3 The Prophecy

Only a gleam of a Primrose clump,
but a fresh hope it has brought,
A golden dream in a cold grey world,
a new and daring thought,

Only a handful of tiny blooms
along the frosted lane,
But it means that hiddened roots
are quickening again.

Wistful faces pale and shy,
peeping at the passers-by,
Fairy lamps along the way —
lighting up the winter’s day.

Only the green of a crinkled leaf,
but it promises so much,
Breaking the iron of the frozen earth
with a light and tender touch.

Only a few on the sheltered bank,
but they speak a prophecy thrilling,
With a whispered hint of the
joys that are to be.

Only flowerlets in the grass —
but they tell me as I pass,
Sorrows fade at winter’s end —
and SPRING is just around the bend.

—reprinted from an old Quarterly
"Patience Strong" ... an English poem
What makes a winner?

What makes any Primrose a winner? Is it Color... Blossoms.... Foliage.... When you have never exhibited a Primrose it is hard to know when, how, or where to start. So, let's start at the beginning.

You have just brought home a new Primrose *Polyanthus*. It is spring and it is blooming. The best thing to do is put it in the garden, in morning, and the last feeding in October 0-10-10, no nitrogen. Check the once in a while to clean the dead leaves off, and don't let them dry out.

When the last frost is gone, wake your Primrose up with fish fertilizer, full strength. Then follow up with a low nitrogen. I use 1/2 strength each, 20-20-20 and 0-10-10.

Since our shows are in April, I see sun, moisture and a little food after it has bloomed out. It will grow all summer and should make offsets in the fall so it can be divided, probably in September when it's still warm but not hot. Dig the plant out of the ground, divide it, cut the leaves off and trim the roots.

A good guide is to lay the plant in the closed palm of your hand and cut the leaves leaving about 1 1/2" showing and 2" of the roots. I know this sound like you are killing the plant, but what you are doing is helping it grow new roots and new leaves.

After you plant this, give it some food. I use a Startup or Vitamin B1 mixture, 4-12-10, very low on nitrogen, and the last feeding in October 0-10-10, no nitrogen. Check the once in a while to clean the dead leaves off, and don't let them dry out.

When the last frost is gone, wake your Primrose up with fish fertilizer, full strength. Then follow up with a low nitrogen. I use 1/2 strength each, 20-20-20 and 0-10-10.

Since our shows are in April, I see show plants 6 weeks before, looking for symmetrical foliage and healthy green, and pot them up. Since sometimes we have an early spring, some of the plants do not make it to showtime, still I pot up many plants that will bloom later.

The *Vernales* section of Primulas should be divided after two years of growing in the garden. In pots they may not last that long.

There is no fast rule as to when to divide — after blooming, or in the fall. It matters for individual gardeners to consider what is best suited to their own condition or climate.

The task is best carried out after the plants have been fertilized and had enough time to build themselves up after blooming, or earlier for the newly planted offsets to get their roots down before autumn cools the soil. This could be as early as August, or in dry hot summers, as late as October.

When dividing, it is best to do a section at a time. Dig the plants out and add compost or some well-rotted manure to the area. This will feed and hold moisture in the soil. Primroses do not like to dry out, so it is best to have plants lightly in the evening.

Julia type Primroses have a different root system and many of them spread rapidly by creeping roots or rhizomes. As these form new crowns they may be removed without disturbing the rest of the plant.

The Julias tend to make a great mound of roots and if not divided can be covered with new soil and let them grow through. Don't forget that dividing plants gives you many to share with your friends and neighbors. Primroses are a great joy to grow and share.

Dividing Primroses

By Thea Oakley

When plants become crowded, crowns can be pushed up out of the soil and soon will die out. Dividing will give you more plants and save the ones that may have been neglected.

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When dividing, it is best to do a section at a time. Dig the plants out and add compost or some well-rotted manure to the area. This will feed and hold moisture in the soil. Primroses do not like to dry out, so it is best to have

a soil mix with lots of organic material.

