

Canadian Iris Society

cis newsletter

Spring 2013 Volume 57 Issue 2



Canadian Iris Society

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Cover Photo: *Chianti Classic*

Introduced by Terry Aitken, Aitken's Salmon Creek Garden
Burgundy standards, bright red falls, red beards

President's Report

By Ed Jowett

As I look over the Iris purchases to date it is surprising to see almost all of the “Rebloomers” sold out and newer Irises being left. From the small survey I made it was only about a 50 – 50 split. I have included a descriptive listing of the cultivars left at the time of writing. We will be shipping the later part of July 2013 or early August 2013.

I brought a few of my potted Iris into the house to see if I get early bloom. I believe from my postings of bloom dates like **Barbara Jackson** has written. Weather or conditions don't seem to matter much. “Mother Nature” seems to bloom very close to the same time each year.

I have noticed in the last few years our hybridizers are starting a new trend of multi-coloured falls like **Paul Black's** “Eye of The Tiger” and “Zooboomafoo” and **Terry Aitken's** “Here Come The Clowns”, a fast seller with us. And “Bumpkin” by **M. Smith** (Great work by our hybridizers.) “Icon” was another one but I don't recall where I saw it.

Upon checking for winter loss in the past week I find that very little was lost this past winter. I did cheat a little this year though—every time I removed snow I placed it on my Iris beds thus keeping them snow covered till late March. I wintered forty three (43) in pots just sitting on my deck with a plank about six (6) inches above them just to protect them from any heavy slide from my roof reaching them. I lost six (6) that did not survive. These were all new plantings last fall.

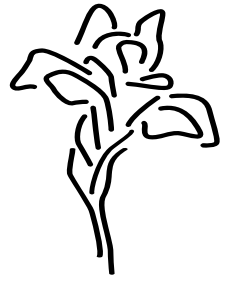
I have made an eye catcher in my peony garden and if it survives and blooms I will take a picture and publish it in the fall. It will be a talked-about subject regardless of when my annual ladies visit my gardens. There are a number of the horticultural society members who love the peony display (28 varieties) along with over 150 Irises. Of course! I have a few other perennials mixed in.

I heard on a garden show (on the radio last week while driving) of a corn by-product you apply in mid April which will stop seeds from germinating, including grass seed. I am going to try and find out more and see if it affects mature plants or if this is a replacement for “Roundup”.



The comments and statements in this bulletin are those of the writers and not necessary those of the board or society.

I think **Terry Aitken's** project is very interesting. Pushing rebloomers even farther. If you notice he is using **Chuck Chapman's** "Forever Blue" in his program quite a bit. So Chuck, it looks like your introduction is the start of progressive blooming not a rebloomer.



To the members who receive this bulletin electronically any URL you see usually in blue; if you click on it you will be taken directly to the website. Try it: www.cdn-iris.ca

I have not included the "SOIS" show schedule in this publication as I believe it will be too late for the show. I held off publication awaiting the arrival of a couple of our articles. The schedule will be available at the show.

Ed Jowett

Do You Grow Lily's?

I have been asked, by **Naomi Cappuccino**, Department of Biology, Carleton University, to pass this on to our members:

Subject: An excellent resource site for the red lily beetle.

(Please pass on to your members)

I am writing to call your attention to my new website, Lily Leaf Beetle Tracker <http://lilybeetletracker.weebly.com/>. The primary goal of this site is to map the North American distribution of the lily leaf beetle. The site has a Google map that we hope to populate with input from lily growers everywhere (there's a form for uploading both the location of the beetle sightings and photos). In addition, the site will provide news about our biological control effort based in Ottawa, as well as occasional musings on biological control in general. I am writing with the hopes that you will share the link with your membership this spring, so that gardeners will be on the lookout for the beetle.

Best Wishes and thank you

Naomi Cappuccino

Editors Note: Taken from her email to me as a Hort Society exec.

Musings From Manitoba



By: B. J. Jackson

(jacksonb@mts.net)

I have to tell you. It is really hard to write about spring when on April 15th it is snowing. Again. How unspringlike can you get? Well, it IS Manitoba and anything can happen so who knows what the season will be like.

The good thing with having the snow hanging around as long as it is would be the reduction in flooding potential. It has been many years since we have had as much snow as this past winter and a slow melt is preferable. The snow melt has to go somewhere and I would prefer it not be river and/or overland flooding.

Saskatchewan has been recording record amounts all winter and Manitoba, though not breaking any records, certainly hasn't seen these amounts for a long, long time. As I write this I still have about a foot or two of snow and ice covering the gardens. I also have about an eight foot mound of ice and snow in my front yard from clearing the driveway and the streets continue to be lined with tall ice piles. Yes, it is very hard to think spring under these conditions.

Since the talk on iris groups recently has been about bloom times in the recent past and how early or late the season is getting off to, I thought it might be fun to look back at the historical records in my own garden just to see if recent seasons had, indeed, been early or late or average. I must admit I was a little surprised by the findings but they are what they are.

Editors Note: The editor would appreciate contributions to the newsletter from the general membership. If you have news of an Iris event; or looking for a particular variety or type of Iris; growing or cultivation advice. If you have plants to sell or anything you would like to share. Send them to the editor for submission. This way we can make our newsletter bigger and of more interest to our readers. (For address see inside front cover)



I have only been keeping more or less detailed records since 2005 when the iris addiction began in earnest. My first irises were purchased in the mid 90s but record keeping wasn't high on my list at that time so no records exist prior to 2005. In two of the last 8 years (2012 and 2005), the first to bloom was MDB Sparky (Aitken, 1983). ▶



Sparky



Bitsy Blue

The other years, it was MDB Bitsy Blue (Miller, 1991). Unfortunately, due to the extensive flooding and mandatory three week evacuation in 2011, I do not know who was the first to bloom but it was probably either of these two and it was probably a similar date to most of the others. So when did they bloom? Here is what I found:

2005 June 1 st	2009 May 22 nd
2006 May 14 th	2010 May 13 th
2007 May 9 th	2011 Unknown
2008 May 15 th	2012 May 14 th

Very interesting! In just three of the 8 years, bloom was outside of the middle of the month and within a three week period from earliest to latest. So, it would appear



from these observations that it really doesn't matter how fast or how slow the snow disappears, first bloom will happen around the middle of May regardless of the spring conditions. You have no idea how encouraging this information is to a winter starved gardener.

These observations are, of course, just from my gardens in SW Manitoba. It is well known in the south eastern part of the province that their bloom times are a good week to ten days ahead of mine and not just for iris. Lilies, daylilies and other garden plants, too, bloom later here than there. I just thought it would provide a different perspective on what is turning out to be a slow start this year.

But enough about the weather, on to other things now. Our first event on March 23rd was Gardening Saturday. I talked iris till I was hoarse. There was a lot of interest shown at our table which we shared with the Manitoba Regional Lily Society and we handed out a lot of iris information. I was told after the event that more than 5 thousand people came through. We had several pots of iris available for purchase from rhizomes I had stored dry over winter and potted in February under lights. They sold out fast. And in case you are interested, **Chuck Chapman's** SDB Forever Blue (1996) stores very well and grows very fast when potted and grown under lights in winter. Unfortunately, TB Immortality (Zurbrig, 1982) did not fare so well. Every single rhizome was entirely desiccated and had to be trashed. TB Wench (Miller, 1991) made it through but grew slowly so those pots will be sold at another event.

By the time you read this, the CWIS will have had Chuck Chapman out to visit us on April 21st. He will have given our judges (all three of us!) two hours of classroom judges training and given our members and friends two presentations on his work with iris. A report on that event will appear in the next newsletter. Since this is our first foray into hosting this type of event we have no idea what to expect, but I do know it will be amazing to have had him here.

The 6th annual CWIS show has been set for Sunday, June 9th in Winnipeg. Please see elsewhere in this newsletter for the show schedule. It will be interesting to see what we have to show this year. I am thinking most of the exhibits will probably be either MDBs or SDBs but one never knows. As a wise woman I know once told me: "We do the show we do. We can't control the weather. All we can do is the best we can." As I said, she is a very wise woman! If you find yourself in the area, please drop by and see us.

And please send warm thoughts our way. We can really use them!



Can-West Iris Society

6th Annual Iris Show

**Bourkevale Community Centre
100 Ferry Road
Winnipeg, Manitoba**

Sunday, June 9th, 2013- 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Free Admission!!!

Show Chair: B.J. Jackson, jacksonb@mts.net



*Photo: SDB Pippi Longstockings
Courtesy: B. J. Jackson*

Show Rules and Regulations

1. This accredited show is being held and judged under the rules and regulations of the American Iris Society (AIS). Official rules and regulations of the AIS cannot be violated. Judges' decisions will be final.
2. All entries **MUST** be staged between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. Late entries will be accepted for display purposes only.
3. Exhibition privileges are open to all, including judges.
4. This is a cultivar show. All entries must have been grown and entered in person by the exhibitor whose name appears on the entry tag with the correct cultivar name and placed in the appropriate class. Each exhibitor is limited to one entry per cultivar; otherwise the number of entries by an exhibitor is not restricted.

Containers are provided by the Society

The Placement Committee will aid exhibitors to correctly identify the appropriate section and class.

Seedlings must be entered under seedling name or number and in the name of the originator.

5. Judging will begin at 10:15 a.m. The show is open to the public from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm. Exhibitors may not remove entries prior to 4:00 p.m. Unclaimed entries will be disposed of as deemed appropriate by the Show Committee.
6. The Show Committee will exercise all possible care, but cannot be responsible for loss or damage to exhibits.
7. Exhibits entered in the "Unidentified" and "Collections" sections are not eligible for AIS Awards or Best in Show but are eligible for CWIS ribbons.

Show Schedule

DIVISION 1 - HORTICULTURE

Section A - Miniature Dwarf Bearded

Section B - Standard Dwarf Bearded

Section C - Intermediate Bearded

Section D - Miniature Tall Bearded

Section E - Border Bearded

Section F - Tall Bearded

Section G - Other

Class 1 - Species or Species X (bearded or non-bearded)

Class 2 - Siberian

Class 3 - Spuria

Section H - Collections

Class 4 - Collection of three of the same bearded cultivar

Class 5 - Collection of three different bearded cultivars

Class 6 - Collection of three of the same non-bearded cultivar

Class 7 - Collection of three different non-bearded cultivars

Collections are Eligible for CWIS Ribbons Only

Section I - Seedlings

- Any Named or Numbered Seedling, any classification

Section J - Historic Iris, (introduced before 1983)

- **Variety and year of introduction must be indicated.**

Section K - Unidentified (no variety name known)

- Judged on condition and grooming - eligible for CWIS ribbons only

Can-West Iris Society

The Can-West Iris Society is a not for profit organization with affiliate status in the American Iris Society.

Membership is open to all persons interested in iris regardless of skill or experience.

For membership information, please contact Deborah Petrie at petrie@mymts.net.

American Iris Society

The American Iris Society is a not for profit institution incorporated in 1927. The Corporation exists for the sole purpose of promoting the culture and improvement of the iris and is the official registrar for all but bulbous iris (ie. Dutch and Juno iris).

You are invited to join the American Iris Society. Official applications and additional information will be available at the show or on the official AIS website: www.irises.org.

RVP Region 21 (Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, NWT, Nunavut, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba): Ron Cosner (keighley15@msn.com).

Awards

AIS Award - Best Specimen (Queen of Show)

Horticultural Sweepstakes:

- AIS Silver Medal and Certificate - highest number of first place ribbons)

- AIS Bronze Medal and Certificate - second highest number of first place ribbons

Best Historic Stem in Show - Sponsored by Can-West Iris Society

Best Canadian Hybridized Stem in Show - Sponsored by Chapman Iris

CWIS People's Choice Award - Voted by those attending the Show

Exhibition Certificates are awarded to the outstanding seedling, plus any seedling that obtains at least five (5) votes from certified AIS judges.

All AIS judges are asked to contact the Show Chair in order to pick up seedling ballots.

New and Newsworthy

Choosing New Tall Bearded Introductions for Canadian Climates

Ann Granatier, Trails End Iris

Spring is finally here, the iris catalogues have arrived and I am sure by now you are ready to place your order for Irises. Remember, early orders avoid disappointment. This article takes a close look at the Tall-Bearded Introductions from Mid- America, always a superb choice for growers of Bearded Iris. I particularly want to look at them from a Canadian climate perspective.

With so many new introductions, it is easy to be overwhelmed by their beauty, making selection a real challenge. When Bob and I are selecting varieties to grow in our gardens there are a number of parameters that we look for. **Winter hardiness** as being the primary goal. At the suggestion of **Paul Black**, we look first and foremost for Mid to Late blooming varieties. These according to Paul have the best chance of success in our Canadian climate.

Our second criteria is **vigorous growth**. Look closely at the description by the hybridizer. Words such as vigorous, robust, strong and healthy growth are great clues that you are off to a good start in ensuring success. Of course, it is still trial and error, however, when you consider the total cost of importing (price, plus phyto-sanitary certificate costs and shipping) it pays to be cautious.

This year, Mid America offers the following Mid – Late Season Tall-Bearded varieties with added comments about *strong growth*.

After the Rain (Black '13) Milk glass white with ample ruffling and heavy substance, show stalks and 8-10 buds, *Clean healthy growth*.



