

Willamette Chapter American Rhododendron Society Newsletter

Volume 4

March 2022

Issue 3



Willamette Chapter ARS
Rhododendron Hillside Garden
Bush Pasture Park

CHAPTER MEETINGS: Due to Covid-19, our current chapter meetings are held online via Zoom on the 2nd Wednesday of the month from September through May. Socializing begins at 6:30pm, with the meeting and speaker at 7:00pm. The Zoom link is sent via email and listed in the newsletter. This form of meeting will continue until in-person meetings can safely be resumed.

CHAPTER MEETING March 9, 2022

Speaker: Jacquelyn Schroeder, Landscape Designer

Title: *Recovering Nature: Ecological Rehabilitation of Public Gardens and Private Landscapes*

Social Time: 6:30pm

Meeting and Program: 7:00pm

Join via Zoom at: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81821448214>



February Minutes



Mary Crofts Secretary February 9, 2022

Big crowd tonight. We started at 6:30 with general chit-chat about this and that. At first we numbered in the "teens" but quickly swelled to a stuffed screen of 34. Tonight's Zoom problem was the sound. We could hear each other but not our hosts: Keith White and Mary Ellen Ramseyer. After poking around to every setting, Keith discovered that some computer spook had turned off his speakers and changed the microphone.

We talked some about Wally Reed, our beloved President-for-Life, who must be replaced as he's on his journey out of our world. We lost Dick Cavender this month. Anne Gross has visited Karen and said she was doing surprisingly well. Dick and Karen have been Associates of our ARS Chapter but members in Portland. They've always done so much for us and with us. We recently lost two other Associates: Otis Tallan and Paula Hewitt.

Anne also reported on the condition of Smith Garden, which is to be one of the tours for the Conference. Anne was there last Monday. Mike Stewart showed up with "his crew" to clear out the big stuff. They also planted many new, large rhododendrons. Keith has volunteered to help Anne on her regular Mondays. It's something she's done for about 20 years.

Keith returned to the topic of a new President. There were a lot of people with opinions, but your secretary couldn't keep up with all the voices as some were clear and some were not. It sounded like Keith was hitting on several members, in turn, for the position, some considering but not actually saying "yes". Although we have many well qualified to take the position of chapter president, nobody

seemed to be willing to stand in Wally's shadow.

The discussion was put aside for now and the show was on: The Gardens of Western Scotland. It was 1996 and the 51st Annual Meeting of the American Rhododendron Society. (Keith was also there but didn't convert his slides to digital. Wish he had.) It took place in Oban, Scotland in 1996 and featured the photos of Win Howe, who also narrated. The program was very well produced. Win was a great, informative speaker, throwing in a lot of history and background information as he narrated. Win, who died in 2016, was a Member of the Valley Forge Chapter ARS.

Win started with some photos of beautiful Oban, a city of about 8,500 in '96. It's nestled on the Firth of Lorn coast and quite "romantic" looking. The "show-stopper:" is the Roman Colosseum constructed on the hill above Oban's main street. It was created by John McCaig between 1897 and 1902 to create work for the townsmen during a time when employment was scarce. Work on it stopped when McCaig, a banker, died. The structure stands as a memorial to his family. It was never completed but it looks really real when you are on a ferry leaving town.



McCaig's Colosseum with inside garden

The first rhodo photos were at Corran Halls in Oban, the meeting venue, for the truss show. Like truss shows anywhere rhodys are found, they were all beautiful...of course. Amongst others there were pics of R's falconeri, rex and, the hybrid Fortune. Win also showed us an Oban newspaper photo of Warren Berg, Gordon Wylie and David Chamberlain and a couple of others.

