


June *July* *August*

THE REBLOOMING IRIS REPORTER

September *October* *November* *December*

May *April* *March* *February* *January*

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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Varieties { A
 { B
 { C

No. 1 JANUARY 1962



YOU
ARE
INVITED



GET
OUT
TWEEZERS

Polar Flame

A cool climate rebloomer need not have poor form, muddy color, veined hafts or weak stems. Flame-colored POLAR FLAME has none of these faults. In early fall, when all rebloomers should be judged, it is 20 to 24" tall. It is a proven parent of rebloomers in southern Indiana.

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Review and Prospectus

Appropriately, this is being written on New Year's Day, the traditional time for making resolutions. To do this wisely requires a look into the past and a close examination of present conditions. Surely serious iris breeders can do for the iris what rose breeders did for the old June-blooming rose. It shall be done. A good start has been made.

The oldest record of a reblooming iris is by the Swedish botanist, Linnaeus, who recorded the Portugese *Iris biflora* in 1753, the specific name meaning, "twice-flowering". The production of a numerous race of reblooming irises has been distressingly slow. We are forced to the conclusion that wrong irises have been used as parents and that too little attention has been paid to climate and cultural needs. Resolved that we do better. We are already on our way.

There is in the file of your editor the carbon copy of a letter of his dated June 30, 1955. It begins this way, "To my knowledge this is the first robin to circulate among fanciers and breeders of remontant or reblooming irises. From the enthusiasm shown by those with whom I have discussed the subject, it seems certain that we shall enjoy our association. We should benefit from it too." Gratifying progress was made in the next 6½ years. There are now 11 of these robins that pass over the editor's desk. Enthusiasm runs high.

As this first issue of The Reblooming Iris Reporter will go to many others than the robin members, a personal introduction of your editor seems in order, unpleasant though it is to write it. Skip if you like. The idea is to dispel any notion that he is a "Johnny-come-lately." It will be brief. Born in 1896 near New York Botanical Garden. Graduated 1920 at Cornell University College of Agriculture with a B.S. Graduate studies in floriculture at Columbia University. Successive positions held: Asst. Farm Bureau Agent.; seedsman; nurseryman; landscaper; arboriculturist; Park Department horticulturist. This last position was held 24 years. Retired on Pearl Harbor Day 1961. Since 1953, in addition to the civil service position, engaged steadily to the present time as a free lance newspaper garden page columnist. Now is free to do more lancing, but not quite entirely so. Yes, am married, so it is team play. Made first iris cross on 5/31/48, and have been at it with increasing zeal ever since that date.

A review of recent A.I.S. Bulletin articles on our subject is in order at this point.

"Hybridizing for Reblooming Iris", by G. Percy Brown, No. 140, p. 19.
"Reblooming Iris Becoming Popular" by Edwin Rundlett, No. 148, p. 25.
"Hybridizing for Rebloomers", by Raymond G. Smith, No. 155, p. 27.
"Differences Among Rebloomers", " " " " No. 156, p. 79.
"National Reblooming Iris Survey!" " Smith & Rundlett, No. 163, p. 56.
Flight Lines Comments by several robin members, Nos. 147, 151, & 154.
Other references:
Vol. 9, No. 3.
"Reblooming Irises" in "The Garden Journal" of N.Y. Bot. Garden. " "
"Remontant of Reblooming Irises", in "Garden Irises" of AIS Chapter 21.
by Edwin Rundlett.

By this time our readers must have noticed the high caliber of the gratuitous consultants of our staff. Of these we are proud. They will be helpful in many ways, yet the bulk of our factual material will continue to come through experience reports of our readers to the editor through robins or otherwise. Excerpts from robins have been piling up. The stack of excerpts is 3 inches tall. The staff of experts is ten stories high. Nothing will stop us now.

Rebloomers at New York State Fair

by Dr. William G. McGarvey

That no State Fair has a complete exhibition without a section devoted to irises is an obvious fact which reflects no bias on the part of the writer. Ideally, the iris section should be an independent exhibit, separate from the exhibits devoted to other kinds of flowers, and should have an objective to acquaint the gardening public with the value of the iris as a garden flower. Other objectives would include informing the public about how to select good irises, how to plant and care for irises, the virtues of the American Iris Society, etc., etc.

Professor L.F. (Fitz) Randolph, who is known to be interested in irises, decided a number of years ago to set up and man an iris booth at the world famous New York State Fair. So far as the writer has been able to discover, this exhibit was the first specialized iris exhibition at a harvest season state fair. This one man show was later taken over by the Empire State Iris Society with the responsibility for designing and for setting up the exhibit assumed by the Central New York Iris Society. The members of this latter group live in and around Syracuse and are therefore close enough to the Fair Grounds to be able to reach it with ease. The booth is manned by members from all areas within Region 2 and service at the booth during Fair Week has become recognized as both a valuable and most interesting activity.

Although the exhibit has won awards for its quality in every year since its first, the ESIS Fair Committee has been unhappy about one aspect of each exhibition before the last one. The absence of irises in bloom was the cause for this feeling. There was no escaping the contrast between the iris booth and those set up by the other plant societies. The latter with their banks of roses, gladioluses, chrysanthemums and dahlias were certainly more attractive than our own and frankly, this difference rather got us down. However, discussions of our sorry plight soon turned to the subject of how to overcome it, and many quite creative ideas were considered. Techniques for holding spring bloom were examined in detail and a number of them were tried, but without success.

