

Perennial Notes

Newsletter of the Wisconsin Hardy Plant Society (WHPS)

March 10, 1998

They always called it Magic and indeed it seemed like it in the months that followed—the wonderful months—the radiant months—the amazing ones. Oh! the things which happened in that garden! If you have never had a garden you cannot understand, and if you have had a garden you will know that I would take a whole book to describe all that came to pass there. —Frances Hodgson Burnett, The Secret Garden, 1911

(This seems in order given the spring flower show at Olbrich Gardens--can you believe Jeff Epping, Director of Horticulture, has never read The Secret Garden? I swear to you it's true.)

Feeling "Spring Frenzy"?

by Tom Cottingham

I have written this at the direction of A. Hort Hound: "Why not write about spring frenzy?" "Spring frenzy" is a common complaint of all gardeners. The New American Heritage Dictionary defines frenzy as, "a seizure of violent agitation or wild excitement, often accompanied by manic activity." This truly explains gardeners' behavior in the spring. Frenzy is also defined as "temporary madness or delirium," another accurate description of gardeners' spring behavior as we rush around trying to complete our garden chores.

Then, just as we start our spring gardening, the weather always changes abruptly, either cold, rain or unusually warm weather. And yes, even snow delays our plans. Our mad rush seems a never-ending battle. Only when I change my attitude, letting the tasks follow in nature's time frame, do I get relief. Problems occur in multiples—the ground is still frozen, the soil is too wet to work, it's rainy, too cold, too hot—always more excuses to postpone gardening tasks. However, doing a little each day makes it more enjoyable and keeps things under control. Time passes so quickly in the garden.

If I had only prepared the beds in the previous fall or in early spring, I'd have extra space to try some new and exciting plants. I may want to improve on color and plant combinations. Keep a journal of gardening notes with successes, failures, and new dreams of glory. Take a few photographs, or, better yet, color slides. Our memories are short and flowers quickly fade. We need to look back at slides and photographs for a different perspective of our gardens.

Yet, despite the frenzy, things are looking fine. You are getting some tasks done in the garden—many things. While you are patting yourself on the back, another unexpected weather front moves in with rain that lasts

for several days. The rain makes your soil so soggy that you want to call in a local potter to mine your wet clay for flower pots. You may not be able to trod on it until June, for fear of making the soil compact and hard as cement after drying out. (Fortunately, I have silty soil that dries quickly, but in times of drought this is a disadvantage.) Consider making raised beds in your heavy clay soil. This will allow for better drainage and you will be able to work this soil sooner.

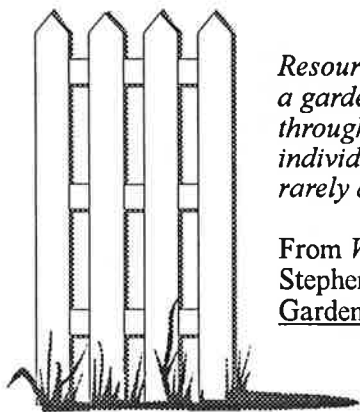
But then as quickly as the rains come, they stop, followed by drying winds and glorious sunshine that takes the mercury to record heights. The sun warms the soil so quickly that the plants think that it is June instead of April. I am always amazed at the rate of overnight growth of plants in warm weather. Luxurious growth appears from what were nearly invisible buds, and inches turn to feet in a week's time. Then a strong "upper air disturbance" from Canada brings a cold night. The weatherman forecasts a low temperature of 28 degrees, not good for lush, tender, new growth. But guess what? The weatherman was wrong. The clouds clear out earlier than expected and the mercury plunges to 18 degrees, a new record low! Disaster! I cannot begin to cover everything. I find out which plants are truly rugged and hardy, native plants always seeming to fair much better. From just such a late June freeze back in the 70's, some plants took years to recover.

Spring is so variable for the timing of growth and flowering of plants. During a spring in the late 1980's, warm weather arrived so early that the lilacs and crab apples finished blooming at the end of April. Yet during a very cold spring in the late 60's, these same plants did not bloom until well into June. Over the years, I have learned that this variance is due to the fact that no year is ever "normal." By definition, normal is the average of many years, so that any given year always deviates from "normal." Each year provides its own unique unfoldment in the garden as well as surprises. The

tinest of flowers, normally an uneventful show, may have its best floral display in years. Cool weather extends the life of floral displays, but heat causes flowers to wilt before your eyes.