Shake the dirt off the clump of Primrose plants, pulling the new crowns away from the old root stock. Trim the roots to 4 inches and the leaves to about 3 inches, so that the newly divided plant does not have to support foliage that would die anyway. Dust the broken root stock lightly with a fungicide.

Since Primroses should be in a shaded area, replant them in the same spot that you added the manure. Label and water well and some start-up fertilizer could be used and if it is still warm - spray the
Learning from others

By Dr. Roger Eichman

Mendel, while working with peas, noted some traits were dominant and recessive such as white and colored short and tall. Thus, he worked out simple Mendelian genetics. Alas, he then tried to apply it to other plants not knowing that most plant genes are of a third type — incomplete dominance. Mendel died thinking he was a complete failure.

Today, Mendelian genetics in its true form is rarely used with plants, but the concept of genes and using incomplete dominant genes, works very well. It takes only one dominant gene for a trait to occur. It takes all the genes to be the same for a recessive trait to occur. With incomplete dominance, partial traits get exhibited as each gene contributes a little to the trait it influences.

Incomplete dominance is occurring when a white denticulata is crossed with a red to produce pink. This can be done in reverse by inbreeding a pink with itself to produce a few white, red and lots of varying shades of pink. Such inbreeding, or back crossing, is how recessive and incomplete dominant genes are increased.

Gold lace, double flowers, striping, etc. are all recessive to incomplete dominant traits, so back crossing of F-2, F-3, F-4 or more crosses have been used in primroses to create some of our finest plants by our best breeders such as Herb Dickson, Dr. Kerridge, Rosetta Jones and Maedythe Martin. Other plant breeders should take note of their work. Indeed, anyone interested in plant breeding should be learning with primroses and study the primrose techniques.

We recently went to a rhododendron society meeting that featured a very prominent rhody "hybridizer" of 20 years experience. He had slides of this and that and on and on of great note. He could essentially write the book on rhody hybridizing. He currently is attempting to cross the highly-colored Pacific plants with the eastern cold-hardy rhodies to get a cold-hardy, highly-colored new Rhode to patent. He then raises the seed by the thousands picking the fastest growing and best leaf forms and discarding all others until finally getting a few dozen to bloom in 1 1/2 to 3 years. He then discards most of these because he runs out of room in his 1/4-acre work area. I asked him if he ever back crosses his plants. Never!

What is wrong with this? F-1 crosses create highly mixed genetic material, so hybrid vigor occurs, but rarely do recessive genes get exhibited. Thus, he will only see dominant traits! It appears high-color intensity in rhodies is recessive!

Selecting seedlings for fast growth and early speed of flowering may be selecting against cold hardiness. Cold hardiness in nature occurs in plants that either die back to the roots (herbaceous) or are smaller, slow growing and slow to mature. Fast, succulent, watery growth won't take much freezing. To select plants that are fast maturing and fast growing may be selecting against hardiness in spite of the crossbreeding. Also, F-1 crosses will rarely bring out recessive traits.

Conclusions:
1. Success may be only a simple step beyond seemingly total failure.
2. The "experts" don't have all the answers and make mistakes also.
3. The knowledge and experience of primrose growers have much to offer other breeders.

Questions? Comments! Answers:

This is a new section to be presented in each future issue of the Quarterly.

"Years ago ago at our shows the edged auriculas were quite prevalent. Today they are noticeably lacking. My question to you members is: Are you growing any edged auriculas now? Do you have good success with them, and what can you tell other members about them?"

"What success do you have with vialii and what is its growth span?"

"Where can I get seed for the Gold Lace and where can I purchase plants?"

"What is your best method for seed sowing and in what medium?"

Dear Jennifer Kurth:

Thank you for publishing my request letter regarding G.L.P. Oakley Strain; the answer, as sometimes happens, was in my own backyard. If space permits perhaps you could publish this.

