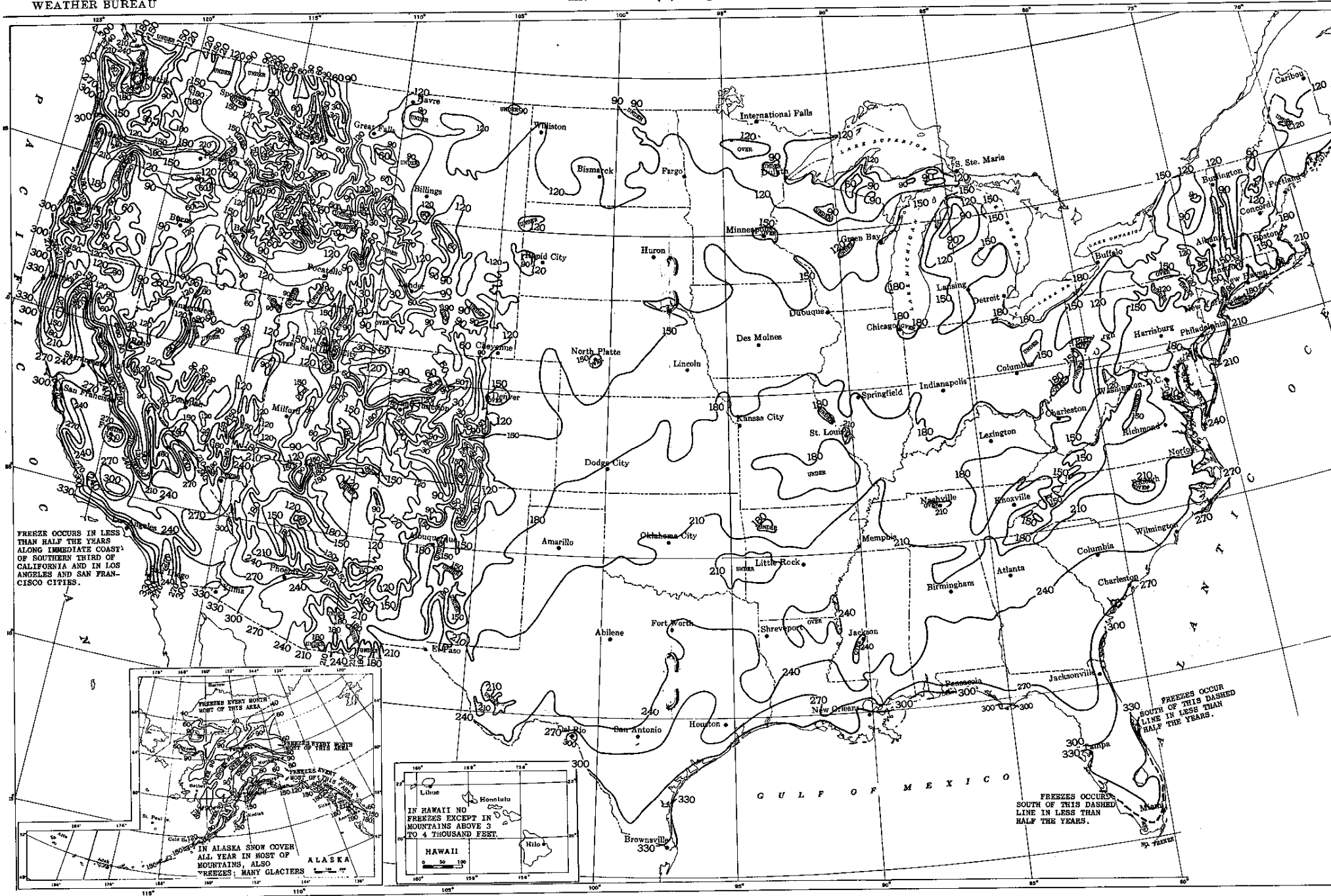
"The following consistently fail to rebloom in this climate: DAWN ROSE, PINK LACE, SUMMER SURPRISE, THREE SISTERS, FLAME KISS, GAY PAREE, ORCHID AND FLAME, CUPID'S DART, WESTERN HILLS, JOSEPH'S MANTLE" --W.D. Kelley

Junction City, Kansas. "Those that rebloomed in 1963 are: AUTUMN SURPRISE, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, FALL VELVET, SUMMER SURPRISE, SUREFIRE. Those that bloomed in spring only are: AUTUMN KING, AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, BARRE BEAUTY, DOUBLE DATE, GLAD SONG, MISHAWAKA, OCTOBER BLAZE, OCTOBER SHADOWS, SALLY

