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Cover Photo: P.juliae the species
Photo by Maedythe Martin in Caroline Jensens garden, Juneau, Alaska
**Julianas in Juneau**

by Maedythe Martin

How many of us have picked up one of Roy Genders' books on primroses from the 1950s and sighed enviously over the long list of primroses available then—especially the Julianas? The list is literally hundreds long, page after page of glorious sounding descriptions of things no longer available. I think Roy Genders, like Florence Bellis, was a master of the description that made you want the plant, sight unseen.

Fear not, for I have found a place where Julianas grow in great abundance! A trip to Juneau, Alaska in May revealed lots and lots of delectable Julianas— all colors, all sizes, even the tiny Primula juliae (see cover photo), the species plant from the Caucasus, the mother of all the colorful hybrids created down through the years. Halda states, "This charming little species comes from the E. Caucasus, where it was found in April, 1900, by an enthusiastic globetrotter and naturalist, Julia Ludvikovna Miokosewitsch ... growing in the moss around the mountain stream." (The Genus Primula, p.57.)

I am calling these plants Julianas, though the correct name is probably Primula x pühonitziana. "Mr. F. Zeeman from Pruhonitz crossed P. juliae with a blue P. vulgaris and labeled the resulting plant P. pühonitziana" say Smith, Burrow and Lowe (Primulas of Europe and America, p.192.) Many crosses in the early 1900s were made in Germany. But I find the name Julianas or even Julies slips more easily from the tongue. Whatever they are called, they are low-growing, spread with a creeping rhizomes to make a mat, and are lovely garden plants.

Juneau gets lots of rain. I can attest to that, though I was only there 10 days in May. They were having lovely spring weather, but still it rained four days out of 10. In fact, the average rainfall noted in one place I consulted is 90 inches a year. But remember that when it is summer, rain or no rain, there is lots of light in those 20 to 24 hour days. And the climate is cool much of the time, with not too severe cold in the middle of winter—all of which primroses, and Julianas in particular, like.

Primula juliae "prefers a rich damp soil in partial shade" (Primulas of Europe and America, p.228.) Where I have seen the hybrids growing most successfully is in rows like vegetables, in a sunny rich soil with lots of water. And now I have seen it growing in Juneau Alaska in great patches in the gardens.

Down through the years, the British, the Germans, and then Florence Bellis at Barnhaven hybridized new plants, using P. juliae as one of the parents. New colors were introduced, and the ones we think of now as classics, such as 'Dorothy', or 'Kinlough Beauty' appeared. These plants seem to like it very well in Juneau, for I saw Dorothy growing by the roadside in people's gardens. It was not a coddled plant. The plant of 'Kinlough Beauty' I saw in Juneau was really a patch more than a plant, about two feet across.

Many of the Julianas I saw were in two people's gardens—Cheri Fluck, the APS quarterly librarian, and Caroline Jensen's garden. Caroline is a long time resident of Juneau and has been in her garden, which is crowded with primroses, for over 30 years. Her motto as far as primroses are concerned, is to "just let them grow". And they have, for there are huge patches of things now. Cheri has some pieces of Caroline's plants in her garden, too. Some other varieties Cheri has grown from seed, and yet others are from another gifted hybridizer, Marie Skonberg, who lives further north, in Ouzinkie, near Kodiak Island.

Now, to look at some of the plants. I started in Cheri's garden, where the favorites are right outside the front door. There is 'Jay-Jay', the American introduction, a jack-in-the-green, and a magnificent performer in the garden. Old 'Bergfruling', one of the German introductions, is a pretty clear purple, with a yellow eye. Cheri has grown a sparkling white Juliana, set off by dark green crinkly leaves from Peter Ward's seed from England. She calls it 'White Swan'.

One of the most appealing plants was a silver-laced vivid pink Juliana from Caroline's garden. Not named, particularly, it is a charmer, and deserves wide recognition. Another of Caroline's plants is called 'Pinwheel'. It has deep rose flat-headed, stalked flowers, and when you look down on it from above, it is definitely pinwheel shaped. In addition, each flower has a silver shadow down the edge of the petal. The effect is of a pinwheel again, like the paper ones we had as children, and blew to make them spin.

There is also a tri-color Juliana: the flowers start off white, turn medium pink and finally deep rose as it ages. It is a curious effect to see all three colors on the same plants at the same time.

Cheri has another pink-magenta Juliana with a yellow eye that is now called 'City of Juneau' for it is found growing in gardens all over the city. No one knows where it came from. It must have occurred in someone's garden, and naturalized, having found the perfect place in the world to grow.

Marie Skonberg, has brought Cheri pieces of her plants, and it is a treat to see them growing and blooming in Cheri's collection. The most interesting is a cream striped Juliana, called 'Devon James' after Marie's grandson. The stripes are pink, and the effect is color splashed over the face of the flower. In contrast, Marie has introduced a dark stalked Juliana, with almost no eye. Marie has not named this one, but is a 'Sunburst Spray' cross. I'd like to encourage Marie to name these, for she has many, many wonderful crosses that deserve their own names. This particular one is an elegant plant, because of the rich dark color, and the flowers sit elegantly above dark crinkled Juliana foliage. It is the leaves that contribute so much to the appealing quality of Julianas, being miniature and attractive in themselves.

