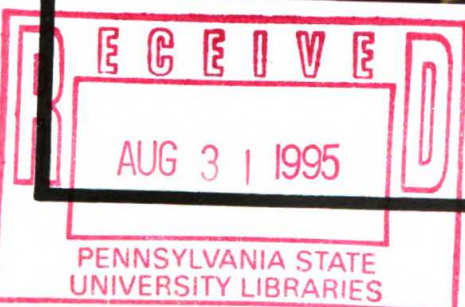


Life Sci

September 1995

NO. 295

The American Peony Society Bulletin



TREE PEONY
(see page 4)

(Vernon Kidd, Photographer)

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Compiled and edited by
Greta M. Kessenich;
photos by Roy Klehm
and David Reath

* A.P. Saunders, William Gratwick, Nassos Daphnis,
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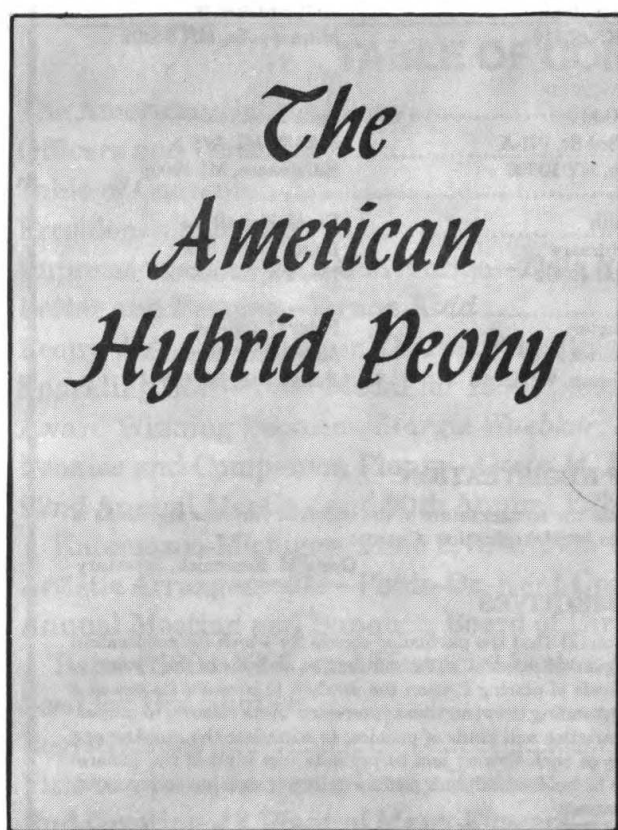
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DEPT. OF REGISTRATION

The department was formed to properly supervise the nomenclature of the different varieties and kinds of peonies. All new varieties should be registered to avoid duplication of names.

Greta M. Kessenich, Secretary

OBJECTIVES

The Articles of Incorporation state: Section (2) That the particular objects for which the corporation is to be formed are as follows: To increase the general interest in the cultivation and use of the Peony; to improve the methods of its cultivation and methods of placing it upon the market; to increase its use as a decorative flower; to bring more thorough understanding between those interested in its culture; to properly supervise the nomenclature of the different varieties and kinds of peonies; to stimulate the growing and introduction of improved seedlings and crosses of such flower; and to promote any kind of the general objects herein specified by holding or causing to be held exhibitions, and awarding or causing or procuring to be awarded, prizes therefor or in any other manner.

The AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY BULLETIN is the official Society publication. It is mailed post-paid quarterly to all members in good standing.

MEMBERSHIP

The By-Laws state: All reputable persons, professional or amateur, who are interested in the Peony; its propagation, culture, sale and development are eligible for membership. Dues are as follows:

Single Annual	\$7.50	Junior or member family	\$2.50
Single Triennial	20.00	Life	150.00
Family Annual	10.00	Commercial membership	25.00
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Family membership, any two related members in same householdOne Bulletin

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For those who wish to further support the Society, the following special memberships are available.

Contributing	\$25.00	Supporting	\$100.00
Sustaining	50.00	Patron	250.00



AMERICAN Peony Society Bulletin



September 1995 — NO. 295

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings,

Our annual convention in Kalamazoo, Michigan, included an innovation of a garden tour. The weather cooperated for the occasion, blessing us with sun +80°F. temperatures. The flower show, as usual, was stupendous. The wonderful aroma of peony fragrance emanating from the work room, made the "mall walkers" stop to find out the source.

The truly thrilling news in the peony convention can be summed up as "growth," both in membership and new plants. To start with, we have a new generation of young enthusiastic people participating in hybridizing and growing peonies. These are the people who will keep the Society prospering. It was very interesting to see how the younger generations elected mentors from those established in the peony world. And so the work goes on from generation to generation, hand in hand, as they say.

Secondly, the new seedlings truly "boggle" the mind. There is so much to look forward to, when they are registered and become available to us. I am quite sure that Prof. Saunders would be delighted to see these new seedlings that are being propagated as a continuation of his work.

Last, but not least, the re-publication of *The Peonies* by John Wister in its original form, is a true resource for all of us who love and cherish the long-lived perennial—Paeonia. Happy gardening!

—Leila Bradfield

Unnamed cameo pink tree peony, with bloom up to eight inches across. The root was purchased at a Chinese market in Brooklyn Heights. Growing in the garden of Vernon Kidd, at Fire Island, NY.

MY IMPRESSION OF THE ENTIRE PROGRAM OF THE 90TH CONVENTION

Dale Baum, 314 Coventry Drive, Anderson, Indiana 46012

The 90th annual exhibition of the American Peony Society was held at the Maple Hill Mall at Kalamazoo, Michigan June 3-4, 1995. The Klehms were unable to attend this year due to a wedding in their family. Their personal presence, and the multitude of beautiful blossoms that they usually bring to show, were missed. Congratulations to Kit Klehm for his recent marriage. May he and Mary share a long happy life together. The peony blooming season was later than usual this year, particularly in the north. These factors resulted in a show of more peonies from the south and southern Michigan, with many hybrids and tree peonies from various places.

It was an exhibition of fine quality. By having the exhibition in a Mall setting, it may have been seen by a greater diversity of the public. The concurrent iris show at the Mall was also of interest. That show was located at the extreme opposite end of the Mall. This Mall is very long, well lighted, and attendance was very good.

For me, the highlight of the weekend was the garden tours. As much as I appreciate observing a perfect exhibition peony blossom in a vase, I also like to see the total appearance of the plant from which it came, and how that plant might fit into a landscape. The gardens of Ron and Anna Mae Miller showed a good use of plants in home landscaping. I wish that their Siberian iris had been further along in bloom, but the beauty of their many perennials and the entire landscape, including the border garden, more than offset that factor. The buds on the Siberian iris are ready to burst open to show their elegant beauty. Chris Laning has gardens at his home, plus two other large properties, with a multitude of peony plants, all fine, healthy specimens. These gardens are miraculous. How does this amazing man manage all of this and still find time to hybridize?

Leila Bradfield's gardens were a special treat. Set on multiple acres of rolling wooded property with two ponds, her secluded home and beautiful gardens featured an incredible diversity of plants. With such diversity comes the chance of creating visual chaos. Not so here. Leila has artfully organized plants and setting to create a veritable botanical garden around her home. The luncheon provided by Leila and Lois Laning was much appreciated.

★ ★ ★ ★

Dear Editor,

Your letter in the March *Bulletin*, pointing out that this was the first time so many "flowers of tomorrow" would be in one place, had made the National Peony Show in Kalamazoo my first priority. I was specifically looking forward to thanking Chris Laning for providing the yellow double **Sunny Girl** for my garden, as well as touring his and the other gardens in Kalamazoo.

That healthy division of **Sunny Girl**, which arrived after the island house had been closed for the Winter, resided in a large pot, mulched with Christmas tree needles, on the terrace high above Manhattan. Transferred to the garden in late March, it has thrived since that first Spring when it presented two double lemony beacons, continuing to add more each season—except for a single tremendous blossom on an unnamed tree peony, which the deer had missed in last Fall's devastation of the Fire Island barrier beach garden. **Sunny Girl**, with its shiny pale green leaves, starts the peony blossom parade.

The day before departure for Kalamazoo, an infected kidney landed me in the hospital, and I missed the show as well as the peak bloom in the island garden. The spectacular beauty of **Red Grace** and **Primervere**, unfolding into globes of glorious red and cream, was reported to me. The latter, planted just last Fall, had opened and finished during my absence, leaving three strong stems with fat seed pods almost shouting, "See what you missed!" Nevertheless, after an exceedingly dry and snowless Winter, some of the largest peony blooms I have ever grown greeted my return. Late varieties were still in bloom, so I hadn't totally missed the garden's annual surprise, and **Elsa Sass** and **Pink Parfait** were still opening. The always special **Vivid Rose**, **Cheddar Cheese** and one small but lovely and fragrant **Myra Macrae** finished over that weekend.

The peony varieties that made the 1995 garden so breathtaking included **Glowing Raspberry Rose** and **Salmon Glory**, both in their second year, with the latter sporting five large blooms. **Moon Over Barrington**, outstanding from its first season, this year doubled the number of fragrant white bombs, and a side bud left on was nearly as large as the main one. **Raspberry Sunday** also doubled last season's bloom but was past its peak when I saw it. **Red Charm**, **Charlie's White**, **Mrs. F.D.R.**, **Pink Derby**, **La Lorraine**, **Mr. Ed**, **Pillow Talk** and **Mrs. Euclid Snow**, sweetly fragrant with an appealing delicacy, all beguiled the senses.

Making welcome returns following setbacks for one reason or another were the stunning **Whopper** (what a wonderful China pattern it would make!), **Moon River**, **Coral Charm**, **Pink Jazz**, **Raspberry Ice** (this tall beauty, susceptible to fungus in this climate, is responding to Benomyl), and the nicely fragrant **Cheddar Cheese**, which attracted comment from all who saw it. Most of the

setbacks can be attributed to lack of heavy soil at planting; either it was unavailable or there was too little time to prepare the planting hole properly. Over the years I have been enriching the sand dune loam with topsoil, humus and bonemeal, and cultivating the main peony bed as often as possible.

Two notable standouts were **Douglas Brand**, large beacons of glowing red color, difficult to describe, and **Myrtle Tischler**, the latter loaded with huge warm pink blossoms, the size of dinner plates. Two of them had side blossoms almost as large, in bloom at the same time, on sturdy stems, which carried all that weight up off the ground in both rain and wind. Both peonies lasted well as cut flowers.

Pale pink blankets of color from Nantucket roses, also called by us the "Fourth of July rose," grow almost like weeds on the island. It is so aggressive that just keeping this rambler in check is an annual battle, but the initial bloom is spectacular with sprays of blossoms covering the trees, fences and ground wherever it sprawls. Additional color from a variety of tetraploid day lilies, preceded by the repeat blooming **Stella d'Oro**, which continues into the Fall, brought back islands of color after the peonies were gone. A rare New Zealand hybrid, called **Venetian Magistrate**, which I had feared had been lost to the deer, survived cropping down to part of its roots. It is showing determined growth, and being carefully watched.

Raspberries and blueberries are taste treats now, even though the robins and catbirds usually get the sweet cherries before I do. They consider it their garden, but we managed several pies from a netting-covered sour cherry tree in the front garden.

Strange global weather brought needed rain to relieve New York's drought alert, then stalled along the Atlantic coast last week. Coming in from the island late Sunday, we drove in, then out, of the tailend of a severe thunderstorm with heavy rain and light hail, lasting for about a mile. Farther out on Long Island, this same storm spawned a small tornado that uprooted trees and downed power lines, and had already injured six people when lightning struck a tree under which they took refuge in New Jersey.

I am thinking of new peonies ordered for the Fall: **Goldilocks**, **Gerry**, **Hermione**, **Moonglow**, **Cytherea** and **Moonstone**. The question is, "How do I find room for them?" Island neighbors have been gratefully receiving newly-dug clumps of prized tetraploid day lilies; that's how.

A toast to all who celebrated the PEONY in Kalamazoo.