Shortly after receiving the Winter 2000 edition of Primroses I received a letter from Ken Whorton, a fellow member of N.A.P.S. (Northern, and Midlands and West Sections), to say that my "Oakley Strain" was almost certainly Derek Salt's "Oaklea Strain." Derek Salt is a fellow member of N.A.P.S. who now lives in Lincolnshire.

I wrote to Derek, and received a reply confirming what Ken Whorton had said. That the John Kerridge's Oakley Strain was almost certainly his (Derek's) own Oaklea Strain, sometimes incorrectly spelled Oakley or even Oaklee when passed on, as he had sent some to Dr. Kerridge, a couple or so years previously.

G.L.P. Oakley strain combines many of the leading strains of G.L.P. in Britain viz Pennington, Penlan, Kay's and Wigley's and is both hardy and perennial.

My thanks to the APS, Ken Whorton and Derek Salt, particularly as the latter, who has not been in the best of health for a number of years, took the time to both write and telephone, proving once again that followers of the primula fancy will go to considerable lengths to help each other.

Yours sincerely,

Tom McCrea

Q.C.A. continues on next page
Dear Tom McCrea:

It is a bit of coincidence that you should write about GLP. I have just sown some of Terry Mitchell’s strain, sent to me by Ken Whorton in return for some of my Oaklea Strain.

Yes, I did send some to Dr. John Kerridge in Canada several years ago, but I can’t remember exactly when.

Oaklea is often spelled incorrectly, sometimes Oakley or even Oaklee. I have been growing GLP for over twenty years, Oaklea was the name of the road behind the house I lived in at Welwyn in Hertfordshire twenty years ago. Over the years I have added most of the leading strains, Pennington, Penlan, Kay’s and Wigley’s. I do not claim that is the best for exhibition use but it is hardy and perennial.

I always lift plants from the garden for breeding, one plant in each cross will be at least two years old. This is, in my opinion, the only way to raise hardy perennial plants. Many growers grow them like annuals, raising from seed grown in pots little more than one year old. If you grow them like annuals, that is what they tend to be!

I have no seed at the moment but should have some by autumn. Let me know if you would like some seed. I shall send to the Editor of the APS a copy of this letter.

Yours faithfully,

Derek Salt

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Mahogany Gold-Lace, a show winner.

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Clinic: Niches and Rocks

By Steve Doonan

The genus *Primula* has more than 500 species growing of varying types. Some require a well-aerated soil with scree, some a moist-humus rich soil, some slight shade with loose humus soil and some grow only in moss-covered cliffs.

Also, there are a few that do well in a more ordinary loam soil. We need to be aware of each species cultural requirements and provide the proper environment for them to thrive.

Most of the *S. Auricula* are primulas that do best in a loose open gritty soil with a small amount of humus added. The garden growing bed should receive good light, but not the very hot afternoon sun of summer. The pH of the soil is best at neutral or slightly acid; limestone is not necessary for their proper growth.

A one-inch layer of stone chips should be used to cover the soil surface. This will not only look good, but will help retain moisture in the coarse soil and prevent the invasion of moss. Such a growing bed can be made by covering the medium with a ground cloth and use of larger rocks placed to make a suitable display bed.

The *S. Auricula* can have problems with root aphids so be sure to use systemic insecticides in early spring. (Many rose insecticides have systemic granules qualities.) The smell of the systemic granules will dissuade them from your plants and kill the ones already there. Feed in early spring with a balanced fertilizer and again in the fall with 0-10-10 formulation to enhance blooming for the next season. Water slightly throughout the summer. Larger plants can be lifted and divided in early spring before flower buds appear. They divide best just before new spring roots begin to appear. It is best to plant in early fall or early spring for ease of establishing plants in the garden. The best sources of plants of this section is the APS (American Primrose Society) seed list. The list had 12 listed this past year.