Though a true gardener keeps busy to cope with spring frenzy, a good gardener only does things when the time is right. When a beautiful warm day arrives unexpectedly, I change my plans just to accommodate things that have to be done. Good gardeners have a feel for the weather, such that a sense of urgency arises when it is time for a special planting to be done just before an anticipated rain. I keep lists of tasks to be done and plants needing division. Some tasks are carried over from season to season, and even from year to year. I find it best to keep the list a realistic one and to set priorities. It's always best to eliminate weeds in public view before removing them from more remote parts of the garden. I always like to do a general clean up first and apply additional mulches as needed to different flower beds. I prefer native oak bark and existing leaves chopped up with a mulching mower, applying one to two inches over most beds. Later on, you can spread extra mulch along the edges of beds or in areas that appear to have been missed. Avoid putting mulch around German iris, hosta (ideal moist areas for slug houses) and stems of new growth to prevent rot.

The meaning of our garden is most important and obvious to ourselves. It provides our lives with inspiration and purpose. Each day brings the opportunity for strength, renewal, creativity, enjoyment, pleasure, and another task to do, despite the weather. As I complete each project, I find my spirit lifted. I find joy in my garden. The feeling of agitation is self created—I focus on inspiration and beauty found in my garden, rather than perspiration and expectations not realized.



Resources which are put into a garden, without passing through the filter of the individual imagination, rarely achieve success.

From *What is a Garden*, by Stephen Anderson, The Garden, November 1997

Milk Flower Growing in Snow— Miracle of Miracles

by A. Hort Hound

I had been planning to expound on Pulmonarias, but this strangest of winter seasons has inspired me to other thoughts. Recovering from a severe bout of influenza, I recently stumbled out onto the garden path late one afternoon. The snow was reduced to a reticulated patchwork of mushy white and wet brown—but wait, what was this! Clumps of green dotted with hundreds of white, jeweled pendants were everywhere in the waning afternoon light of February 17th. Could this possibly be *Galanthus nivalis*? Was I dreaming, or just delirious from my illness? Was I really in Wisconsin? I once read of a woodland garden of acres and acres on Long Island, New York, that was exclusively devoted to snow drops, and I often visit this place in my garden reveries. In this magical garden, the snows of winter are replaced by the snows of spring, the ground covered with sheets of pendant white flowers above the brown leaves and green mosses. Perhaps I was there! The next few days were cool with dense fog and drizzle in perpetuity. I was off to work early and home after dark, so it was several more days before I could confirm the miracle of the Spring of 1998.

Many of my favorite garden writers have written about the snow drop. I couldn't disagree more with Allen Lacey, who commented once that if snow drops occurred at any other time of the year that they would go unnoticed and writers would never fuss over them. However, Elizabeth Lawrence once told the story that as Adam and Eve were chased out of the Garden of Eden snow flakes began to fall, and as they hit the ground the archangel changed them into snow drops as a promise that spring would come someday. For snow drops are indeed a promise and for a gardener the first sign of winter's imminent demise. They bring a sense of joy and hope.

Galanthus nivalis is from the Greek for "milk flower growing in snow." In England they are nicknamed Candlemas bells, or Mary's tapers. These never made sense to me until I looked up Candlemas in the dictionary: a church feast, February 2, commemorating the purification of the Virgin Mary; candles for sacred uses are blessed on this day. On close inspection the flower is every bit as beautiful as an orchid. There are six flower petals, the outer three enfolding to partly conceal the inner ones. The inner petals are of a pristine white

Milk Flower... (continued)

banded with lime green. The most extensive treatise (22 pages) I have found on the subject is in E.A. Bowles *My Garden in Spring* (recently reissued). However, my favorite description of the plant is by Louise Beebe Wilder:

Snowdrops are winter's flowers. Though they linger into the early weeks of the spring, they belong essentially to the brumous season, are legitimate children of the frost bound months rather than forerunners of the vernal tide. It is amazing to watch these tender herbs thrusting indomitably through the frozen earth, often through snow and ice; amazing, their ingenuity in holding the two leaves firmly together to form a sort of beak, callous and protective, that bores its way steadily upward, clasping the flower bud like an oval pearl between them. As soon as the point breaks through the earth, its function is accomplished, and the leaves separate to let the flower bud through. This, on its slender stem, takes advantage of every softening moment offered by the weather to edge upward, while the leaves arch away to form a modest setting for the pearl they have sheltered. The solitary bud dropping sharply from its erect stem, remains closed sometimes for weeks after it has pierced the ground, awaiting some elemental tenderness which will cause it to open. At this touch, the spoon-shaped outer segments flare apart, disclosing the notched shorter segments within. Upon each of these is an emerald splotch shaped like a horse-shoe to follow the contour of the notch in the segment.

—From *Adventures with Hardy Bulbs*, by Louise Beebe Wilder, 1936

Galanthus nivalis is found in Europe from the Pyrenees to the Caucasus. The many other forms are found in Greece, Russia, Turkey, and the Middle East and are unusual in cultivation. You do see *G. Elwesii*, one of the largest cultivated species from Turkey, offered in a number of bulb catalogues.

The British are the foremost galanthophiles. They were not introduced into English gardens until the early 17th century, perhaps explaining why the early poets, Milton, Chaucer, and Shakespeare make no mention of them. There are now no less than three national collections, the largest held by D. Bromley, Moortown, near Wellington in Shropshire. Of the 350 or so known species and cultivars, this collection holds 200 plus. As with so many hostas and day lilies, I cannot believe that there is that much difference between most of these. Yet, the description of some cultivars captures my imagination. There is 'Mighty Atom,' more than a foot high with flowers twice the size of the species. There are the double forms like 'Flora Pleno' and 'Lady 'Elphinstone', or the ones marked by yellow on the flower tips rather than green—'Lutescens' and 'Flavescens'.

One of the more bizarre forms is the green, double flowered 'Boyd's Green Double,' which resembles a green paint brush clogged with old paint and nicknamed disparagingly The Old Green Horror. E.A. Bowles described this form as "perfectly hijjous," if you have any idea what that means (I can guess). From Greece, there are even several autumnal forms. At the present, time the Royal Horticulture Society's Plant Finder lists 74 cultivars and 14 species available commercially.

The common snow drop enjoys woodland conditions with rich humusy soil. In fact, it prefers moist shade and will receive adequate nourishment from deciduous leaves, if such are allowed to remain in place. It has taken me nearly 15 years to develop my small scale version of a "snow drop" woods. I initially individually planted a 100 bulbs every year for five years. These proved very slow to increase and never looked like much for about 10 years. Then about five years ago, I learned that snowdrops should only be transplanted "in the green," or immediately after flowering is completed. Clumps obtained from friends in this manner have flourished and have allowed me to more quickly achieve my goal. Unfortunately, unlike English gardening magazines, snowdrops are never offered for sale "in the green" in the US.

Louise Beebe Wilder tells the story of a queen of one of the central European countries who came, while walking in the woods one icy day in midwinter, upon a single snowdrop blossoming in the vast emptiness of the forest. So moved was she that she caused a guard to be set over it to see that no one should trample the intrepid little flower. Years afterwards, some one walking in the forest saw a sentry standing in a place where there was obviously no reason for a sentry to be. It seemed that the royal order to guard the spot had never been revoked, so the guard was daily replaced, though the reason for his being there had long disappeared. Given the miracle of the appearance of just a single snowdrop in February in the garden, perhaps this story is true.

*If you fall in love with your garden,
You will never more be free
Your time will be demanded
For a job that will always be.*

—from poem by K Marsham

New Treasures

by Nancy Nedveck

For all of you that missed the Garden Expo and the Flower Factory list of new plants (all 500 of them!), here are a few of the highlights. There are lots more plants for the rock garden, pond, and garden border.

