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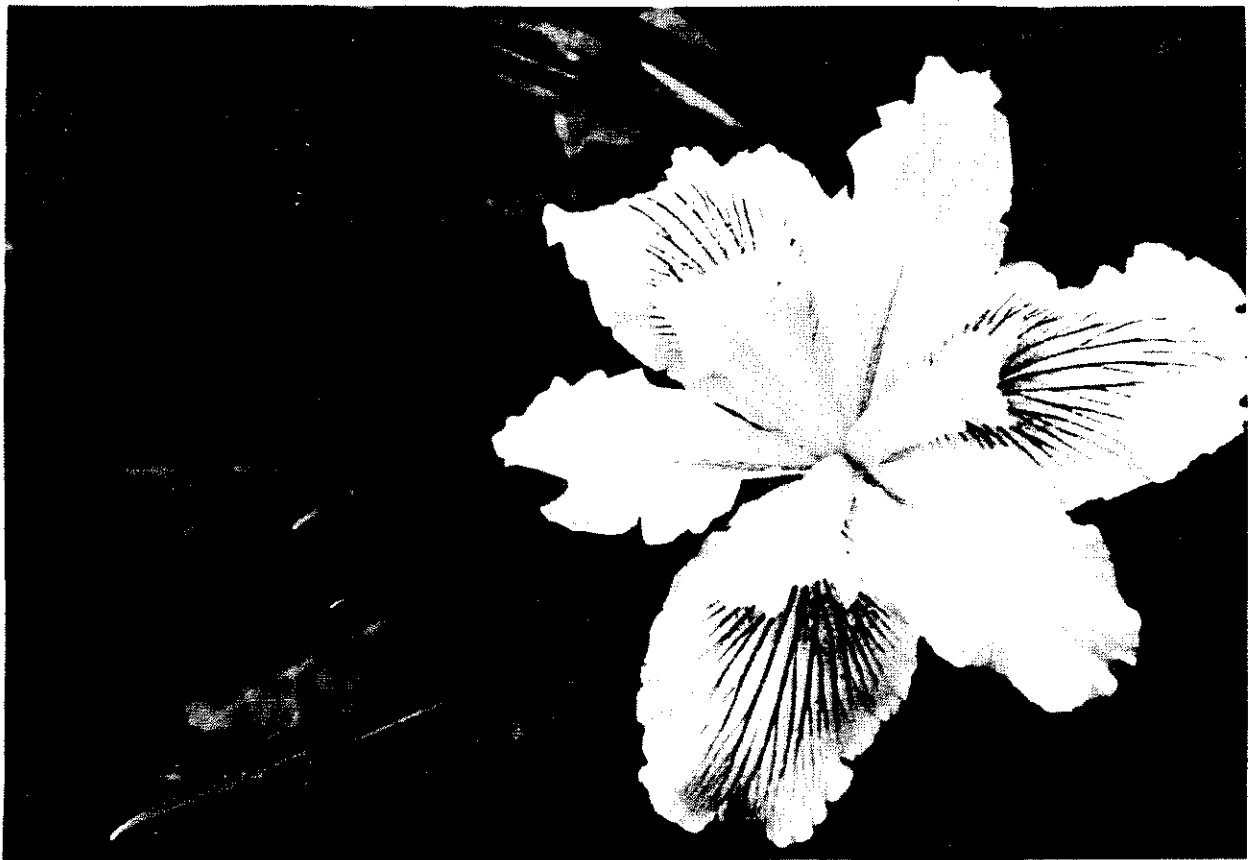
SOCIETY FOR PACIFIC COAST NATIVE IRIS

Newsletter

March 1974

Volume I

Number 3



Embellish'd with Illustrations
Newly Set into Type & Printed



Almanac of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris

Newsletter March 1974 Volume I Number 3
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Officers of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris

President	Ray Chesnik	418 Buena Creek Rd, San Marcos, CA
Vice President	Jack McCaskill	25 S Michillinda Ave, Pasadena, CA
Secretary-Treasurer	Robert Parker	360 Victoria St, Costa Mesa, CA
Editor	Edward Pasahow	6235 Syracuse Ln, San Diego, CA

Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris Information

Membership: A member of the Pacific Coast Native Iris Society residing in the United States must also be a member of the American Iris Society.

