
THE NEWSLETTER

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The Group for Beardless Irises

Issue No. 2

Spring 2006

EDITORIAL

Is this the start of the next Ice Age? It has felt like it recently. At least at this time of year it is wonderful to go out to the glasshouse and see all the iris species gradually coming into flower one after the other. And this year, to follow on, I have got some of these beautiful looking arilbreds that Geoff Wilson photographed and wrote about in the 2005 Year Book. This is my reward for not growing tomatoes in the summer but instead using the glasshouse to keep the bulbs in a dry sunny situation. But we miss our salad veg and particularly the green tomato chutney that I always used to make at the end of the season. So things will have to change and I'll have to grow them outside!

There are always changes and this year is no exception. Although Anne would like to hand over the job of secretary, she is very kindly willing to hold the reins until we can find a replacement. We may have to persuade someone to "volunteer". Unfortunately Philip finds his eye sight has defeated him and he feels unable to continue to be in charge of seed orders. He is very sorry that it took so long to send out all the seed orders this autumn but he was hoping to have an operation to improve his sight. He may still have the operation sometime in the future but it is not guaranteed to be successful which is a great worry to everyone. Sight is so precious, we all sympathise with him.

Philip has worked tirelessly for the GBI, encouraging anyone interested in irises to join the Group. He has been involved with every aspect of the Group in some form from giving lectures to other horticultural groups, to Treasurer and latterly to being the Editor of the Newsletter. He is still just as dedicated to irises and would love to hear from any members by phone or email. We also hope he will keep our contacts going that he has developed over the years and write articles whenever he can.

Could this become the "Year of the New Hybridiser". This second edition of the newsletter hopes to encourage more members to try their hand at hybridising. Looking down the membership list there are many extremely experienced and successful hybridisers who I'm sure would be only too pleased to offer help and answer questions. One of those members is Jeff Dunlop from Maine, USA who has contributed some reports of his own results and extracts from a copy of the letter by Currier McEwen to Chandler Fulton which he received from Currier to help him when he first started.

I'm sure the late Currier would be pleased to think his work was being continued with such enthusiasm and dedication by Jeff. And Max Steiger would be equally delighted to know that his experimental work with ensatas in alkaline soils has been rekindled. Alun is going to undertake trials with ensata seed and alkaline conditions. He would be pleased to have company if anyone else would like to join him! He would also appreciate any spare ensata seed which may come to a sticky end but all in a good cause.

The next Review in the Autumn will concentrate on PCIs and we would be pleased to include any observations from members about their own plants but we are pleased to receive any iris articles and these can also be included.

DIGITAL CAMERAS

Do you have a digital camera and like to take photos? How often have you heard someone say “Oh, if only you had been here last week the garden was so beautiful”. Well, we thought, it was time to show your garden at its very best. You take the photographs and then email to others who are equally keen to take photographs of their garden. It could be the Green method of visiting gardens. No CO2 emissions and think how much money you will save on petrol. With skilful camera action you won’t have to do much weeding beforehand either. Those of you who are very clever could even weed in Photoshop!

It won’t hurt anyone who is opening for charity but it will help those of us who are well spaced out on the map or even the atlas. Everyone welcome. The photographs could be helpful to identify a species or cultivar that you have but don’t know what it is called. Pop the question to the Email Group and hopefully someone can send you a reply.

It would resemble an “Email Robin”. (I’m sure someone could think of another name - “Mouse”?) It will perhaps appeal to those of you, like me, who live out in the sticks. I’m not mentioning “north of Watford” but I do feel cut off from the iris world at flowering time.

There will be teething problems but if anyone can think of these before we start it would be helpful to let us know. All photos would belong to the photographer and no-one could use them without permission. We will need photos of not only your plants and gardens but also places you have visited which will encourage others to visit. We wouldn’t insist on an accompanying trilogy but just a few lines telling us the when and the where.

Speakers are gradually changing to digital presentations because it is so easy to take an endless number of photographs without having to pay to have them developed or made into slides. It is possible to scan slides and prints into a computer so that they can be sent by email but I am told some of the quality is lost. That is really Alun’s department. Now that he has found that copying photographs onto a CD is relatively inexpensive we are keen to make other CDs using photographs from many sources. The records wouldn’t be only modern varieties but sets of older ones too, e.g. all of Harry Foster’s *sibiricas*. Send us your requests to join the queue.

It would be very important to reduce the size of file before you send it so that it doesn’t take up too much time downloading. If you would be interested or if you can see any pitfalls please email either myself or Alun. Before emailing any photographs please email your intention so that we will know if it doesn’t arrive!

Pacific Coast Irises are taking the floor in the next Review so please take plenty of digital photographs and email them to us.

ENSATA SEED AND A HANDFUL OF LIME?

