



The **Rhodoholic**



Cowichan Valley Rhododendron Society

Volume 26:7 October 2015

President's Message

I just arrived home from my daughter's wedding in Tofino, an affair to be remembered and hard to get out of my head. I am likening the marriage to the love affair with rhodos. You see, when you are courting, you are really scouting for the best looking garden partner; you want a long lasting bloom, healthy shiny leaves, disease resistant, and year-round appeal. Once you find your handsome specimen you marry it into your garden, pampering and watching it mature.

The time comes when you are giddy with anticipation to reproduce. Taking care to maintain the integrity of the mother plant in the Fall, take 3 inch (7-8 sm) cuttings from hardened off new growth from side shoots, not leaders, as close to the trunk as possible and not so many cuttings as to leave your garden beauty with bald patches.



OH Canada, one of our featured rhodos beginning with the letter O.

Wednesday, October 7th

CVRS Monthly Meeting
A special presentation on our
successful Spring 2015 Tour of
southeast England Gardens
St. Johns Church Hall
7:30 pm

See media release on page 3
for more details.

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Be sure to label your cuttings. Leave 3 leaves of the whorl, cut them back by half and remove any buds. You may cut a half inch sliver of bark away from the base of the cutting on either side but this is not necessary for success. Fresh cut the end of the cutting just before dipping in rooting hormone (powder, gel or liquid) containing indolebutyric acid and place in pots or trays of pre-moistened medium of 1/2 peat, 1/2 coarse perlite with most of the stem in the soil. Firm the soil around the cuttings. Water, let drain, and place in an enclosed poly bag or enclosed propagator.

Place on a heating mat at 70-75F (21-24 C). Rotate and mist periodically. Wait for 3 - 4 months, give a gentle tug, and if firm, there ought to be roots on your cuttings. Transplant to individual pots with a



Last week's CVRS crew at the Slaby's taking cuttings for propagation



mix of

about 60% peat, coarse peat & sand, and 40% perlite; keep plants in a sheltered spot for at least a year.

I keep my transplants in a shade house in the summer and in an unheated greenhouse come October for 2-3 years. Fertilize with a slow release (Osmocote) fertilizer for evergreens when you transplant them to pots. In 2-3 years you can transplant these babies to the garden or auction them off at the rhodo club and start looking for your next handsome bloke or retro beauty. Join the propagation group and learn more detail and other methods of propagating. Most of all experiment, note your successes and share your techniques with others.

Members are welcome to bring guests and friends to our meeting this Wednesday where Bill Dumont will be presenting a summary of the CVRS UK Garden Tour last spring. See you then!

Carrie Nelson

This month in the *Rhodoholic*
we are featuring
**Rhododendrons that start with
the letter O.**
Enjoy!

Off Shoot



Media Release



Cowichan Rhodo Society October Meeting Features Spring 2015 UK Garden Trip

Carrie Nelson, President of the Cowichan Valley Rhododendron Society (CVRS) extends an invitation to gardeners and others to its October 7 meeting at St. John's church hall in Duncan at 7:30 pm. "We are featuring a special presentation on our successful spring 2015 Tour of southeast England Gardens. We

had 47 people from Vancouver Island, the mainland, Saltspring and the US on this fabulous two week trip that visited 17 gardens and many historic sites in London, Cornwall and Devon in May this year.



Tour Group at Blenheim Palace west of London

Bill Dumont, the Tour Guide will be presenting an illustrated overview of this special tour that included historic rhododendron gardens, Castles, huge estates and finishing up at the world class Chelsea Garden show in London."

"The tour began at Kew Botanic Garden in west London which opened in 1759 and has more than 30,000 plants and trees, many globally significant, some are growing in huge centuries-old glasshouses. The herbarium at Kew has more than 7 million plant samples. From Kew we headed to several Royal Horticultural Gardens at Wisley and Rosemoor which really impressed our group with their spectacular borders, vegetable, rhodo and rose gardens.

For the next week we travelled to a series of gardens, estates and castles where



Rhodos and flowering plants at Lanhydrock Castle

some of the 1700 and 1800 introductions of rhodos to England are still thriving and were the source of many of our local plants. We also visited the very old 2 hectare Oxford botanic garden, dating from 1621 when medicinal plants were first collected and grown there” said Dumont.