To the hybridizers in the group there were only two methods which had much appeal, the obvious ones of either finding plants that would bloom on or about the 1st of September in Central New York, or of hybridizing to develop such plants. It was recognized that the two programs could be complementary. Although previous to these discussions the writer's interest in remontants had been directed to this characteristic as just one more evidence of variability, he had numbered a few remontant seedlings and had used them in making a few crosses. As a result of State Fair discussions much more emphasis was given to the remontant program.

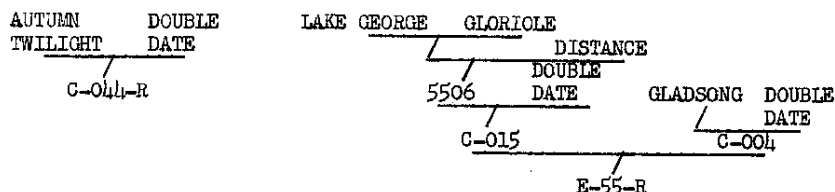
The chairman of the ESIS State Fair Committee during the time of these discussions was Marguerite Slocum, and although she found it necessary to resign from her position before the results of the decisions made by her committee began to appear, it should be noted that it was Marguerite who sparked the program which is now showing the positive results which will be mentioned later.

The Iris Exhibit at the New York State Fair during the first week in September of 1961 was different from any previous exhibit in one very important way - this exhibit had lots of irises in bloom. With white chrysanthemums as companion plants, the irises were exhibited in a small garden setting and they drew the attention which irises rightly deserve.

Of particular interest to hybridizers is the fact that almost all of the irises exhibited were seedlings from crosses made with this fair exhibit in mind. In fact, known rebloomers, purchased in the hope that they would provide bloom for the Fair, produced only three stalks for use at Fair time. (This refers to tall bearded irises since KERRY PIPER, a dwarf, put on a splendid show) Since the purchased rebloomers did go on and rebloom -- but too late for the Fair -- the point of importance for the Fair Committee, and perhaps for others, is that rebloomers need to be thought of in terms of their bloom dates in the specific locations where they are to be grown. It is not enough to know that an iris reblooms. The question of importance is - When will it rebloom in a particular garden? - in my garden?

It would seem on the basis of the still very scanty, but only available information, that rebloomers may be tailored to fit almost any time schedule. (In passing, it is worth investigating to discover if rebloomers may not be the answer to the problem of irises for the deep South, since it is obvious that they do not require the cold resting periods before their later bloom periods and hence it may be that they can dispense with this requirement entirely.)

Since for this assignment my instructions were to report on the Fair Exhibit and my own hybridizing, I will only mention plants from other breeders as they occur in my own crosses except to say that two of Edwin Rundlett's seedlings produced bloom for the 1961 Fair.



Although neither of these seedlings is as beautiful as many of Edwin's other rebloomers are, they both have the necessary vigor, multiple increases and multiple bloomstalks, as well as the early reblooming tendency which would seem to be necessary in any breeding program which aims at producing rebloomers for late summer or early fall gardens. (Note some evidence for this in my discussion of the use of 55-Y-6, another early rebloomer, in my own breeding program) I have not had seedlings from either of Edwin's plants but I am predicting other early rebloomers will be obtained from them. In fact I am hopeful that seed set from pollinations in September of 1961 will produce seedlings which will bloom in September of 1962.

A majority of the irises exhibited at the Fair were seedlings from

lings, but are equally true for Dr. Percy Brown's, for Edwin Rundlett's, and for a host of individual plants from other hybridizers. But these same characteristics are sadly lacking in many well known spring-only bloomers. It would seem that the general run of hybridizers could be interested in using rebloomer stock to regain some of the qualities which they have lost through inattention, or perhaps it would be better to say, through too great emphasis on breeding for color and form of blossom. Just as the show-bench bird dog has been developed for show form but to the detriment of its hunting abilities, so have many of our spring-only bloomers become beautiful, but reluctant in many other ways. In my experience the seedlings from (remontants x non-remontants) have less vigor than the seedlings from (remontants x remontants) but have considerably more vigor than the general run of seedlings. This seems to be about what might be expected. As an added inducement to the hybridizer, the introduction of remontant stock to his breeding program will be sure to result in a few remontants of his own.

A second point of more general interest develops from the attempt to explain remontancy in terms of genetics. My own results from crosses made, seem to indicate that reblooming must be explained in terms of multiple genes. Reblooming vigor does not seem to depend in irises on the same heterogeneous conditions which are usually offered as the explanation for the general vigor of the many F₁ hybrid plants or seed being sold today. This idea, obviously tentative, does however suggest the possible value of certain types of hybridizing programs over other possible programs. For example, David Hall swears by the idea of hybridizing with his seedlings of the year, and rejects the idea of repeated use of the same parents as well as the idea of outbreeding. In spite of the fact that his methods have been obviously successful for Mr. Hall, there is no way for me to escape the fact that the repeated use of a very small number of Hall plants and/or their direct descendents has produced a large number of rebloomers, nor is there any way to avoid the other fact, that outbreeding to plants with similar reblooming characteristics has increased the number of progeny which also rebloom. The point here is not that David Hall was wrong, since it is clear that his methods were right for his purposes, but rather that our purposes are different and hence different methods may be more useful to us.