Alun Whitehead

In the 2005 Review, the article by Max Steiger about evolving lime tolerant ensatas was reprinted. His success and the subsequent loss of his stock on his death are a matter of history. However, having raised the spectre of such versatile plants, it is only fair to have a go. The first problem was and *is* obtaining sufficient good quality seed. Max Steiger's work showed that seed from the newer Higo and Marhigo hybrids of his time (c.1950s) gave better plants than those from the older stock available in commerce. Unfortunately, our own good ensatas tend to yield very low quantities of seed and as large losses are expected, large quantities are needed. Accordingly, for this initial trial, I compromised and used mixed seed mainly from ensatas from current commerce which generally are unregistered. I imagine that they are similar to those in commerce in Max Steiger's time.

Another change has been made for practical reasons. Max Steiger germinated his seed and then moved them to alkaline conditions. As we are busy, we do not have the time to transplant all the seedlings in this experiment, so the germinating compost contains an alkaline mix. This will mean that any seedlings which cannot adapt to the new conditions will be quickly eliminated and so only the lime tolerant seedlings will need transplanting. This may produce a different result to Max Steiger's method – time will tell.

Accordingly, on 30th January, I filled 3 mushroom containers (the blue plastic 9"x12" s free from the supermarket) with about a 3" depth of soil improver. This was obtained from Severn Waste and we use it to mulch our beds, being composted shredded green waste. It is friable and whilst it is free draining, it also holds some moisture. I then tipped out the soil improver and added various quantities of ground garden lime. As the lime is so fine, the net increase in volume was slight. The first 3 mushroom boxes had about 250g, 475g and 875g of lime. The pH scale is logarithmic (eg pH 9 is ten times more alkaline than pH 8) and so larger jumps in lime additions are needed to give a reasonable range of pH levels. After hand mixing the lime and soil improver thoroughly, the mix was returned to the mushroom boxes. The seed was sown on the surface and photographs taken so that an accurate seed count could be undertaken later if required, but there were about 150 seeds sown in each container. A top dressing of grit was added and the boxes were placed in an unheated well ventilated polytunnel. On 17th February, 2 further boxes were sown with 300g and 775g of lime.

Severn Waste give the pH of their soil improver at about pH 8.5. As we have grown some *I. ensata* successfully in this before, I doubt whether it is really that alkaline. In any case, the soil improver used had been standing outside for a few months and when tested with universal indicator paper showed about neutral. The mix for the boxes showed up as alkaline by the same method, but the colour (dark green) did not show sufficient difference in hue to tell one mix from another. However, they are likely to be pH 8 or greater.

So it's wait and see. Hopefully, the articles will have sparked more interest and others will also be experimenting. If so, please let us know how you have got

on. Alternatively, if you know of a source of a reasonable amount of open pollinated ensata seed from modern hybrids, I will be pleased to hear from you.

P.S. Of course this general approach to producing lime tolerant plants may have a much wider application. E.B. Anderson made this suggestion in 1967 with reference to PCIs – foreword to *A Guide to the Pacific Coast Irises* by Victor A Cohen. Did anyone take him up?

Errata in Review No.2 Autumn 2005

I wish I had the cheek to accuse the readers of not spotting my deliberate mistakes. Fortunately, one was spotted and the mistake was not deliberate, solely due to lack of time to check the registration details. Jennifer Hewitt has kindly offered to proof read future issues and this should help to minimise future errata.

In the Notes From Aulden article and the CD, the Iris sib. 'Dear Delight' which was bought under this name is almost certainly 'Shirley's Choice'. 'On and On' was in fact 'Liberty Hills'. Luckily we bury labels under plants out of the way of birds or visitors so that when the bed was replanted I had a chance to check.

I hope this will not lead to future confusion. As more and more photos become readily available, it should be easier to check whether a plant is shown under the correct name. In order to speed this, I would like to think that future photo CDs of the Group could give complete records of irises of particular breeders. We will have to discover the feasibility of this and whether sufficient slides or prints already exist to make a start. However, if you have old pictures or current ones which may be helpful, please let us know.

Alun Whitehead

LETTERS FROM AMERICA

The following letter is from Jeff Dunlop to his “Robin” friends, all the BIS and GBI members who are attending the Iris Convention in Oregon this summer, and all the members of the GBI. Jeff has been very kindly sending us seeds for our Seed Distribution although last summer was so poor for pod set that understandably he was unable to send any.

“Dear Friends,

The highlight of our 2005 season was hosting the AIS Region 1 Spring meeting, along with the Maine Iris Society garden tour, both on June 18. Starting at the Cole garden in the morning and our garden in the afternoon, the event was attended by about 50 people who enjoyed the chance to see hundreds of named cultivars, and especially the siberian seedling trials and re-selects. Flowering had just started in Dean’s garden, while our bloom was at peak for the occasion. Both gardens were up to near perfect condition for the benefit of visitors. Guests were treated to a splendid lunch put on by Denise and Joyce, under tents set up for Judges Training. The Program “**Evaluating Seedlings in the Garden**” was conducted by **Dr Chandler Fulton**, along with his wife Dr Elaine Fulton, and Peter Young, President of MIS. Our special concern was supporting the educational outreach efforts. Many folks taking Judges Training received ‘**Dear Currier**’ and ‘**My First Kiss**’ as door prizes. Our RVP, Dave Nitka, deserves special thanks again for his work, well in advance, organising and laying the groundwork for this spring meeting. The weather was overcast, but the turnout fairly good for Region 1 and all the feedback was positive. Everyone had a wonderful time, especially the hosts.