Dues:	Annual:	Individual	\$4.00	Family	\$5.00
	Triennial:	Individual	\$10.00	Family	\$12.00
	Supporting Annual		\$6.00		
	Life Membership		\$50.00		
	Honorary Life		NO DUES		

Newsletter: Published biannually in March and September. Contributions from any grower of Pacific Coast Native Iris are invited. Articles, stories, poems and photographs are suitable and should be sent to the editor. Deadline for the next issue is August 31, 1974. Double-spaced type copy is preferred.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

The close of this first year for the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris finds us having been accepted as a Section within the American Iris Society, our membership at about seventy and climbing, and a slate of officers ready to take office in July. The slate of officers is presented elsewhere in this issue. Also as you'll see further on, the AIS acceptance was not without qualifications. The simple changes to the by-laws requested by AIS are reasonable and practical.

A check list of Pacific Coast Iris is in the offing. It was decided to use the life membership fund to finance the check list and to replenish this savings account fund by plant sales (hopefully at Regional auctions).

There are many things that should have been done or could have been done better. For this reason I am very pleased that the nominating committee has come up with a slate of experienced people. My congratulations to the committee and to their slate of officers. With these officers, the SPCNI can move from a time of trial and error to that of an established and, hopefully, easy flowing organization. The new officers deserve our fullest support; they have mine.

Thank you all for your support and belief in the future of the SPCNI.

Ray Chesnik

1974 Meeting of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris

The annual meeting of the Society will be held on Sunday, May 26, 1974 at 1:00 P.M. The meeting place will be the home of Joyce and Dick Richards which is located at Mt. Baldy, California. If you do not know the way, call when you reach Mt. Baldy. No formal dining arrangements are called for, so bring your sack lunch.

SPCNI BECOMES A SECTION

At the November 1973 meeting of the American Iris Society Board of Directors, Mr. Hanson moved and Mr. Walkers seconded, "that the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris be made a Section of AIS, subject to an amendment of their by-laws on membership and conformity to AIS by-laws with the following suggested wording: (continued on page 14.)



CALIFORNICAE IN SOUTH AFRICA

by John K. Adan



Some twenty years ago I started growing the tall bearded iris and was one of the founders of the Iris Society of Southern Africa. It was some years later in the course of a world-wide round robin that I became interested in the Pacific Coast Irises when one of the contributors to the round robin made this remark, "You'll forget about TB's when you become interested in the species!" In 1959 when I was editor of the South African Iris Bulletin, I wrote to Lee W. Lenz of the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden of California asking for an article for the bulletin. Lee did not come across with an article but instead sent me his two studies: "Hybridisation and Speciation in the Pacific Coast Irises" and "A Revision of the Pacific Coast Irises". What was even better he sent me seed of a number of the Pacific Coast species and I was on my way!

In my garden in Parktown, Johannesburg, which is on the highveld some 6,000 feet above sea level, I grow a variety of flowers including roses, lilliums, daylilies (from Texas) and South African indigenous flora and, of course, irises. Apart from a large number of TB's I grow *I. Louisiana* and *I. Spuria* which incidentally do very well in Johannesburg where we have a similar climate to that of California.

Of the Pacific Coast irises, I have a good collection of both *I. douglasiana* and *I. innominata*. Colours of the *I. douglasiana* range from a uniform deep blue-purple to medium lavender while some clumps have flowers that are creamy-white with a few deep crimson-purple veins. The flower colour of the *I. innominata* is variable, ranging from deep golden-yellow variously veined with darker colours or occasionally clear golden-yellow with no veining, to lavender and deep purple. In the garden also are hybrids between *I. douglasiana* and *I. innominata*. As far as the hybridising goes, I leave this to the bees who, bless them, do a wonderful job.