In conclusion, it seems worth while to call the attention of the reader to the fact that a program designed to produce rebloomers for a quite specific date - September 1st - and for a particular location - Syracuse, New York - by a relative newcomer to remontant breeding, produced positive results in a relatively short period of time. The importance of this rests in its indication that we may logically expect a very rapid development of the long-sought-for consistent rebloomers. Though the rebloomer still has a long way to go before it rivals the beauty of the spring-only bloomers, it would seem that our hybridizers have materials on hand right now which show that the road to their goal is now wide open.

Ed.-Dr. McGarvey needs no introduction to irisarians in the state of N.Y. For the benefit of other readers we add that he is Immediate Past President of the Empire State Iris Society and former RVP of the American Iris Society for Region 2. Mrs. Mc Garvey (Esther) designed and supervised the setting up of the Fair exhibit of 1961 which received top honors among all educational exhibits there.

Ed.-Our continued good health as a publication depends upon regular and accurate reports in robins. Robins die if there are no courtesy cards to their Directors.
Keep them flying.

Crosses Yielding Rebloomers

by Dr. G. Percy Brown

My two-year seedlings this year were out on the hill and were a mass of weeds in the rows most of the summer. I cultivated between the rows with my Cub Tractor, fertilized in June, and watered a couple of times in July and August when it was very dry. Since then there has been plenty of rain. These facts are given to show that the reblooming to be described was due to an inherited trait and not to extraordinary care.

SUMMER SURPRISE (my rebloomer) x MATTIE GATES (Sass) gave four rebloomers from 40 seedlings from several seed pods. Most of these came from one seed pod. Four in forty is 10%. The first to rebloom began blooming August 5th and was similar to SUMMER SURPRISE. I tried out its ability to set seed by use on August 19th of pollen from an embryo-cultured seedling and obtained two pods.

The second seedling of the SUMMER SURPRISE X MATTIE GATES cross also opened its first flower Aug. 5th; a golden yellow self, given the garden name, SUMMER GOLD. There is a white area both sides of the beard. This is a really good one. It set two pods.

The third one was similar to SUMMER GOLD but not as good. It rebloomed in September. The fourth one was like SUMMER SURPRISE and rebloomed in October. It had the best stalk, 32", 5 wide branches, 17 buds and strong stalk.

MATTIE GATES is an occasional rebloomer, so a first cross with SUMMER SURPRISE could produce a concentration of genes for reblooming. There are quite a few California rebloomers and occasional rebloomers that could be tried in this way to add some good qualities to rebloomers that will rebloom here.

I made 29 summer crosses before Sept 1, and 48 after that, with 35 seed pods resulting. It takes six weeks for a seed pod to ripen seed that will grow with embryoculture and a lot longer for seed to grow naturally. So the early crosses are the only ones that will produce viable seed. The later crosses help by indicating whether a seedling will set seed. Some will not. The embryoculture saves a year in the hybridizing program.

Here is an example of procedure. First make an outcross to a regular tall bearded iris. No rebloomers are expected in the first generation. Next backcross to a rebloomer. Several rebloomers result. Then backcross these and many rebloomers result. SEPTEMBER CREAM (one of my rebloomers) x OCTOBER BEAUTY (rebloomer) gave 5 rebloomers from ten seedlings, - 50%. Each of these has two rebloomers as parents and 3 or 4 rebloomers as grandparents, so there is almost a pure line of rebloomers. They almost breed true.

AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT X LUGANO gave 2 rebloomers out of 10 seedlings, 20%. NELL BABSON, a California rebloomer, gave 2 rebloomers out of 14 seedlings. POTTAWATOMI X SUMMER SURPRISE gave 5 rebloomers out of 9 seedlings, - over 50%.

Ed- Doc Percy is a retired medical doctor who for many years has bred irises to bring out their reblooming traits. Until recently he worked almost alone, and in the face of apathy among iris fanciers in general, for to gain his ends it proved necessary to temporarily sacrifice some iris qualities currently in favor. Patience paid off, for rebloomers are now appearing that win favor among the most critical.

VARIETY 1961	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
AARHE new summer 1959												
ALMOND BLOSSOM new summer 1960												
AUGUST WAVES divided summer 60												
AUTUMN ELF												
AUTUMN QUEEN												
AUTUMN SURPRISE divided summer 60												
BELSAN AGA new summer 1960												
BEAU CATCHER new fall 1960												
BLUE RIVER co divided summer 59												
BLUE SURPRISE new summer 59 (2)												
BLUE VALLEY divided summer 60												
BLACK MAGIC divided summer 60												
CONQUEST new summer 59												
ECHO VALLEY new fall 1960												
FAIR ENOUGH divided summer 60												
GUIDING STAR new fall 1960 (2)												
GREEN GODDESS divided summer 60												

The purpose of the accompanying chart is to show an easy way to keep performance records of rebloomers, a very rewarding procedure. The kind of graph paper with 8 squares to the inch is convenient. Only the monthly lines and the lines between varieties need be drawn, as the weeks and a space for the variety name come out just right when they are used vertically. Three spaces vertically leave room for notes about each variety. The sheets need only be made up once a year, and a weekly tour with a notebook is sufficient to get the data.