After the Rain



All Ashore



Cher and Cher Alike

All Ashore (Black '13) Strong classic form with heavily ruffled flowers, Show stalks 7-9 buds and bonus sweet perfume. *Robust healthy plants*

Cher and Cher Alike (Black '13) Dramatic deeply saturated amethyst standards with satin sheen are banded plum and intermittently rimmed gilt gold. Plush black falls with marigold beards. *Strong growth* with 3 branches and 7-8 buds

Don't Stop Believing (T. Johnson) Standards are clear pink wide milk glass falls have pink hafts and edge, unusual beards are half tangerine and half lilac. *Strong stalks have up to 9 buds*, Should be a beneficial parent for blue or violet beards on pinks.

Enough is Enough (Black '13) Compact flowers are ruffled and laced smoky violet, Big prominent red-orange beards. *Clean vigorous growth*, 7 buds with heavy substance.

Faithfully Yours (T. Johnson '13) Pastel pink gem lightly ruffled and laced. *Strong growth*

Fine Romance (T. Johnson) Clean and Clear pink with crinkled lace; beards are soft coral with a touch of lilac. *Vigorous growth*

Giorgio (Black '13) Amoena with big orange red beards, tall strong show stalks have 3 branches and 8-9 buds. *Growth is healthy and clean*



Don't Stop Believing



Enough is Enough



Faithfully Yours



Fine Romance



Giorgio

Laughing Clown (Black '13) Ruffled standards are pure bright white, deep purple falls are neatly edged white. *Fast increaser* show stalks with 3 branches and 8-10 buds



Laughing Clown

Melody of Spring (Black '13) white standards with yellow margins. Flared and ruffled falls are white with yellow rims and hafts. Strong show stalks with 8-10 buds. *Husky growth* with average increase.



Laughing Clown

Men are from Mars (Black '13) *Clumps are some of the healthiest and most floriferous in the garden*

Out and About (Black '13) [photo not available] Rosy Mauve Standards have light gold rim. Rich purple falls have darker plum hafts. Neat beards are deep burnt orange. *Growth is strong and healthy*



Men are from Mars

Of Course, sometimes you just can't resist the beautiful pictures and you throw caution to the wind. Take a look at these irises:

I'm all Shook Up (Black '13) There are 3 distinct band of colour in the standards 2 branches plus spur carry 9-10 buds – UNIQUE ! A collector's iris.

Girl Gone Wild (T. Johnson '13) Listed as a Mid-Season, it's totally wild colours make taking a chance on its hardiness worthwhile. Standards transition from peach to light gold margins. Cream fall centers are overlaid with red lines becoming red wash over light gold base. Mid gold bands encircle this wild combination. Stalks have 7-8 buds.

If you just can't pass up an early season variety, plan to give it extra protection during its first winter and plant it in a warm micro-climate location in your garden. A sunny well- drained bed, perhaps near the south facing foundation of your home should give it that extra opportunity to thrive and reward you with fantastic blooms.



MID-AMERICAGARDEN.COM

I'm All Shook Up



MID-AMERICAGARDEN.COM

Girl Gone Wild



Chimera in Plants

Chuck Chapman

The word chimera usually refers to the monstrous chimera of ancient Greek mythology, a legendary beast made up of parts of several different animals. But it has been used to refer to plants with a mix of genetics in its tissue.

Have you ever seen a flower with a unique mix of colours, or with a segment of a colour different from the rest of the flower? It can be a small segment on part of the petal, such as in Figure 1.



Figure 1.

the opposite term from somatic mutation is “germ line mutation”.

These plants are chimera, having two sets of cells, with different genetics. The pale blue sector of Forever Blue has different genes than the dark blue/purple sector. The yellow sectors of Summer Camp have different genes than the purple sectors. As this is a point mutation, the difference will involve (usually) only one gene, although it can involve more, depending on what type of mutation it was. So the plant has two genomes.

Or it can be more dramatic as in Figure 2, showing Forever Blue with half of the flower one colour, and the other half a totally different colour. Or as in Figure 3 Summer Camp.

These sorts of colour patterns are mutations, or more specifically “Point mutations” this means that at the point of origin, one of the genes has changed, and from that point on, all the plant cells have this mutation. Another term used for this phenomenon is “Somatic mutation”. This is an important term as it has implications for how this mutation is passed on to future generations. The

So this mutation is not one that is passed on to future generations. Usually it is not present in the tissue that produces seeds. It is usually outside the reproductive tissue. When it involves a large part of the flower, as in forever Blue or Summer Camp photos, it can also include the ovaries.

I have seen people get very excited over these mutants and make crosses with them, hoping to get this variable pattern in seedlings. It can't happen. Occasionally this sort of chimera can affect the whole plant, instead of just one flower. So you can have a plant with flowers half one colour and half another. These plants can produce, on occasion, an increase that has the same pattern. And on rare occasions can go for a generation of two. But, it is a random sorting out of genes, and will not remain stable. What happens is that some increases show one pattern, and the others show the other colour. Eventually this sorting out produces two lines, one with each of the types.

Same thing with trying to cross with these flowers. Even if it involves the ovaries or the pollen, this variability can't be passed on genetically. What happens is that in forming pollen grains and seed gametes, the genes are selected from whatever tissue is present at source, and



Figure 2. Forever Blue



Figure 3. Summer Camp

these are passed on. So seeds have just one genome, and this is what the new plant grows from. So all cells have the same genes, so no patterning. A chimera has two (or possibly more, but an unlikely situation), and genes only pass on one set, never two different sets. When you cross two irises, you get one set of gametes from one parent and one set from the other. This forms the genome of the seed. All cells in the plant arise from the zygote (seed) and are all the same. So it can never be a chimera from its seed. It can be a hybrid, having half of its chromosomes from one species and half from the other, but this is a hybrid, and all cells in the plant will have the same set of genes. Chimeras have two sets of genes, in different sectors, or parts of plants.

Chimeras in plants can be produced in various ways, and can be propagated vegetatively. Such type of chimera as the Bizzaria orange.



Figure 4. Bizzaria Orange

This was first produced by a graft of a Florentine citron and sour orange and continues to be propagated by grafts. Variegated foliage plants are also chimera, and are propagated by grafts, or with iris, by increases. This is another form of chimera which I'm not going to talk about here.

Flower chimaera can be very useful in figuring out how the flower pigments combine to produce the colours and patterns that they do.

For further information on plant chimaera look at this website.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chimera_%28plant%29



Canadian Iris Society:

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Rebloom for the Northern States and Canada

By Terry Aitken, zone 8

I can appreciate why Canadian iris growers don't pay a lot of attention to reblooming irises as we traditionally think of them. As a past resident of Barrie, Ontario and Winnipeg, Manitoba I have experienced the short, but fast, growing season when there is not a lot of time to speculate on what could be. In order to breed rebloom for Canada and the northern tier of states I have always focused on early August rebloom. Right now, I have an SDB seedling sending up a second flush of bloom while we are still at peak Tall Bearded bloom! This is a very exciting development for me and good news for "northern" gardeners.

Sequential blooming SDB's? Sequential blooming Siberians? Maybe Japanese? Maybe it just takes some repetition and consistency to convince ourselves that it is really happening. Crossing sequential blooming SDB's with reblooming TB's could give us "everblooming Intermediates". It boggles the mind!

Going by the seasons, 2012 really got rolling with the realization that Sdlg. #07M7A (Forever Blue x Fairy Ring) was going to be—not a REBLOOMER but a SEQUENTIAL BLOOMER! It started out about a month before the TBs, then continues through TB season and out the other end. I was using it's pollen on late blooming TBs! A by product of this feature may be SDB's that can bloom in warmer climates? They start blooming at ground temperature of about 55 degrees F. and continues until the soil warms up to 65 degrees F. (13 C. and 18 C.). "Climate adaptation"? By coincidence, we seem to be accumulating a cluster of these sequential types of SDB's. '*Here Comes the Clowns*' and '*Spring into Summer*' are doing the same thing, and the wonderful part is – THEY ARE ALL FERTILE! My earlier whining about infertile rebloom children has been partly overcome by the discovery of pods on '*Ninja Turtles*' and '*Blend of Blues*' – both are '*Forever Blue*' children.

On to the Intermediate class! I finally succumbed to temptation and made a straight rebloom cross. Cross #06M11 (*Forever Blue* x Ozark *Rebounder*) which produced a bunch of rebloom seedlings. '*August Treat*' 2013, is the most vigorous. Two more siblings are waiting in the wings. One is black like *Midsummer Nights Dream* and the other a near black and white plicata. These three reselects all rebloom reliably and one after another.

We are still learning to appreciate *Many Mahalos*! Many years ago, I could count on oranges to be recessive. However, we have bred them for so many generations that they are now dominant for orange. Just discovering that *Many Mahalos* was fertile, after being told for years that IB's were sterile, came as a surprise. I am finding that

Many Mahalos is also dominant for rebloom! We have an Arilbred seedling from *Many Mahalos* that is solid black (I don't know where that came from?) and every single sprout on that thing will rebloom during the heat of midsummer. Then it sets sprouts for the next spring. It is kind of ugly but I must do SOMETHING with this plant! – probably breed it back to *Many Mahalos*?



SDB-A#07M7A_1657

Going in another direction, we crossed *M. M.* with a TB horned orange (*It's Magic* x *Good Show*). This year, we have '*COSMIC DELIGHT* (Aitken '13), an intense orange BB with horns, that reblooms very late in the fall—too late to be useful in the northern states but could be fun in the deep south. Oh, where will I go next? How about *Many Mahalos* x *Ozark Rebounder*?

We have probably raised a thousand seedlings using *Autumn Sunburst* (*Pure as Gold* x *Tennessee Vol*) which has been combined with some of **Barry Blyth's** Australian plants and is now producing summer rebloom. Too soon to tell where that one is going but it is encouraging.

The most exciting Siberian in the yard this year was '*BURGUNDY FIREWORKS*' (Aitken '13) (*Ready or Not* x *Hello Yellow*) This thing starts off before TB season like the Fourth of July fireworks and just keeps exploding with bloom well into the heat of August. My theory is that some of these sequential blooming Siberians may perform in warmer southern gardens where Siberians have been reluctant to go. Soil temps have certainly gone above the 68 degree mark on these Siberians which has been a stopping point for Siberian bloom on earlier sequential varieties.

Chad Harris and I have talked about sequential bloom in Japanese irises (need acid soils) for years. Chad's results were based on heavy watering with cool mountain streams. We both get summer bloom but not necessarily "good" flowers. Our first JI introduction was *Midnight Stars* as published in **Currier McEwens'** book on JIs back around 1990. It was certainly the closest thing to a black JI that we had seen. Following generations since then began to put up flowers at random during the summer. This, in spite of little irrigation or fertilizer. (See photo taken in October.) It finally occurred to me that I need to cross our "sequential blooming" JI, '*Second Wave*' with these "free flowering" black JI's. If these two distinct characteristics can be combined, it may be the answer to an everblooming JI!



SOIS First Annual Iris Show

Southern Ontario Iris Society

You are invited to join the Southern Ontario Iris Society (SOIS). New members are welcome.

The Southern Ontario Iris Society (SOIS) is an affiliate of the Canadian Iris Society and also the American Iris Society.

Join us at our next regular event, the annual iris rhizome sale on Sunday, August 11, 2013 at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Plains Road West, Burlington, Ontario. Visitors (non-members) are very welcome at this sale/auction event. This is an opportunity to obtain some of the same beautiful irises on display here today for your own garden. We look forward to seeing you again.

Event and membership details are available on the SOIS website: www.cdn-iris.ca/sois

Canadian Iris Society

You are invited to join the Canadian Iris Society (CIS). New members are welcome. Membership is open to all persons interested in irises regardless of skills or experience.

Official membership applications and other information will be available at the show or on the CIS website: www.cdn-iris.ca

American Iris Society

You are invited to join the American Iris Society (AIS). New members are welcome. AIS Region 2 includes the province of Ontario.

Official membership applications and additional information will be available at the show or on the official AIS website: www.irises.org

CIS Awards

F. A. Garrity Trophy

-best iris stalk exhibited in the show

W.J. Moffat Trophy

-best stalk of an unnamed tall bearded iris seedling.

Les Richardson Award

-best stalk of an unnamed iris seedling other than tall bearded.

O.A. Kummer Cup

-best stalk of a named iris of Canadian origin.

Novice Cup

-awarded to exhibitor winning most points in novice section

Junior Trophy

-awarded to exhibitor winning most points in junior section.

AIS Awards

AIS Silver Medal and certificate

-Most red ribbons Division 1 Sections A-E

AIS Bronze Medal and certificate

-2nd most red ribbons Division 1 Sections A-E

The individual ribbons awarded to the entries are provided by the Southern Ontario Iris Society.

Red - First

Blue - Second

White - Third

Pink - Honorable Mention

Exhibition Certificates

-best seedling and any other seedling receiving five or more votes from qualified judges.

Show Committee

Chair: Chris Hollinshead

e-mail: chrisca@gmail.com

Co Chair: Ed Jowett

e-mail: jowettfarm@copper.net



Southern Ontario Iris Society

Presents:

1st Annual Iris Show

Sunday, June 2 2013

1 p.m. through 4 p.m.

