



The **Rhodoholic**



Cowichan Valley Rhododendron Society

Volume 25:7 October 2014

President's Message

Once again our president has disappeared for a few weeks; this time to Croatia and other countries in Europe. It is rumoured that she will be back before the November meeting but I am not holding my breath.

I am sure that you are all delighted by the return of rain. I was beginning to fear that it would not arrive before late November. It was certainly hard work hand watering my plants at least a couple of times a week. Some did not make it despite my efforts. I do have a lot of cuttings at various stages of development so that the holes will be filled by the spring.

I have just felled a large white pine which has brought more light to a very shaded part of the garden. Although rhododendrons are reput-



Blue Danube

Coming Events:

October 1st Meeting
Propagating Rhododendrons,
Lloyd Gilmore

October 4 Special Iris Sale
Abkhazi Gardens
11 am to 2 pm

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ed to be shade plants, there is a limit as to how much shade they will tolerate. I found in one area that they were not growing well and there was also a lot of weevil damage. Felling the tree increased the amount of light but the plants are still in partial shade part of the day and in full shade during the direct burning rays at mid-day. Unless the leaves of the plants are very large, they are happier in partial shade rather than full shade. In fact, I think that a well-watered plant with drip irrigation might be happier in full sun as the regular water supply acts to prevent the burning effect of the sun's rays.

This Wednesday, we will be welcoming Lloyd Gilmore from Sooke. He is a long-time member of the Victoria Rhododendron Society and an established hybridizer of rhododendrons. Having visited his home and garden, I became away convinced that

his real interest is hybridization generally as he has also produced a number of interesting African Violets hybrids. Come and bring a friend as new blood is always an excellent fertilizer for any garden club! You might mention to them that they receive an excellent coloured journal every quarter and all new members receive a plant to stimulate their interest. Of course, if you have been a member for a good number of years, the last thing you need is another plant because it raises the question of where should it be planted in the garden amongst the large number of other rhododendrons.

This should be my last president's message but, if our president does not re-appear, you may see me back next month.

Ian E. Efford, Past President

Wednesday Meeting: Propagating Rhododendrons

Lloyd Gilmore

Lloyd is a skilled rhodo propagator from the Victoria Rhodo Society and will share his extensive knowledge with CVRS members.

"I have had a strong interest in plants my whole life. My first serious hybridization started about 40 years ago with orchids. After moving back to the island about 20 years ago I read an article by John Lofthouse on his rhododendron hybrids and visited him four or five times over the next few years in the Oakridge area of Vancouver. I has always like rhododendrons so a new passion evolved. I am looking forward to meeting with the CVRS"

Don't miss it - 7:30 pm October 1st

The Great Plant Picks folks have a list of recommended rhodos that we have included in this newsletter **on page 17** and we highlight pictures of these special rhodos.



Christmas Cheer

This has been one of my most popular and requested recipes over the years. It's always a lot of work to make so much lime zest but the flavour of this moist chicken is well worth it.

Bill's Excellent Lime Chicken

This recipe makes enough marinade for approximately 2 whole chickens- cut up or about 15 chicken thighs or a few chunks of turkey.

In large glass or stainless bowl (can also put in plastic bag if space is tight in fridge) add:

4 or more tablespoons of grated lime peel

1 cup of fresh or mixed bottled/fresh lime juice

1 cup chopped cilantro

6 to 8 tablespoons of canola oil/olive oil

6 teaspoons of seasoned or regular salt

1 tsp of freshly ground pepper

2 tsp of powdered or granulated garlic

3 tsp of powdered onion

1 tsp of Louisiana Hot sauce

Light soy sauce to color

2 tblsp of Sesame oil

Mix thoroughly, add chicken pieces and marinate for at least two hours or overnight- occasionally stirring- keep in fridge.

Using the oven broiler on medium to high, put chicken pieces on broiler pan rack and cook, turning once and basting once with marinade until done, about 15 to 20 minutes – keep a close eye so it doesn't burn. ENJOY! –Make more than you think you need-it disappears!

Cornus Wanted -Thanks for Dipelta!!