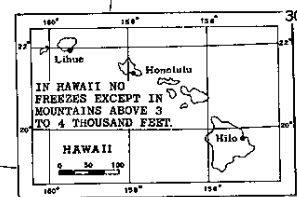
# MEAN LENGTH OF FREEZE-FREE PERIOD (Days)

Between Last 32° (F.) Temperature in Spring  
and First 32° (F.) Temperature in Autumn

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WEATHER BUREAU



FREEZE OCCURS IN LESS THAN HALF THE YEARS ALONG IMMEDIATE COASTS OF SOUTHERN THIRD OF CALIFORNIA AND IN LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO CITIES.



FREEZES OCCUR SOUTH OF THIS DASHED LINE IN LESS THAN HALF THE YEARS.

Base map by United States Weather Bureau  
Subject data based on 2565 station records, 1921-1950  
Prepared by Office of Climatology

SCALE 1:10,000,000  
ALBERS EQUAL AREA PROJECTION - STANDARD PARALLELS 29° AND 45°

FOR SALE BY SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
PRICE 10 CENTS PER SHEET

## Climate Data

\* Mean Temperature and Precipitation  
(Averages for 24 to 29 years)

|       | Bloomington,<br>Ind., Monroe Co. |       | Seattle,<br>Wash., King Co. |       | Kew Gardens,<br>near London, Eng. |       |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
|       | T.                               | Pr.   | T.                          | Pr.   | T.                                | Pr.   |
| Jan.  | 33.2                             | 4.02" | 40.0                        | 4.75" | 40.1                              | 2.14" |
| Feb.  | 35.2                             | 2.70  | 42.5                        | 3.95  | 40.4                              | 1.55  |
| Mar.  | 43.5                             | 4.28  | 46.0                        | 3.16  | 43.8                              | 1.46  |
| Apr.  | 54.6                             | 4.07  | 51.3                        | 2.13  | 48.3                              | 1.81  |
| May.  | 64.6                             | 4.29  | 56.7                        | 1.89  | 54.3                              | 1.81  |
| June  | 73.9                             | 4.87  | 61.2                        | 1.54  | 60.2                              | 1.72  |
| July  | 77.5                             | 3.30  | 65.3                        | .75   | 63.8                              | 2.44  |
| Aug.  | 75.7                             | 3.32  | 65.1                        | .73   | 62.8                              | 2.24  |
| Sept. | 68.9                             | 3.98  | 61.0                        | 1.77  | 58.3                              | 1.98  |
| Oct.  | 58.2                             | 2.79  | 54.2                        | 3.45  | 51.2                              | 2.25  |
| Nov.  | 44.0                             | 3.41  | 46.1                        | 5.07  | 44.5                              | 2.49  |
| Dec.  | 34.2                             | 3.01  | 42.4                        | 5.59  | 40.8                              | 2.06  |
| Year. | 55.3                             | 44.04 | 52.7                        | 34.78 | 50.7                              | 23.95 |

### Length of Growing Seasons

(last spring freeze to first fall freeze) (32 deg.)

Bloomington, 182 days. Seattle, 281 days, Kew Gardens, ?

We hope to get the figure for Kew later.

(more of the above)

|       | Salem,<br>Ore., Marion Co. |       | Karnack,<br>Tex., Harrison Co. |       | Central Village,<br>Mass., Bristol Co. |       |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------|-------|
|       | T.                         | Pr.   | T.                             | Pr.   | T.                                     | Pr.   |
| Jan.  | 38.4                       | 5.72" | 47.6                           | 5.07  | 31.8                                   | 3.84  |
| Feb.  | 42.8                       | 5.32  | 50.7                           | 3.90  | 31.4                                   | 3.12  |
| Mar.  | 46.8                       | 4.19  | 57.3                           | 4.58  | 38.3                                   | 3.91  |
| Apr.  | 51.4                       | 2.39  | 65.6                           | 4.13  | 47.0                                   | 3.58  |
| May.  | 57.2                       | 1.93  | 72.8                           | 5.39  | 57.3                                   | 3.17  |
| June  | 62.8                       | 1.22  | 80.8                           | 2.98  | 65.7                                   | 2.96  |
| July  | 67.7                       | .32   | 83.6                           | 3.39  | 72.0                                   | 2.13  |
| Aug.  | 67.0                       | .49   | 83.8                           | 2.67  | 71.1                                   | 4.27  |
| Sept. | 62.4                       | 1.49  | 78.1                           | 2.52  | 64.9                                   | 3.48  |
| Oct.  | 54.5                       | 3.70  | 68.3                           | 2.79  | 55.9                                   | 3.19  |
| Nov.  | 45.4                       | 5.96  | 55.3                           | 4.47  | 45.6                                   | 4.17  |
| Dec.  | 41.0                       | 7.12  | 49.0                           | 5.13  | 34.6                                   | 3.61  |
| Year  | 53.1                       | 39.85 | 66.1                           | 47.02 | 51.3                                   | 41.43 |

### Length of Growing Seasons

Salem, 197 days. Karnack, 245 days. Central V. 181 da.