***Cimicifuga ramosa* 'Hillside Black Beauty'** A Flower Factory exclusive.....oh, that's right...that 'other' catalogue has it also. For a stunning 4-5' dark burgundy foliage and texture, this one is a must. Besides, it even has strikingly fragrant white bloom spikes (up to 7' tall) in the fall, which are a great contrast with the leaves.

***Geranium hybrida* 'Patricia'** If you liked the magenta-with-black-center flowers of *Geranium psilostemon*, but didn't have the space, 'Patricia' is the replacement. She is more compact....only 24" high..... with blooms May through July.

***Calamintha nepetoides* 'White Cloud'** For a light, airy, midsummer bloom, 'White Cloud' is perfect. The bloom opens like baby's breath that's only 15" high. The foliage is fuzzy green with a distinctive mint aroma.

***Campanula garganica* 'Dickson's Gold'** Put a ray of sunshine in your garden with this campanula. The foliage is bright yellow, which offsets the star-shaped, light blue flowers. It's great for a rock garden, growing only 2 inches high.

***Clematis viticella* 'Betty Corning'** If you've bought a trellis and want a long-blooming flower for it, 'Betty Corning' does the job. It has blue, reflexed flowers that bloom most of the summer (July through September). The flowers are smaller than the typical clematis, but the length of bloom makes up for it. It only grows 6-7' and blooms on new wood, so it can be hard-pruned yearly.

***Panicum virgatum* 'Cloud Nine'** Our grass selection is ever-expanding, and 'Cloud Nine' is one of the new ones. It shows off in September with clouds of reddish panicles against 72" metallic blue foliage.

***Lilium* 'LA Hybrids'** No one can resist putting a few lilies in for vertical effect. These are crosses between longiflorum lilies and asiatics; they come in shades of white, pink, yellow, salmon and deep red.

Hemerocallis We have lots of new varieties...'Charles Johnston' (cherry-red), 'Lavender Aristocrat' (lavender

with a purple eye), 'Mimosa Umbrellas' (a spidery pink), and 'Techny Breeze' (peachy blend) to name a few.

Hostas Again, we've added more 'collectible' hostas...'Aristocrat'(powder-blue hearts with cream edges), 'Lucy Vitols' (green edge with a highly-variable, streaked, chartreuse center), 'Elvis Lives'(will he ever die, narrow blue leaves with wavy edges).

Sedums There are lots of new ones of varying height, color, shape, and bloom color.

Spring isn't that far off, so start dreaming, and we'll look forward to seeing you after our April 25th opening day.

Perhaps the greatest quality—the greatest dimension—of gardens, which is present in no other art form, and which makes it in many ways the hardest in which to succeed, is the passage of time. Gardens are constantly variable. The elements of which they are made, mature and decline at endlessly variable rates. Walls, paths, trees, shrubs and flowers all have their own cycles of decay, which must be made to interlock in a constantly satisfying combination. There may be good moments and bad moments along the way, but a garden is never entirely finished. This is the fascination of gardens and also their fatal flaw. Something will always be changing—if only the weather. Something will always require adjustments to keep the garden true to its intentions...In practice, those gardens which survive the test of time, over decades or over centuries, are those which become valued for the qualities of maturity as well as their initial design.

—From *What is a Garden*, by Stephen Anderson, *The Garden*, November 1997

A Few Garden Tiddles

Virginia Hinshaw, Dean of UW-Madison Graduate School, was profiled in "Know Your Madisonian" in the *Wisconsin State Journal* on Sunday, January 26. How many WHPS members took note of the concluding statement, where she is quoted about the one thing she does not like about Madison: *She has learned to weather the winters. When things get too miserable, she leaves. 'The only thing I miss,' Hinshaw said, 'is the spring. When spring comes, I go someplace where there are flowers.'*

Obviously, she must be gone for a very long time if she believes that a Madison spring is devoid of flowers! Good heavens Ginger—take a walk down the street from your office and visit the Allen Centennial Garden sometime. (Her comments must have been taken out of context by a brown-thumbed writer.)