The second garden I visited, in the company of APS President Ed Buyarski, was Caroline's, as I mentioned. There
are all kinds of primroses—polyanthus, P. denticulata, auriculas, and a number of species. But I was looking at Julianas the day I was there. ’Dorothy’ nods in a happy clump, but ‘Caroline’s Dorothy’, with individual flowers twice the size of regular ‘Dorothy’, absolutely flounces! This plant originated in the garden a number of years ago. There is a huge patch of ‘Kinlough Beauty’, the odd orangey-pink Juliana with the candy stripe down the center of each petal. There are also plants that are not named, and April Boettger recalls that Caroline grew many plants from Barnhaven seed over the years.

The two-foot-across patch of P. juliae grows at the front corner of one of Caroline’s beds. I stood admiring it, when I noticed there was a purple polyanthus growing nearby, and between the two was a purple stalked Juliana, with the same open face and yellow eye of the polyanthus but half the size! This sort of happy occurrence happens all the time in Caroline’s garden.

The plant that caught my eye that day is the result of another one of these happy occurrences in Caroline’s garden. It is a purple stalked Juliana and I saw it growing in two places in the garden. (This is an extensive garden, you realize.) The first time I saw the plant I had to bend down to be sure I wasn’t looking at violets. The leaves are small and round, on a fairly long leaf stalk. The flowers look downward, in little clumps. Then I found it in another area where it is in more shade, and the flower stalks were longer. I suddenly thought, “I’m looking at a purple ‘Dorothy’.”

The habit is the same, the flowers are the same open bell-shape, only the color is different.

I have asked other Juliana growers if they have ever seen this plant, and Dorothy Springer says no, it’s not like anything she has ever grown. April Boettger doesn’t recognize it. But Claire Cockcroft, former APS editor, says she had a volunteer purple stalked Juliana in her garden a few years ago, that sounds similar. It appeared in a patch of ‘Dorothy’. Looking through the books, I can’t find a description that matches this plant, so for the moment I’m calling it ‘Caroline’s Purple Dorothy’. With its tiny leaves and nodding purple bells, it is indeed a charmer.

I didn’t get to other Juneau Chapter member’s gardens, but I know they all grow Julianas, and there may have been more treasures I missed. Juneau has the Mendenhall Glacier dropping new icebergs from its melting face—a sight to see. Cruise ships stop here for a tour of the capital city on the Gastineau Channel, surrounded by mountains and spectacular mountain views. But for the dedicated primrose grower, Juneau in May has a treasure trove of Julianas everywhere you look.

Mystery Primula

President Ed has suggested the mystery primula on the cover of the Summer issue is most likely P. involucrata. Richards cites flowers of pink to white, with structure similar to, and often mistaken for P. yargongensis.

Hybridizing Julianas

By Dorothy Springer

One of the many pleasures of growing Primula is the observance of a first bloom on a plant created with a specific goal in mind. Growing Julianas from one’s own seed is even more of a pleasure because, even with careful planning, the results can be quite different from those intended, due to the complex background of the plants involved in the cross. You may come up with a gorgeous new variety, or one that is so bad it goes to the compost bin!

Crossing Julie hybrids is an easy process if you remember several important things. Select the parent plants just as you would for any other primula. The seed parent should have the typical creeping rootstalk, be small in stature and pin-eyed. The pollen parent should be thrum-eyed and have good color and form. You can use cushion or stalk forms, as well as other types of primula for the pollen parent: Garryardes, Cowichans, polyanthus or acaulis for example. The seed bearing plant should be potted up and kept shaded until the seed is ready to pick. Store seed in the refrigerator until planting time. Then cross your fingers till bloom time!

Modern day Julianas have become very large and not reliably hardy. Hybridizers need to introduce the species-Juliae back into their crosses to retain hardiness and reduce the size down to the diminutive form, for which the Juliana hybrids have been known.

Many years ago when the first Sakata juliana hybrids first came onto the commercial market, I had access to the complete range of color those plants offered. I brought home pot after pot and put pollen from my Julies on every flower! Oh, those luscious colors, and oh, what mistakes I made! I think every cross set seed! My first mistake was to use the Sakatas as seed parents. They were not hardy. The purple, white and yellow hybrids I used for pollen parents muddied up the clear salmons, corals, blues and pinks of the Sakatas. Of course I had to plant all the seed the next spring. The seedlings were lined out in what was our vegetable garden. They grew and bloomed the next spring in all their ugliness. Mercifully, the next winter was a very cold and wet one. Not one plant survived, saving me the work of digging them all up and throwing them away. They were all too bad to continue re-crossing them, a task which would have taken many years and too much space.

Early in my career as a back yard hybridizer with very little knowledge I crossed two plants grown from a packet of Barnhaven new Juliana seed. One was yellow, the other red. Both were more the size of a miniature acaulis. Imagine my surprise and delight when the plants from that cross bloomed for the first time. The best of the group was a bright red Jack-in-the-Green. Some of the other seedlings were also Jacks, but none had the bright red coloring of the one eventually named ‘Stoplight’.

Many years later in our current garden I grew, once again from a packet of Barnhaven Juliana seed, several plants
of stalked form in shades of red. These were crossed with ‘Jay-Jay’, and once again, one plant from that cross stood out from the rest. It was also a Jack. The foliage was dark as was the ruff, and the stems of each floret were a dark red shade. It went to the National Show that year and won Best Julie, Best Jack, and Best of Show. It was promptly named ‘Show Stopper’. Several years later the now very large plant was stumped into the largest pot I had and taken to another show. It came home that year, remained in the pot all the next winter, never to be seen again. Moral of the story—don’t leave plants in pots outside during the winter. In both cases I had not shared my plants with others—another moral to the story, Share! Share! Share!