Please note: The figures for Karnack are from nearby Marshall, and those for Central Village are from nearby New Bedford, except for the freeze data, which came from nearby Fall River, a bit more inland, so doubtless 181 days is a little low. The sea moderates the climate.

\*Dept. of Commerce Weather Bureau figures used; also English Meteorological Office data. Much food for thought. THINK

ANN, POTAWATOMI, SEPTEMBER SPARKLER, ULTRA. Those that bloomed in fall and not in spring: HARBOR BLUE and OCTOBER BLAZE. Lack of an early fall freeze made it an exceptional year for late reblooms. No killing frosts before Nov. 3rd".

George Warner.

Sykesville, Md. "Here is my record for 1963.

|                                        | Spring bloom began | Fall bloom began     |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| PAM (D)                                | April 20           | Oct. 24              |
| FALL BEAUTY                            | May 15             | Nov. 7 (3 of 7)      |
| AUTUMN TWILIGHT                        | May 10             | 1 bud showed color   |
| BLACK MAGIC, same as ELEANOR ROOSEVELT | May 5              | No bloom on 10 rhi.  |
| AUTUMN FLAME                           | May 14             | All budded. No bloom |
| AUTUMN QUEEN                           | May 5              | No sign of bloom.    |

I'm adding some new varieties in 1964.

Anne Allen

Lakenan, Mo. 1963 record:

Bloomed spring and fall:

AUGUST WAVES, AUTUMN DELIGHT, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, JULY BEAUTY, OCTOBER SHADOWS, PERSIAN PATTERN.

Bloomed in fall only:

AUTUMN BRONZE, GUIDING STAR

Marie Snider

Pekin, Ind. 1963 record:

The following bloomed spring and fall: POLAR KING, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, The following bloomed in fall but not in spring: SALLY ANN, JULY BEAUTY

Edith Thompson.

West Cape May, N.J. "As rebloom goes, for my money, BARRE BEAUTY is the most reliable. HALLOWEEN NIGHT, along with FALL PRIMROSE, has given me my highest percentage of rebloom".

Clement Reeves, Jr.

Independence, Kans. "Just about half of my rebloomers made the second bloom. Some of the old ones like BLACK MAGIC, which almost always do, failed this year. I think JULY BEAUTY and FALL PRIMROSE are my best rebloomers. They are not any more sure than some others, but I think they are better irises. These varieties did rebloom: AUGUST WAVES, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BOUNTIFUL BLUE (unregistered), FALL PRIMROSE. JEAN SIRET, JULY BEAUTY, LIEUT. DE CHAVAGNAC, NAPPANEE"

Alice Roberts.

Brewerton, N.Y. "The rebloomers I can really depend on are: AUTUMN TWILIGHT, FALL PRIMROSE, NAPPANEE, and SANGREAL. SEPTEMBER SPARKLER, AUTUMN KING. AUTUMN ELF and AUGUST WAVES will do well, but do not suite my taste as garden plants. BARRE BEAUTY, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and GIBSON GIRL will show off occasionally as rebloomers, but are unreliable here.

"An interesting thing I noticed this spring was that not a single remontant was harmed by late spring frosts even though they were further along than any other iris.



This should be an indication of hardiness, and includes: FALL PRIMROSE, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, NAPPANEE, FAR SOUTH, BARRE BEAUTY, ORCHID QUEEN, SALLY ANN, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WHITE AUTUMN QUEEN, BOUNTIFUL BLUE and GIBSON GIRL".

Jane Hall.

Austin, Texas. "FAREWELL bloomed four times this past year, including all of December. The following bloomed twice: AUTUMN BRONZE, FAR SOUTH and TOURNAMENT QUEEN

Mrs. Price Crum

Aiken, S.C. "HAPPY BIRTHDAY bloomed both spring and fall here in 1963. I wore a corsage of it at a Christmas party! Others that rebloom here, including a neighbor's garden, are: AUTUMN FLAME, SANGREAL, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, MELODY LANE, THANKSGIVING FIRELIGHT and AUTUMN ELF.