Rather nice comments and observations by visitors this season affirm to us that we are having a positive impact with our iris work. It gives us great pleasure to begin making valuable contributions worthy of admiration. We strive to promote the spirit of inclusion in our efforts on behalf of the American Iris Society, The Society for Siberian Irises and in our relations with all Iris connoisseurs. Perhaps most important to us, Currier would be very proud of our efforts and accomplishments.

Seedling performance on a few of the most interesting 2002s follows. 02073-1 is a white preferential repeater (mid-late to late and repeats) with 22 stalks at initial bloom and 27 stalks on rebloom about 3 weeks later. In all an impressive 49 bloom stalks from a 3 year old seedling. This was almost dug and discarded as a non-performer before its late initial bloom. The seedling has flaws but will see more evaluation and hybridising use. 02527-8 is a light red and aqua flower, somewhat different and unique in its coloration. The plant has aqua style arms with intriguing raspberry highlights. This is from a family of blue siblings, I expect this is not the final recurring color of the flower, having seen this happen before. One case in point is seedling 96040-2 which initially flowered wine red, but now consistently blooms a very pleasing light grape color. Another nice one is 02534-3, a very deeply saturated velvet purple-black seedling. This could be an improvement on Currier’s ‘**Midnight Purple**’ recently introduced.

Weather over the spring and summer was not conducive to good pod set here in southern Maine. A great summer for vacations, but not for iris breeding. March and April were relatively cool, then May was very cold and wet initiating stress on the plants. The end of May and first half of June were perfect, then searing heat for the rest of June lowered the viability of crosses. July and August were hot and dry adding to stress on the plants and developing seed pods. In thirteen years of hybridising work with siberians this year was the worst for pod set. Of the 550 crosses I made in my garden and at Dean's, only about 70 pods were harvested. Quite likely some of these contain non-viable seed, so I'll be fortunate to get 10% good takes overall. This season was barely good enough to continue making real progress. Of course we're grateful to have some good out of it. The 2004 season we remember, was the best ever, with about 210 good seed pods here.

An interesting observation on some of Marty's newer plants this season is that some terminal bud stalks seem to be turning into branches. This evolution can be seen in two recent yellows, '**Sunfisher**' has three buds at the terminal here and, though bud stalks are elongated, still appear to be terminal buds. '**Kiss The Girl**' seems to take another step ahead in having 3 distinct branches at the terminal. Good news for initiating even more flowers in the future. I was amazed this year by the kaleidoscope beauty of '**Charming Billy**', among many others. Marty and Jan have our continuing gratitude for their ongoing, unflinching commitment to the improvement to siberian Irises.

A nice new flower in our garden this year was '**Dirigo Lavender Fountain**' from John White. Registered as ML, I found it began to bloom ML and continued to bloom through late to very late here. '**DLF**' usually has two branches and lots of lavender flowers late in the season. Extra earlies and extra lates are important season extenders. This dip appears to be fertile, a few neat crosses are stratifying from '**DLF**' and Marty's and Jean Marc's nice newer plants. This seems to be a good garden worthy plant for consideration.

The new CD from the British Iris Society arrived at the end of November. These new images from Britain are very nice, including the Siberian Iris Trials at Wisley. Thanks to the Group for Beardless Irises members, for putting together a lovely gallery of Photos.

Please look for our new guests in Portland, Oregon at the 2006 Convention. Reports to us from Convention gardeners indicate our plants have generally increased quite well in most of the host gardens. Our Guests include 2005 and 2006 introductions and all the plants sent have been donated as gifts to benefit the Societies hosting these fine events. The Conventions should be wonderful, but unfortunately we're likely to miss all the fun. We would love to go but have family matters requiring our continuing attentive care.

Good health, good cheer and good crossing,

Best regards Jeff Dunlop."

There follows an extract from the letter that Currier McEwen wrote to Dr Chandler Fulton outlining the work of his hybridising and scientific studies which he hoped would be continued by various iris enthusiasts. - Dr Currier McEwen, New York, February 2000 wrote to Dr. Chandler Fulton, Maine, also sending a copy to Jeff who has kindly let us read a little bit of recent history.

“Dear Chandler,

As I approach my 98th birthday, I have been thinking ahead about my various projects and want to review with you the garden ones. I have already written and talked with you about some of these but want now to speculate with you about them a bit.

First about the hybridising. Sharon Whitney and her husband will do the JIs and Jeff Dunlop the siberians. Jeff, who lives in Windham, Maine some miles northwest of Portland, became interested in siberians some years ago and came to see me. I gave him some of my seedlings to help him get started and he began hybridising with them. Sharon and I are seeing to it that he has all ours, both named and seedlings, that we believe are candidates as parents and he is also obtaining those of other breeders. He is especially interested in the tetraploids. I made about 50 siberian crosses last season and Jeff made some 500 or so. He has not enough space to take on the JIs also. As for them, I made about 50 crosses in 1999 and Sharon made a start with them.