EXPLANATION OF BLOOMING CHART AND SYMBOLS. The thin vertical lines indicate weeks; the heavier ones months. Solid horizontal bars indicate good blooming, while hatched bars indicate only a stalk at a time. Probably a fertilizing in the spring would have been beneficial.

- D—Divided. Steer manure, humus and bone meal dug into the soil.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ D—Some of the variety left undivided.
- m—Mulched with chopped fir bark and vermiculite between the rhizomes.
- F—Fertilized with steer manure slightly scratched into the surface.
- f—Fertilized with an all-purpose commercial mix, bone meal, potassium sulfate, a small amount of epsom salts and a trace element mix.
- d—The bloom is on a recently divided rhizome.
- p—The stalk was picked off because of too recent div. & no increase.

Pacific Palisades is a far west portion of the city of Los Angeles. The garden is on a flat "palisade" about 200 feet above sea level within hearing distance of the surf. In spring and early summer there may be long periods of coastal fog, while in the fall and winter we are subject to desiccating desert winds. Watering must be adjusted to conditions. The temperature gets down to freezing once every few years, and we rarely have more than a few days in summer with heat over 80 degrees. Our few drops of rain water occur anytime between October and April. Obviously varieties of iris cannot be expected to perform in more rigorous climates as they do here. The amazing thing is that so many rebloom in so many places under a wide variety of conditions.

Nancy Axelrod, Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Finances

This issue of the "Reblooming Iris Reporter" was made possible thru the generous donation of a clone of POLAR FLAME by its originator, Raymond G. Smith. After it is sold out, probably by June, new sources of funds must be found. It is our belief that irisarians worthy of receiving it are willing to pay what it costs. The effort to produce it is a labor of love. There are no paid officers, but the printer and postmaster must be paid.

AIS Reblooming Iris Robin Members on the roll Jan. 1, 1962; also AIS officers, RVP's and Section Presidents, will receive the July issue free for services rendered. Others will be charged \$1 for two issues, payable in advance to the Editor. Surplus copies of No. 1 will be sold @ 50¢ each for their reference value, as long as the supply lasts. The number of pages in each issue will depend chiefly upon the number of subscribers. So it behooves us all to try hard to interest gardening friends, whether robin members or AIS members or not, in subscribing.

The 1962 price for rhizomes of POLAR FLAME is \$8.00 each, payable in advance to Treasurer, Clement B. Reeves, Jr., 724 Broadway, West Cape May, N.J.

Edwin Rundlett, Editor.

Rebloomer Registrations - 1955 thru 1960

AUTUMN BRONZE (G.P. Brown) TB 34"; June & Oct. S. light brown, F. brown-red to brown. AUTUMN TWILIGHT X WESTERN HILLS.
 BEARDED LADY (Craig) TB 38"; early and re. RV2 Fancy plicata.
 (JOSEPH'S MANTLE X NOVELTY) X HEATHERLANDS.
 BEAU CATCHER (Craig) TB 38"; early to late. ORL. Rosedawn pink self.
 Hall's 44-05 x CUPID'S DART.
 DOUBLE DATE (Rundlett) TB 38"; spring midseason and late fall; fall 24".
 Yl. Evening Primrose self. (MISSOURI X GREAT LAKES) X SALLY ANN.
 FALL FRILLS (Austin) TB 30"; YOLL. Lt. apricot pink self, tang. beard.
 FUCHSIA X PARADISE PINK.
 GOLDEN BOY (Beardsley) TB 40-42". mid-late & re. Buttercup yellow with
 white area in center of falls. THREE OAKS X MOONTIDE.
 LEMONETTE (Lymburner) TB 33-36", mid. Y3. S. pale yellow, frosty; Falls
 lemon yellow edged frosty white. TIFFANY X ORLOFF.
 OCTOBER SUNSHINE (G.P. Brown) TB 36", June & Oct. YLL. Cream yel. self,
 hafts brownish green. (TINTED PORCELAIN X SALLY ANN
 sdlg.) x (Hall pink sdlg. x AUTUMN TWILIGHT sdlg.).
 PEACHY DILEMMA (Brett). TB 38", mid. YOL. Peach self.
 Hall 44-39 x LYNN LANGFORD
 SUMMER SURPRISE (G.P. Brown) TB 36", June & Aug. Y5L. Ecru & lavender
 blend. (AUTUMN TWILIGHT X HALLOWEEN NIGHT sdlg.) x AUTUMN TWILIGHT.

