
IRIS VIEWS

Western New York Iris Society

Hello!

It's ALMOST HERE! Summer is upon us for a few more weeks then the heat and humidity will leave us and Fall will slow us down. Maybe. This issue of IRIS VIEWS suggests that we take a look at all the plants in the garden to try to diagnose deficiencies and take corrective action. Further research into Iris Culture will tell us which apply to our specific plant interests. The AIS website has, as it says, lots of information on specialty Iris.

Please prepare yourself for the fun parts of the Region 2 Meeting on October 2 & 3 by reviewing SDB's and Spuria Awards prior to Chuck Chapman's presentations. And quickly make plans to attend.

Bring your friends and acquaintances to WNYIS meeting (see below) who have an interest in Floral Design. All will benefit.

If you're a WNYIS member, check out the membership list for corrections and get back to me ASAP with changes that are needed. Let's encourage folks we know to become an AIS or Local Member and enlarge that list! If you're reading this message and want a copy, please ask me.

See you soon!

Carolyn Schaffner, President, WNYIS

Western New York Iris Society will meet at 2 PM on Sunday, September 20, '15, at Maria Gerbracht's house in Williamsville, NY 14221. Phone 632-8069 for directions.

Maria is a Master Iris Judge and Federated Garden Design Judge. She will offer a program: "How to Interpret Show Themed Designs", which includes a discussion of the form, texture, color...and other intrinsic characteristics of plants' material. The talk is open to all Judges and Exhibitors who are interested in flower designs and arrangements.

Our end-of-season review and 2016-year planning will be an opportunity for new members to offer ideas for programs and activities. The Iris Show in June and Plant Sale in August will need volunteers.

PHOTO: A Themed Design by Maria Gerbracht



Hudson Valley Iris and Daylily Society (HVIDS) presents AIS Region 2 Annual Meeting being held October 2 - 3, 2015 at the Ramada Inn, Fishkill, NY 12524

Registration Fee: \$35 US (includes Saturday lunch) Registration form is in your Region 2 Newsletter. Complete and mail with check made payable to HVIDS to: J. Robinowitz, Chairman. 10 Baldwin Road, Poughkeepsie, NY 12603
Registration fee and form must be received by September 16, 2015 so don't delay!

Accommodation: Ramada Inn, 542 Rt 9, Fishkill, Ny 12524
Call for reservations: 845-896-6281, ext 403; Fax: 845-897-2095
Room rate: \$89.00 US plus tax (Group Code: CGIRDL)

SCHEDULE of Judges' Training and Talks

FRIDAY

7:30 PM - JT Session - 'Judging Spuria' by Chuck Chapman of Chapman Iris Gardens.

SATURDAY

12:45 – 2:00 pm - Keynote Speaker, Chuck Chapman of Chapman Iris Gardens.

2:30 – 3:30 pm - JT Session - 'Judging SDB's' by Chuck Chapman of Chapman Iris Gardens.

SILENT AUCTION: Georgette Martin is our coordinator.

Identifying nutrient deficiency in plants

by Karen Mccarroll on 13 July 2011 in Fertilizer, Nutrients

Each of the mineral elements required by **plants** has its own set of deficiency signs and symptoms. Many of the signs are similar in appearance, but others are very distinct. The list below describes some of the symptoms which each of the nutrient deficiencies may cause (these may vary slightly between different plant species and depending on how severe the deficiency is):

Deficiency Symptoms

Nitrogen (N)