Now for the “research” projects which I am currently involved in. There are three: 1. A continuation of Max Steiger’s Care Project: 2. Our Disease Project: and 3. What I call the Deep Freeze Project.

The Care Project: Max Steiger in Germany in the 1960’s had underway a serious program to develop a strain of JIs that would succeed under alkaline conditions (his term “Care” stands for calcium resistant). He succeeded and named quite a number but I fear that during and after his long terminal illness, they have been lost. In the 1980’s, I recruited two gardeners in areas with naturally alkaline soil but after a few years the project was given up. I have hoped to resume it either by finding knowledgeable gardeners with real interest, research aptitude, and large alkaline garden space or by artificially creating a suitably alkaline garden. At my age I should not attempt to take it on and I mention it only to ask whether you would advise attempting to recruit someone or to just forget it.”

Let us hope that we can be as alert and enthusiastic when we approach our 98th birthdays. The **Disease Project** is perhaps more suitable for a Scientific Team to study and the **Deep Freeze Project** has been taken on with seeds and information going between Russia and USA. However the **Care Project** which was interesting to Currier and the Scientific Research team in 2000 but which does not seem to be ongoing at the moment is a very worthwhile experiment to all those who have an interest in ensatas for alkaline soils.

The following is an extract from an article written by Martha Stewart Living in March 1999 after an interview with the great hybridiser in his 97th year. Jeff Dunlop kindly sent this for some background information for me and for others who are just starting to hybridise.

“Throughout June, the 97-year-old McEwen carefully evaluates his plants, searching for buds whose furled petals- tipped with gold, flushed with red-show results of genetic crosses and suggest new ones for the days ahead. When the buds swell before they open, he works fast, dusting pollen from a chosen plant along the stigma of another to create seeds for a new offspring. Once the blooms start to flutter in the breeze, McEwen’s pollinating work ends. In August, when the iris’ display is long past, he’ll be putting on rain gear to inspect his rows, checking for seed pods and anticipating next spring. Serious hybridisers, he says, focus not on “the beautiful flowers around them but on the still more beautiful ones that don’t exist yet”.

How to hybridize

1. McEwen checks the size of pollen grains to determine whether they are tetraploid (evidenced by large, fat grains) or diploid. Generally, for a successful cross, both parents must have the same number of reproductive chromosomes.
2. White markers delineate plants chosen for hybridizing on the basis of specific traits, such as flower color or branching form.
3. Once buds swell to the balloon stage – just before they open naturally – McEwen pulls them apart, careful to do this before bees zip in and introduce unknown pollen or dust stigma with the flower’s own pollen.
4. McEwen removes the outward petals to expose the pollen-bearing anthers.
5. Using tweezers, he plucks out the anthers, puts them aside, and pulls off any remaining petals, leaving only the “female” styles intact, which bear the stigmas.
6. McEwen then rubs the stigmas with pollen-covered anthers from the iris chosen to be this one’s mate.
7. McEwen gives each pollinated plant a serial number that included its year and its place in the overall hybridizing series. (The first cross of 1999 will be labelled “99/1”). He tags plants with their serial numbers and the numbers or names of parents, then he enters the information in his “stud book”, along with notes on the specific day and time of the cross and the weather conditions when it was made.
8. McEwen uses a second, smaller notebook to carry and identify anthers he has removed, which can be used for future crosses that day.

A week or two later when, if a cross is successful, the plant’s ovary (located where the bloom adjoins the stem) begins to swell; eventually, this becomes the seed pod. A full two to three months later, when the pod ripens and turns brown and nutlike, the seeds are ready to harvest. In milder regions these seeds can be planted outside immediately; in Harpswell, Maine, though, McEwen stores the seeds over winter in a refrigerator (about 40 degrees). Sown indoors in March and planted outside in May, the seedlings won’t fully bloom until their third summer, which is when McEwen evaluates them for quality and potential as future hybrid introductions or parents.

IT'S LATER THAN YOU THINK

Alun Whitehead

The following is a list of ex-Wisley irises that are available to purchase. The next wetland and sibirica trials end in 2008 and so this source of first rate plants will not be available again until then. Don't miss the opportunity.

Brita has asked me which would make good parents for future crosses. Obviously, those that gained an AGM are worth close consideration. I think most growers will be looking to produce primarily garden worthy plants, unless they are looking for something solely for showing or the lucrative cut-flower trade where foliage may be less important. Accordingly, the irises that have proved themselves by gaining an Award of Garden Merit would make good parents.

The Society has benefited from the generosity of Dr Tomas Tamberg and the late Dr Currier McEwen. A look at their plants is always a good starting point and Dr Tamberg's website, <http://www.tamberg.homepage.t-online.de/>, is a source of inspiration. Would a cross with one of the trials irises possibly give a new iris with 2 good traits? For instance, the old Iris sibirica 'Mrs Rowe' is usually the first sib. to flower here, would a cross with a softer coloured new cultivar bring you earlier flowers on a more modern style plant? Iris typhifolia siblings may also give rise to early flowers, but it may be worth trying a more traditional cross. Early flowering cultivars are always popular.