I HAVE shared many divisions of the plants called ‘Putnam’ and ‘Lacey Lu’. These came from a cross between Species Juliae and a truly blue silver Lace polyanthus, a plant I bought from the late Robert Putnam. For some reason I’ve never crossed the two back in a sibling cross. The lacing is ragged and the blue color is lurking there, possibly in the next generation. If only they would bloom at the same time so I could cross them. I’ve never been able to find the secret of properly storing pollen. These two are good sturdy plants, which multiply well. Maybe next year!

One of my many hybridizing disappointments is I’ve never gotten seed to set on the many crosses I’ve tried using the blue ‘Kay’, both as a pollen parent and as a seed parent. I’m now convinced ‘Kay’ is a mule; to be enjoyed for herself and not her children.

These are just a few of my successes and failures working with the Julianas. Rossetta Jones is producing some lovely double hybrids using ‘Jay-Jay’ as one parent. Marie Skonberg and Cheri Fluck are producing some fine hybrids, as are Ann and Jay Lunn. Ann gave me a start of one this past spring and I’m anxious to see it bloom next year.

Hybridizing Julianas is a fascinating hobby. Now’s the time to start thinking about trying some crosses yourself next spring. You can get a head start by spending the winter studying about the plants you may have; what you like best about each one—and how to improve upon it. Make your plans now and you’ll be ready to go with the first blossoms of spring. Make sure to have a book to record your crosses, your reason for making each cross, and room to record the number of seed produced and the number of plants grown from that seed. Leave space also for some brief remarks on each of the new seedlings. That way you can look back to where you started and where you will be going with each of those crosses. Have fun!

A Mystery and a Registry
By Dorothy Springer

There’s a mystery plant growing in my garden. Actually, the plant itself is no mystery, but its identity certainly is, at least to me.

I’ve had this plant for quite some time and the strange thing about it is that I can’t find a shred of information as to how it came to be in my garden. I keep precise records as to how, from whom, and where I obtain my plants, especially primula plants. A plant may have been a gift from a friend, purchased in a nursery, or come from a mail order source, or from a plant sale. I usually record the date the plant came to me along with a brief description of it. I even indicate where in the garden it is planted. But all that is the first part of this mystery.

When my oldest daughter and family moved into their newly constructed home they, of course, were given a batch of primula from my garden. They went into new beds with good new top-soil, well laced with Tagro, a Tacoma Utilities bio solid product, our locally available soil additive. They were fed the next spring with liberal doses of fish fertilizer. Our youngest daughter happened to be visiting from Vancouver and went wild over one of her sister’s plants. Upon arriving at our home she insisted we return to see this magnificent plant in her sister’s garden.

The plant was as marvelous as described. It was the size of a dinner plate and was in full bloom. It had amber flowers held on dark cowichan-red stems. The foliage was small and dark green. It was one of those plants one dreams of growing and seldom does! When asked where she had obtained this glorious specimen, my daughter looked at me in amazement and said “you gave it to me!” Returning home I immediately began a search of my own garden. Nothing I had resembled that plant. At the end of the season I begged a start of the mystery plant, then promptly lost it during the next winter. Another begged division was obtained the next spring and has slowly grown and happily this spring, bloomed with just one stalk of bloom.

It was the plant I’d coveted, but what was it? I searched through all my books and old catalogs. I went through all my notes. I asked all my fellow juliana enthusiasts. I asked people in Canada. I asked people in Alaska. No one recognized a plant with the description I gave. Was this one of my own seedlings sans label? Who knew?

A recent conversation with Maedylhe Martin about another mystery juliana ended with the suggestion from Maedylth that my plant might be Peter Atkinson’s ‘Celebration’, a stalked yellow julie. It didn’t quite fit as I remembered ‘Celebration’, but then I’d lost it some years before. It hadn’t been entered into the APS Juliana Registry because I hadn’t been able to find a replacement plant.

All of the above is a lead-in to the second part of this article, a discussion of the APS Juliana Registry.

The Registry was formed as a result of a 1992 APS Board decision to establish a registry system in order to record and correctly identify both new and old but still available varieties. This need was obvious as many of the older varieties were being commercially grown under different and incorrect names, as well as being passed over the fence, so to speak, with what ever name suited the giver. I’m just as guilty of that practice as anyone when I don’t know the correct name. Good example: Cy Happy once gave me a piece of a yellow
stalked Julie he had acquired from someone in the Portland area. Neither of us knew what it was, so to identify it for myself I labeled it ‘Cy’s Portland Yellow’. I have given hundreds of pieces of this plant to others, always with the admonishment that I didn’t know what it was, but... hence the name. Now the plant is everywhere known as ‘Portland Yellow’. Cy has since changed his mind on where he obtained it. He even thinks it could be the English variety ‘Graven Gem’, which it is not, according to my UK friends.

In 1994 a Registry form was created to accurately record each plant using a specific and detailed set of identifying characteristics. The form lists each plant by its common name as well as any other name it may have. It lists the origin by hybridizer, date and parentage. Descriptions of the plant habit, foliage, and flower are required in detail. This form along with a photograph depicting the plant growth in the garden and one of a close-up view of a single floret are required for each variety included in the Registry.

If Maedythe and I had a name for our mystery plants we might have checked the verification of the correct name with the description in the Registry. It is very difficult to identify a nameless plant by a photograph unless it has some very distinguishing characteristics. An example might be ‘Kinlough Beauty’, with its pink striped flowers, or ‘Jay-Jay’ with its glowing color and green ruff.