“I think most of our group agreed we saved the best for the last day at the Chelsea Garden show, the world’s premier garden event held annually on the grounds of the Chelsea Veteran’s hospital in London. You have to see the fantastic pictures our group took of the hundreds of amazing flower and garden displays at Chelsea”.

The public and guests are welcome to attend this free CVRS presentation.

Contact: Bill Dumont at 250-743-9882 or 250-709-5542.



OH! Johnny

Some Tips on Moving Large Rhododendrons

Written by Ron Knight, and reprinted from the January 2006 issue of The Indumentum, Vancouver Rhodo Society newsletter.

Large Rhodos have shallow, fibrous roots and are quite happy to be moved. The best time for transplanting is late fall, which gives the plant time to establish new roots before the hot dry summer weather arrives.

"I have moved a very large rhodo on two different occasions. The first time was 10 years ago when I decided to relocate a three metre tall R. Walloper from North Vancouver to Pender Harbour. A major problem - my van would only accommodate a one metre tall plant. The solution was drastic pruning. A pair of loppers and 15 minutes reduced the once magnificent rhodo to a stick with two short side branches and a few leaves.

When we arrived at Pender Harbour, I wheeled it to a rocky hillside under some Douglas fir trees. Since there was only a thin layer of moss over the bed-rock, I prepared a planting mix of equal parts of mulch, unscreened topsoil and peat moss. Amazingly the rhodo bloomed again after two years, grew over the next decade to a height of 3 metres, and became even bushier than it had been in North Vancouver."

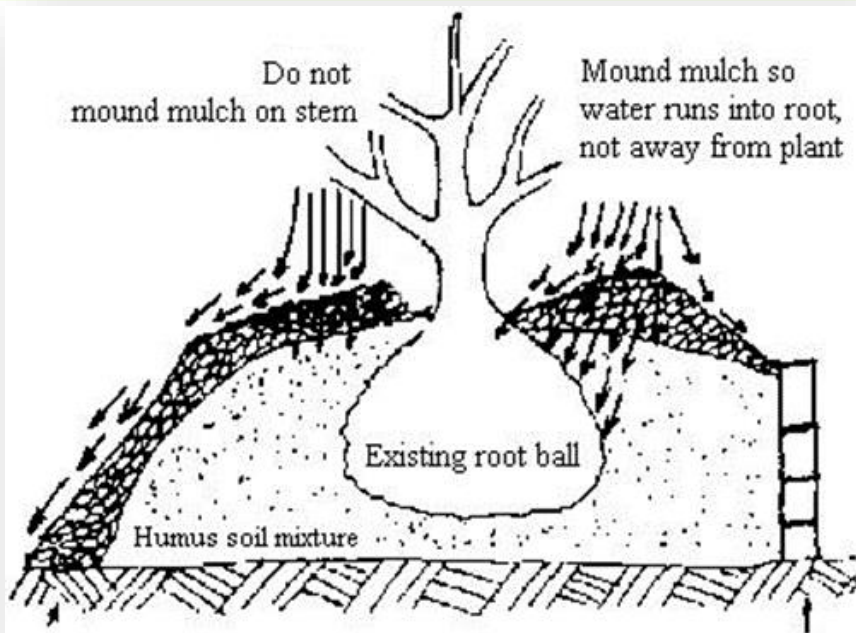
That is not the end of the story, and this part shows another way to move a huge old plant. "By that time, however, I had other Walloper Rhodos in my garden and decided to give the plant from North Vancouver to a friend. He wanted the rhodo to be moved, without any reduction in height, to a spot in his garden where it would block out an unsightly view. Since Walloper had been planted in a location inaccessible to a backhoe, 3 professional gardeners were hired to help. That very wise decision allowed me to escape any heavy lifting and to take photos of the entire operation.

The gardeners arrived with a shiny new fibreglass shovel. (I've found that a flat spade, sharpened on a grinding wheel, is excellent for digging up Rhodos).



