

# NEWSLETTER

Volume 19:8

Editor: Ian E. Efford

December 2008

## President's Message

It's beginning to sound a lot like Christmas, isn't it? The stores are starting to play seasonal music and the shelves are full of all kinds of "stuff". Light-Up has happened Duncan and other towns and even on some private homes already! My wife is already asking when we should put up our tree and decorate our house. With a five-year-old granddaughter, tree decorating should be a memorable event this year.

Planning is underway for the CVRS Christmas party. Members and their spouses are invited to come out on Wednesday, December 3 at 6:30 PM. (note the earlier time). We will have a festive evening of food, friends, and of course the 'Auction'. More information on this event is found in another spot in this newsletter.

Garden-wise, I trust that you were able to get all your chores done before the heavy rains came. I still have some lingering Garry Oak leaves around that I hope will disappear soon. In a walk around the garden, I still see a lonely blossom on 'R. Ernie Dee', one of my plants which sent out a bit of a second bloom this fall. Even the fuchsias in the hanging baskets are persisting in their bloom mode.

See you at the Christmas party. For those of you who will not be there, I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

David Annis

## The Christmas Party!

Make plans to attend our festive Christmas party. It will be held on the first Wednesday night in December, our usual meeting night. It is intended to be a casual social event. Here are the details:

Time: 6:30 PM

Place: Anglican Church Hall

What to Bring:

1. Bring some 'finger food' of either the savory (appetizers) or the sweet variety (dessert).
2. Bring an unwrapped gift of up to \$10 to be raffled off.
3. Optional: Some people suggested that they would also bring food donations that could be given to the food bank.

**Wine, punch, and tea and coffee will be available.**

As is traditional, proceeds of the evening's raffle will be donated to the local Salvation Army and the local Food Bank..

## From the Editor

I would like to thank the individuals who submitted material for the newsletter. New articles are needed every month so do not hesitate to put your thoughts and ideas on paper.

## The Cowichan Valley Rhododendron Society

A Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society

PO Box 904, Duncan, British Columbia V9L 3Y3 <http://cowichan.rhodos.ca>

Alternatively, if you see an interesting article in a publication, let me know and I will either put it in the newsletter or abstract it.

A Christmas crossword has been proposed by Roger Slaby. It is attached at the end of the newsletter. It is not easy and so you have until the February newsletter before you will get the answers!

Ian E. Efford 597-4470; efford@shaw.ca

## Vancouver Island Hybridizers con't

### What's in the Works Now?

#### Alan Campbell

'The good old days', we all remember those, even if our individual recollections differ. I hold fond memories of childhood days of the mid 1950's growing up in the village of Cobble Hill and it's central agricultural feed store. Farmers from their surrounding farms would meet there, talk of all that was of concern and purchase that which was needed. 'The Creamery' was a fantastic place for us youngsters, dimly lighted alleyways made from towering stacks of burlaped sacks of grains, the smell of alfalfa hay and molasses. Yet even from the depths of these battlements of burlap we would hear the arrival of 'old Bob Caven' and his team of Clydesdales pulling his buckboard wagon up to the loading ramp for his weekly supplies. A scene of perhaps 100 years earlier eroded away by the Mercury and Fargo pickup trucks parked around him. The horse and wagon had served Mr. Caven well his whole life, no need for those new fangled foul smelling machines.

I applaud Mr. Caven's ability to be content with his ways and means and not feel the 'need' to embrace all that is new but to disregard the ability to improve is another thing all together. Charles Duell was a man who foresaw the end of advancement. In the year 1899, during his tenure as the Commissioner of the United States Patent Office, Mr. Duell stated: "Everything that can be invented has been invented." Thankfully those with inquiring minds chose not to heed him. It is those men and women with an inborn

sense of curiosity or inquisitiveness which allows the addition to or improvement of that which has come before.

Joe Harvey Ph. D. of the American Rhododendron Society's Victoria Chapter is one such man. Born in the County of Yorkshire, England, and schooled in Durham, Dr. Harvey focused his scholastic endeavours towards biology. An interest in hybridizing became part of Joe's work while pursuing his doctorate. Rhododendrons were not his subject of choice at that time. The hybridization of violets became the substance of his thesis. (Joe has kept rather mum on that point amongst rhododendron circles so perhaps we'll just keep that to ourselves).

