



ALMANAC:
SOCIETY FOR
PACIFIC COAST
NATIVE IRIS

FALL, 2002
Volume XXXI, Number 1

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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE SPCNI TREASURER

Prices listed are for SPCNI members

Check List of Named PCI Cultivars

Lists and describes Pacific Coast Iris and named hybrids through 2001. ~70 pages. Hardcopy or CD: \$9.00 for USA, \$9.50 for Canada, and 16.00 for Europe. For both a CD and a hard copy, the cost would be \$4.50 less for the CD.

Diseases of the Pacific Coast Iris

Lewis & Adele Lawyer: ALMANAC, Fall 1986. 22 pages, 9 photographs. \$3.50 postage paid.

A Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises

Victor A. Cohen: The British Iris Society 1967. Booklet, 5.5 x 8.5, 40 pages, 16 line drawings, 8 color and 6 black-and-white photographs. Brief description of species and sub-species including their distribution. \$4.00 postpaid

A Revision of the Pacific Coast Irises

Lee W. Lenz: Photocopy of *Aliso* original. Booklet 5.5 x 8.5, 72 pages, 9 line drawings, 14 photographs, and 12 maps. Definitive work on the taxonomic status of the *Californicae*, with a key to the species and sub-species. Detailed maps and accounts of distribution. \$6.00 postage paid.

Hybridization and Speciation in the Pacific Coast Iris

Lee W. Lenz: Photocopy of *Aliso* original. Companion booklet to the above, 5.5 x 8.5, 72 pages, 30 figures, graphs, drawings, and photographs. Definitive work on naturally occurring inter-specific crosses of PCI, including detailed account of distribution. \$6.00 postage paid. If ordered together, both Lenz booklets may be obtained for \$10.00 postage paid.

MEMBERSHIP & SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris is a section of the American Iris Society. Membership in AIS is **not** a requirement for membership in the SPCNI, but is suggested and may be of considerable benefit.

Membership	Individual	Family
Annual	\$ 6.00	\$ 8.00
Triennial	15.00	18.00
Life	75.00	100.00

Please send membership monies to the SPCNI Treasurer. Foreign postage: please add \$1.00 for annual, \$3.00 for triennial, and \$10.00 for life membership.

ALMANAC

DEADLINES: March 1 and September 1.

Back issues are available for \$3.50 each, postpaid. Please address the person listed under **Almanac Back Issues**.

The opinions expressed in articles and letters appearing in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views or beliefs of the SPCNI. Remarks about specific irises, companies, products, and services shall not be considered endorsements by the SPCNI.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Two items constitute this Fall's column.

First, a comment on the recent Trek to the native stands of *I. hartwegii australis* in the San Bernardino Mountains of Southern California. Though severe drought determined that we would find roughly as many blooms as we had participants, old friendships were renewed and new ones formed. A bonus was the opportunity to hear Dr. Lee Lenz, our guest of honor, commenting on *I. munzii* in general and the preservation of one stand of Coffee camp *munzii* at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Gardens in Claremont, California.

Second, a recent talk I gave on PCIs at the Theodore Payne Foundation, an organization dedicated to the preservation and propagation of California native plants, revealed the interest in PCIs of many people not currently participating in any iris organizations. Several people talked enthusiastically about their garden's stands of *I. douglasiana* or some named variety, and their lack of information about how to divide and propagate them. We in the Society have information and experience that these people would like to have. My suggestion is to volunteer to give talks to your local iris societies, and to horticultural groups in general, about the irises. The Society has a very good slide collection available so you don't have to have slides of your own.

My experience has been that if you contact the appropriate officers of local iris societies and tell them that you can give a program, you will usually be scheduled on the spot. Local societies are sometimes approached by other horticultural

groups to provide programs on PCIs, and if you are known in your local society as someone who is knowledgeable on PCIs, you will probably be recommended. There is interest in PCIs on the part of the gardening public, who have seen them in botanic gardens and at plant nurseries, and the opportunity to help people grow them successfully is satisfying. A prepared handout is helpful for your audience, and if it provides information about how to join the Society, so much the better. I can e-mail or snail mail you my own handout if that might be helpful, though it is specific for Southern California.

The more difficult the climate for the successful growing of PCIs, the more your information and experience are needed. The rewards are not immense, but they can be satisfying. The friends you may make are a bonus.

Don't forget to gather some seeds from local stands of the native irises and from your garden for the seed exchange. We can always use the seeds, and there may be people looking for specifically the seeds you can provide.



Richard

FROM THE EDITOR

One of my favorite sections of the Fall *Almanac* is the Seed Exchange. Before I became Editor, I would eagerly await the Fall issue, and upon receiving it, I would turn immediately to the Seed Exchange section to find out what seed was available. I was most interested in the species seed since that seed is difficult to obtain. In 1999 I raised the question of whether we knew how much seed we could collect without having a detrimental effect on the wild population. We still do not know the answer, but Carol Bornstein of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden has suggested that no more than 10% be collected. Carol's

suggestion was made in a letter to the Seed Distribution Chairman. I decided to print Carol's letter in the *Almanac* because it contains additional important information regarding the seed exchange. Please read her letter.