I dug up a root-ball about one metre in diameter, pushed it on its side, and placed the wheelbarrow, also placed on its side, against the root-ball. (Others have told me that a furniture-moving dolly works even better for this task.) It was easy after that to push the rhodo upright with the wheelbarrow, move both to the tailgate of the van, and slide the plant inside.





They first dug a trench around Walloper. Then they poked underneath the plant as far as possible to loosen the rootball, then pushed the rhodo on its side to release roots from cracks in the bedrock below.

The next step involved pulling a large plastic tarp under the root-ball as it was rocked from one side to the other. Now, how to drag the massive plant over a perennial border without ruining the plants under it? The solution was to create a "railway track" of wooden studs and slide the Walloper along it, above the perennials. Then move the studs repeatedly, drag the tarp and plant across the lawn to the driveway. The studs were used to make a ramp up

onto the flatbed behind the truck. The whole process took about 50 minutes."

Simple, eh? Really, it is a simple matter to do some drastic work on these tough old Rhodos. One in my garden, another Lem hybrid, was cut down to 6" in the fall, several years ago, grew and even flowered the next spring, and is now a very neat plant instead of straggling all over the garden bed.

In the same newsletter, Todd Major gave sage advice about transplanting, useful when moving monsters or smaller plants. Just follow these simple rules:

- Before transplanting, if the plant's roots are dry, water in advance of beginning the work.
- Use a rope or string to tie up lower branching to allow access to the root-ball.
- Do not prune branching when transplanting. There is a known correlation between plant hormones produced at the branch tip and corresponding root growth. If you prune, you will remove this vital relationship.
- Dig the largest root ball possible proportionate to the size of the plant. A larger root ball facilitates quick regrowth after transplanting, allowing the plant more root tissue to carry out basic metabolic processes and recovery. There is a limit to this rule, too big and the ball will fall apart.



Moving these really, really big rhodos

- Do not transplant during the heat of summer or during hard frosts, to avoid drought stress.
- Some plants without a fibrous root system will appreciate a piece of burlap to keep the root ball together during transport.
- Cut large roots cleanly with a hand pruner, to facilitate quick healing.
- Plant the transplant 1-2" higher than the surrounding grade in its new home, to allow settling. Mulch down from the top of the root-ball to the existing grade.
- Always mulch the finished transplant, to protect the soil and provide a matrix for food producing organisms.
- Water in the transplant, once it is in its final position, to settle air out of the soil and provide water for metabolic processes.
- Do not apply fertilizer or other additives during transplanting. These might force new growth which cannot be supported by the reduced root system. Instead, add compost or manure to the planting hole and mulch."

Orange Leopard



Orchid Bouquet

Rosemoor Garden

This is one of several site reports prepared by participants on the CVRS UK Garden trip last spring.

May 16, 2015

A lengthy drive northwest took us to Rosemoor Garden, the second garden of the day. This garden is located 1 mile south of Great Torrington in the Torridge Valley, Devon.



In contrast to our arrival and departure from Coleton Fishacres, the coach swept in through the very accommodating entrance and on through to a generous parking lot. It was obvious to all that leaving here would not be as exciting as it had been from Coleton Fishacre.

Once again our group was greeted by one of the staff and very informative maps handed out to all. These maps proved invaluable given the size and scope of the gardens and woodlands which encompass a total of 65 acres. Access to the garden was through a large, modern visitor centre which held a lecture hall, reading room, shop and plant centre, restaurant and public facilities.



A panoramic view of the formal layout of the ornamental gardens lay before us as we exited the visitors' cen-





tre and descended the broad concrete steps. Wandering into the gardens, squared off by hedges revealed different themes, most of which were in a seasonal transition period until we reached the Herb, Potager and Cottage Gardens. Behind the hedges here lay rows of spring vegetable looking almost too perfect for words. The warmth of the spring sunshine provided optimal growing conditions in which the plants flourished. Twigs and branches were cleverly used to provide support for growth. From drystack stone walls tumbled herbs and cottage flowers. Bees busied themselves flying from flower to flower in search of pollen.

At the end of a brick path a hatch-covered structure offered a place to sit in the shade and enjoy a view of the flowers, herbs and vegetables all competing for space in these cottage display gardens.