Last month I asked for cuttings or seeds of Dipelta and was very pleased to be given a large rooted cutting of Dipelta floribunda.

This month, I am trying to fill a request for local tree seeds from a friend in England. I have already collected the species that that he wants except for our local dogwood, Cornus nuttallii. I have a large tree in the garden but the flowers are less than spectacular - green and dirty white. If you have a plant with really great white flowers and can access some seeds before the birds get there, would you gather a few and let me know? I can pick them up from you. I only need one or two dozen, not a large quantity.

Many thanks, Ian E. Efford

[efford@shaw.ca]



Fantastica

Trillium

Kim Hammond of Milner Gardens and fellow Martian shares some practical and technical information about one of our favourite early spring flowers – the trillium. This article first appeared in the Mt. Arrowsmith ARS clubs September 2014 newsletter.

The Trillium species of plants are the woodland favourites of many and after several years of working at Milner Gardens I have come to genuinely appreciate their uniqueness. Several varieties and colours are available at local garden centres. They are adaptable to most soil and shade conditions, require little attention if any, and yet are one of the few plants that will definitely stop me in my tracks as I walk through the garden. A drift of ten or more of them in one particular spot is my “ahhhh” moment every year and watching them change colour, and fade away while I wait, not so patiently, for the seeds is a staple of my year’s work. They may be the official Ontario provincial flower but they are as much a part of the west coast as our native Dogwood.

Trillium species include the Wake Robin (name attributed to the awakening of spring with the return of the robins), Stinking Benjamin and Wet Dog Trillium (attributed to the “odor” of some species which attracts insects for pollination as it’s too cold for bee pollination).

Once of the family of Liliaceae, previously Trilliaceae (Lindley 1846), trilliums are now in their own recently renamed family Melanthiaceae (2003) - a spring flowering, shade loving, ephemeral blooming in April and May. It is a subterranean rhizome and the fruit is a three valved glabrous berry. Melanthiaceae includes the genus Paris, Daiswa, Kinugasa and Trillium. DNA studies put Trillium and Paris, once separated in Trilliaceae, now included in Melanthiaceae. (It depends on whether you are a lumper or a splitter!) Approximately 30 species of Trillium exist, most of which originate in North



America although several are found in North East Asia and Western Himalaya. Trilliums are true to form for the lily family in that all components of the plant are in threes: petals, sepals, stamens and leaves (although there are occasional oddities with four leaves). Colours range from white to red, including a yellow, *Trillium luteum*. Trilliums prefer a humus rich, aerated soil, neutral to slightly acid, in dappled shade. They are pollinated by ants, flies and beetles.

Considered by many a specialty plant, it is therefore only bought (can be pricey), grown (early culture is very specific) and propagated (not for the impatient) by true plant lovers or those with a penchant for a challenge. While there are several ways to propagate trilliums - from division, rhizome slicing or scoring and even tissue culture - the most difficult is by seed.

Seed propagated trilliums are the most time consuming as, depending on who you believe, it can take from one to seven years to get a flowering plant from seed. The issue had been the double dormancy of trillium seed similar to germinating seeds of the

Peony species, *Tropaeolum speciosum* and some *Daphne* species. New information (Solt) indicates that what was previously conceived as a trillium seed dormancy issue is, in her opinion, actually an embryo dormancy issue.

According to the International Plant Propagator Society, "the simplest example of seeds with morphophysiological dormancy require warm (> 15 C) temperature to permit embryo growth followed by cold (1 to 10 C) temperature conditions to break physiological dormancy. The most extreme example is epicotyl dormancy. These seeds have separate dormancy conditions for the radicle and epicotyl. Seeds require a chilling period to relieve radicle dormancy, followed by a warm period to allow the radicle to grow, then a second cold period to release the epicotyl from dormancy. In nature, such seeds require at least two full growing seasons to complete germination. Examples include bloodroot (*Sanguinaria*), trillium, and lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria*).