Attention to proper soil preparation will mean the difference between weak, poorly grown plants and ones that will thrive and bloom well. The *S. auricula* grow in stony soils or rocky outcrops. They do not grow in soils like the *S. primula*, such as *p. vulgaris*, *veris*, *elatior*. A soil with a high portion of coarse sand, grit, stone chips, and cinders will give a highly aerated root medium. Good aeration promotes vigorous healthy roots. A soil too heavy with leaf mold, peat, humus, or clay will be detrimental to the long-term health of these plants.

Here is a listing of Primulas that like the soil described above: *p. clusiana*, *glaucescens*, *spectabilis*, *wenfeniana*, *auricula*, *palinurii*, (not too hardy), *carniolica*, *latifolia*, *marginata*, *minima*, *deoruni*, *glittinosa*, *appennina*, *daoensis*, *hirsuta*, *pedemontana*, *villosa*, *integrifolia*, and *tyrolensis*.

Steve Doonan gave the above talk at the 1992 Symposium. After he finished Flip and Louise Fenili critiqued it. Here are their thoughts on “Niches and Rocks” presented by Steve Doonan:

“This presentation by Steve Doonan of Grand Ridge Nursery in Issaquah, Washington focused on the “care and

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NICHES continues on next page
feeding" of S. Auricula, those particular plants that grow in stony soils and rocky outcrops.

He recommended what is called "saxifragemix" — four parts granite grit, four parts washed sand, one part peat moss — which will insure a lightly aerated root system. Proper soil preparation is the key to vigorous roots and healthy plants.

If planting S. Auricula from seed, sprinkle seeds lightly in the saxifragemix in pots, putting them outside to get rain and to freeze. Plant in the garden in the spring so their roots get down.

Since these plants need good light, but NOT the very hot afternoon sun of summer, an eastern exposure is best. Steve recommended the use of a ground cloth under the soil to avert its being clogged by worms. The use of a mulch from one-half to one-inch is to stop mosses, and the use of stone chips to match rocks already in the garden (for appearance).

A yellowish plant indicates the presence of root aphids. Using rose fertilizer in early spring is a practical deterrent. A balanced fertilizer in the spring and a 0-10-10 in the fall will enhance blooming. Spring is the best time to separate plants, just prior to the appearance of new spring roots.

These plants need to be watered lightly throughout the summer — once a week in prolonged dry weather is sufficient.

Once well established these rock garden auriculas are easily managed. When flowering is finished, remove faded stems and cut away dead or decaying foliage.
First Things First

By Ilse Burch - Redmond, Washington

Favorite Companions: Garden-worthy Corydalis

The genus Corydalis is a large one comprised mostly of rather small plants bearing delightfully shaped flowers reminiscent of the genus Dicentra (bleeding hearts). Surprisingly, they are both in the poppy family (Papaveraceae). The foliage of Corydalis is also quite attractive, with lacy leaves that are a nice contrast to other plants. I grow several Corydalis species in the garden, where I find them easy to grow and satisfying to the eye. There are a number of Corydalis species that are gaining popularity in the garden, and are becoming more widely available in the trade.

Before I go much further, I must say that the Latin names of Corydalis are much confused at the moment. The exact same plant may be offered as Corydalis solica, cava, or bulbosa, depending upon source. Corydalis decipiens may also be the same or similar. It is important to distinguish between the bulbous and fibrous rooted types, because their cultural needs are so different. Bulbs are essentially a survival scheme for dealing with regular droughts. It is for this reason that they go dormant after blooming and storing carbohydrates for next year. The fibrous rooted types tend to be evergreen, at least for me. The blue-flowered fibrous forms can also go dormant in response to stress, but only die with prolonged stress, at least, in my experience.

Of the bulbous varieties, there are two basic types. The first is the Steppe-adapted species, which need a warm dry rest in the summer and are not generally grown in the garden. Most of the Steppe-adapted species are potted and grown in a bulb frame, where water can be restricted.