I'm happy to see that SPCNI has provided some research funds to a graduate student studying PCI. We learn more about the PCI species through research. Maybe one day we will have definitive answers to how much wild seed can be harvested and other questions. I hope SPCNI will continue to provide research funds to students studying our favorite native iris.

READ ME

Membership in the American Iris Society is not required for SPCNI membership. However, AIS membership is suggested and may be of considerable benefit.

Please send membership renewals or inquiries to the Membership Secretary. Do not send them to the President or Editor. Also, if you have a change of address, please remember to send the information to the Membership Secretary. Thank you.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM THE SECRETARY/TREASURER

Dues Notices

First dues renewal notices will no longer be sent. Please note the expiration date of your membership on the address label. This date indicates the month and year that your SPCNI dues are due. We will continue to send a final reminder notice if we have not heard from you.

SPCNI Membership List

The SPCNI will be offering its membership list to individuals for a slight fee to cover the cost of mailing and printing (approximately \$3.00 for the US, \$4.00 for overseas). This list can be used only for contact purposes and cannot be used or sold as a business mailing list. If anybody wants to be excluded from the list, please contact Terri Hudson. If members have e-mail and would like to be on an e-mail list, please contact Terri (irishud@mcn.org).

SPCNI SLIDE SET AVAILABLE

Three slide sets are available through SPCNI. Our Slide Chairman, Damon Hill, has produced it and it can be obtained by requesting it from him at 4613 Maddock Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

The charge is \$7.50 for any of the three sets. One set deals with species, the second is concerned with hybrids, and the third combines the subject matter of both of these. The slides in each set will be contained in a Kodak carousel.

The carousel will be convenient to use and less likely to be damaged in shipment. Payment (payable to SPCNI) should be sent to Terri Hudson, SPCNI Secretary-Treasurer. See the address on page 2. The person requesting the slides is financially responsible for return of the slides.

OOPS!

If you find any mistakes in the *Almanac*, please notify the Editor. Terri Hudson's phone number was incorrectly listed since 1999! Her correct phone number is listed on the inside front cover (hopefully!).

WANTED

Samuel DeFazio is doing research on "non-pesticide management of pests and diseases of the genus *Iris*" and is in need of seed of iris that can survive in Michigan, zone 5. If you are interested or are willing to donate seed, contact:

Samuel DeFazio
2723 116th Ave.
Allegan, MI 49010
phone: 616-673-2793
e-mail: praxis@allegan.net

2002 AWARDS

Lois Belardi's SEA GAL is the 2002 winner of the Sidney B. Mitchell Medal. SEA GAL's parentage is (PACIFIC HIGH x DEL REY) X IDYLVILD. SEA GAL is a popular PCI and received praises for growth and bloom in the recent PCI popularity poll (2001). Because of its

growth habits, SEA GAL is a popular entry at iris shows.

Lois has also won numerous other awards for her PCI. Her latest hybrids are introduced by Bay View Gardens.

[#of votes, cultivar name, (hybridizer)]

Sydney B. Mitchell Medal

19 SEA GAL (Lois Belardi)
Runners Up:
14 DEEP BLUE SEA (Joseph Ghio)
13 PACIFIC SNOWFLAKE (George Shoop)

Award of Merit

21 AIR SHOW (Lois Belardi)
10 COZUMEL (Joseph Ghio)
Runners Up:
9 SIERRA AZUL (Joseph Ghio)
7 CHARTER MEMBER (Joseph Ghio)

7 DISTANT NEBULA (Vernon Wood)
7 EASTER EGG HUNT (Joseph Ghio)
7 WISHING (Joseph Ghio)

Honorable Mention

11 PACIFIC MISS (Lois Belardi)
11 PACIFIC SNOWBALL (J.T. Aitken)
11 SANTA ROSALITA (Joseph Ghio)

Runners Up:
10 WITH THIS RING (Joseph Ghio)
9 HARBOR HIGH (Joseph Ghio)

CHECK LIST AVAILABLE

A new revision of the *Check List of Pacific Coast Native Iris* is available from the Secretary-Treasurer. The new version covers cultivars and species registered and introduced through 2001.

Pricing is as follows: \$9.00 for USA, \$9.50 for Canada, and 16.00 for Europe.

A CD is being offered as well as the hard copy for the same price as the hard copy. If you would like to order **both** a CD and a hard copy, the cost would be \$4.50 less for the CD.

Please contact Terri Hudson if you want to order a copy.