From here we followed the path which cut across the Stream Field and to the underpass which linked the new and old gardens. When Lady Anne Palmer gave Rosemoor to the RHS in 1988, it consisted of the house, the 8 acre garden around the house and 32 acres of pasture land where the ornamental gardens now lie. An underpass under a highway was necessary to link Lady Anne's gardens with the new formal ornamental beds we had just passed through.



The Stream Garden was heavily planted with plants which enjoyed a moist environment. Tall, reddish-mauve primulas lined the bank, interspersed with ferns and many different ground covers. Blooming on the opposite bank were rhododendrons amongst other trees and shrubs. On either side of the path many assorted plants grew in pockets along the rock gully. Here and there clumps

of bamboo towered above.

Walking out into open spaces again came as quite a surprise and a contrast to the small world we had just passed through. Another contrast revealed itself as we followed the path which took us into the original gardens and towards Rosemoor House. These gardens which surrounded



the house were the personal gardens of Lady Anne Palmer whose interest in gardening was awakened by a noted plantsman, Collingwood Ingram, in 1959. As her interest in gardening grew, so did her collection of plants. She travelled widely and added to her collection from places such as South America, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, the USA and Japan. And so the gardens spread outwards from the house showing a certain informality in comparison to the structured formality of the gardens on the other side of the highway.

A wide green swathe of lawn, bordered on either side by perennial borders lead to Rosemoor House which lay half hidden behind a magnificent *Cornus contraversa* 'Variegata', commonly known as the 'wedding cake tree' because of its tiered branches.



The house itself was smothered in wisteria which lent its name to the active tearooms inside.

An interesting selection of tender potted plants and bulbs basked in the sun on the veranda with clematis climbing the pillars.

The house was situated in large bowl bounded on one side by a wooded area. For the rhododendron lovers, many species in bloom could be seen from the lawns below. And between the lawns and the wooded walk lay more formal gardens, small in size, but planted with an amazing variety of plants thanks to Lady Anne. Prior to her interest in plants, the gardens were planted in the style of the time with annuals in beds around the house which Lady Anne described as being "Typically Victorian, dull and labor intensive". Credit can be given to her mother for designing The Stone Garden though, which lead to the design and planting by Lady Anne of the Mediterranean Garden and the Exotic Gardens.

With time rapidly slipping by, we retraced our steps back through the underpass, enjoying once again the coolness and the plantings. Following the path beyond where we had entered, we crossed over a wooden bridge and followed the path back to the visitor centre



taking one last look into the formal gardens with a lingering look at the Hot Garden, still to reveal the potential of its plantings.



The sound of music and the clapping of hands had us hurrying back up the concrete steps. A concrete cat with a Cheshire-like grin sat at the top and claimed attention first -cameras out, a

quick snap and then attention focused on a group of energetic folk dancers who entertained a gathering crowd.

And so ended the tour of Rosemoor Garden, leaving behind many unexplored areas. The scope and size of these gardens was in complete contrast to the intimacy of the gardens at Coleton Fishacres, not an insignificant size either.



Your reporting team:

L. to R. Kathy, Sally, Jillian and Sandy

Propagating Rhododendrons From Stem Cuttings

In addition to the excellent advice from our President this month we are including this further information about propagating Rhodos provided by Sandra Stevenson.

Supplies: Cuttings (scions), secateurs or sharp knife, clean starting medium, pot, plastic bag, chopstick, label, optional: Greer's Guide Book to Rhododendrons, Harold E. Greer



Why Propagate Rhododendrons from Cuttings:

The vegetative method of propagation produces plants that are identical to the "Mother Plant". It will allow you to start a number of plants from your favorite Rhododendron for minimal cost. Keep in mind that some Rhododendrons root much more readily than others. You can have success in anywhere from six weeks to a number of years; with some cuttings you may have no success at all, but it is fun trying.

When to choose your Cuttings?

