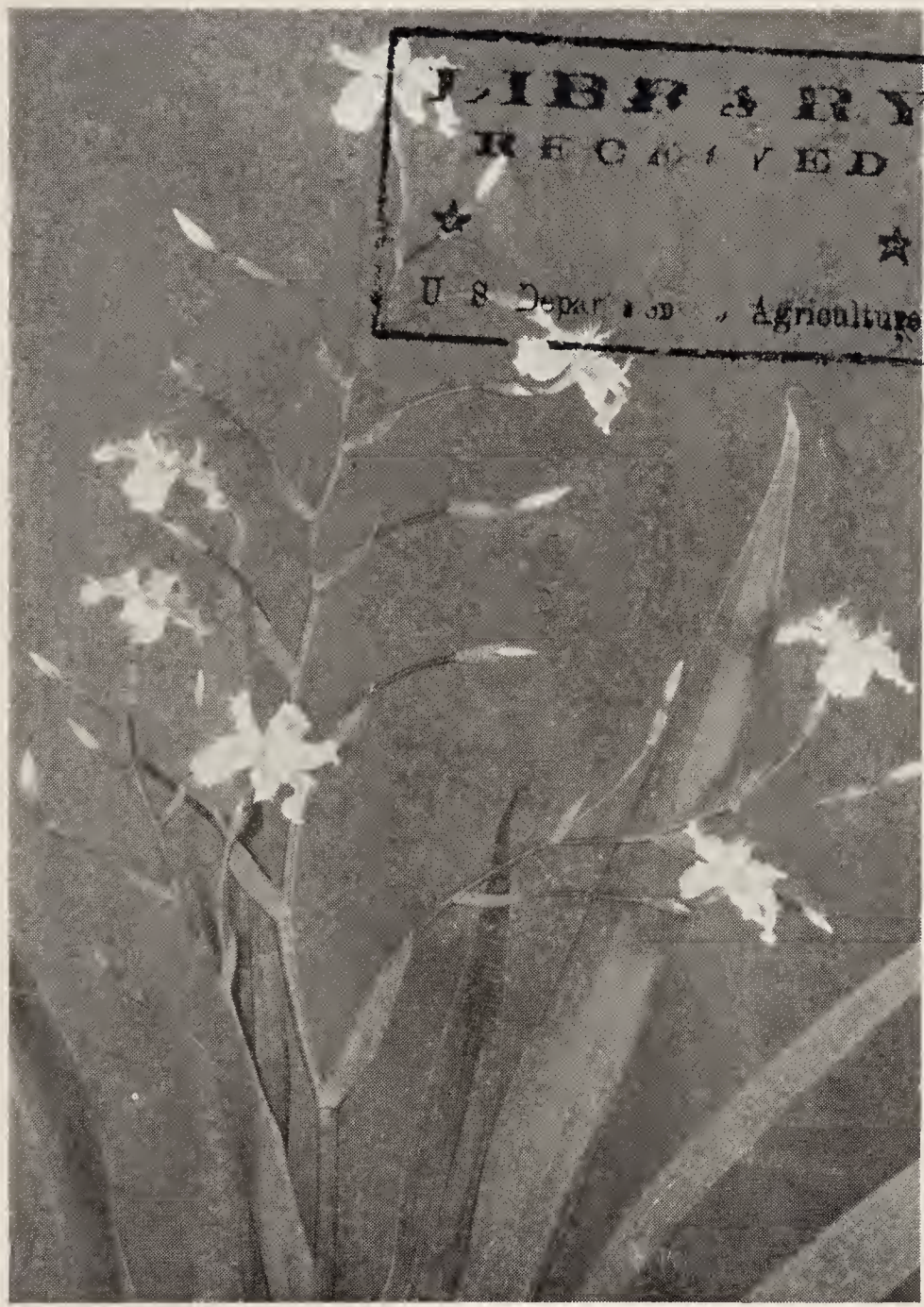


Berry, S.S., Redlands, Calif. <sup>Sup?</sup>

62.09

# INTRODUCING

*A New Type Iris*



## N A D A

*(Girdlian, 1936)*

## DESCRIPTION

Iris NADA (*Pronounced Nay-da*) is the result of crossing two species of crested type, Japonica and Watti, and combines the good qualities of both species.

The plant consists of a fan of leaves resembling a palm leaf on top of a 12-inch stem. The fan is two feet across, and the individual leaf is about 1 3-4 inches at its widest part and 20 inches long, bright green on one side and blue green on the other.

The flower stalk rises two feet high from the center of the fan of leaves, and is branched and rebranched carrying as many as 40 terminal buds, each bud in turn producing five flowers in succession.

The flowers are white with chrome-yellow crests and showing a touch of light lavender around the crests. The style branches are light lavender, and are lacerated in a beautiful manner. The standards and falls are waved and frilled. The individual flowers are about 2 1-4 inches across.

The flowers lend themselves ideally for flower arrangements and last a long time when cut, as nearly all the

The plant is very prolific, propagating itself by means of short stolens and forming a good sized clump in one season.

As we have on hand a good stock of plants we are able to make the introductory price very low for a plant of this caliber.

**Strong Flowering Size Plants,  
\$5.00 each net.**



## N A D A

*Close up and two-year border*

## CULTURE

Iris NADA thrives best in slightly acid soil in a partial or total shady location. It will attain perfection under a large tree or on the north side of a building, and may be used to advantage in company with ferns and begonias.

Where the winters are cold it may be grown in pots in the window garden or in the conservatory. It is ideally suited for pot culture anywhere and is worth growing for its beautiful foliage alone.

The plants should be lifted, divided and replanted about every third year. This work can be done any time of the year except when the weather is excessively hot and dry. If it is not desirable to lift the plants, propagation can be carried on by severing the young shoots that form from the mother plant when they are about eight inches high, and planting about a foot apart, either in beds or in the row.

Once a year after the plants have finished blooming, cut the flower stems, clean out the dead leaves and apply a top dressing of leaf mould. Keep the ground moist at all times.