GROWING PACIFIC COAST IRISES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Richard Richards, La Mesa, CA

The PCI species are beardless irises growing wild in the states of California, Oregon, and Washington. Based on their ability to interbreed and their identical chromosome numbers, they have been placed in the series *Californicae*. There are eleven species and three subspecies in the series. A number of naturally occurring interspecific hybrids among members of the series have been found, and man-made hybrids among virtually all the species in the series have been produced.

I am using the term PCI to include both the species and the interspecific hybrids, many of which are garden irises.

Many advanced generation garden hybrids created from these species are available today, usually from specialty plant nurseries, though they can occasionally be found in the general garden trade. Most of these are hybrids springing from five of the species in the series: *I. douglasiana*, *I. innominata*, *I. tenax*, *I. bracteata*, and *I. munzii*. Some collected species clones have been introduced as garden varieties, but this is unusual.

Generations of hybridization have made the PCIs a somewhat more dependable garden plant than the species. The species adapt poorly to garden conditions, requiring very special conditions for their survival. The exception for southern California is *I. douglasiana*, the southern range of which extends to an area north of Santa Barbara. It appears to be quite tolerant of a wide range of growing conditions.

Soil Preparation for Growing PCIs:

Soil preparation can make the difference between excellent growth, or little growth followed by sudden death. Most soils in southern California are alkaline and need to be altered to neutral or slightly acid. This can be done in several ways, one of which is the addition of soil sulfur at the rate of 5 lbs. per 100 square feet. Another is the addition of copious quantities of peat moss. Spread it on the soil at least two inches deep and spade it in. Using both soil sulfur and peat moss is better than using only one, and the soil sulfur adds grit to the soil.

Most soils in southern California are heavy, usually clay or adobe, and need to be lightened considerably. Soil sulfur and peat moss will help this condition, but in the case of heavy soils the addition of gypsum at the rate of a pound per

square foot is also recommended. You do not need this if your soil is already light, sandy, or gritty. In that case just add even more peat moss.

Adding alfalfa pellets to the soil also seems to stimulate growth. A pound per two square feet will help considerably.

Mix in all your ingredients thoroughly and keep the soil moist for a few weeks before planting. That is ideal. I have planted into newly mixed soil with no detrimental results.

A light soil pays extra dividends at transplanting time, when roots are less likely to break when removed from a well-prepared soil.

Plant Location:

In all but coastal areas, partly sunny to medium shady conditions are best. I have raised PCIs successfully in the Riverside area in locations that were either dappled shade, or up to half a day of sun, preferably morning sun. Most varieties will not tolerate sun all day long, and will not bloom if planted in heavy shade.

Plants do fine even if subjected to occasional frosts, snows, and temperatures down into the 20 degree F. range for short periods.

Watering:

Most garden hybrids and named varieties require watering at least every week to ten days. I water twice a week in summer, usually in the late afternoon or evening, and whenever the soil gets dry year around. A light mulch of redwood compost is helpful in reducing soil temperatures and retaining moisture, but should be kept at least an inch or two away from the base of the foliage. I do not mulch except in rare conditions.

Transplanting, Dividing, and Replanting:

In southern California the timing of transplanting and replanting is crucial. The only time success is somewhat likely is in December, when new root growth is beginning and the roots are an inch or two long. The less time the plants are out of the ground, the better. Roots should never be allowed to dry out. If the day is warm, I throw the divisions into a bucket of water until I am ready to pot, prepare for transportation, or put back into the ground.

Avoid breaking new white roots. The easiest roots to handle are those two or three inches long. The risk of breakage is higher as the roots get longer.

If two or three rhizomes are growing close together and connected, it is best to leave them as one division. Divisions with a single growth tip are more likely to become permanently deciduous in this climate.

Veteran growers of PCIs often divide a clump down the middle one year, leaving half of it in the ground in case the attempt at division and replanting is unsuccessful. The next year they will dig, divide, and replant the other half.

Transportation or shipping of rhizomes can be done at this time if the roots can be kept moist. This is done by wrapping the roots in wet newspaper or wet peat or other light soil, putting the plant in a plastic container such as a baggie, and wrapping the baggie to the roots, then securing the baggie with a tie around the base of the foliage so that moisture cannot escape. Plants can be potted at this time, and I have had as much success with Supersoil as with any other soil mix.

Potted material can be successfully put into the ground until the first of April. After that, attempts to plant potted material into the ground are almost always unsuccessful, despite what the people at your local plant nursery will tell you.

Plant Sources and More Advice:

Local nurseries occasionally have potted PCIs, and can get them for you if you find the right person to ask. There are two mail-order sources that I know of:

The Iris Gallery, 33450 Little Valley Road, Fort Bragg, CA 95437, 1-800-757-IRIS, email: irishud@mcn.org. Website: www.allthingsiris.com. They ship in sleeves containing a soil mix, usually

in the fall when root growth starts in northern California, but they will ship at any time. Sometime in late fall or December is probably best for our climate. They have a catalog with colored pictures of PCIs. Their advice: The irises "...need a lime-free soil and, in warm areas, should be planted in a mostly shady area. Good drainage is very important: try to plant on raised beds, mounds, or slopes."

