

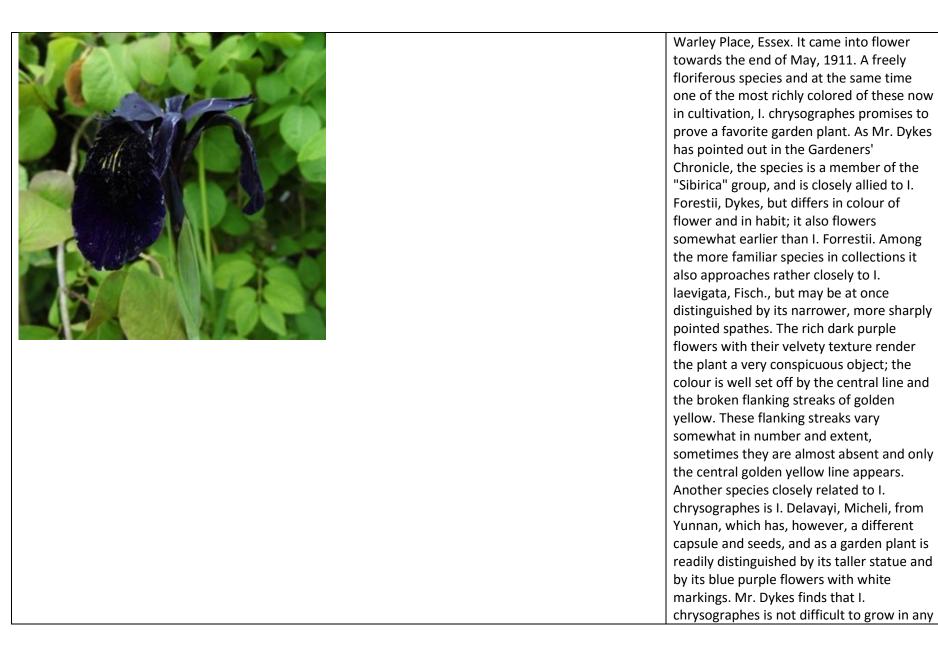
Iris chrysographes Black Form

Clumps of narrow, iris-like foliage. Tall sprays of darkest violet to almost black velvety flowers, Jun-Sept. Ht 40cm. Moist, well drained soil. Part shade.

Deepest Purple which is virtually indistinguishable from black. Moist soil. Ht. 50cm

Iris chrysographes Dykes (William Rickatson Dykes, 1911, China); Section Limniris, Series Sibericae; 14-18" (35-45 cm), B7D; Flowers dark reddish violet with gold streaks in the signal area giving it its name (golden writing); Collected by E. H. Wilson in 1908, in China; The Gardeners' Chronicle 49: 362. 1911. The Curtis's Botanical Magazine. tab. 8433 in 1912, gives the following information along with the color illustration.

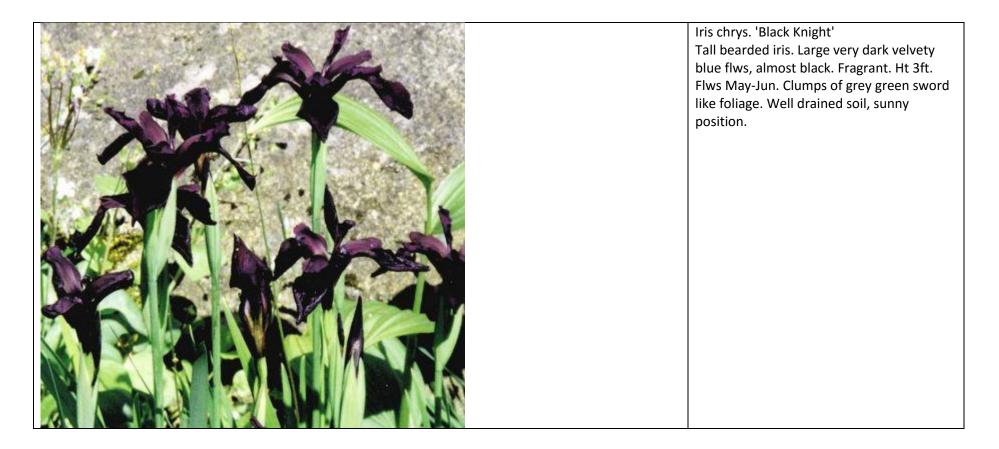
"The handsome Iris here figured was discovered in Western Szechuan in 1908, where it was found by Mr. E. H. Wilson growing in thickets near Kuan Hsien at elevations of from 7,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level. The plant from which the material for our plate was obtained was grown by Mr. W. R. Dykes in his garden at Charterhouse, Godalming, from a seedling raised by Miss Wilmott in her garden at



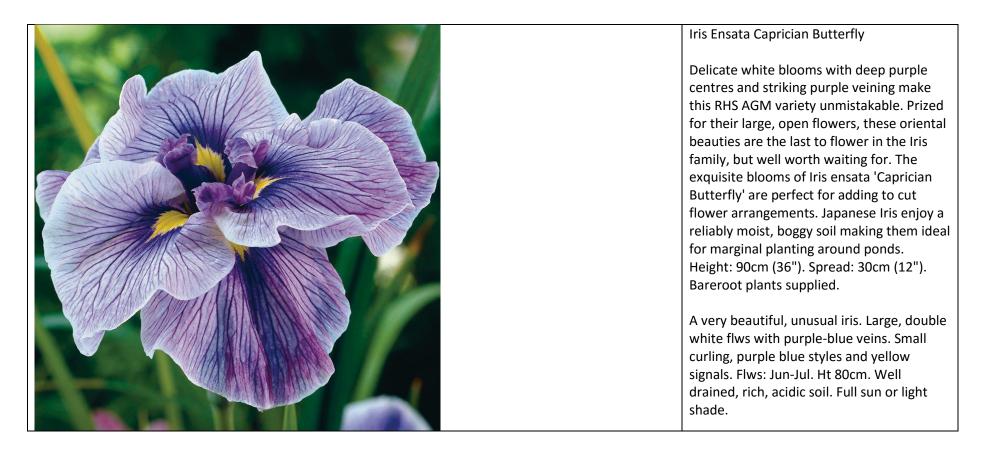
soil that is fairly rich in humus and is not
heavily charged with lime. It appears not to
demand either the excessive moisture or
the very retentive soil in which I. Delavayi
best succeeds.
DescriptionHerb; rhizome rather
slender, giving off several rather slender
unbranched stems, hollow with a narrow
lumen, about 1 ¼1 ½ ft. high, bearing 1-2
reduced leaves and 1-2 flowers. Leaves
linear, much narrowed upwards, acute,
curving outwards, 1 ¼-1 ½ ft. long, ¼-1/3 in.
wide, green. Spathes narrow, green, acute,
2-2 ½ in. long. Pedicels 1-1 ½ in. long.
Perianth with tube about 5 lin. Long; outer
segments much deflexed; blade oblong- or
almost obovate-elliptic, 2 in. long, 1 in.
wide, brilliant dark purple-violet, velvety
papillose, marked in the center with golden
yellow lines and streaks; claw linear-
oblong, 1-1 ¼ in. long, reddish purple, finely
dotted with golden yellow; inner segments
erect, oblong, obtuse, narrowed below into
a claw, altogether 2 ¼- 2 ½ in. long, 4-5 lin.
Wide, dark purple-violet. Style with deep
purple arms, their crests with ovate blunt
lobes. Stamens with filaments about 8 lin.
Long, anthers 6 lin. Long. Ovary 8 lin. Long.
References: Dykes, The Genus Iris 26. 1913,
illustrated in color; Barr 1915; Van T. 1916;
Van W. 1916; 1938; Per. 1924; 1938;
Starker 1938; F & F 1939; A.M., R.H.S. 1914,
shown by Dykes; Journal of the Royal

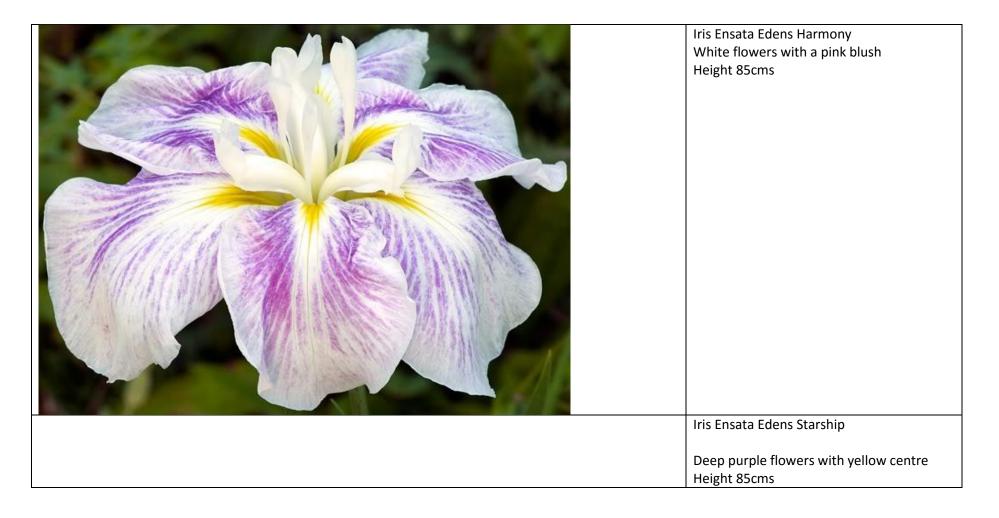
Horticultural Society 40: 2, cxxxiii. Nov. 1914; Waddick & Zhao, Iris of China, 1992, illustrated in color; syn. Goldvein Iris. Chromosome counts: n=20, 2n=40-Simonet 1932 Iris chrysographes cultivars: 'Black Beauty', 'Black Knight', 'Black Velvet', 'Bowles' Black', 'Chrysograhes Nigra', 'Chrysograhes Picturata', 'Id', 'Inshriach', 'Kew Black', 'Rubella', 'Southcomb Velvet', 'Stjerneskud'.
Iris chrysographes Black BeautyDescription: Deepest indigo blue flowers, with elegant gold markings. June. Ht. 46cm. Sp. 30cm. Moist soil. Sun or part shade.Michael Loftus' personal rating: Michael Loftus rating 9/10Growing Conditions:This plant is suitable for growing under all the following conditions:Seaside gardens. Hardiness: Hardy. Sun. Moist soil. Bog.Heavy clay.Neutral soil.Acidic soil.Foliage: Leaf colour: Green. Deciduous. Flower: Flower colour: Black. Suitable as cut flower. Single flower. Flowering season: Jun. Flower has no Scent. Seed: Decorative heads: Brown. Seed Months: Jul. Aug. Animal Resistant:

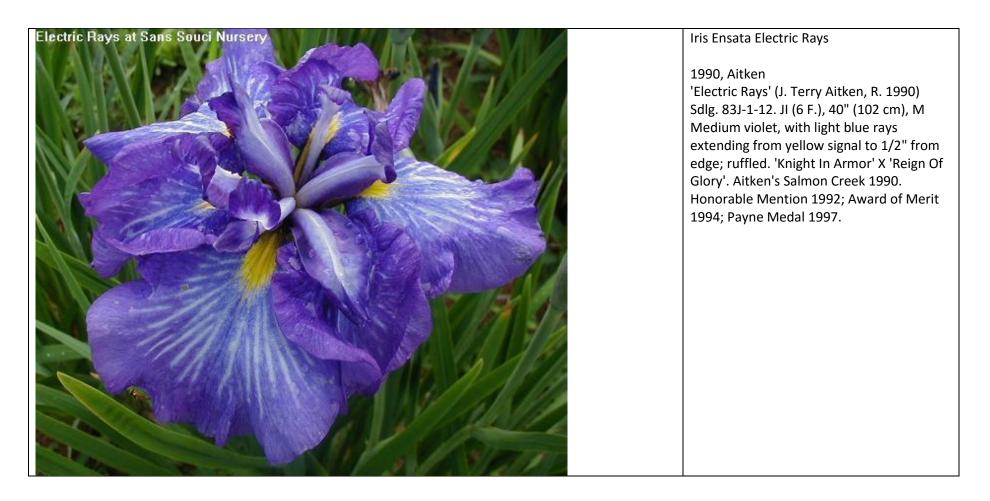
Special Uses: Plant is deer proof. Plant is rabbit proof.
Plant is naturalising.
Plant is naturalising. Iris Chrys. 'Black Gold' Tall sprays of darkest blue to almost black velvety flowers are delicately marked with golden lines. Flws: May/Jun. Ht 2-3ft. Moist, well drained soil. Part shade.











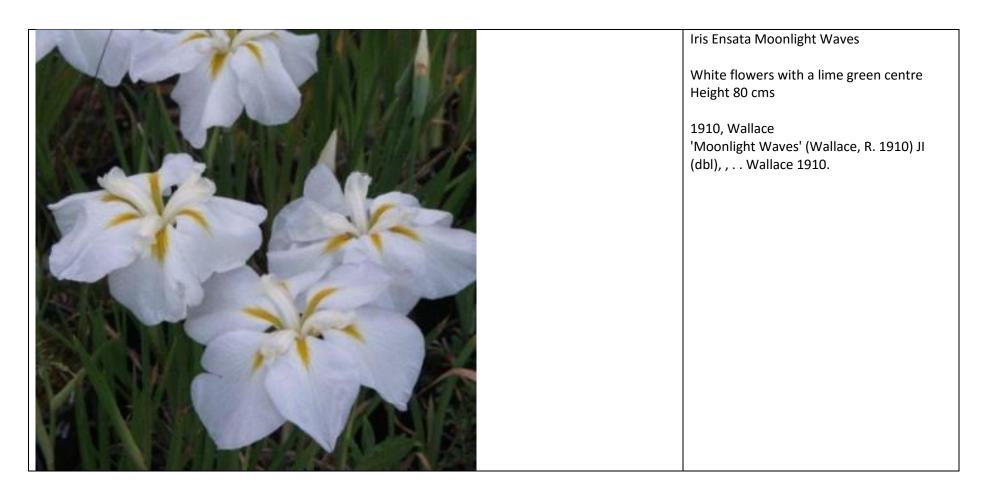


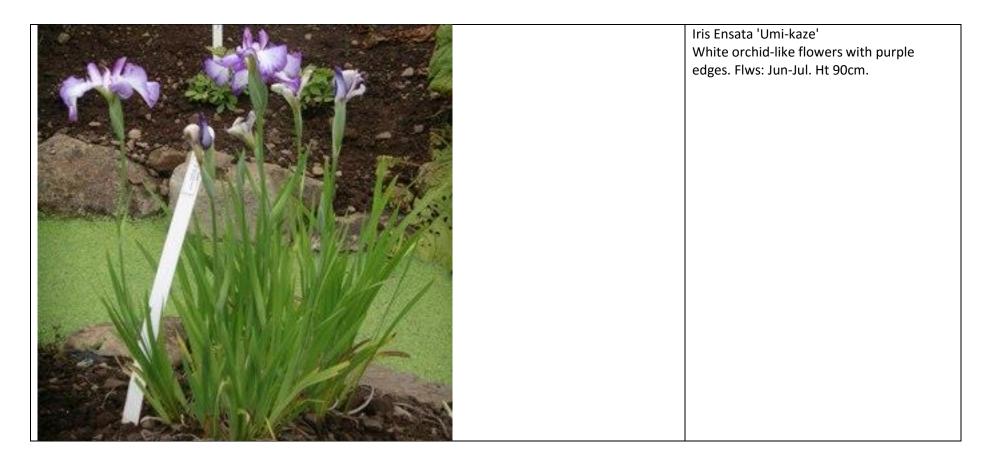


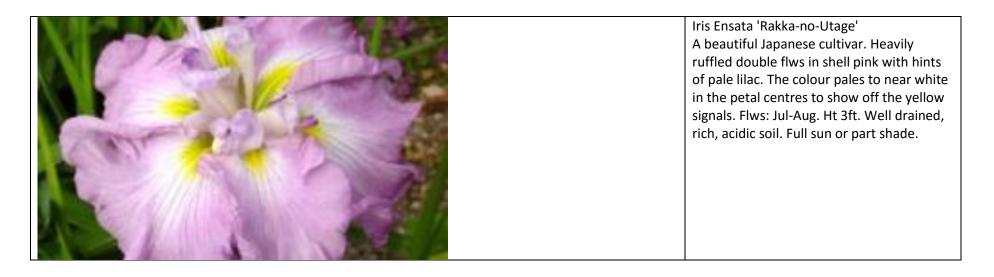
Iris Ensata Kumo-no-obi

Beautiful light purple flowers in July Height 90cms

?, Yokohama 'Kumo-No-Obi' (Yokohama Nursery) JI. Double. Color Class 3.







Iris ensata Rose Queen (x3 Beth Chatto) Is a hybrid with I. laevigata but needs less soggy soil than I. laevigata. Tall branching stems carry beautiful flowers with broad drooping falls in soft brownish-rose in midsummer. 76 cm. 1989, Society for Japanese Irises 'Rose Queen' (Society for Japanese Irises, R. 1989) JI (3 F. diploid), 38" (97 cm), Midseason bloom. Standards rose pink (RHS 77D); Falls rose pink (77D) veined darker (77B), giving overall effect of 77C, yellow green (154B) signal. Unknown parentage. Originally introduced in 1915 under erroneous name "I laevigata Rose Queen".
Iris Fulva Common Name(s): Tawny Iris, Copper Iris Synonym: Iris ecrystata Position: Full sun Soil: Moist but well-drained to damp soil Flowers: Summer Flower Colour: Copper-red Hardiness: Fully hardy Habit: Semi-evergreen perennial

	Height & Spread: 90cm x 50cm
	Perennial with showy, coppery-red/orange
	flowers in early summer.
	(£12.95 from Kelways)
	Iris foetidissima citrina
© rareplants.c.uk	 The normal species is one of only two Iris actually native to the UK and has a variety of common names based on the smell of the bruised leaves and "roast beef". In the wild form the flowers are often inconspicuous and rather dingy purplegrey. This horticultural form has lost some of its purple pigments and has flowers of a lovely and distinctive yellow shade. It makes more flowers and the yellow colourations (with purple contrast) really makes them stand out amongst the leaves. Long after flowering, large swollen pods burst open to reveal a treasure chest of rows of bright red berries when they burst open in autumn. Many of the seeds persist, clinging to the pods through the winter. Easy to grow in almost any soil, this will take shade and dryness, even in combination and this selected form is far
	better than the straight species, which
	anyway has an RHS Award of Garden Merit,
	AGM.



Iris Hoogiana Antiope

(Regelia Iris

These are happy in a warm, sunny, well drained site where they flower and increase well. Limey soil is not essential, good drainage is.

We find that Regelia species like to be left alone after planting to establish, after which they flower regularly. Shallow planting will enable the rhizomes to ripen well for flowering, but do not worry as the plants will find their own level in time.

Glasshouse cultivation is not essential and species such as Iris hoogiana do well outside but all species thrive if bedded out under glass. Easy and lovely, in addition to which some are beautifully fragrant.

Available for ordering from our Autumn list only.)