The Woodland-adapted group is more promising of a species that will grow well in the garden. Corydalis solida is a good example; it is one of the most reliable spring bulbs that I have ever grown. It never gets eaten by rodents, seeds around gently, is completely hardy, and can be relied upon to double vegetatively every year. Corydalis solida in the species form has a pinky-purple spike of flowers about 6" high.

There are named varieties and other colors, such as coral-red, or bright terra-cotta on the named form 'George Baker', but with fuller flower spikes. The woodland species in general like rich well-drained soil at the wood's edge - in other words, primula conditions, although they will take more sun and soil in part shade. They require moisture, and tend to go dormant when stressed by drying out - maybe an adaptation to the occasional drought. Inexperienced gardeners usually assume that they are dead when they go dormant, but patience is a virtue, even in gardening.

...doesn't do as well for me as the C. flexuosa, I think the slugs like it more!

Other types of blue Corydalis are the recently available Corydalis 'Dufu Temple' and Corydalis elata. 'Dufu Temple' is midway between fibrous rooted and bulbous. It has a thick rootstock. The leaves are very finely cut, and the fragrant flowers are somewhat wishy-washy blue to violet. It is practically a weed for me, albeit a pleasant one. Corydalis elata is very similar to the C. flexuosa types, but somewhat bigger, and larger-flowered. It doesn't do as well for me as the C. flexuosa, I think the slugs like it more. I would be remiss if I did not mention Corydalis lutea and Corydalis ochroleuca. These two are probably the most tolerant of a wide variety of conditions in the garden. I have found Corydalis lutea with its rich yellow flowers to be a significant pest, which will grow almost anywhere. If you find Corydalis hard to grow due to extreme conditions, C. lutea may be a solution to your problems. Currently, I continue to try to kill it, and the many "meelions and meelions" (with apologies to Carl Sagan) of seedlings in the garden.

It's relative, the creamy-colored flowered C. ochroleuca has found a wide use in my garden where it does well in dry shade, is evergreen, and seeds gently. I like the color better, too. It seems to dislike being potted, and seed needs to be fresh for successful germination, so sometimes it is hard to obtain locally, but keep trying, for it is worth it.

Two more Corydalis worth mentioning are Corydalis buschii and Corydalis casimeriana. C. buschii with it's little wiry yellow roots, is attractive and easy to grow, but it is shy-flowering for me in the garden. Flower color on this one is purplish terra-cotta. I have better luck by far with C. casimeriana, currently flowering it's little head off in front with the Pleiones. It is growing in a very loose mix of humus and wood chips on top of heavy clay. I think it has the most intense azure flowers of all.

There are other Corydalis that I have grown from seed, such as C. cheilanthifolia - a fine short-lived plant from China with coppery-colored foliage and yellow flowers that I recommen heartily.

I also liked C. sempervirens, although I must say it grew much better in Alaska than it does for me. C. wilsonii had a good foliage but didn't survive to flower. I have not grown C. scouleri, as I haven't got the room. Because of the wonders of vegetative production, I have plenty of the small bulbous Corydalis to trade, and can probably furnish fresh seed of Corydalis ochroleuca. Contact me via the editors if you have an interest.
Best Asian Species - *P. Kisoana* - Thea Oakley

Best Polyanthus Cowichan Seedling - Thea Oakley

Best Poly, Best Novice & Best Plant in Show Named 'City of Juneau' - Roger Eichman

Best in Primula Class - Beautiful Blue 'Miss Indigo'

A Dish Garden of five Julias - A Show Winner
Tacoma Chapter
Show Report 2000

The Western Washington Fair’s Expo Hall was an ideal setting for our Primrose Show. The primrose blue-skirted tables, the bonsai green, the orchid society’s white and the rhododendron yellow, formed a riot of color and created a real feeling of spring.