Another mail-order source is Bay View Gardens, 1201 Bay St., Santa Cruz, CA 95060. (831) 423-3656, email: bayview@mail.U.S.A.com. Joe Ghio sells mostly his own introductions, plus those of Lois Belardi. Ghio's advice: "Plant Pacificas in an acid bed...in all but coastal locations, filtered shade seems to provide the best results. Some water seems necessary if your summer is hot and dry. Upon receipt soak in a bucket of water for about 24 hours. If new white roots are not showing, leave rhizomes in water until new roots begin appearing. New roots should appear in 7 to 10 days. Plant immediately; never allow the roots to dry out. Soaking in a fungicide such as Subdue and drenching the bed with same, seems to be beneficial." Ghio ships in October to early November.

Website for More Information and Pictures:

The Society for Pacific Coast Native Iris has a website which has won several important awards. There is much more information than I can give here, and there are many photos. There are also special pages providing extensive information on the species. The website is:
<http://www.pacificcoastiris.org/>

SURFING

Steve Taniguchi, Santa Clara, CA

What PCI-related activity can you do at any hour, any day of the week, any month of the year? You can surf the web!

The first website to visit, and one I recommend highly is SPCNI's own website, <http://www.pacificcoastiris.org>. Steve Ayala has done a fantastic job and he updates the site on a regular basis. The website topics include species, garden hybrids, botanical gardens, PCI sources, references, photos, links to other sites, and much more.

If you are interested in photos of the various PCI species, visit the "Digital Library Project, University of California, Berkeley, CalPhotos" website: <http://elib.cs.berkeley.edu/photos/flora/sci-I.html>. This takes you directly to the "I" section where you can click on the species name to see the photos. Note that this website contains more than just PCI.

For more scientifically minded individuals, visit the "Interchange Index Page for the Jepson Manual" at: http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/interchange/I_treat_index_I.html. Clicking on the species name reveals information such as plant descriptions, ecology, and distribution.

At http://plants.usda.gov/cgi_bin/plant_profile.cgi?symbol=IRIS you can find the "USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service" website. Click on the species name under the distribution maps for more information such as classification, noxious weed information, invasive information [yes, our PCI are listed as noxious weeds and invasive plants in certain areas], images, and other links.

The "North American Native Iris" website, [this is geared more towards a general audience] can be found at: <http://molly.hsc.unt.edu/~rbarton/Iris/NANI.html>. There is an alphabetical listing and a taxonomic listing. Either has links to descriptions and photos. Other buttons take you to a listing of commercial suppliers of species iris and information on photographing irises. There are also links to SPCNI, SIGNA, etc.

Happy surfing!

BOTANICAL GARDENS

From the SPCNI Website: <http://www.pacificcoastiris.org>

REGIONAL PARKS BOTANIC GARDEN

Wildcat Canyon Road and South Park Drive

Tilden Park, Berkeley, CA 94708

Internet address: <http://www.nativeplants.org/>

The world's most complete collection of California native plants. Its 10 acre collection is organized into 10 distinctive climate areas, where you find plants (including irises) growing together as they do in their natural environments. Excellent labeling makes browsing easy.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL GARDEN

Centennial Drive, Berkeley, CA 94720

Internet address: <http://www.mip.berkeley.edu/garden/>

World's fifth largest botanical garden, dedicated to the earth's major floras. Start in the various California regions to see Pacific Coast Native Iris growing together with their wildflower neighbors in natural settings.

STRYBING ARBORETUM & BOTANICAL GARDENS

9th Avenue at Lincoln Way

Golden Gate Park; San Francisco, CA

Internet address: <http://www.strybing.org>

A 55-acre museum of living plants suited to the mild Mediterranean climate of California's central coast. *Iris douglasiana*, *I. macrosiphon*, and several others grace the California Native Plant meadow.

SANTA BARBARA BOTANICAL GARDEN

1212 Mission Canyon Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Internet address: <http://www.sbbg.org/>

Sixty-five acres in historic Mission Canyon, with five and a half miles of trails. More than 1000 species of rare and indigenous California plants. Plantings include 11 species and 55 cultivars of native iris. An extensive educational program.

RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANICAL GARDEN

1500 No. College Ave, Claremont, CA 91711

Internet address: <http://www.rsabg.org/>

An 86-acre garden in the San Gabriel Mountains east of Los Angeles, dedicated to the appreciation, conservation, understanding and thoughtful use of California's native flora. Dr. Lee W. Lenz, who authored several important studies on Pacific Coast Native Iris, was director here from 1960 to 1983.