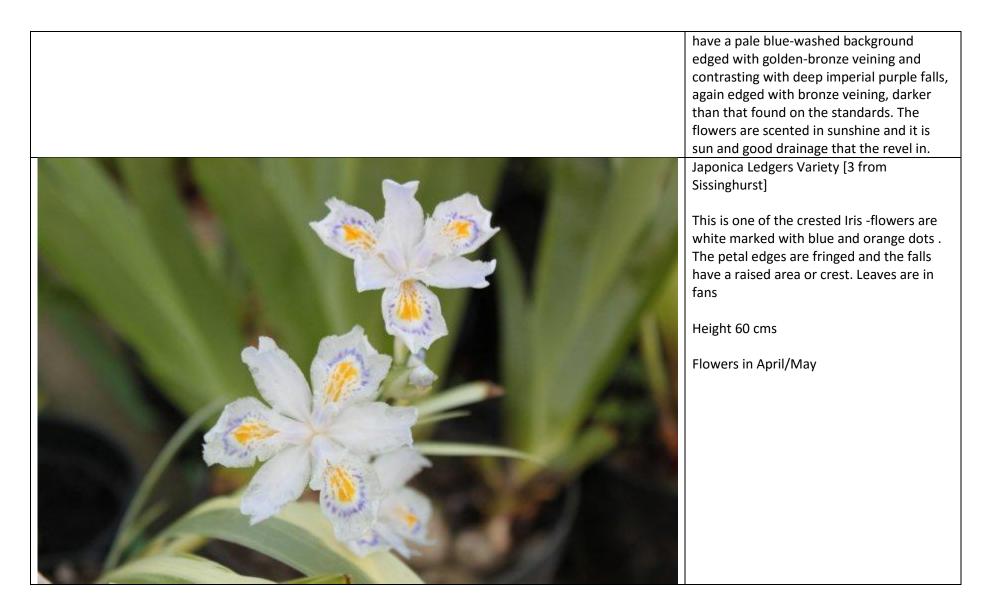
In 1999 very distinct orphan was noticed in Antoine Hoog's old Van Tubergen stock of Iris hoogiana purpurea. This was suspected to have been either a new straight hoogiana mutant or a previously nonflowering, hybrid plant which remained unnoticed in the VT stock for dozens years. The orphan was christened Antiope. The

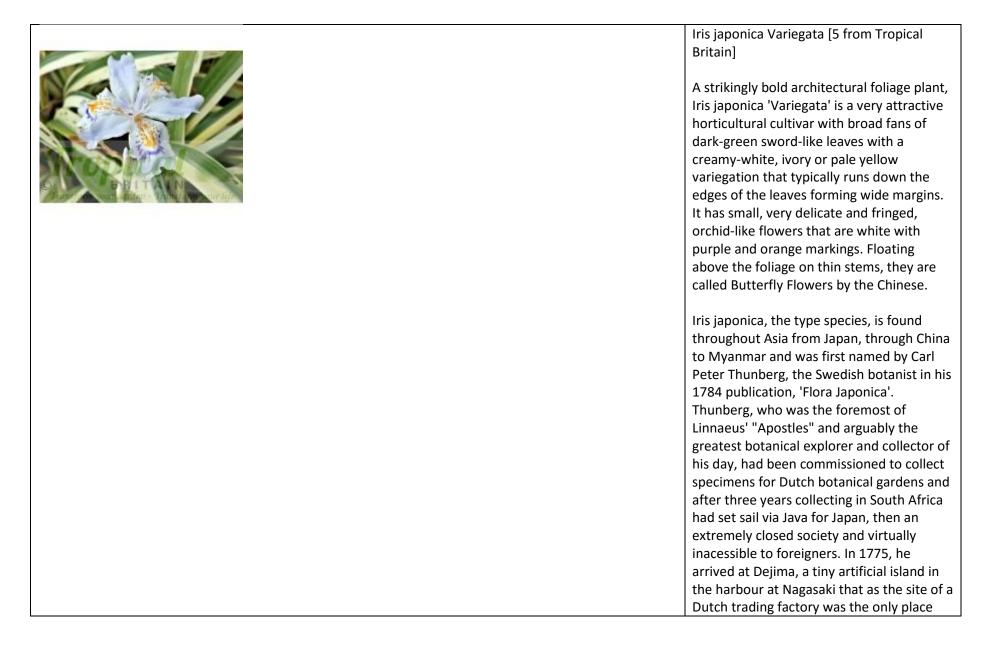
old VT stock had, in the past, contained other cultivars (as rogues) but Antoine's research indicated that none of the old named cultivars matched the colour scheme of Antiope, which was clearly something new and different.

When the first batch of seedlings from Antiope flowered, they seemed very similar to each other, (Amphion is one of these). This perhaps backed up the suggestion of Antiope being a straight hoogiana mutant. In subsequent years however, the variability and colouring which displayed in further flowerings began to suggest that Antiope was perhaps a hoogiana x stolonifera hybrid and that the seedlings were displaying segregation, towards one putative parent or the other.

It is notable that all of the siblings lack a yellow beard, which I always accepted to be typical of hoogiana, but it matches stolonifera. Even Zethos, which most closely resembles hoogiana, has the white beard more typically thought of as being from stolonifera.

The exact parentage will, of course, remain as supposition but the seedlings seem to fit the hypothesis and the progeny are superb garden plants with superbly patterned, scented flowers. In the case of Antiope, you





foreigners were permitted. He stayed for fifteen months and despite the severe restrictions placed upon travel and collecting was able to gather enough information to publish 'Flora Japonica' upon his return to Europe. However, much of the material he described would have been from cultivated gardens and some from naturalised plants introduced into Japan from China. Such was possibly the case with Iris japonica, the first specimen of which reached the British Isles from Canton.

It is not always clear who first introduced various species into the UK and Iris japonica may have been originally introduced by either Dr John Duncan or his younger brother, Dr Alexander Duncan, both East India Company surgeons based in Canton, who, as correspondents of Sir Joseph Banks, regularly sent botanical consignments to Kew. Iris japonica is first recorded as being grown at Kew in 1792, however its original introduction is usually attributed to Thomas Evans, (b.1751 d.1814).

Evans was an interesting character in the history of exotic gardening in the UK. From humble beginnings, he was originally a clerk in the Treasury Department of the East India Company and was based at East

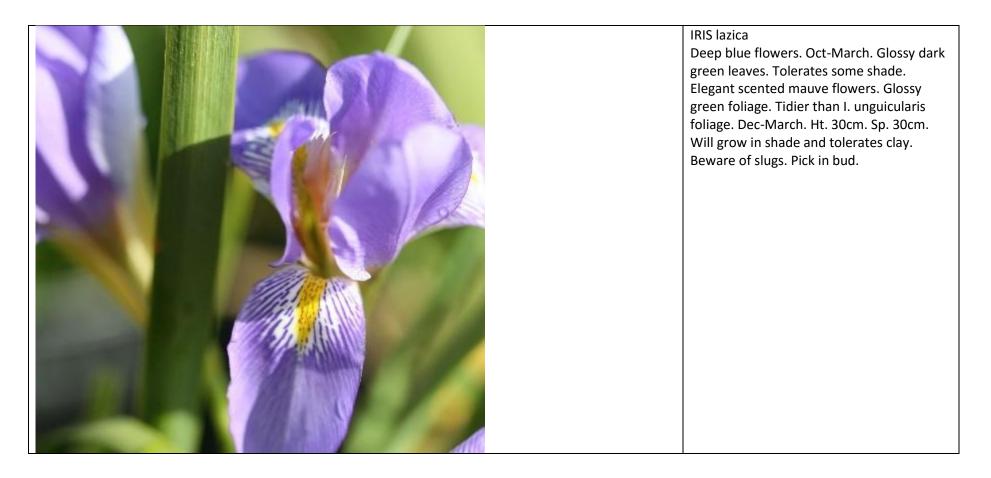
India House, on Leadenhall Street. He had a highly-commendable passion for growing rare and exotic plants and through the offices of the company he developed several contacts in Canton and amassed a considerable collection which he housed in greenhouses that he built in the garden of his house in Crombie's Row in Stepney. Sir James Edward Smith, in his 1804 book, 'Exotic Botany', mentions Evans in a description of Cymbidium hyacinthinum: 'A native of the island of Trinidad, for which we are obliged to our liberal friend Thomas Evans Esq., of the East India House, in whose choice collection it first flowered in the autumn of 1803.' And in her wonderful book, 'Gifts from the Gardens of China', Jane Kilpatrick describes at length the remarkable botanical enthusiasm of Thomas Evans.
As well as Iris japonica and the root-hardy Begonia grandis ssp. evansiana, Evans was responsible for the introduction to the UK of Ardisia crenata, Bletilla striata, Michelia figo, Musa cocchinea, Reineckia carnea, Rosa multiflora var. carnea and Rubus roseifoliaus 'Coronarius'.
In previous taxonomical classifications the crested Iris had been known both as Iris evansia and Evansia chinensis. Richard Anthony Salisbury, the British botanist who

had opposed the Linnaen system, renamed Iris japonica in 1812 as Evansia chinensis, to honour Thomas Evans. Salisbury, the first honourary secretary of the RHS, was a controversial character in British botanical history and most of his generic names have been overturned. An extract from page 297 of the 1886 'Journal of Botany, British and Foreign', cites: "there was a tacit understanding on the part of the botanical leaders of the period, including Brown, Banks and Smith, that Salisbury's botanical work and names should, as far as possible, be ignored." In 1913, W. R. Dykes in his monograph, 'The Genus Iris', returned Evanisia to the

'The Genus Iris', returned Evanisia to the genus Iris. Today the members of subgenus Limniris subsection Lophiris - to which Iris japonica belongs - are collectively still known as Evansia irises.

Iris japonica 'Variegata' is an easy Iris in cultivation but not as hardy as other more common Irises. It should be planted in a sheltered spot, in full sun or half-shade in a moist, well-drained rich soil and fed regularly during the growing season. Its rhizomes prefer to be half-exposed above the soil so a thick mulch during the winter months will help to protect them from the frost.