The *Horticulture Magazine* symposium at Olbrich Gardens March 3 was another fantastic gardening feast. Things that I learned—Plant perverts cram and jam; "big amorphous curves" are bad in garden design (haven't figured out what these curves are yet); copper trellises look great; how to spend \$7800 on the perfect garden bench; Tony Avent (Plant Delights Nursery) is a hopeless plantaholic; people in the Pacific Northwest call composted cow manure "digestive fiber" (well, when you think about it, that's exactly what it is); if you have to plant one of everything in your border, be sure that their colors repeat and complement each other down the line of sight; any hosta with white centered leaves requires lots of sun (i.e. 'Great Expectations,' 'Night Before Christmas'); it is ok to plant a row of lilacs in your neighbor's back yard to hide their ugly garage.

I work under no delusion that someday all that I admire in the horticultural handiwork of others—the mellow brick walls dripping with lavender wisteria, the bright beds of vibrant lupines and flashing poppies, the limpid pools dotted with ivory water lilies—will miraculously spring forth from my meager efforts like Jack's wondrous beanstalk from a few paltry seeds. The true wonder is that the simple act of growing a handful of plants in a setting of my own creation can yield such deeply felt satisfaction. For I have discovered that given enough modest success, even gardening at my level of ineptitude fulfills this basic human desire.

—Richard W. Brown, *My Kind of Garden: Photographs & Insights on Cultivating a Personal Garden*. 1997

Garden and Culinary Delights

For those of you who missed the WHPS/Hosta Society annual brunch, John Cannon and John Frisch's slide/music show of plant combinations from members' gardens was of another world, at least on 1 February. Jim Steakley's talk on the gardens of Germany was awesome and inspired a future European sojourn for the WHPS. The food was wonderful as well, and two recipes were very much in demand. Hoping that this publication will not degenerate into a Martha Stewart cliché (Have you heard about her latest book?—*Five Easy Steps for Making a Wisconsin Tamarack Bog into a Showcase Alpine Rock Garden*), these two culinary delights are presented below:

From Lila Erickson

Blueberry French Toast

12 slices day-old white bread, crusts removed
2 packages (8 ounces each) cream cheese
1 cup fresh or frozen blueberries
12 eggs
2 cups of milk
1/3 cup maple syrup or honey

Sauce:

1 cup of sugar
2 tablespoons of cornstarch
1 cup of water
1 cup of fresh or frozen blueberries
1 tablespoon butter or margarine

Cut the bread into 1-inch cubes; place half in a greased 13-in x 2-in baking dish. Cut cream cheese into 1-in cubes; place over bread. Top with blueberries and remaining bread. In a large bowl, beat eggs. Add milk and syrup; mix well. Pour over bread mixture. Cover and bake at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Uncover; bake 25-30 minutes more or until golden brown and the center is set. For the sauce, combine sugar and cornstarch in a saucepan; add water. Bring to a boil over medium heat; boil for 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Stir in blueberries; reduce heat. Simmer for 8-10 minutes or until berries have burst. Stir in butter until melted. Pour over the French toast. Yield: 6-8 servings.



From Joan Severa

Wild Rice Salad

1 cup of wild rice
2 cups of water
Rinse rice & cook 45 minutes.
Cool, but not in refrigerator.

1 small zucchini-diced
1 medium onion-diced
1 cup broccoli heads-chopped
1 cup of celery-chopped
1/2 cup of parsley-chopped
1 cup of mushrooms-diced
1/2 cup of either pine nuts, pumpkin seeds or slivered almonds

Toss all ingredients and add:

1/3 cup of extra virgin olive oil
1/3 cup of balsamic vinegar
1 teaspoon dried tarragon

Toss and Serve!

COMING EVENTS

March 18, 1998, 7PM. Olbrich Gardens, Upstairs Meeting Room. *Gardening with Groundcovers*, Cathy Freeland, Midwest Groundcovers, St. Charles, Illinois.

April 15, 1998, 7 PM. Olbrich Gardens, Upstairs Meeting Room. *Members potpourri*. A repeat of last year's popular format. Select members will be asked to present slides of exciting new plants in their gardens. Members signed up to date include Joan Severra, Jack Ferreri, Frank Greer, John Cannon, Tom Cottingham, Nancy Hogan.