The gardens were visited by groups in buses. The first garden tour was Stonefield Castle, now a hotel, south of Oban. The Castle is where the mature seedlings of Hooker are held. The group was treated to lunch before Win took all the beautiful rhody photos. Unfortunately, I couldn't understand what he said the names of the rhodys were... Maybe Keith can fill in a name or two. [Keith is filling in R's niveum (Win confessed, his favorite), falconeri, a huge williamsianum, thomsonii, arboreum and the most common rhododendron seen everywhere, "Enola"] Usually the rhody pix are labeled so I can at least get a snatch of spelling and look the rhody up later. My favorite photo was the one toward the end showing all the little rhody seedlings at the base of the "parent plant". These seedlings of garden origin are "plowed down" to make way for specimens of known parentage.



Stonefield Castle

Next stop was the Isle of Gigha by ferry, of course. Gigha has a rocky, barren feel to it. Win commented that it didn't look like "rhody country" and he was spot on. It's a little island (like most of them are) so trees and/or large rhodys would show up against all the rock. The bus finally went up a paved driveway to a beautiful (yes...my favorite word) house with lots of "greenery". Achamore House garden was started about 1954 by James Horlick, from a boatload of seedlings. It is now a lush 50 acre spot among the otherwise "grim and rocky" scenery. Of course, a lot of beautiful photos of beautiful rhodys, my favorite being one with skunk cabbage at its "feet". Win was perpetually behind the group, taking photos. So he did not get many rhody names. He did identify R "Mrs. Horlick" (the wife of the garden founder), Glory of Athelone (deep red), Hummingbird, and a huge R johnstonianum.... much too tender to thrive in our climate. As usual the ubiquitous R. Enola' or Anola' was in good supply. Then it was back to the bus and a ferry and back to Oban for a good supper and rest to be ready for the next day's tours.



Rocky coastline of the Isle of Gigha



Achamore House



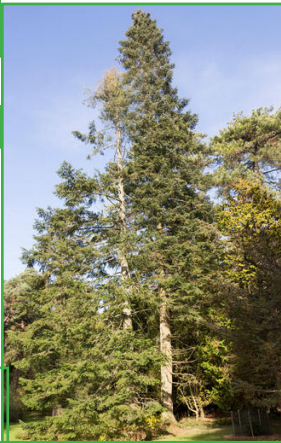
Rhododendron 'Mrs. James Horlick'

The next day was at Ardkinglas Woodland Garden full of rhody "trees". But the main attraction were huge, 'champion trees'. Amongst them was the huge fir tree, "Abies Grandis", perhaps the largest tree in Europe. Not many rhody names but good photos. [Keith remembers a huge R thomsonii paving the path with its dropping red flowers].



Ardking Path

Abies Grandis - (R)



Rhododendron thomsonii below



Next was Mt. Stuart House and Garden. The "house" was built in "Victorian Gothic" style. If not informed, one would think it was built in the 1200's. It was and still is, since the 1300's, the home headquarters of the Stuarts of Bute (the island we were on). To your secretary, it looked more like a cathedral than a house. The house and garden were opened to the public for tours in 1995. Win showed us a pic of the lavish main hall of the house. He took the photo from a guidebook, as no inside photography was allowed. The tour guide this day was John Bashford, curator of the garden at Brodick Castle (seen later) and a 'higher up' in the government rhododendron regency. The estate is 300 acres, but the garden is surrounded by an 8-acre walled enclosure. With a beautiful rock garden near the entrance, this garden proved as lavish as the house. Then it was back to the bus and the ferry, again. And, of course, Win had lots and lots of beautiful photos of beautiful rhodys. [Amongst them was an immense R arboreum. Also notable was R grande and Peter Cox's Curlew...a beautiful yellow.]