Warmest regards,
Vernon Kidd

THE BETTER THE SELECTION, THE LONGER THE SEASON

PEONY WISE

Reprinted with permission from *The Detroit Free Press*

By Marty Hair, *Free Press* Garden Writer

In this tear-jerking season of graduations and weddings, peonies embody the fleeting sweetness of early June.

Old-fashioned peony flowers tend to be romantic, lush, tender—and, like many of this month's noteworthy events, ephemeral.

However, the right selection of peonies can stretch the season so it starts as early as April and lasts for up to eight weeks.

In Troy, Charles Kroell's first peony this year was the magenta *Paeonia* 'Caucasica.' It opened on May 5—and it was late! Last Spring, 'Caucasica' showed in April.

Over in James Langhammer's Royal Oak garden a few weeks ago, the brilliant red fernleaf peony (*Paeonia tenuifolia*) buds opened May 11. With its exquisite single flowers, this peony may startle gardeners accustomed to the effusive pastel bombs that unfurl around Memorial Day.

"Most people don't realize how spectacular they are," says peony fancier Langhammer, a retired zoologist with the Detroit Zoo who frequently has peonies flowering into July.

A range of spectacular peonies may be viewed on the grounds of the Congregational Church of Birmingham, where the collection is in bloom. It includes more than 80 named and labeled herbaceous peonies, which die back to the ground every Winter, and 50 tree peonies, which are elegant woody shrubs.

The arboretum-like church grounds, covering nine acres in Bloomfield Hills, are open to the public.

Harris Olson of Birmingham started planting the peonies at the church almost 30 years ago, working with area experts and information from the American Peony Society.

Olson, a retired salesman who is now a full-time volunteer and daylily hybridizer, is in charge of the church grounds. Langhammer also works on the peony collection as a volunteer.

Among the peony cultivars on view are **Ruth Olson**, a double-top pink-red herbaceous peony named for Harris Olson's wife, and **Harris Olson**, his own namesake tree peony, which has dozens of large pink flowers.

Olson grows peonies from seeds. They take two years to germinate and considerably longer to flower—three more years for herbaceous peonies, five more for tree peonies.

"It's taken many years to build all these things," says Olson of the peony, and other collections at the church.

He has also planted 100 peony seedlings in beds he maintains at the Detroit Zoo. On the mall near the mountain, the zoo has two

peony beds, each 9 feet wide and 108 feet long.

Herbaceous peonies at the Congregational Church display include many newer cultivars as well as single-flower types that bloom earlier and resist flopping—in wind, rain and from their own weight—better than older and double varieties of the common garden peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. Sizes range from 'Dutch Dwarf,' a 10-inch-tall rock garden flower, to peonies that stand four feet tall.

Herbaceous peonies are divided by time of bloom as well as by flower type: single, semi-double, double and Japanese. The Japanese peonies have a single row of large petals and enlarged stamens.

The statuesque tree peonies (*Paeonia suffruticosa*) may reach as tall as 4-6 feet and have up to 100 silky blooms. Their flowering season begins slightly before most double herbaceous peonies open.

Tree peonies are classified as singles or doubles. Their flowers include yellows and true purples as well as the typical peony pinks, whites and reds. Rabbits find their bark delectable in Winter; Langhammer encircles the trunks of his tree peonies with chicken wire.

Both herbaceous and tree peonies are planted in September and, with the right site and planting, care is minimal.

Peonies also make excellent cut flowers. At shows, such as the exhibition of the American Peony Society this weekend at the Maple Hill Mall in Kalamazoo, growers cut peony buds that are just starting to show color and put them for several weeks in cold storage. The flowers open within days when placed in a vase of water.

Langhammer thinks a wider range of peonies will catch on in popularity when gardeners and growers realize their attributes. Look, he says, what happened to hostas!

"Twenty years ago, the hosta was considered an alley plant," says Langhammer. "There were just two or three varieties commercially grown." Now, thousands of hybrids later, hostas are the most popular perennial sold in the United States, followed by daylilies, coreopsis, astilbe and phlox.

At the Congregational Church, hostas, peonies and many other plants put on a summer show groomed by a support network of volunteers.

Charles Kroell tends the collection of 800 lilies, Craig Masching of Huntington Woods has planted 40 David Austin and old-fashioned roses, and Betty Sturley of Beverly Hills works with perennials and annuals. There is a memorial garden for the late Pauline Banyai of Madison Heights, known locally as the Hosta Lady, as well as a collection of bearded, Japanese, Siberian and spuria iris.

For now, focus on the peonies. Jot down names of varieties to buy at area nurseries or to order in time for September plantings.

With the right selection, the peony season doesn't have to be as fleeting as the delicious feeling that Summer is on the ascendancy. The peony season can be made to last.

If only someone could do the same for the sweet, fleeting days of early June.

(Congregational Church of Birmingham is at 1000 Cranbrook Road at Woodward Avenue, Bloomfield Hills. Open to the public except Sunday mornings in July-August when outdoor services are held. Free. Many beds may be viewed from a road through the property.)



PEONIES TO STRETCH THE SEASON

Here are early and late plants to extend the peony season. Most plants remain in flower 5 to 10 days.

EARLY:

Paeonia tenuifolia—Single or wild type blooms in early May; double form, mid-May. Ferny foliage, brilliant red flowers, 20 inches.

'Early Scout'—Crimson single flowers, lacy foliage, 21 inches, mid-May.

'Coral Fay'—Coral-pink semi-double flowers on lacy-leafed plant, 25 inches, May 20.

'Claire de Lune'—Cream with yellow center, 30 inches, May 20-25.

'Firelight'—Pale pink, single, 25 inches, May 20-25.

LATE:

'Elsa Sass'—White, double, fragrant, 30 inches, June 25.

'Mady lone'—Light pink double, strong stems, 32 inches, late June.

'Old Faithful'—Red, double to semi-double, 30-36 inches, late June.



WHY PEONIES MAY FAIL TO BLOOM

Peonies can easily produce a late Spring show for decades with minimal care. But sometimes they stall out. Here are some reasons why peonies may fail to bloom:

- * The plant is too young. Usually, mature peonies will bloom.
- * The peony was planted too deeply. The crown, from which the buds sprout, should be only about 1 inch below the soil surface.
- * The site is too dry. Roots need water as buds develop.
- * The plants are undernourished. Feed each year but avoid high-nitrogen fertilizers.
- * The peony is not getting enough sun or is having to compete with tree roots. This Fall, move the peony to a sunnier, more open site. It may take it a year or two to recover.

—By Marty Hair

SPARKLING STAR AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL FOR 1995

Sparkling Star, is as the name implies, a flower that sparkles with a brilliancy of true pink, that is deep and clear in color. This plant has garden power, as it stands erect, 30-32 inches in height with strong stems holding this large radiant single bloom above the foliage. The handsome foliage remains green all through the growing season. The flower is long lasting in the garden as it defies wind and rain. It is a dependable peony, the yearly increase of the plant is excellent, with bloom accordingly.

Sparkling Star is another one of Myron Biggers' great peonies. He introduced it in 1953. He has produced many fine peonies over the years, two of which have already received the Gold Medal, **Kansas** and **Westerner**. The Bigger Nursery is located at 201 N. Rice Road, Topeka, Kansas 66616.



WISE GROWS AWARD-WINNING PEONIES

by Margie Wuebker

Permission given for reprint by the *Sidney Daily News*, Sidney, Ohio

This is the time of year when people drive slowly past the home of Robert Wise at 5423 Hardin-Wapakoneta Road, hoping to catch a glimpse of colorful peonies filling two large flower beds.

It is from those very beds that Wise clipped specimens that earned an array of ribbons at the National Peony Show held June 3 in Kalamazoo, Mich. Although he has collected awards in the amateur division at previous shows, this marked his first venture competing against commercial growers.

Wise, a retired letter carrier from the Sidney Post Office and a current mailroom employee at Amos Press, Inc., entered a total of 40 blooms in various classes including singles, semi-doubles, bomb-type, hybrids and tree peonies. Each of these classes had color classes of white, blush, light pink, dark pink, red, coral and yellow.

In addition to nine blue ribbons, Wise says the "icing on the cake" came when judges selected two of his blooms as recipients of prestigious Court of Honor awards. Only 14 of these awards were presented at the show which drew 529 entries. He took best red double of show with a variety named **Nome**. The coveted grand champion of show award went to C. F. Spangler of Fort Atkinson, Wisc., for his Japanese tree peony—a variety known as **Karma Naskiki**.

Wise admits with a chuckle that he never intended to get so involved with peonies. The interest took root years ago, and grew steadily to a point where he now has 61 varieties divided between

two large gardens on his 3-acre property.

"It all started shortly after Helen and I were married," he says. "We were renting a place at the time and there were three or four clumps of peonies in the yard. I went to the library and found a book that told how to care for them properly. I've spent the ensuing 30-plus years building up my collection."

In 1962, Wise attended his first peony show at Kingwood Center in Mansfield as a spectator. It proved to be an educational experience and whetted his appetite to learn more. He subsequently joined the American Peony Society and currently serves on the organization's Board of Directors.

"The Society has a quarterly publication that is well worth the \$7.50 annual membership fee," he says. "Between reading the publication and attending shows, I have learned a great deal."

Peonies, which yield fragrant flowers, grow best in areas which receive a Winter freeze. With the exception of a few varieties, they require full sunlight. Peonies also need good garden soil and plenty of rain, especially during July and August when buds set for next year's blooms. If Mother Nature doesn't provide the moisture, then it's up to the gardener to bring out the hose or sprinkling can. Like other plants, peonies benefit from a periodic dose of fertilizer.

People who mow off the plants once the blooming phase is over may have to wait several years for more colorful blossoms. Wise says the foliage should not be cut back until September because the green stems help to form the flower bulb for the following year's blooms. The Fall is also an ideal time for transplanting. However, some people make the mistake of digging up and replanting the whole clump instead of dividing it into sections with three to five buds each.

Participating at the show often entails more work than raising the colorful blooms. Wise cut 80 blooms in bud stage, bagged each individually, and refrigerated them for two weeks before heading to Kalamazoo the day before the show. Once the bags are removed and the cuttings are placed in water, the blooms begin to appear.

"It's like watching a motion picture of flowers opening up," he says. "The trick is in the timing. The blooms have to be fully open by the time judging starts. You can be as much of a perfectionist as you want to be, but Mother Nature plays the major role in bringing forth a perfect bloom."

★ ★ ★ ★

***If you cut a tree, plant a tree.
It is nature's replaceable energy.***

PEONIES AND COMPANION PLANTS FOR YOUR GARDEN

Greta M. Kessenich

The border garden of peonies and the use of some other flowers will add to the beauty of this planting. The foliage may be entirely different, the peony may be through its blooming period and another flower ready to bloom, with the beautiful foliage of the peony.

Some commercial growers have added companion perennials in their catalogs. Siberian iris is one of the most compatible companion flowers that one can use with peonies. With the difference in foliage type as well as flower form and colors, they do not clash or compete, but add accent and variety to a peony garden. To see a planting of blue Siberians with the bloom of one of the later hybrids is a striking and unforgettable combination. Many of the hybrids are too early for the bloom of this iris, so select a later variety of this peony.

Poppies are among the most striking and spectacular garden flowers. They are of great size, brilliant color and hold a commanding place in your garden. A beautiful creation for the background, the flower stems are tall but the foliage which is quite unsightly after the dramatic bloom, can be hidden from view by the foliage of the peony.

Hemerocallis has made such wonderful strides in popularity in recent years. As of now, the hemerocallis has the bloom of exquisite beauty and so exceptionally outstanding with the many colors and texture of the bloom, also with foliage strong and wide. So the flowers in the border garden are changing, with new and improved plants. The time of bloom of the hemerocallis keeps the garden bright and with color during the mid-summer when there is little else except the phlox.

Another perennial that is useful and most interesting is hucheria (coral bell with its roundish succulent-appearing foliage). The dainty bell-shaped flowers are borne 12-24 inches above the foliage. Color varies from white to dark red. In partial shade with an abundance of compost and moisture, blooms will be practically continuous during the Summer. Plant in a protected place because of wind.