Most cuttings of Rhododendrons, subgenus Hymenanthus, can be taken as semi-hardwood to hardwood cuttings. In this climate that would be when the tissue is nearly firm from September to November. You can take the cuttings earlier but the weather is friendlier once fall arrives. If you do take the cuttings in August, remember to keep them moist and not to let the cuttings cook in their little domes. If you are propagating Rhododendron, subgenus Pentanthera, also known as Deciduous Azaleas the timing for collecting differs from the usual subgenus Hymenanthus. Take the cuttings when the new growth is young and pliable. This coincides in a number of cases with flowering in early June. These can be much trickier to grow from this method.

Method of Propagating Tip Cuttings:

Begin by choosing some tip cuttings from your Rhododendron. (Approximately 1" to 4" long) Cuts taken from closer to the root ball or shoots that have grown in shaded areas (etiolation) of the plant appear to root more readily. [Rational: thin cuttings require less energy to maintain them; therefore, excess food can be directed toward the rooting zone. Cuts from nearer the root ball have more hormones concentrated in the area. This too will enhance rooting.] Do not use growth with buds, or remove the buds to have the nourishment redirected to producing roots rather than developing the bud.

Remove lower leaves and cut upper leaves in half to provide more room and better air circulation when planted. Carbohydrates required to nourish the leaves will be redirected to once again enhance root formation. Good air circulation will ensure carbon dioxide does not build up and reduce photosynthesis abilities. Be cautious because too much air will reduce humidity and also reduce foliage need for feed while the scion is directing energy into producing roots. Cut a wound at each side of the base of the cutting, approximately 1/2" to 1", to expose the cambium layer. Dip the cuttings in rooting hormone (I use #2). This replicates auxin, the hormone that makes rooting easier. You can root without rooting hormone as well. It's fun to experiment with and without rooting hormone. Finally, water gently and check periodically to ensure the soil is moist.

What type of soil do I use?

Use new bark, clean peat (coarse if possible), Perlite or coarse clean sand. The goal is to have a medium that has some humus (bark or peat) to hold moisture and an inert matter (perlite or sand) to provide air spaces and drainage. Make a hole in the soil with a stick or pencil. This will allow the rooting hormone to stay in place when sinking the cutting. Ensure at least one node on the stem is below soil line. Gently press and firm soil around cutting.



What environment do my Rhododendron Cuttings prefer?

Harold Greer's Guide suggests the best results are achieved if you use bottom heat kept constant at 70 F. Keep in mind many cuttings will root without bottom heat. Mist foliage to keep it moist and avoid a situation that is too wet or soggy. Cover containers with plastic to keep moisture in and increase the humidity. Keep cuttings out of direct sun light. I generally will plant about six cuttings in a one gallon pot, cover the pot with a shower cap, and place on the north side of my house. Now and again I check to make sure it is moist and lift plastic cap to provide an exchange of air. I have moderate success with little need for too much attention. Most often my final step is crossing my fingers.

How do I know if my Rhododendron Cuttings have rooted?

Some Rhododendron cuttings root easily within about six weeks, and others may take up to a year or more. Tug gently on the root to determine if you meet with resistance. If you feel resistance, roots have taken hold.

This worksheet has been put together using Harold E. Greer's, Greer's Guidebook to Available Rhododendrons – Species and Hybrids, Third Edition – Page 10.



And Linda Chalker-Scott's, Sustainable Landscapes and Gardens

If you are unable to find the time to build a propagator for your rhododendron cuttings you may want to consider this easy method. Once you finish your salad use the container the greens came in for your mini propagator. Replace the lid to increase the humidity for seed starting. For cuttings you will require more height. Place a similar container upside down over the top.

Sandra Stevenson

Coming Events-2015/16

October 3, 2015

The Peninsula Garden Club 60th Anniversary Celebration

11 am to 3:30 pm Mary Winspear Centre, Sidney

Tickets: \$35

Speaker - Dan Hinkley, Monrovia Nursery's leading plant finder

To register, call Frieda: 250-656-9416

www.peninsulagardenclub.ca/

October 7, 2015

CVRS Monthly Meeting 7:30 pm

CVRS UK Garden Tour 2015

Presentation by Bill Dumont and other participants

www.cowichanrhodos.ca

October 17 & 18, 2015

UBC Botanical Garden Apple Festival

11 am to 4 pm

www.botanicalgarden.ubc.ca/events

October 17-24, 2015

Rhododendron Species Foundation

Federal Way, Wa.