Growing *I. douglasiana* and *I. innominata* from seed is easy and germination generally is excellent. As soon as the pods are ripe, which is usually around the New Year here in Johannesburg, I dehusk them and sow the seed in flats containing ordinary garden soil. The seed is scattered on the top of the soil and river sand is lightly sifted over the seed and firmed with a flat piece of wood. When the seedlings are about three inches in height, they are pricked out into peat pots containing a mixture of soil and peat moss to which is added some flowers of sulphur to obtain

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obtain acid conditions. As our water supply here in Johannesbug is limey, it is essential that the soil should be on the acid side. Pine needle compost is also recommended. In November or December the plants should be ready for transplanting into open ground as by then they have grown their strong, fleshy main roots. The best position I have found is if the plants are given full sun for half the day and provided with a thick mulch of pine needles which must be renewed in autumn. The soil in these beds also requires the incorporation of peat moss and a light dressing of flowers of sulphur. I have also found that the addition of well matured mushroom compost is beneficial and they also appreciate the light application of a general garden fertilizer in late winter or early spring as a tonic.

As regards transplanting of established clumps, I must confess that I have not had great success although I have found I. douglasiana easier to handle than I. innominata. Perhaps one of the members of your Society might put me right.

Well, that's all for now. Best wishes to you and to members of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris. May you prosper and grow into a strong branch of the American Iris Society.

Below are pictures by the author of some of the plantings in his garden and examples of the beautiful blooms of Californicae in South Africa.



NOMINATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE REPORT

Following the Society By-laws, President Ray Chesnik and the Executive Committee appointed the Nomination and Election Committee to present a slate of officers to serve during the next year. Unless the members make further nominations, the slate shall be the officers for the ensuing term without balloting. However, should further nominations be made, there will be a voting ballot mailed to the members. To make a nomination, one must obtain the signatures of five members in good standing as endorsement and mail the nomination to the Chairman of the Nomination Committee, August Phillips, immediately. The nominee must provide a written acceptance of the nomination.

These are the 1974 nominations for officers of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris:

President	August Phillips	567 E. Brett St. Inglewood, Ca. 90302
First Vice President	Mrs. Sven I. Toolen	255 Manzanita Dr. Orinda, Ca. 94563
Second Vice President	Mrs. Jean G. Witt	16516 25th NE Seattle, Wa. 98155
Secretary-Treasurer	Mr. C. R. Hopson	9081 East Drearte Rd. San Gabriel, Ca. 91775
Editor	Edward Pasahow	6235 Syracuse Lane San Diego, Ca. 92122

A NOTE ON DUES

Although the SPCNI has attained section status within the AIS, we are not yet paying dues for the section with our AIS dues. However, our section status requires that we have the same type of membership in both the parent society and in the section, i. e., individual, family, annual, triennial or life. The SPCNI membership includes copies of each issue of the Almanac published that year which provides for membership extending from July 1 to June 30 of the following year. Until further notice, send your dues to the Secretary-Treasurer, Bob Parker. Why not do it now while you are thinking about it? It will save the SPCNI the cost of mailing a special notice.

NATURAL COLOR VARIATIONS

by Roy Davidson



OJAI

It has come to my attention, as I've been working on check list entries and trying to verify them, that there are two supposed CLAREMONT INDIANS loose among us! The plants in confusion are traced as having come from a division that Lee Lenz sent to the Oregon garden of the late Don Stryker, (which in turn went to private gardens in Eugene and Salem and later Vancouver, B. C.) and to the two commercial gardens in Oregon which have listed it. My own plant came from the Californian introducers and is to all intents identical, though it has not been pos-

sible to make side-by-side comparisons to this time.

Then why, you may ask, can it not be a different clone, a seedling that may have occurred at Claremont in the mother clump, or later somewhere along the way? Quite true, it is possible, but let me point out that these irises do not color identically in all of the places that they are grown, for a possible variety of reasons.

For example, were you to visit me in May, not one of you from southern California would recognize the big fluffy beige flower with the label reading OJAI, yet it is that. My plant came north in its gallon can from the introducer, and there is no way that it could have gotten confused along the way. Previously I had seen it in its Ventura home garden the year it was assigned a seedling number (and an HC, as I recall). The description I wrote at the time is not recognizably what I now grow. Yet it is the same clone; here the violet does not develop to the same degree, it merely infuses the flower with some deeper lines toward the heart of things. They simply do not all color the same here as they do in southern California, and this may well explain the apparent duplicity of CLAREMONT INDIAN. No one from other growing climates would recognize ORCHID SPRITE which for us is only gray. (continued on page 13.)