Additional Information
Order Asparagales
Family Iridaceae
Sub-Family Iridoideae
Synonyms Iris chinensis, Evansia
chinensis, Evansia fimbriata, Iris fimbriata,
Iris squalens, Iris japonica subsp. japonica
var. typica, Iris japonica subsp. dalica, Iris
japonica f. pallescens, Iris tectorum
variegata 'Cruella',
Geographical Origin Horticultural
cultivar - type species from Asia: China,
Japan, Myanmar
Cultivation Full sun or damp semi-
shade. A warm sheltered spot. Moist rich
well-drained soil. Mulch well in winter
Eventual Height 40 cm
Eventual Spread 40 cm
Hardiness May need protection
during very cold spells. Rhizomes should be
mulched for protection





Deep purple falls with lighter standards and gold signals. Ht 60cm. Sp. 30cm. Although in Louiisiana grows in bog. In our colderclimate best in well drained but not

1978). Seedling FC77-12. LA, 24" (61 cm), Late bloom. Blue-black (RHS 103A) self; narrow gold line signal. Unknown parentage. Melrose Gardens 1980. Honorable Mention 1982; Award of Merit





Iris Berlin Tiger (Species Hybrid)

Interesting hybrid from Iris pseudacorus bred by Thomas Tamberg from Germany, whom has introduced many iris hybrids. Vigourous with long strap like leaves. The flowers are a deep yellow with brown veins throughout the petals. Height up to 120cm. Thrives in damp to very wet soils and even in water.

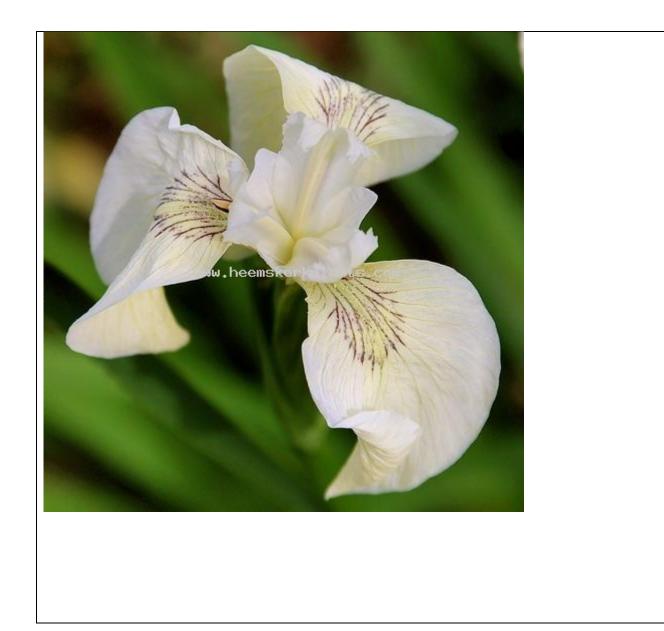
Iris 'Berlin Tiger' (SpH)

08, Tamberg

'Berlin Tiger' (Tomas Tamberg, R. 1988) LAEV, 36" (90 cm), Midseason bloom. Yellow with intense brown lines, darker brown signal. 'Holden Clough' X unknown. Schoeppinger 1990.

Chance Beauty (x3 Cayeux) Other curiosity on the genus map, the result of crossing an iris pseudacorus with an iris ensata. Pale yellow standards and wide yellow fairly horizontal falls finely striped with chocolate. Good sized flowers (8 cm diameter) standing well clear of the foliage. Flowers around the 10th of June. A tetraploid variety. Water iris - Late - size:90cm - colour:Yellow
8E 1990, Ellis 'Chance Beauty' (John Ellis, R. 1988) Seedling 72/16-2. LAEV, (Pseudatas); height 36" (91 cm), Midseason bloom. Standards pale yellow; Falls yellow, veined chocolate, deep yellow signal patch. I. pseudacorus X I. ensata. British Iris Society 1990.

Iris Pseudacorus Bastardi (x3 Cayeux) The gentle spring-yellow flowers makes this pseudacorus very attractive. Excellent grower.
Water iris - Mid-season - size:90cm - colour:Yellow 1846, original author Spach
'Bastardii' (Edouard Spach) Dykes; Flowers primrose-yellow. Variety bastardii (Boreau) Lynch, has the blade of the falls lacking the darker yellow central patch. See Pseudacorus Bastardi also 'Parviflora'. Veg. phan. 13: 44. 1846; Ware 1873. A variety of Iris pseudacorus L
Histoire Naturelle des Végétaux, avalaible on: Gallica



Iris pseud. 'Creme de la Creme' Very pretty. Delicate looking creamy white flws are subtly detailed at the base of each petal with purple veins over a cream background. Flws: Jun-Jul. Ht 3ft. Moist soil. Part shade.

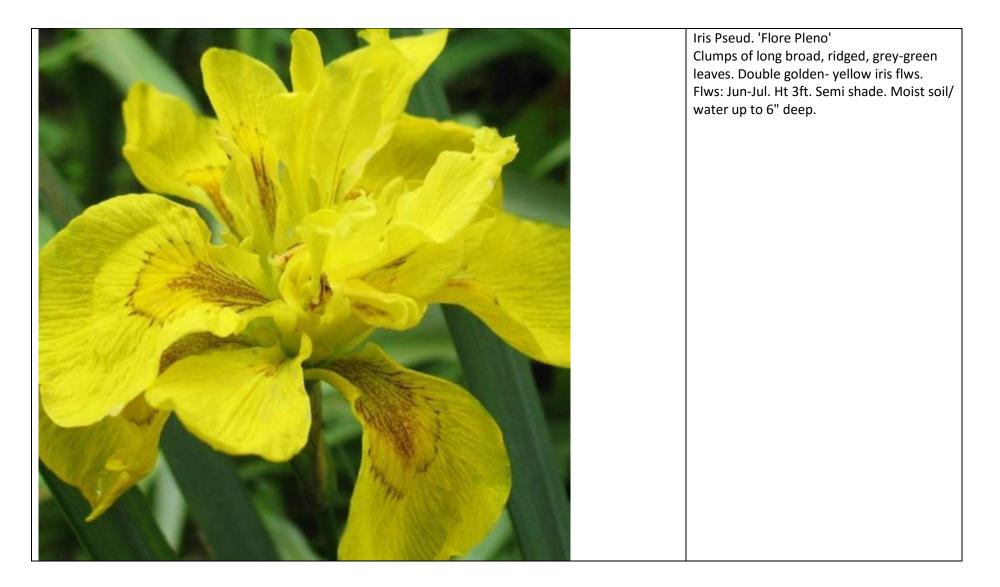
Iris pseudocarus Creme de la Creme Description: Self. Cream flowers. A welcome variation of the yellow native plant. Ht 91cm. Grow in shallow water. Sun or shade.Remontant.

Michael Loftus' personal rating: Michael Loftus rating 2/10

Growing Conditions:This plant is suitable for growing under all the following conditions:Seaside gardens. Hardiness: Hardy. Sun. Moist soil. Dry soil.Drought.Neutral soil.Alkaline soil. Acidic soil.

Foliage: Leaf colour: Green. Deciduous. Flower: Flower colour: Cream. Suitable as cut flower. Single flower. Remontant. Flowering season: May. Jun. Sep. Seed: Decorative heads: Brown. Yellow. Seed Months: Aug. Sep. Animal Resistant:

Special Uses: Plant is deer proof. Plant is rabbit proof.

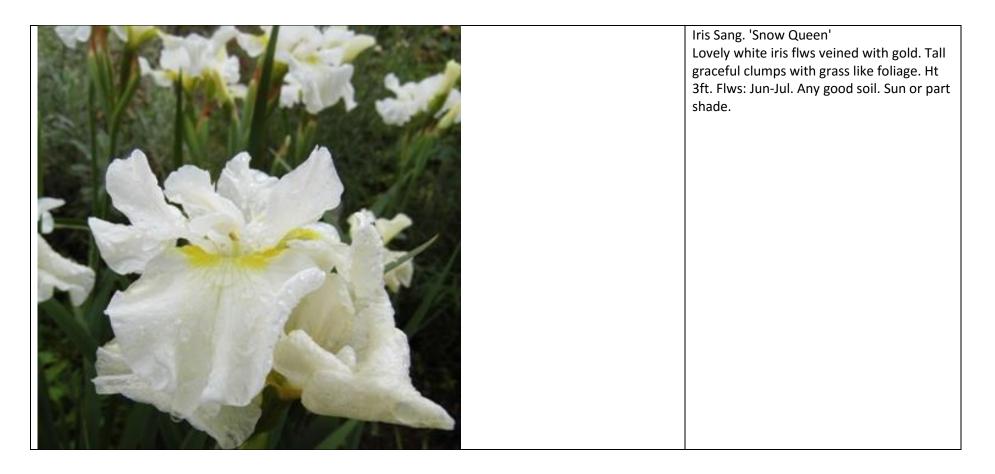


	Iris Pseudacorus Golden Queen (x2 Cayeux) Selected from an Iris Pseudacorus, which grows naturally on the edges of rivers and streams. Bright golden-yellow flowers with no markings at the throat. Water iris - Mid-season to late - size:90cm - colour:Yellow
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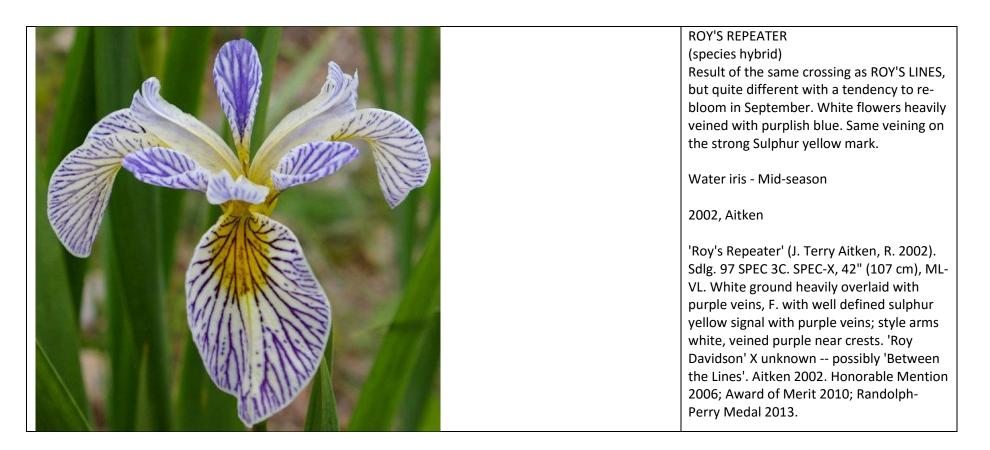