This year, as in the past two years, the Tacoma Chapter invited members of the Rock Garden Society to be our guests and contribute entries to the show. We staged a very fine display of plants this year, putting 174 entries on the tables.

We were noticeably lacking in Auricula and Sieboldii, largely due to our lack of growers and the coolness of this spring. We sorely miss our absent bountiful providers. We had a fine selection of plants for sale, however and a very good response to the sale and show.

There was a great deal of interest in all of the plants, from the attendance of the 62,000 attendees present. Our award winners took home a variety of treasures from good books to fine fertilizers and beautiful pieces of pottery.

Our next year’s show will be held from April 20-22. This year we added two new Bests. Because of the addition of the General Section for Rock Garden plants, we changed to a Best of Primula Section, a Best of Rockery Section and a Best of overall show.

Lady Jo Peterson received the Best of Rockery Division with a delightfully small larch miniature in a bonsai container. Bill Havens was awarded the Best in the Primula class with his large pot of a beautiful deep blue double, Miss Indigo. Three of our newer members were proud winners with Dr. Roger Eichman taking the Best Novice award with his polyanthus, ‘City of Juneau’, a beautiful deep maroon with a gold eye.

The same plant also took Best Poly and Best Plant in the Show. Carole Lynd, another new member took Best Acaulis with a semi-double mauve colored flower with a gold eye rimmed with hot pink. Outstanding!

Jim Senko, last year’s novice was excited to win Best Polyanthus with a huge plant of yellow blooms completely covering the plant. A huge yellow globe!

Bill Havens won Best in the General Division, class of Rock Garden plants raised from seed with a gorgeous, peach-colored Lewisii Cotelydon.

Lady Jo Peterson took other awards for her Best Garden Auricula, a deep purple with a char treuse eye, and a Crispa gracilia fern in the Best of Fern Section.

She also had a Best Laced Polyanthus in the novice section with a beautiful deep mahogany edged with yellow with a yellow eye.

Cy Happy took the award for Best Jack-in-the-Green with his double Dawn Ansel, completely filling a large pot with white flowers.

Thea Oakley took the rest of the awards including the Sweepstakes. Her awards included Best Polyanthus Cowichan seedling - a bright yellow beautifully formed, small plant. Best Juliana - a stalked juliae hybrid - Caroline Jensen’s ‘Dorothy.’ It is a pale yellow flower a little larger than the ‘Dorothy’ we are used to seeing here in the Northwest. Best species with a very dainty Auricula hybrid named ‘Pink Ice.’ It is a soft white flower with a clear pink edging.

Also in the species section, she had a Best Asian with her Kisoana. A yellow Auricula named ‘Yellow Paradise’ was almost a fluorescent yellow and was the brightest auricula.

In the General Section, Thea had the Best Commoner, a viola odorata named ‘Freckles,’ a plant with shiny green leaves with upright light violet flowers.

The Cyclamen in the General Section under plants for foliage not in bloom, took best plant in that section. It is a small plant with mottled foliage and was a good specimen.

Best Shrub in the General Section was a small compact conifer, a Chamaecyparis pisifera Tsukoma. The Tacoma Show was a three-day affair and the plants held up very well.

Our Judges for the Primula Section were Dorothy Springer, Dorothy Dwyer and Cy Happy. For the General Section: George Dusek, Edith Dusek and Bill Havens.

All Judges agreed on the Best Seedling, and the three top winners.

The National Show in Juneau, Alaska and the shows at Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., will be included in the next issue of the APS Quarterly.
Best Acaulis - Mauve flower with yellow eye rimmed in hot pink - Carole Lynd

Best Polyanthus Large Plant - Jim Senko

Best Jack in the Green 'Dawn Ansel' - Cy Happy

Best Stalked Julia Hybrid 'Dorothy' - Caroline Jenson

An Alpine Auricula - Thea Oakley
American Primrose Society

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