DISPLAY GARDENS, TEST GARDENS AND OTHER PHENOMENA

by Dick Richards



AGNES JAMES
(Photo by Jean Witt)

In the spring a Californicae fancier's fancy lightly turns to the thought of seeing his favorite iris in bloom, not only in his own garden, but also elsewhere. Judges need a place to see representative collections. Those who do not yet appreciate these delicate beauties need a place where they can see the species and hybrids blooming as well as growing. For these reasons the Society has established a series of agreements with various gardens to become Display Gardens, where the Californicae can be seen in reasonable numbers in places which are accessible to people a good bit of the time. So far four Display have joined the program up and down the coast. Our goal has been to invite large gardens in or near major population areas to join the program. Let us introduce each one, starting at the northernmost, and tell you where to find them.

Lorena Reid is the power behind Laurie's Garden, near Springfield, Oregon. Her neat commercial garden is a riot of color in the spring, and a good portion of that riot is caused by the Californicae in bloom. Though some early clones are in bloom in April, her peak bloom comes in May, usually in early May unless the winter has been long and cold. She grows an impressive selection of the species, plus a large number of named clones, both recent and old-timers. For those interested in the Cal-Sibes, those hybrids between the Californicae and their distant relatives, the 40 chromosome Siberian iris, she has a large collection of those little beauties. Her garden emphasizes beardless iris of all kinds, and it is located a few miles east of Springfield, on the scenic McKenzie River Highway. When you reach 12225 McKenzie Highway, you've reached Laurie's Garden.

Proceeding down the coast, to a little south of San Francisco, we find Bay View Gardens, the garden of Joe Ghio. Here in several vacant lots around his home, Joe grows virtually every recent named variety. Occasionally a species clone is found in his garden, but mostly it is the recent introductions of other hybridizers and, of course, his own. In early April the garden usually is at peak bloom, and one can at that time also see next year's Ghio introductions, still under seedling number, plus the new crop of seedlings being evaluated. Joe does grow other kinds of iris also. A visit to

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Bay View Gardens in late autumn or early winter may disclose a little bloom on the Californicae, for those who cannot wait for spring. This fine garden is located at 1201 Bay Street, in Santa Cruz. Coast Highway 1 intersects with Bay Street at the west end of Santa Cruz, and Joe is but a block south of Bay. To go north on Bay will take you to the Santa Cruz campus of the University of California, so if asking directions, ask for the University, but go south on Bay instead of north.

Still further south, a short 90 mile drive from downtown Los Angeles, we find the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, a non-profit organization dedicated to the flora of California. There are acres of canyon land planted with the natives of California, including iris. In late March, early April, and continuing into May, the garden is a rainbow of color as the California native flora puts on its impressive show, a fitting setting for enjoying the large plantings of species Californicae, especially I. douglasiana, I. innominata and I. munzii. Upon entering the garden, there is a large open meadow, and a good collection of named varieties is growing along the foot paths at the lower end of this meadow, near the buildings. But Californicae can be found all through the garden, and a walk will reward one with delightful naturalized plantings of species and species hybrids developed at the Garden. Horticulturist, Dara E. Emery, is the man behind the plantings. The Garden covers numerous acres, and is located at 1212 Mission Canyon Road, in Mission Canyon behind the famous Santa Barbara Mission. Getting off Highway 101 at Mission Street, in western Santa Barbara, and following the signs to the Mission is a good way to proceed. Ask any Santa Barbaran where the Mission is, and follow the signs to the Botanic Garden from there.

The southernmost garden is Cordon Bleu Farms, the commercial garden of Bob Brooks and Ray Chesnik, which is north of San Diego and slightly north of Escondido. Just off U.S. 395 in the town of San Marcos, at 418 Buena Creek Road, it can be reached from either U.S. 395 or from Highway 78. From 395 one goes west on Deer Springs Road for two miles, then south on Twin Oaks Valley Road for a few hundred yards, and then west again on Buena Creek Road. Those coming from Highway 78 from the west can get off and proceed north on Encinitas Road where a left turn will take them a mile to Twin Oaks Valley Road. Proceeding north on Twin Oaks Valley Road, one will arrive at Buena Creek Road, and a left turn will soon bring you to 418.