The capsule of seeds, some varieties containing up to 200 seeds, dehisces upon maturity and if not monitored diligently (as in daily) to determine the best

collection time, we (as in humans) are in direct competition with mice and birds, but mostly ants. Now any garden worth its salt has ants, if nothing else to farm the aphids or perhaps to clean the peonies but ants are vital to the survival of trilliums in the wild, yet they are the bane of our existence for those of us who "wait one more day" for the seeds to show the perfect collection ripeness of just changing from green to brown. Ants are attracted to and eat the spongy eliasome attached to the trillium seed. Once the seed capsule is split, the odor brings the ants and you lose your seeds.

Fun Facts to Know and Share

The ants carry the trillium seed by the eliasome as far as thirty feet, and eat the eliasome that protrudes and is attached to it, itself as a food source. In so doing, the ants provide two services: first, the cleaning off of the eliasome /protective coating releasing the seed coat from its protective cover and allowing it to imbibe water and starting the reproductive process; and secondly, the movement of the seed away from its original point, preventing overcrowding, reducing competition and spreading the plant around the area.



Figure 1: Ants carrying trillium seeds

Propagating by Seed

If we are fortunate enough to beat the ants to it, the whole pod should be collected. In fact, if monitoring well, and you have counted the number of pods per plant, one or two missing pods will tell you that they are ready to collect. If ready, don't wait but harvest right away. If collecting from the wild, take only 5% of the seed in any one spot leaving the bulk to reproduce naturally. If collecting early to prevent ant thievery keep the seed in the fridge until ready to clean. If they do get a little moldy they can be washed off gently and sown.

Once trillium seed is collected it has to be cleaned gently but thoroughly before sowing to remove the protective layer and its eliasome. (Figure 2) It is sown to twice the depth of the seed diameter although this is



Figure 2: Trillium eliasome

a recommendation only and in fact they can be sown slightly deeper because once the radicle emerges it can push the seed toward the surface. Sow in very well drained medium, water in well and continue to water regularly throughout the season. Regular watering prevents premature dormancy and allows photosynthesis to continue increasing the energy reserves. Place on the north side of a sheltered area for up to two years. Seeds will also persist in the soil if soil moisture remains constant. Always keep your original seeding flat one year past the original sowing as some of the younger, smaller seeds may germinate the following year.

Trilliums require a cold - warm - cold stratification sequence. After a cold stratification period of approximately three months, the seed softens sufficiently for the radicle to emerge during the following warm spell (the first spring after sowing) then goes dormant the following winter. In the second spring a single leaf will (may) come through. If all goes well, i.e., enough moisture throughout the summers and not over wet in the winters, no animal disturbance, and not trampled by an overabundance of foot traffic, perhaps one true heart shaped leaf will show through in the third spring. The full three leaves will appear in year four, albeit in miniature, and by year five through seven with all conditions optimal, a flower. Flowering occurs when the rhizome is sufficiently large enough to have the energy reserves needed to support the flowering period.

Of course there is a simpler way....two in fact.

Propagation by Division

Division leads to a flowering plant much sooner than by seed - usually in two to three years. When the foliage starts to fade, somewhere between June and July lift the whole rhizome gently and divide with a sharp knife, ensuring that each cut has a bud and some roots. Replant with plenty of leaf mold and water in. Water management is crucial at this stage - too much may result in rot, too little in desiccation both from summer heat and lesser uptake from transplant shock.

Another method - the preferred method for "quick" flowering - is to gently scrape away the soil down to the rhizome surface. Make a v-shaped cut in the top of the larger piece of rhizome, recover with soil and leave it until the following spring.

There should be several small bulbils that, once removed, planted and grown on, will produce a flowering plant in one to three years. A similar method called "scraping" on the RHS website suggests that removing the soil gently and scraping the surface of the lateral branches of the rhizomes will produce a similar result.

Tissue Culture

Yet another method is the Tissue Culture process. Small pieces of the plant are placed on an agar surface under sterile conditions. The agar is specifically concocted for a trillium's nutritional needs. Once sealed in large growing tubes the plant pieces are grown on under full spectrum lights in warm rooms. Monitored daily and carefully, the food supply and the specialty hormones contained in the agar create exemplary conditions for reproduction and produces many smaller plants called explants. These explants are further divided, several times - again under sterile conditions - until they are large enough to tolerate being handled, and to survive life "outside the tube". The tissue culture process is time and labour intensive and therefore the cost of trilliums propagated in this way are more expensive. The bonus is that they will produce flowers sooner.