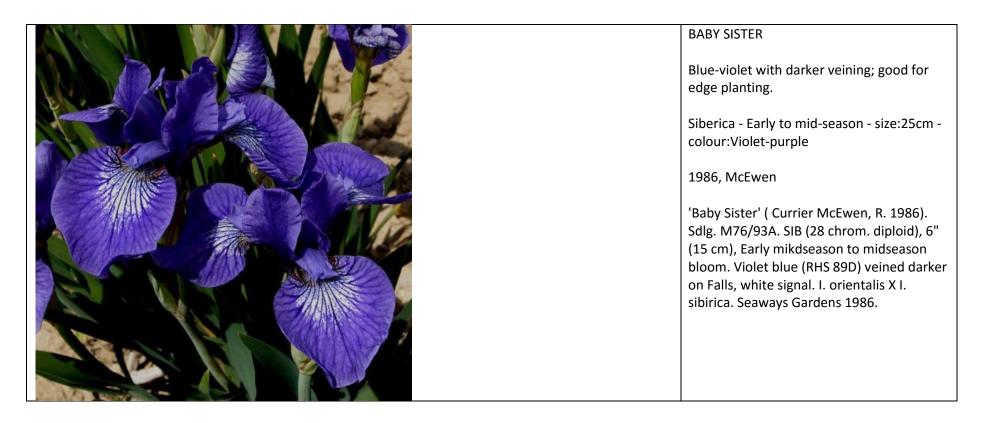


Iris Pseud. 'Sulphur Queen' Vigorous clumps of broad green foliage. Pale creamy yellow flws. Flws: May-Jun. Ht 3-4ft. Water depth upto 10" or moist soil.











Iris Sibirica Berlin Ruffles 'Berlin Ruffles' grows to 1m in height, with long, slender leaves and stems bearing up to 3 flowers, the standards vivid blue, the falls deep violet-blue with a white base. More floriferous with broader petals and larger flowers than some of the older hybrids.

1993, Tamberg

'Berlin Ruffles' (Tomas Tamberg, R. 1993) Seedling 8256-2. SIB (tetraploid), height 39" (100 cm), Midseason bloom. Standards medium blue; Falls velvety medium blue; ruffled. 'Lake Niklas' X 7643C: ('Cambrita' x 'Tealwood'). Schoeppinger, Tamberg 1993. British Dykes Medal 1999. Award of Garden Merit 1995 by Royal Horticultural Society described as "Plant vigorous, compact; foliage 110cm long midgreen. Flower stem 105cm high, straight, bearing three well-proportioned flowers per stem. Standards 6cm long, 3.5cm wide, cupped, a vivid purplish blue (96B), haft transparent with vivid violet (89A) striations. Falls 7cm long, 6cm wide, flaring, a colour closest to but brighter than vivid purplish blue (99B) and vivid violet (89B), extreme edge rimmed white, base white with golden yellow patches, haft light greenish yellow (1C) margins with dark red (183A) striations. Style and crest translucent a colour between strong violet

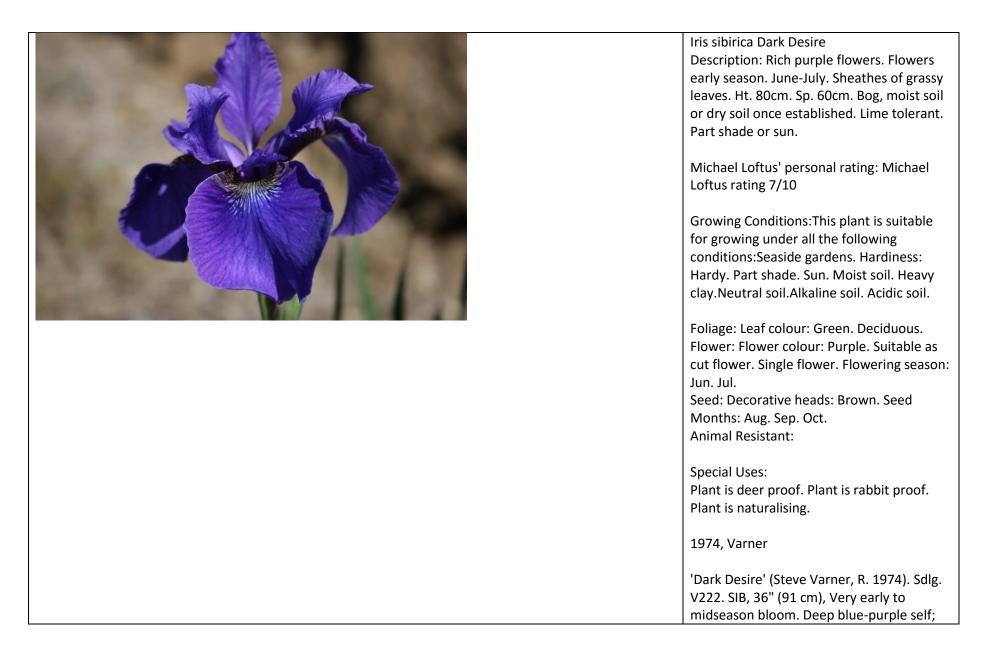
(86C) and light violet (89D). Flowering from 8 June 1995."
greenish yellow veins (RHS 154B); Falls yellow (5C) with greenish yellow veins; white styles with yellow midribs. 'Floating Island' X 'Dreaming Yellow'. McEwen 1977. Honorable Mention 1978; Morgan Award 1981; Morgan-Wood Medal 1986.

Caesar's Brother Morgan (1932) Season: Mid-season 97cm/38ins £6.00 1932, Morgan 'Caesar's Brother' (F. Cleveland Morgan, 1932) SIB-B. Honorable Mention 1936; Morgan Award 1953. Iris Sibirica Catherine Howard
Position: Full sun Soil: Moist but well-drained to damp soil Flowers: May to June Flower Colour: Blue-purple Hardiness: Fully hardy Habit: Herbaceous perennial Height: 90cm Long narrow leaves form a large clump of foliage, above which the flower stems appear in early June. The flowers look like groups of dancing butterflies. Totally reliable perennials which thrive in normal garden soil, but will do particualry well in moist to damp soil where they will reach

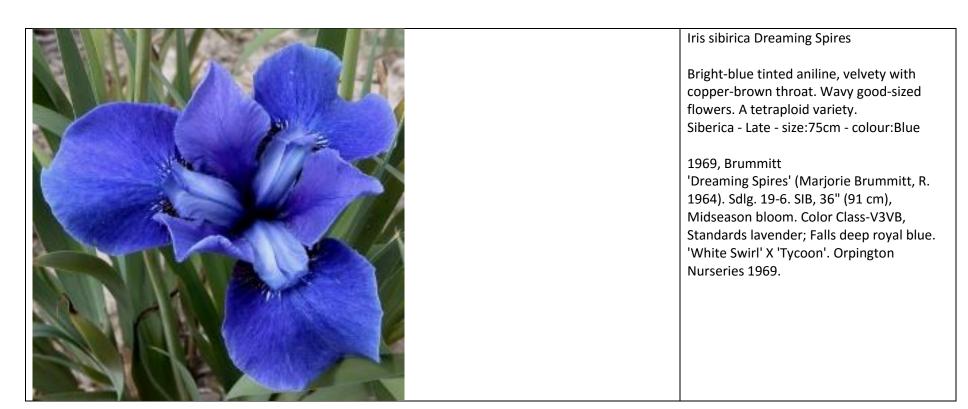
their full height of 90cm. Best in a sunny position. 1992, Tubbs 'Catherine Howard' (Mary Tubbs, R. 1992) Sdlg. H-DK. SIB, 36" (91 cm). Midseason bloom. Medium dark blue, blue signal. Parentage unknown.
Iris sibirica Cleve Dodge Large violet slightly purple flowers with fairly narrow petals. A vigorous variety. Siberica - Mid-season - size:90cm - colour:Violet 1971, McEwen 'Cleve Dodge' (Currier McEwen, R. 1968). Sdlg. 64/67-10. SIB diploid, 26" (66 cm), Early midseason to late midseason bloom. Color Class BV1D, Standards between RHS 88A and 89A; Falls same, velvet texture; styles same. 61/Cas 2: ('Violet Flare' x unknown) X unknown. McEwen 1971.

Creme Chantilly [3 from Schreiners]
Type: Siberian
Style: Self
Height: 36.0"
Color: White
Originator: McEwen, C.
Year: 1981
Bloom Season: Midseason
Fragrant: No
Rebloom: No
Awards: HM '83, AM '88
Ruffled creamy white self.
1981, McEwen
'Creme Chantilly' (Currier McEwen, R.
1981). Sdlg. 74/92. SIB (diploid), 36" (91
cm), Midseason bloom. Pale cream (RHS
19D), fading to white with age.
'Anniversary' X 71/162(4): ('Big Blue' x
unknown). Seaways Gardens 1981.





no signal. 'White Swirl' X 'Tealwood'. Illini Iris 1974.
Iris sibirica Dawn Waltz Lavender pink with a yellow centre. 80cm
1998, Schafer/Sacks
'Dawn Waltz' (Marty Schafer and Jan Sacks, registered 1998). Seedling S92-75-2. SIB, height 27" (69 cm), early mid season bloom. Standards smooth light pinkish lavender (RHS 85D/C), some darker (86D) veining; style arms pearly white, green midrib in heart, crests curled; falls slightly deeper pinkish lavender (85B), shaded and veined darker (86D), signal apple green on white with lavender veining; ruffled. S89- 16-1: ('Reprise' x 'Mad Magenta') X S89-9-2: ('Isabelle' x 'Silver Illusion'). Joe Pye Weed 1998.