The lure of the western horizon pulled Joe to Halifax in 1963 where he accepted a position in the Biology Department of Dalhousie University. During his time on the East coast Dr. Harvey became acquainted with the local rhododendron scene. Nova Scotia has its own 'rhodoholics' and men such as John Weagle and Capt. Dick Steele would fully engulf Dr. Harvey in the addiction. Twenty six years later, in 1989, would find Joe attending the American Rhododendron Societies' Spring Convention hosted by the Victoria Chapter. This 4 or 5 day sojourn to the West Coast would cause an epiphany within Joe resulting in him and his wife Linda selling their eastern home and retiring to Sooke in 1990.

Producing rhododendron hybrids with improved habit and foliage is Dr. Harvey's focus. Choosing species specifically with indumented foliage and hand pollinating the desired crosses has produced exceptional plants. John Weagle has registered one such plant named 'The Porcupine' (*R. degronianum* x *R. makinoi*) (2002), a very compact plant whose new growth emerges standing straight up reminiscent of its namesake in an irritated state. Numerous crossings using *R. degronianum*, *R. makinoi*, *R. pachysanthum*, *R. pseudochrysanthum*, along with choice plants from the Taliensia subsection I am sure will produce more plants being registered having Joe Harvey as hybridizer.

With his doctorate in biology and his membership in the Linnean Society of London, Joe is the first to admit that he is a scientist not a gardener. Gardener or not the scientist's inquisitiveness has cultivated a prodigious amount of rhododendron seed. Seed lots obtained by local propagators as well as those offered through the ARS Seed Exchange will ensure that Joe Harvey rhodo hybrids will be growing not only in Vancouver Island gardens but also in the gardens of Eastern North America, France, Denmark and Finland.

Harry Wright is another 'East Coaster' who has greatly enhanced the rhododendron scene here on Vancouver Island. Harry and his wife Gwen's thirty-five plus years of living in the Comox Valley at their Haida Gold Gardens has garnered them the respect and friendship of countless people in the American Rhododendron Society.

His parents love of the soil notwithstanding, Harry looked for a little more adventure than what he was finding digging potatoes out of the New Brunswick soil. Harry's search for 'the new' eventually had him join the Royal Canadian Air Force in the early 1950's. A twenty year military career included a 2 year tour of duty with N.A.T.O. in Europe along with a 1 year tour with the U.N. in West New Guinea. These extended duties provided Harry with the opportunities to visit the many magnificent gardens of those regions. A lengthy posting to C.F.B. Trenton in Ontario followed but couldn't keep Harry's enquiring mind busy enough. His mother's love of landscape surfaced in Harry and pulled him into a correspondence course in landscaping and to take an off hour part time job at a nursery. Eventually Harry started his own landscape maintenance business and the desire to learn more had Harry begin a three year course on General Horticulture from the University of Guelph which he finished just in time to take a new posting at C.F.B. Comox. This was to be the last posting for the Wright's, Harry took his release from the military in 1972.

The years that followed were busy ones, establishing a landscape maintenance business, purchasing the land which would hold their home and gardens and eventually taking on the position of Parks Foreman for the city of

Courtenay. Harry quickly became aware that West Coast gardening revolved around rhododendrons. The yellow rhodos took top spot on Harry's list with Bob Rhodes' 'Haida Gold' coming in first. Asking for and receiving permission to use the name 'Haida Gold' Harry left his position as Parks Foreman to devote full time to Haida Gold Gardens