This rapidly expanding garden has a small collection of species of the Californicae and a rapidly growing collection of the older and new named clones, including the new and recent introductions of Cordon Bleu. Bloom starts early and lasts a long time at this garden, but like most southern Californica gardens, peak bloom starts in late March and continues through mid April, though



VERDUGO

(Richards continued) of course bloom can usually be seen before and after these times. Although out of the native range of any of the Californicae, they thrive at Cordon Bleu. The garden contains many other kinds of iris also. Though Bob and Ray may not be home at the time, visitors are invited to come in and browse.

These are our four gardens. They were selected on the basis of location and possession of a large collection of Californicae, and because they were known by the Chairman of the Display Garden Committee. If some of you have collections of species and named varieties that you think would be suitable for Display Garden purposes, please write to the Chairman and tell him about it. A possible

Display Garden should have a sufficient range of old and new introductions, and preferably at least some of the better clones of the species, so that a judge could find sufficient material with which to develop and increase his critical abilities, and so that anyone could come and enjoy. The Display Garden Committee Chairman simply selected the most impressive gardens he knew in order to get the program going. Three of the gardens happened to be commercial gardens, but that was not intended. We also like private gardens with good collections.

There is also a question of establishing some test gardens for the Society. In contrast to the Display Gardens, the Test Gardens are for the purpose of testing potential introductions under climatic conditions different from those in which the clone originated. For this purpose gardens in difficult and unusual areas are desired, though there is obviously a need to evaluate in favorable climates those clones that originate in the more difficult climates. If you are interested in being listed as a possible Test Garden, let the Chairman of the Display Garden Committee know. It would help if you could briefly describe your climatic conditions. Test Garden arrangements are made strictly between the individuals involved. Normally it is assumed that the individual who tests the clone will write a report to the originator, and that the individual who tests the clone will keep the clone, but there are no hard and fast rules and individuals are free to reach whatever agreement suits them. We plan to list potential test gardens only as a service to those hybridizers who want to test their clones before possible introduction.

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There are many non-commercial gardens throughout the Pacific Coast states where Californicae grow, but which are not Display Gardens or in any way connected with the Society. We would like to list them also. If you know of any, please send that information, plus a brief sketch of the garden and a list of what is being grown, to the Display Gardens Chairman. The following are known to the Chairman. The Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont, California, 50 miles east of Los Angeles, grows a fine variety of species and a few named clones. This is, of course, the garden where Director Lee Lenz's famous clones, RIPPLE ROCK and GRUBSTAKE, first appeared. The Tilden Park Botanic Garden, in the hills above the University of California campus in Berkeley, California, grows a number of species. There are also plantings of species and some older hybrids in the Los Angeles County Arboretum, located in Arcadia, California, less than 20 miles east of downtown Los Angeles. This is a very small list. The Chairman needs your help in filling it out.

If you can assist the Display Gardens Chairman, write to Dick Richards at Box 433, Mt. Baldy, California 91759.

DWARFS? BY ALL MEANS!

by Jean Witt

By all means let us set up a class for dwarfs within the Pacific Coast Irises! The smaller species are great rock garden plants, particularly in the Northwest, and I for one, would like to see the use of them encouraged. I believe this is a function of our Society just as much as developing bigger and better things from the large species. How then shall we set the standards for our class of dwarfs?

Perhaps before we try to come to any real conclusions, it will be good to look carefully at the plants that we now have for a season or two. First of all we must answer the question, "How dwarf is dwarf among the Californicae?" Is it necessarily the same as MDB and/or SDB among the bearded? This is a hard question even to guess at in mid-winter, but I did manage to find a 16" tall stem of I. douglasiana for comparison, and it seems to me that somewhere around 6 to 8 inches is the point where the break should come. Since many of the named clones are probably already more than 16" tall, then perhaps 10" and below for dwarfs would be more suitable. In any event, let's take a careful look at our plants and be realistic with our dividing line.