Claire Ahrens

Bloomington, Ind. "Here are a few good named varieties: PIN UP GIRL reblooms regularly here and is a good parent for rebloomers. BLUE SURPRISE sends up bloomstalks regularly in the fall and, while not a good parent in the sense of producing a lot of rebloomers, will yield an occasional one. In more temperate zones it should be as fine as anything known. HAPPY BIRTHDAY will start stalks in the fall, but too late for this climate. NORTHERN SPY just makes it here. MEMPHIS LASS bloomed nicely last fall after blooming from a single rhizome the preceding spring".

Raymond G. Smith

MATTERS of CULTURE.....AND.....CULTURE MATTERS!

Robin writers are agreed that the iris can thrive and give pleasing crops of bloom while growing on soils varying from light sandy loam to heavy clay loam; from moderately acid to slightly alkaline; and in localities ranging from hot and arid to very cold and moist. Few garden plants are as tolerant of variables of environment as the bearded iris. Frances and Henry Moore, proven experts in culture of rebloomers, have warned us against babying them, and the advice is sound for some locations where most of the major requirements are met by Nature. But the more unfavorable the environment, the more special efforts must be made by the grower.

Many lacks are possible. Nobody has all or even most of these lacks. As in the care of the human body, the drug store can supply many aids, but it would be foolish to try them all, even though advice from here and yon appears good. The first line of defense should be your nearest County Agricultural Agent, as far as soil needs are concerned. He caters to farmers, whose bread and butter depend upon wise soil amendments, and whose wisdom comes from the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Much of the good advice found in robin letters devoted to reblooming irises applies to all bearded irises, even though we are specialists in the reblooming class. This is good. It brings us friends that we need. If we are helpful, we will be helped, and the process of mutual help yields much joy, just as do the flowers that we produce and share.

We are hearing and reading too much about trace elements from people who sell them, or from others who are convinced that they need them all. Actually few of the total known trace elements are of known value in plant nutrition, and most soils have all that are needed. Very sandy soils are most likely to lack essential trace elements, but common commercial fertilizers carry trace elements as impurities. So do manures. Your County Agricultural Agent can tell you how likely it is that you need to invest.

Gloria Richardson, a former teacher in both chemistry and biology, warns us via robin letter as follows: "Test your soil and test properly, otherwise you're wasting your time and money with the addition of many of the substances you might be using. This I say from experience--it's a challenge to read about or to listen to someone else's experience and to give it a try. Too many times we have one object in mind--larger flowers and more of 'em--without thinking how?--why? If you begin to think in terms of what you are actually doing to the soil with each application of fertilizer, conditioner, herbicide, insecticide, mulch, etc., you will find yourself simplifying the entire procedure to what you actually require for your soil as proven by soil tests. There is no better way of soil preparation than by trenching, and it's one way a person can correct the soil in an established garden a few feet at a time. Arrange for a soil test with your County Agricultural Agent or State Ag. College. Cost is low".

At another time she wrote, "As a rule I use bone meal or superphosphate when planting or transplanting irises, but well below the rhizomes. Both are high in phosphorus, which may be either deficient or unavailable because of being in insoluble or very slowly soluble compounds. Either bonemeal or superphosphate is best used by working it into the soil before planting and concentrating it in small areas near the plants. Superphosphate is much more economical. Extensive use of bonemeal produces too much lime in some soils. I believe that bearded irises do better in soils that are slightly acid. A soil that is alkaline seems to encourage rot. Incidentally superphosphate does not make the soil acid, as was once thought to be true. It would be difficult to boil down the fertilizer problem with any exactitude, due to the vast differences in the soils in different areas".

From Elizabeth Renau, popular educator in Texas garden club circles, comes this further warning, "Commercial fertilizer will kill anything in the plant world, if used without caution. A friend called me to come and see what was wrong with his plants. Upon examination, I found a substance that resembled commercial fertilizer. When asked if he had fed them, he said "yes, about two weeks ago". I asked how much he had used, and he said, "I didn't measure it". This made me wonder why we ever learn to read.

"I'm a firm believer in lots of organic material in the soil for all plants. I do use some chemical plant food as a supplement when the condition of the plants indicates need, or when the soil test calls for it. We run a good compost using leaves and sheep manure. After a year in this dry climate, it is ready for the garden. In my exceptionally alkaline iris beds I use 5 lbs. superphosphate and 10 lbs. cottonseed meal to 100 sq. ft. of bed".