The traits you may be hoping for can be very individual. For instance, Jill and I prefer non-ruffled (tailored) irises and positively enjoy some of the old fashioned shapes which a lot of growers would not consider growing. So perhaps it is easier to point out bad traits which everyone will recognise and condemn a plant no matter how good the flower; a weak growing unhealthy-looking plant, flowers in the foliage where they can't be seen, ugly branching, short flowering period.

To get your siblings into the Wisley trials, pay particular attention to bud counts. The Joint Iris Committee normally judges a plant by looking at a single stem, so the bud count and branching on that stem can materially affect how the plant is considered. For instance, it is difficult with the Japanese Iris as branching is variable, but generally a plant with 3 terminal buds will stand more chance of success than one with the usual 2. So parents with this trait should be sought.

The chances of getting seedlings with the qualities you desire are much greater if you make the cross yourself rather than relying solely on bee pollination, so do have a try this year. If you get hooked, you may be glad that you didn't leave it till next year and miss the chance of an extra batch of seedlings. Whether good or bad, it is always exciting seeing your own plants flower for the first time.

Plants for sale from the Trials at Wisley.

Irises available @ £2.50 each plus the actual cost of postage.

Please contact Alun Whitehead for further details: Tel:01568 720129 or Email alun@auldenfarm.co.uk or send your order with 2 **not to exceed** cheques: one to cover the cost of the plants; Postage cheque e.g. 8 plants for £5.00 and assume prorata, so the **not to exceed** should be sufficient to easily cover the cost of postage and Alun can fill in the necessary amount.

Trial no	Cultivar		Breeder	Description. S standard. F fall
S62	Iris Berlin Chrytosa		Tomas Tamberg	Reg 1993. Spec-X. M. Light blue violet, darker signal. 110cm
S26	Iris Dark cal-sib hybrid Tamberg		Tomas Tamberg	Not registered.
W21	Iris ensata 'Aioi'		Touichi Itoo	Not registered. (3-F) S. Purple edged white, style arms pale mauve, white crests, F. white wide, fine purple veins radiating from yellow signal.
W15	Iris ensata 'Aldridge Snow Maiden'		Philip Allery	Reg 1999. ML(3-F) S. chalk white, style arms white, cream midribs, F. chalk white, canary yellow signal. S. near vertical, F. flared/arched. 94cm
W16	Iris ensata 'Aldridge Visitor'		Currier McEwen by Philip Allery	Reg 1999. ML&Re(6-F) Inner 3-F violet blue tinged purple, outer 3-F violet purple, violet halo round yellow signal. Lightly ruffled 89cm
W06	Iris ensata 'Flying Tiger'	AGM 1995	Walter A. Payne	Reg 1950. M(6-F) Pale violet, veined violet. 114cm
W11	Iris ensata 'Imperial Magic'	AGM 1995	Louise Marx	Reg 1960. E(3-F). S. deep lilac edged white, F. white with purple veins, violet styles. 114cm
W03	Iris ensata 'Katy Mendez'	AGM 1995	Currier McEwen	Reg 1988. M(6-F). Medium violet, veined darker violet, yellow signal; dark violet-blue style arms. 71cm
W04	Iris ensata 'Returning Tide'	AGM 1996	Currier McEwen	Reg 1976. M&RE(3-F). S. violet blue, F. light blue, lightly stippled, yellow signal almost covered by style arms which are the same colour as the falls. 102cm
W08	Iris ensata 'Southern Son'	AGM 1995	Currier McEwen	Reg 1989. M-L(6-F). Close to true medium blue, gold signal. 91cm
S56	Iris sibirica sdg S/XY/2		Ian Smith	proposed name Bournemouth Ballgown. Dark blue with almost no signal showing.
S19	Iris sibirica 'Shall We Dance'	AGM 1999	Robert Hollingworth	Reg 1992. Tet L. S. very light blue, F. medium light blue-violet, veined deeper, ruffled. 79cm
S32	Iris sibirica 'Sibirische Nacht'		Tomas Tamberg	Reg 2001. Tet M. S. dark wine red, F. dark wine red to blackish purple, small white signal. 76cm