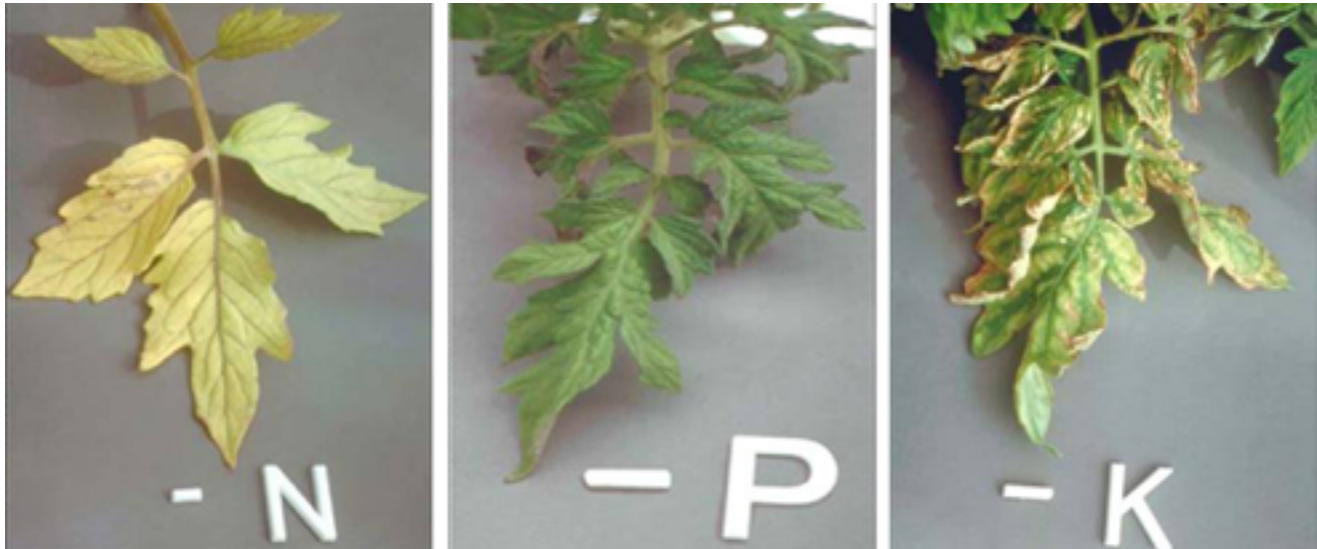
Plants are short; leaves tend to be pale green-yellow in color, especially on the older foliage. On tomato plants, the undersides of the leaves and stems can develop a purple colouration.

Phosphorus (P)

Plants are usually stunted and a dark green color. Symptoms occur on the older leaves first and plant maturity is often delayed. Phosphorus deficiency in some plant can be due to conditions being too cold for the uptake of this nutrient.

Potassium (K)

The older leaves become yellowed with scattered dark brown or black spots. Severe deficiency will stunt the plant and all foliage will become yellowed and curled. On **lettuce**, the leaves may take on a yellowed, bronzed appearance starting on the older foliage.



Sulphur (S)

There may be a yellowing of the leaves, first seen on new growth.

Magnesium (Mg)

Deficiency is common on tomato **crops** with the older leaves developing yellowed areas between the veins.

Calcium (Ca)

Young leaves are affected before older leaves and become distorted, small in size with spotted or dead areas. Bud development is inhibited and root tips may die. Blossom end rot on tomatoes is also caused by a deficiency of **calcium** within the **fruit** tissue and is more of a 'calcium transport' problem within the plant.



Iron (Fe)

Deficiency shows as a distinct yellowing between the leaf veins which stay green, on the new growth and younger leaves (this distinguishes it from magnesium deficiency which

shows first on the older leaves). On **crops** such as tomatoes, iron deficiency may show when conditions are too cold for uptake, rather than be caused by an actual deficiency in solution.

Chlorine (Cl)

Deficiency shows as wilted leaves which then become yellowed and eventually turning a bronze color. Roots become stunted and thickened near the tips.

Manganese (Mn)

Initially, an interveinal yellowing on the younger or older leaves, depending on the plant types. Brown, dry areas may develop and leaves may fall off.



Boron (B)

Plant size is usually reduced; the growing point may die back. Root tips often become swollen and discoloured. Leaves eventually become thickened, brittle and may be curled with yellow spotting.

Zinc (Zn)

Short plants with a reduction in internodes length and leaf size. Leaf edges may be distorted or puckered and yellowing between the leaf veins may also develop.