Eula Shields, ex-Texan now living in Colorado, adds her "Amen" to use of cottonseed meal to arid country iris gardens as fertilizer. (Analysis: N. 6.0-9.0%, Phosphoric Acid 2.0-3.0%, Potash 1.0-2.0% In the more acid soils of the humid eastern states, it is used to both fertilize and acidify soils for Rhododendrons and Azaleas. - Ed.) Eula adds, "We are pretty well sold on natural compost, and keep three or four piles always going, to supply humus and fertility, as our heavy-feeding irises use the normal supply quite rapidly on our sandy soil, which will not hold water without reconditioning each season".

Jean Yocum, at 5000-ft. elevation in New Mexico, wrote, "I have a dump truck load of chicken manure and sawdust from a two-year chicken house. It is as fine as powder. I fertilize with small feedings often, in order to maintain a good healthy growth. With our dry atmosphere that requires so much watering, fertilizer leaches away fast; with no fertilizer, no fall bloom. I water every week".

Bill Kelley, back in the more humid W.Va, believes in compost too for iris bed renewal. After reading of Doc Percy Brown's advice to shift into new soil often, he wrote, "I don't like to move my iris beds, so engage in soil rotation - a wheelbarrow load from the iris beds to the vegetable garden, then a wheelbarrow from the compost pile to the iris beds. Eventually the vegetable garden soil is returned to the compost pile with all kinds of organic materials, wood ashes, fertilizers, ground granite, trace elements, etc. Soil improvement is quite noticeable, and in a few years I hope to have a real garden of rebloomers".

In Ft. Worth, Texas, where they have a full range of climate taunts for garden plants, Dr. Clarence Denman has

written of his iris garden reorganization as follows. The main objective is better control of rot, which experts agree is most troublesome in poorly drained soils in the presence of excess moisture. "I have my rows running north and south and have put in raised beds. With the rows running north and south the sun gets a better chance to dry out the soil around the rhizomes than when the rows are east and west, for then the plants shade the ground of their neighbors to the east and west of them at different parts of the day. I have made raised beds with concrete blocks, size 8"x4"x16", with the soil in the beds about four inches higher than the land around them. The rhizomes are planted on ridges inside these beds. There is just enough natural fall to facilitate surface irrigation. I have shaded the plants with cedar shingles to east and west until well established, and then on the west only. This is a very hot period. I have the rebloomers by themselves so I can use liquid fertilizer on their foliage. As soon as the top of the soil is dry enough, I stir it by shallow raking. I find that a dust mulch is a very satisfactory method of retaining moisture. We have a dark loam. This (1963) has been a poor year for rebloomers here. Some of the old timers estimate that in general the TB's had only about 50% of their average bloom last spring (standard TB's, that is)".

Consider this, from Jane Stuart, Brewerton, N.Y., really cold country. "You ask if I can account for my iris' being disease-free. As you know, I never spray or water. I feel that the answer is vigor. I do not shift to clean soil but I do renew the soil. My best bed is the original one, started six years ago. It has never had anything but irises in it ever since, except for a border of pansies, verbenas, carnations and alyssum which I put around every year. Every spring, after the first weeding, when the irises are just showing new green growth, I apply a 2" layer of mulch. This can be compost, peat moss, sand, or, for the past two years, old sawdust. Also when I transplant an iris I fill the hole with new soil, usually from the compost pile, and mix it with sawdust. At such times a handful of bonemeal is added. Some people say there is no nutritional value in compost. If so, why do the beds grow ten feet tall on top of the pile?

"I keep three piles going, and each pile sets for two years before being used. Every bit of garden refuse, except peony stalks and iris rhizomes is placed in piles six feet square with a hollow in the middle, and nothing is added or is it disturbed in any way for two years. With my limited strength and time, I have to do it this way. Any coarse stalks left after the two years are thrown into the new pile. My clay soil has become a joy to work with. Orthodox methods resulted in spindly irises in weedy beds that had to be done over".

From Alice Bouldin, Elon College, N.C., comes this gem: "Glad somebody else uses sawdust. I get the prettiest black stuff! - over 50 years old. Mixed with my red dirt and white nursery sand, I can grow anything, even fingernails". Thanks Alice. Such old sawdust would be very slow in further decay, so the warnings of soil experts against use of fresh material would not apply. As many of our readers may be able to obtain only fresh sawdust, it might be well here to add the warning. According to Dr. Firman Baer, soil chemistry specialist, the bacteria of decay require considerable amounts of nitrogen for their own body processes. If the organic matter upon which they are working is very low in nitrogen, materials such as sawdust, wood shavings, straw, or corn stalks, these bacteria must get part of their nitrogen from the soil, and the crop will temporarily suffer from nitrogen shortage. Therefore the advice is, when using such materials, to add a fertilizer rich in nitrogen. Your editor talking. Irrepressible!