W10	Iris ensata 'Summer Storm'	AGM 1996	Walter Marx	Reg 1955. VL(6-F). Dark purple ruffled self with extra styles and petaloides. 107cm
W63	Iris 'Fourfold Blue'		Tomas Tamberg	Reg 1997. Spec-X(tet) M. Reddish-purple. Versicolor x laevigata. 89cm
W53	Iris 'Holden's Child'		Sarah Tiffney	Reg 1988. M. Dark red-purple. 69cm
W57	Iris sdgl		Tomas Tamberg	3/4 laev 1/4 vers
W49	Iris 'Seuver Fourses'		Dr. Jack Ellis reg. by Anne Blanco White	Reg 1998. M. Very deep violet, no white ground visible. pseudacorus x versicolor. 120cm
S64	Iris sibirica 'Begin the Beguine'		Tomas Tamberg	Reg 2000. Sino-siberian, tet. M. Dark violet F. with yellow signal lines. 80cm
S46	Iris sibirica 'Berlin Little Wine'		Tomas Tamberg	Short wine-red
S25	Iris sibirica 'Blaue Milchstrasse'	AGM 2002	Tomas Tamberg	Reg 2000. Tet. M. S. light blue, style arms lighter, F. dappled medium blue, whitish signal. 70cm
S16	Iris sibirica 'Glanusk'	AGM 1996	Harry Foster	Reg 1990. Tet M-L. S. laced bright mid blue, F. ruffled bright mid blue, fine silver edge, gold hafts, discreet white signal 97cm
S36	Iris sibirica 'Hohe Warte'	AGM 2005	Tomas Tamberg	Reg 2001. M. Small flowered near white, tinted lavender, F. with small brownish signal. 150cm
S35	Iris sibirica 'Jugendtraum'		Tomas Tamberg	Reg 2001. Diploid M. Wide pinkish lavender. 70cm
S27	Iris sibirica 'Lavendelwein'	AGM 2002	Tomas Tamberg	Reg 2001. Tet M. S. lavender, F. light wine red, brownish haft.
S15	Iris sibirica 'Plissee'	AGM 1999	Tomas Tamberg	Reg 1995. Tet M. S. deep blue, F. velvety deep blue, white hair-line edging, ruffled. 90cm
S17	Iris sibirica 'Prussian Blue'	AGM 1999	Tomas Tamberg	Reg 1993. Tet M. S. deep blue, F. ruffled velvety blue. 85cm
S05	Iris sibirica 'Rosselline'	AGM 1996	Jennifer Hewitt	Reg 1996. Dip EM. S med. violet-pink, flared, style arms light blue-violet-pink, F rich red-violet, white signal veins violet, arched, slight sweet fragrance. 62cm

S02	Iris sibirica 'Soft Blue'	AGM 1995	Currier McEwen	Reg 1979. Dip EE&RE. S. soft blue with lighter edging, F. soft blue base with lines radiating from signal, lightly ruffled. 76cm
S41	Iris sibirica 'Viel Crème'	AGM 2005	Tomas Tamberg	Reg 2001. Tet M. S. white, F. cream white, throat light yellow. 100cm
S07	Iris sibirica 'Welfenprinz'	AGM 1995	Marlene Ahlburg	Reg 1990. Dip M. S. cream white, F. yellow. 70cm
W51	Iris 'Sun Cascade'		Tony Huber	Reg 1992. M. Double 6-9F. I. pseudacorus with dark brown markings on centre of F.
W43	Iris 'Violet Minuet'		Monique Dumas-Quesnel	Reg 1992. Spec-X (versicolor sdlg x white ensata sdlg ("versata")). S. violet blue, F. darker, white lines at base, creamy yellow signal. 105cm
W64	Iris x robusta 'Dark Aura'		Jennifer Hewitt (selector)	Reg 1996. ML. S. dark violet, style arms reddish violet, F. velvety dark violet, light yellow signal edged white. Spring foliage dark red, stems intense black. Thought to be I. X robusta. Does best in shallow water. 107cm

MEMBERSHIP 2006

Mr Philip Allery, 199 Walsall Road, Aldridge, Walsall, W Midlands WS9 0BE

Mr Stephen Atkins, 70 Fruitlands, Malvern Wells, Worcs WR14 4XA

Dr J Beal, 'Ashleigh', Barnsley Road, Scawsby, Doncaster DN5 8QE

Mrs A Blanco White, Hon. Secretary, 72 South Hill Park, London NW3 2SN

Mr G R A Bomford, Chairman, 'The Hills', Tanhouse Lane, Beoley, REDDITCH-Worcs, B98 9AB

Stephanie Boot, Ed. New Zealand Iris Soc Bulletin, 99 Rea Road, RD2, Katikati, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand

Mrs Inga Brolin, Rausets Bostelle 608, S-242 95 Hoerby, Sweden

Mrs. Julie Brown, 100 Field Lane, High Heath, Pelsall, Walsall WS4 1DN

Billy Carruthers, Binny Plants, Binny Estate, Ecclesmachan, West Lothian EH52 6NL

Brita Carson, Editor, 15 Kellyburn Park, Dollar, Clackmannanshire FK14 7AD

J Carter, Proprietor, Rowden Gardens, Brentor, Nr Tavistock, Devon PL19 0NG

Mr N Cass, Orchard End, Dublin Road, Rishangle, Suffolk IP23 7QB

Mr C Chesney, 'Iona', Woodlands, Warkworth, Morpeth NE65 0SY

Dr R Bauer & Mr J Coble, Ensata Gardens, 9823 E Michigan Avenue, Galesburg, Michigan 49053, U.S.A.