Location: McMillen's Iris Garden

285112 Pleasant Valley Rd RR#1

Norwich, ON N0J 1P0

Free Admission

Show Rules

1. The judging standard will be that of the American Iris Society's Judge's Handbook and cannot be violated. The decision of the judges shall be final.
2. Exhibition privileges are open to all, including judges.
3. All horticultural exhibits must have been grown and entered in person by the exhibitor whose name appears on the entry tag.
4. All entries MUST be staged between 8am and 11am to allow judging to conclude by 1pm. Late entries will be accepted for display purposes only.

5. All entries must be entered under name and in class number specified in the show schedule.
- Containers are furnished by the Society.
- The number of entries by an exhibitor is not restricted, but they may enter only one specimen of each cultivar per division.

- The placement committee will aid the exhibitors correctly identify the appropriate section.
- Cultivars are to be arranged alphabetically in each class to facilitate staging and judging.

6. The show area is open to the public only upon completion of the judging (approx. 1pm). No one is allowed in the exhibit area excepting the judges, the clerks and the show chairman.

*Special arrangements can be made for photographers before the show is open to the public, please contact the show chairman.

7. Exhibitors may not remove entries prior to 4pm. unclaimed entries will be disposed of.

8. The Show Committee will exercise all possible care but cannot be responsible for loss or damage to exhibits.

The major awards are perpetual and remain the property of the Canadian Iris Society (CIS).

All judges are asked to contact the show chairman in order to pick up seedling ballots.

Classification

Division One: Iris Species

Section A: An iris cultivar introduced by a Canadian hybridizer.

- Class 1 Tall Bearded
- Class 2 Other Bearded Iris
- Class 3 Other Iris

Section B: Historic Iris (introduced 30+ years ago)

- Class 4 Tall Bearded
- Class 5 other bearded Iris
- Class 6 other Iris

Section C: Bearded Iris

- Class 7 Tall Bearded
- Class 8 MDB Miniature Dwarf Bearded
- Class 9 SDB Standard Dwarf Bearded
- Class 10 IB Intermediate Bearded
- Class 11 BB Border Bearded
- Class 12 MTB Miniature Tall Bearded
- Class 13 other Bearded Iris

Section D: Beardless Iris

- Class 14 Siberian Iris
- Class 15 Japanese Iris
- Class 16 other beardless iris

Section E: Seedlings

- Class 17 Tall Bearded
- Class 18 Other Bearded
- Class 19 Other Iris

Section F: Novice

- Class 20 Tall Bearded
- Class 21 Other Bearded
- Class 22 Other Iris

Section G: Junior

- Class 23 Tall Bearded
- Class 24 Other Bearded
- Class 25 Other Iris

Division Two: Exhibitions

Section H: Collections

- Class 26 Collection of three named Tall Bearded cultivars
- Class 27 Collection of three named Siberian cultivars
- Class 28 Three blooms or stalks as appropriate, all same species or cultivar. Not covered in classes 26/27

Section I:

Class 29 Herbaceous perennials and biennials as companions for iris.

Notes: Bulbous irises entered in Class 16 and Class 29 are eligible to receive award ribbons and special section awards. Award ribbons are included in the tally for Silver and Bronze Medal/Certificates, but these entries are not eligible for the "Best Specimen of Show" award.

To determine the Novice Cup and the Junior Trophy, decided by total points, points are awarded as follows:

- **Major Trophy Awards** 10 points
- **Court of Honour** 10 points
- **1st prize** (red ribbon) 5 points
- **2nd prize** (blue ribbon) 3 points
- **3rd prize** (white ribbon) 2 points

*points are not allocated for any other purpose.

JOIN IN THE FUN

Bring along your best flower stems

The Southern Ontario Iris Society
...welcomes you to the 2013 iris
show. Enjoy the irises!

Iris versicolor or Blue Flag

By John Moons



As I described in previous articles, all the North American Irises belong to the subgenus *Limniris*. In this subgenus we look for the sections *Limniris* and we continue our travel, to the Series *Laevigatae* and here we find the *Iris versicolor* (together with *Iris virginica*).

Subgenus *Limniris* – Section *Limniris* – Series

Laevigatae – *Iris versicolor*

Versicolor from Latin means with different colours. *Flag* is from the old English word *Flagge* which means “rush” or “reed”. The *Iris versicolor* grows in the wild in the North Eastern half of North America. The range is from Manitoba east to Southern Labrador. It grows south through New England to Virginia. You will find it west to Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. It seems to like a more moderate to cool climate. The *versicolor* likes it damp to wet. You will find it in wetlands and it will grow right on the edge of the water and even in the water. Here we have growing it on the edge of our pond in a very bad type of clay soil. Here in Southern Ontario it is a very common wild plant.

It grows from rhizomes. The leaves are 20 – 80 cm long and 1 – 2 ½ cm wide. The colour is pale green to grayish. The flowers are 6 – 120 cm wide. The well-developed flower petals and sepals spread out nearly flat. The sepals or falls are petal-like, spreading or recurved with a greenish-yellow blotch at their base. The sepals are non-bearded. The falls can be veined.

The petals or standards are smaller than the sepals. The whole flower looks quite open. The *Iris versicolor* will bloom in May, June or July depending how far north you go. The colours honour the plant’s name. The colours range from pure white through blue-violet to reddish purple in a wide range of patterns. Veining is very common.

The fruit is a capsule about 4 cm long and 2 cm in diameter. The capsule stands straight up. It has 3 cells and looks like it has 3 angles. Each cell has 2 rows of seeds. The seeds are brown with a flattened round form. In the fall the seeds will float on the water. The seeds are very light. About 40,000 seeds will go in one kilogram.



Photo taken by Danielle Langlois in July 2005 at the Forillon National Park of Canada, Quebec,

Blue Flag (*Iris versicolor*)

Propagation is by dividing the clumps of rhizomes in the fall or early spring, but the plants growing in water can also be successfully divided after the flowers are finished. It can also easily be grown from seeds.

Mr. Edgar Anderson demonstrated around 1940 that *Iris versicolor* was the offspring of a crossing of *Iris virginica* and *Iris setosa*. *Iris setosa* grows among other places also in Eastern Canada and Maine. When the glaciers in one of the Ice Ages came south, the *setosas* were also forced to move south and they moved into the area that was already occupied by *Iris virginica*. The *Iris setosa* crossed with the *virginica* and the *versicolor* was the result. The *versicolor* got a full set of chromosomes from both its parents, resulting in a very big set of new chromosomes. The *versicolor* has a set of 108 chromosomes. This is the most of any iris and it is almost a record for any plant.

The *Iris versicolor* crosses easily with other Irises with some nice results. The crosses with Japanese Irises (*I. ensata*) are called *versatas*. There are also crosses with *I. laevigata*. The crosses with *I. virginica* are called *Iris x robusta*. There are also crosses with *Iris sibirica*.

Some of the cultivars of *Iris versicolor* are:

- ***Candy Stripes*** is white with reddish veins.
- ***Claret Cup*** (Wilson 1946): dark reddish-violet flowers with yellow and white signals
- ***Dark Aura***: violet-red flowers with golden yellow signals. Flower stems almost black. The deep green leaves seem to have purple in them.
- ***Kermesina***: purplish-red flowers with yellow and white signals. It looks a lot like *Claret Cup*.
- ***Mint Fresh*** has white petals with purple stripes.



iris versicolor Mysterious Monique

- *Murrayana* (Murray 1935) This is a white flower form of the species with golden yellow signals.
- *Mysterious Monique* has deep violet falls with strong veining.
- *Version* has soft pink flowers.
- *Wild Wine* (Sindt 1983): velvet dark wine red-violet coloured flowers. Nice contrast against green leaves.
- *Gerald Darby* (Darby 1963) This is a cross of *I. versicolor* and *virginica*. It is a very vigorous plant. The flowers are violet-blue, the stems are reddish and the leaf base is purplish.

The rhizomes of the *Iris versicolor* contain iridin. This chemical is a glycoside. This can cause severe poisoning. The *versicolor* is also poisonous to livestock. The sap of the rhizomes can cause dermatitis in people who are susceptible to it.

The blue flag is the provincial flower of Quebec.

Books used for this article:

- *The Gardener's Iris Book* by William Shear, The Taunton Press
- *The Gardener's Guide to Growing Irises* by Geoff Stebbings, Timber Press
- *Irises* by Pamela McGregor and Alison Nicoll, Firefly
- *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Wildflowers, Eastern Region* by William A Niering and Nancy C. Olmstead, Alfred A Knopf New York



Canadian Iris Society Purchase Program 2013

2013 Canadian Iris Society Purchase Program details + mini catalogue

This year the Canadian Iris Society (CIS) again offers a selection of special high quality iris plants for your growing pleasure. This program helps support the activity and function of the CIS and its registered affiliates, a further plus is that you get yourself some very nice flowers at the same time too! This year we have a limited number of reblooming irises on offer that are specifically noted for reblooming in cooler climatic zones. These irises are marked in the listing with an R= reblooming.

Please take note that the CIS Purchase Program is reserved for current CIS members only. (if not a CIS member; see note below on how you can still participate by joining at the same time as you order)

Here is how it works: With this program you choose your special new irises from our 2013 listing, reserve them by prepaying for them now and then at the correct planting time later in the summer we ship them directly to your home. When your order is received the available plants are reserved for you. Order early for the best selection. All the plants are a limited supply and some of these go fast so do not delay! With the help of our iris friends at a major commercial iris garden we have available a selection of iris introductions and they are at great bargain prices compared to what you would normally pay. These will be top quality rhizomes that will be shipped directly to you! The plants on offer are American Iris Society (AIS) registered and named iris cultivars. Each will be clearly labeled and ready to pop into your garden. We will provide you with the info on the expected time of arrival once we have that information, but it will likely be near the end of July.

The plants listed will be sold on a first come first served basis to CIS members. Place your order by e-mail, phone or postal mail. If a plant is sold out we will notify you by phone or e-mail so you have a chance to change your order or cancel. Payment must be received before any shipment will be made. The sale opening date: So that everyone has a fair and equal chance to review the listing and obtain the available plants, orders will only be received from April 1, 2013 onwards. There is not a fixed end date but as the items are limited in quantity your available selection will be greatly reduced as time progresses. Additionally, by the end of July or early August most transactions should be completed so that your plants have time to become established before cold weather/winter arrives.

Shipping Costs: Ontario: 1-10 rhizomes \$9.00 | 11-20 rhizomes \$14.00 | 21-30 rhizomes \$19.00 rest of Canada: 1-10 rhizomes \$14.00 | 11-20 rhizomes \$19.00 | 21-30 rhizomes \$24.00 31 rhizomes or more: Ontario \$19.00+0.50 per rhizome | rest of Canada \$24.00+0.50 per rhizome



Please send your order and payment by cheque or money order payable to the **Canadian Iris Society**. Send your order to the sale coordinator: **Ed Jowett**, 1960 Sideroad 15, RR#2 Tottenham, ON L0G 1W0 telephone: 905-936-9941 email: jowettfarm@copper.net

At press time, the following items were still available for purchase:

Tall Bearded (TB) Listing

Advanced Features

(Aitken 2012) Rosewood standards, light blue falls with fine rosewood rim and bright tangerine beard. Round and ruffled, with three branches producing great show stalks **\$26.25**

Afterlife

(M. Smith 2012) TB - Icy lilac standards, cool violet falls with lavender rim. Beards are vermilion red. Heavily ruffled with pronounced spicy fragrance and 11 buds. **\$26.25**

Blush of Pink

(Aitken 2010) Cream standards, blushed pink; light blue falls, blending back to white at beards **\$11.25**

Delightful Woman

(Aitken 2012) TB - Rose-violet standards, white falls, smoothly blended to rose-violet at the edges. Tangerine beards and a light sweet fragrance. Very tall, producing 3 to 5 branches with up to 12 buds in a mature planting. **\$26.25**

Fall Rerun

(Hager 2001) Vigorous grower, smooth blue violet with good rebloom **\$5.25**

Frost Echo

(Aitken 1995) Frosty lavender white , good rebloom **\$4.50**

Geode

(M. Smith 2012) Medium violet standards; fall edges are violet with petal centers becoming pale and frosty. Bushy cream beards. Very wide, heavy substance and pronounced sweet fragrance. **\$37.50**

Miss Fluffy

(L. Markham 2012) Blue white standards with pale powder blue ‘haze’ rims. Frosty white falls with random pale blue dots on the borders. A “minimalist plicata”. Deeply ruffled. **\$26.25**

My Generation

(Lauer 2009) Ruffled white, heavily washed and lined with aster violet, possible Rebloom. **\$7.50**

Purdue Pete

(L. Miller 2010) Bright yellow standards, red-black falls, orange beards. Vigorous! **\$11.25**

Sky King Returns

(Lauer 2003) Yellow standards, violet falls edged tan. Reblooms! **\$5.25**

Swoosh

(L. Miller 2012) TB Domed standards are lightly laced and pink in color. Falls are a slightly paler pink. Dark coral beards lighten to pale pink at the tip of the horn, resulting in the ‘Swoosh’ accent! **\$26.25**

Total Recall

(Hager 1992) Yellow standards, white falls. Good rebloom. AM'00 **\$5.25**

Intermediate Bearded (IB) Listing

I'll Be Back

(Aitken 2004) Pale violet to white with orange beards and early fall rebloom
\$4.50

Minature Tall Bearded (MTB) Listing

Merit

(Fisher 1996) White heavily speckled red/violet, gold beards. WW'04 **\$4.50**

Pretty Pony

(Witt 2012) MTB White standards have near solid blue-violet dotting. White falls are also dotted blue-violet, mostly on the outer haft. Beards are yellow. Attractive purple based foliage, slight fragrance and up to 8 buds. This plant is a very strong rebloomer, starting mid-summer. **\$11.25**

Sun Spirit

(Craig 2007) Smooth rich orange with red beards. HM'10 **\$6.00**

Standard Dwarf Bearded (SDB) Listing

Bad Boys

(L. Miller 2011) Burgundy standards, white falls banded with burgundy; blue beards **\$6.00**

Blend of Blue

(Aitken 2012) SDB Deep blue standards, blending to light blue at petal tips. Falls are deep blue at the hafts, blending lighter to petal edges. Beards are yellow in the throat, blending to white on the tips. **\$9.00**

Brilliant Bauble

(Aitken 2012) SDB Brilliant yellow with deep russet brown fall spot. Smooth yellow zonal around beard. Bright bushy beard, orange in the throat turning to yellow at the tip. **\$9.00**

Bumpkin

(M. Smith 2012) SDB Dark Vatican purple standards with white flecks at the midribs. Bright white falls are edged with a near black outer ring stitched and dotted Vatican purple. White based beards are tipped vermillion. **\$9.00**

MAUI Sunrise

(Aitken 2008) Yellow standards, orange falls edged yellow, orange beards. HM'10
\$3.75

We hope that you find yourself some nice new irises in our sale catalogue.