Copper (Cu)

Deficiency is rare, but young leaves may become dark green and twisted or misshapen, often with brown, dry spots.



Molybdenum (Mo)

Older leaves develop interveinal yellowing, progressing to the younger leaves. Leaf edges may develop scorching or cupping of the leaves.

Nickel (Ni)

Nickel deficiency symptoms are not well established, although Nickel poor seeds show poor **germination** and vigour. Low nickel in leaves may result in leaf burn due to an inability by the plant to process the nickel.

Sodium (Na)

Sodium can interfere with the utilisation of potassium, calcium and magnesium.

Insuring an adequate supply of potassium will help offset the toxic effects of this element. When sodium accumulates in leaves, it causes the tip of the leaves to die and a yellowing or whitening of a plant's leaves and stems occurs due to a lack of chlorophyll particularly on new growth.



(SDB) Standard Dwarf Bearded Iris

Example: 'Irish Chant'



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. They compete for the [Cook-Douglas Medal](#).



American Iris Society: Eric Nies Medal-SPU

History: History by Clarence Mahan

This medal is restricted to spuria (SPU) irises. It is named in honor of Eric Nies (1884-1952).

Eric Nies was born in Saugatuck, Michigan, the son of Dutch immigrants. He graduated with a BS degree from Michigan State College, where he was a star pitcher on the baseball team. In 1913, he and his wife Grace moved to Los Angeles, California, where he taught high school botany and agriculture for many years. He was a man who was praised for his beautiful singing voice, his wit and his charm.

Soon after Nies moved to California, he became interested in irises of all types. He obtained his first spuria irises from Jennett Dean, who operated one of the first iris specialist nurseries in the U.S. Spurias were his special interest. His first cross was with *I. orientalis* with 'Monspur.' He interbred seedlings from this cross, and in the second generation there was a virtual explosion of color: blue, lavender, brown, bronze and cream. Some of these early cultivars, the forerunners of great advances in spuria irises, are 'Bronzespur,' 'Saugatuck,' and 'Azure Dawn.'

Even during his lifetime, Nies was recognized as the foremost breeder

of spuria irises in the world. Marion Walker took over his seedlings and breeding lines after he died in 1952. One of the Nies cultivars introduced by Walker is 'Driftwood,' which is chocolate-brown with a gold flush. This iris won the Eric Nies Award in 1959. From 1956 until 1992 the highest award of the Spuria Iris Society (SIS) was the Eric Nies Award until in 1993 this became the Eric Nies Medal.

WNYIS Education Exhibit at the '15 Show

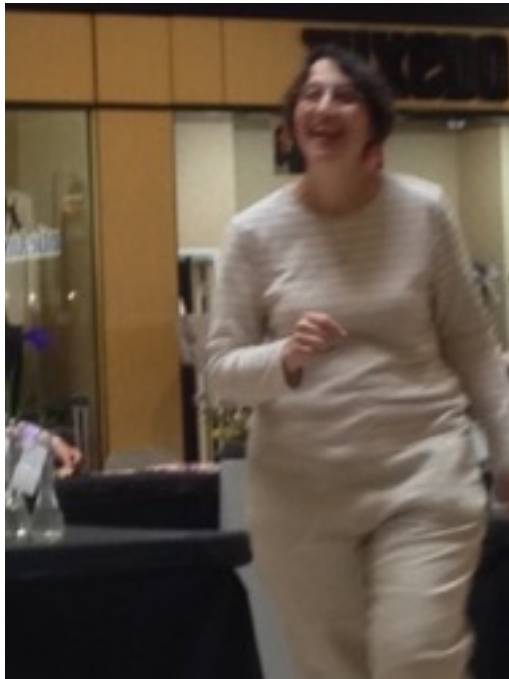


David Baehre checking an exhibit with Marilee



Judy Tucholski-Zon working on a design with Maria Gerbracht in the background arranging an exhibit in the Perennial Division

Wendy on a roll



Demonstrating Iris Culture



**Perennial Division
Bassett**



Region 2 Raffle Quilt by Joanne