Mrs P J Cole, 27 Woodbury, Lambourn, Hungerford, Berks RG17 7LU

Mrs C Coleman, The Old Smithy, Occupation Lane, Broughton-in-furness, Cumbria LA20 6HD

Mrs M Criddle, 5 Storeys Lane, Burgh-le-Marsh, Skegness, Lincs PE24 5LR

Mrs C Derbyshire, 876 Newport Road, Rumney, Cardiff C73 4LJ

Miss Clare Dodsworth, 42 Middleham Road, Darlington, Co Durham DL1 3DJ
Mr Jeff Dunlop, 24 Basin Road, No. Windham, ME 04062 U.S.A.
Mrs S Ecklin, 1 Sole Farm Close, Great Bookham, Surrey KT23 3ED
Mr P & Mrs W Farrell, 'Flaville', Hopwas Hill, Lichfield Road, Nr Tamworth, Staffs.
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0206-3799, U.S.A.
Mrs Audrey Fox, Ty Cadno, Knucklas, Knighton, Powys LD7 1PR
Mrs Ada Godfrey, 9 Bradford Avenue, Foxborough, MA 02035 U.S.A.
Mrs J Gray, Graygarry, 6 Churnhill Road, Aldridge, Walsall, W Midlands WS9 OHG
Mr Lawrence Hardisty, 2 Wheatland Grove, Aldridge, Walsall WS9 OSR
Mrs Norma Harris, 'Barton', Cedar Road, Hethersett, Norwich, Norfolk NR9 3JY
Roy Harris, Woodlands, Huddisford, Woolsery, Bideford, Devonshire EX39 5QX
Mrs Julia Haywood, 86 Thorneywood Mount, Thorneywood, Nottingham NG3 2PZ
Mrs J Hewitt, 'Haygarth', Cleeton St Mary, Cleobury Mortimer, Kidderminster
DY14 0QU
Mrs Pam Hilton, PO Box 1381, Murray Bridge, S. Australia 5253
Holybush Aquatics/ Hollybush Nrsries Ltd, For attention of Mr T Porter(MD),
Holybush Farm, Warstone Rd, Shareshill, Wolverhampton WV10 7LX
Mr Akira Horinaka, Oide-cho 9 - 31, Nishinomiya 662, Japan
Patricia Howard, Hidden Valley Gardens, Treesmill, Nr Par, Cornwall PL24 2TU
Mr Tony Huber, 4137 2e Rue Chomedey, Laval, Quebec, Canada G4Z 2L9
Mr W Hublau, Steenweg op, Borgloon 37A, 3830 Wellen, Belgium
Mrs Loveday Humphries, 111 Bournemouth Road, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh,
Hants SO53 3AE
Mr B Charles Jenkins, 1720 W. Rose Ln, Phoenix, AZ 85015-2042, U.S.A.
Rev Fr Philip Jones, Erdington Abbey, 49 Sutton Road, Erdington, Birmingham
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Mr W Kent, Cropstone, Trewiston Lane, St Minver, Wadebridge, Cornwall PL27
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Mr J K & Mrs B Macleod, Honeyhole Farm, Bucknell, Shropshire SY7 OBN
Mr C. Mahan, The Iris Pond, 7311 Churchill Road, McLean, Virginia 22101, U.S.A.
Mr Crispin Mason, Casale, 62028 Sarnano, Macerata, Italy
Mr J Mason, 81 South Barcombe Road, Childwall, Liverpool, Merseyside, L16 7QE
Mr J Massey, Ashwood Nurseries Ltd., Lower Ashwood Lane, Kingswinford, West
Midlands DY6 0AE
Mr M J & Mrs G Maule, 23 North Croft, Williton, Somerset TA4 4RP
Mr P Maynard, 43 Sea Lane, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex BN12 4QD
Sqdn Ldr & Mrs M McCarthy, Dent Head Farm, Cowgill, Dentdale, Cumbria LA10
5RW
Mr Greg McCullough, Iris City Gardens, 7675 Younger Creek Road, Primm Springs,
TN 38476 U.S.A.
Mrs J McGrady, Woodside House, Bank Top, Ryton, Tyne & Wear NE40 4SX
Mr H Niblett, 'Meadow View', 56 Taylors Lane, St Marys Bay, Romney Marsh, Kent
TN29 OHB
Mrs M Nicholls, 15 Manor Close, Totton, Southampton SO40 9DJ
Mr D Niswonger, Cape Iris Gardens, 822 Rodney Vista Blvd, Cape Girardeau, MO

63071, U.S.A.

Mrs L Noakes, 81 Dark Lane, Romsley, W Midlands B62 0PJ

Mr N S Payne, 84 Whatley Avenue, Merton Park, London SW20 9NU

Ms S Pierce, Trinity Cottage, Moel-y-golfa, Trewern, Welshpool SY21 8ET

Mr & Mrs D. Pollitt, Cowsden Green Farm House, Cowsden, Upton Snodsbury, Worcs WR7 4NX

Mrs Shirley Pope, Pope's Perennials, 39 Highland Avenue, Gorham, Maine 04038, U.S.A.