Harry started to dabble in hybridizing during the late 1980's. His focus was to try and extend the bloom period especially in the yellows. Work began on the 'Courtenay Royals'. The first named plant, 'Courtenay King', was actually a plant purchased in the early 1970's as *R. auriculatum* but it showed itself to be a hybrid once it bloomed. A crossing of 'Haida Gold' x 'Golden Star' produced sister seedlings named 'Courtenay Queen' and 'Courtenay Princess' both good yellows with the 'Princess' blooming in April and the 'Queen' more fragrant and blooming a month later. 'Courtenay Lady' ('Ladybird' x 'Enchanted Evening') was next followed by 'Courtenay Duke' ('Madame Guillemot' x 'Gomer Waterer'). These, the 'Courtenay Five', were registered in 2001. Harry was asked to name a plant for the Queen Mother and permission was given to use the name 'Queen Empress'. Bill Dale had given Harry seed of a crossing of  $\{(R. fortunei \times R. decorum) \times R. diaprepes$  'Gargantua'}, the progeny of which Harry grew on, evaluated, and chose the best to honour the Queen Mother. 'Queen Empress' was registered in 2004. A third selection from the 'Haida Gold' x 'Golden Star' seedlings was chosen and named for Iona Campagnola who was the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia from 2001 to 2007. 'Iona Cee', registered in 2006, is similar to its sister seedlings but blooms a month later, in mid June. My list also shows a 'Courtenay Gold' ('Haida Gold' x 'Crest') not registered as yet.

Harry Wright's desire to learn more led him to join the Vancouver Chapter of the ARS. Finding his needs not being met due to his inability to attend the meetings in Vancouver Harry saw no recourse but to start a rhodo club in the Comox Valley. The North Island Rhododendron Society received its charter from the ARS in 1984. Harry has sat as President of the NIRS on numerous times as well as other

executive positions. In 2003 Harry was approached to sit as the Alternate District Director (to relieve an ailing Ken Gibson) which he accepted and followed that position with 3 years as District Director. During this time Harry somewhere found the time to compile a listing of the many species and hybrid rhododendrons growing in the gardens of District One. My fourth edition of this compilation shows 125 gardens contributing and 4180 different rhododendrons listed.

Perhaps not as large in stature as some, Harry Wright is definitely larger than most in accomplishments. Harry is a very approachable man, generous with his knowledge and his plant material and we have always found an open door at Haida Gold Gardens.

John Hawkins and Lloyd Gilmore of the Victoria Rhododendron Society are relatively new to hybridizing, both having converted from the purview of propagator to that of hybridizer in the last 5 to 10 years. Both have approached hybridizing independently though their goals show similarities.

I recall John saying once, "If I'm going to grow rhodos from seed then it might as well be seed that I have produced." The seed John produces reflects his three main hybridizing goals. Firstly to bring more colour into late winter blooming plants. Here he is using the late January (in Victoria) blooming *R. ririei* as the seed parent hoping to introduce more colour into the usual white and pale pinks. John also likes the yellows and has been trying to create plants with better habits (more compact) with yellow flowers. His main seed parent here is 'Marie Starks'. Finally into this mix John hopes to introduce fragrance. His overall objective is to produce a compact, bushy, fragrant plant that will suit smaller gardens.

Lloyd Gilmore's goal, "...is to create a 'hose in hose' flower with indumentum and scent in a slower growing plant for smaller house lots." Sounds easy if you say it fast enough! A Jack Lofthouse plant, 'Jeda', is Lloyd's key plant. To introduce indumentum Lloyd uses *R. pachysanthum*, *R. bureavii*, *R. flinckii*, *R. mallotum*, and *R. roxianum*. For increased

pigmentation 'Marie Starks' introduces a good yellow, for spotting 'Paprika Spiced' is used and for a red introduction *R. neriiflorum* 'Rosevallon' and *R. sanguineum ssp. haemaleum* have been used. Into this mix goes 'Dexter's Spice' for fragrance. Lloyd has not as yet registered a plant though 2 have been named, 'Sooke Clouds' ('Jeda' x *R. pachysanthum*) and 'Parksville Sunset' ('Paprika Spiced' x 'Jeda').

Throughout the writing of this instalment the thought floated across the bottom of the page that this would end the series on 'Vancouver Island Hybridizers' then realized that the thought mirrored the thinking of Charles Duell. In no way have all rhodo hybrids that can be hybridized been hybridized. Someone will always come to see a characteristic which needs improvement no matter how subjective that may be. Perhaps this will be the last vignette on the subject to be pulled from my pen but for those budding hybridizers I'll finally close here with a quote from Lloyd Gilmore. "Set your goals, plan your crosses, using plants that are dominate for your desired traits, do some armchair hybridizing, dream, use the internet, read, ask questions and observe, but above all have passion."