The Shasta daisy, a member of the chrysanthemum family, blooms a little earlier than most daylilies and gives us flowers at a time of scarcity. The large white daisies vary from single to double with stem length from 10 inches to about 2 feet. A number of named varieties are available. They are easily grown from seed. Sometimes they will not endure the cold northern Winters.

Almost every peony grower could find a place in the background of the border garden to plant one clematis. If you do not have a trellis, chicken wire nailed to a post so the clematis could grow and climb, could be placed at one end of your garden or in a strategic place. ENJOY YOUR GARDEN!

★ ★ ★ ★

We express special thanks to all participants that were involved in this Convention, and to the gentle people that extended invitations for the garden tours.

**AMERICAN PEONY SOCIETY CONVENTION
THE 92ND ANNUAL MEETING AND
THE 90TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN,
MAPLE HILL MALL, JUNE 2, 3, 4, 1995
COURT OF HONOR**

Grand Champion—**Kamada Nishiki**—C. F. Spangler
Double white—**Mothers Choice**—Don Hollingsworth
Double blush—**Norma Volz**—Don Hollingsworth
Double dark pink—**Wilford Johnson**—Don Hollingsworth
Double red—**Detroit**—Robert G. Wise
Bomb, any color—**Capital Dome**—Don Hollingsworth
Semi-double, any color—**Bernice Carr**—Don Hollingsworth
Japanese, any color—**Nome**—Robert G. Wise
Single, any color—**Sea Shell**—Joseph Glocka
Double hybrid, any color—**Kings Ransom**—C. Kroell
Semi-double hybrid, any color—**Prairie Moon**—Don Hollingsworth
Single hybrid, any color—**Pehrsons Best Yellow**—John Simkins
Japanese, any color—**Show Girl**—Don Hollingsworth
Lutea tree peony—**Iphigenia**—Jean Stanton
European tree peony—**Souvenir De Maxine Cornu**—Jean Stanton
Japanese tree peony, any color—**Kamada Nishiki**—C. F. Spangler
Best Itoh hybrid—**Garden Treasure**—Don Hollingsworth

No entries in classes 101-106

**THREE BLOOMS, ONE VARIETY LACTIFLORA ONLY, IN
ONE CONTAINER**

Class 112—Double, light pink

1. Robert G. Wise—**Mons. Jules Elie**

Class 113—Double, dark pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Wilford Johnson**

Class 114—Double, red

1. Robert G. Wise—**Detroit**
2. Robert G. Wise—**Detroit**
3. Robert G. Wise—**Karl Rosenfeld**

Class 115—Semi-double, white or blush

1. Robert G. Wise—**Minnie Shaylor**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Miss America**

Class 116—Semi-double, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Bernice Carr**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Butch**

Class 118—Bomb, any color

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Capital Dome**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Big Ben**

Class 119—Japanese, white or blush

1. Robert Wise—**Yellow King**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Jan Van Leeuwen**

Class 210—Japanese, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Garden Lace**

Class 121—Japanese, red

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Karen Gray**

Class 122—Single, white or blush

1. Joseph Glocka—**Pico**

Class 123—Single, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Pink Princess**

Class 124—Single, red

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Arcturus**

ONE BLOOM LACTIFLORA ONLY

Class 130—Double, white

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Amalia Olson**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Amalia Olson**

Class 131—Double, blush

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Norma Volz**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Norma Volz**

Class 132—Double, light pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Mrs. Euclid Snow**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**President Taft**

Class 133—Double, dark pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Wilford Johnson**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Prairie Princess**

Class 134—Double, red

1. Robert Wise—**Big Ben**
2. Robert Wise—**David Harum**

Class 135—Semi-double, white or blush

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Miss America**
2. Robert Wise—**Minnie Shaylor**

Class 136—Semi-double, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Butch**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Bernice Carr**

Class 137—Semi-double, red

1. Robert Wise—**The Mighty Mo**
2. Robert Wise—**The Mighty Mo**

Class 138—Bomb, white or blush

1. Robert Wise—**Eastern Star**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Capital Dome**
3. Robert Wise—**Raspberry Sundae**

Class 140—Bomb, red

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Big Ben**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Big Ben**

Class 141—Japanese, white or blush

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Jan Van Leeuwen**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Gertrude Allen**
3. Don Hollingsworth—**Gertrude Allen**

Class 142—Japanese, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Garden Lace**

Class 143—Japanese, red

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Karen Gray**

Class 144—Single, white or blush

1. Joseph Glocka—**Pico**

2. Robert Wise—**Nome**
3. Don Hollingsworth—**Spellbinder**

Class 145—Single, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Pink Princess**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Pink Princess**
3. Joseph Glocka—**Sea Shell**

Class 146—Single, red

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Arcturus**

**THREE BLOOMS, ONE VARIETY HERBACEOUS HYBRIDS
OR SPECIES IN ONE CONTAINER**

Class 150—Double or semi-double, white, blush or yellow

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Prairie Moon**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Summer Glow**
3. Lois Laning—**Yellow Dream**

Class 151—Double or semi-double, coral

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Coral Supreme**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Coral Charm**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—**Coral Supreme**

Class 152—Double or semi-double, pink

1. Chris Laning—**Lois' Choice**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Elizabeth Foster**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—**Ludovica**

Class 153—Double or semi-double, red

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Firebelle**
2. Joseph Glocka—**Heritage**
3. Joseph Glocka—**Red Charm**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—**Red Red Rose**

Class 154—Japanese, any color

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Show Girl**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Walter Mains**

Class 155—Single, yellow

1. Floyd Kimball—**Claire De Lune**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—**Roy Pehrson's Best Yellow**

Class 157—Single, coral

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Grace Root**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Ann Berry Cousins**

H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—Lovely Rose

Class 158—Single, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Fortune**
 2. Joseph Glocka—**Tenuifolia Ruba Simplex**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—Pink Patterns**

Class 159—Single, red

1. Robert Wise—**Orange Glory**
3. Don Hollingsworth—**Cardinal's Robe**

Class 159A—Itoh hybrid, any color

1. Chris Laning—**Yellow Heaven**
 2. Don Hollingsworth—**Yellow Heaven**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—Prairie Charm**

ONE BLOOM HERBACEOUS HYBRID OR SPECIES

Class 160—Double or semi-double, yellow

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Summer Glow**
 2. Don Hollingsworth—**Summer Glow**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—Prairie Moon**
H.M.—Jean Stanton—Prairie Moon

Class 161—Double or semi double, white or blush

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Colonel Owens (Cousins)**

Class 162—Double or semi-double, coral

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Coral Charm**
2. Robert Wise—**Coral Charm**
3. Robert Wise—**Lovely Rose**

Class 163—Double or semi-double, pink

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Paula Fay**
 2. Robert Wise—**Paula Fay**
 3. Don Hollingsworth—**Ludovica**
- H.M.—Mr./Mrs. Ronald Miller—Laura Magnuson**

Class 164—Double or semi-double, red

1. Mr./Mrs. Ronald Miller—**Red Charm**
 2. Joseph R. Glocka—**Heritage**
- H.M.—Dale Baum—Old Faithful**

Class 165—Japanese, any color

1. Don Hollingsworth
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Show Girl**

Class 166—Single, yellow

1. C. Kroell—**Moonrise**
2. Floyd Kimball—**Claire De Lune**

Class 167—Single, white or blush

1. Joseph R. Glocka—**Requiem**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Summer Snow**

Class 168—Single, coral

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Grace Root**
2. Don Hollingsworth—**Ann Berry Cousins**

Class 169—Single, pink

2. C. Kroell—**Birthday**
3. Don Hollingsworth—**Fortune**
- H.M.—Joseph Glocka—**Roselette**

Class 169A—Single, red

1. Robert Wise—**Laddie**
2. Chris Laning—**Burma Ruby**
3. Robert Wise—**Orange Glory**

Class 169B—Itoh hybrid, any color

2. Chris Laning—**Yellow Dream**
3. Don Hollingsworth—**Yellow Emperor**
- H.M.—Don Hollingsworth—**Garden Treasure**

**THREE BLOOMS, ONE VARIETY, TREE PEONIES ONLY,
IN ONE CONTAINER**

Class 171A—Japanese, pink, single

1. John Simkins—**Kasmui No Mori**

Class 171B—Semi-double, pink

1. C. F. Spangler—**Shentenchi**

Class 173B—Japanese, semi-double, violet (purple/lavendar)

1. C. F. Spangler—**Kamada Nishiki**

Class 173C—Japanese, double, violet (purple/lavendar)

1. Chris Laning—**Kamada Fuji**

Class 176A—Lutea hybrid, yellow, single

1. Chris Laning—**Silver S. A.**

Class 176B—Lutea hybrid, yellow, semi-double

1. Chris Laning—**Summer Night**

Class 177B—Lutea hybrid, semi-double, blend

1. Chris Laning—**Summer Night**

ONE BLOOM, TREE PEONY ONLY

Class 185A—Single, white

1. John Simkins—**Fuji No Mori**

Class 185B—Japanese, semi-double, white

1. C. Kroell—**Godaishu**
2. Jean Stanton—**Godaishu**
3. John Simkins—**Fuji No Akebono**

Class 186A—Japanese, pink, single

1. John Simkins—**Kanjoraku**

Class 186B—Japanese, semi-double, pink

1. John Simkins—**Shin Towen**
2. Jean Stanton—**Yae Zahurn**

Class 186C—Japanese, double, pink

1. John Simkins—**Naniwa Nishiki**
3. John Simkins—**Yokohama**

Class 189B—Japanese, maroon, semi-double

1. John Simkins—**Koram Jishi**

Class 189C—Japanese, double, maroon

1. John Simkins—**Gun Kagura**

Class 191B—Lutea, semi-double, yellow

1. Jean Stanton—**Harvest**

Class 191C—Lutea, double, yellow

1. Jean Stanton—**Age of Gold**

Class 192C—Lutea hybrid, double, blend

1. Jean Stanton—**Zephyrus**

Class 193A—Lutea hybrid, single, pink

1. John Simkins—**Rose Flame**

Class 193C—Lutea hybrid, double, pink

1. John Simkins—**Marie Lawrensen**

Class 194A—Lutea hybrid, single, red

1. Don Hollingsworth—**Iphigenia**

2. Jean Stanton—**Thunderbolt**

Class 194B—Lutea hybrid, semi-double, red

1. Jean Stanton—**Boreas**

Class 194C—Lutea hybrid, double, red

1. Jean Stanton—**Vesuvian**

Class 195C—Lutea hybrid, double, dark red

1. John Simkins—**Black Panther**

Class 196C—European tree peony

1. Jean Stanton—**Souvenir De Maxime Cornu**

SEEDLINGS and NEW VARIETIES

Class 401—Seedlings

THREE BLOOMS IN ONE CONTAINER, NOT CURRENTLY INTRODUCED (51 entries)

Chris Laning—Award of Merit—Itoh seedling

Chris Laning—Honorable Mention—Itoh Seedling

Don Hollingsworth—Honorable Mention—Seedling H. 990

Don Hollingsworth—Honorable Mention—Seedling H. 1153

Class 402—New varieties

THREE BLOOMS IN ONE CONTAINER (3 entries)

Class 403—Seedlings

ONE BLOOM, FOR DISPLAY ONLY (20 entries)

ARTISTIC CLASSES DIVISION VII

Peonies Are to Cherish

Anne Spaeth—Blue

Esther Christensen—Red

Grandmothers Garden

Pat Ira—Red

Linda Garaza—Red

A June Wedding

Joan Khaled—Blue

Sunday Worship

Joan Khaled—Blue

Historical Beauty

Linda Garaza—Blue

Pat Ira—Red

Sunset Blaze

Ellen Israel—H.M. Yellow

Dappled Sunlight

Pat Ira—Blue



*Artistic Division
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Photo's—Kent Crossley*

ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET

The annual meeting was held in an historical building that was once a library, in Kalamazoo, Michigan. This was a most beautiful building of charm and antiquity, which is now used for special occasions. It was our pleasure to have the banquet, the business meeting, and the auction in such a unique setting. In an adjoining room next to the spacious dining room, fruit punch and dainty snacks were served. This continued until the individual tables began to be occupied. The banquet was promptly served at 7:00 P.M. It was a bountiful dinner of excellence, served by the Ladies Library Association. All of these special ladies are gifted in culinary art, as this dinner was so special.