Mr Laurence Ransom, Trescols, 47340 HautePAGE la Tour, France

Mr G & Mrs P Roberts, 56 Oakley Street, Belle Vue, Shrewsbury SY3 7JY

Mr D Root, Kelways, Barrymore Farm, Langport, Somerset TA10 9EZ

Mr C A Rose, 26 Devonshire Road, Bristol BS6 7NJ

Dr S Ruffles, 26 Middleton Road, Streetly, Sutton Coldfield, W Midlands B74 3EU

Miss Barbara Sansum, 27 Doncaster Way, Upminster, Essex RM14 2PR

Marty Schafer, Joe Pyeweed Nursery, 377 Acton Street, Carlisle, MA 01741, U.S.A.

Ms M Scott, Llwynglas, Llwyntag, Ffynnon-Dorain, Camarthen SA33 6EE

Mr Pascal Sharp, 45 Moberly Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4C 4A9

Mr Horishi Shimizu, 3 - 6 - 21 Aihara, Sagamihara-shi, Kanagawa-Ken 229, Japan

Mr Ian Smith, 'Siri-Dam', 8 Wicket Road, Kinson, Bournemouth, Dorset BH10 5LT

Mr John Smith, The Water Garden Nursery, Highcroft, Moorend, Wembworthy, Chulmleigh, Devon EX18 7SG

Mr B Street, 10 St Margarets Grove, Great Kingshill, High Wycombe, Bucks HP15 6HW

Mr D Talbot, May Cottage, Silverleys Green, Cratfield, Halesworth, Suffolk IP19 QJ

Dr T Tamberg, Zimmerstrasse 3, 12207 Berlin, Germany

Mr J Thornton, 5 Candler Lane, Harleston, Norfolk IP20 9JA

Mrs J Trevena, 107 St. Michael Road, Lichfield, Staffs WS13 6SN

Mr D Trevithick, 86a Grantham Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottingham NG12 2HY

Mrs Carrol Tummon, 44 Ely Close, Feniton, Honiton EX14 3EY

Helmut von Kotzebue, Martensreihe 24, D - 27616 Hollen, Germany

Dr James W Waddick, 8871 N W Brostrom Road, Kansas City, MO 64152, U.S.A.

Miss S A Waldock, 39 Scription Gill, Brandon, Durham DH7 8BQ

Mrs O Wells, 24 Westwood Road, Maidstone, Kent ME15 6BG

Mr & Mrs A Whitehead, Aulden Farm, Aulden, Leominster, Herefordshire HR6 0JT

Mrs Sharon Hayes Whitney, Eartheart Gardens, 1709 Harpswell Neck Road, Harpswell, ME 04079, U.S.A.

Mr John Wilkins, 25 Dunster Road, Southport, Lancs PR8 3AG

Mr G Wilson, 'Little Garth', Main Road, Utterby, Louth, Lincs LN11 0TQ

Herr A Winkelmann, Zieglerweg 13, D - 86447 Aindling, Germany

Dr Marion M Wood, Woodlands, Wembury Road, Hollacombe, Devon PL9 0DQ

OFFICERS and REPRESENTATIVES

Chairman: Raymond Bomford
The Hills, Tanhouse Lane, Beoley, Redditch, Worcester B98 9AB

Secretary: Mrs Anne Blanco White
72 South Hill Park, London NW3 2SN
Tel: 020 7435 2700. Email: anne@blanco-white.demon.co.uk

Membership Secretary and Treasurer: Alun Whitehead
Aulden Farm, Aulden, Leominster, Herefordshire HR6 0JT
Tel: 01568 720129. Email: cat@auldenfarm.co.uk

Seed Distribution Officer:

Editor: Mrs Brita Carson
15 Kellyburn Park, Dollar, Clackmannanshire, FK14 7AD
Tel: 01259 740312. Email: brita@carson1489.fsnet.co.uk

London area: Mrs Anne Blanco White, address above

Southeast region: Mrs Olga Wells
24 Westwood Road, Maidstone, Kent ME15 6BG
Email: olga.wells@tesco.net

Midlands: Philip Allery
199 Walsall Road, Aldridge, Nr Walsall, West Midlands WS9 0BE
Tel: 01922 459397. Email: philip.e.allery@btinternet.com

Northeast area: Miss Clare Dodsworth
42 Middleham Road, Darlington, Co. Durham, DL1 3DJ
Tel: 01325 488692. Email: clare.dodsworth@atosorigin.com

Southwest area: Tim Loe
Landreyne Manor, Coads Green, Launceston, Cornwall, PL15 7LZ
Tel: 01566 782528 Email: loe@landreyne.fsnet.co.uk

Scottish region: Mrs Brita Carson, address above

Sibericas: Mrs Jennifer Hewitt
Haygarth, Cleeton St Mary, Cleobury Mortimer, Kidderminster, Worcs.
DY14 0QU

Pacificas: Revd. Fr Philip Jones
Erdington Abbey, 49 Sutton Road, Erdington, Birmingham, B23 6QJ

Spurias: Alun Whitehead, address above

Japanese: Mrs Anne Blanco White, address above.

Laevigatas: Mrs Galen Carter
Rowden Gardens, Brentor, Nr Tavistock, Devon, PL19 0NG

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