## The Rhododendron and Hosta Garden at Glendale Gardens and Woodland, Horticulture Centre of the Pacific

### Bill McMillan

The rhododendron garden was established in 1985 when Bill Kempster and volunteers planted 150 rhododendrons and azaleas that were purchased by R. Langford in a site next to the Winter Garden. The plants provided masses of colour each spring, but by 1993 had overgrown several beds and were suffering root rot in areas with poor drainage. Originally, the site was a wooded hillside that slopes southward toward Viaduct Flats.

In 1994, Ted Irving, a member of the Victoria Rhododendron Society (VRS), took a special interest in this garden. He developed a



restoration plan and the Victoria Rhododendron Society provided financial support and advice, particularly from Norman Todd. The garden was "rejuvenated" from 1995 to 1999 by Ted and a hard working band of volunteers. They put in raised beds, added huge amounts of sand to improve drainage, removed diseased plants, and added many new rhododendrons and companion plants.

The stated aim was "to develop a harmonious garden of year-round interest with an underlying pattern which recreates symbolically the homeland of rhododendrons". Areas were cleared of plants, the soil amended to provide better drainage, then existing and new plants added. Up to 40 % coarse sand and a large quantity of leaf mulch were dug into the clayey soil. The garden redesign included adding and creating specific groupings of plants, building new pathways, and creating viewing sites with benches for visitors to enjoy the garden.

There are now more than 350 species and hybrid rhododendrons. They demonstrate the wide range of growth habit, leaf size, disease resistance, fragrance, time of blooming and colour available to rhododendron fanciers. Every plant that we can identify is labelled. Year round interest is achieved by incorporation of appropriate trees and perennials chosen for varied blooming times, fall colour or fragrance. The restored garden provides an attractive link between the Winter and Takata gardens.

Ann Widdowson donated funds to add hostas to the Rhodo garden in memory of her cousin, Connie Williams, and her aunt, hosta hybridizer Frances Williams. Carmen Varcoe and Ann drew up a list of hostas of interest and decided where to place them. Some came from Victoria nurseries, some from Naylor Creek Nurseries in Washington State. Frances Williams hybridised, named and introduced many varieties of hostas, and some are featured in the garden.

Ted passed the reins to another Victoria Rhododendron Society member, Bill McMillan, in 1999. Ongoing maintenance occupies most of the Rhododendron and Hosta Garden team's efforts but we continue to replace rhododendrons that have died, and to add

companion plants to provide year-round interest in the garden. Some companion plants provide summer, fall and winter blooms, and some provide textural or 'architectural' interest. We now have 80 kinds of hostas and 185 types of companion plants.

In 2002, we began development of the area upslope from the new Zen Garden. New hostas, rhododendrons, non-native ferns and a variety of companion plants were added. Subsequently, diseased fir trees were removed and better lighting conditions have allowed us to add species rhododendrons, new hybrids developed in British Columbia, and several magnolias. We planted a number of hybrids that were developed in the American Pacific Northwest in this area as well. Of course fine-tuning is ongoing in the more mature areas.

One guiding concept during the renovation was to balance and extend the blooming times of the rhododendrons in the garden. April and May still predominate but now we have blooms that begin with R. 'Lee's Scarlet' in December and continuing through to R. *discolor* in late June and the fragrant deciduous azalea R. 'Parade' in early July. The number of plants in bloom peaks from late April through May and into June.

Glendale Gardens is located in Saanich at 505 Quayle Road, which is off Interurban Road just north of the Camosun Interurban campus. It may also be reached by following Beaver Lake Road southward off West Saanich Road. April 1 to Sept 30 the gardens are open Monday to Friday from 8:00am to 8:00pm and Saturday and Sunday from 8:00am to 6:00pm. Winter hours are 9:00am to 4:00pm. Admission, which includes 7% GST, is free for members, \$7.50 for Non-members, \$5.25 for Seniors and Students, \$3.00 for a guest accompanying a member, and persons age 16 and under are free.