Check the CIS website for the colour photos. The plants are limited supply of each variety and it is first come, first served. We will try to keep the website sold out list as up to date as possible.

Thank you for your participation and kind support of the Canadian Iris Society. ▶

Information on the Different Iris Categories

Bearded Irises are identified by thick, bushy “beards” on each of the falls (lower petals) of the blossoms. Originally, most of these were native to central and southern Europe. The (AIS) American Iris Society has divided the bearded irises into six groups for garden judging awards. The term median irises refers to all the bearded irises except the miniature dwarfs and the tall bearded; that is the SDBs, IBs, BBs and the MTBs.

1. Miniature Dwarf Bearded (MDB) — the tiniest of bearded irises, with height of up to 20 cm (8 inches). They are also the earliest to bloom. They are most effective in rock gardens or planted in drifts where they make a “carpet of color.”

2. Standard Dwarf Bearded (SDB) — some of the most useful garden plants, ranging in height from 20 cm (8 inches) to 41 cm (16 inches). They begin their bloom as the MDBs are ending, still quite early in the iris season. They are best displayed in clumps where they give the effect of a “cushion” of individual blooms. The colors are nearly unlimited since the SDBs show all the different “spot patterns” of the miniatures, as well as the plicatas and pinks seen in the TBs.

3. Intermediate Bearded (IB) — stand from 41 cm (16 inches) to 70 cm (27 1/2 inches) high, with their bloom season overlapping the SDBs and the TBs. Although the IBs show their dwarf ancestry in early bloom season and very interesting color patterns, they are large enough that their individual stalks may be nicely branched, forming an elegant bouquet. Some varieties are nicest in clumps, where they present a large amount of color (like the SDBs), while others are showiest in specimen plantings, where the stalks and individual blooms may be seen to best advantage.

4. Border Bearded (BB) — essentially small versions of the TBs in the same height range and bloom size as the intermediates, but blooming with the tall bearded. Good BBs have round, ruffled petals that complement their small size.

5. Miniature Tall Bearded (MTB) — this class is distinguished by daintiness and delicacy. Height from 41 cm (16 inches) to 70 cm (27 1/2 inches). The blooms are smaller than on a BB and the stems are thin and wiry. A clump of MTB iris in bloom looks like a mini-cloud of butterflies. They are often called “table irises” because they are so well suited for arrangements.

6. Tall Bearded (TB) — have stalks with a height of 70 cm (27 1/2 inches) and above, with branching and many buds. Each stalk, in itself, makes a stately arrangement in the garden or in a vase. In addition to a wide variety of colors and patterns, the TBs display other qualities (such as ruffling and lacing) more frequently than do the other classes.

Thanks again and enjoy your new plants.



CIS - 2013 Iris Purchase Order Form

Page 1

(See product listings on next page.) ▶

Ship to:

Name	
Address	
City	
Province	
Postal Code	
Phone	
Email	
Date	

Please send your order and payment by cheque or money order payable to the Canadian Iris Society. Send your order to the sale coordinator: Ed Jowett, 1960 Sideroad 15, RR#2 Tottenham, ON L0G 1W0 | telephone: 905-936-9941 | email: jowettfarm@copper.net

CIS - 2013 Iris Purchase Product Listing

Page 2

CULTIVAR	Rebloom	Year	Selling	Quantity	Amount
Tall Bearded	(R)	Introduced	Price		
Advanced Features		2012	26.25		
Afterlife		2012	26.25		
Again And Again	R	1999	4.50		
Blush Of Pink		2010	11.25		
Casual Elegance	R	2004	5.25		
Chianti Classic		2010	11.25		
Cornhusker	R	2005	5.25		
Cruise To Autumn	R	2001	5.25		
Delightful Woman		2012	26.25		
English Charm	R	1989	4.50		
Fall Rerun	R	2012	5.25		
Frost Echo	R	1995	4.50		
Geode		2012	37.50		
Jennifer Rebecca	R	1985	5.25		
Lunar Whitewash	R	2003	5.25		
Miss Fluffy		2012	26.25		
Mother Earth	R	1987	5.25		
My Generation	R	2009	7.50		
Over And Over	R	2001	4.50		
Pink Attraction	R	1988	5.25		
Purdue Pete		2010	11.25		
Pure As Gold	R	1993	5.25		
Renascent	R	2005	5.25		
Rosalie Figge	R	1993	4.50		
Sky King Returns	R	2003	5.25		
Snow Melt	R	2004	5.25		
Summer Sunburst	R	2010	7.50		
Swoosh		2012	26.25		
Total Recall	R	1992	5.25		

Intermediate Bearded					
Champagne Encore	R	1997	3.75		
Double Your Fun	R	2000	3.75		
I'll Be Back	R	2004	4.50		
Many Mahalos	R	2003	4.50		
Sub Total:					

CULTIVAR MTB's	Rebloom (R)	Year Introduced	Selling Price	Quantity	Amount
Maui Mango	R	2005	4.50		
Merit	R	1996	4.50		
Pretty Pony	R	2012	11.25		
Sun Spirit	R	2007	6.00		

SDB's					
Autumn Surge	R	2005	3.75		
Bad Boys		2011	6.00		
Blend Of Blue		2012	9.00		
Brilliant Bauble		2012	9.00		
Bumpkin		2012	9.00		
Coconino		2012	9.00		
Flirting Again	R	2002	3.75		
Forever Blue	R	1997	3.75		
Here Come The Clowns		2011	3.75		
Maui Sunrise		2008	3.75		
Perpetual Indulgence	R	2005	3.75		
Purple Zinger		2012	9.00		
Quarter Moon		2011	6.00		
Raindance Returns	R	2004	3.75		
Slow Burn		2009	3.75		

Total from previous page:		
Total this page:		
Total Shipping:		
Grand Total:		

Shipping	Ontario	Other		
1 to 10 rhizomes		14.00		
11 to 20 rhizomes	14.00	19.00		
21 to 30 rhizomes	19.00	24.00		
31 & more rhizomes Price of 30	19.00+	24.00+		
Plus .50 cents per rhizome over 30				

Make Cheques or Money order payable to **Canadian Iris Society**.
 There is a very **limited** quantity of Rebloomers. ®
 You can view them at: www.cdn-iris.ca

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GREAT LAKES

A Hybridizing History

© Don McQueen



INTRODUCTION

Although blue irises are not necessarily ones I gravitate toward, there was a blue during a 1992 visit to **Chuck Chapman's** gardens which caught immediate attention. As it turned out, that smooth clear blue was **GREAT LAKES**, and after subsequent digging much later into its registration history, I found it had been created by a man named **Cousins**—who, not only had lived in the same city as I, but had registered this Tall Bearded historic in the same year as my birth. Apparently the allure of that shade and substance of blue was subconsciously at work, for as both my wife and I were to discover, **GREAT LAKES** genes were in other blues which appealed to us. ▶



GREAT LAKES -2009.06.08-1



SAPPHIRE HILLS -2012.05.24-1



SILVERADO -2011.06.10-1



SAPPHIRE HILLS -2009.06.03-1

Before the arrival of *GREAT LAKES* we had acquired both *BLUE SAPPHIRE* and *SAPPHIRE HILLS* in 1986, and subsequently *SILVERADO* in 1994 and *BLUE DENIM* in 1996—without then knowing their backgrounds. It had to be those blues! However, once their backgrounds were discovered, the quest for a hybridizing history of *GREAT LAKES* began.

Lyman W. Cousins (1888-1973) was born in London, Ontario, and except for a short sojourn in Ohio, remained in the city for the rest of his life as a professional lithographic artist and doing most of his plant hybridizing in south London. Both the house on Tecumseh Ave. and the Wright Lithographers building on Wellington St. are still extant. In 1946 he was a founding member of the Canadian Iris Society and remained a member until his death at age 85.

Lyman began hybridizing in the early twenties and by the late twenties and early thirties many seedlings were reported growing not only in his own garden but in several other locations around the city. In 1938, after possibly 15 years of breeding, he registered one of his blue seedlings under the name of *GREAT LAKES* and Cooley's introduced it into the North American market the same year. Ironically the identity of neither pollen parent used in the cross to create *GREAT LAKES* was recorded, although other irisarians have speculated as to their identities. (See Table 4.)

As early as 1939 Lyman's iris was already included in **Kenneth Smith's** unofficial Popularity Poll for Performance, and soon afterward was at the top of the list. It remained on the list for 21 years, long after the Popularity Poll was opened to the general AIS membership. There have only been six or seven iris which have remained on this list for a longer time, and only two other irises – *OLA KALA* (1943) and *STEPPING OUT* (1964) – have a better record for occupying the top three positions.

Additional honours continued for **GREAT LAKES**. The iris achieved AIS Honourable Mention (HM) in 1939, AIS Award of Merit (AM) in 1940 and was awarded the Dykes Medal in 1942—the only Canadian iris to date to be so honoured. Within three generations of its introduction, four siblings of **GREAT LAKES** became winners of Dykes Medals: **CHIVALRY** (1947), **FIRST VIOLET** (1956), from **BLUE SAPPHIRE** (1958), and **ELEANOR'S PRIDE** (1961) – a sibling of **JANE PHILLIPS**.



ELEANOR'S PRIDE -2009.06.09-3

I searched no further than the 1979 AIS Check List for descendants of **GREAT LAKES** registered with the AIS. I have found a total of 215—an impressive record when pod, pollen parents, and later generation crosses are included. Descendants not only included Tall Bearded varieties but Dwarfs, Intermediates (BBs & IBs) a Siberian and an Arilbred. Colours of these descendants ranged from white, icy blue, a full range of blue, mauves and violets, but also include a few yellows and reds, as well as a 1955 colour reversal.

Using **GREAT LAKES** as a parent for other cultivars peaked during the 1940s (65) and 1950s (115). Usage began to wane in the 1960s (26) and by 1979 the records list only nine introductions. By that time crosses using **GREAT LAKES** had given way to other breeding developments and irisarian interest shifting away from pastels shades to stronger colouration and combination of hues. In the later decades, particularly the 1970s, **GREAT LAKES** siblings, especially **BLUE DENIM**, **BLUE SAPPHIRE**, **CHIVALRY** and **JANE PHILLIPS** were still widely used in crosses.

I have arranged the list of **GREAT LAKES** descendants by year of AIS registration into three groups: (I) as a pod parent, (II) a pollen parent, and (III) as one of the cultivars used in later generational crosses. Any mistakes are my copy errors, but if readers discover omissions, please contact me at: ddmcqueen@rogers.com.



BLUE DENIM -2006.05.04-4



(I) GREAT LAKES as a POD PARENT

Pod parent registrations (totalling 32) beginning five years after its introduction, ended in 1979—likely the last year **GREAT LAKES** was used as a first-generation cross. Hybridizers were predominately from the USA, although two were from England and one from New Zealand. Blue was the most frequent colour registered, although there were a few whites and violets, and one each of yellow, red and blended cultivars. **SYLVIA MURRAY** was used as a parent for 26 other cultivars between 1950 and 1959, one of which, **LADY ROGERS** also won AIS awards. Before 1969



BLUE DENIM -2011.05.18-1

11 second generation cultivars had been registered using the SDB **BLUE DENIM**, and many more continued into the 1970s. More registration details can be found in the AIS Iris Check Lists.

Table 1 – Pod Parent Registrations

Name	Descr.		Parentage	Hybridizer	Location	Awards
1943						
BILLOWY SEA	TB M	B1M	GL X Shining Waters	Norton, Luke	Yakima, Wash.	
SYLVIA MURRAY	TB EM	B1L	GL X Shining Waters	Norton, Luke	Yakima, Wash.	HM'46, AM'49
1946						
MARGERY SPRINGER	TB M	B1L	GL X Hill sdgs X	Anitra Hillson, H. M.	Lafontaine, Kansas	
1947						
ADRIATIC	TB M	B1M	GL X Azure Skies	Rakow, R. J.	Sioux City, Iowa	
1948						
ALICIA	TB M	B1M	GL X Gloriole	Rawlins, Mrs. S. P.	Bowling Green, Ky.	HM'51
BLUE FOR BERYL	TB M	B1L	GL X Golden Majesty	Drewett, Anthony	Kent, England	
CITATION	TB M	B1M	GL X Gloriole	Rawlins, Mrs. S. P.	Bowling Green, Ky.	
EILEEN	TB ML	B1L	GL X ??	Wilson, Douglas	Thorp, Wash.	