We especially want new varieties to be listed in the Registry because it’s so much easier to start with what we know than to recreate in the future. If you’d like to have a registration form please send me a stamped, self-addressed legal size envelope at: Dorothy Springer, 7213 South 15th Street, Tacoma, WA 98465-1501.

Author’s Note: After writing this article I was going through some old files to do a little house cleaning. Out fell a list of julianas which were given to me during a visit to Don and Mary Keefe’s garden in April, 1992! Right in the middle of the list was a notation, which read: “variety like ‘Dorothy’ but a different color and flower shape and with red stems. Planted in bed beneath deck post.” At least part of the mystery is now solved. I still don’t know the name or where the Keefes obtained it, but I rather suspect it did come from Alaska because I did some trading with, I think, John O’Brien and others. The search goes on.

Primroses in Fall...
The Second Blessing
by Paul Dick

Humanity is blessed with the spring colors and joy that primroses bring us every year in the Spring. But to have primroses in bloom in the fall, that is an extra blessing and it gives us one last chance to appreciate the primrose species and savor the colors we won’t see for the next six months.

The Fall of 2003, and for that matter, the whole year, was an extraordinary year for the garden in Juneau and Southeast Alaska. We Southeast Alaskans are used to rain and long periods of overcast with short durations of sun. The summer of 2003 was one of those summers that you see about every 20 years – lots of sun and warm weather. And the this year is unusual in that the nice weather has lasted even into October. As I write this article (October 17, 2003) it is 50 degrees, no snow on MountJuneau and I still have some primroses in bloom!

Alas, a tour through the fall garden... the garden auriculas show their subtle and velvety blooms and bring a smile to your face. The julias, bright and cheerful, bring back memories of sunny warm spring days. The last vialli in bloom makes you wonder if they will ever settle down for winter. The Pacific Giant that has been in bloom all summer still strong and showing off her beautiful red petals with the stunning bright gold center. The Cowichan with its unique leaves and dark color petals leave you with the hopes that this beautiful plant will survive the upcoming Southeast Alaska winter.

Mixed in with the primroses are several other autumn-bloomers such as the turtlehead, nasturtiums, calendula, borage, and foxglove that is still hanging on from summer. The background of fall colors and bright autumn sun puts us in a timeless setting that adds to some of the most memorable times of our lives.

When the final day of reckoning comes for these garden plants as they succumb to the frosts and cold weather, we will look back to the pictures left behind, and smile and await the spring day when they come back into bloom to once again brighten our world.

2004 National Show
by Maedythe Martin

The American Primrose Society 2004 National Show will be at the Mary Winspear Center at Sancha, 2243 Beacon Avenue, Sidney, B.C. The Show will be sponsored by the Primrose Group of VIRAGS and the B.C. Primrose Group April 24th and 25th.

The location is a new building, 22 km. north of Victoria in the lovely seaside town of Sidney. This is a busy weekend in Victoria with the Rhododendron Society in Victoria holding their annual show. Directions and some transportation from Sidney may be arranged. The Plant Collectors Group is holding their locally renowned annual sale at 10 am on Sunday. Again, directions and some transportation may be arranged. ...Continued on Page 32
Primula juliae

Juliae: This smallest and perhaps best beloved species in the Vernales Section was discovered by Mrs. Julia Mlokosewicz near Lagodechi in the Eastern Caucasus on the 20th of April, 1900. Living specimens were sent to Edinburgh in 1912 and since the initial introduction the plants have spread to the gardens of the entire world. P. juliae is well known for her progeny which have been hybridized by some of the foremost horticulturists of our century. These crosses, which are usually intermediate between their parents, are more highly prized when they retain the herbaceous habit, the creeping rhizomes, and the tiny leaf form of Julia. Juliae is of close, tufted or spreading habit, and produces short, stolon-like shoots from the central root stock; these root at the nodes, forming leaf rosettes, and give a ready means for increase. The leaves, which are numerous, are kidney-shaped or rounded, heart-shaped at the base, 1/2-2" long, on slightly winged stalks up to three inches in length; margins wavy and bluntly toothed. The corolla is deep rosypurple, about one inch across and is divided into five oval, shallowly notched, slightly recurved lobes; tube cylindrical below, narrowly funnel-shaped upwards. Flowers in sheets in March and April and scattered blooms may be found through the year. “The Juliae clan is not capricious or moody, does not need to be pampered as some of the others which are not so easily grown. They, as most other Primulas, appreciate a situation with morning sunshine, the filtered sunlight of trees, or a border, which protects them from the heat of the afternoon sun. If planted in shade, however, the tendency is toward more foliage and scant bloom, they loathe dank, soggy, un-drained soil, and will rot if this condition is forced upon them, and yet they do not wish to dry out during the summer.” (from Lou Roberts) Strange as it may seem, crown rot often sets in on a plant which has been allowed to dry to the wilting point and then is watered. At the Quarterly garden Juliae and her hybrids are used to sheet the banks of the raised beds. They help to hold the earth and keep in the moisture for their relatives, the Polyanthus and vulgaris. It is well to dust for red spider as the warmer weather sets in. A good mulch, twice a year, of impregnated peat or rich leaf mold helps to keep the leaves shiny through the year and keeps the roots, which are so near the surface, protected from the rigours of summer and winter. In Loveland, Colorado where some Primulas have a struggle to live, two gardeners feel that, “Nearly” all forms of x Juliana (as the hybrids are called) are small but beautiful, friendly good-doers with minimum care, and fill a definite spot in rock work and often fit snugly into garden layouts which have no rock work. The plants as a whole contrive to project an air of well-being, of a certain happiness and friendliness, which most gardeners learn to recognize.