The property is some 42 hectares (103 acres) consisting of a conservation park and 2.5 hectares (6 acres) of developed gardens. The developed area includes 16 specialty demonstration gardens (an Iris Garden is presently under construction). There is also a 10 month Landscape Horticultural Certificate Program of the Pacific Horticultural College that

is an instrumental part of the HCP. Volunteers and students carry out most of the garden maintenance.



Coral Glow

## GLENDALE GARDENS



*R. hodgsonii*

## Rooting Cuttings: Nearing Frame

**John Anderson**

### Rhododendron Propagation

Rhododendrons can be propagated in several ways. Growing plants from seeds is the typical method of nature, and is often useful for species or for creating new hybrids. Cuttings produce clones genetically identical to the original plant, so are best for replicating hybrids or selected forms of species.

Rooting stem cuttings is one of the most effective ways for the amateur or smaller-scale professional. Other methods of vegetative reproduction include layering, air layering, and tissue culture. Layering is easy and requires no special facilities, but results in a very limited number of plants. Tissue culture is appropriate for production on a massive

scale, but the technology and facilities necessary are beyond the amateur.

Nearly all of the 3000 rhododendrons in the Anderson Garden were made from cuttings in Nearing Frames.

While my father operated the first Anderson Garden in New Jersey during the 1940s and 50s, he became friends with Pennsylvania nurseryman Guy Nearing. Nearing developed a way to root rhododendron cuttings without the expense of a greenhouse. The three- by twelve-foot shaded box could produce about 500 rooted cuttings per year, with a 75% to 95% success rate.

During the cold eastern winters, the cuttings would freeze solid, and then root in the spring and summer, when ground temperatures warmed up. In the Pacific Northwest, with milder winters and cooler summers, it was



necessary to add heating cables to keep the cuttings from rotting.

Three Nearing Frames produced about 25,000 rhododendrons from cuttings between 1961 and 1985. They are inexpensive to build and operate, and the cuttings require very little care. Without them, the Anderson Gardens would have been impossible.

### **Constructing a Nearing Frame.**

The basic design is simple and construction is easy.

1. Begin by making a 3 by 12 foot box out of 1x12 cedar or treated lumber. The frame above is my first with treated wood for the box. I was unsure if leaching chemicals would be a problem, but cuttings have rooted right up against the boards for three years. The bottom is covered with 1x6 cedar fence boards. It should be tight, but not watertight.
2. Frame in a lean-to so that the roof begins about 12 inches above the box (so the cover has clearance to open as shown above.) Cover the lean-to with any weatherproof material. I used 6-foot fence boards. Secure critical points with steel ties, since wind can exert considerable pressure on the frame. This one withstood our 87 mph storm in 2003.
3. Make a lid frame out of 1x4 cedar and cover it with clear plastic, top and bottom for insulation. Guy Nearing used two glass window sashes that opened separately, but they were heavy, breakable, and non-insulating.
4. Find a location that is close to electricity for the heating cables and optional lights. The opening of the frame must be oriented to true north. This is critical to keep direct sunlight off the cuttings. Set the completed frame so that about half of the box is below ground level. I put a 3-inch layer of sand under the frame to facilitate levelling and help with drainage.

5. Paint the underside of the roof and insides of the triangles white to give more reflected light.

6. It is optional to add fluorescent or gro-lights and a timer.

### **Preparing the Nearing Frame**

After you have constructed your Nearing Frame, leveled it, and aligned it to true north, it is time to fill it. There are several layers.

1. Put down a two-inch layer of clean, washed sand.
2. On the leveled sand, place the greenhouse heating cables. Some have a built-in thermostat. Others require a separate thermostat box. Set the temperature about 72 degrees.
3. Over the heating cables, lay a three- by twelve-foot piece of welded wire screen with half-inch squares. This will enable you to replace the upper layer of sand and the rooting medium without having to redo the cables.
4. Add another two inches of clean, washed sand.
5. Top it all off with three inches of rooting medium. There are many favorite rooting media. I use a mixture with equal parts of vermiculite and sand. Other combinations include peat moss and styrofoam.