Foliage Festival & Plant Sale

10:00 am - 4:00 pm

<https://rhodygarden.org/cms/events/9483/foliage-festival-plant-sale/>

October 24, 2015

U Victoria Finnerty Lecture Series

Rhododendron Propagation Workshop – 1 pm

www.uvcs.uvic.ca/Course/Finnerty-at-Forty/

November 4, 2015

CVRS Monthly Meeting

The Rhododendron Gardens of New Zealand

Dr. Glen Jamieson on his recent tour of this fascinating southern hemisphere country 7:30 pm

December 2, 2015

CVRS **Christmas Party**

6 pm St. John's Church

Bring a food goodie, a gift and something for the Food Bank.

February 3, 2015

CVRS Monthly Meeting

7:30 pm St. John's Church

Member education event

March 2, 2015

CVRS Monthly Meeting

Doug Justice – UBC- *Biodiversity in the Garden*

April 30, 2016

Cowichan Valley Garden Fair

Cowichan Exhibition 10 am – 2 pm

www.CowichanValleyGardenFair.com

Please donate plants for the CVRS plant table

May 1, 2016

Nanaimo Rhodo Club Plant Sale

Beban Park Nanaimo

May 4, 2016

CVRS Monthly Meeting

St. John's Church, Duncan- 163 First St. 7:30 pm

www.cowichanrhodos.ca



Old Copper

May 9-11, 2016
CVRS West Coast Tofino Garden Trip
www.cowichanrhodos.com

May 28, 2016
CVGC Annual Flower Show and Tea
St. Peter's Church Hall 10 am
www.cowichanvalleygardenclub.com

June 11, 2016
Community Flower and Garden Show
Cobble Hill Hall – 9 am to 2 pm
www.MillBayGardenClub.com

June 18, 2016
CVRS Summer Picnic and Awards/Wrap Up
11:30 am to 2:30 pm

September 30- Oct. 3, 2016
ARS Western Regional Conference
Newport, Oregon

October 8-22, 2016
CVRS New Zealand Garden Trip
New Zealand Garden Trip

Only Yours



A Really Useful Travel Benefit for Rhodo Lovers

People travel for various reasons: Meet new people, learn about other cultures, have new culinary experiences, experience new landscapes.....or just get away from your everyday humdrum.

I travel to collect these little plastic shower caps. Can't wait to get home and use them for propagating hats. They fit over a one gallon pot perfectly!

Sandra Stevenson



Our CVRS Web Site Has a New Look!

A special thanks to Garth Wedemire and Mary-Lynn Boxem for the changes to our website and the new look. We are still in the process of adding some new content including the full listing of all our library books. Take a look at <http://cowichan.rhodos.ca/>



Orange Amber



Osterschnee

District 1 Director's Report

Ken Webb, Director District 1

Well it's been a long hot summer here in BC and we have mostly been sitting back and enjoying the weather and gloating about our successful Convention in Sidney last May.

The Convention turned out to be a really good thing for District 1, as it tended to pull us all together tighter than we already were. All the chapters are doing well financially and most are reporting new members, some quite substantially. With so many chapters in the same area, it becomes a hard job to try and coordinate summer picnics and garden tours etc. There just aren't enough days around that time of year.

We have formed a committee to decide some criteria for the use of the money we made at the Convention. We hope to keep it as a District 1 Fund and let the chapters draw off it to do local work projects that fulfill the ideal of the society to promote the enjoyment and appreciation of rhododendrons everywhere.

We've been working on the Milner Gardens and



Woodland Species Project as a group from Vancouver Island. These 5 chapters have donated \$20,000 towards the development of a Species Garden there. There is now a signed Memoranda of Agreement with Milner and the Vancouver Island University and District 1 as participants. Garden development plans have been drawn and a cleanup party was organized and the land clearing and logging is soon to start now.