Chris Laning delivered the invocation. Before the business meeting, each member introduced themselves and the state they represented. We were honored to have Mr. Eichi Kato and his son from Mobora City, Japan, attend this Convention. Mr. Kato is a landscape architect. His peony garden is most beautiful in a landscape design, with a multitude of tree peonies, using large rocks placed in strategic formation which complemented the planting of tree peonies, including the use of low growing shrubs as accent.

The financial report and the state of the Society had been passed to all members. As the business meeting began, the election of officers was first on the agenda. The Directors having served their three-year term of office, expiring in June 1995, were: Don Hollingsworth, Robert F. Schmidt, Dr. David Reath, and Dr. Kent Crossley. The nominating committee presented the name of Irwin Ewing to replace the departing Robert F. Schmidt. Roy Klehm and Kit Klehm had been appointed to fill term vacancies of last year, so their names were included in the list of nominees as well as all previous directors, whose term had expired. The assembly was asked if there were any further nominations from the floor. There were none. A motion was made and seconded that all nominees be elected for the following three-year term.

The financial report was accepted. The Court of Honor flowers and exhibitors were read.

At this time, the members were asked if there was any old or new business to come before the Convention. There being none, the meeting was adjourned.

The auction followed the meeting after a brief recess. There was a generous donation of peony roots and perennials. John Simkins was the auctioneer. Not only was it strictly business, but humorous and enjoyable, also.

Thank you, John.

Greta M. Kessenich,
Secretary/Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, JUNE 3, 1995

*Conference Room, Maple Hill Mall, Kalamazoo, Michigan,
(3:30 in the afternoon)*

The meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order by President Don Hollingsworth. The Directors present were: Joseph Glocka, Wisconsin; Chris Laning, Michigan; John Simkins, Canada; Leila Bradfield, Michigan; Dr. David Reath, Michigan; Robert Wise, Ohio; Scott Reath, Michigan; Dr. Kent Crossley, Minnesota; C. F. Spangler, Wisconsin; and Greta Kessenich, Minnesota.

The minutes of the last Board Meeting, held in Chicago, were dispensed, and immediately the exhibition dates for 1996 were discussed, as the Convention will be at Kingwood Center, Mansfield, Ohio. It was unanimous that June 7-8-9 be accepted.

For the 1997 Convention, Minnesota was selected.

There was no commitment.

The next order of business was to select the Gold Medal peony for 1995. There were four nominations for this award: **Stardust**, **Requiem**, **Sparkling Star** and **Pink Princess**. It was **Sparkling Star** that received this prestigious award.

The last order of business was to elect officers for the coming year. Leila Bradfield was elected President, Scott Reath—Vice President, and Greta Kessenich—Secretary/Treasurer.

Meeting adjourned 5:30 p.m.

Greta M. Kessenich, Secretary

★ ★ ★ ★

SEED FOR DISTRIBUTION:

1. lactiflora — mixed colors
2. lactiflora — **Minnie Shaylor**
3. tetraploid — mixed colors
4. tetraploid — tall, red flowers
5. tetraploid, Sable x Super "D"
6. macrophylla hybrids
7. macrophylla, **Serenade**
8. **Roy's Best Yellow F2**
9. tetraploid — yellow flowers
10. suffruticosa (tree peony)

Distributors of seeds:

Dr. Kent Crossley, 1245 Delaware Ave., St. Paul, MN 55118, and/or Peter C. Laning, 553 West "F" Ave., Kalamazoo, MI 49004. Please send \$2.00 for postage and packaging.

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REPORT 1994-1995

It is with pleasure that I report to you that the American Peony Society goes forward with more interest in peony growing. This year the trend has been to grow peonies for cut flowers. More letters requesting information have been received. For more planting areas, several have written that their border garden has been enlarged, so as to plant more peonies, and in time cut flowers would be available. This has been done in the past.

All of our books are in good supply. The *Wister* book, has been reprinted. All material in this book was written by renowned peony members with years of experience in growing peonies. At the time the material was submitted to Dr. Wister, he rewrote and edited the material, and the book was published. Historical data that is of utmost interest to all peony members is also recorded.

It is with gratitude to you, that letters are received telling of the good information received from our publications. Each book was written and published with a planned outline that individually each one would be for a certain purpose, and that all books should cover the range of information required in peony growing.

The membership remains stable with new members continually enrolling. The Society is a membership of varied interests, beginning with the history of the peony, culture, and all through the different aspects of peony growing. The species are of special interest to many members. Many countries are represented in this organization, and information has been sent about their work with peonies. Valued information has been received for the *Bulletin*, from peony growers here, that benefits everyone.

It has been noted that so many magazines and newspapers have had articles regarding the peony. There was a very wonderful response by the people asking for a list of the Gold Medal Peonies from one of the magazines. All letters were answered, and the list sent to every one.

Thank you for prompt payment of dues, and, also, for your order of the various books. The financial report tells you more than I could write. Even with the expenditure of reprinting the *Wister* book, and with the increase in postage and four *Bulletins* issued in the year, there has been a satisfactory increase in assets. We have no outstanding accounts, and all bills are paid to date.

Happy Gardening,
Greta Kessenich,
Secretary/Treasurer

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 1, 1994 – June 1, 1995

Balance on Hand June 1, 1994 \$ 69,211.51

Receipts:

Membership Dues	\$ 9,207.52
Advertising	364.50
A.P.S. Auction	2,195.50
Nomenclature Registration	<u>93.00</u>
.	\$ 11,860.52

Publications:

Handbooks	\$ 818.50
"The Peonies"	62.00
History of Peonies and Their Originations . .	677.00
Book, A.P.S. "75 Years"	585.00
Book, Peonies 1976-1986	240.00
American Tree Peony Book	1,268.00
American Hybrid Peony Book	<u>1,425.00</u>
.	\$ 5,075.50

Interest on Savings \$ 7,117.38

Total Receipts \$ 24,053.40

Disbursements:

Publications - Four Bulletins

(June, September, December, March)	\$ 7,327.22
American Peony Postage	3,154.40
Office Supplies	491.15
Exhibitions	609.55
Printing	10,539.94
Miscellaneous	13.50

Total Disbursements \$ 22,135.76

Balance on Hand June 1, 1995 \$ 71,129.15

Greta M. Kessenich
Secretary/Treasurer

REGISTRATIONS

DR. GARY E. JONES (Zlatana J. Draskovich), Gary, Indiana, June 13, 1995

Seedling #410. Parentage: **Zephyrus x Leda**. First year bloomed 1993, semi-double to full double. Tree peony, deep pink and deeply ruffled, the pink petals softening on the edges—a frosted look. 7-8" blooms held high above the foliage. Stem strength, excellent. Height 3 ft., blooms early to mid-season. Foliage is light to medium green. The flower has pollen, seeds, and is fragrant.

With permission, name in honor of my good friend, Dr. Gary E. Jones, Ass't. Supt. Hammond Public Schools. (Photo on file).

INDIANA JONES (Zlatana J. Draskovich), Gary, Indiana, June 13, 1995

Sport of seedling #410. Parentage: **Zephyrus x Leda**. First bloomed in 1994. Deep rose single tree peony. Flat form, with stamens and pollen. Height 4 ft., blooms in late mid-summer, a slow grower. This sport was possibly chemically induced with an experiment in 1991, using chloroform. Name was given **Indiana Jones** because of the advancement in technology, of Dr. Jones. Photo on file.

MARILYN JONES (Zlatana J. Draskovich), Gary, Indiana, June 13, 1995

Seedling #101. Parentage: **Leda x Shima Daijin**. First bloomed 1993. This tree peony is a deep mauve purple, heavy damask rose fragrance, deeply ruffled petals on a 6-inch bloom. Double to semi-double flower. Height 4 ft., with good stem strength, some bloom are hidden by the luscious foliage. It has pollen and seeds. A most reliable plant.

Named in honor of my good friend, Marilyn Jones. Photo on file.

BETTY JANDURA (Zlatana J. Draskovich), Gary, Indiana, June 13, 1995

Seedling #301. Parentage: **Hephestos x Shima Daijin**. First bloomed 1992. Tree peony, dark red rose, semi-double to double, 6-7" flower. The petals are ruffled, plant has excellent stem strength. Two feet in height. It has pollen and seeds, fragrant. The plant grows into a large mound-shaped bush.

With permission, named in honor of my good friend, Betty Jandura. Photo on file.

CALVIN BIGGER (Myron D. Bigger), Topeka, Kansas, July 14, 1995

Seedling 2-84, parentage unknown. Pure white fragrant flower, with extra long petals. The flower is about eight inches across. Red spots are on some of the petals. The stems are about 30 inches, strong, with very good foliage.

LOIS ELAINE LANING (P. C. Laning), Kalamazoo, Michigan, July 7, 1995

Exhibited in the seedling class, Kalamazoo, Michigan, June 2-3-4. Lutea hybrid, parentage: **Age of Gold** x mixed pollen of purple doubled flowered suffruticosa. Deep brownish-rose flowers on tall robust plant; full double. Has set no seed as yet and pollen quality unknown.

ANIKA (Galen Burrell), Ridgefield, Washington, May 31, 1995

Single hybrid. Parentage: *P. mlokosewitchii* x unknown (probably *P. mascula*).

First bloomed 1991. The flower is white with dark pink veins, 5-6 inches across in size. It has stamens, pollen and seeds, very reliable. It grows 2 feet in height, with good stem strength. Very early, at least two weeks ahead of *P. tenuifolia*. When this plant starts growing, the stems and leaves are red; as the buds start to mature, the foliage turns green. In the Fall, the foliage turns pink, red, orange and pale green. When in bud, it has withstood temperatures of 17°F. without any bud damage. The leaves are nearly round, much like *P. mlokosewitchii*. Slide file.

OLIVIA ANNE (Marcia J. Stanton), 6626 McKibben Road, Delton, Michigan 49046, June 23, 1995

Seedling #88-1. First bloomed 1992. Parentage: **Pink Dragon** x unknown. This deep pink semi-double tree peony has good substance, with stamens, pollen and seeds. Very reliable. Ten blooms on the plant in 1995, and they measured 9" across. The flower is ruffled, pink filaments and deep maroon carpels. The stem strength is very good, a compact bush 36 inches in height, with deep green foliage. A good reliable plant.

CHERRY FESTIVAL (Domoto-Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery

Seedling #K87-03. Bright cherry red, semi-double tree peony. Parentage: Moutan seedling raised by Toichi Domoto, first bloomed 1987.

It has stamens, pollen and seeds, good substance, abundant amount of bloom, good stem strength, 3 ft. plus or minus, good foliage, excellent vigor, early season of bloom, vibrant color, one bud per stem.

BURGUNDY WINE (Domoto-Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery

Seedling #K87-01. Deep burgundy wine red, semi-double tree peony. Parentage: Moutan seedling raised by Toichi Domoto, first bloomed 1987. It has stamens, pollen, seeds, good substance with abundant amount of bloom. Good stem strength, 3' plus or minus early bloom, excellent vigor, one bud per stem, clean foliage. Center yellow stamens show when blossom fully open.

CHERRY BLOSSOMS (Domoto-Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery

Seedling #K87-04. Softest delicate pink, semi-double tree peony. Parentage: Moutan seedling raised by Toichi Domoto. First bloomed 1987. It has stamens, pollen, seeds, fragrant, good amount of bloom. Good stem strength, 3' plus or minus, early bloom, slightly ruffled and crinkled, flower petals with average foliage. One bud per stem.

DREAM WISTERIA (Domoto-Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery

Seedling #K87-3A. Wisteria lavender, semi-double tree peony. Parentage: Moutan seedling raised by Toichi Domoto, first year bloomed 1987. It has stamens, pollen and seeds with good substance, reliable and fragrant. Heavier petallage, almost double, good row of guard petals which helps to hold the excellent flower form. Good stem strength, 3 ft. plus or minus, early bloom, excellent vigor and foliage. One bud per stem.