You can place flats of pots in the frame before adding the rooting medium, and then fill them and the spaces around them. I tried this for the first time in 2004.

6. Soak the frame with a gentle spray until it is completely saturated and close the cover. Turn the heating cables on and wait at least a day until placing the first cuttings.

### **Rhododendron Propagation by Cuttings**

Rhododendrons are more difficult to root than many other garden plants, but by following



these guidelines, you should be successful. Some rhododendrons are easier than others, so all of these suggestions are not necessary all of the time. Sometimes circumstances make following them impossible.

All of the cuttings in the Anderson Garden have been propagated in Nearing Frames. Another method is to use a greenhouse. The advantages we have found to the Nearing Frame are minimal expense to build and operate, limited air volume to reduce problems with fungal growth, and minimal space requirements. My father and I have used Nearing Frames in three locations for more than fifty years.

### Selecting the Cuttings

A cutting is the end of a stem, usually about three inches long. Cuttings can be taken with sharp clippers or a knife, and recut with a razor blade just before setting.

\* Timing is more important than any of the other guidelines. Wait until the new growth has begun to harden up, but has not reached full stiffness for winter. For most rhododendrons (except for tiny leafed dwarfs and deciduous azaleas ) I take cuttings in September and October. It is better to err late than early.

\* If possible, take cuttings in the morning while the leaves have their maximum moisture content.

\* Choose cuttings on the north side of the plant, or a part that is shaded.

\* Take cuttings after or during a rain, or water the plant the evening before.

\* Don't take the most or the least vigorous shoots.

\* Don't take cuttings from the top of the plant.

\* Take cuttings as close to setting time as possible.

\* Collect cuttings in a plastic bag containing a little water.

\* Choose healthy plants for cutting stock.

\* If possible, take only stems with leaf buds. If you have to take a cutting with a flower bud, don't remove it right away. The injury will expose the cutting to fungal growth. Rather, let it wither and then take the dead bud away later.

### Preparing the Cuttings

\* Trim the cutting down to about three leaves. If the surface is still too large, slice off part of each leaf. The object is to minimize transpiration, since the moisture intake ability has been drastically reduced. Still, some leaf surface is necessary for root growth.

\* Recut the stem on a diagonal with a razor blade or other clean, sharp instrument. The diagonal maximizes water intake through the stem.

\* Make a cut or slice wound on the stem. This stimulates the plant to send rooting hormones to the area. Dennis Bottemiller, propagator for the Rhododendron Species Foundation, says a small cut is preferable, since it exposes less raw material to the fungi. The wound is not necessarily where the roots form anyway.

\* Dip the cutting in a rooting hormone, such as Dip 'n Grow. I treat about six at a time. Most hormones available at garden centers are not strong enough for hardwood cuttings, so you might have to go to a nursery supply source.

\* Insert the cuttings into the medium, spaced so that leaves do not touch each other. If you do not use pots, a board with spaced nails makes an even row of holes.

\* Do not tamp the cuttings. Water them in with a fine spray as you finish each row.

The above cuttings have been in place for six weeks. Notice how the rooting medium is

filled around the flats of pots, so that the entire surface is level. Besides keeping soil temperature more uniform, this extra medium allows additional space for later cuttings.



MAINTAINING THE CUTTINGS

\* After you have placed your cuttings in the Nearing Frame, close the cover and leave it closed except when working in the frame.

\* I water about once a week, even though everything is still damp. Excess water drains through, and new aerated water provides oxygen for root growth.

\* When you water, check for rotted leaves and remove them.

\* In the spring, check the healthiest of each kind for roots. Rooted cuttings can be removed with a dinner fork. If you use pots, move the cutting, pot and all, unless the roots fill the entire pot.

\* If most of your cuttings root at the same time, turn off the heat and open the cover, a little more each day, for a week or so.

\* After the cuttings are rooted, they should be taken out of the Nearing Frame. It is a delicate balance, making sure there is enough root for continued growth and yet moving the cuttings as soon as possible to reduce the chance of fungal attack. I am now rooting cuttings directly in pots to make it easier to transfer only those that are ready. I move cuttings set in the fall from May to September.

