KNOWING AND GROWING SIBERIAN IRISES Judge's Training Quiz Bob Hollingworth April 5, 2023

Name:

Judge Status:

Region #:

1. The three species that make up the 28 chromosome "Garden Siberians" group are *I. sanguinea, I sibirica* and *I. typhifolia*.

Match each one to the general characteristics below:

- a. Tends to bloom very early ...
- b. Has reddish flower sheaths and blooms near the foliage ...
- c. Has smaller flowers on long stems and several or many buds...
- 2. All three species intercross readily to give our modern cultivars. T F
- The 40 chromosome Siberians grow near the tropics and need hot humid weather to succeed.
 T F

4. In transplanting Siberians it is important not to let the rhizome dry out and to keep the transplants moist until growth is well established.

5. Like bearded irises, Siberians are best grown with low levels of nitrogenous fertilizers.

6. Leafspot is a common problem for Siberians, so foliage should be cut back after flowering. T F

7. A reasonable minimal bud count for newer cultivars is 4-5 on 1-2 branches. Having three bud terminals is desirable.

8. Both yellow and tetraploid Garden Siberians were pioneered by Currier McEwen. T F

9. The introduction of yellow into the 28 chromosome group was critical in making many current blended colors possible.

10. Unlike typical bearded irises, repeat bloom occurs one to several weeks after initial bloom, not in the Fall. T F

Bonus: Name three characteristics that current hybridizers are seeking in Siberians – (there are many more than that) :-