AUGUST INDIAN (G.P. Brown) Int. B 22"; June, Aug. & Sept. Y4 variegata,
 S. ecru, F. red-purple edged brown. AUTUMN TWILIGHT X POTTAWATOMI.
 AUTUMN ORCHID (Austin) TB 34"; spring & late autumn. RVL. Bright rosy-
 violet self. Christensen Sdlg.; (ELMOHR sdlg. x KING HIGH) x self
 BLUE BLUSH (Etheridge) TB 30"; early & repeats late. V3. S. lt. violet,
 F. red-violet, edged lighter, tang. bd. MELITZA X GOLDEN EAGLE.
 HUSH (Kenyon Craig) TB 40", early and re. Y4. Straw yel. with oyster
 white area at center. WHITE RUFFLES X Craig Sdlg.
 LOIS CRAIG (Tom Craig) TB 45"; midseason early and late fall. VR5 Blend
 Bokhara, carmine, brown & rose ebony, blazed violet.
 (REDBOY X MEXICAN MAGIC) X (SAVAGE X MOLTEN).
 OCTOBER GOLD (Beardsley) IB 24"; midseason & October. Y3. Bitone; S&F.
 both canary to chrome yellow. BERKELEY GOLD X OLA KALA.
 ROSEWINE (Ivan Craig) TB 40"; early & re. R3. S. Bacchus red, F. same,
 overlaid old roseleaf in center. BALL GOWN X ROSE SACHET.
 SEPTEMBER CONTRAST (G.P. Brown) TB 27"; B4. June & Sept. S. light blue,
 F. dark blue-purple. OCTOBER SHADOWS X FAIRDAY.
 SEPTEMBER PASTEL (G.P. Brown) IB 22"; June & Sept. V3. S. pale lavender,
 F. a shade darker. OCTOBER SHADOWS X FALL FAIRY.

HEAD HUNTER (Tom Craig) TB 36"; L-re. R3D. S. Hydrangia red to mineral
 red, F. Tapestry red, lighter border TOM-TOM Sit x (SAVAGE X MOLTEN).
 KERRY PIPER (Zurbrigg) MDB 7"; E-Re. V1. dark self, some haft markings.
 PUMILA X PINK FORMAL.
 MOON ROCKET (Rundlett) TB 29"; E-M, Re. Y4. S. Canary yellow, F. warm
 white, yellow flush in throat. DOUBLE DATE X SEPTEMBER SPARKLER.
 OCTOBER CLOUDS (G.P. Brown) IB 28" Fall B3. S. Medium blue, F. shade
 darker, slight haft markings. FALL VIOLET X Sdlg.
 SEPTEMBER SUNSHINE (G.P. Brown) TB 36" Fall. Y1M. Butter-yellow self.
 FALL PRIMROSE X DOUBLE DATE.

STEEPLECHASE (Tom Craig) TB 45"; E-re-L. BID. Steeplechase blue self.
 SLEIGHRIDE Sib x (HEADLANDS X MARY McCLELLAN).

CHRISTMAS PRIMROSE (Ollmann) TB 30" EM Re. in Dec. Yl. Primrose Y. self,
 lighter area in F. WHITE RUFFLES X SPRING MOON
 LOVELOCK (Craig -K) TB 29"; ME-re. RLP. Arbutus pink self. AAHME X
 Craig Sdlg. involving: MT. WASHINGTON, FLORA ZENOR, SPINDRIFT, CHERIE.
 OCTOBER BEAUTY (G.P. Brown) TB 30"; Fall. Y5, Bronze Y. veins same to bd.
 (HALLOWEEN NIGHT X AUTUMN TWILIGHT) X AUTUMN TWILIGHT.
 SEPTEMBER CHARM (G.P. Brown) Int. B. 24" Fall. YLL, Lemon Y. self.
 FALL PRIMROSE X GREEN DRAGON.
 SEPTEMBER CREAM (G.P. Brown) TB 32" Fall, Y1P, Cream Y. self.
 FALL PRIMROSE X DOUBLE DATE.
 SEPTEMBER SEAS (G.P. Brown) TB Fall, GYL. Green-gold self.
 FALL PRIMROSE X OCTOBER SHADOWS.
 WITCHES' BREW (T. Craig) TB 30" M-VL-re. R3. S. Tanagra, F. blended reds,
 violet accent at beard tip. RUTH COUFFER Sdlg. x RUTH COUFFER.

AUTUMN PRINCESS (Austin) TB 32"; spring & fall. VR3. S. Persian pink, F.
 deep Persian rose; tang. beard. PAGAN PRINCESS X CLASMONT
 DOUBLE DUTY (Austin) TB 34"; VE-fall. O1P. Salmon-pink self; tang. bd.
 Parentage unknown.
 FALL FLAMINGO (Austin) TB 34"; spring & fall. O5P. Apricot-pink self;
 red-tangerine beard. Parentage lost.
 FALL GOLD (Benson-Z.) TB 33" Midseason & fall. Y1F. Yellow self, splashed
 white at end of orange-tipped yellow beard. OLA KALA X MIOGEM.
 FALL MELOLIGHT (G.P. Brown) Int. B. 24"; Early & Fall. YLL. Light Y. self
 deeper yellow veins. (REVELLE X AUTUMN TWILIGHT) X CHERIE.
 FALL SERENADE (G.P. Brown) TB 30"; Fall. B4V. S. blue; F. red-purple;
 veins same. Blue beard. (OCT. SHADOWS X MOUNT TIMP) X MENOMINEE.
 FALL SURPRISE (Austin) TB 36"; spring & fall. Y05. S. orange-cream; F.
 yellowish apricot with red-tangerine beard. FANTASY X HI TIME.
 LUGANO (Cayeux-J) TB Re. Cayeux 1948. Delayed registration.
 (ASTARTE X MEMNON) X SAN FRANCISCO.
 MAYOBER (Rundlett) BB 26"; May & October. Y1M. Goldenrod-yellow self;
 gold beard. OCTOBER SHADOWS X DOUBLE DATE.
 SEPTEMBER GLEAM (G.P. Brown) Int. 30"; Re. Y5G. S. greenish-yellow; F.
 deeper, few greenish veins. OCTOBER SHADOWS X FALL PRIMROSE.
 SEPTEMBER SAILOR (G.P. Brown) Int. B. 30" Re. B3. S. medium blue; F.
 darker, veined dark blue. (OCTOBER SHADOWS X MOUNT TIMP) X MENOMINEE.