Newly rooted cuttings are fragile. The biggest threats are direct sun, drying out, and weeds. In New Jersey, Bob placed snow fencing on wooden boxes to shade the new plants. In Enumclaw, he used lath frames, and later, shade cloth. In our Orting garden, I built a shade house, but it was more elaborate than necessary. A simple box works better and is much cheaper. The framed shade cloth above can be removed on cloudy days.

After a year in the shade box, the small plants can go out into a field. They still benefit from shade, although they are much tougher now. Mulch is important to conserve moisture, keep the roots cooler, and control the weeds. The

two- and three-year old rhododendrons should received shade for part of the day. I am experimenting here in Enumclaw with portable shade--bamboo and oak trees in large pots.

Most nurseries now keep their rhododendrons in pots and sell them that way. This is unfortunate, since field-grown plants are stronger and have better root systems.

[Ed. This article was taken from the website of The Anderson Garden, 24921 SE 448th Street, Enumclaw, WA 98022

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### **The Need for Foster Homes**

A couple of years ago Don Whittle donated sprouted species rhodo seedlings to the CVRS and a number of members took them on to grow them on. Ken Webb has been potting on the seedlings that he took and they are now into 1gal. pots and he doesn't have the room for them any longer. Ken is looking for CVRS members to take over these plants and grow them on to raffle, new member plant, or plant sale size.

Interested members should contact Alan Campbell - [stonefold@shaw.ca](mailto:stonefold@shaw.ca).

### **Membership Renewal**

Many members have not yet renewed their memberships. Please renew a.s.a.p. by contacting Sandra Stevenson or one of the other members of the Executive. Late renewals can result in a failure to receive the ARS journal.