Reprinted from the APS Pictorial Dictionary of the Cultivated Species of the Genus Primula, Summer 1967

Editor: Mrs. James W. Watson

Peter Klein Gets Credit for J. J
by Herb Dickson

In years past Peter Klein, the originator of Primula x Peter Klein, a hybrid of Primula clarkii and Primula rosea, made many experimental crosses. When he died July 17, 1957, he left several small vials of seed resulting from some of his crosses. Pete’s daughter later gave Dorothy some of the seed. One small lot of 15 to 20 seeds was labeled “Juliae x jack.” We planted it and grew 12 that flowered. Six were jack in-the-green. All 12 had definite juliae characters. We selected the brightest and best, named it J-J (short for juliae-jack) and introduced it through the Quarterly in 1964. It caught on and has proved to be an attractive and reliable hardy plant, also a good parent for hardiness.

We gave our neighbor a stalk of sister seedling - not a jack and not as bright a color as J-J. The plant grew and bloomed so prolifically that in a few years she had it as edging in all her flower borders and grew a big bed of it. She was giving it to her neighbors and provided it for garden club sales. We had moved away in 1968. On a visit during primrose time we were impressed by the mass display of bloom. She said it was the plant we gave her when we lived next door. She generously gave us back a large quantity of it. We named it J-One and introduced it the next year, 1980, at the APS annual meeting with a plant for everyone present at the banquet.

The credit for these two plants belongs to Peter Klein. We merely grew and selected from the seed he produced.

P. juliae Seeds

The word was around that you could not get seed on Primula juliae. I found that leaves grew above the seed pods shutting off the air and light, causing the stem to rot or damp off. By cutting off the leaves around the flower stalk to allow good circulation of air and plenty of light, a grower could sometimes get seed to ripen. I hand pollinated some flowers of P. juliae with pollen from a big bright red Veterle and Reinelt polyanthus hybrid and kept the leaves cut away from the seed pods. One pod ripened. The seed germinated and grew into good strong plants. I selected the brightest, a medium sized deep velvety red polyanthus with many P. juliae characters, named it “Royal Velvet”, and introduced it in 1965. It has proven to be a very hardy reliable plant.

Herb Dickson, Primroses, Spring 1984
Breeding Hardy Root Systems
by Rosetta Jones
Reprinted from Winter 1980 Primroses

For years I played around with double primroses. I wanted to produce a hardy strain of doubles with good form in a wide range of colors that would come true from seed. Two plants of a rather washed out roseylavender with a few extra petals showing in some of the blossoms were all I had for the seed bearing parent. The only double that had any pollen - and very little of that - was a muddy magenta with weak floppy stems. The offspring from these were a mixed lot in various shades of lavender and magenta. Some of them had very good double blooms, but the floppy stems couldn't hold them up. I was able to select one or two single plants with good form, but I still had the problem of finding a good pollen bearing double. A perfect double without pollen was of no help here.

By 1974 about 100 plants bloomed. Among them was a pale yellow acaulis with strong stems, a compact nosegay form and lots of pollen! The color was an added bonus. Pale yellow indicates a soluble pigment that will blend with red and magenta pigments to produce pastels and clear colors.

With this plant, # 11-4, as the pollen parent the results were astonishing. I built my present strain with it. It's a slow process, however; and it was 1978 before I had enough plants and seed to put on the market. The same year #11-4 appeared I was crossing various juliana hybrids. With all that pollen available, I applied it to some of them, including Jay-Jay, a brilliant red jack-in-the-green. The results from these crosses were far from perfection; but there were several good julianas in various shades of lavender among the Jay-Jay seedlings.

These Jay-Jay crosses were again pollinated with #11-4, and a good amount of seed was obtained. In 1978 these F2 seedlings began to bloom. I couldn't believe my eyes as one after another opened. There were jack-in-the-green, stalked and cushion forms in colors of magenta, red, lavender, near pink and a few yellows. The most astonishing fact of all was that they were about 25 per cent double.

One wouldn't expect doubles to appear until the third generation, so it seemed that Jay-Jay must carry the factor for doubling. Not all retained the stoloniferous root system of juliae, and all were larger in leaf and bloom than Jay Jay.

Things were getting so exciting at this point that I immediately crossed these F2 hybrids to each other, using pollen from the doubles onto the singles. I planted the seed as soon as it ripened. The seedlings were grown in the greenhouse over the winter to save a year of waiting to see the results.

Plants started blooming in late spring of 1979 and continued to do so into the summer. There was a greater percentage of doubles, and the form was excellent.

The most interesting result was the further separation of colors. Now there were pinks, clear reds, yellows, two-toned (yellow with a red center), lavenders and purples. Again not all had the juliae root system. There will be about 200 of the F2 and F3 hybrids coming into bloom this spring. What fun that will be to watch!

Working with juliana hybrids is slow and tedious. The blooms are small, and pollen is not as plentiful as in the acaulis. Seed pods are correspondingly small. Not much seed is found in each pod. In some juliana crosses the seed is very slow to germinate. The seedlings may take an extra year to come into bloom. The Jay Jay crosses are much faster to mature than many of the other julianas. Hardiness being one of my priorities in the doubles, I find these new plants with juliae in their background to be very promising. Anyone with a little patience can grow his own doubles. A packet of double seed will give you material to work with.