AUTUMN ROSEMIST (Austin) TB 34"; Re. O3. S. Misty buff pink; F. soft
 crimson pink. COLOR RIOT X PINK PINAFORE.
 CHANT (T. Craig) TB 29"; E-L Re. V3. S. deep port wine; F. mascara with
 bright gold sheen. ((CORDOVAN X MOLTEN) X ((CHINA MAID
 X TIFFANY) x AZTEC COPPER)) X HARVEST TONE.
 FALL BLUEBIRD (G.P. Brown) IB 27" Re. B3. S. lighter blue than falls.
 FALL FAIRY X MENOMINEE.
 FALL MOON (Leland) TB 38"; Re. Y1. Yellow self.
 GOLDEN EAGLE X GUIDING STAR.
 FALL SUNSHINE (Austin) TB 35" Re. Y3. S. creamy yellow; F. cream; yellow
 hafts. AUTUMN TWILIGHT X APRIL SHOWERS.
 GOLD OF AUTUMN (Austin) TB 34"; Re. Y3. S. light yellow; F. deep yellow.
 No parentage recorded.
 MRS. PAT (T. Craig) TB 39" E-L-Re. R3. S. goosberry to burgundy; F.
 similar & darker. (DOWAGER QUEEN X (SAVAGE X MOLTEN)) X LOIS CRAIG.

NORTHERN SPY (Zurbrigg) TB 36"; M-Fall. Y03. S. lt. apple red, tan mid-rib; F. similar; white haft. WESTERN HILLS X GIBSON GIRL.
 POLAR FLAME (Smith-Raymond G.) BB 24" Re. YL. Sulphur-yellow self; yellow beard. POLAR KING X AUTUMN FLAME.
 PRISSY (Venable) BB 23" Re. OIP. Peach-pink self.
 FUCHSIA X HAPPY BIRTHDAY
 SOONER SNOW (Venable) BB 22"; Re. W1. Blue-white self; yellow beard.
 (GOLDEN SPIKE X CHIVALRY) X white sdlg.
 SUMMER BLUE (G.P. Brown) TB 30"; Re. B3. S. slightly lighter than falls, brown veins at haft. HARVEST BLUE X AUTUMN TWILIGHT.
 SUMMER DATE (G.P. Brown) TB 36" Re. YLF. Deep yellow self; orange beard. DOUBLE DATE X (AUTUMN TWILIGHT X FALL PRIMROSE).
 SUMMER SPRITE (G.P. Brown) IB 28" EM.-Re. B1L. Light blue self, near white. TINTED PORCELAIN X FALL PRIMROSE.
 SUMMER WHITEWINGS (G.P. Brown) TB 30" Re. W1. White self; orange beard. (AUTUMN TWILIGHT X FALL PRIMROSE) X FAIRDAY.
 SUNNY LANE (Venable) BB 23" Re. YL. Canary-yellow self.
 TEA ROSE X PINK FORMAL.
 TAMBIEN (T. Craig) TB 36" EM-L. Re. YOL. S. rose oak; F., Saravan washed brick red. ESCONDIDO X ((CORDOVAN X MOLTEN) X SAVAGE) X GOLDEN TAN.
 TWO TIMER (Smith-Eva) TB 36" E-L Re. W2V. White with rosy-violet markings; lemon beard, tipped violet. HAPPY MEETING X UNKNOWN.
 ZODIAC (Rich-R.A.) TB 36" Re. BV3. S., blue violet; F., darker, flushed pansy; orange beard, tipped blue. FAIR ENOUGH X JULY BEAUTY.