Above - Mt. Stuart House

Below - Wall surrounding the garden





Rhododendron 'arboreum'



Rhododendron 'curlew'

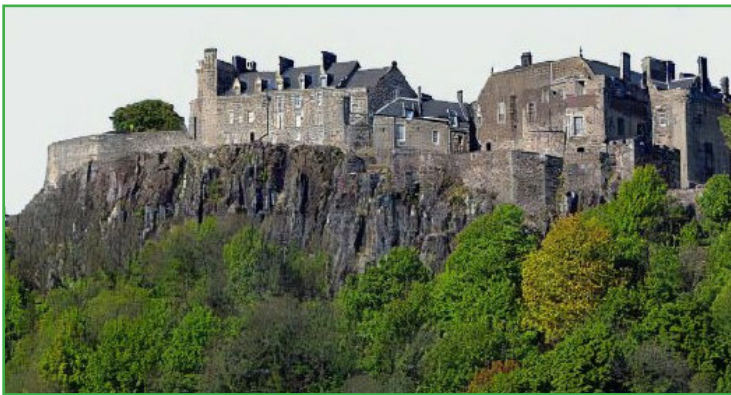
As the tours were wrapping up, heading for Edinburgh, they travelled SE from Oban to Stirling Castle (halfway between Edinburgh and Glasgow). The Castle was built in the 1300s atop a high rock, much like Edinburgh Castle. One of the most interesting parts of the Castle tour was what used to be the kitchen area. In it they had wax figures showing the various jobs done there to keep the Castle moving. There were also many very scenic views from the higher parts of the wall. Win's tour ended near the stop of Smugglers' Cove, a pub, I think. However, supper was somewhere else...Win didn't say. Maybe, for some 'authentic Scottish food' at McDonald's.



Stirling Castle Garden (above) and the wax figures in the kitchen (below)



The last garden on Win's tour was Glendoick, north of Edinburgh, Win treated us to many great photos of the house (mansion in American terms) which is home-base for Peter and Ken Cox [along with the spicy, Irish, Patricia Cox, Peter's wife, Ken's mother]. I think I can say the Cox family is noted world-wide for their rhodys, their botanical plant hunting and several books on rhododendrons.. Photos included their test gardens. Here they worked to see if seedlings would grow strong and healthy in the cooler climate of Scotland. And, if they do, they could be marketable . Also fields of their famous bird-named hybrids and a walled garden with many new lepidote and elepidote hybrids. [There were many 'Anolas' in Win's photos. I figured out toward the end that the name means "A No Label Rhododendron" rather than a popular hybrid. Their show garden features many mature and difficult to grow specimens. Amongst them was R lanatum, the only healthy specimen of this Himalayan rhododendron that I have ever seen outside of the wild. Its flowers are pale yellow with red-brown spots. The leaves are shiny



Stirling Castle

with a thick orange indumentum. Also were specimens of the beautiful large alpine poppies: the blue *Meconopsis simplicifolia*, yellow poppy, *Meconopsis integrifolia*, and red poppy *Meconopsis punicea*.]

First was south to Benmore Botanic Garden. Built by the Younger family on Cowal Peninsula about 1863. It is now the Outdoor Education Centre for rhody tree-climbing children. The estate was a home but looks more like a castle with round turrets and many chimneys. He also had photos of the guardhouse, the hillside rock garden laden with azaleas, and the "avenue" of sequoias, brought as seeds collected in California by David Douglas. [the British refer to these trees as "Wellingtonias, having named them for Lord Wellington, who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo] Up the road from Benmore, they visited Arduaine Botanic Garden and Crarae Woodland Garden, not far from Oban. Crarae was especially beautiful. One of the photos was of the petals from an (probably) azalea strewn across a garden path and glorious blue poppies.



Glendoick Manor and test gardens



(Above)
Meconopsis punicea

(Left)
Meconopsis simplicifolia



Benmore Botanic Garden Estate



The "Avenue" of Sequoias

Thus ended Win's excellent program. There were other gardens on tour from the Oban conference, so Keith snatched some photos off the internet to show us these.