To pollinate, I use tweezers to remove the anthers hidden among the petals of the double blooms, put it on a glass side, tease the pollen out with a corsage pin and with the pin transfer the pollen to the pistil of the single or semidouble blossom that has had the petals and anthers carefully removed. A pin-eyed plant is best because you can remove the petals and anthers without getting the pollen on the pistil. The pollen should be a rich gold or yellow and look moist and alive - as indeed it is. If it is dry and dull looking, it is too old. The pistil should also look moist and shiny.

It is easier to cross semi-doubles with each other, but the percentage of doubles will be greatly reduced. Unlike in double auriculas, pollen in the vernales doesn't ripen until the bloom has been open for several days or even longer. Sometimes the bloom will be fading before the anthers mature.
**Pointers on Growing Julianas**  
by Dr John Kerridge

*Reprinted from Summer 1990 issue.*

Gardeners, when growing Julianas, should always remember these little jewels have different features and requirements from the Primrose and Polyanthus primula. For instance, they can in general take more cold and more direct sunshine, and seem less subject to slug and snail attack. Why then do we lose them? So often people ask, "Why have my Julianas disappeared again? I just can't grow them."

It is possible that they are getting too much tender loving care. For example, they prefer a poor, lean soil (but well drained) that induces hardy growth. Adding compost and too much organic matter can induce a sogginess, which leads to rot. On the other hand, peat moss well forked into the beds does improve drainage. A top dressing of your discarded alpine soil mixture, after blooming, helps shield the roots from the strong summer sun.

On no account grow them 'soft' during the winter with heat and fertilizer. The open ground and cold fresh air will not trouble them.

In the mid-summer sun the leaves may scorch and shrivel, but they come back in mid August. A bad mistake many gardeners make is to panic at the browning off of the leaves in summer and water heavily. This can do a lot of damage, as the soggy dead leaves can rot and harbor fungus. Certainly, any watering in the evening is inadvisable.

Julianas are different from many wilting Denticulata or Candelabras with irreversible damage. In the morning, after the Julianas have recovered a little from the cooler night air, a light watering can be tolerated.

Once the foliage is dry and brown it will never recover and is best snipped away, for if allowed to sit there it will harbor disease. This arid foliage also prevents water from a sprinkler from penetrating deep down to the roots. Spider mite attack is also likely on dry and wilting leaves. A good method is to snip around the crown with scissors pointed vertically downward, this tidies up nicely.

Julianas love to clump and division can be much less frequent than with other forms such as Cowichans and Gold-Laced Polyanthus. 'Vernales' primula do well divided annually and freed from their old root stock that holds back the vigor of the young side shoots; but not so for Julianas.

Apart from named Julianas, there are diverse hybrids with beautiful form and color. Gardeners will find many of them more attractive than the older named varieties. Because of their proven ability to withstand drought, mite attacks, and sever winters, we must never lose the old established favorites. Thank goodness a few enthusiasts are collecting and caring for them.

Now, the larger Wanda Hybrids are on the scene with glorious colors. Because their size has greatly exceeded the usually diminutive 'Julie', they have not the favor of everyone. Small is still beautiful!
Top: City of Juneau
Bottom: White Swan  Both photos taken by Maedythe Martin
in Caroline Jensens garden, Juneau, Alaska

Top: Marie Skonbergs' Sunburst Spray
Bottom: Marie Skonberg's 'Devon James' both photos taken by Maedythe Martin
in Cheri Fluck's garden in Juneau, Alaska
Top: J-J  Bottom: Cheri's pink hybrid julie x P. sibthorpii cross
photos taken by Robert Tonkin in Cheri Flucks' garden

Top: Juliae hybrid 'Spring Sunrise'  Bottom Left: Juliae hybrid 'Jeanne Renshaw'  Bottom Right 'Snow White'. All photos Robert Tonkin in Cheri Flucks' garden
Top: *P. juliae* species  
Bottom: Peter Atkinsons 'Virgin Queen'  
Both photos Robert Tonkin in Cheri Flucks' garden

Top Left: Caroline’s Purple Dorothy Maedythe Martin Photo
Top Right: Red Garden Auricula Cheri Flucks garden Robert Tonkin photo
Bottom: Yellow Juliae hybrid Robert Tonkin photo in Cheri Flucks garden
Alabama
Blue John R. P. O. Box 238 Vandiver AL 35176