May 23, 1998. 9-12 AM *Members and friends plant sale*. In the lovely cottage garden of Molly McDermott, 1724 Parmenter St., Middleton, WI. Also on tour will be the grounds of St. Lukes Lutheran Church in Middleton nearby—come see what your fellow WHPS members have done for their church!

June 13, 1998. All day tour to the Bickelhaupt Arboretum, Clinton, Iowa, with the Wisconsin Woody Plants Society. Stops will also be made at Bald Eagle Nursery (ornamental grasses) and the private garden of Randy Dykstra.

June 24-July 2, 1998. Tour of the gardens of England. It's still not too late to sign up for this trip. If you need information, call Convention Plus Tours at 271-3050. A number of us are going over a day early (June 23) in order to rest up before hitting Sissinghurst on June 25. If you would like to be part of this one-day-early group call Frank Greer at 233-4686.

July, 1998. Tour of area gardens. Details forthcoming.

August 19, 1998. 6 PM Potluck supper at Olbrich Gardens. At the October, 1997 business meeting, the WHPS voted to donate \$2000 towards the purchase of plants for the new perennial garden. Come see the results! Also take time to admire Jeff Epping and staffs' wonderful achievements with outdoor containers.

September 5, 1998. Second annual Great Perennial Divide for members only. Details to be announced.

September 16, 1998. 7 PM, Olbrich Gardens. Dane Country's own Olive Thompson will speak on *Primroses for Wisconsin Gardens*.

October 10, 1998 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM. Gardening with Bulbs. Olbrich Gardens. A one day symposium with four national speakers. There will be a \$45 fee to attend this event. **Featured Speakers:**

Brent Heath—a third generation owner of the Daffodil Mart, Gloucester, Virginia, mail order bulb company, and one of the finest US importers of Dutch bulbs. Brent has his own warehouse in Holland and contracts with over 100 of the finest-quality Dutch specialty bulb growers. He makes several trips to Holland every year to insure that the Daffodil Mart gets only the best. He and his wife Becky are the authors of *Daffodils for American Gardens* (1995). Brent is known throughout the US for his slide presentations. He will give two talks. *Hooked on Daffodils* is a

comprehensive overview of genus, emphasizing the best daffodils for American gardens. *The Awesome Alliums* covers the ornamental onions and will review more than 40 species and cultivars that will make a hit in your garden.

Scott Kunst—proprietor of Old House Gardens, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Scott's background is as a landscape historian and preservationist, helping historic house museums and home-owners research and restore their grounds. In 1993, he launched the country's only mail-order business devoted to antique flower bulbs. His presentation will be *Antique Bulbs for Gardens Old and New*, a lecture which explores Colonial daffodils, Victorian tulips, Jazz age dahlias, heirloom hyacinths, crocus, lilies, cannas and more. He combines a history of bulbs in gardens from the Middle Ages through the 1930s with an encyclopedia of antique varieties still available today with recommended sources. Knowing the historic aspects of bulbs growing in your garden will only increase your enjoyment of them.

Mike Heger—owner of Ambergate Gardens, Chaska, Minnesota, a mail order nursery, which is located just down the road from the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Mike's specialty is lilies, and he is most renowned in the trade for his production of specific cultivars and hybrids of martagon lilies, the premier lily for the shady garden. He is very well known as a speaker in the Upper Midwest. Mike's talk will be on *Gardening with Lilies in the Midwest*. You will be absolutely stunned by his slides of the martagon lilies which can be easily grown in area gardens.

Galen Gates—director of Plant Collections at the Chicago Botanic Garden, has searched the world over for new plants for the upper midwest, most recently in Russia, Korea, and China. His presentation will be *Incorporating Spring Bulbs into the Landscape*. He will tell you how to successfully plant bulbs for a succession of blooms from March into June, in combination with other plants in the garden. He will also touch on growing spring bulbs in containers and window boxes.

Discussants/Commentators: Marlyn Sachtjen, local gardening figure and book author; Jack Ferreri, former president of the Wisconsin-Illinois chapter of the North American Rock Garden Society (NARGS), past board member of the NARGS; Ed Hasselkus, Professor emeritus, curator of Longenecker Gardens; Frank Greer, President of the Wisconsin Hardy Plant Society, and organizer of the Symposium.