Figure 3: Trillium divisions

Bibliography

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Stephanie Solt Propagation Protocol for Trillium, 2002
Trilliums by Chrys Gardener of Master Gardeners

Coming Events

October 4, 2014

Japanese Iris Sale

Abkhazi Gardens, Victoria – 11 am to 2 pm

www.bciris.org

October 18 to October 25, 2014

Fall Foliage Festival & Plant Sale

10am to 4pm

Rhododendron Species Garden Federal Way

www.rhodygarden.org

January 31, 2015

Victoria Master Gardener Association Conference

Mary Winspear Centre, Sydney

Mixing it Up in the Urban Garden 2015

www.mgabc.org/content/15-mixing-it-biennial-conference

May 2, 2015

Cowichan Valley Garden Fair

Cowichan Exhibition 10 am – 2 pm

www.CowichanValleyGardenFair.com

May 6-10, 2015

ARS Convention

Mary Winspear Centre, Sydney

www.2015rhodo.ca

May 14-25, 2015

CVRS SW Great Britain Garden Tour

Nov. 1 deadline for registrations

www.cowichanrhodos.com

Special Saturday Sale of Irises at Abkhazi Gardens THIS Saturday - October 4

After the successful Japanese Iris Convention in July the BC Iris Society is offering to all gardeners and rhodoholics some of the exceptional plants that were on display at the convention at excellent prices of up to 50% off retail. As well there are also Martagon Lilies for sale at very good prices. The sale on Saturday is at Abkhazi Gardens 1964 Fairfield Road in Victoria from 11 am to 2 pm. Don't miss this special opportunity to purchase some beautiful Irises.