Iris Sibirica Dreaming Yellow Common Name: Siberian Iris Position: Full sun Soil: Moist but well-drained soil Flowers: June to July Flower Colour: Yellow Hardiness: Fully hardy Habit: Rhizomatous perennial Height & spread: 90cm x 60cm

1971, McEwen

'Dreaming Yellow' (Currier McEwen, R. 1969). Sdlg. T1 66/97A (colchicine induced chimera). SIB, 31" (79 cm), Midseason to late bloom. Color Class W4Y, Standards white; Falls creamy yellow (9B on top quarter, 9C-D on tips); moderately ruffled. 'Dreaming Spires' X unknown. McEwen 1971





Iris sibirica Flight of Butterflies

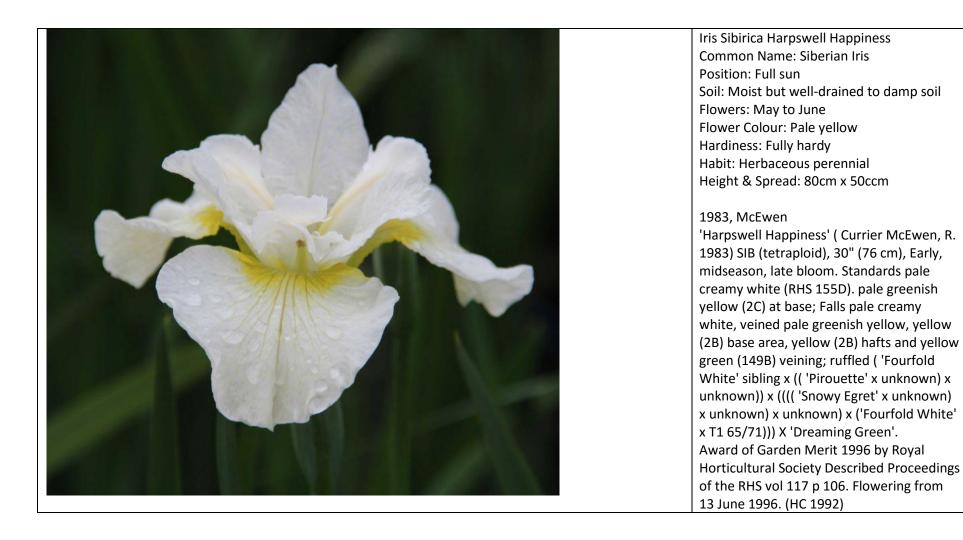
Witt 1972. Numerous small flowers on tall stems. Flowers are blue and falls are white with heavy blue markings.

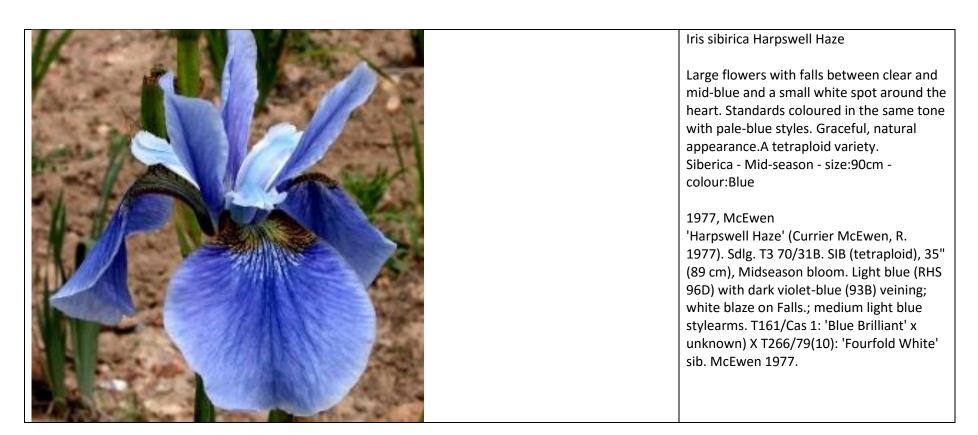
Height 80 cms

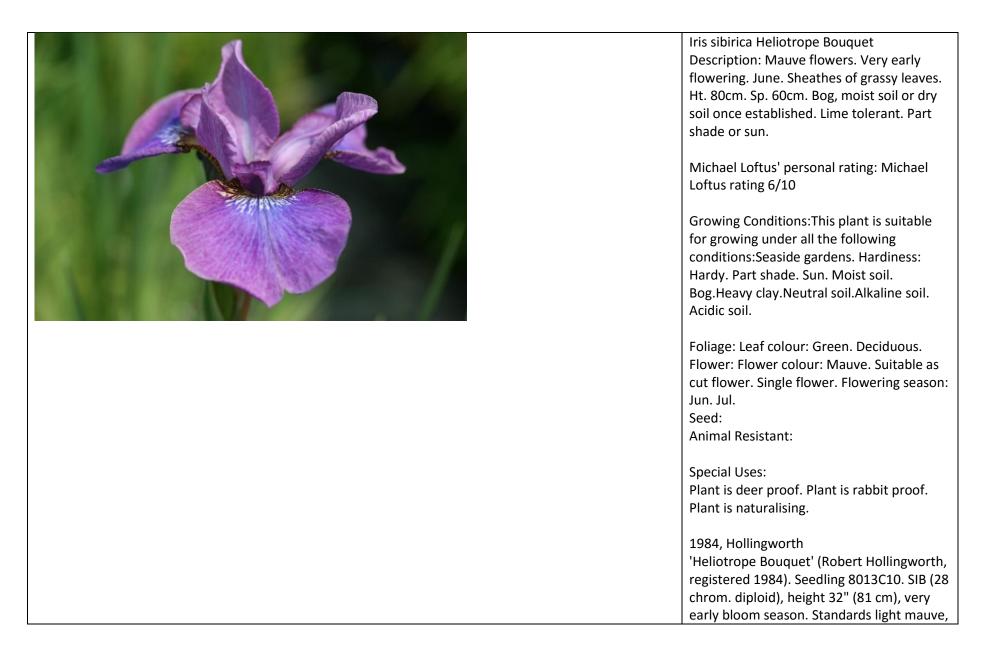
1972, Witt

'Flight Of Butterflies' (Jean Witt, R. 1972) SIB, 30-36" (76-91 cm), Mid bloom season. Standards medium violet-blue, stylearms slightly more toward red-violet side; falls white, entirely covered with butterfly wing pattern of violet-blue veins. Unknown parentage. [note; very possibly a pure Iris siberica]



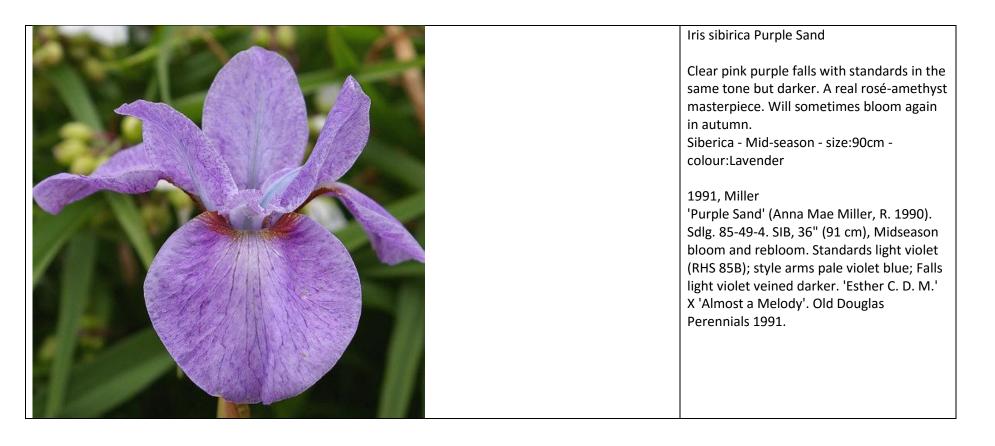






blue line up midrib; falls light mid-mauve, blue influence in center, inconspicuous white blaze; broad, feathered style arms with blue midrib on mauve ground. 7712: (('Dreaming Spires' x 'Tealwood') x unknown) X 77L1: ('Dreaming Spires' x unknown). Borbeleta Gardens, Windwood Gardens 1986. Award of Merit 1990
Iris sibirica Isabelle Creamy-white standards, cream and light yellow styles, falls bright yellow on opening fading to lighter yellow later in the season. Very strongly waved flowers. Siberica - Late - size:70cm - colour:Amoena 1989, Warburton 'Isabelle' (B. Warburton, R. 1988). Sdlg. Bs/B-1. SIB, 27" (69 cm), Late bloom season. Standards cream; cream and yellow styles with curled crests and green heart; falls open bright yellow, then fade to pale yellow with dark yellow veining with green influence; heavily ruffled. 'Butter And Sugar' X 'Bellissima'. Joe Pye Weed's Garden 1989.

	Lavender Bounty [3 from Schreiners]
A CONTRACTOR OF	Type: Siberian
	Style: Bitone
	Height: 36.0"
	Color: Lavender
	Originator: McEwen, C.
	Year: 1981
	Bloom Season: Early
	Fragrant: No
	Rebloom: No
	Awards: HM '83
	Gently ruffled lavender-pink flowers.
	1981, McEwen
	'Lavender Bounty' (Currier McEwen, R.
	1981). Sdlg. 76/38(29). SIB (28 chrom.
	diploid), 36" (91 cm), Very early bloom.
	Standards lavender pink (RHS 82D); Falls
	lavender pink (81C). brownish hafts, white
	signal. 'Augury' X 'Lavender Light'. Seaways
	Gardens 1981.