Gardeners in mild climates much prefer fall planting. Listen to this "chorus". Charles Candler, Madison, Ga., is first with, "I believe that Sept. and Oct. resetting may result in excellent spring bloom, while having the opposite effect on fall blooming. We are close to the farthest point south for successful growing of bearded irises. In Florida, I understand, it is next to impossible to get bearded irises to thrive. The lack of a winter rest may account for this". Roswell Johnson, of Los Angeles, sent a number of bearded varieties to Fairchild Tropical Garden, Miami. The reply of the Director states, "Of the varieties you sent me, Southland and Eleanor Roosevelt continue to do the best. However, even these are not very strong growers in our climate. He declined to start a testing project. Roswell wrote this sage advice. "While sun is desired here in Los Angeles, irises can flower in considerable shade, the extreme case being CRIMSON KING. I like to have several plants of each variety. When one quits, another may begin, extending the period of bloom. So as to profit by differences in soil and shade, I never put two plants of a kind side by side. They are planted in various parts of the garden. I'm careful to avoid overlarge clumps".

P.S. insert: Jane Hall, cold climate N.Y. grower adds, "Re-bloomers like constant sunshine". Staten Islanders think the same. It is a matter of degrees and tolerance. George Warner, Junction City, Kansas, wrote, "I am satisfied that irises do not entirely enjoy the extremes of heat, not the accompanying dryness, that we had here in 1963. No amounts of city water were sufficient to induce rebloom. This year I had blooms only on the rebloomers that were planted in filtered sunlight, protected from the blasting sun by the neighbor's trees".

David Flesh, Jefferson, Texas, is for fall planting too. Listen. "We transplant late in the fall, seldom moving any rhizome in the spring, if we can help it, and we get good results". Alice Roberts, Glendale, Calif., writes, "It seems that the irises that I set out in September do the best and bloom the next spring. The ones that I set out in the spring don't do nearly as well". Doris Foster, Sierra Madre, Calif., sums it up thus (for warm climates), "I believe it all boils down to how they were handled at moving time. If they were dug and dried out a few days or weeks, it may make a difference in next spring's bloom. If I really want plants to keep on growing, and there is no reason for dipping in a fungicide, I move the clump, if small enough, or plant the division immediately"

But cold climate growers, including this scribe, insist that fall planting results in winter heaving, and winter heaving results in spring rot or in blasted bloomstalks and freak blooms. Spring or summer moving suits them best, but if done in late summer, fall bloom will be sacrificed, and possibly also the spring bloom of next year. Complex, huh?

Doc Percy Brown, Central Village, Mass., is one of those cold climate folks. His words about winter protection are worth repeating, if one is not fortunate enough to have good snow cover all winter. Few are. "I use old hay for winter protection. This prevents irises from starting growth too soon in spring, so the center buds aren't frozen. Most iris stalks start in the summer and fall. If they grow too much then they will freeze in the winter and blast. Rebloomers form buds in series, so some set to start early in the fall and others later. Some will bloom in the spring and others will bloom in the summer and fall. New rhizomes that grow in the spring and get large enough, will bloom late in the fall. This growth habit is different from that of June or spring bloomers".

The winter mulch, as you will see by the above, is not to keep the irises warm, but rather, to keep them cold. Well ventilated mulch is essential, or rot will result. Evergreen boughs are excellent. So is salt marsh hay. Christmas tree branches are very good, no matter what species. Some use wheat straw. In seedbeds glass wool is the next best thing to snow.

A debate is on regarding the merits of summer mulching of organic nature for the double purpose of conserving moisture and preventing weed growth. Pine needles have been used with success here and there. Whatever is used, other than dust, sand or gravel, should not be allowed to hold moisture against the plants, or rot will result. Pest troubles are increased by organic mulches, some claim. Bottom's up. Have fun -

## Growing Season Data

The two most frequent complaints about rebloomers are:  
 1) that too often they freeze before full flowering, and,  
 2) that they lack beauty. The first can be overcome by study of the climate of your own garden, and by selecting irises to fit it. The second can be met by seeing before buying, or at least by seeing color slides of them. Boost the "Reporter" slide collection being built up by David Flesh, Box 491, Jefferson, Texas. Snap extras for it. Rental charge will be small. Breeding and good reporting will do the rest.

