

## GLOSSARY

- Amoena.** A color pattern with white standards and colored falls.
- Anther:** The pollen-bearing part of the stamen.
- Apogon:** Having no beard.
- Aril:** The small white collar surrounding the hilum or region of attachment to the capsule of seeds of oncocyclus and regelia irises.
- Arilbred:** Garden hybrid varieties combining characteristics of aril (onco and regelia) and eupogon or true bearded irises.
- Beard:** The conspicuous hairs borne on the center of the upper haft of the falls in bearded irises.
- Bicolor:** A color pattern where flowers have standards and falls of different color, the falls being usually darker than the standards.
- Bitone:** A color pattern where flowers have standards and falls of different amounts of the same color. Ordinarily the falls are darker than the standards.
- Blend:** A color pattern where a combination or mixture of two or more colors are present in the same parts of the flower.
- Crest:** The elevated, often toothed ridge on the haft of the falls of evansia iris flowers.
- Cultivar:** A cultivated variety, as distinguished from a botanical variety, which has originated or is important only in cultivation.

**Diploid:** A plant having two sets of chromosomes.

**Distinctiveness:** The overall combination of positive features of the iris that distinguish it from its peers and make it readily recognizable.

**Domed:** Standards of an iris flower that are rounded and closed.

**Eupogon:** True bearded irises with a beard consisting of multicellular hairs in contrast to pogon (onco and regelia) irises whose beard consists of unicellular hairs.

**Falcate:** Sickle-shaped.

**Fancy:** An extreme plicata-type color pattern having a riotous mixture of colors.

**Filament:** The slender stalk of the stamen, terminated by the anther.

**Flaring falls:** Falls held horizontally or nearly so.

**Floriferous:** Flower bearing, usually implying a free-blooming condition where a variety has many buds per stalk and/or many stalks per clump.

**Form:** A term that may refer to the shape of a flower, or to a particular kind of plant, as a color form of a species.

**Genus:** A unit of classification consisting of one or more similar species.

**Haft:** The narrow constricted part of the standards (petals) and falls (sepals) near the center of the iris flower that connect the petals and sepals to the perianth tube.

**Hilum:** The scar marking the place of attachment of the seed to the seed pod.

**Historic:** An iris introduced thirty (30) or more years ago.

**Hybrid:** The offspring of genetically unlike parents.

**Luminata:** A color pattern from plicata breeding. The falls have a brushed pattern, with paler veins and a clear, unmarked area (spot) around the beards.

**Mutation:** An inherited change in the genic or chromosomal constitution of an individual.

**Neglecta:** A color pattern with light blue standards and darker colored falls.

**Oncobred:** A hybrid of oncocyclus and eupogon parentage typically showing resemblances to both parents.

**Ovary:** The ovule-bearing structure at the base of the flower which develops after fertilization into the seed pod containing seeds derived from the ovules.

**Ovule:** The egg-containing organ within the ovary of the flower, which develops into a seed after fertilization.

**Pallida:** This is the name of a European species of diploid, tall-bearded iris, *Iris pallida*, with self-colored, lavender-blue flowers borne on closely branched stems. Garden varieties with other characteristics of this species are described as pallida-type irises.

**Perennial:** Living for two or more growing seasons.

**Perianth:** The collective term for the petals and sepals (standards and falls of the iris flower).

**Perianth-tube:** The slender tube of the iris flower connecting the ovary with the separate perianth parts (sepals and petals).

**Petal:** One of the inner series of perianth parts (one of the three standards of the iris flower).

**Petiole:** The stalk of the leaf.

**Pistil:** The female reproductive structure of the flower, including in the case of the iris flower the ovary, style, style-branch, and stigma.

**Plicata:** A color pattern where a lighter ground color is stippled, dotted or stitched with a darker color.

**Pogon:** A word of Greek origin meaning *beard*, commonly used to describe any bearded iris.

**Pollen:** The tiny structures, usually spherical in form or nearly so, containing the male gametes or their antecedents, which are discharged from the anther of the flower and ordinarily are borne by the wind or insects to the stigma of the ovules and there initiate fertilization.

**Pollination:** The transfer of pollen from the shedding anther to the receptive stigma of the same or another flower.

**Rebloomer:** An iris that blooms in the spring and again in the same growing season.

**Reflexed:** Bent abruptly downward and inward; the falls may be noticeably reflexed.

**Regeliabred:** An iris hybrid of regelia and eupogon parentage.

**Regeliocyclus:** an iris hybrid of regelia and oncocyclus parentage.

**Rhizomatous:** Producing or having a rhizome.

**Rhizome:** A modified creeping or underground stem, often enlarged to serve as a storage organ, and with roots and buds developing from the nodes.

**Seed:** The ripened ovule, containing an embryo and various surrounding structures.

**Self:** An iris flower with standards and flowers of the same color; or, self-pollination, the placing of pollen of a flower on its own stigmas.

**Sepal:** A unit of the outer series of perianth parts (one of the three falls of the iris flower).

**Sib (sibling):** Offspring from the same parents; sib-cross, a cross between plants from the same mating.

**Signal:** A marking, typically in white, orange or yellow, located on the falls where the beard is located in bearded irises.

**Space Ager (SA):** A bearded iris which possesses some sort of projection at the ends of the beards (horn, spoon, or flounce).

**Spathe (spathe-valve):** A bract or modified leaf subtending a flower or group of flowers, often an inner and outer spathe are present in iris. Spathes may be green and fleshy or dry and papery. In early stages of development, the spathes enclose protect the young flower buds.

- SPEC:** The class of irises reserved for named selections of a single species.
- SPEC-X:** The class of irises reserved for interspecies crosses.
- Stamen:** The pollen-bearing structure of the flower consisting of a filament and anther containing the pollen grains.
- Standard:** The upper, usually broad, more or less erect petal, a unit of the inner series of the perianth.
- Stigma:** The portion of the pistil receptive to the pollen, which in iris has the form of a ridge or lip projecting from the inner surface of the style-branch of the flower.
- Style:** A narrow prolongation of the ovary which bears the stigma.
- Style crest:** A projection of the style-branch.
- Substance:** The inner tissue structure that determines the durability of the flower (i.e., the maintenance of color and symmetry of form).
- Tetraploid:** A plant with four (4) sets of chromosomes.
- Texture (or finish):** A surface characteristic, e.g., matte, velvety, satiny, crystalline, which influences color impact as it reflects or absorbs light.
- Variegata:** A color pattern with yellow standards and darker, usually red, falls. The name is derived from a European species of diploid tall-bearded iris, *I. variegata*, which has yellow standards and purple falls.

**Variety:** A cultivated plant which has been given an identifying common name (i.e., a cultivar), or botanically, a group of individuals within a species that differ sufficiently from the rest of the species population to be distinguished and given a Latin varietal name.

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