Hillside rock garden at Benmore



Flower petals strewn across the path at Craræ

Baravalla Secret Garden was a special treat for the group. This garden is not open to the public. It is the secret, hidden away garden of Peter Cox and Sir Peter Hutchison...plant exploring partners. Thanks to the ARS connection with Peter Cox, they were invited in. The distinguishing feature of this garden is that all rhodies and companions are put right into the native soil and moss on the rocks. Then they are left to grow on their own, with no other care. One of the great collections here were the *R cinnabarinum* group, with subspecies or close relatives ranging from bright yellow to orange yellow, to orange with a yellow rim to deep red and then on to purple. On the internet photos were Matt Heasman and John Roy leading a group into the garden. Keith knows these gentlemen of the Scottish Rhododendron Society from his several trips with them in Scotland and elsewhere.

The following 3 photos by Kristian Theqvist



(A) Baravalla Secret Garden



(L) Rhody planted in soil along rocks

(B) - *R cinnabarinum* v. *blandfordifolium*

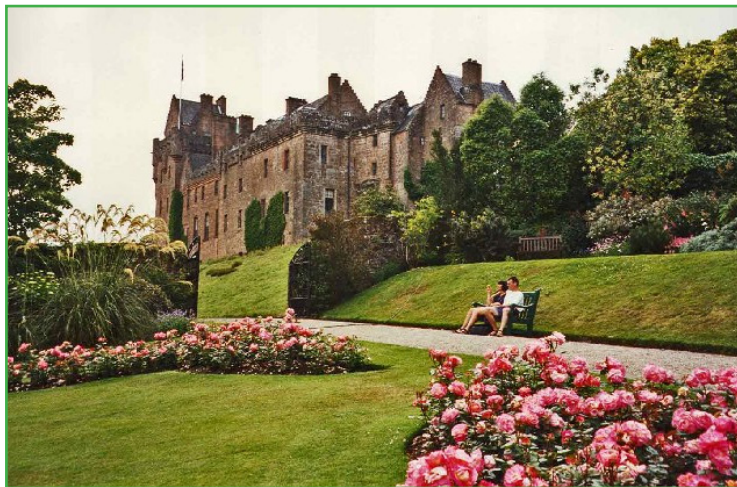


Next was Inverary Castle and Gardens on Loch Fyne. This imposing fairy tale castle has well-tended gardens all around.

Keith closed his part of the presentation with a quick visit to Brodick Castle on the Isle of Arran. [This castle was the real deal. Built like a square based tower with only high windows and thick walls for defense, the original entry was high on one side with a wooden narrow stair ladder to enter. At the sight of enemies the ladder could be withdrawn. This was the Scottish castle style until peace amongst the clans. Then sumptuous additions were appended. This strange red sandstone castle is surrounded by mature gardens of many species and a few hybrids. As above noted, the curator is the famous John Bashford, who we met on our tour in 1996.]



Inverary Castle and garden



Brodick Castle and garden

Since the program part of the meeting was over, we were open to discussion. And not surprisingly, nominations for our Chapter President came up again for discussion. As the meeting was wrapping up, Dana Malby (our Chapter Treasurer) stepped up to the plate. So we closed on a really good note. Who will take on the task of chapter treasurer from Dana? (Dana has done a good job of that.) Stay tuned for next month's meeting notes to see who gets that job. Will someone else jump out from behind a rhody to become treasurer?

Sincerely,
Mary Crofts - Secretary - WCARS

Comments in [brackets] are additions by Keith White, program presenter.

March Program



Speaker:
Jacquelyn Schroeder

Topic:
***Recovering Nature:
Ecological Rehabilitation
of Public Gardens
and Private Landscapes***

March 9, 2022 6:30 Social 7:00 Program

Zoom:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81821448214>

Meeting ID: 818 2144 8214

One tap mobile

+12532158782,, 81821448214# US (Tacoma)

Dial by your location

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

Jacquelyn Schroeder obtained a Masters of Science degree with Michigan State University in Ecology in 1980. Jacquelyn's interest in the rehabilitation of human impact on the ecology of our daily environments was first peaked while working briefly in Environmental Impact Review of proposed construction sites for a private corporation. She came to appreciate how significantly the understanding of our place in organized society is shaped and nurtured by our daily interactions with these spaces. Quite early in her professional life, Jacquelyn was called on to provide caregiving to a number of family members, and so during that time turned to another passion of hers, that of creating Art Textiles for installation in public spaces. Now for the past eight years, she has been able to return to the work of forest and landscape restoration utilizing a variety of approaches that are adapted to local social, cultural, economic and ecological values, needs, and landscape history.