WESTERN HILLS NURSERY

16250 Coleman Valley Road, Occidental, CA 95465

Native iris and many other horticultural specialties in 3+ acres of natural settings, with pools, streams, paths, bridges and hidden vistas.

YERBA BUENA NURSERY

195000 Skyline Boulevard (40 Langley Hill Rd.), Woodside, CA 94062

Internet address: <http://www.yerbabuenanursery.com>

Spacious retail nursery in a rural setting, featuring 600+ varieties of California native plants, including several PCN iris species and hybrids.

MENDOCINO COAST BOTANICAL GARDENS

18220 North Highway One, Fort Bragg, CA 95437

Internet address: <http://www.gardenbythesea.org/>

This magnificent 47-acre public botanical garden features several of the region's native irises in an attractive forested setting. There is a colorful assortment of "Pacifica hybrids", ranging from deep purples, reds and pinks to creams, whites and yellows.

GRADUATE THESIS PROJECT

Terri Hudson, Fort Bragg, CA

The Board of SPCNI was pleased to help out Joanne Crawford from the Department of Biological Sciences at Humboldt State University in California with a small scholarship of \$300.00. Joanne has been working on a systematic study of the Pacific Coast Iris. Regarding questions that were raised by hybridization studies of the PCI's by Nelson Young (1996) and Dr. Lee Lenz, Joanne focused on a reproductive barrier to hybridizations that they both suspected was important. Her study looked specifically at the differences in style length as an isolating factory between species of this group. She was studying three sympatric pairs of iris. Two pairs rarely hybridize and one pair frequently hybridizes. Her research will test these hypotheses:

1. Cross-pollination between iris with greater differences in the style length will result in fewer fertilized ovules than pollinations with less difference.
2. The barrier to reproduction occurs in the style where pollen grains of shorter styled flowers are unable to grow pollen tubes long enough, or within the necessary time frame, to fertilize ovules in longer styles.
3. The results of crosses between sympatric pairs will back up hypotheses 1 and 2 and demonstrate the strength of this isolating mechanism.

Joanne's thesis will be defended in February of 2003 or earlier if possible. An article will follow up her thesis when she has completed this process.

THANK YOU

Joanne Crawford, Humboldt State University, CA
[received July 28, 2002]

Dear members of The Society for Pacific Coast Iris,

Thank you so much for your generous contribution to my graduate thesis project. It arrived at the end of my field season, when all other resources had been exhausted. I certainly appreciated it. My special thanks goes out to Terri Hudson for responding so enthusiastically to my initial inquiry and putting in the energy to make this happen. I also want to thank her for making many copies of my proposal for

distribution to other members, and corresponding with all of us through the various stages. I'd like to thank Jay Hudson for distributing my proposal on the June trek and promoting my cause.

Yesterday was my final day in the field. I was collecting the last of the seed capsules from my hand-pollinations. I had some wonderful field sites in the Smith River drainage (*Iris bracteata*) and along the Illinois River in southern Oregon (*Iris chrysophylla*). I'm sorry to be finishing the field component of the project. After I finish

counting seeds, I'll be in the lab and under the microscope for a couple of months. In the fall I'll analyze the data, and begin to write my thesis. I hope to defend the thesis in February. If you like, I will send you a copy of the thesis and or write a synopsis of it for your newsletter. My advisor, Michael Mesler, has been studying the pollination system of iris and the iridescent fly, *Eulonchus*. You might be interested in what he's doing as well.

Thank you again for your support of my project at the time I needed it most.

Sincerely,
Joanne Crawford
Department of Biological Sciences
Humboldt State University
Arcata, CA 95521

2002-2003 SEED EXCHANGE LIST

Debby Cole, Seed Distribution Chairman

Last year's instructions worked so well that we'll use them again this year!

All seeds on the following list of this year's donations are priced at \$1.50 for the first packet and \$0.50 per additional packet in an order. Orders over 12 packets please add another \$1.00, and orders over 24 packets please add a second additional \$1.00. To help with foreign postage, Canadian orders please add \$0.50, and other foreign orders please add \$1.00. Make checks payable (in US currency) to SPCNI, and send check or US currency with order to:

Debby Cole
SPCNI Seed Exchange
7417 92nd Place SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040 USA

Example: An order for 27 seed packets from a member in South Africa should include a check or money order (or US currency) payable to SPCNI in the amount of \$17.50:

\$1.50 first packet
\$13.00 26 addn'l packets x 0.50 ea
\$2.00 more than 24 packets
\$1.00 "other foreign" order

If sending currency, please send the next greatest whole dollar amount (\$18 in the example).