Weather Bureau data follows, number of days from last 32-degree freeze of spring, to first such freeze of fall.

|                        |     |                      |     |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| Pasadena, Calif.....   | 328 | Providence, R.I..... | 197 |
| Sacramento, Calif.     | 321 | Columbus, Ohio       | 196 |
| Phoenix, Ariz.,        | 317 | Cleveland, Ohio      | 195 |
| New Orleans, La.       | 302 | New Haven, Conn.     | 195 |
| Mobile, Ala.           | 298 | Chicago, Ill.        | 192 |
| Lake Charles, La.      | 291 | Indianapolis, Ind.   | 193 |
| San Bernardino, Calif. | 290 | Cincinnati, Ohio     | 192 |
| Seattle, Wash.         | 281 | Wilmington, Del.     | 191 |
| Portland, Ore.         | 279 | Milwaukee, Wis.      | 188 |
| Norfolk, Va.           | 254 | Grand Rapids, Mich.  | 185 |
| Las Vegas, Nev.        | 245 | Toledo, Ohio         | 184 |
| Atlanta, Ga.           | 244 | Detroit, Mich.       | 181 |
| Birmingham, Ala.       | 241 | Hartford, Conn.      | 180 |
| Memphis, Tenn.         | 237 | Buffalo, N.Y.        | 179 |
| Raleigh, N.C.          | 237 | Brocton, Mass.       | 177 |
| Baltimore, Md.         | 234 | Decatur, Ill.        | 177 |
| Philadelphia, Penna.   | 232 | Rochester, N.Y.      | 176 |
| Nashville, Tenn.       | 224 | Springfield, Mass.   | 175 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla.   | 223 | Racine, Wis.         | 174 |
| Louisville, Ky.        | 220 | Akron, Ohio          | 173 |
| St. Louis, Mo.         | 220 | Albany, N.Y.         | 169 |
| N.Y. City (Manhattan)  | 219 | Johnstown, Pa.       | 169 |
| Tulsa, Oklahoma.       | 216 | Syracuse, N.Y.       | 168 |
| Kansas City, Mo.       | 210 | Pueblo, Col.         | 167 |
| Wichita, Kans.         | 210 | Minneapolis, Minn.   | 166 |
| Springfield, Ill.      | 205 | Denver, Col.         | 165 |
| Eugene, Ore.           | 204 | Wheeling, W. Va.     | 164 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah.  | 202 | Lancaster, Pa.       | 158 |
| Pittsburgh, Penna.     | 200 | Flint, Mich.         | 155 |
| Lexington, Ky.         | 198 | Worcester, Mass.     | 155 |

Our thought is to make separate listings, based upon robin reports, of varieties reblooming well in places having growing seasons of similar length, say ten groups, from 155 through 169; from 170 through 189, etc., right through the entire climatic range. Our next "Reporter" should be a "HUMDINGER", but be sure there is a next by resubscribing promptly. Don't wait for billing. Continue accurate reports.