As ecosystem degradation continues globally, many countries, communities and individuals are adopting measures designed to conserve biodiversity, recover ecological integrity and resilience, and transform the way societies interact with nature. Ecological rehabilitation is

one of a range or family of restorative activities that can be conceived of as a continuum of holistic approaches to repairing the world's ecosystems, enabling practitioners to apply the most appropriate and effective treatment given the ecological, social, and financial conditions. The continuum includes four major categories of restorative practices: (1) reduced societal impacts (i.e. in actions that reduce impacts through less damaging ways to consume and utilize ecosystem services across all sectors); (2) remediation (i.e. of polluted and contaminated sites); (3) rehabilitation (i.e. of areas including those used for production or human settlement); and (4) ecological restoration. Reduced societal impacts, remediation, and rehabilitation practices are restorative to the extent that they reduce causes and ongoing effects of degradation, enhance potential for ecosystem recovery, and promote a transition to sustainability. As such they are also considered allied activities to ecological restoration.

Jacquelyn will treat us to a photographic tour of local projects where her objectives with landscape installations are to satisfy the first three categories of restorative activities, those of reducing impact, remediation, and rehabilitation. Then we will be taken on a photo tour of examples she has gathered from within public gardens in Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific, coastal Spain, Victoria, BC, Kauai Hawaii, and Bainbridge Washington and various other locales to discuss ways that we might restore various public spaces to **Sustainable Multifunctional Landscapes**.



**(L) & (R)
Work in
progress**



**Bottom -
Symbiosis**



Three Ways to Prune Rhododendrons

Here's how to maintain, shape, or rejuvenate rhododendrons

The following information comes from a **Fine Gardening Project Guide on Pruning** and is written by **Charles W. G. Smith**



I learned to prune rhododendrons by destroying my prized rock garden. I had a 30-foot-tall pine that I needed to cut down. It missed the house by a wide margin, but it didn't miss the rock garden, which I had lovingly tended for years.

When the last of the pine tree was removed, I discovered that the damage was surprisingly slight, except for a beautiful Rhododendron 'Roseum Elegans', now a 2-foot mound of broken branches and torn foliage. Curious to see if the shrub would recover on its own, I trimmed it back a bit, cut back the scaffold of branches to as pleasing a shape as possible, and waited to see what would happen. Four years later, the rhododendron is one of the most eye-catching shrubs in the yard, with a beautiful shape, dense branches, and plentiful flowers. The incident illustrates how responsive rhododendrons can be to even severe pruning.



Despite the common notion that rhododendrons can't be pruned, these shrubs respond well to trimming.

There are three common reasons for pruning rhododendrons—maintenance, shaping, and rejuvenation—and the pruning method for each is easy to learn. The result is a shrub with dense branching, plentiful foliage, and abundant flowers. And you don't have to drop a pine tree on your shrub border to learn how to do it.

Method 1: Maintenance pruning removes old flowers and dead wood

Snip at the base of the old flower trusses to keep the plant's energy focused on producing growth rather than seed. Also, remove dead or diseased parts of the shrub—follow the branch back to healthy wood and make a cut there.



Maintenance pruning consists of the removal of spent flower clusters, called trusses, and also of any dead or diseased wood. The trusses are not only unsightly but will eventually form seed, which uses precious energy that would otherwise be available to the plant for vegetative growth. Maintenance pruning is the easiest type of pruning and is the only one that needs to be done every year.