Please order by lot #, but listing also the "variety" may prevent errors. All orders will be held until January 15. At that time all seed will be divided, packaged and sent out as ordered so buyers may have sufficient time to plant their seed for this spring's germination. Requests will be filled in the order received, and, in the case of a very popular item, no packet will contain less than 5 seeds. Please specify possible substitutes. We reserve the right to limit the number of packets of an item included in an order if the item is in short supply. Because of the time and cost involved in returning small refunds, no refunds will be made; funds sent for orders that cannot be filled will be considered donations to the SPCNI treasury. Intentional donations to SPCNI are also welcome. **Please order well before January 15; we have other commitments immediately afterward and may not be able to process late orders.**

We include a list of seed left from previous years. Germination of old seed should be more difficult, but not impossible; abrading the seed with a file or coarse sandpaper or nicking it with a knife or file-edge, then soaking it for a day or more before planting, should help. **Great success has been reported in germinating old seed suspended in fine mesh bags under water inside one's toilet tank for a week or so, subject to the usual flushing, then planted in flats or pots of gritty mix, covered 0.25-0.50 inches (6-12 mm) deep, and held at an average temperature of 45-50 degrees F. for a month, then warmed.**

Unless otherwise specified, all seeds are open-pollinated except deliberate crosses.

@ at the beginning of a description indicates cold-hardy parent plant.

2002 SEED DONORS-----Thank you very much!!

- A Steve Taniguchi, Santa Clara, CA
- B Elaine Jernberg, Brinnon, WA
- C Jay and Terri Hudson, Fort Bragg, CA
- D Debby Cole, Mercer Island, WA
- E Dave Pettenski, Bothell, WA
- F Lois Weston Weeth, Bodega Bay, CA
- G Richard Richards, La Mesa, CA
- H Colin Rigby, Rochester, WA
- I Garry Knipe, Cupertino, CA

YEAR 2002 SEED DONATIONS**SEED FROM NAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS**

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Variety</u>	<u>Description</u>
2000	H	AGNES JAMES	White self with yellow fall stripe; <i>douglasiana</i> , coll. 1935.
2001	E	AIR SHOW	White with blue std. flush and purple fall veining.
2002	C	BECKONING BEAUTY	White rim, near-solid red-violet lined slightly lighter, medium-sized yellow spot.
2003	D	BIG MONEY	Mid to dark yellow self; Mitchell '90.
2004	G	BLUE SAGE	Mid purple-blue self (1947).
2005	E	CARROT TOP	Golden orange self with ultra-fine foliage.
2006	E	CLARICE RICHARDS	Pale yellow, with red-violet veining and haze on falls, overlaid with turquoise center vein.
2007	E	CROSS PURPOSE	Heliotrope with large neon violet signal.
2008	C	DISTANT NEBULA	Raspberry orchid with blackish cherry-red signal.
2009	C	ENCHANTING LADY	Creamy golden-yellow; standards with violet wash, falls with 1/8" violet fringe.
2010	C,D	ENCIRCLE	Pale blue plicata markings on white ground.
2011	D	FAULT ZONE	Stds light blue, falls blue-violet with pale rim.
2012	H	FOOTHILL BANNER	White, veined and ribbed purple; solid purple stylearms.
2013	E	GOLD DUSTED	Purple, speckled with gold.
2014	D,G	IDYLWILD	White ground washed blue, edged white. Mitchell '96.
2015	A	JACKS ARE WILD	Rosewood, with violet halo around gold throat.
2016	A,C	MAGIC SEA	Ruffled delphinium blue, with darker blue halo around turquoise signal.
2017	A	MANTRA	Velvety red-purple, pale orchid edge, black signal.
2018	G	ORCHID RESPRITE	Light purple with darker halo around pale yellow signal.
2019	C	ORCHID SPRITE	Clear orchid (1943)
2020	D	PACIFIC FROST	Cream with bright blue fall spot.
2021	C	PACIFIC RIM	Blue standards edged white; white falls veined gold and banded blue. Mitchell '98.
2022	D	PRETTY BOY	Ruffled peach self with small maroon signal.
2023	G	RINCON	Standards apricot tan; falls maroon with black center.
2024	E	SILVER PLATE	Lavender pink self, mauve signal with ochre center.
2025	H	SOQUEL COVE	White with turquoise wash on falls; Mitchell '80.
2026	C	STAINLESS STEEL	Silvery lavender; mauve purple signal, yellow centerline.
2027	C	VIOLET BLUSH	Violet-purple stds, red-violet purple falls.
2028	D	WHAT'S WHAT	Silver-mauve pink, turquoise hilights; deep mauve signal.
2029	E	WILD PARTY	Apricot standards veined magenta; solid magenta falls.
2030	A	mixed garden seed	
2031	E	mixed garden seed	
2032	G	mixed garden seed	
2033	H	mixed garden seed	

SEED FROM UNNAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Sdlg#</u>	<u>Description</u>
2101	D	95PG5	Rose, with red halo around gold signal
2102	D	95PG9	Late, short, green-tinted, marked with raspberry