PRINCESS CHIFFON (Domoto-Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery

Seedling #K87-2. Clear medium pink, semi-double tree peony. Parentage: Moutan seedling raised by Toichi Domoto. First bloomed 1987. Good substance with pollen, stamens and seeds, good amount of bloom, fragrant. Excellent stem strength, 3 ft. plus or minus, early bloom, distinct ruffling, good clear pink, large blossoms. Excellent vigor and good foliage. One bud per stem.

ROYAL ROBE (Domoto-Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery

Seedling #K85-01. Royal purple, semi-double tree peony. Parentage: Moutan seedling raised by Toichi Domoto, first year bloomed 1985. It has good substance, with stamens, seeds and pollen, reliable, good amount of bloom and fragrant. Large bloom with internal petal ruffling. Excellent stem strength, 3 ft. plus or minus, early bloom, good foliage and excellent vigor. One bud per stem.

BROCADED GOWN (Domoto-Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery

Seedling #K86-05. Clear medium pink semi-double tree peony. Parentage: Moutan seedling raised by Toichi Domoto, first bloomed 1986. Good substance, excellent amount of bloom, with stamens, pollen and seeds. The ruffled flower is fragrant, excellent stem strength, 3 ft. plus or minus, early bloom, excellent foliage, excellent vigor. One bud per stem.

PINK FIREFLY (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-33. Pink lactiflora. White to light pink base, deeper pink streakings and highlights 4 1/2-5" blooms. Stem strength good, 30" in height, early bloom, average foliage. Pollen and seeds, good substance, fragrant. 1-2 buds per stem.

PEPPERMINT TWIST (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-55. Raspberry pink lactiflora. White base with peppermint raspberry streaking. Twisted and fluted flower petals, matching pistils. 4 1/2 wide bloom. Good substance, also stem strength. 30" in height, early bloom, good foliage. Has pollen, seeds and fragrant. 3 buds per stem.

CHERRY LUAU (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR38-9. Semi-double lactiflora, white to cream with cherry streaks fluted, twisted petals, matching pistils. 4 1/2-5 wide bloom. Strong stems, 28" height. Early bloom, good foliage. Good substance, pollen and seeds. 2 buds per stem.

PINK LUAU (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-19. Pink lactiflora, pink base with darker raspberry streaks. 5 1/2" bloom, good substance, pollen, seeds, fragrant. Good stem strength, 33" in height, early bloom, good foliage.

PASTEL SUNRISE (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-10. Japanese lactiflora. Pastel pink, double row light pink guards maturing to soft pastel pink. Nice soft pastel yellow, full center. 5 1/2-6 inches wide, good foliage, good stem strength, 26" height. Has pollen, bloom and fragrant. 2-4 buds per stem.

TERRIFIC GAL (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-18. Japanese lactiflora of deep rose pink, double row of strong guard petals of deep rose pink. Nice small yellow center, light yellow pistils. 5-5 1/2" bloom, with strong stems, 24" in height. Good substance, pollen, seeds, stamens, fragrant. Excellent carriage and garden form. 2 buds per stem.

TWITTERPATED (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-15. Lactiflora of soft pink with cherry/raspberry red streaking. Abundant amount of bloom, with soft pink to cream base with cherry/raspberry red streaking. Carpel matches unfolding petals. Foliage, light green. 4-6" wide blooms. Pistils match streaking. Floriferous. 2 buds per stem.

VANILLA RASPBERRY TWIRL (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-16. White with raspberry streaking lactiflora. Good substance, white vanilla base with nice raspberry streaking. Light tipped carpels. 5"-6" wide bloom. Good stem strength, 36" height, bloom in mid-season. Has pollen and seeds, fragrant. 0-3 buds per stem.

MAGENTA GLOW (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-51. Single lactiflora, magenta color, 28" tall with 6" wide bloom, matching magenta tipped petals. Excellent foliage of deep green. Double row of rounded strong guards. Nice glowing magenta strong stems, blooms early, good substance, pollen, seeds. 2-4 buds per stem.

GREEN LOTUS (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-59. Lactiflora, with green streakings. Good substance, height 28"-29", white to light lime green base with some white and lime green streaking with touches of light to medium pink toward petal ends, white tipped pistils. Good foliage, 4"-4 1/2" wide flower. Good foliage and slight fragrance, pollen. 0-1 bud per stem.

SHAGGY DOG (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-20. White with raspberry streaking lactiflora. Good substance, shaggy white with deep raspberry streaking, buds are even streaked. 3 1/2"-4" wide flower, good foliage, strong stem strength, 30" in height, blooms mid-season. Has pollen, and fragrant. 0-3 buds per stem.

CHERRY TWIST (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR38-20. Lactiflora, cherry red combined with magenta, cream and green. Good substance, high crowned. Cherry, magenta, cream and green with yellow peek-a-boo stamens. Fluted, ruffled, incised petals. Slight fragrance. Excellent lush foliage. 5"-5 1/2" wide bloom. Heavily lenticuled, spotted stems. Mid-season bloom. Stamens, pollen.

MAGENTA MOON (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-53. Semi-double lactiflora, magenta, good substance, pollen. 6" wide bloom, slight fragrance. Semi-double with strong supporting rounded guards. Foliage average to below average. 0-3 side buds. Very glowing magenta blooms, somewhat flat, moonlike. Excellent plant carriage. Height 28-29", early bloom.

VANILLA TWIST (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-11. Lactiflora 5" bloom, mostly vanilla shaggy petals twisted, some raspberry toning. Some green inner toning, red tipped pistils. Slight fragrance. Good stem strength, 28 inches height, average foliage, pollen. 0-2 buds per stem. Early bloom.

RASPBERRY RUMBA (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-63. Raspberry lactiflora. Good substance, prominent raspberry streaking and blotching, dancing the rumba throughout each blossom. Good foliage. 4"-4 1/2" wide bloom. 0-3 side buds. Attractive raspberry streaked buds. Raspberry tipped pistils. Very colorful. Good stem strength, 32-33" height, blooms mid-season, pollen.

ALLEY CAT (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-29. Lactiflora, good substance, cream to white. Real shaggy, green, cream, white with some raspberry tipping. Large. Rose pink tipped pistils. Average foliage, 0-3 side buds, slight fragrance, 5" wide bloom. Good stem strength 30"-32" in height, early bloom, pollen.

SOFT SALMON JOY (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-35. Salmon pink, single lactiflora. Good substance, 5"-5 1/2" wide bloom. Slightly fragrant, good foliage. Double row smooth rounded guards of soft clear salmon pink. 0-3 side buds. Stem strength, good, height 33", a vigorous plant. Blooms mid-season, pollen.

PETITE ELEGANCE (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-24. Pink semi-double lactiflora. Soft delicate pink with ivory/cream inner glow at center of blossom and lower petals. Some raspberry streaking especially on outer edge of guard petals. Light speckling, almost delicate picotee effect. 4 1/2" wide bloom, zero side buds. 24" in height with good stem strength. Early bloom.

MAGENTA GEM (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR38-19. Magenta, single lactiflora. Good substance, 5 1/2"-6" wide bloom. 0-4 side buds, slight fragrance. Good uniform plant carriage. Foliage average. Red tipped pistils, double row guards, nice magenta color, short 22-24" in height, good stem strength, blooms mid-season, pollen.

TROPICAL BONNET (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-59. Pink lactiflora, good substance, 7"-7 1/2" wide flower. Nice clear medium pink, changes to softer pink. Matching tipped pistils. Double row of large exotic guards. Foliage is good, slight fragrance. Good stem strength, 30" height. Pollen, early bloom. 0-3 buds per stem.

CHIFFON CLOUDS (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #K 80-12. Salmon, single lactiflora. This flower of softest salmon changes to cloud-colored salmon; ruffled petals look like chiffon. It has stamens, pollen, and seeds. 36" in height with good stem strength, early bloom, reliable, good average foliage, fragrant. 3-4 buds per stem.

SUMMER SUNSHINE (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

White Japanese lactiflora. First bloomed about 1970. Lois Klehm selected this Roy Klehm seedling—Japanese white with gold center—because it has neat petal crinkling, and unusual amount of lateral and terminal bloom buds. Reliable, good substance, excellent stem strength, 36" in height, mid-season bloom, excellent foliage. 2-4 buds per stem.

AURORA SUNRISE (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-08. Pink Japanese lactiflora. Real tightly packed numerous stamenoides giving a golden aurora center. Double row of guard petals clear, medium to deep pink. 6" wide bloom. Good stem strength, 28"-30" in height. Early bloom, pollen, seeds, stamens and good substance. 3-5 buds per stem.

PINK DELIGHT (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-26. Semi-double lactiflora. Somewhat flat and pie-shaped semi-double. Blossoms of clear pink, excellent carriage of blooms and nice complementary foliage. Good stem strength, height 30", blooms early. Good substance, pollen, seeds. 1-3 buds per stem.

RASPBERRY TWIST (Roy Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR43-22. Lactiflora, white base with raspberry streaking, twisted, fluted and notched petals. Bud is white streaked raspberry. 5" blooms on good strong stems, height 28", blooms early, very nice foliage. Good substance, pollen seeds, and fragrant.

RASPBERRY FIREFLY (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Lactiflora, deep pink in color, twisted and up-curved narrow petals. 5-5 1/2 wide bloom. Good foliage, husky and vigorous. Good stem strength, 32" height. Good substance, pollen, seeds, fragrant. Early bloom. 1-4 buds per stem.

RASPBERRY CLOWN (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-57. Raspberry pink lactiflora. Good substance, 4 1/2" high crowned bloom. Slight fragrance. Intense raspberry streaking and blotching on soft pink to cream base. 0-1 side buds, good foliage. Good stem strength, 34" height, blooms mid-season, pollen.

CRAZY DAISY (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-38. Lactiflora with 5" flower of lime green and white base, with raspberry streaking and edging. Puffy, crazy flowers. Slight fragrance, foliage average, good stem strength. 36" height, good substance. 0-2 side buds, pollen.

SCATTERBRAIN PINK (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-62. White lactiflora, good substance, 4 1/2" wide bloom. White base with soft pink, and some green intermixed in—no set pattern. Flower petals twisted, fluted and scattered all over. Fragrant, foliage average, good stem strength, 26" height. Early bloom, pollen.

BROTHER CHUCK (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #K. Pink, double lactiflora. Good substance, light soft pink to every petal. Greenish carpels. Strong, smooth guards, 6 1/2" blooms. 0-3 side buds, pollen. Fragrant. A 'Double' Show Flower. Good stem strength, 26-28" height. Blooms mid-season, foliage good.

SUMMERS PRELUDE (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Rose pink lactiflora, Japanese. Good substance, 6"-6 1/2" wide bloom. 2-4 side buds. Japanese style, double row large rose pink guard petals with tightly packed center of boss stamens. Vigorous, abundant bloomer, pollen, good stem strength. 30-32" height, blooms mid-season, good foliage.

DAISY CORONET (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR47-32. New style daisy-like bloom, lactiflora, pink, early bloom, center looks like a bird's nest. Very thin, semi-streaked mid-pink petals, 2 1/2-3 1/2 wide blooms. Pistils dark maroon red. Foliage average, 0-2 side buds. This is a new style daisy-like flower. 22 inches in height, good stem strength. Stamens, pollen and seeds.

CIRCUS-CIRCUS (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #KR4725. Wider petaled daisy-like bloom. White base petals of raspberry with irregular streaking, matching raspberry tipped pistils. Some ruffled fluted petals, riot of colors, 4" wide flower, slight fragrance. Early bloom, 28-30" height, good foliage. 0-5 buds per stem.

LIGHTS OUT (Roy G. Klehm), Klehm Nursery, June 1995

Seedling #K38-11. Single lactiflora, very dark red, two rows of guard petals, 6" flower. Smaller gold outer of stamens, good foliage and vigorous. Pollen, stamens and seeds. 36" height, good stem strength, blooms early. 2-4 buds per stem.