Alaska
Ackerson Carol P. O. Box 21595 Juneau AK 99802
Antlin Vivian P. O. Box 210932 Auke Bay AK 99821
Arant Sally 3021 De Armoun Rd. Anchorage AK 99511
Barton Sharon POB 240070 Douglas AK 99824
Beardle Stan 4900 Glacier Hwy Juneau AK 99801
Beck Nancy PO Box 92116 Anchorage AK 99509
Bibb Sally 5550 Thane Rd Juneau AK 99801
Blode Cid 2949 Spruce Cape Rd #10 Kodiak AK 99615
Bonchever Ann P. 4010 Ridge Way Juneau AK 99801
Bums Mary Jo 4169 Westwood Dr. Anchorage AK 99917-1035
Boyanko Ed Ed's Edible Landscaping P.O. Box 33777 Juneau AK 99803-3777
Canaday Debbie P. O. Box 303 Angoon AK 99821
Carls Becky 3001 Fritz Cove Rd. Juneau AK 99801
Casby Pat 1200 Fritz Cove Rd. Juneau AK 99801
Constantino Laurie P. O. Box 15767 Anchorage AK 99511
Daniels Robert L. POB 20511 Juneau AK 99802
DeCherney Nancy 3156 Pioneer Ave Juneau AK 99801
Dewey Robert P. O. Box 210053 Auke Bay AK 99821
Dick Paul E. 2006 Blueberry Hills Rd Juneau AK 99801
Docherty Gina 4006 De Armoun Rd Anchorage AK 99516
Finne Pamela PO Box 23096 Juneau AK 99802
Fluck Cheryl 17275 Lena Loop Rd. Juneau AK 99801
Greef Earnest R. P. O. Box 240123 Douglas AK 99824
Haldorson Julia L. P.O. Box 210913 Auke Bay AK 99821
Hall Debra 1110 Stellar Way Kodiak AK 99615
Hauck Judith K. 10624 Starlite Court Juneau AK 99801
Hincheey Debbie 1474 Virginia Court Anchorage AK 99551-4528
Hoquiam Katherine 3650 Glacier Highway Juneau AK 99801
Hudson Nancy 10437 Fox Farm Juneau AK 99801
Humphreys Juliana 327 - 7th Ave Juneau AK 99801
Iuta-Jonoule Poloy and Amy 3800 Kilwa Dr. Juneau AK 99801
Jefferson Mary 9351 Miner Dr. Juneau AK 99801-8015
Jensen Caroline 23035 Glacier Highway Juneau AK 99801
Kelleher Miriam 303 O'Neill Bldg. U. of Alaska P.O. Box 757200 Fairbanks AK 99775-7200
Kasson Joan M. 925 W 10th St. Juneau AK 99801-1819
Klinkhart Dana 1941 Meander Circle Anchorage AK 99511
Kvasnikoff Linda 9135 Parkwood Dr Juneau AK 99801
Larsen Bonie 4935 DeArmoun Anchorage AK 99516
Leaugh Dr. Cliff 3340 Fritz Cove Rd. Juneau AK 99801
Mahal Sarenia 9124 Fireweed Lane Juneau AK 99801
Mailinger Sharon P. O. Box 211308 Auke Bay AK 99821
Marshall Kathleen 4100 Blackberry St Juneau AK 99801
McCormick Donna PO Box 240312 Douglas AK 99824
McQueen Nancy 527 - 5th St. Douglas AK 99824
Meek Carla Box 33801 Juneau AK 99803
Meesing Kathleen 8185 Thunder St. Juneau AK 99801
Meyers Vivian M. 9156 Wolfram Way Juneau AK 99801
Meyers Lynn P. O. Box 241008 Douglas AK 99824
Middleton Jane Box 15293 Fritz Creek AK 99603
Molney Don 575 Jerome Dr Wasilla AK 99664
Molney Mary S. 9601 Copper Dr. Anchorage AK 99507
Mosher Linda 1220 Glacier Ave #202 Juneau AK 99801
Munk Kristen M. PO Box 43456 Juneau AK 99803
Nelsed Sue 2150 Glacier Hwy. Juneau AK 99801
Nord Elfrida 1135 Slim Williams Juneau AK 99801
O'Brien Sr. John A. 9450 Herbert Place Juneau AK 99801-9356
Palecek Betty 4700 Carpenter Way Anchorage AK 99503
Peter-Contesse Fabienne PO Box 210363 Auke Bay AK 99821-0363
Picking Evelyn 500 F Street #M-2 Juneau AK 99801
Polcher Leanne 12020 Glacier Hwy Juneau AK 99901
Powellet Lee Box 20806 Juneau AK 99801
Preston Jane POB 210536 Auke Bay AK 99821
Rasmussen Mrs. Loren 4620 Spruce Lane Juneau AK 99801
Reid Jari 4293 Marion Drive Juneau AK 99801
Rogers Julie P. O. Box 6422 Sitka AK 99835
Ross Carol J. 3401 Richmond Ave. Anchorage AK 99508
Rozen Celia 3711 Amber Bay Loop Anchorage AK 99515
Rushmore Carol PO Box 2132 Wrangell AK 99929
Sanders Lorin 3311 Foster Ave. Juneau AK 99901-1926
Schnerr Beth 57670 Clover Ave Homer AK 99603-9560
Shoulz Risa Jo PO Box 1522 Fritz Creek AK 99903
Simpson Ellen 2900 Porcupine Trail Road Anchorage AK 99516
Simpson Marion 1310 Fritz Cove Rd. Juneau AK 99801
Skidmore Lee M. 108 Plaza Port West Ketchikan AK 99901
Skonberg Marie P. O. Box 70 Ouzinkie AK 99664
Smith Deborah 1782 Evergreen Ave. Juneau AK 99801
Smoots Brand Christiya P. O. Box 211287 Auke Bay AK 99821-1287
Stancliff Lesia P. O. Box 763 Petersburg AK 99833
Stover Lois Box 727 Kodiak AK 99615
Swick Kathleen 2106 N Star St. Anchorage AK 99503
Taylor Carol 8922 Tanis Dr Juneau AK 99801
Tynan Pat 8351 River Place Juneau AK 99801
Teseneer Dee Ann POB 22313 Juneau AK 99802
Tonkin Kerri 3155 Pioneer Ave Juneau AK 99801
Trucano Alma PO Box 020870 Juneau AK 99802
Vaughn Brenda P. O. Box 33075 Juneau AK 99803
Weinberg Sheryl 4920 Hummingbird Lane Juneau AK 99801
White Elana S. PO Box 476 Kodiak AK 99615-0476

California
Adams Wanda 919 Palm Ave. South Pasadena CA 91030-3028
A fascinating discussion of the mating system in Primula beginning on pg 51 treats the ongoing discussion/argument among show breeders very effectively.