To remove old flower trusses on rhododendrons, use a pruning shear to snip the truss at its base, about ½ inch above the emerging flush of new growth. Some folks just grasp the stem with their thumb and forefinger and

snap the truss from the plant. This works well most of the time, but occasionally the truss breaks off, taking some of the new growth with it. By using a pruning shear, such accidents are avoided.



Maintain your rhododendron by snipping off spent flower clusters (trusses)

...



... and by removing dead and diseased wood.

Wood damaged by storms or a harsh winter should be clipped from the plant. Diseased stems, often identified by their wilted, curled yellow-green leaves, should also be removed. Make the cut below the damaged portion of the plant, taking care to cut into healthy wood right above a dormant bud. Be sure to disinfect the shears with rubbing alcohol between cuts.

Maintenance pruning is best done when the flowers have faded and before the flush of new growth rising beneath each truss is more than an inch or so tall. Many types of rhododendrons can benefit from maintenance pruning, including some deciduous azaleas, like the Knap Hill-Exbury hybrids, and most broad-leaved evergreens, such as the popular hybrids of mountain rosebay (*R. catawbiense*). Some varieties of rhododendron, most notably small-leaved cultivars like 'Elite',

'Northern Starburst', and 'PJM Regal', rarely set seed and do not require maintenance pruning. If your flowers and flower stalks simply shrivel up and essentially disappear in the weeks after flowering, then your variety doesn't set seed and doesn't need to be dead-headed.



Winter damage can be common in rhododendrons. Injured branches should be removed during routine maintenance.

Method 2: Pruning for shape enhances the plant's natural habit and form

Conversely, topiary and other more formal shaping techniques prune a plant into a shape it would not naturally assume. Shaping should not be done on leggy or very large plants, as their open habit requires a more drastic technique called rejuvenation pruning. As the name implies, shaping involves altering the shape of the plant, and it can be done for many reasons, from encouraging denser branching to controlling plant width or height. It differs from other shaping techniques, like topiary, in that shaping of rhododendrons is designed to develop the most aesthetically pleasing aspects of the plant's natural habit and form.

Shaping improves the appearance of a plant by encouraging increased branching at its growing points. Since many evergreen rhododendrons hold their leaves for about three years, a branch will have a series of leaf whorls, each representing a year's growth. The whorls of foliage are separated by sec-

tions of leafless stem, called internodes. In general, broad-leaved rhododendrons have much longer internodes than small-leaved and deciduous types and benefit most from shaping. To shape a rhododendron, follow the branch from the end down to the last whorl of leaves you want to keep. Make the cut about ¼ inch above the topmost leaf in this cluster. Repeat as needed.

Shaping is most easily done in late winter, while the plant is dormant. Although this sacrifices some of the flower buds, it ensures a complete growing season for the new stems that emerge.



To shape a rhododendron, follow the branch down to the last whorl of leaves you want to keep, and cut just above those leaves.



To shape, cut just above the whorl of leaves.

Method 3: Rejuvenation pruning calls for drastic cuts on old wood

Rejuvenation pruning involves the careful cutting back of each primary branch of the plant's framework. Rhododendrons often have three or more main branches rising from the crown of the plant. These branches, called primary branches, form the basic scaffold of each shrub. Each branch is cut at a different height to produce a staggered arrangement that will

make the shrub look natural when the new shoots mature. Rejuvenation pruning is best used to restore shrubs that have become leggy, overgrown, or otherwise unattractive. Many rhododendron species and hybrids can be severely pruned and come back as good as new. Rejuvenation pruning removes most of the branches of the plant, initiating the rise of vigorous flushes of new growth from previously leafless old stems. The new growth matures into a new framework of branches that can then be shaped over the years to produce a stunning shrub. It's best to perform this type of pruning in winter, while the plant is dormant.



Cuts for rejuvenation pruning are made much farther back on the shrub. On the primary branches, make your cut just above a latent bud, or even better, a cluster of buds. In severe cases, you can sometimes cut your rhododendron to within 6 inches of the ground.