VISIT TO CHINA (LUOYANG PEONY FESTIVAL)

Neville Harrop

17 Auvergne Avenue, New Town Tasmania 7008, Australia

The purpose of the visit to China was to join the Tree Peony Festival which has now become the *World Festival* for that flower, and as there are acre upon acre of Tree Peonies planted out, I don't think the claim is an idle boast!

What a truly fascinating country and what wonderful people.

The image so often portrayed of downtrodden unhappy people ruled with an iron fist, or big men in fur hats riding little ponies too small for their load, could not be further from the truth from our short experience.

They appear to be so unworldly, and welcomed visitors without any signs of negative thoughts. We were overwhelmed by the hospitality and assistance wherever needed, making the people of Luoyang number one on our scale. As you have guessed we were impressed, and this was based on our having visited between twenty and thirty countries outside Australia over the years.

After Hong Kong where the almighty dollar is paramount (you can see the dollar signs flashing in everyone's eyes), Luoyang was so refreshing.

Tipping is frowned upon generally, and understandably can cause offense to people who know they are as good as you are. If only Westerners could realize that assistance does not have to be rewarded with money every time.

Although Wu Jing Xu, my friend and constant companion whilst in China, has referred to the Luoyang Peony Festival in his article (ref. *APS Bulletin*, March 1995), a little more detail may further tempt potential visitors.

Luoyang is a city of about 1.2 million (over five million including its suburbs) in the Henan Province of Central China, about 2,000 kilometers north of Hong Kong and about 1,000 kilometers south of Beijing. It is classed as a temperate zone and the temperature averaged 23-25°C. while we were there.

Of its four-thousand-year history, the last 1,400 years have been renowned for tree peonies which are considered to be cultivated here better than anywhere else in China, even though it is generally accepted that they are indigenous to Northwest China in the single form.

Fourteen hundred (1,400) years ago, the Sui Emperor constructed a park for about 10,000 peonies, and apart from a period in history when wars and unrest caused the peony to decline, it has grown in stature ever since, until it now surpasses any former glory.

The main parks and gardens are said to hold more than a million peonies, and from our observations we can well believe it.

In 1983, Luoyang held its first Peony Fair and Lantern Show, since which time such an event has been held every year from the 15th-25th of April.

Although the city has been open to visitors for the past ten years, it is only since 1992 that Luoyang Airport has been open to the outside world, and we felt very adventurous going to the city "on our own," without another "foreign devil" on the plane, as both of us are now closer to seventy than sixty years old. I think our travel agent was not quite up to speed as we had to fly in by a privately-chartered flight from Hong Kong (three hours) and come back via a 27-hour train journey to Guangzhou, then a further three hours to Hong Kong, but that's another story!

We were met at Luoyang Airport by an entourage of eight people, one of them bearing a huge bunch of tree peonies, all with smiles on their faces despite the fact that the plane was two hours late!

The Chinese International Travel Service (CITS), a massive government body set up to promote the country and look after visitors, was represented, together with members of a large nursery and a charming teenage interpreter.

That set the scene for our stay. We were treated like royalty. Anywhere we wanted to go, we were taken and no door was shut to us.

Much of the next day was spent in Wancheng Park in the center of the city, and although the peonies were by then past perfection, they still made a breathtaking display. There must have been twenty or thirty acres of peonies set out in these gardens, which were dotted with statues, stalls, and many colorful classical Chinese buildings, too numerous to describe.

Every color and shape of peony flower you can imagine through shades of purple, crimson, red, pink, and white were there—even some yellow without any *p. lutea* hybridization, although it would be more correct (and more prosaic) to describe them as cream.

I was always under the impression that the Chinese tree peonies were too heavy for their stems and in consequence the flower heads drooped in a rather unsightly manner—like the old French variety **Souvenir de Maxime Cornu**—but this is not generally the case.

Of the many full doubles, some of which have a historical record dating back as far as a thousand years, the heads are grown on rather short but strong stems capable of holding the heads erect or at least above the horizontal. Very few suffer from "genetic droop"!

When the Japanese obtained peonies from China some 700 years ago, it is generally accepted that their aim was to strengthen the stems and reduce the number of petals to prevent the flowers from looking at the ground. Having seen so many old varieties, I am now of the opinion that this is unlikely, and it was probably to change the flower shape to something more in keeping with their cultural concepts of beauty (i.e. simplicity of line and form).

We then went to Mudan Park where there were equally as many tree peony plants—if not more—and then out to the suburbs to the nursery areas where new hybrids were being cultivated and successful crossing grown on, I assume, for planting out, because half of them were five years old or more.

It was most interesting to see the way the plants are grown in general.

Weeding, of course, was completely under control. Plants were spaced around 1.5 meters (five feet) apart and grown "hard" in full sunlight relying on the natural rainfall and soil nutrients with only minimum fertilizer.

They were multi-stemmed with as many as fifteen coming from under the ground. A well-formed five-year-old bush held about thirty flowers, far more floriferous than the Japanese plants I grow, but because of this prolific blooming the flowers were significantly smaller.

The shape of the plant was very different from those I've seen pictures of grown in Japan where the naked black stems are topped with an almost horizontal canopy of color. The Chinese plants are more spheroidal in shape with leaves down to the ground. Both types are, however, exquisitely beautiful in their own style. I don't know whether the difference is genetic or environmental.

When I tried to question my interpreter on the nature of the feeding, her answer was a few giggles and confusion whilst my friend Mr. Wu supplemented this by writing NPK, which told me nothing!

A little later, we passed an area which had obviously been fertilized, and when I wrinkled up my nose at the odor, Miss Zhiang broke out into a veritable paroxysm of giggling, from which I gathered they were fed on "night soil" like most other vegetation! How often and in what concentration I have no idea, but judging from the complete lack of smell in most areas (even in handfuls of soil), very little, I presume.

I repeat that it was a wonderful trip which I can strongly recommend, and we would particularly like to thank Wu Jing Xu for his patience and friendship, Liu Xiao Liang of the CITS for his help and earthy humor, and Zhiang Ai Gin for her charming self (we wanted to adopt her as Number Five Daughter), as well as all the people who, without knowing us, gave of their help and happiness so unstintingly.

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In registering the many peonies, in this issue of the *Bulletin*, all coming in since the peony exhibition at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the following quote is from an address given by Silvia Saunders in 1981.

"(1) Give us a longer blooming season, not only back into Spring but forward into July and August. (2) More flowers per stem, opening not all at once, but successively—this would be one way to do this. (3) More variegations of flowers: streaks, flares, shape of petals, two colors to a bloom. These are three ways you can work on the peony which I insist on calling our most neglected perennial, our postponed perennial, or unexplored perennial. This may be summed up by the words, 'Peony in Progress.'"

BUD OR BRANCH GRAFTING OF MOUTAN & TRAINING OF "A PLANT OF MANY FLOWERS" PLANT

*Wu Jing Xu, General Manager and Senior Agronomist, working in
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Generally, the ways of propagating tree peony are mainly the three kinds of grafting, sowing and seed cutting. Within them, major grafting methods are root-grafting at the lower place of plant. However, the bud or branch grafting way at the higher position of plant, is rarely realized. I will try to introduce our skill invented by us in recent years, as follows:

1. The selection of Best Period

For high-grafting of tree peony, an axillary bud or a branch section can be used. Grafting times vary with the grafting way. Grafting by axillary bud should be conducted in 4-5 months (in China) while the flower withered, when it should be fine weather; grafting by branch section should be done by September 1-20. Concrete time can be decided according to the changes of climate. If the air temperature is too high, we cannot graft early. Otherwise, they easily sprout in Autumn-Winter instead of Spring. But if it is opposite, it also cannot graft too late, or else it may affect healing.

II. Selecting and Getting of Stock & Scion

The stock should be seedling, bad variety or wild tree peony in which the growth power is strong, trunk is sturdy, higher & larger, and are pest/disease free. For example, "Feng Dan (Phoenix Moutan)", "Short Moutan (Vars Pontanea)", etc. If you would like to graft several kinds of different colors or varieties on each plant, you may select and use the plant having a single trunk and more branches as stock.

The branch sections of fine cultivars should be used as ingraftment, which would be better to have a healthy and strong one-year-old branch. For instance, "Luoyang Red", "Yao Yellow", "Wei Purple", "Er Beauty", "White Snow Tower", etc. When you use axillary buds to graft, select robust and fat buds. But when branch sections are used to graft, you must select the ones which developed substantially and have 6-10 cm. length. In addition, scion should be collected when you are ready to graft.

III. Operating Procedure and Method

1. Axillary buds grafting. Should be done at the noon of fine weather. Select an axillary bud at the top part of the branch or plant used as stock and cut out with a grafting knife around the bud, and the depth should be about 0.5 -0.8 cm. At the same time, be careful to not cut away leaf handle. After taking carefully the axillary bud away, cut out the axillary bud on scion with same method, and put it

at the place of stock's axillary bud primarily tied in. Then, tie up tautly by gunny or plastic rope, and paste with a layer of slurry disinfectant. In order to raise the living rate (plant percent), one may graft at several places on each branch.

2. Grafting Branch Section. Should select more stocky trunk as stock and do the one-year-old branch at plant base or other substantial branch, as ingraftment which should be 6-10 cm. in length. Peel the lower part of scion into wedge shape which is thicker at a side and be thinner at other side, and the pared face is 2 cm. in length. Then, cut flat stock's top part and vertically cut a hole (a crack about 2 cm. in length) at the middle part of horizontal section face, and insert the scion, and make both cambium face evenly. Lastly, tie up tautly by gunny from above to under and daub a layer of glurry or grafting wax at the grafting mouth.

On grafting method, you can also use cutting grafting and cleft grafting, etc.

IV. Management Before or After Grafting

In one month before grafting, one should universally fertilize and water this tree peony once. The fertilizer should mainly be a compound one. It is necessary to wait for the ground being wholly dry, then conduct grafting. After that, give attention to shade, sun, shelter from the rain, and irrigation water according to soil moisture content. At the same time, also attend to prevent and cure pest/disease, and prevent frostbite in Winter. Remove the gunny rope, etc., after it germinates next year.

The Training of "a plant of many flowers" plant. Chinese also call it "Shi Yng Jin (ten colors of cultivars)" moutan. This kind of moutan plant, which size is larger and the age is older, is truly very very beautiful and has higher watching and better cost than common tree peony plant. Of course, they are not easy to train and the price is more expensive, too.

We have a unique place for training this tree peony plant in China. But the quantities are quite small and have been in short supply. If any friend would like to purchase, please contact us and order early.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT POINTS OF CHINESE TREE PEONIES?

By Wu Jingxu, senior agronomist working in Luoyang Huafeng Limited Co. of Peony & Horticulture

Address: No. 3 Daonan Rd. of Luoyang City, China

Chinese peonies are the parents of all the world's peonies, as the world's peonies are progeny of the Chinese plants, according to the accounts in historical literature and investigation, and the cultural and medical (wild) history of the Chinese peony. Their original production places are western and northern China. The best cultivated region is Luoyang district. At present, all the peonies in the world

come from the breeding of *P. suffruticosa*, *P. lutea* and *P. delavayi*, etc., originally produced in China, and used as parents.

Chinese peonies were transferred into Japan as early as the eighth century (A.D.). They were used as medical plants at first, but cultivated and improved, even exported, since A.D. 1600. Japanese call the peony "Tang Shi Zi (Tang Dynasty's lion)" meaning that this plant comes from China. Up until 1698, 1789, 1846 and 1893, the Chinese peonies were separately imported to Europe, English (Britain), America, France, etc.

The Chinese peonies are rich and varied. The flower colors and types are plentiful. They can be classified into ten major colors in the flower: red, green, pink, purple, black, white, yellow, blue, multi-color, and changeable color. The classifications as to types: single petal, double or thousand petals, and tower-looking petals. Eleven types (e.g.): single petals, lotus flower, chrysanthemum, rose, gold stamens, laurel, gold ring, crown, embroidered ball, thousand layer platform, and tower stage type (shape).