## Reblooming Iris Registrations - 1963

- AUTUMN ROSYCHEEKS (Austin) Sdlg. 095. TB, 32", VE-RE, V1L. Light fuchsia-pink self, mulberry cheeks. Almond Blossom x Menominee. Rainbow Gard. 1963.
- BEAU ROSE (P. Craig) Sdlg. P62-25. BB, 25", EM-Re, O1P. S., chatenay pink; F., same, washed rose; coral beard. (Mt. Washington x Flora Zenor) x Cheri x T. Craig sdlg.
- CHERYL KAY (Edelman) Sdlg. 8-Cr. TB, 34", E-Re, V5. Fuchsia with blue overcast, cinnamon hafts, yellow styles, purple midrib. Gibson Girl x Ranger.
- CHRISTMAS SNOW (Austin) Sdlg. 11. TB, 33", E-winter bloomer, W1. White self, yellow beard, sometimes horned. Ball Gown x Horned Lace. Rainbow Gard. 1963.
- CIENFUEGOS (Patricia Craig) Sdlg. FB-29. TB, 34", ME-Re, R5. S., saraband to roan; F., similar with cardinal infusion, violet blaze. (Savage x Molten) x Savage x (Cordova x Molten).
- DARK BRILLIANCE (Tom Craig) Sdlg. F-B35. TB, 32", E-L, Re, R5. S., tapestry red portwine; F., similar, violet blaze under sienna-tipped umber beard. (Savage x Molten) x Cordovan x (Savage x Molten) x Crimson Maple.
- DECEMBER DAWN (Austin) Sdlg. 14. TB, 30", E-winter, Re. S., light pink, flushed bronze; F. orchid pink, light bronze edges, chestnut hafts. Savage x California Pink. Rainbow Gard.
- FALL CHEERFULNESS (G.P. Brown) TB, 30"., Rè, Y4. S., medium yellow, white blaze evenly striated with red-brown veins. Parentage unknown.
- FALL DRAGON (G.P. Brown) TB, 30", Re, Y4. S., medium yellow; F., yellow, brownish-yellow veins, orange beard. Summer Surprise x Pottawatomi.
- FALL LUNALITE (G.P. Brown) TB, 30", Re, Y1P. Palest yellow self. Summer inspiration x Autumn Twilight.
- FALL YELLOW GIANT (G.P. Brown) TB, 36", Re, Y1M. Yellow self, veins at base of orange beard. Mattie Gates x Summer Surprise.
- LOVELY AGAIN (Raymond G. Smith) Sdlg. B30DR. TB, 30", Re. V1. Lavender self, yellow beard. Rundlett's E-15-R x Sdlg. 60-2R. The latter is Pink Lace x Autumn Flame. E-15-R is (Rundlett's 5506 x Double Date) x (Glad Song x Double Date). His 5506 is (Lake George x Gloriette) x Distance.
- RETURN ENGAGEMENT (Raymond G. Smith, R. 1962). Sdlg. 109-R. Tb, 29", Re, V2. Roman violet fancy plicata, yellow beard.

Pink Cameo x October Blaze.

RICHNESS (Tom Craig) Sdlg. 63roseI. TB, 36", Everblooming-Re, R5. French lilac, rose overtones, Savage x ((Savage x (Cordova x Molten)) x Desert Rose) x ((Savage x Molten) x Spook).

RIP VAN WINKLE (Austin) Sdlg. 097. TB, 34", E-Re, R3. S., pinkish red; F., bright crimson; long white beard. Gibson Girl x California Pink. Rainbow Gard. 1963.

SANDOU (Ivan Craig) Sdlg. 55-125. TB, 38", E-L, Re, B3. S., gentian blue; F., blended to steeplechase blue. (Headlands x Mary McClellan) x Steeplechase) x ((Headlands x Mary McClellan) x V1 violet).

SUMMER BLUETINTS (G.P. Brown). TB, 30", Re, BlP. Pale blue self, deeper blue flush at center, orange beard. (Pink Cameo x Autumn Twilight) x September Gleam.

SUMMER PINK (El Dorado Iris Gard.). Sdlg. 49-60. TB, 35", Re, OlP. Light pink self. From two sdlg. El Dorado Gard. 1963.

TRIPLEX (Frances Craig) Sdlg. FB-118. TB, 38", E-VI-Re, R3. S., wineberry; F., blackish maroon; ochre beard. (Joseph's Mantle x (Savage x Molten)) x (Molten x Plunder).

VIOLET VIRGO (Rundlett) Sdlg E-27-R. TB, 29", E-Re, V2W. S., near pure violet; F., white, edged with stippling and stitching of violet. (Sass F-53-1: 48-135 purple plic. x Dark Melody) x Lugano.

XMAS FIRE (Tom Craig) Sdlg. 62ZPI. TB, 36", Everblooming Re, R5. S., brighter than saraband; F., similar blended oxheart and chalet red. (((Savage x Molten) x Molten) x Bang) x (((Savage x Molten) x Port)x ((Savage x Molten)x Plunder)))

### *Addresses of Originators*

Austin, Lloyd (by Mrs. Lloyd Austin), 2036 Carson Road, Placerville, Calif. 95667.

Brown, Dr. G. Percy, Broad Street, Barre, Mass. 01005.

Craig, Ivan, Patricia, Tom and Mrs. Tom (Frances), R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif. 92025.

Edelman, Mrs. Dan (Faye), 112 Spruce, Log Lane Village, Fort Morgan, Colo. 80701.

El Dorado Iris Gardens, 500 East Locust, El Dorado, Kans.

Rundlett, Edwin, 1 Fairview Avenue, Staten Island, N.Y.10314.

Smith, Raymond G., 1600 E. Hillside Dr., Bloomington, Ind.

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P.S. Tom Craig's new nursery is located at R. 1, Box 97, Hubbard, Oregon, 97032. This is in Marion County, about 12 miles north of Silverton, of Cooley fame, and 20 miles northeast of Salem, of Schreiner fame. It will be interesting to see how rebloomers behave there.