'Amethyst's Sister' Harris 2012 JI



'Christina's Sister' Copeland, Jill R 2009 JI



'Gingham Geisha' Hagar 2006 JI



'Indigo Angel' Bauer / Coble 2012 JI



'Margo-No-Sakura' Griner 2008 JI



'My Kathleen' Smith, S 2009 JI



'Pure Emotion' Aitken 2013 JI



'Simply Stated' Hagar 2006 JI



'Shiryukyo' Shimizu 2008

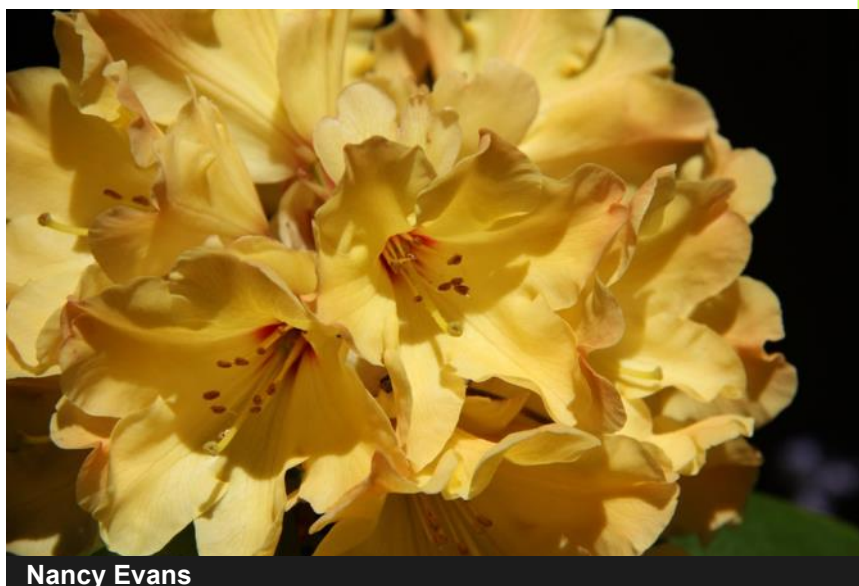


'Yasha' Shimizu 2010 SPEC-X

This Year's CVRS Program

October 1	Propagating Rhododendrons- Lloyd Gilmore, Victoria Rhodo Society
November 5	2014 CVRS Tour of California/ Oregon Gardens- presentation Sandra/Sharon/Bill
December 6	Saturday 1 pm Christmas Party
January 2015	no meeting
February 4	Education Event – members day
March 4	Royal Horticultural Society UK Wisley Garden – Margaret Cadwaladr – a teaser for the UK bus tour participants and everyone else.
April 1	Rhododendron Pests and Diseases –Dr. Linda Gilkeson
April 16	Joint meeting Juan De Fuca ARS Chapter – 1 pm Port Angeles -overnight trip- Travel by MV Coho departing Victoria at 9 am. Returning next morning 8:20 am
May 2	Cowichan Valley Garden Fair 10 am to 2 pm
May 5	Tuesday - May meeting 7:30 pm–from France - Marc Columbel-author and Rhodo expert – ticket entry
May 6-10	2015 ARS Convention Sydney BC
May 14- 25	CVRS 2015 Bus Tour –SW Great Britain Rhodo Gardens
June 20	Summer Picnic and Wrap Up 1:30 am to 2:30 pm – Members Garden

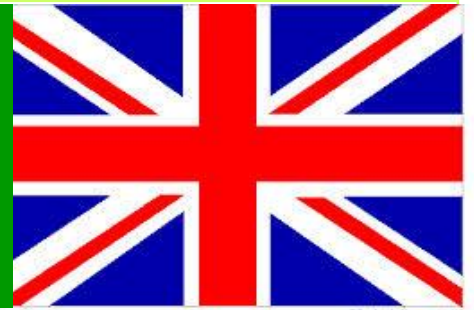
All regular meetings are held on the First Wednesday of the Month at St. John's church hall in Duncan unless shown otherwise above. The executive meets the last Wednesday of the Month.





CVRS Southwest England Garden Tour

May 14—25, 2015



Folks-this is it!! The English garden tour of a lifetime in the spring of 2015 for CVRS members. In conjunction with Anderson Tours UK we are heading for Britain in the spring of 2015. Our 11 day tour includes world class gardens and historic sites in Southwest England. Starting at the Kew Botanic Garden on day 1 after your arrival from Canada we have a welcome event at the Holiday Inn M4 Heathrow hotel the first night. Many of our stops are United Nations World Heritage Sites. Local guides and garden specialists will assist where available and provide unique insights into British culture, the attractions and their gardens. Our final stop is the famous Royal Chelsea Garden Show.

Final pricing will be confirmed following a dry run of the tour and will be based on any changes in currency between Canadian \$ and British Pounds. The total cost is in the range of about \$3000 (not including air fares which are your responsibility) for double room and will be confirmed by December 2014. Single accommodation is available for about \$700 extra.

Participants should be in good physical condition as there is a fair amount of garden and site walking on this tour but no vigorous hikes. You should also arrange to purchase emergency medical/hospital insurance for the UK. Participants must have a valid passport.

We require a minimum number of participants (there are 48 seats available) to proceed with the tour. We currently have deposits for 30 seats. DO NOT book your flights until the tour is confirmed as a go by late November 2014.

Contact Bill Dumont:
wedumont@hotmail.com
250 743 9882

Don't wait-this tour will sell out quickly!

The CVRS is not liable for unexpected costs or expenses arising out of situations on this tour beyond our control or Acts of God. Our liability is limited to the return of the balance of tour payments that have not been paid on behalf of participants if the tour does not fully proceed due to unforeseen or unexpected events or circumstances.



Very Berry



Queen Alice

Coleton Fishacre a Hidden Treasure

Linda Derkach, MARS President

The 2015 CVRS UK Garden Tour will visit Coleton Fishacre garden next spring.

Nestled in a tranquil and sheltered valley in Devon, England, Coleton Fishacre has it all: spring blooming rhododendrons, tender plants from South Africa and New Zealand plus exciting summer perennials

Coleton Fishacre is situated down the road from Kingswear near Dartmouth, Devon. The elegant Arts and Crafts style house, former country home of the D'Oyly Carte family (of Gilbert and Sullivan fame) sits

on a bluff over-looking a wide-range of plantings, including drought tolerant sun-lovers from the Mediterranean and South Africa to tree ferns from New Zealand. Ponds and bogs provide home to gunnera and winding paths lead down to wind-swept beaches of the English Channel. This is a garden for all seasons, and well cared for by the National Trust. My August visit to this exciting garden – along with a visit to Greenway, home of Agatha Christie – was a highlight of my visit to Devon and Totnes in the southwest of England.