Some famous Chinese varieties and cultivars are: Var. *pontanea*, Var. *papaveracea*, Var. *hiberiflora*, *Paeonia szechunira*, *Paeonia delavayi*, *Paeonia lutea*, *Paeonia potanini*; also white "Xue Ta" (Snow Tower), "Shui Jing Bai" (Crystal white), and "Ye Guang Bai" (night light white); red "Huo Lian Jin Dan" (Fire makes gold pills), and "Hu Hong" (Hu family's red); purple "Wei Zi" (Wei Family's purple), and "Ge Jin Zi" (purple); yellow "Yao Huang" (Yao family's yellow) and "Zhong seng huang" (yellow peony produced from seeds); pink "Zhao Fen" (Zhao family's pink), and "Fen Zhong Guan" (champion within pink peonies); black "Yan Rong Zi" (smoke screen purple), "Hei Hua Kui" (black flower chief), "Guan shi mo yu" (best ink & jade in the world) and "Wu Jin Yao Hui" (dark & gold shine); blue "Lian Tian Yu" (a jade on blue sky), "Zi Lian Kui" (purple-blue flower chief); green "Dou Lu" (pea green) and "Chunshui lu bo" (spring water with green wave); multi-color "Er Aiao" (twin beauty) and "Zhong Seng Hua" (flower produced from seeds); changeable color "Jiao Rong San Bian" (brave looks change three times) and "San Bian Se Yu" (surpass a jade after change three times), etc., are the only one of its kind in the world. They can be said to be a unique, rare treasure of the world peony.

Chinese peony have more cultivar groups, many genes are being carried, and its adaptability is extensive. There are peonies having been grown out only in frigid zones such as Harbin, Nei Monggol and Tibet, or Taiwan of torrid zone, but also in Shanghai or Gunsu separately belonging to wet maritime climate or dry plateau one. Therefore, a few cultivar groups adapting different climate or soil have been formed, such as the three great cultivar groups of Zhongyuan, Gansu, Jiangnan and the three small cultivar groups of Yanan, Tianpeng, Lijiang, etc. Within them, especially Zhongyuan cultivar group belonging to pluralistic origin are greatest, carrying most genes and

its adaptability is most extensive.

There are more petals and cultivars about Chinese peony, and the main propagation ways used in China are division or inclining to bury plant (or branch). The plants are growing on their own roots, so the blooming times are also longer, the plants (nurseries) of Chinese peony are vigorous and strong. Its living rate is higher and life is longer.

The Var. *hiberiflora* that can bloom two times in every year and the peony such as *shishizaki*, etc. in Japan, are not absolutely unique. They have been in China since ancient times. Except above types, there are the peonies suiting to force, plant in pot and cut flower, and blooming the flowers of several colors on one plant, etc. in China, also.

As the price of Chinese land and labor, etc., are cheaper, and the production costs are fewer, so the price of Chinese peony plants are beyond 20% lower than Japan and other countries. Generally, it needs \$30-\$40 U.S. money for buying one plant of 2-3 years old in Japan or America, etc., but only \$5-\$8 in China. Therefore, many peony people think that it pays to buy peonies from China.

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SPECIES PEONY BLOOM SEQUENCE, 1995

(Recorded from the garden of Galen Burrell, Ridgefield, Wash. 98642)

<u>March 31</u>	<i>Paeonia ruprechtii</i>	<u>May 2</u>	<i>Paeonia lutea</i>
<u>April 1</u>	<i>Paeonia lagodechiana</i>		<i>Paeonia mascula arietina</i>
<u>April 2</u>	<i>Paeonia "Anika"</i>		<i>Paeonia brownii</i>
<u>April 4</u>	<i>Paeonia coriacea</i>	<u>May 3</u>	<i>Paeonia potaninii</i>
<u>April 18</u>	<i>Paeonia officinalis banatica</i>		<i>trollioides</i>
<u>April 20</u>	<i>Paeonia delavayi</i>	<u>May 5</u>	<i>Paeonia mascula</i>
<u>April 21</u>	<i>Paeonia obovata alba</i>		<i>triternata</i>
<u>April 22</u>	<i>Paeonia japonica</i>	<u>May 6</u>	"Mai Fleur"
<u>April 23</u>	<i>Paeonia tenuifolia "rosea"</i>	<u>May 12</u>	<i>Paeonia veitchii</i>
	<i>Paeonia mlokosewitschii</i>	<u>May 13</u>	Tree peony "Boreas"
	<i>Paeonia wittmanniana</i>	<u>May 16</u>	<i>Paeonia veitchii</i>
	<i>macrophylla</i>		<i>beresowskii</i>
<u>April 24</u>	<i>Paeonia officinalis villosa</i>	<u>May 19</u>	"Coral Charm"
<u>April 26</u>	<i>Paeonia veitchii beresowskii</i>	<u>May 20</u>	<i>Paeonia peregrina</i>
	just now coming up through the soil	<u>May 27</u>	"Seashell"
<u>April 27</u>	<i>Paeonia officinalis officinalis</i>		
<u>April 28</u>	<i>Paeonia cambessedesii</i>		
<u>April 29</u>	"Rock's" tree peony		
<u>April 30</u>	<i>Paeonia mascula arietina</i>		"Northern Glory"

Five hybrids in quotation marks show a comparison of blooming dates.

**GALEN BURRELL, P.O. BOX 754,
RIDGEFIELD, WA 98642 (360-887-4980)**

For the past 6 years I have been growing and propagating wild peonies and iris so that I could one day make these beautiful plants available to gardeners in the United States. This is the first year that I will have plants available for sale. Surprisingly, this is the first time that most of these wild peonies have ever been made available to gardeners in the United States. If there is a wild peony you want which is not on this first list, please ask for its availability because I do have a few species with only one or two plants available for sale that are not on this list.

References

If you do not know what some of the wild peonies look like, please see the following books:

1. *Perennials*, Volume 1, by Roger Phillips and Martyn Rix
2. *Shrubs*, by Roger Phillips and Martyn Rix
3. *Peonies of Greece*, by W. T. Stearn and P. H. Davis
4. *A Study of the Genus Paeonia*, by F. C. Stern (out of print, but available in some U.S. libraries)

I also have slides taken in my garden of many of the species. If you would like to look at these slides, please let me know and I will loan them to you for a few days.

Conservation

With the ever-increasing encroachment of man into the habitats of wild plants throughout the world, there is always the threat of extinction. Species of plants are being lost through development (clearing of land), digging (wild tree peonies in China are being dug for their roots which are used to make medicine), and through hybridization (Natural barriers between species, like old growth forests, are being removed so that species can now hybridize with one another. Many species have been and will become extinct in this manner). The major threats to wild peonies at this time are in China and around the Mediterranean.

So what can backyard gardeners do? It is my hope to one day grow 3-5 plants from wild seed of each peony species. I will then cross-pollinate these plants to obtain genetically diverse seed of each species. Plants grown from seed obtained in this manner will be strong, healthy, authentic species peony plants. Each plant will be one-of-a-kind, not a clone. These are the plants I will sell. So, one day if a species does need to be reintroduced to the wild, there will be many true species plants in backyard gardens from which to obtain pollen or seed. (It is extremely nice to know that you have in your garden a plant which is genetically distinct from any other plant being grown anywhere in the world.)

Ordering and Shipping

Please send me a list of plants that you would like to purchase, but send no money. I will then send you a card telling you whether the plants you requested are available (some are in very limited quantities), and the cost for those plants. When you receive the card, please send me a personal check for the cost of the plants plus \$4.00 for shipping and handling, for each order. I will ship most orders in early September. Orders to California and Oregon will be sent in October. Please let me know if you prefer USPS or UPS.

0000 — Paeonia broteroi — A very beautiful peony from Southern Spain and Portugal. It has shiny green leaves, often with red margins and large, bowl-shaped flowers, shading from pale pink to deeper rose at the edges. Needs a warm, semi-shaded position with very good drainage. Hardiness is unknown but does grow well in German gardens. These plants are from wild seed collected near Granada, Spain. These are small, two-year-old plants — \$20.00 per plant.

0001 — Paeonia brownii — One of our two native peonies with beautiful small, pendant flowers of maroon, yellow and green. Mature plants are 12-20 inches tall with fleshy, bluish-green leaves. It grows where Winters often reach -20°F so should be hardy in most areas of the U.S. Needs extremely good drainage. My best plant is in a 2-foot high raised bed (made of rocks) that is composed of topsoil, sand, peat, gravel and well-composted steer manure. It is in the shade of a small shrub. Not an easy plant to grow. These are from wild collected seed in southern Oregon — \$7.50 per plant.

0002 — Paeonia californica — Our other native peony. Beautiful, small pink to maroon flowers on plants that are 2-3 feet tall. New leaves have pretty red tips but fade to green as they get older. I am able to grow this plant outside in a warm, south-facing position with shade during the heat of the day. My plants have withstood temperatures of 20°F. It needs excellent drainage and can be grown as *P. brownii* or in a large pot (5-6 gallons), or in a greenhouse. For it to flower, it needs a summer dormant period. From wild seed collected near Los Angeles, California. Only a few plants available — \$10.00 per plant.

0003 — Paeonia cambessedesii — Next to *P. tenuifolia*, probably the most distinctive species peony with bronze-green, nearly triangular leaves that are red on their undersides. For such a short plant (12-18 inches) the pink-rose flowers are large (4-5 inches) and beautiful. Best grown in a well-drained warm position (south-side of house or against a wall). As to hardiness, it is easily grown in Scotland and Germany, and I do have reports that it is grown with success in Toronto. Seed is from a number of sources. These are small, 2-year-old plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0004 — Paeonia caucasica hybrids — These all have large, round,

light green leaves. None have as yet bloomed. They should have rose-red flowers but since they are hybrids I have no idea what the flower color will be. The seed came to me from a friend in Germany. Nice plants. Only a few — \$5.00 per plant.

0005 — I also have a few plants from seed that was sent to me from Nancy Botanical Garden, France. The seed was labeled *Paeonia caucasica*. The plants look a good deal like *P. caucasica* but they still may be hybrids. Only a few — \$7.50 per plant.

0006, 0007 — *Paeonia daurica* — Round to oval leaves with somewhat upturned leaf margins. Two feet tall with rose-red flowers. Also a very pretty plant when not in flower — much like *P. mlkosewitschii*. Just a few from Kiev Botanical Garden, Ukraine— from Jena Botanical Garden, Germany. All are fairly large 3-year-old plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0008 — *Paeonia delavayi* — Wild tree peony with dissected leaves and dark maroon to red flowers. Grows to 4-5 feet tall. It will bloom in fairly dense shade but does best in partial sun. It does not, however, like a hot, south-facing location without shade. (For growing tips and photograph, see Summer 1995 issue of *Pacific Horticulture*.) From various botanical gardens — just a few large 3-year-old plants — \$20.00 per plant.

0009 — *Paeonia lactiflora* — These came to me as seed from the Beijing Botanical Garden, China. Beijing B. G. has both the true species and many hybrids, so these may be the true species but more likely they are hybrids. They should be interesting. Only a couple of 2-year-old plants — \$7.50 per plant.

0010 — *Paeonia lagodechiana* — A peony from the Caucasus Mountains that is closely related to *P. mlkosewitschii*. It has large, round leaves and pretty, small pink flowers. This was the first peony that bloomed in my garden this year—on April 1st. I grow mine in partial shade, among shrubs. From German garden seed. Only a couple of two-year-old plants — \$12.00 per plant.

0011 — *Paeonia lutea* — Wild tree peony that is very similar to *P. delavayi* but is slightly shorter (2-4 feet), has more finely dissected leaves, and has bright yellow flowers. These came to me as seed from various botanical gardens. Those that have flowered have greenish-yellow flowers. Large 3-year-old plants — \$12.00.

0012 — *Paeonia lutea ludlowii* — A much larger plant with larger leaves than *P. lutea* — 20-year-old plants at the Washington Park Arboretum, Seattle, are 8 feet tall. Flowers are bright yellow and are nearly twice as large as those on *P. lutea*. It may not be completely hardy in colder areas of the Midwest, though it does grow and bloom at the Arnold Arboretum in Boston. From Washington Park Arboretum seed. Large 4-5-year-old plants — \$20.00 per plant.