The bonding that happened through the Convention has seemed to bring out some strong ideas about what we in District 1 want and expect from the ARS. We are all sure that we want the ARS to survive and develop into a much more inclusive organization than it is today. We want the ARS to be financially stable and able to redevelop and revitalize itself and offer more things such as scholarships, bequests or outreach programs etc. All these could be possible, if we are able to get our operating cost under con-



Olga



Olympic Lady Group

trol. We want the membership to feel that they are lucky to belong to the ARS. We want the ARS to be a world recognized doer of good works and beautiful flowers.

In order to do this, we will positively have to get our operating costs down to a more reasonable level. The reorganization of the front office administration is just the tip of the iceberg. We appreciate all the work Dave Banks and Sam Burd are doing to cut workload and costs of administration and we are anxious to see where it will all settle out.

Some members would like to see some kind of relief for the fluctuating dollar. They feel that if Canadian contractors were paid in Canadian Dollars, as our dollar fluctuates downwards, the savings could be used to offset the rising cost of memberships in Canada. Perhaps, with any new contracts, this could be considered.

There is a strong feeling about switching to the Digital JARS. Many think that we are one of the last who publish such a deluxe journal. We need to more or less force the issue by giving a membership cost break to those who choose digital or making the digital version so much more deluxe that everyone would choose that option. In reality, we have had an Electronic Membership for several years now, but we still don't have a cost for that membership. Sev-

eral members say that even though they have checked the digital JARS box on their membership renewal, they still keep getting the printed copy too. Some think that it would be smart to separate the cost of membership from the cost of either digital publications or printed JARS. Say \$20 for membership, plus \$15 for digital JARS, or plus \$30 for printed JARS. This way we would have an option for membership for a much broader range of members. This way, Canadians and others too, would be able to choose a level of membership that would fit into their budget, or level of gardening or politics and still belong to the ARS.

These are just a few suggestions to try and make the membership have more faith and feel like they are getting more value out of their ARS Membership. I'm sure that we in District 1, will come up with a lot more yet. We have some passionate rhododendron gardeners here and we don't want to lose the connection to a worldwide rhododendron organization like the ARS.

But we want the ARS to listen to these and other suggestions from other chapters and do something constructive to stop the slide of our membership. Bob Weissman constantly quotes us statistics that show we attract many new members every year, but we still keep losing numbers. So, obviously, what we are doing isn't working.

First, the budget under control, then some other modern things like Facebook or a phone app. Something that younger thinking members would use. No one uses the phone book anymore. Newspapers are dying out. The world is changing all around us and only those who keep up will end up surviving. But Rhododendrons are Forever, I hope.

Ken Webb, Director District 1



Ooh-La-La

2015-16 Executive

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Library: Joyce Rodger

Program Co-ordinator: Sandra Stevenson, Alan Campbell,

History: Ian Efford

Garden Tours: Alan Murray

CV Garden Fair: The Team

Facility Liaison: Roy Elvins

Christmas Party: The Team

Bus Tours: Bill Dumont

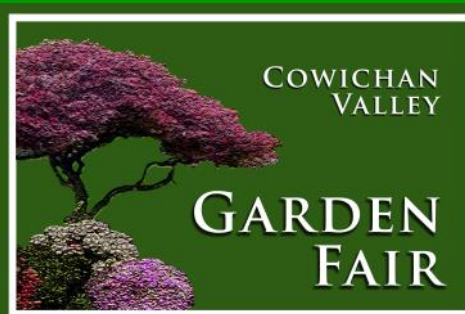
Species Garden Reps: Siggie Kemmler, Alan Campbell



Cowichan Valley Rhododendron Society

A Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society
P.O. Box 904
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V9L 3Y3

<http://cowichan.rhodos.ca>



www.cowichanvalleygardenfair.com

Saturday April 30, 2016

Newsletter design/format
& website edits by
Mary-Lynn Boxem
(mboxem@shaw.ca)

2015 - 2016 Tea Service for Meetings

DATE	TEAM LEADER	MEMBERSHIP LIST (June 2015)
Oct. 7	Joyce Rodger	#50 thru 67 Nelson thru Young
Nov. 4	David Annis	#1 thru 17 Agar thru Dinter
Feb. 3	Judeen Hendrickson	#18 thru 35 Drewcock thru Jacques
Mar. 2	Elaine Kitchen	
Apr. 6	Joyce Rodger	
May 4	David Annis	