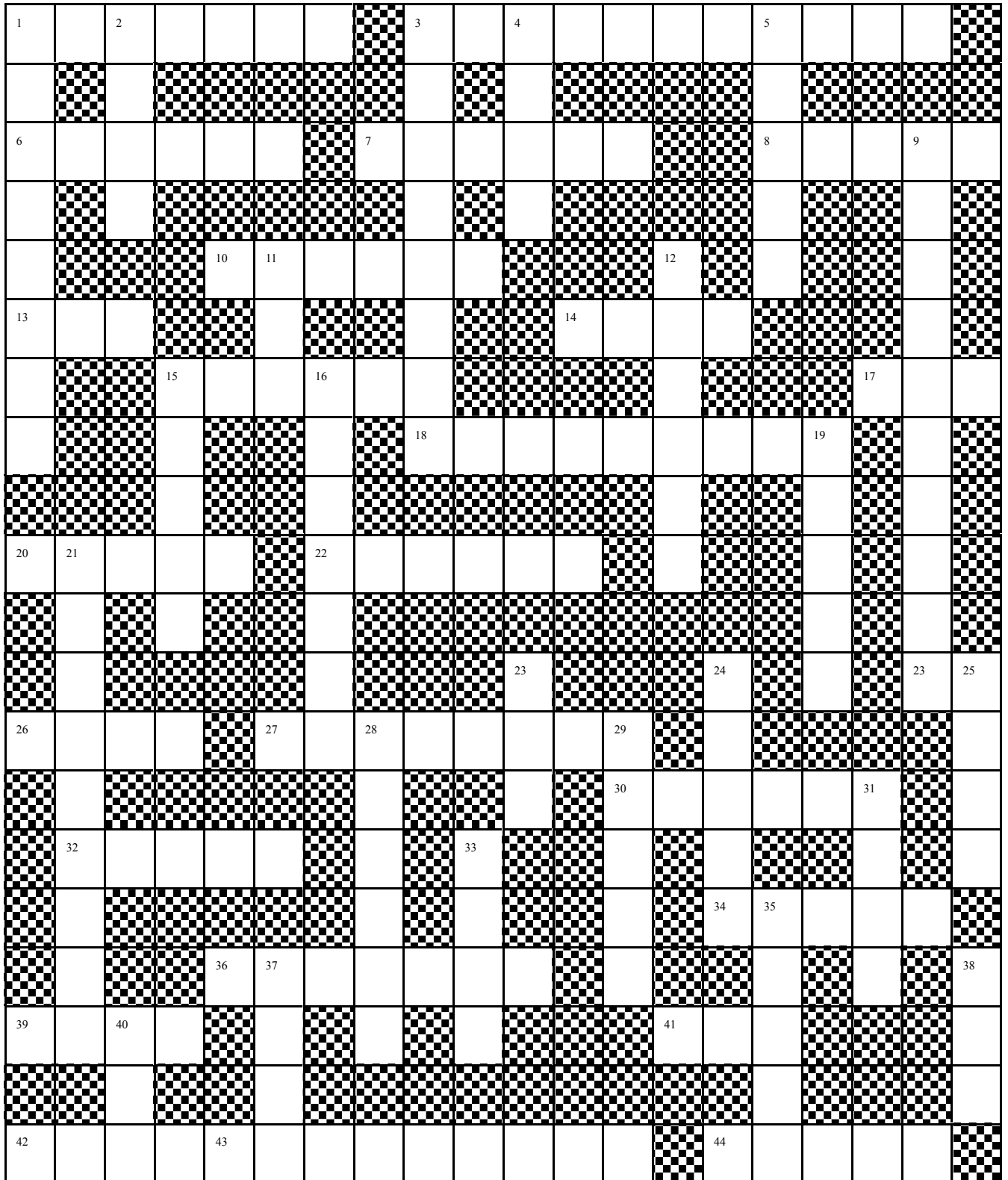
## CHRISTMAS HORTICULTURE CROSSWORD

### DOWN

1. Asexual method of propagating plants
2. Evergreen and deciduous genus some species of which have spines
3. Evergreen and deciduous genus containing plants with single or 3 parted spines
4. Common name for a genus of needle leaf evergreen species
5. Important group of shade trees both as specimen and street trees, chiefly of value for their foliage
9. What *Cotoneaster* [species] is called the cranberry cotoneaster
11. Blue [ ] is a Rhododendron cultivar
12. [genus] *japonica* is evergreen and has snowy white flowers in the spring
15. Species name for ivy
16. The genus name for a tree that is a good substitute for the American elm
19. Genus name for fir species
21. *Clethra* [species] is the summer sweet clethra
23. [ ] Gee hydrangea
24. *Cornus* [species] flowering in June
25. The fruiting body of pines
28. Winter colour of the foliage of *Euonymus fortunei* 'Colorata'
29. Crabapple cultivar with purple-red flowers
31. Day-[ ] (common name)
33. *Halesia carolina* has [ ] shaped flowers
35. Common name for *Prunus persica*
37. Name for the fleshy fruit of *Taxus*
- 38e *Cornus* [species] has yellow flowers early in the spring
40. Flower colour of *Rhododendron* Nova Zembla

### ACROSS

1. *Acer* [species] has exfoliating bark and trifoliate leaves
3. *Gleditsia* has [ ] compound leaves
6. [genus] x *grandiflora*
7. [genus] *arbutifolia* has small red apple-like fruit
8. Common name for *Syringa*
10. Male clone of Japanese holly
13. Common name for *Ilex glabra* [ ] berry
14. Golden [ ] tree
15. Dwarf cultivar of *Ilex crenata*
17. Fruit type of *Quercus* species
18. [genus] *pseudocamellia* has attractive white flowers in the summer
20. [genus] name for willow
22. Attractive yellow flowers cover this oriental plant in May, [genus] *japonica*
23. First letters of genus and species for lavender cotton
26. *Pyracantha coccinea* [ ] thorn
27. [genus] *peris* has evergreen foliage
30. Mountain [ ] is the state flower of Pennsylvania
32. Russian [ ] has silvery foliage
34. The fruit of the hawthorn is like a small [ ]
36. [ ] is a summer flowering herbaceous perennial in the lily family
39. Name for the outer covering of a branch or trunk of a tree
41. [ ] viburnum is the common name for *Viburnum setigerum*
42. *Acer platanoides* cultivar Royal [ ]
43. *Franklinia* [species]
44. Sharp modified stem found on *Pyracantha*



Developed by Dr. Charles W. Heuser, Penn. State University. Published in 1990: Summer and Autumn Plant Propogator