0013 — *Paeonia mascula* — A very pretty peony with pink-tinged leaves that are a little smaller than those of *P. mlkosewitschii*. This

is a variable plant but the flowers are nearly always pinkish-red. From German garden seed. Only a few 2-year-old plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0014 — Paeonia mascula hybrids? None of these have bloomed for me. All look like small plants of *P. daurica* or *P. mlokosewitschii*. They should have pinkish-red flowers but there is no way to know until they bloom. From German garden seed that was labeled *P. mascula*. These are vigorous 2-year-old plants — \$5.00 per plant.

0015 — Paeonia mascula arietina — Probably the most refined of the mascula group with more and smaller leaflets. In my garden it is a little shorter (18 inches) than *P. mascula triternata*. Flowers are rose-red and open widely. From Jena Botanical Garden, Germany, seed. Only a couple of plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0016 — Paeonia mlokosewitschii — The yellow-flowered peony from the Caucasus Mountains. Flowers vary from pale yellow to darker yellow and are 3-4 inches in diameter. They grow and look their best in partial shade, but flower more profusely in nearly full sun. Plants are extremely pretty even when not in bloom. This is one of the easiest species for me to grow. They grow rapidly but normally do not bloom until their fourth or fifth year. Two-year-old plant from a reputable seed source in England — \$20.00 per plant.

0018 — Paeonia mlokosewitschii hybrids? — Some of these could be the true species and some of them could be hybrids, which means that some will have yellow flowers and some will have pink to nearly apricot flowers. All have pretty leaves like *P. mlokosewitschii*, so no matter what the flower color they will be lovely plants. Large, two-year-old plants from various seed sources — \$7.50 per plant; a few large, 3-4-year-old plants — \$12.00 per plant.

0019 — Paeonia officinalis — Besides the species *officinalis* there are at least 4 subspecies. In general, all have dissected leaves with large (4-6 inch) flowers that vary from nearly pink to rose-red. They range in height from 18 inches to 36 inches. These are very different plants from those sold under the name *rubra plena*, *alba plena*, etc., and in my opinion are much more beautiful. One day I will have for sale representatives of each of the different subspecies, but for now these plants all came to me as *officinalis* seed and could be hybrids between the different subspecies. One of the easiest species to grow. All came as seed from German and French Botanic Gardens, and are now large, 3-4 year-old plants — \$5.00 per plant.

0020 — Paeonia officinalis banatica — The shortest member of the *officinalis* group with large rose-red flowers. Flowers open fully. An extremely pretty plant. Needs reasonably good drainage. Just a few 2-year-old plants grown from German garden seed — \$7.50 per plant.

0021 — Paeonia officinalis villosa hybrids? — All were grown from seed collected from plants in the middle of a peony nursery.

They were open-pollinated so there is a reasonable chance that many of these are interesting hybrids — a few even have nearly round leaves. Some will, no doubt, be the true species. The parent plants were 2-3 feet tall with dissected foliage and rose-red flowers. All are 3-year-old plants — \$5.00 per plant.

0022 — *Paeonia peregrina* — A medium-sized to tall plant with beautiful cup-shaped dark red to reddish-orange flowers. This is the plant that is often used in hybridization under the name of "lobata." These plants were grown from seed sent to me by one of England's finest nurserymen. The last species to bloom in my garden. Maybe the easiest species to grow throughout the U.S. 2-3-year-old plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0023 — These seeds came to me labeled *P. veitchii* from German gardens. 2-3-year-old plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0024 — These seeds came to me labeled *P. veitchii berezowskii* from a Portland, Oregon Botanic Garden. 2-3-year-old plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0025 — These seeds came to me labeled *P. veitchii woodwardii* from a German garden. 2-3-year-old plants — \$10.00 per plant.

0026 — *Paeonia wittmanniana* hybrids? These came to me as seed labeled *P. wittmanniana* from a garden in Germany. None of these plants look like *P. wittmanniana*, but more closely resemble young plants of *P. mlokosewitschii*. Whatever they are, they should be interesting when they bloom. They are vigorous growers. 2-year-old plants — \$5.00 per plant.

0027 — *Paeonia wittmanniana macrophylla* — This variety has extremely large round to oval, shiny green leaves. Flower color varies from nearly white to pale yellow. Plants sometimes reach 3 feet in height. One of the species often used in hybridizing. An extremely beautiful plant. Just a few 2-year-old plants from German garden seed — \$15.00 per plant.

I will have divisions available from the following plants for \$20.00 per division.

0028 — *Paeonia coriacea* — These may be hybrids but are close to the true species. All have fragrant, reddish-purple flowers. One of the first peonies to bloom. The plants came to me from a nursery in Switzerland — \$20.00 per division.

0029 — *Paeonia mascula arietina* 'Northern Glory' — A very beautiful and vigorous plant with reddish-purple leaves. The leaves turn green after flowering but in the Fall they change back to red. Flowers are large with good substance and are reddish-violet. To me, it looks like a vigorous form of *P. mascula* — \$20.00 per division.

0030 — *Paeonia officinalis banatica* — Plants came to me from a nursery in England. See above description — \$20.00 per division.

0031 — *Paeonia officinalis villosa* — A larger plant than *P. banatica* with finer, gray-green leaves. A vigorous grower and bloomer.

Plants came to me from a nursery in England — \$20.00 per division.

0032 — *Paeonia tenuifolia* — The single red, flowered fern-leaf peony. Plants came to me from a U.S. nursery — \$20.00 per division.

If you are interested in species iris, please let me know and I will send you a list of available plants.

★ ★ ★ ★

This has been another unpredictable year—so much rain in the Spring that some places had more standing wet areas, and as a result a few plants were showing their stress. Then June was dry, for the most part, but in spite of it all the flowers were beautiful. There were many Court of Honor candidates.

This year I finally tried something new and have noted that I will do things a little differently next year. I had room in my refrigerator, so I thought I would try to keep buds to prolong the period of enjoyment. I was pleasantly surprised at how easy it was, and have the last in a vase, at present. I cut buds in many stages of firmness so I could determine which would be best, and open at a certain time. The last few I took out looked terrible, but opened quite well once they were put into water. They are not as fragrant when refrigerated, but it was worth so much when I noticed the expression when visitors saw them in my home.

—Marion DeReamer, Indiana

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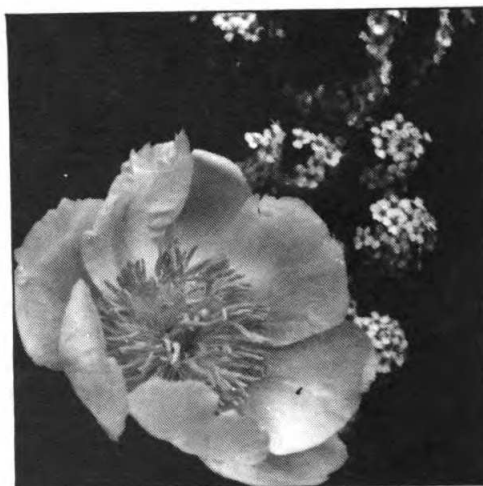
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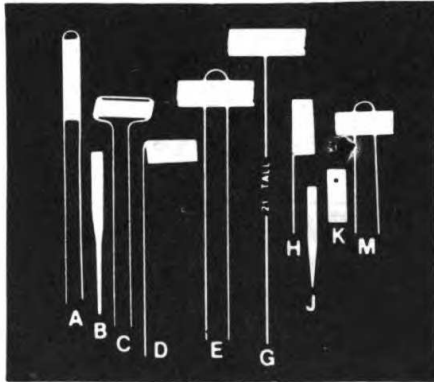
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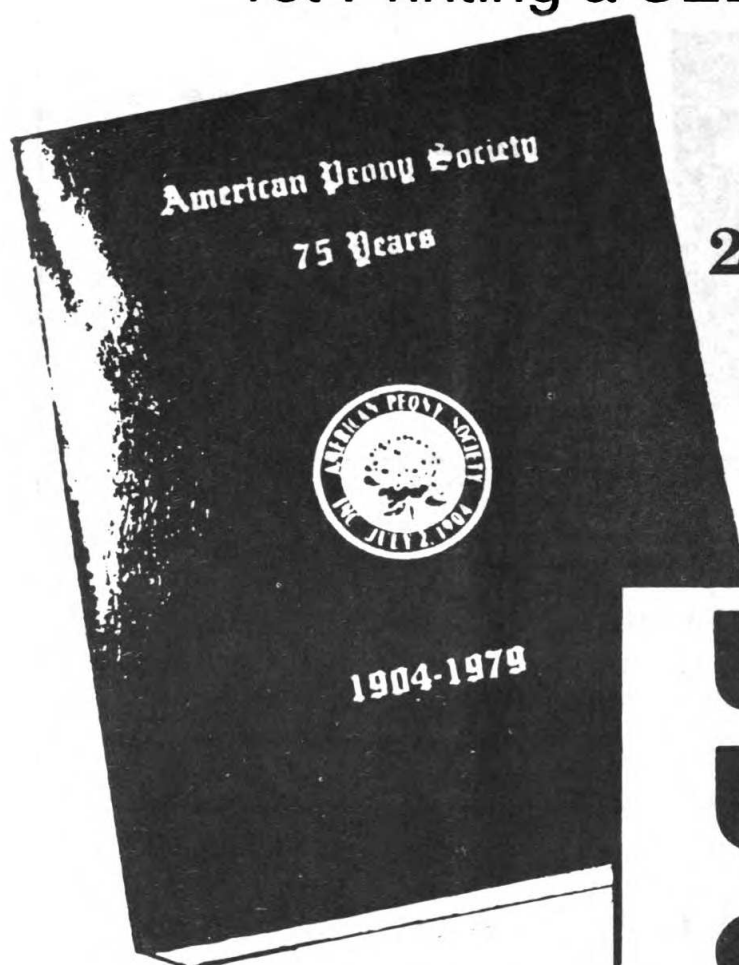
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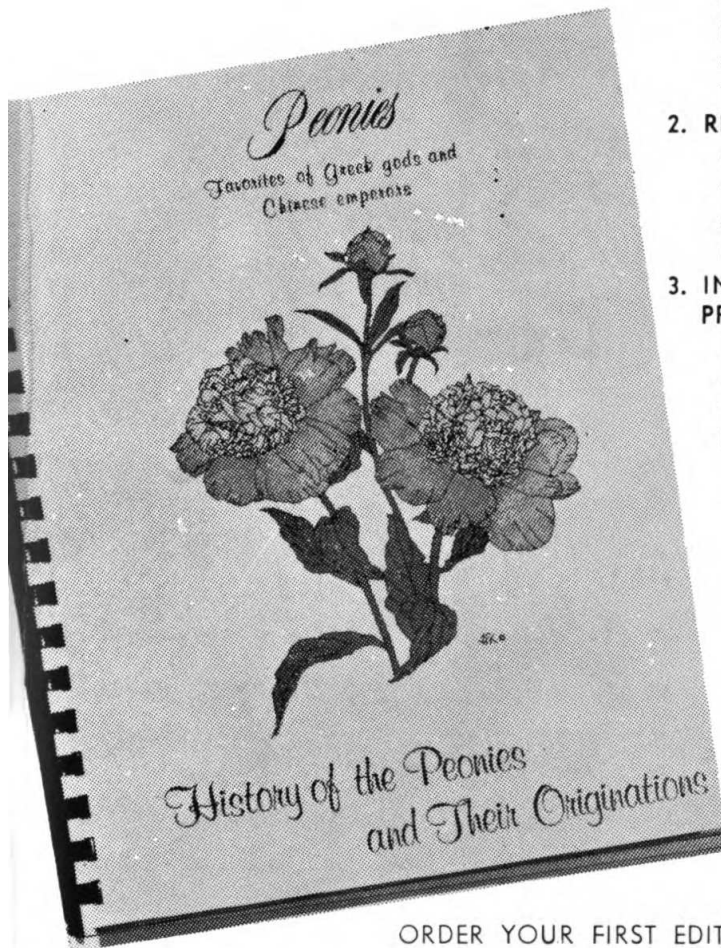
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