(Witt continued) Above all, let's avoid the issue of perianth tubes! Some of our species have long ones and some have short -- both types are good, and I see no reason for setting up any restrictions. Nor can I see any limitation on branching being necessary in the immediate future.

There will, however, be the matter of proportion, and this is very important. Flowers at the upper end of the height range of Pacific Coast irises will continue to get larger, and this is fine since presumably their stems go up accordingly. However, when we set a height limit for dwarfs, we must then pay strict attention to proportion. No way do we want a 6" wide flower on a 6" high stem! Setting a size limit for the flower has been of considerable help in defining and stabilizing the Miniature Tall Bearded class, but would not necessarily be a desirable procedure for Pacific Coast dwarfs. A bit of measuring seems in order -- we really do not know where optimum flower size falls; there may not be a problem.



I. douglasiana

Finally, let us deliberately encourage variety in flower form and make it an avowed policy and espouse it as a desirable breeding goal. Evolution has divided the Californicae into a number of distinctive species; surely we can find a better objective for our new Society than to press them all back into a single mold!

(How Do They Grow continued)

CLAREMONT INDIAN

NW-Blooms with little obvious vegetation, not flat but, "appears to recline on its elbow."

SC-The color is superb, the flower is large for an innominata, and the stems are very bad in partial shade. It grows sulkily, flower form is fair to good.

OJAI

NC-A classic. Big flowers with a tendency for the falls to curve under, but spectacular nevertheless. Last year it produced nothing but snaking stalks, but this year the stalks were relatively erect.

SC-The winner! Grows well but blooms sparingly. A nice flower.

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(Davidson continued.)

It may be of interest to some that at the same time as I was bringing the INDIAN up here, I also brought MESA QUEEN and that it is still with me. This is possibly the only stock of it extant at this time. One of the things we need to get on record is which of the many, many clones in the registry are still being grown someplace or other. The QUEEN has not been a vigorous clone here, yet maintains itself and flowers annually. An attempt will be made this year to propagate it so that it can be distributed again. It has given me the very red HINGES OF HADES!

Dear Ed,

The species iris Seed Exchange takes in more seeds of Californicae than of any other group, and we always have large amounts left over. Members of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris are invited to participate, both as customers and especially as donors. A large, self-addressed envelope to me will bring the 1973 list (somewhat depleted now), and an envelope sent next fall will bring next year's list. The exchange does not send out seed from May through October.

I don't believe I'm out of line in suggesting this. I assume that the Society expects to develop mostly clonal material for use on the Pacific Coast. There is, however another aspect of our development that I feel we should not lose sight of -- species fans in the rest of the U. S. would give their eye teeth to be able to grow the Californicae. Only by sending out large quantities of seeds to be grown in other areas can we further this aspect. Seeds give people in the less favored climates of the central and eastern U. S. an opportunity to find that chance seedling which can take their conditions. I keep getting reports from people in the Rocky Mt. states and the East Coast that they have been able to get some of our species through their winters and up to blooming, and they are delighted. If we limit ourselves to the breeding of clonal material for warm climates, we will not be developing the full potential of the group. I see no reason why we cannot do both.

To this latter end, I hope our people will continue to collect seeds of Pacific Coast species from high elevations in the Cascades of Washington and Oregon and in the mountains of California. Gosh, I didn't mean to go on at such length when I started! However, I feel very strongly about this. There is no reason why our society cannot pursue a variety of goals. Our organization will be all the more viable if we do.

Jean Witt

Ed. note: An excellent idea and one I hope that our members do support.

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(SPCNI SECTION from page 3) (1) Except for corresponding and honorary members all members of SPCNI shall be members in good standing of the American Iris Society and no membership shall be accepted which exceeds the length of the current AIS membership of the member, and (2) Any amendments to these by-laws shall be in conformity with rules of the American Iris Society with regard to the Sections. Motion carried."

To conform with the above stated position of the American Iris Society and with Article IX of the SPCNI by-laws, the Officers of this Society present the following amendments to the by-laws of the Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris:

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP AND DUES (Current)

Section 1. Various memberships shall consist of: Individual, Family, Supporting, Life and Honorary. Membership in the American Iris Society is a prerequisite for all United States residents.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP AND DUES (Proposed)

Section 1. Various memberships shall consist of: Individual, Family, Supporting, Annual, Life and Honorary. Membership in the American Iris Society is a prerequisite for all United States residents AND EXCEPT FOR HONORARY MEMBERS, NO MEMBERSHIP SHALL EXCEED IN LENGTH THE CURRENT AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP OF THE MEMBER.