Several varieties of Eucomis from the damp meadows of South Africa made a striking scene.



The “hot garden” surrounds the old stone house at Coleton Fishacre with dahlias, heleniums, zauschneria, fuchsia, salvias, eucomis, crocosmia and cannas in profusion.



Many cultivars of Kniphofia (Red Hot Poker) in shades of orange, red, coral and yellow lit up the garden.

This fuchsia bears flowers and fruit at the same time – here flourishing in the shaded woodland valley leading to the beach at Coleton Fishacre.



Huge swathes of Zauschneria californica (California fuchsia) survive happily in the almost sub-tropical climate of southwest England.



Tigridia pavonia is a native of the dry sands and grassland of Mexico and Guatemala.





An old walled garden was a pastel profusion of salvias, liatris, diascia, roses, verbena, fuchsia, Shasta daisies and lilies.

This magnificent Itea ilicifolia provided much-needed shade from the August sun for some weary hikers.



And at nearby Greenway, the stylish country home of Agatha Christie and her second husband...much restoration was underway by the National Trust.



While the gardens are awaiting restoration, this lovely specimen of Clerodendrum bungei was flourishing in the cool, shaded walk from the house to the River Dart.

Reprinted with thanks from the MARS
September 2014 Newsletter



RHODODENDRON SPECIES BOTANICAL GARDEN

Update for our Canadian Friends

Greetings!

How far are you willing to travel to acquire the best selections and finest authentic forms of *Rhododendron* species as well as the most choice companion plants?

And *where* do you find the coolest plants to install in your garden? Why, the **Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden**, of course!

The RSBG has a special shopping opportunity for our friends from north of the border. The Opening Day Plant Sale of the Fall Foliage Festival will feature a **phytosanitary inspector ON-SITE!**

Bring your friends! Fall is for planting!

Fall Foliage Festival & Plant Sale

October 18 to October 25

Saturday - Saturday

10am to 4pm

Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden
2525 S 336th St Federal Way, WA

Opening Day Plant Sale Saturday, Oct. 18th

Featuring [Dan Hinkley's Windcliff](#) Selections (this day only).

Enjoy a wide range of selected rhododendrons and companion plants half off!

Today's Plant Sale Special: ½ off Rhododendron 'Wine and Roses.'

Phytosanitary inspector on-site for our international customers.

10:15 am [Introduction to Flower Photography class:](#)

10:15 am to 12:15 pm

Cost: \$40

Instructor - Lesli Cohan, Photographer & Owner of [Images Through The Door Photography](#).
Class size limited, must pre-register at 253-838-4646 Ext. 140

1 pm Dennis Bottemiller, the RSBG Nursery Manager, will be the special speaker: "Wild Rhododendrons for the Pacific Northwest Garden."

2 pm RSBG Fall Color Tour

1-3 pm Book Signing with Donald Olson, author of [The Pacific Northwest Garden Tour](#).



Trail Blazer



Odee Wright



Markeeta's Prize

Great Plant Picks – Rhododendrons

For more than a decade the Pendleton and Elisabeth Carey Miller Charitable Foundation and the Seattle Times have published annual lists of plants that are successful in our local climate. Below is a listing of their Rhododendron favourites that are recommended for our area.