Another type of rejuvenation pruning consists of cutting the entire plant to within 6 inches of the ground. It is a quick method, but not all rhododendrons survive the treatment. In some instances, an apparently healthy plant may be weakened by disease or poor nutrition and cannot recover from the stresses of hard pruning. To see if your shrub can handle such a hard pruning, cut only one of the main branches back to 6 inches. Cut the others back to a height you are sure is healthy, say 2 feet. If new growth emerges from the 6-inch cut, you can cut back the rest of the shrub the following year and be confident in its return.

Regardless of the method, rejuvenation pruning works because of a special trait of rhododendrons. Look at the bark on a stem or main branch of many rhododendrons and you will see tiny buds, little pink dots about the size

of a pinhead that pepper the surface of older branches. These little pink buds, called latent buds, are the key to successful rejuvenation pruning, as they will give rise to the new framework of branches.

Once you've determined how far back the plant needs to be pruned, take a moment and examine the area for a nice healthy bud (one that is firm and appears filled out), and cut $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch above that bud. Pruning above a cluster of two or three buds is better than pruning above just one bud, as this often produces multiple branches.



Cut just above a latent bud to rejuvenate the shrub.

All three of these pruning methods are easy to do and result in a healthier and more attractive shrub. Don't worry about making mistakes. Rhododendrons are very forgiving—even if you drop a tree on them.

Don't forget to Spring Forward on Sunday, March 13

Spring is in the air and it's about bloomin' time



WCARS April Program April 13, 2022



Speakers:
**John Stephens and
Steve McCormick**

Topic: *Rhododendrons of Southern Chile*

As if John and Steve don't have enough to keep them busy with the 2022 ARS Convention, they have kindly agreed to present a program from their fall 2015 trip to the "Lake District" of southern Chile, where they found many rhododendrons in full bloom and widely distributed. Please mark your calendar and join us from the comfort of your Lazy Boy for an hour of beautiful pictures, history, observations and snappy conversation. More details and zooming information will be provided in the April newsletter.



**Embothrium
coccineum**

"Chilean Firebush"

"O'Rhodies" for March

Aren't all rhododendrons Irish on March 17? Here's one that definitely is. The dwarf Shamrock Rhododendron created by renowned research horticulturist Robert Ticknor PhD. from Oregon. It is usually blooming on March 17.



Portland Chapter March 17, 2022



Speaker: Jennifer Jewell
Topic: "Knowing Our Place: A Garden Culture of Care Under Western Skies"

Social Time 6:30pm Program time 7:00pm

Zoom Link:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81327710690>

Meeting ID: 813 2771 0690

One tap mobile:

+12532158782,81327710690#

Dial Option: (253) 215-8782

Jennifer Jewell is the host of the national award-winning weekly public radio program and podcast Cultivating Place: Conversations on Natural History and the Human Impulse to Garden. She is the author of *The Earth in Her Hands*, *75 Extraordinary Women Working in the World of Plants* (Timber Press, 2020), and *Under Western Skies, Visionary Gardens from the Rockies to the Pacific Coast* (Timber Press, May 2021). Her greatest passion is elevating the way we think and talk about gardening, the empowerment of gardeners, and the possibility inherent in the intersection between places, environments, cultures, individuals and the gardens that bring them together beautifully – "for the better of all the lives on this generous planet."

Jennifer will explore the philosophy of Cultivating Place—her national, public radio program and international podcast, based on the belief that gardens/gardeners are powerful agents and spaces for potentially positive change in our world, helping to address challenges as wide ranging as climate change, habitat loss, cultural polarization, and individual and communal health and being.

ARS 2022

Return to the Northwest



A belated 75th Anniversary Celebration of the ARS

Hosted by the chapters of
ARS District 4
Portland – Tualatin Valley – Eugene – Willamette – Siuslaw

Plans are going full speed ahead for the ARS Spring Convention, celebrating the (belated) 75th anniversary of the Society.