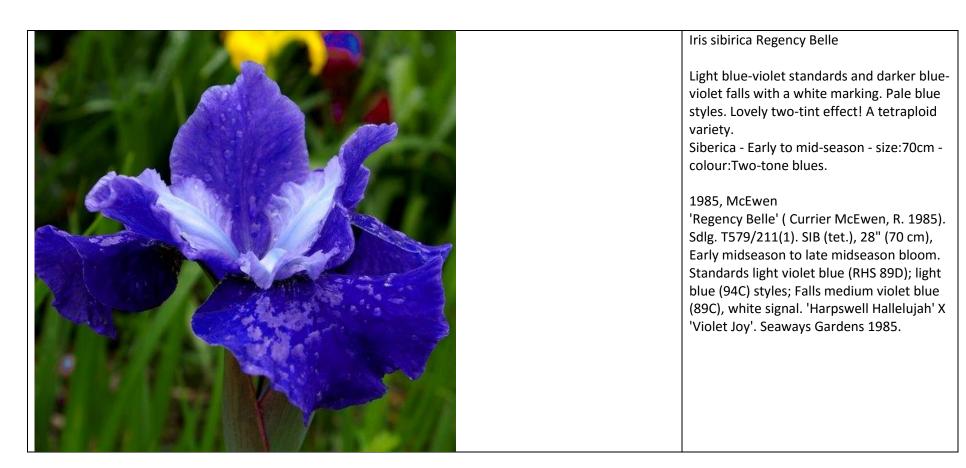


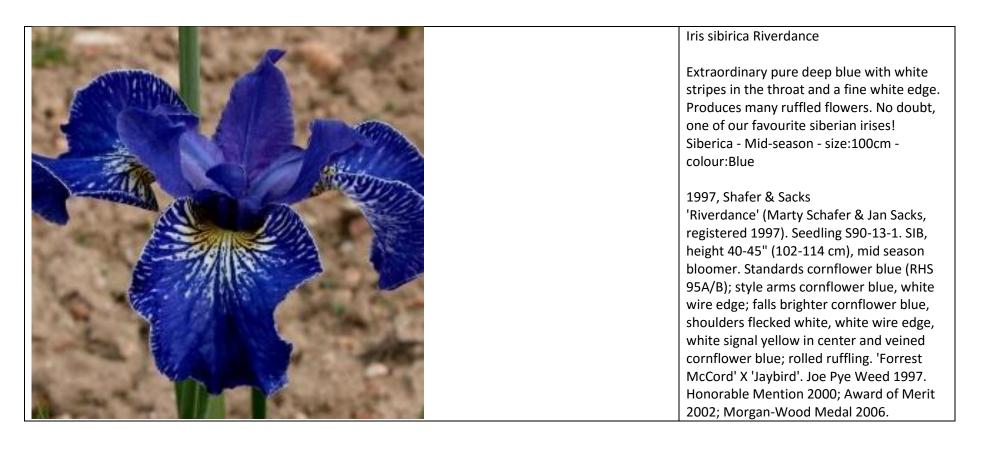


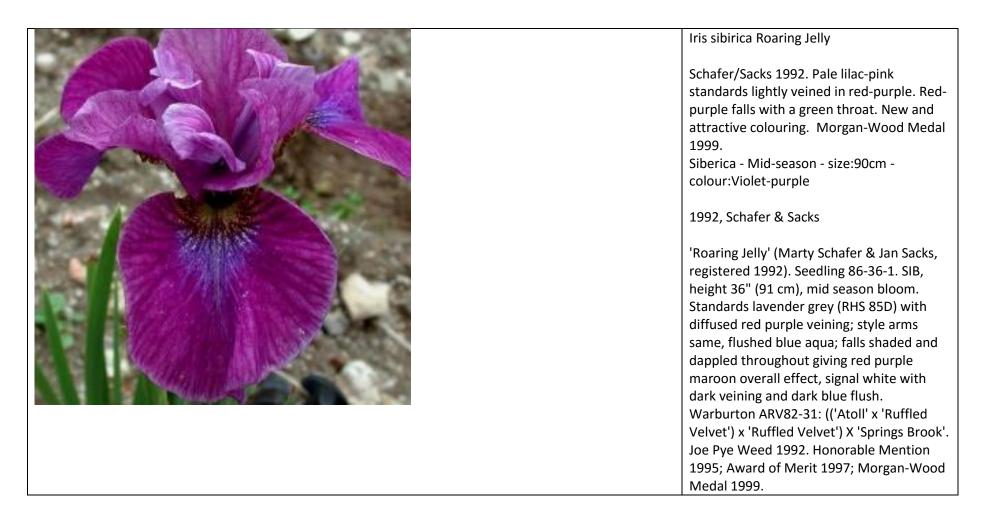
Iris sibirica Reddy Or Not

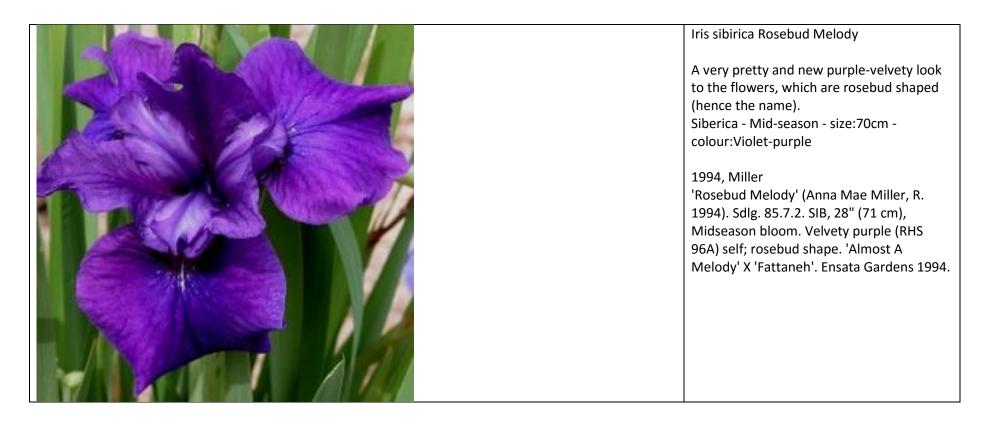
Burgundy red with a white marking on the falls turning green toward the throat. Will sometimes rebloom in late summer. Siberica - Mid-season - size:95cm colour:Red

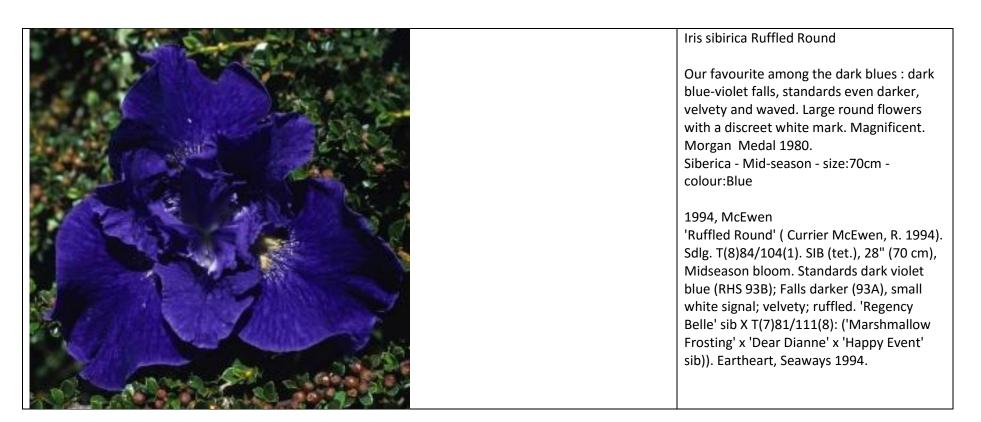
2001, Aitken 'Reddy Or Not' (J. Terry Aitken, R. 2001). SIB, 38" (97 cm), ML-VL & RE. Wine red, F. with white signal blending to green in throat. Parentage unknown. Aitken 2001.