Richards’ separation of *P. brevicula* from its former subspecies status within the *P. chionantha* complex is born out by my own growing experience from ARGS 2000 seed. I do disagree that many species rarely set seed in gardens and believe that this is due to the difficulty of providing the proper cultivation requirements—soil, temperature, and moisture. Most of us simply cannot provide these high altitude, monsoon conditions at the right time of year! Of course only having a few plants for cross-pollination is also a limiting factor, as he so aptly discusses in the mating system section.

New findings he also discusses using DNA analysis of chromosomal characteristics may have a considerable effect on the classification of Primula species within the sections. Some of these findings confirm long held relationships but some important changes may be made in the classifications.

Few errors can be found; the photo of *P. moupinensis* is on its side, and unfortunately my name is misspelled twice! I’ll have to personally speak to John about that.

This fine book is widely available including from the APS bookstore. It should certainly be added to your reference library and would make a great gift for one of those Primrose fanatics that many of us know. Ed Buyarski

**Primula**, Second Edition
Author: John Richards
Illustrator: Brigid Edwards
346 pp, 85 color photos, 10 b&w photos, 19 illustration plates, hardcover.
Publication Date: 2003
Timber Press: Portland, Oregon

The book *Primula* by John Richards is the standard reference used by the American Primrose Society and this new Second Edition has become even more useful for us all. Additional photos of some of the more uncommon species only whet our appetite and encourage us to improve our technique. The most significant improvement in this edition is the inclusion of species keys in each section. More discussion of cultivation requirements, which have come with new expeditions bringing fresh seed collections for more grower attempts (and some successes) give us hope.

Juneau Chapter has established a memorial trophy for “Best Garden Auricula” as a memorial to Duane Buell. Some Juneau Chapter members also spent a workday cleaning up his gardens and constructing a new primula garden.
in the front of his home for the benefit of Sue Buell. Our President will use his Quarterly letter to suggest the national organization do something as a memorial. It was asked if the Judging Committee would consider a new trophy for auriculas originating in North America.

Topic: Certifying Election Results. The President indicated 19 people voted in the election. Michael Plumb (Vice President), Diana Pederson (Secretary), Richard Austin (Director), and Rodney Barker (Director) were elected to the board. A thank you to Cheri, Robert, Judy, and Terry, previous board members was expressed in addition to a welcome for the new board members. Robert asked that the APS website be updated with the new names as soon as possible. Pam indicated this would be done.

Topic: 2004 National Show & Upcoming Board Meeting. Ed indicated that the Vancouver and Victoria Groups offered to hold the National Show in Victoria, BC in April of 2004. Then he asked if any other Chapter would like to be considered for the show. No responses were received. It was suggested that the New England Chapter might be ready to sponsor a show in 2005. Pam and Judy discussed the necessity of providing information on importing plants to and from Canada for the show if it was held in Canada. Later a suggestion was made that the show calendar itself could be published at the website in addition to the Quarterly. These appear to be good ideas that will be decided on at a future board meeting.

Ed said the deadline for applying for the 2004 show is June 15. No date has been set for the next board meeting.

Topic: New Chapters: Ed recognized the new Gig Narrows Chapter, represented at the Board meeting by Dorothy Springer.

Topic: Website. Rodney Barker made the suggestion to list Primrose Gardens that might be available to visit across North America, with permission of course.

Topic: Twin Program. Judy Sellers says 3 sets of twins have been matched this past quarter. Three gentlemen auricula growers in England are looking for twins with similar interests. Two US ladies are looking for British twins.

Topic: Seed Exchange: Thank you to the New England Chapter for their work on the Seed Exchange and offer to take it for two more years. We must encourage all to donate seeds!

The meeting was adjourned by Ed. He said the next board meeting will be announced soon.

Diana Pederson, APS Secretary

...continued from Page 9

If you can come early, the best and biggest alpine plant show in North America will be held in Victoria by the Vancouver Island Rock and Alpine Garden Society (VIRAGS) the weekend before our show, Friday April 16 and Saturday April 17. There are three or four plant vendors and a plant sale on Saturday morning. It will have lots of primroses, as well as other alpine treasures to admire.
Alpine specialists offering an extensive selection of primula cultivars and species.

American Primrose Society

On-line Website

If you have not visited the APS Website recently you may wish to do so! Our web-site has a new look, all the information has been updated, and new content is being added regularly. Come Visit!

www.americanprimrose.org

Want More Primroses?

Back issues of the A.P.S. quarterly, Primroses, are available from the A.P.S. Quarterly Librarian. Prices depend on the issue date:

1996-2002 $6.50/copy
1990-1995 $4/copy
1970-1989 $2.50/copy
1990 & before $1.50/copy

For availability or for ordering please contact:

Cheri Fluck
17275 Point Lena Loop Rd.
Juneau, AK 99801-8310
USA
Tel: (907) 789-0595
FAX: (907) 789-2593
cheri1@gci.net

Primula Discussion Group

APS Membership not required.
Members from around the world!
Novice to highly experienced.
Email message boards, 2 weekly on-line chats, photo archive and more!

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/primulas
or email:
terry@auriculas17.freeserve.co.uk
The purpose of this society is to bring the people interested in Primula together in an organization to increase the general knowledge of and the interest in the collecting, growing, breeding, showing and using in the landscape and garden the genus Primula in all its forms and to serve as a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information about Primula.

Membership in the Society includes a subscription to the quarterly publication *Primroses*, Seed Exchange privileges, Slide Library, and the opportunity to join a Round Robin. Membership renewals are due November 15th and are delinquent at the first of the year.

**Membership and Renewal Rates**
(Membership runs on the calendar year. Renewals are always due 11/15)

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