SEED FROM HAND-POLLINATED CROSSES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
2201	A	PACIFIC MISS X EYES HAVE IT
2202	I	Very late Lawyer XP326-derived <i>munzii</i> seedlings X assorted Ghio, Belardi, Lawyer and Hubley intros

GARDEN-GROWN SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
2301	B	<i>I. douglasiana</i> , bright blue
2302	H	<i>I. innominata</i> , deep gold
2303	H	<i>I. tenax</i> , pale lavender thru rose to deep purple

WILD-COLLECTED SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Description</u>
2401	G	<i>I. douglasiana</i> , collected at Ragged Point, San Luis Obispo Co., CA, at the southern end of the species' range; probably lavender.
2402	F	<i>I. macrosiphon</i> , collected as in 2001 at Yorkville, CA; purple.
2403	F	<i>I. purdyi</i> , collected as in 2001 at Yorkville, CA; white with purple penciling.

SEED FROM PREVIOUS SEED EXCHANGES

OLD SEED FROM NAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Variety</u>
1002	AIR SHOW
C0100	AUGIE
1004	BIG MONEY
1008	Briarcup (Craig's Blue-Eyed White)
C0007	CALIFIA
1009	CAMPAIGNER
1010	CANYON ORCHID
C0102	CASA PACIFICA
1017	DEEPENING SHADOWS
1022	ESCALONA
1028	GOLD DUSTED
1032	HERALD
1035	IGNACIO
1037	LA SELVA BEACH
1038	LAS OLAS
1039	LOS CALIFORNIO
1043	MINI-MA
1045	MISSION SANTA CRUZ
1047	MOONLAD
1048	NATIVE WARRIOR

1050 PACIFIC FROST
 1059 RUTH HARDY
 1060 SCHOOL BOY
 C0037 SHORT ORDER
 1065 SIMPLY WILD
 1070 SPRING DAZE
 1078 WHAT'S WHAT

OLD SEED FROM UNNAMED GARDEN HYBRIDS

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Seedling #</u>	<u>Description</u>
1101	GH1	Seedling of ALICE MAY (F.Love [NZ], '89) S. sky blue, F. slightly darker, vigorous, floriferous.
1102	HH1	White with yellow spear through mid-blue signal.
1103	HH2	Tall late branched lavender with blue lines.
1105	JW2	Assorted <i>douglasiana</i> hybrids, late.
C0052	XP235B	Strong blue, open type <i>munzii</i> seedling (Lawyer).
C0061	XP320C	"Green eyed" <i>munzii</i> seedling (Lawyer).
C0169	RET18	Ruffled light powder blue, parentage unknown (Tucker).
C0170	RET28	Ruffled light lavender, parentage unknown (Tucker).
Unlisted		Seed of plants 25% or less <i>chrysophylla</i> (Gessert)

OLD SEED OF GARDEN-GROWN PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
1301	mixed	@ Mixed seed of <i>douglasiana</i> , <i>hartwegii</i> , <i>innominata</i> and <i>tenax</i> from plants grown at 4000' elev. in Switzerland.
1303	<i>I. tenax</i>	Yellow, from seed collected near Hagg Lake, Washington County, Oregon.
1304	<i>I. tenax</i>	Dark colors, various sources.
1307	<i>I. tenax</i>	Medium blue-lavender, unknown origin.
1308	<i>I. tenax</i>	White with a blue flash.
1309	<i>I. innominata</i>	White
1310	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	@ Light and dark blues, nursery grown in USDA zone 6 from seed collected in 1997 near Davenport, California.
1311	<i>I. tenax</i>	@ Pale forms, nursery grown in USDA zone 6 primarily from SPCNI seed collected in 1996 near Napavine, Washington.
C0081	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Seed collected on Mendocino Coast, CA.
C0124	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	From U.C. Berkeley Botanic Garden.
C0125	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	"Late Doug".

OLD WILD-COLLECTED SEED OF PCI SPECIES

<u>Lot #</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
98133	<i>I. tenax</i>	Boring, OR (Hwy 26) light pink to red-violet (98).
C0130	<i>I. bracteata</i>	Waldo-Sanger Peak Rd., 2800', Josephine Co., Oregon, 1993.
C0133	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Salt Point, Sonoma Co., California.
C0134	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Sandy, Oregon, 1996.
C0135	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	NFR 33, 6 mi. from US 101, Gold Beach, Oregon, 1996 (white).
C0136	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Fiddletown, Amador Co., California.
C0138	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Hale Rd., Amador Co., California (1996).
C0139	<i>I. hartwegii</i>	Shake Ridge Rd., Amador Co., California (1996).
C0140	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, Siskiyou NF, S. Coos Co., Oregon (1994).
C0141	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, Siskiyou NF, S. Coos Co., Oregon (1997).
C0142	<i>I. innominata</i>	China Flat, NFS Rd 3353, 1600' elev., S. Coos Co., OR (1993).