ARTICLE IX: AMENDMENTS (Current)

Any proposed amendment to these by-laws which has the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee will be submitted to the membership by publication in the Newsletter. Any such proposed amendment will become effective three months after publication unless within that three month period five members in good standing have notified the president of the society that they desire a vote on the proposed amendment. Any proposed amendment brought to a vote will be ratified by a majority of votes cast.

ARTICLE IX: AMENDMENTS (Proposed)

SECTION 1. ANY AMENDMENTS TO THESE BY-LAWS SHALL BE IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RULES OF THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY WITH REGARD TO THE SECTIONS.

SECTION 2. Any proposed amendment to these by-laws which has the approval of a majority of the Executive Committee will be submitted to the membership by publication in the Newsletter. Any such proposed amendment will become effective with that three month period unless five members in good standing have notified the president of the society that they desire a vote on the proposed amendment. Any proposed amendment brought to a vote will be ratified by a majority of votes cast.

HOW DO THEY GROW?

While response to the request for performance information on various cultivars requested in the last issue of the Almanac was hardly overwhelming, some loyal members supplied the data for a very grateful editor. Continuation of this feature will only be possible if all of us, even those growing just a few named varieties, send in the information. So please keep those cards and letters coming in.

The consensus so far is that the judging by numerical scores as suggested in the Handbook for Judges and Show Officials is not very effective. A more qualitative approach seems to be favored. The ratings and comments that follow are divided by geographic regions indicated as follows:

Northwest NW Northern California NC
Southern California SC

Because of the limited response, these remarks should be considered as tentative.

AMIGUITA

NW-Too bold in pattern.

NC-Most widely grown variety around. It is a beautiful blue lavender with deeper eyespot and nice branching. The foliage is broad, beautiful and very adaptable.

SC-Grows very well. In partial shade the stems tend to be too long and to snake all over the place. Flower pleasing in color, a bit weak in form. Very nice garden subject.

ORCHID SPRITE

NW-Smoky color is a fault.

NC-Rank grower. Flowers not particularly attractive. Stems good, even in shade. Throws a lot of bloom when happy. Flowers narrow and slightly tucked.

SC-We dumped it because it is a too rampant grower and has rather an ugly, dull-colored flower of spidery form.

VALLEY BANNER

NW-Exquisite, dainty, regular performance, but slow to increase.

NC-Fantastically beautifully colored item, but it has proven most difficult to grow.

SC-Flower is small but very attractive. In proportion to foliage. Grows well and looks good most of the year, until the leaves die down then looks trashy. Stems good, even in partial shade.

(continued on page 12.)

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ED'S PAGE



NATIVE WARRIOR
(Philips 1970)

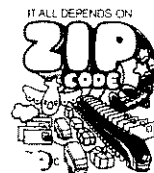
This, the first year of SPCNI, has certainly been eventful. You may have noticed that this is already issue number 3 of the Almanac and are wondering what happened to your copy of number 2. Well, issue number 2 is a special issue, the 1974 Pacific Coast Iris Checklist. It was completed, except for final proofreading in February, then it came time to start on issue number 3, so the checklist was temporarily put aside. Have no fear that it will be forgotten. As soon as the current Almanac is distributed, your editor will hustle back to the list.

Another big event has been our achievement of American Iris Society Section status much due to the letter writing and convincing nature of our president, Ray Chesnik. Now we can offer members the attraction of being an officially recognized section. Be sure that your dues are paid up so that you can continue receiving the publications and participating in the activities.

For those of you who have sent me letters or notes containing kind words about the Almanac, thank you. I hope that it continues to be what you want it to be. If not, be sure to let me know.

ED.

Almanac of the Society for
Pacific Coast Native Iris
Edward J. Pasahow, Editor
6235 Syracuse Lane
San Diego, California 92122



THIRD CLASS