KEZAR LAKE	TB M	B1M	GL X Easter Morn	Knowlton, David	Auburndale, Mass.	HC'48 HM'51
PENNYRILE	TB E	B1L	GL X Gloriele	Rawlins, Mrs. S. P.	Bowling Green, Ky.	
1949						
MORISK	TB M	S3M	GL X ??	Peckham, Mrs. E. A.	Sloatsburg, N.Y.	
ORCHID BEAUTY	TB M	R1M	GL X Pink Imperial	Ulrich, Bernard	Atchison, Kansas	
UTAH LAKE	TB EL	B1M	GL X Shining Waters	Muhlestein, Tell	Provo, Utah	
1951						
BLUE GRASS	TB EM	B1	GL X Gloriele	Rawlins, Arline P.	Bowling Green, Ky.	
1952						
CURRENT RIVER	TB M	B1L	GL X Ozark Triumph	Ress, George N.	Nixa, Mo.	
OHIO SUNSET	TB M	VB5	GL X Prairie Sunset	Shinkle, Bernice	Dayton, Ohio.	
1953						
CHERI LOUISE	TB M	B1M	GL X Sierra Blue	Patrick, Ruby	Emmett, Idaho.	
1954						
PINKABELL	TB L	W1	GL X Rameses yell sdlg	Beaumont, Mrs. R. S.	Oakdale, Pa.	
WONDERLUST	TB M	B3	GL X Golden Eagle	Howe, Olin R.	Holliston, Mass.	
1955						
IRISH EYES -2	TB M	B1M	GL X sdlg 45-11-1	Lyell, Ralph	Auburn, Neb.	
LAKE ERIE	TB M	B1M	GL X Icy Blue	Beaumont, Mrs. R. S.	Oakdale, Pa.	
MILK AND HONEY	TB M	Y4	GL X Pluie d'Or	O'Brien, Claude	Greensboro, N.C.	
1957						
BOLD BLUE	TB M	B3	GL X Katherine Fay	Lawson, Frances	Valley Center, Cal.	
BROOKS	TB M	B1	GL X Katherine Fay	Lawson, Frances	Valley Center, Cal.	
1958						
DESSERT	SDB E	W1	GL X April Morn X ??	Warburton, Bee	Westboro, Mass.	
1959						
WONDERLIGHT	TB M	W1	GL X Lady Boscawen	Kelway & Son Ltd.	Langport, Somerset, U.K.	
1960						
ALABASTER	TB M	W1B	GL X Blue Rhythm	Fuller, Gertrude (Tuller in AIS'60)	Abilene, Texas	
1961						
REGAL PURPLE	TB M	V1D	GL X Black Forest	Bramley, D.	Carterton, New Zealand	
1962						
NINETEEN-FOURTEEN	TB ML	B1	GL X Overture	Voris, Charles. W.	Watson town, Pa.	
1963						
TURBULENT SEA	TB L	V1	GL X Bandmaster	James, Cynthia	Salt Lake City, Utah	
1964						
NIPMUC	SDB E	V1	GL X var.	Tufts, Jo Anne	Grafton, Mass.	
1979						
BENADOIN BLUE	TB M	B1	GL X unknown	Aalseth, Betty	Pasadena, Cal	



(II) GREAT LAKES as a POLLEN PARENT

With 103 registered examples between 1943 and 1963, **GREAT LAKES** appears to have been favoured by hybridizers as a pollen parent. The blues dominated the varieties registered, followed by whites (16) violets (12), yellows (6) and one red. All were TBs except for a SDB, a BB and an IB. A TB descendent in 1955, **ANGEL'S FLIGHT**, was a colour reversal, and a Siberica, **EMPRESS VICTORIA**(1958), was created from **BLUE SAPPHIRE** crosses.

Registered siblings prior to 1969 for the Dykes **CHIVALRY** have totalled 189, two of which have been themselves awarded the Dykes medal: **FIRST VIOLET** (1951) in 1956 with 22 registered siblings of its own, and **BLUE SAPPHIRE** (1953) in 1958 with 28 later registrants. First generation **BLUE VALLEY** with HM and AM awards of its own, had 17 registered descendants before 1969. More registration details can be found in the AIS Iris Check Lists.



BLUE SAPPHIRE -2005.06.04-1

Table 2 – Pollen Parent Registrations

Name	Descr.	Parentage	Hybridizer	Location	Awards	
1943						
CHIVALRY	TB M	B1M	Missouri X GL	Wills, Jesse E.	Nashville, Tenn.	HM'44 AM'46, Dykes'47
1944						
BANDMASTER	TB M	B1M	B sdlg X GL	Hall, David F.	Chicago, Ill.	HM'44
BLACKVELT	TB M	B1M	Cybele X GL	Cassebeer, F. W.	Blauvelt, N.Y.	
LAKE SHANNON	TB M	B1L	Loetilia Michaud X Jean Cayeux X GL	De Forest, Fred	Monroe, Ore.	
PIROUETTE	IB LM	B1L	Cybele X GL	Cassebeer, F.W.	Blauvelt, N.Y.	
ST. REGIS	TB M	B1L	Birchbark X GL	Caldwell, W.	Nashville, Tenn.	HC'44, HM'48
1945						
BLUE VALLEY	TB ML	B1L	Lake George X GL	Smith, Kenneth	Staten Island, N.Y.	HM'47 AM'49
CORPORAL MARY -1	TB M	B1M	Purissima X GL	Graves, Robert J.	Concord, N.H.	HC'48 HM'49
LIEUTENANT	TB M	B1M	var X GL	Clutton, Mrs. F. H.	Highland Park, Ill.	
MIRROR LAKE	TB ML	B1L	Blue Spire X GL	Muhlestein, Tell	Provo, Utah	HM'48
NEIGHBOR	TB ML	B1M	Lake George X GL	Smith, Kenneth	Staten Island, N.Y.	
SKY CHIEF	TB M	B1L	Purissima X No-We-Ta X GL	Marx, Walter	Boring, Ore.	

1946						
BAY STATE	TB M	B1L	Pale Moonlight X GL	Corey, Miriam	Winchester, Mass.	
BLUE REFRAIN	TB M	B1M	Chicory Blue X GL	Douglas, Geddes	Nashville, Tenn.	HC'48
CARIBBEAN	TB ML	B1M	Lake George X GL	Smith, Kenneth	Staten Island, N.Y.	
JANE PHILLIPS	TB M	B1M	Helen McGregor X Pale Moonlight X GL	Graves, Robert J.	Concord, N.H.	HC'47 HM'50 AM'52
LATE SNOW	TB ML	WW	Sdlg #40-19 X GL	Douglas, Geddes	Nashville, Tenn.	
1947						
CANTERBURY	TB M	B7D	Brunhilda X GL	Rakow, R. J.	Sioux City, Iowa	
SKY SONG	TB EM	B1M	Anitra X GL	Muhlestein, Tell	Provo, Utah	
SWAN LAKE	TB M	B1L	Birchbark X GL	Benson, C. W.	St. Louis, Mo.	HC'49
1948						
ARCTIC SNOW	TB M	W6L	White City X GL	Brummitt, L. W.	Banbury, England	
CORNFLOWER	TB M	B1M	Sea Blue X GL	Whiting, Mrs. C. G.	Mapleton, Iowa	
GARDEN QUEEN	TB ML	W1	Snow Flurry X GL	Miess, Elma	San Fernando, Cal.	
KEENE VALLEY	TB M	B1L	Lake George X GL	Smith, Kenneth	Staten Island, N.Y.	HM'50
LADDIE	TB L	B9M	Missouri X GL	Miess, Elma	San Fernando, Cal.	HM'51
LAKE TENAYA	TB M	B1M	Mountain Sky X GL	Miess, Elma	San Fernando, Cal.	HM'50
LOCH LOMOND	TB M	B1M	Mountain Sky X GL	Lowry, Mrs. F. P.	Newton, Mass.	HC'47
SEAFARER	TB M	B1M	The Admiral X GL	Buttrick, Stedmund	Concord, Mass.	HM'49
SILVER LINING	TB M	B1L	Bandmaster X B sdlg X GL	Palmer, J. W.	Arlington, Va.	
TONE POEM	TB M	Y3L	Gilt Edge X GL	Whiting, Mrs. C. G.	Mapleton, Iowa	
1949						
AKANAX	TB VL	B1L	Celia Grant X GL	Long, B. R.	Swansea, Wales	
BLUE CAYUGA	TB M	B1M	Blue Shimmer X GL	Randolph, L. F.	Ithica, N.Y.	
COLONIAL DAME	BB ML	B1L	Billet-Doux X GL	Douglas, Geddes	Nashville, Tenn.	HC'49
CONSOLATION	TB M	B1	Blue Shimmer X GL	Tompkins, Chester	Canby, Ore. (in AIS'59)	
FELUCCA	TB ML	W9D	Prima Donna X GL	Peckham, Mrs. E. A.	Sloatsburg, N.Y.	
FLOOR OF HEAVEN	TB ML	B1L	Celia Grant X GL	Long, B. R.	Swansea, Wales	
HEARTSEASE	TB M	B1M	Aline X GL	Corey, Miriam	Winchester, Mass.	
JUSTINE	TB M	WW	Purissima X GL X Mt.Washington	Weidner, Earl	Malden, Mass.	
LADY IN BLUE	TB EM	B1L	Beuchley Giant X GL	Hope, Mrs. John	Yakima, Wash.	
NORTH WIND	TB L	B1D	Celia Grant X GL	Long, B. R.	Swansea, Wales	
SILVER LAKE	TB LM	B1L	Mary Clotide X GL	Kinish, David R.	Atchison, Kansas	
SKYWAYS	TB M	B1M	Mountain Sky X GL	Howe, O. R. Jr.	Holliston, Mass.	
VIOLET FLIGHT	TB EM	B1M	White City X GL	Brummitt, L. W.	Banbury, England	BIS bronze medal'49;
					Selected for 1949 trial at Wisley	
WHITE PARCHMENT	TB ML	WW	Ming Yellow X GL	Hall, H. F.	Moorestown, N.J.	
1950						
BLUEBLOOD	TB EM	BM1	Deep Velvet X GL	Schirmer, Carl O.	St.Joseph, Mo.	
HEADLANDS	TB E	VB1	var X GL	Craig, Tom	Escondido, Cal.	
KIKI	TB M	B1L	Helen McGregor X GL	Graves, Robert J.	Concord, N.H.	HM'53
ROYAL CANADIAN	TB M	BV1D	Katherine Fay X GL	Edmison, A. K.	Brighton, Ontario, Canada	
SILVER PLATTER	TB M	BP1	var X GL	Craig, Tom	Escondido, Cal.	
1951						
CAMPANULA	TB ML	B1	Blue Simmer X GL	Tompkins, Chester	Canby, Ore.	
HOPE	TB M	W1	Snow Flurry X GL	Lyell, Ralph	Auburn, Neb.	
SILVER SPRING	TB M	W1	var X GL	Bautz, Marshall	Milwaukee, Wisc.	