Plant Name	Common Name(s)	Height (ft.)
Rhododendron schlippenbachii	royal azalea	4'
Rhododendron 'Anah Kruschke'	hybrid rhododendron	6'
Rhododendron 'Azurro'	hybrid rhododendron	4'
Rhododendron 'Blue Boy'	hybrid rhododendron	5'
Rhododendron 'Blue Danube'	evergreen azalea	4'
Rhododendron 'Capistrano'	hybrid rhododendron	4'
Rhododendron 'Christmas Cheer'	hybrid rhododendron	4'
Rhododendron 'Double Winner'	hybrid rhododendron	5'
Rhododendron 'Dreamland'	hybrid rhododendron	3'
Rhododendron 'Edith Bosley'	hybrid rhododendron	4'
Rhododendron 'Elsie Watson'	hybrid rhododendron	4-5'
Rhododendron 'Fantastica'	hybrid rhododendron	3'
Rhododendron 'Fred Peste'	hybrid rhododendron	2-3'
Rhododendron 'Girard's Crimson'	evergreen azalea	'
Rhododendron 'Girard's Fuchsia'	evergreen azalea	4'
Rhododendron 'Glacier'	evergreen azalea	'
Rhododendron 'Grace Seabrook'	hybrid rhododendron	'
Rhododendron 'Hachmann's Charmant'	hybrid rhododendron	4'
Rhododendron 'Hardy Gardenia'	evergreen azalea	'
Rhododendron 'Herbert'	evergreen azalea	3'
Rhododendron 'Hino-crimson'	evergreen azalea	1.5'
Rhododendron 'Hinode-giri'	evergreen azalea	2.5'
Rhododendron 'Horizon Monarch'	hybrid rhododendron	6'
Rhododendron 'Janet Blair'	hybrid rhododendron	6'
Rhododendron 'Kalinka'	dwarf pink hybrid rhododendron	4'
Rhododendron 'Ken Janeck'	hybrid rhododendron	3'
Rhododendron 'Lemon Dream'	hybrid rhododendron	1.5'

Plant Name	Common Name(s)	Height (ft.)
Rhododendron 'Manda Sue'	hybrid rhododendron	3-4'
Rhododendron 'Mardi Gras'	hybrid rhododendron	2-3'
Rhododendron 'Markeeta's Prize'	hybrid rhododendron	5-6'
Rhododendron 'Mary Fleming'	dwarf yellow hybrid rhododendron	2'
Rhododendron 'Mrs Furnivall'	hybrid rhododendron	4-6'
Rhododendron 'Nancy Evans'	hybrid rhododendron	3'
Rhododendron 'Naselle'	hybrid rhododendron	4'
Rhododendron 'Noble Mountain'	hybrid rhododendron	2'
Rhododendron 'Odee Wright'	hybrid rhododendron	3-5'
Rhododendron 'Queen Alice'	hybrid rhododendron	5'
Rhododendron 'Rosa Mundi'	hybrid rhododendron	4-5'
Rhododendron 'Skookum'	hybrid rhododendron	3-4'
Rhododendron 'Snowbird'	deciduous azalea	4'
Rhododendron 'Taurus'	hybrid rhododendron	5-6'
Rhododendron 'The Hon. Jean Marie de Montague'	hybrid rhododendron	5'
Rhododendron 'Trail Blazer'	hybrid rhododendron	3-5'
Rhododendron 'Very Berry'	hybrid rhododendron	5-6'
Rhododendron 'Vulcan's Flame'	hybrid rhododendron	5'
Rhododendron 'Vulcan'	hybrid rhododendron	'



Rhodoholic Articles and Pictures

We are very grateful for short articles and pictures of interest to our members for this newsletter. Send items to Bill Dumont wedumont@hotmail.com.

The deadline is always the third Wednesday of the month.



2014-2015 Executive

- President: Sandra Stevenson
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- Secretary: Verna Buhler
- Treasurer: Bill Dumont
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- Membership: Marie Jacques
- Newsletter Editor: Bill Dumont
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Convenors

- Sunshine: Mary Gale
- Tea: The Team
- Raffle: Hilda Gerrits
- Club Liaison: Alan Campbell
- Library: Joyce Rodger
- Program Co-ordinator: Alan Campbell, Sandra Stevenson
- History: Ian Efford
- Garden Tours: Alan Murray
- CV Garden Fair: The Team
- Facility Liaison: Roy Elvins
- Christmas Party: The Team
- Bus Tour: Bill Dumont
- Species Garden Reps: Siggie Kemmler, Alan Campbell

Reminder - CVRS Annual Dues are now Due!
\$38 for annual renewal.

Please pay Marie at Wednesday's meeting. Thanks

Cowichan Valley Rhododendron Society

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