C0146	<i>I. tenax</i>	Eden Valley, S. Coos Co., Oregon (pale lavender) (1996).
C0149	<i>I. tenax</i>	Boring, Oregon (dark red-violet tones) (1999).
C0150	<i>I. tenax</i>	BLM Rd. 27-3, 11.1 mi up, Douglas Co., Oregon (1997).
C0152	<i>I. thompsonii</i>	High Divide Rd., Del Norte Co., California.
1402	<i>I. hartwegii australis</i>	@ Purple, collected at Barton Flats in the San Bernardino Mts, San Bernardino County, California.
1405	<i>I. purdyi</i>	White with purple penciling, collected at 2200' elev. in Mendocino County, California at Yorkville, Sec5-T12N-R12W, on private property 2 miles NE of the post office, 7/22/01.
1409	<i>I. douglasiana</i>	Dark blue, collected along the coast of Mendocino County, CA.

EAST COAST REPORT

John White, Minot, ME

It is quite obvious that the *tenax-innominata* cross is quite hardy here [Maine], and *tenax* crossed with named varieties appears to be just as hardy. The *hartwegii* also seem to be very hardy here. All of the plants came through the winter very well and are growing well.

Plant Type	Number Alive Fall 2001	Number Alive Spring 2002
PCIs from older plants 6 to 8 years old, <i>I. tenax</i> X <i>I. innominata</i>	16	16
<i>I. hartwegii</i>	5	4
<i>I. hartwegii australis</i>	10	9
C0062 X 328A (Lawyer)	10	9
C0056 X P317E (Lawyer)	13	10
(IDYLVILD x <i>I. tenax</i>) X EAGLE EYES	6	6
<i>I. tenax</i> X NIGHT EDITOR	16	16
<i>I. tenax</i> X MANTRA	31	31
Totals	107	101

Santa Barbara Botanic
the GARDEN

July 10, 2002

Debby Cole, SPCNI
7417 92nd Place SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040-5807

Dear Ms. Cole,

I am writing in response to your call for wild-collected seed in the Spring, 2002 *Almanac*. Your list of desired species includes three species currently listed as rare by the California Native Plant Society: *Iris tenax* ssp. *klamathensis* is listed as CNPS 4 (Plants of limited distribution—a watch list), and *I. munzii* and *I. hartwegii* ssp. *columbiana* are each listed as CNPS 1B (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere). These CNPS 1B species are of particular concern. On public lands, these plants are protected under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and proper permits are required for collection of these plants and their propagules. Collecting on all federal lands requires a permit, regardless of status. On private lands, permits are not required, but certain ethical collecting practices should be followed. For example, seed should only be collected in small quantities (no more than 10% of entire crop), and only if sufficient seed will be left to repopulate natural populations.

Please consider making a note in your next *Almanac* encouraging your members to refrain from overharvesting propagules from rare plant populations. Perhaps for certain rare species, seeds can be preferentially collected from plants in your members' gardens instead of wild populations. When collecting propagules from wild populations, please remind your members to research the current conservation status of the species and obtain the proper collecting permits. Information about laws pertaining to plants is available from your state's natural resources department, and data concerning the conservation status of plants are available from the state Natural Heritage Program, or their equivalents. In California, *The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* is an excellent, regularly updated resource.

Kind regards,



Carol J. Bornstein
Director of Horticulture

*A private non-profit member supported organization dedicated to
advancing the knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and
conservation through an emphasis on California's native plants.*

1212 Mission Canyon Road
Santa Barbara, California 93105-7126
(805) 682-4726 FAX (805) 563-0352

THE LAST WORD

From the Editor

- 1) The Registrations and Introductions for 2001 are attached at the end of the *Almanac*. We need someone to take over responsibility of updating the SPCNI Check List. Responsibilities include providing the yearly PCI introductions and registrations list to the Editor, and revising the entire Check List every five years or so. Contact the Editor if you are interested.
- 2) If anyone has information about PCI mail order sources, please send the information to the Editor by 01 March 2003. Useful information would be mailing address, catalog price, distribution (domestic, foreign, or both), phone/fax number, and e-mail address.
- 3) Happy Holidays!

COLOR PAGE

Top Left:	SEA GAL (Belardi, 1994) photo: Knipe	Top Right:	<i>Iris macrosiphon</i> Yorkville, CA photo: Weeth
Middle Left:	CLAREMONT SPRINGTIME (Lenz, 1980) photo: Hubley	Middle Right:	<i>Iris hartwegii australis</i> San Bernardino Mountains, CA photo: Taniguchi
Bottom:	Some <i>Iris hartwegii australis</i> enthusiasts at the San Bernardino Mountains, CA. photo: Taniguchi		