Addresses of Originators

Austin, Lloyd, Placerville, Calif.
 Beardsley, Robert P., Hamilton, Ind. (deceased)
 Benson, Z.G., 2211 Denver, Wichita Falls, Texas.
 Brett, Mrs. Sereno E., 201 Calle Palo Colorado, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Brown, Dr. G. Percy, Broad St., Barre, Mass. (winter)
 Central Village P.O., Mass. (summer)
 Cayeux, Jean, Rene' Cayeux et Cie, 124, rue Camille-Groult,
 (Delayed registration. Can be had in U.S.A.) Vitry-Sur-Seine, France.
 Craig, Ivan, Kenyon, & Tom, R. 4, Box 315, Escondido, Calif.
 Etheridge, Mrs. J.B., 515 Exeter Road, San Antonio, Texas.
 Leland, Art, 415 West 24th St., Sioux City 3, Iowa.
 Lymburner, Annette M., 11815 Lymburner Ave., N.W., Sparta, Mich.
 Ollmann, Mrs. L.W., 1150 Saxon Way, Menlo Park, Calif.
 Rich, Mr. & Mrs. Raymond A., 8501 Sunrise Ave., Citrus Heights, Calif.
 Rundlett, Edwin, 1 Fairview Avenue, Staten Island 14, N.Y.
 Smith, Mrs. Carl, Box 483, Lewiston, Idaho.
 Smith, Raymond G., 1600 East Hillside Drive, Bloomington, Ind.
 Venable, Mrs. Nelida, 509 Sunny Lane, Oklahoma City 15, Okla.
 Zurbrigg, Lloyd, 3421 Kinser Pike, Bloomington, Ind.

Locating Sources

During the years 1955 through 1960 the above 17 breeders originated all of the 62 rebloomers registered by the AIS. Not all of these varieties have been introduced. The best way to learn whether available is to write them, but first check address in the latest AIS membership list. A new membership list is scheduled with the April Bulletin. Parentage of reblooming irises is extremely important. Please note that only one variety Kerry Piper, had anything other than a tall bearded parent. Many hundreds of times attempts have been made to produce rebloomers with one or both parents of the 44-chromosome intermediate class (tall x dwarf). It pays to let them alone in this quest, as failures cause discouragement - Ed.

Geographical Distribution

Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 on the map represent rebloomer "never-never-land" Any claims of remontancy there will be viewed with fishy eyes, but will be investigated. Zone 5 is mostly unfavorable, but with exceptional care, favorable microclimate, and extra-hardy, rapid increasers, occasional success may be had. Zone 10 in Florida is extremely difficult; in Calif. less so. Zones 6 through 9 are promising, except for the most rainy Gulf Coast areas. California's Zone 9 varies widely, but good with irrigation.

Based upon reports in AIS robins, the following varieties are suggested for trial in the areas indicated:

SOUTHERN N.Y. AUTUMN BRONZE, AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, DOUBLE DATE, FALL FAIRY, FALL PRIMROSE, GIBSON GIRL, GREEN DRAGON, LUGANO, MENOMINEE, OCTOBER GOLD, POLAR KING, POTTAWATOMI, SEPTEMBER CONTRAST, SEPTEMBER PASTEL, SEPTEMBER SPARKLER. Purposely the 44-chromosome intermediates are being skipped, since as breeders they fail us.

SOUTHERN N.J. AUTUMN AFTERNOON, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BARRE BEAUTY, FALL PRIMROSE, HALLOWEEN NIGHT, HARVEST BLUE, OCTOBER BLAZE, OCTOBER SHADOWS, MARTIE EVEREST, RUSSIAN BRONZE, SEPTEMBER SPARKLER, LIEUTENANT DE CHAVAGNAC. The last is a dwarf bearded sort, very old.

SOUTHERN OHIO. AUTUMN SUNSET, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BARRE BEAUTY, FALL GOLD, FALL PRIMROSE, POLAR KING, TWO FOR TEA. The last, though listed as IB, acts like a fertile MTB diploid. ULTRA, another IB, blooms and sets seed.

SOUTHERN INDIANA. AUTUMN FLAME, AUTUMN KING, AUTUMN SNOWDRIFT, GIBSON GIRL, MARTIE EVEREST, MENOMINEE, MISHAWAKA, POLAR FLAME, POLAR KING, POTTAWATOMI. All reported fertile both ways, but GIBSON GIRL and POLAR KING a bit difficult as pod parents.