1952						
CHARACTER	TB M	W1	var X GL	Howe, Olin R.	Holliston, Mass.	
DISTANT SEA	TB M	B1M	The Admiral X GL	Johnson, David F.	Dunnellen, N.J.	
FLUORESCENT	TB M	B1L	Shining Waters X GL	Robinson, Fern	Battle Creek, Mich.	
GREYLOCK	TB M	B3	Golden Eagle X GL	Howe, Olin R.	Holliston, Mass.	
LAKE SUCCESS	TB M	B1L	var X GL	Tharp, Mary F.	Payette, Idaho.	
SEA LAVENDER	TB M	V1	White City X GL	Brummitt, Leonard	Banbury, Oxon, U.K.	
UHLAN	TB ML	B1L	Blue Shimmer X GL	Beach, George R.	Lake Forest, Ill.	
1953						
BLUE CHALLENGE	TB M	B3L	Gudrun X GL	Dubes, George W.	Sioux City, Iowa	
BORDER BLUE	TB EM	B1	var X GL	Stevens, Jean	Wanganui, New Zealand	
DAWN PATROL	TB ML	Y4	Mink Yellow X GL	Paquet, Nannie	McLeansville, N.C.	
EVENING	TB M	VB1	Blue Triumph X GL	Fischer, Hubert A.	Hinsdale, Ill.	
GRAND TRAVERSE	TB ML	B1M	Winter Carnival X GL	Barton, Thelma G.	Gardner, Mass.	
HIGH HEAVEN	TB EM	R1M	Snow Flurry X GL	Plough, Gordon	Wenatchee, Wash.	
NORJAK	TB M	W1	Katherine Fay X GL	Barton, Thelma G.	Gardner, Mass.	
DAWN PATROL	TB ML	Y4	Mink Yellow X GL	Paquet, Nannie	McLeansville, N.C.	
SPRING CLOVER	TB M	W1	Chivalry sdlg X GL	Murdock, Eleanor	East Templeton, Mass.	
WISTERIA LADY	TB M	VB1	Midwest Gem X GL	Reinhardt, Mrs. Rob't	New Berlin, Wisc.	
1954						
BLUE HAVEN	TB M	B1M	Sky Ranger X GL	Reynolds, Serlena	Memphis, Tenn.	
CRADLE SONG	TB EM	BV1	Helen McGregor X GL	Robinson, Fern	Battle Creek, Mich.	
MERITA	TB M	V5	Jean Cayeux X GL	Wilson, Hilda	Seattle, Wash.	
PARMA VIOLET	TB EM	VB1	Snow Flurry X GL (Name changed from BOWL OF HEAVEN -1)	Savage, Rosyl	Comstock, Mich.	
SKY PIECE	TB ML	B1L	Helen McGregor X GL	Hobson, J. Harvey	Clemson, N.C.	
SKY PILOT	TB M	BP1	Blue Morn X GL	Benbow, Mary	Gravesend, Kent, U.K.	
1955						
BLUE BEYOND	TB M	B1M	var X GL	Samuelson, A. A.	Pullman, Wash.	
BLUE GIFT	TB M	B1M	Purissima var X GL	Samuelson, A. A.	Pullman, Wash.	
COMMODORE -2	TB M	B1M	Gaudichau X GL	Dubes, George W.	Sioux City, Iowa	
HUNT MOHR	TB ML	VB1	Elmohr X GL	Hunt, Eugene A.	Fallis, Okla.	
LORNE BURCH	TB EM	B3	Ormohr X GL	Burch, J. E.	Raytown, Mo.	
MAIDEN QUEEN	TB M	W1	Celia Grant X GL	Long, B. R.	Colchester, Essex, U.K.	
SHASTA LAKE	TB VL	B1M	Maxim 50-26 X GL	Maxim, Paul	Redding, Cal.	
STYLISH STOLE	TB EM	B1M	Southern Pacific X GL	Johnson, R. Foster	Crestwood, Ky.	
1956						
BLUE ENCHANTMENT	TB M	B1M	Snow Flurry X GL	Wallace, M.D.	Orem, Utah	
BLUE GLACIER	TB M	B1M	Lady Boscawen X GL	Riddle, Matthew C.	Portland, Ore.	
KENTISH MAID	TB M	Y1P	Desert Song X GL	Miller, Hugh	Sevenoaks, Kent, U.K.	
PENELOPE JANE	TB M	Y1M	Mountain Sky X GL	Anley, Gwendolyn	Woking, U.K.	
1957						
NORSE MAIDEN	TB M	W1	var X GL	Samuelson, A. A.	Pullman, Wash.	
PAINTED DOLL	TB ML	BW4	Gypsy X GL	Boen, Donald	Walla Walla, Wash.	
TOY TOWN	SDB EM	B1M	Deep Velvet X GL	Mulhstein, Tell	Provo, Utah	
WHITE PARADE	TB LM	W1	Snow Flurry X GL	Roach, Laura B.	Los Angeles, Cal.	
WHITE VIOLET	TB M	BW1	Snow Flurry X GL	Brees, Henry M.	Lebanon, Ore.	
1958						
ELISE WERNER	TB M	B1	Azure Skies X GL	Benson, Clifford	Chesterfield, Mo.	
MAUVE VISION	TB M	V1	Blue Ensign X GL	Luscombe, Rubery	Devon, U.K.	
SNOWDRIFT -2	TB EM	W1	Dixie Belle X GL	Lawson, Frances	Valley Center, Cal.	

1959						
LAKE MACQUARRIE	TB M	B1M	Cahokia X GL	Spinkston, Royce	Millswood, South Australia	
1960						
DELTA QUEEN	TB M	B1	Snow Flurry X GL	Shewmake, W. D.	Greenwood, Miss.	
1961						
PURPLE IMP	TB EL	V3D	Black Forest x GL	Wood, Elizabeth	New Providence, N.J.	
1962						
BLUE DRAGON	TB ML	B1M	Blue Valley x GL	Kelway & Son Ltd.	Langport, Somerset, U.K.	
JEALOUSY	TB M	Y5	var. x GL	Babson, Sanford L.	Visalia, Cal.	
1963						
ICE FLOE	TB M	W1B	White City X GL	James, Cynthia	Salt Lake City, Utah	
PROVOCATIVE MAID	TB M	V3B	Blue Rhythm x GL	James, Cynthia	Salt Lake City, Utah	

(III) GREAT LAKES used as a Parent in Later Generations

As early as 1945 plants crossed with *GREAT LAKES* began to be used to create new varieties. Although listed as GL+ in this list, details of those backgrounds can be found in the AIS Iris Check Lists.

This list is restricted to only those varieties in which *GREAT LAKES* is identified in the AIS registration. Both *GREAT LAKES* and *CHIVALRY* crosses (with others) were recorded as used in the 1971 registration of *GEORGIA MAXIM*, the only arilbred descendent found prior to 1979.



CHIVALRY -2009.06.09-1

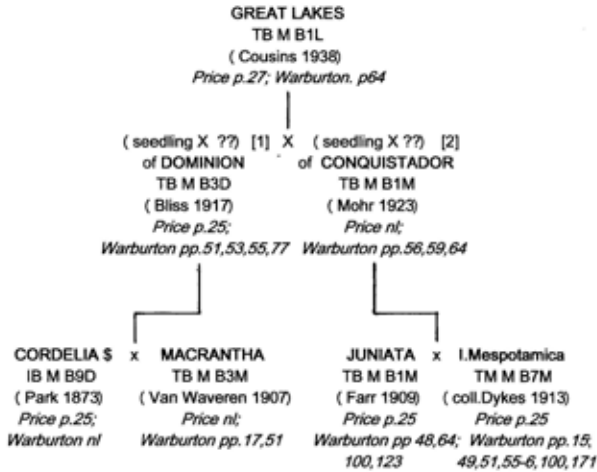
Table 3 – Parent in Later Generations

Name	Descr.	Parentage	Hybridizer	Location	Awards	
1945						
PEGGY SHARP	TB M	B1M	GL+	Parker, J.B.	Wilmington, Mass.	
VESPER	TB M	Y4L	GL+	Cousins, Lyman W.	London, Ontario, Canada	
1946						
DISTANCE	TB M	B3L	GL+	Cook, Franklin	Evanston, Ill.	HM'46 AM'49
SIERRA LAKES	TB M	B1L	GL+	Bunneaux, John A.	Chicago, Ill.	HC'46
1948						
Kiltie (NR)	TB -	B1M	GL+	Graves, Robert J.	Concord, N.H.	

1949						
BLUE BLAZES	TB M	B1M	GL+	Welch, Walter	Middlebury, Ind.	
FLIGHT LEADER	TB M	B1M	GL+	Whiting, Mrs. C. G.	Mapleton, Iowa	
REGIONAL TRIUMPH	TB M	R7M	GL+	Jonas, Clarence	Fort Wayne, Ind.	HC'49
1950						
MRS. DOUGLAS PATTISON	TB LM	BL1	GL+	Craig, Tom	Escondido, Cal.	
1951						
BEWITCH	TB EM	B1	GL+	Rawlins, Arline P.	Bowling Green, Ky.	
BLUE TINSEL	TB M	B1	GL+	Dubes, George W.	Sioux City, Iowa	HM'53
MYSTIC LAKES	TB M	B1	GL+	Barker, M. J.	Waltham, Mass.	HM'54
SUNSATON	TB M	Y1	GL+	Brownell, M. J.	Upton, N.Y.	
1952						
BLUE FLIGHT	TB EM	B1M	GL+	Fraze, Valentine	Salt Lake City, Utah	
GOLD CHEVRONS	TB ML	B1M	GL+	Wills, Jesse E.	Nashville, Tenn.	
JOAN CRAWFORD	TB M	B1L	GL+	Benson, Clifford	Chesterfield, Mo.	HM'56
SKY ABOVE	TB M	VB1L	GL+	Cook, Paul H.	Bluffton, Ind.	HM'53
WONDERLAND	TB L	V3	GL+	Howe, Olin R.	Holliston, Mass.	
1953						
BETH COREY	TB M	B1ML	GL+	Watkins, Edward	Concord, N. H.	HM'57
BLUE MARVEL	TB M	B1M	GL+	Dubes, George W.	Sioux City, Iowa	HM'58
BUDDING PILOT	TB M	V1L	GL+	Rundlett, Edwin	Staten Island, N.Y.	
CANDELABRA	TB M	Y1	GL+	Rundlett, Edwin	Staten Island, N.Y.	
MAJOR EFF -2	TB M	VB1M	GL+	Watkins, Edward	Concord, N.H.	HM'56
MERRY-GO-ROUND	TB M	BV1D	GL+	Long, B. R.	Colchester, Essex, U.K.	
SNOW BALLET	TB ML	W1	GL+	Palmer, Dorothy	Manchester, Mass.	HM'58
1954						
FLYING SQUADRON	TB E	W1	GL+	Buttrick, Stedmund	Concord, Mass.	HM'57
FROSTY NIGHT	TB EM	R1D	GL+	Savage, Rosyl	Comstock, Mich.	
1955						
CONCORD RIVER	TB EM	B1L	GL+	Buttrick, Stedmund	Concord, Mass.	HM'57
DOUBLE DATE	TB M	Y1	GL+	Rundlett, Edwin	Staten Island, N.Y.	
ELZORA	TB M	VB1	GL+	Greene, Noma	Hot Springs, Cal.	
Laurie Blakeney	TB M	B1ML	GL+	Watkins, Edward	Concord, N.H.	
ROYAL MARINE -2	TB M	B1M	GL+	Stevens, Jean	Wanganui, New Zealand	
SEAFair	TM M	BV1	GL+	Brown, Rex P.	Lynnwood, Wash.	
1956						
BLUE POWDER	TB M	B1L	GL+	Reinhardt, Mrs. Rob't	New Berlin, Wisc.	
CENTER AISLE	TB EM	W1	GL+	Branch, Charles E.	Piper City, Ill.	
DISTANT SNOW	TB M	W1	GL+	Bartholomew, Hazel	Milton, Mass.	
ENGAGEMENT	TB M	W1	GL+	Savage, Rosyl	Comstock, Mich.	
GRANNY SHERMAN	TB EM	B1L	GL+	Bellmer, Elizabeth	Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J.	
ISLE ROYAL	TB M	VB1	GL+	Savage, Rosyl	Comstock, Mich.	
SAINT JUDE	TB M	B1L	GL+	Gatty, Joseph	Fair Lawn, N.J.	
1957						
DONNA MARIE	TB M	BW1	GL+	Watkins, E. & A.	Concord, N.H.	
PLACIDITY	TB M	B1M	GL+	Cassebeer, F. W.	Blauvelt, N.Y.	
ROYAL SPICE	TB VL	BV1D	GL+	Samuelson, A. A.	Pullman, Wash.	
SENIOR SERVICE	TB M	B1D	GL+	Stevens, Jean	Wanganui, New Zealand	
SENORITA ESTELA	TB ML	VB1L	GL+	Crosby, Mrs. Luzon	Orem, Utah	
1958						
BLUALLURE	TB EM	B1M	GL+	Buss, Walter E.	Vincennes, Ind.	

CUMBERLAND	TB M	B3	GL+	Wills, Jesse E.	Nashville, Tenn.	
RUFFLED TAFFETA	TB M	RV1L	GL+	Miess, Elma	Calimesa, Cal.	HM'55
SKIPPER BLUE	TB ML	B1M	GL+	Blogett, Arthur G.	Waukesha, Wisc.	
SKYWATCH	TB M	B1L	GL+	Benson, Clifford	Chesterfield, Mo.	
VERTRICE PATRICK	TB ML	W1	GL+	Stalter, W. M.	Delaware, Ohio	
WAVE CREST	TB M	B3	GL+	Wills, Jesse E.	Nashville, Tenn.	
WHITE PRIMITIVE	TB M	W1	GL+	Nash, Hammond G.	San Dimas, Cal.	
1959						
CLARENDON SPRINGS	BB EM	B1	GL+	Buttrick, Stedmund	Concord, Mass.	
WEDGEWOOD HAVEN	TB LM	W1B	GL+	Reynolds, Serlena	Memphis, Tenn.	HM'59
WHITE HERALD	TB EM	W1	GL+	Rolf, A. H.	Weston, Ontario, Canada	
1960						
NANCY AMES	TB VL	V1	GL+	Buttrick, Stedmund	Concord, Mass.	
1961						
AZURE ICE	TB M	B1L	GL+ seedling	Evans, Elva	Burley, Idaho	
BOLD BARON	TB M	-	GL+	James, Cynthia	Salt Lake City, Utah	
CELESTIAL JOY	TB ML	B1M	GL+	Olsen, Marvin G.	Webster Groves, Missouri	
HOPE'S DIAMOND	TB EL	B1M	GL+	Hope, Ione	Yakima, Wash.	
SERENE WHITE	TB M	W1	GL+	Randolph, L. F.	Ithica, N.Y.	
1962						
ELISA BEE	SDB E	W4B	GL+	Warburton, Bee	Westboro, Mass.	HM'64
1964						
CRINGLEBECK	TB ML	B1P	GL+	McWilliams, Mrs. A.	Falmouth, Cornwall, England	
SINGING THE BLUES	TB M	B1	GL+	St. Helens, Ida	Independence, Kansas	
1967						
SPARKLING SNOW	TB ML	W1W	GL+	Branch, C. E. (Young)	Piper City, Ill.	
THRESHOLD	TB E	VB5F	GL+	Hamblen, Mrs. J. R.	Perris, Cal.	
1968						
AZURE GOLD	TB ML	YV4	GL+	Hamblen, Mrs. J. R.	Perris, Cal.	
MOONDAY	SDB E	B1P	GL+	Warburton, Bee	Westboro, Mass.	
1969						
CANADIAN NIGHT	TB ME	RV1DD	GL+	Savage, Rosyl	Comstock, Mich.	
1970						
ODYSSEY	TB M	W4	GL+	Babson, Sanford L.	Visalia, Cal.	
THREE SMOKES	SDB EM	Gry	GL+	Warburton, Bee	Westboro, Mass.	
1971						
GEORGIA MAXIM	AB E	V1	GL+	Maxim, Paul	Redding Cal.	
SKY AND SNOW	SDB EM	VB	GL+	Warburton, Bee	Westboro, Mass.	
STOCKHOLM	SDB ML	Y	GL+	Warburton, Bee	Westboro, Mass.	
1972						
BLUE POOLS	SDB M	W	GL+	Jones, Bennet C.	Portland, Ore.	
1973						
PROMISING	TB M	V3B	GL+	Hamblen, Melba	Roy, Utah	
1976						
VIOLET FIRE	TB ML	V	GL+	Hamblen, Melba	Roy, Utah	