Registration is now open and you don't want to be left behind.

For complete conference information regarding schedules, pre and post tours, housing, etc. click on: ARS2022.org



Volunteers are needed!
Contact Steve McCormick to get on the list
ssmccormick@outlook.com

R. sutchuenense var. geraldii



Photo by Keith White

Flower/Truss Description: Widely bell shaped flowers, as much as 3" long, are pale lilac, rose pink or rose-lilac, sometimes white faintly tinged pink, sometimes spotted purple. Open topped truss holds about 10-12 flowers.

Fragrant: No

Bloom Time: Very Early

Foliage Description: Leaves oblong-lanceolate, up to 12" long, lower surface glabrous except indumented along midrib. Dark matte green on top and paler underneath.

Plant Habitat: Large shrub or small tree; open, upright and tree-like

Height: 5 feet in 10 years.

Cold Hardiness Temp: -10°F (-23°C)

Elepidote (E) or Lepidote (L): E

Sub Genus: Hymenanthes

Section: Ponticum

Sub Section: Fortunea

Geographical Origin: China (W. Hubei, E Sichuan)

Plant information obtained from the American Rhododendron Society website, & Harold Greer's "Greer's Guidebook to Available Rododendrons".

Online Shopping and the ARS Store - A Reminder to Help

Anytime you shop online for just about anything, please consider first going through the American Rhododendron Society Online Store. The ARS Online Store is reached by the link <http://arsstore.org/>

On this **site you will find** a range of merchants who have agreed to give the American Rhododendron Society a referral fee back on each sale "referred" by ARSStore.org. Just use a link from the ARS Online Store site to go to a merchant's site and buy something like you normally would. You get the same low price and help the ARS.

MONTHLY CHAPTER MEETINGS

EUGENE CHAPTER

Third Wednesday from Oct to March at 7:30pm
The Springs at Greer Gardens, 1280 Goodpasture Island Rd, Eugene, OR

PORTLAND CHAPTER

Third Thursday from Sept to May at 7:00pm
All Saints Episcopal Church, 4033 SE Woodstock Ave, Portland, OR

SALEM HARDY PLANT SOCIETY

First Tuesday from Oct to May at 7:00pm
Dye House at Willamette Heritage Center, 1313 Mill Street SE, Salem, OR

SUISLAW CHAPTER

Third Tuesday at 7:00pm
First Presbyterian Church, 3996 Highway 101, Florence, OR

TUALATIN VALLEY CHAPTER

First Tuesday from Sept to April (except for Jan) at 6:45pm
Washington County Fire District 2, 31370 NW Commercial Street, North Plains, OR

DISTRICT 4 CHAPTER WEB SITES

Willamette Chapter arswillamette.com
Eugene Chapter eugene-chapter-ars.org
Portland Chapter rhodies.org
Siuslaw Chapter siuslawars.org
Tualatin Valley tualatinvalleyars.org

All other web sites can be found on rhododendron.org
Under "chapters" under web sites

ARS BULLETINS are available online at:
<http://scholar.lib.vt.edu/ejournals/JARS/>

WILLAMETTE CHAPTER ARS AWARDS HISTORY - 1978 to 2019

GOLD ---

Herb Spady	1991
Betty Spady	2001

SILVER ---

Richard "Dick" Cavendar	2003
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BRONZE ---

June Brennan	1987
Jason Ashford	1990
Constance Hansen	1991
Betty Spady	1991
Bob Grasing	1997
Sharon Leopold	2002
Wilbur Bluhm	2006
Chuck and Maxine Dehn	2006
Keith White	2007
Helen Malby	2008
Anne Gross	2009
Dick and Carol Lundin	2011
Wally and Kathy Reed	2012
Syd and Don Werminger	2013
Dick and Carol Lundin	2019
Mary B. Crofts	2019
Roger and Kathy Lintault	2019

WILLAMETTE CHAPTER OFFICERS

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