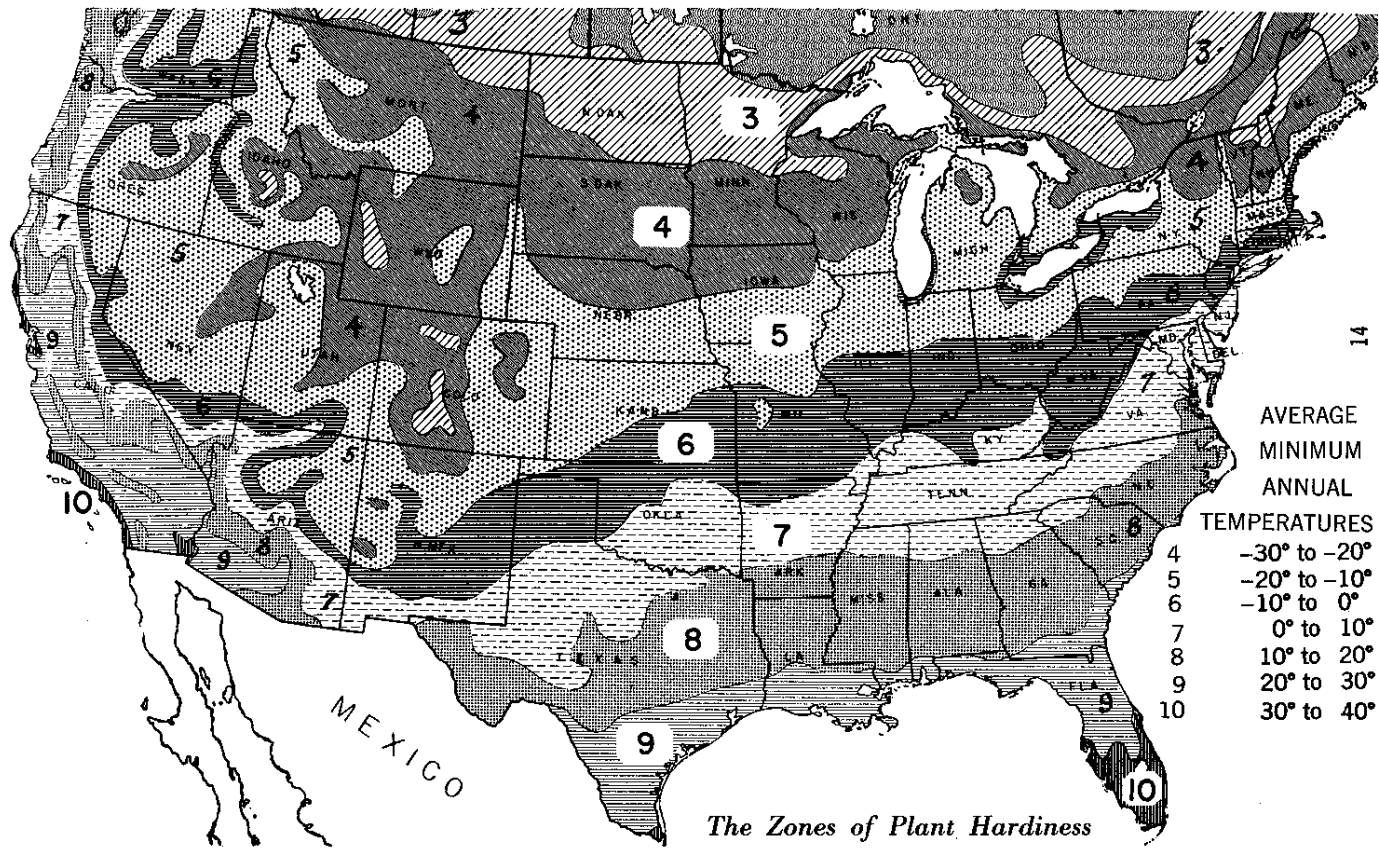
NORTHERN ALABAMA. ARCADIAN BUTTERCUP, AUTUMN FLAME, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BELAIR, CARABELLA, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, LIEUTENANT DE CHAVAGNAC (DB), POLAR KING, SALLY ANN, TOURNAMENT QUEEN.

NORTHEAST TEXAS. AUTUMN AFTERNOON, AUTUMN BRONZE, AUTUMN FLAME, AUTUMN SUNSET, AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BARRE BEAUTY, CAN-CAN, DOUBLE DUTY, ECHO VALLEY, FAIR ENOUGH, FALL PRIMROSE, FALL VELVET, GIBSON GIRL, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, JULY BEAUTY, MARTIE EVEREST, MASTER NEIL, MENOMINEE, MISHAWAKA, NAPPANEE, PEARL ORIENTAL, PERSIAN PATTERN, POLAR KING, POTTAWATOMI, SEPTEMBER SPARKLER, SLICK CHICK, TECHNICOLOR, ULTRA (Int.), WESTERN HILLS, WHITE ALONE. Note that ECHO VALLEY, FAIR ENOUGH, MASTER NEIL, MONSIEUR STEICHEN, PERSIAN PATTERN and SLICK CHICK are oncobreds, yet rebloom.

SOUTHERN CALIF. They cannot think in terms of spring-and-fall blooming, as they can have blooms practically all year. Those most in favor start in Dec. or Jan. and continue into May or June. Random selections from a very long list of robin excerpts: FORT KNOX, GOLD BROCADE, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, LADY MOHR, LINDORA, LOIS CRAIG, ORANGE CREMO, PORT, RODEO, ROYAL BAND, SAVAGE, SNOW GODDESS, SPRINGTIME MADONNA, SLICK CHICK, SOUSUN.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY: AUTUMN TWILIGHT, BALL GOWN, BEAU CATCHER, GIBSON GIRL, GREEN HOPE, JOSEPH'S MANTLE, PERSIAN PATTERN, ROYAL BAND, JULY BEAUTY, ULTRA (IB), WHITONE (DB).

OTHER AREAS: Space gone! As Grant Merrill, professional breeder states, we need (1) a uniform system of reporting, and (2) classification of climate areas according to Weather Bureau reports. We have the climate data in the Editor's office. A committee will work on the report system. Patience, everybody. Keep good records. Answer questions asked, and, above all, remember those "courtesy cards". They are vitally important!



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	AVERAGE MINIMUM ANNUAL TEMPERATURES
4	-30° to -20°
5	-20° to -10°
6	-10° to 0°
7	0° to 10°
8	10° to 20°
9	20° to 30°
10	30° to 40°