Table 4 – Ancestry of GREAT LAKES



Notes:

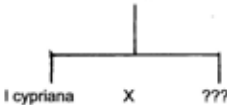
[1] possibly (*Warburton p.27*)

CRUSADER

TB M B1L

(Foster 1913)

Warburton pp.43,64



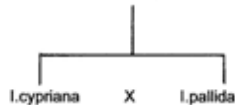
[2] possibly (*Warburton p.27*)

LADY FOSTER

TB M B3M

(Foster 1913)

Warburton p.53



Hybridizers: Arthur John Bliss (1860-1932) Devon, U.K.
Bertrand Farr (1863-1924) Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Sir Michael Foster (1836-1907) Cambridge, U.K.
William Mohr (1871-1923) California, U.S.A.
Robert Park (fl.1873-1895) Tooting, U.K.
VanWaveren & Sons importers (fl.1822-1925) New York, U.S.A.

Sources: (*in italics*) nt: not listed
Price, Molly: *The Iris Book*
Warburton, Bee: *The World Of Irises*



GREAT LAKES
-2007.06.01-2

CONCLUSIONS

Are genes of GREAT LAKES still overtly at work in contemporary hybridizing, one might ask? I suspect so, but a computerized version of the AIS Check Lists would be needed to investigate the family trees of all later generations created since the 1980s.

Perhaps an even more immediate question might be how many of the varieties listed above are still extant?, and where might they be growing? Or have they in time lost their identification tags or in the memories of irisarians who are no longer with us?



AIS Regional News



Region 1

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Newfoundland/Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island

RVP Norine Veal

e-mail nsveal@aol.com

- No Report
-

Region 2

New York, Ontario, Quebec

RVP Donna Lowry

e-mail donnadonlowry@aol.com

- No Report
-

Region 13

Washington, Oregon, Alaska, British Columbia, Yukon

RVP Alan Brooks

e-mail ebb1012@aol.com

- No Report
-

Region 21

Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, NWT, Nunavut, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

RVP Ron Cosner

e-mail keighley15@msn.com

- No Report
-

Full current details of the various RVPs and affiliated local iris clubs/societies of the AIS Regions are available on the AIS website: www.irises.org.

**AD for ant traps. "Will kill ants for 3 months."
... do they come back to life then?**

— www.gardenhumor.com

Yellow With Black Stripes... Impossible!

By Alan McMurtrie



This year's biggest innovation was yellow with black stripes. Impossible you say! I would have thought so, but presto 05-GQ-4 opened for the first time and all of a sudden the impossible, was possible.

The next most interesting new hybrid was 06-AK-2, an amazing green on yellow, which opened coincidentally on Easter Sunday. You couldn't think of anything more lovely for Easter!

The colours seemed to pop. If your eyes were scanning the garden you couldn't miss the way it stood out. I was quite surprised at how electric it seemed when the sun hit it.

Another notable new hybrid was 05-EP-3. It continued on a theme started two years ago by its sibling 05-EP-2: wine-red on a yellow ground, with lighter yellow style lobes. Last year's addition to the group was 03-GQ-3.



When 05-EP-2 first bloomed I thought, "Wow, a new colour combination / pattern," however I didn't really like its shade of wine-red. Then, in 2012 when 03-GQ-3 bloomed I thought perfect! The ink-like wine-red seemed to sit like a thick layer on top of the fall.

Background

- Reticulata Iris is a world of blues and purples, along with the lemon-yellow *Iris danfordiae*
- Alan has opened up that world to a rainbow of colours, and is continuing to expand the realm of possibilities
- It is continuing to be an up hill battle to get his hybrids to you via the bulb fields of The Netherlands, with their good growing conditions and excellent distribution systems
- He is now taking the bull by the horns and trying to get it to go where he wants it to go. "Trying" is the operative word.

This year's 05-EP-3 is a lovely solid wine-red with slightly gold style lobes. The wine-red is flat as opposed to 05-GQ-3's more glossy appearance.



I was quite surprised when I first discovered 07-HA-1. My comment on Facebook when I posted its picture was: *"Camouflage! I hadn't noticed this one hiding in the straw until today."*



Tips

- 1) Don't plant the bulbs too close together (unless you are willing to replant them every year or two)
- 2) Every so often move a few bulbs to another part of the garden
- 3) If you need to store the bulbs, dig them just after the leaves die down. Store them in a netted bag so they can breath. Check them every couple of weeks.

Then I got a bit of a shock a few days later when 03-GR-1 also bloomed for the first time: what a weird colour. I tend to like it a little bit better because it's slightly brighter. Unfortunately it hasn't done well!

The main bulb is gone and there may just be one bulblet left. C'est la vie. 05-HG-1 is a lovely bright blue and white combination, with distinctive yellow around its ridge.



05-CF-2 is a nice white with a bit of an orange glow around its orange ridge. Myself, I prefer 03-FQ-1 with a bit more orange on the fall, and it's purple and brown markings. It's currently under test in Holland, however Wim had flagged one of two plantings to be returned last fall (fortunately he didn't get around to returning it, and simply replanted it). This shows clearly that Wim is not properly testing my hybrids. Either he likes it, or he rejects both batches. Wim promised to more carefully evaluate my hybrids this spring...



As far as I'm concerned Wim and Mark are on probation in terms of getting any of my new hybrids. Often Wim will say my hybrids are too small (for the large-scale market), and he doesn't like that they don't tend to have proper standards. Mark has told me, "Your hybrids are not complete." I understand what he's trying to say. He's not trying to be mean. He's just voicing what he believes exporters will say. As a result I've initiated some expensive lab work to hopefully resolve at least some of the issue.

I know also Wim and Mark would say there is need for only one white with blue markings. I don't believe that. I think there should be several; ahhh, how about 10 or more. I might have previously said 3 or 4, but to be truthful it's probably at least 10.

From Wim and Mark's point-of-view, they'd rather harvest a hectare of Avalanche, rather than ¼ of a hectare each of Avalanche, 98-Y5-1, 05-BL-4, Snow and Sky, and 06-C-2. Yes, I've listed 5 varieties, because I think they'd ultimately be able to sell more.

Who knows, it might even be ⅓ or ½ of a hectare of Avalanche.



If someone buys one and they like it, a year or two later they'll possibly buy another variety. They wouldn't be interested in buying more of the same one that they already have.

06-C-2 continued to do well. In my mind it's a nice improvement over Starlight.

Oh darn, look at 06-DF-1, another white with blue markings. How terrible (terribly nice that is). I'm happy to be in the position I'm in: with too many nice things, rather than not enough.



The Highlight

05-HW-1 bloomed for the second time after missing last year because I sliced up the main bulb when I went to replant it for the first time in fall 2011. I consider it one of my best hybrids to-date. Why? Because its an apricot butterfly.

It is amazing: in bud it is soft orange (apricot). When it opens you see amazing dark brown markings, unlike anything you could imagine.

The colour does fade as the flower ages. Is this a good thing, or a bad thing? You tell me.

Normally we want colours that are sun-fast, but sometimes colour change can be a nice, and give the plant character. ▶



This year's bulb started off about 46mm in diameter, and then actually became smaller as the falls arched slightly downwards. By the 4th day it was only 40mm in diameter, but stayed there for the remainder of its 10-day bloom (protected by an upside down tin can). The fall blade width was a respectable 12.5mm, increasing to 14mm by the 4th day. I would of course love it if the overall colour was truly orange.

2013 A Strange Spring

I thought we were in for real trouble this year when on January 31 two buds of 05-EN-1 were up and showing colour. How can that be possible? That would have been in the middle of winter! Well by that point we had been through two significant freeze-thaw cycles where several inches of snow came and went, and then came and went again.

I had never seen anything like it before. I thought bloom might end up even earlier than last year. And last year was incredible with bloom coming on in full force in mid

March, and finishing before the month was over. Normally that's just when the Reticulatas are just starting.



I covered the two 05-EN-1 buds with an upside down dishpan to protect them from the weather. As a result the flowers opened March 23, and lasted beyond March 29. The dishpan was protecting them as if they were still underground protected by their sheath,

2n = 20 Hybrids

The hybrids above are all from *Iris danfordiae*. They are providing an amazing new range of colours. One of their characteristics is they bloom early. I have also done work with more typical *Iris reticulata* clones, some of which I collected in Turkey back in 1985, and 1986. They tend to bloom in the latter half of the season. The catch 22 is they tend to be blues and purples, and there are already lots of blues and purples in the market. So Dutch bulb growers aren't really that interested in them, even though some are quite nice.

What I have been able to do is, create some that are mixtures of blue and purple in a single flower, as well ones that include separate portions of both purple and blue.



I will try again to see if I can interest any growers in them. They are quite different from anything else in the market. Naturally I do get some blues from my *danfordiae* hybridizing. Most aren't anything special, but occasionally I do get something very nice. One that I've liked from the day it first bloomed is 03-CV-4. I would like to see it in the large-scale market, but at the moment I'm thinking I may just put it into a smaller market. The reasoning being that I have so many others I should get into the large-scale market ahead of it. ▶





Pièce de Résistance

This is a bicolour hybrid from 2000. Its particular claim to fame is the flower is huge; not so much in diameter (it was triangular: 60 - 70 - 60 mm), but its falls were initially 21 mm across, increasing to 23 mm, and its standards were 13 mm increasing to 14 as the flower aged. The fact its falls are so flat helps make the flower look super large.

I had noticed it back in 2011 and intended to send it to Holland for testing. I believe when I went to dig the bulb I couldn't find it. So I assumed it had simply died out. That sometimes happens, but when it does, the thing to keep in mind is it means the variety was not a strong one. Turns out I had put the tag marking it on the wrong side of the bulb. Now I've doubly flagged it so I don't make that mistake again. When it might have bloomed for the first time in 2005 I didn't bother to take much note of the $2n=20$ hybrids because the Dutch bulb grower really wasn't interested in them. I had moved it and a number of others in the fall of 2010. Unfortunately in its case the cross number was lost at that time.

The Smile

So many lovely unique hybrids! How can you pick just one or two? Yes, you could if you had to; like picking candy in a candy shop. But if you come back and pick another two, and then come back and pick another two. You'll come to find you like many of them for different reasons. It's frustrating not being able to get them into your hands sooner.

For More Information visit Reticulatas.com and in particular look at The Big Picture.

You can also check out Reticulata Iris on Facebook. If you don't have a Facebook account, simply Google "Facebook Reticulata Iris".



Iris Fix for March

Is this enough green for you today? Or is the name of these guys Irish enough: County Cork!



By Don McQueen



Country Cork

Start The Party – The Iris bloom season has arrived on April 4th, 2013 in my garden patch; this is reticula (Don McQueen's London garden)



Reticula

CIS Membership

Not sure of your Canadian Iris Society (CIS) membership term? Check your mailing label of the CIS newsletter for your current CIS membership term dates. If you receive the electronic version of the CIS Newsletter and you wish to know this information please e-mail the CIS membership chairman at cdniris@gmail.com and we will be pleased to advise you.

Early renewals are always appreciated.

Holland in March 2013

By Alan McMurtrie

The trials and tribulations of one Canadian's struggle to get his hybrids into the Dutch market, so eventually you can enjoy them too.

This year's trip to Holland was quite interesting / challenging, and as a consequence, different from past trips. This time I was actively trying to find another grower or two for my hybrids. I did a fair bit of research ahead of time, and was surprised to find that virtually all Reticulata Iris growers are around Breezand and Anna Paulowna; an area about an hour north of Amsterdam. I would have thought there might be some in the old bulb growing regions immediately to the west of Amsterdam, such as Hillegom, and Lisse, but apparently no longer.