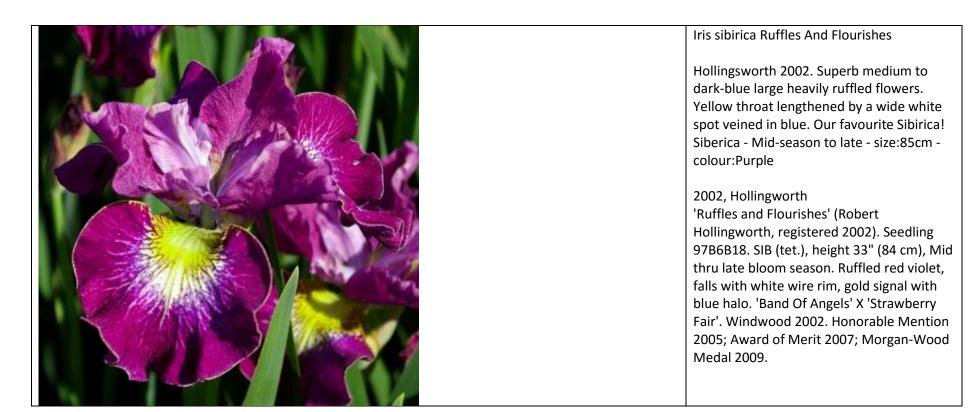




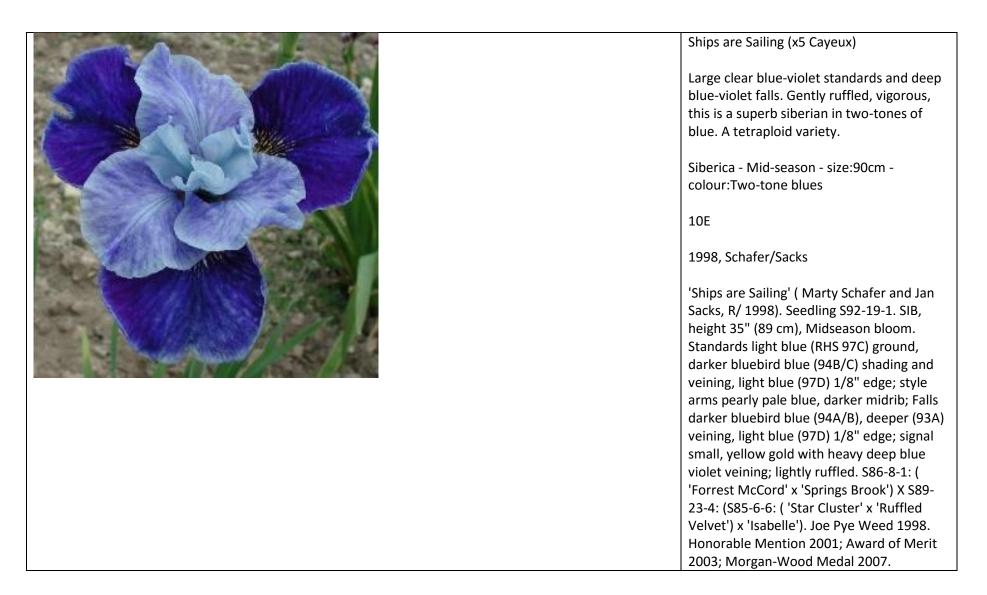


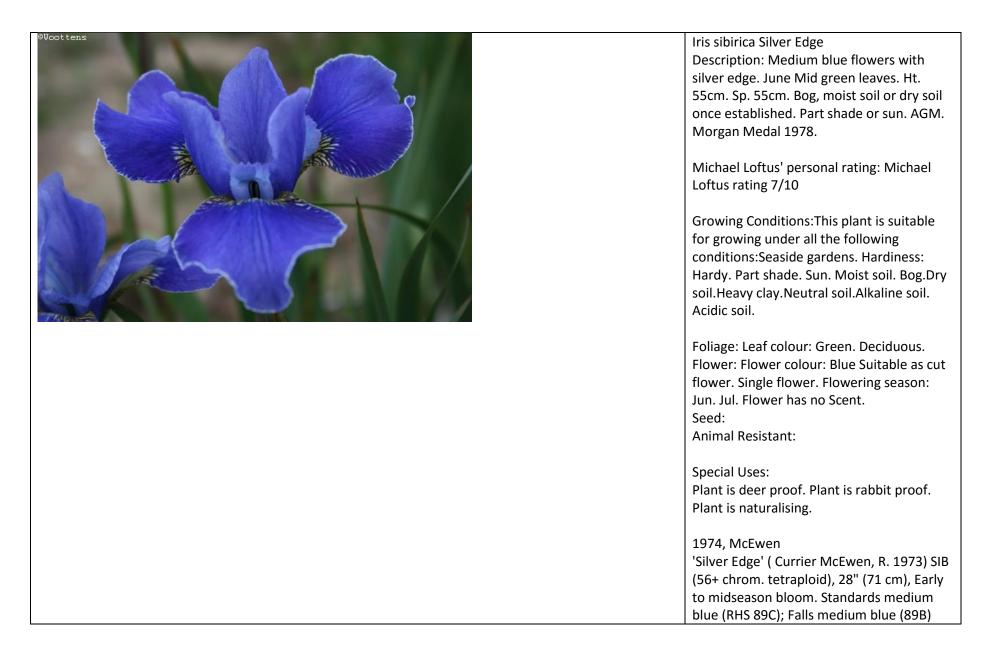






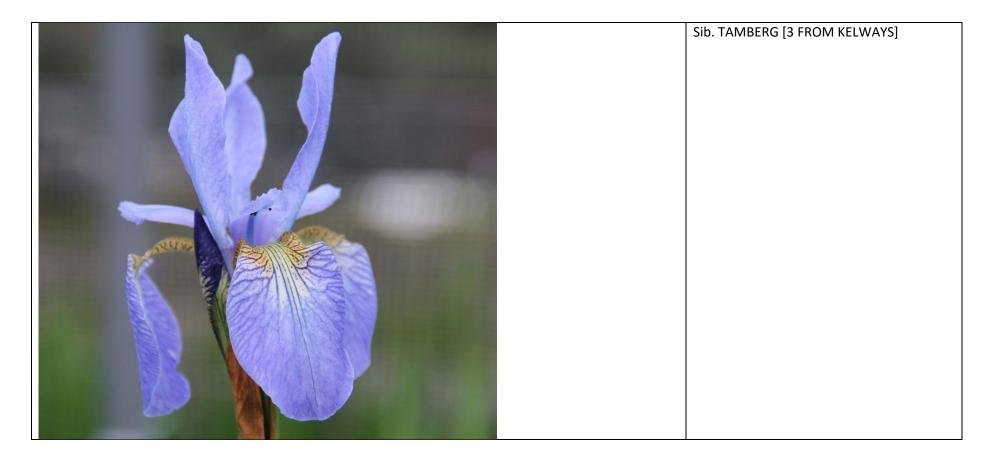
lavender, less at edge, gold to yellow signal with deep lavender veining. S89-9-2: ('Isabelle' x 'Silver Illusion') X 'Snow Prince'.
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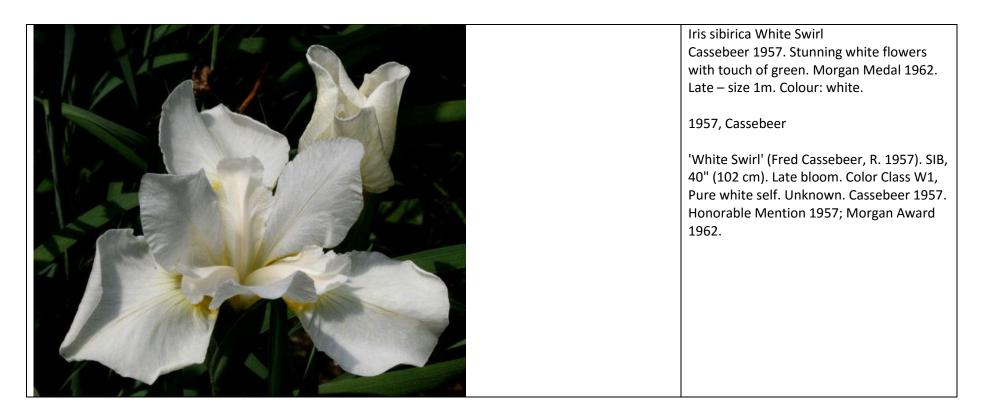


with distinct silver edge, yellow-white blaze; blue styles with turquoise midrib; ruffled. ('Orville Fay' X ('White Swirl' X 'Violet Flare')) McEwen 1974. Honorable Mention 1975; Morgan Award 1978.
Iris sibirica Sparkling Rose Hager 1967. Pinkish-mauve with a big bluish throat and bronze veining. A tetraploid variety. Opens flat. Siberica - Early to mid-season - size:100cm - colour:Pink 1968, Hager 'Sparkling Rose' (Ben Hager, R. 1967). Sdlg. SB2. SIB, 38" (97 cm), M. Color Class- RV1Lcm, Rose mauve self; veined signal tip flash of blue. 'Towanda Redflare' X 'Eric The Red'. Melrose 1968.









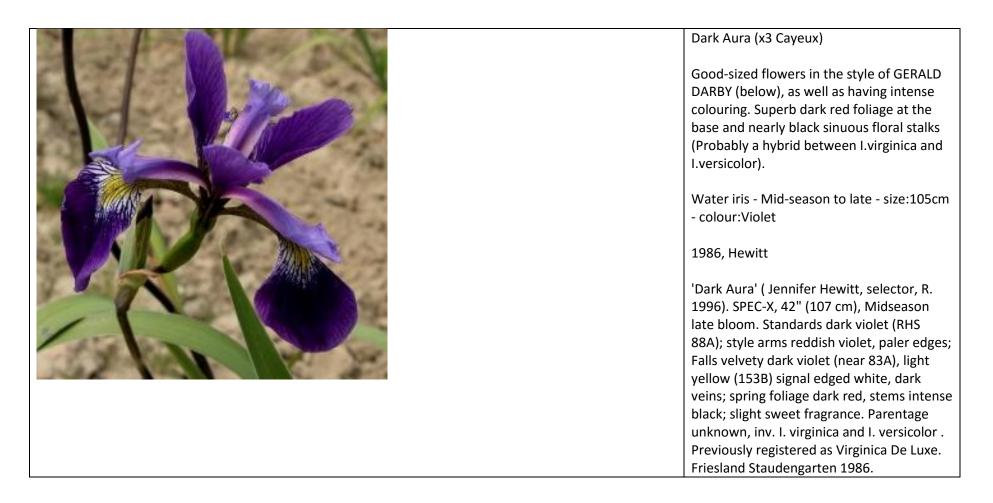


Iris stolonifera Augustus

Cloned from a single, exceptional plant grown by A. Hoog from seed of Iris stolonifera Zwanenburg.

The standards are sky-blue, fading to grey at the edge; the falls ditto with an ochre base.

[others that may become available from Rare Plants are here: <u>http://www.rareplants.co.uk/product-</u> <u>category/archive/iris-archive/regelia-iris-</u> archive/)



e. biancoiride	Iris Vers. 'Gerald Darby 1967, Darby 'Gerald Darby' (Gerald Darby, deceased, by Coe, R. 1968) LAEV apogon hybrid, up to 6' (183 cm), June. Change of classification, description and parentage. Blue violet with violet-colored leaf bases. Chromosome count 2n=88-89. Sets few good seeds. Appears to belong to I. robusta, E. Anderson, the cross of 'I. versicolor' with 'I. virginica'. Norton Hall 1967.
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