I of course know and have had contact with a number of the growers in Breezand and Anna Paulowna, but the very fact that I am looking for other growers tells you they haven't been as interested in my hybrids as I might have hoped. In part this is because 10 years ago when they were testing I wasn't as far along as I am today; but the potential was there, and they should have seen it. Perhaps they did, because one of the grower's sons wanted to do their own hybridizing, so they stopped with mine. (I think they thought if Alan can do it, we can too—then they wouldn't have to be paying a royalty to Alan). Another comment / concern was that my hybrids are too small—too small for the large-scale market that is. My most interesting hybrids have diploid Iris danfordiae in their parentage, and it, along with one other key parent, have small flowers by default, which means hybrids with them will tend to be on the smaller side. Though not all are. And I am now doing some work with a lab in Holland to overcome that.

Background

Wim de Goede and his wife **Hanny** stopped off in Toronto back in April 1997, right when the Reticulata Iris were in bloom. They were on their way out West to look for Calochortus. Wim suggested he would be interested in testing my hybrids, so we signed a Test Agreement, and that fall I sent him 2 bulbs each of 20 different hybrids. Now 16 years later we are continuing to build up stock of 3 of those original hybrids, as well as

Why Holland?

- 1) bulbs grow better, and potentially faster
- 2) excellent distribution system to markets around the world



Wim and Mark looking at Alan's hybrids that were just starting to bloom – March 6, 2013

4 others, and he and his son **Mark** are currently also testing 16 others.

In 2000 I signed Test Agreements with three other growers. Unfortunately they dropped out in 2004. Two were to pursue their own hybridizing efforts (one was mentioned above), and the third wasn't really interested in Reticulatas.

However at that time I did sign a Test Agreement with a middleman: **Daan**

Kneppers of Green Works International BV. He was going to have someone else grow my hybrids, so he would be taking a cut of the profits, but at least I would have a second grower for my hybrids. I sent him things in 2004, 2005, and 2006, and I met with him when I visited Holland in 2008. At that point, end of February, the Reticulatas were just starting to bloom, so he would only be just seeing some for the third time, and others for the first and second time.

Over the years Wim has rejected a number of my hybrids that I consider particularly special. This has been a great disappointment, particularly because no one else has hybrids like mine. I think Wim felt introducing 6 or 7 new hybrids into the large-scale commercial market was more than enough. He is fond of saying, if you put a new one in, you have to take another one out; which suggests he views the market as being fixed in size, and that it is saturated. That might be true if all you are doing is introducing another blue, or another purple. People want only so many blues and so many purples. But I have so many other colours. I view it that we should be able to actually grow the market.

There have also been a number of signals / a number of mistakes, that show Wim has not been properly / truly testing my hybrids.

One of the things that is clear from this year's conversations is, Wim and Mark believe the large-scale market needs only one white with blue for example. It is as if they are looking at a garden from 20 feet away – you can tell that the flowers is white perhaps with blue, but you can't see any of the detail that you do when you are 3 feet away. They speak as if exporters aren't going to care which white with blue



Market Shrunk

The market for Reticulata Iris has shrunk significantly from its peak in 2005. That fall 47 hectares were planted, while last fall only 26 hectares were planted! A ~45% drop – to less than the amount planted in 1990.





they sell, they just need one to satisfy retailers, so they will simply pick the cheapest.

To me, it's a lot like thinking about yellow Tulips. If you just want something yellow, you don't really care too much; any yellow will do. But if you were to take a look at what's available, you find some are short, some are tall, some are early blooming, some are later, some are doubles, some are fringed,

etc. To me I wouldn't want just any yellow; I want one that catches my eye. And what catches my eye at one point in time will be different from what catches it at a different time. If you are going to get a yellow, why not get 6 short early ones, 6 tall late ones, and maybe 6 doubles or 6 with fringes. That way you'll get to enjoy them longer, and there's some variety.

Wim and Mark's clear preference is to grow large-scale quantities. When they are digging or planting a variety they would prefer to do a hectare of all one variety, rather than half a hectare of one variety, and half a hectare of another variety. In the later case they have to stop, clean out the planting or digging machine, and then continue. In a sense it comes down to they want to use their time efficiently to make as much money as possible, and the reality is: there are only so many hours in a day; and only so many hours during the season they can be planting, or digging bulbs. I would hope that my hybrids would be a high value crop, and that they would be worth growing ahead of other bulbs.

I think the other thing that also comes into play is, because of crop rotation, a grower can only plant a certain percentage of their land with *Reticulatas*. Filling the land up with various bulb crops is probably not a problem. My argument is, you should be wanting to plant quantities of higher paying crops. But this is where they would say they only need one white with blue, so they pick what they feel is the best, and discard the rest.

2013 Goals

- 1) Find other growers
 - key: meet with Arno (CNB representative)
 - sign Test Agreement with Marion
- 2) Meet with Daan Kneppers
- 3) Visit lab
 - coordinate delivery of 2011 material
 - see how new work is going

2012 Goal

Talk to Wim's son Mark, who is taking over from his father, to find out if he has the same outlook about my hybrids.

In that vein it could be that Wim and Mark believe / realize that with my hybrids that they have already selected, along with the Reticulatas they currently grow, they've already filled their allotment of Reticulatas. I might have hoped they would rent additional land and grow some Reticulatas there.

It may have also be that Wim wants to see how the market responds to the ones he is introducing before committing to introduce more, but he never said that. And the catch 22 is, it takes a long, long time to build up stock to the point where you can start sales, so you really need to be planning ahead. Case-in-point: it's taken 16 years to get to the point where we should have 60,000 bulbs of several of my hybrids after they are harvested this year. To you and I that certainly sounds like a lot, but to a large-scale grower that's a small quantity. We are still 2 years away from starting significant sales.

“Patience Is A Virtue”

When Wim rejected some of my hybrids I had him give them to **Janis Ruksans** so Janis could sell them. That way Janis and I could each earn some money, and at least a few people would get to enjoy my hybrids. I always found that difficult though, because it meant so few people were able to enjoy them; better than none, but only a very small number.

In 2009 and 2010 I had Wim give a couple of the hybrids he wasn't interested in to **Daan Kneppers**. Daan hadn't yet declared whether he and the grower had found any that they were interested in going through with, but I had Wim give Janis a couple more new ones to introduce, and I thought there was a chance Daan would be interested in these others that I quite liked. Ultimately if he wasn't, I could still turn them over to Janis at that point, if it made sense to.

In 2011 and 2012 I asked Daan what he thought of my hybrids, but he didn't ever tell me. However, with the death of my father in early 2011, I was quite tied up with the estate and looking after things for my mother, so I wasn't really in a position to follow up with Daan. One of my goals for this year's trip to Holland was to do just that.



While planning out this year's trip I contacted Daan and tentatively arranged to meet him while I was in Holland. Just before going up to Holland from Paris I emailed him to confirm the date and approximate time. I was surprised to have him reply that 1) the person growing my bulbs was **Ard Kroon**, and 2) that I should deal with Ard directly.

In the first case Ard is the nephew of **Henk Kroon**, and he now lives in the house that I stayed in back in 1986 when I was on my way to Turkey for the second time. Originally I had been introduced to **Margré**, Henk's daughter, as a pen pal by **William van Eeden**. She and I visited William while I was in Holland those many years ago. I corresponded with William for many years. He is the hybridizer of George, Gordon, Natscha, and several other Reticulatas that he introduced in the 1970s. In the second case, it's great that a middleman won't be involved. But does that mean Daan doesn't see a lot of potential for my hybrids?

Ard Kroon is a big Retic grower. He grows so many that I wasn't sure he would be interested in additionally growing mine. I had tried to contact him but never got a reply, but that could be because he had my hybrids through Daan.

Ard spent what seemed like a small amount of time with me looking at some of my hybrids in the field. Part of the reason it seemed short is because it took 15 to 20 minutes to get to the additional land Ard was renting where the bulbs were growing (and another 15 to 20 to drive back). It would have been nice to spend a bit more time with him, but it was a start, and probably only a quarter of the 37 varieties that Ard is testing were in bloom. The one key thing we did was sign a Test Agreement. Now that Daan isn't involved it was very important to have an agreement directly with Ard.



Canadian Historical Iris

We are trying to locate any Historical Canadian iris; but in particular we are looking for the following – **Toranda, Canadaway, Sultan's Glamour, W.J. Moffat, Okon, Kum-on, Centennial Gold, Point Petite, Judean Star, Richmond Gold, Richmond Pink, City of Stratford, Shah Jehan, Snow Glory**, and **Fancy Biscuit** or any other Historical Canadian Iris.

If you have any of these or know of anyone who has any of these would you please let the editor know at the following address:

CIS Editor

1960 Side Rd 15 R.R. 2

Tottenham, ON L0G 1W0

E mail jowettfarm@copper.net

Lansing 2013 – ‘A Capital Idea’

Siberian & Species Iris Convention Information
June 6 – 8 2013 | Lansing / Kalamazoo, Michigan



Convention Headquarters:

Best Western Plus Lansing
6820 S. Cedar St., Lansing, MI 48911

Room rates: \$98.50 – for up to four persons per room

Reservation made by phone: 517.694.8123 or toll free: 800.333.8123



Join the American Iris Society

\$25.00 one year, \$60 for three years

Send payment to:

Tom Gormley—AIS Membership Secretary
205 Catalonia Avenue
P.O. Box 177
DeLeon Springs, FL 32130

Phone and Fax: 386-277-2057

Email: aismemsec@irises.org

or visit: www.irises.org for more details



Your new AIS RVP's for the regions aligned with Canada:

Region 1 Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, **Newfoundland/Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island**

Norine Veal nsveal@aol.com
30 Franklin Park East, Rockville, CT 06066

Region 2 New York, **Ontario, Quebec**

Donna Lowry donnadonlowry@aol.com
9660 Ridge Road, Brockport, NY 14420

Region 13 Washington, Oregon, Alaska, **British Columbia, Yukon**

Alan Brooks ebb1012@aol.com

Region 21 Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, **NWT, Nunavut, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba**

Ron Cosner keighley15@msn.com
328 Central Ave SE, Lemars, IA 51031

AIS newly updated web site: www.irises.org

Coming Dates to Remember

2013 Board Meeting Dates

(Held in the Library, Executive Meeting Room)

Sunday Jul 27, 2013 1:30 pm – 4:00 pm

2013 Coming Events

Southern Ontario Iris Society (SOIS)

1st Annual Show and Picnic

Sunday June 2, 2013

To be held at

McMillen's Iris Garden

285112 Pleasant Valley Rd

Norwich ON

All flowers to be set final on show benches by 11.00 am

Open to Public 1.00 P.M.

Picnic at end of judging.

Siberian & Species Iris Convention Information

June 6 – 8 2013 | Lansing / Kalamazoo, Michigan

Southern Ontario Iris Society - Iris Sale,

Sunday Aug.11/13

Royal Botanical Gardens

Room 3 & 4

680 Plains Road West

Burlington, ON

2013 Publication Dates

August 2013

Vol 57 No 3 Summer Issue

November 2013

Vol 57 No 4 Fall Issue

Gardener's Dictionary

Coolant: An insect that's, like, you know, got it all together, dude.

Disbelief: How you tell someone what the green stuff on a tree is.

Germinate: To become a naturalized German.

Potash: All that's left after you smoke the joint.

Relief: What a tree does in the spring

— www.gardenhumor.com

Canadian Sources for Irises

We provide this listing as a resource for our members and readers. This listing does not necessarily imply endorsement of the businesses by Canadian Iris Society (CIS). The sources listed have paid donations/contributions to help support the society. If you know of someone who should be added to the list please send the information to the editor. The listings in BOLD are members of the CIS

Chapman Iris

RR #1 8790 Wellington Road 124,
Guelph, ON N1H 6H7
Phone: 519-856-0956
Email: chuck@chapmanirises.com
Website: www.chapmanirises.com
On-line catalogue: \$3.00

McMillen's Iris Garden

RR1 285112 Pleasant Valley Rd.
Norwich ON N0J 1P0
Phone 1-866-468-6508
Email: info@mcmillensirisgarden.ca
e-mail or call for Price List

Tara Perennial Farm

123 Concession # 6, RR2
Tara, ON N0H 2N0
Call for availability/price list
Marion Kuhl 519-934-3447
Website: www.taraperennialfarm.com

The Plant Farm

177 Vesuvius Bay Road
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 1K3
Phone: 250-537-5995
Email: hello@theplantfarm.ca
Website: www.theplantfarm.ca
On-line catalogue

Trails End Iris Gardens

3674 Indian Trail, RR#8
Brantford, Ontario N3T 5M1
Phone: 519-647-9746
Email: bob@trailsendiris.com
Website: www.trailsendiris.com
On-line catalogue

Liaisons and Regions



British Columbia Iris Society (BCIS)

Ted Baker, 185 Furness Rd.,
Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 1Z7
ph: 250-653-4430 www.bc-iris.org

Can-West Iris Society

B.J. Jackson, 2421 McDonald Avenue, Brandon, MB R7B 0A6,
ph: 204-725-4696 email: jacksonb@mts.net

Southern Ontario Iris Society (SOIS)

CIS - AIS Affiliate

Chris Hollinshead, 3070 Windwood Drive,
Mississauga, ON L5N 2K3
ph: 905-567-8545 e-mail: cdniris@gmail.com

London Region Iris Society

Gloria McMillen, RR#1 Norwich, ON N0J 1P0
ph: 519 468-3279 email: gmcmillen@execulink.com
Please inquire for membership and group activities.

cis website
www.cdn-iris.ca

up-to-date information on CIS activities and many useful links to other iris sites and information

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