October 21, 1998. 7 PM Olbrich Gardens. Upstairs Meeting Room *Annual Business Meeting*. A slide show on highlights of the gardener's year will also take place.

October 25, 1998 1-4 PM Upstairs meeting room Olbrich Garden. *Members seed exchange and workshop*.

November 18, 1998. 7 PM Olbrich Gardens. Upstairs Meeting Room *The Garden Bench—It's History and Use in Garden Design*. Martha Glowacki and Mary Dickey.

December 9, 1998. 7 PM Olbrich Gardens Commons. *Fun with Flowers and Film*. Jerry & Mary Gerloff. Come learn about photographing your garden.

Coming Events (continued)

January 17, 1999. 11AM-2PM *Annual potluck brunch with the Hosta Society at Olbrich Gardens.* John Cannon and John Frisch will present a slide and music show based on the WHPS summer trip to the glorious gardens of England. Pam Duthie (Chicago Botanical Garden) will speak on *What Midwesterners Can Learn from the Gardens of England.*

Events to Dream About:

February 17, 1999 Olbrich Gardens. Tony Avent, Plant Delights Nursery (good possibility)

November , 1999 Olbrich Gardens. *Gardening from the Catalog*—Dan Hinckley Heronwoods Nursery, Tony Avent Plant Delights Nursery, Darryl Probst, Garden Visions, Roy Klehm, Klehm Nursery, and maybe one more. This event has a good chance of happening!

OTHER EVENTS OF NOTE

March 12, 1998 7PM Olbrich Gardens. The Wisconsin Daylily Society will host Geraldine Coutier, Knoxville, TN, on *Spider Daylilies.* Come hear about all the wonderful new spiders!

March 19, 1998 7 PM Olbrich Gardens. *Outdoor Living Spaces: Great Gardens of Britain,* Ed Hasselkus (WHPS) (Admission fee)

April 1, 1998 7PM Olbrich Gardens. *Outdoor Living Spaces: Make a Mountain Out of Your Molehill,* Jack Ferreri (WHPS) (Admission fee)

April 5, 1998 ? PM Olbrich Gardens. Dennis Anderson, (Indianapolis) 1997 winner of the Howard Hite Award for 1997 from the North American Day Lily Society, will speak to the Wisconsin Day Lily Society.

May 23-24, 1998. Olbrich Gardens. The Rock Garden Society is sponsoring talks by Gwen and Panayoti Kelaidis, respectively the editor of the Rock Garden Quarterly and the Rock Garden Curator of the Denver Botanical Garden. The two-day event will also include garden tours, Saturday night dinner, and Sunday lunch. The inclusive fee is \$35. Call Jack Ferreri (608-845-8674) for details. *In any event, WHPS members are forbidden to attend any events until first participating in our annual sale the morning of May 23.*

May-June Wednesday Evenings 7 PM, McKay Center *Walks in Longenecker Gardens:* May 13—Crabapples with Ed Hasselkus (WHPS); June 17—Hardy Roses, Jeff Epping (WHPS).

July 18 UW Horticulture Auditorium. *Alpines of the Swiss Alps*—Harold McBride from Ireland, North American Rock Garden Society.

February 19,20,21 1999 *Garden Expo,* Dane County Expo Center



Plant Sales

May 3 Sunday 1-3 PM Olbrich Gardens **Dahlia Society Tuber Sale**

May 8, 9 Olbrich Gardens **Plant Sale** (Preview sale for members only May 7, 3-7 PM)

May 9 Friends of the Arboretum **Native Plant Sale** 9 AM to 2 PM McKay Visitor Center, UW Arboretum

May 23 9-12 AM Wisconsin Hardy Plant Society Members and Friends **Plant Sale**
at Molly McDermott's, 1724 Parmenter, Middleton

June 6 **Hosta Society Plant Sale** at Heidi Carvin's, 5907 Green Clover Lane, Fitchburg

June 6, 7 **Green Bay Botanical Gardens Plant Fair** vendors of plants from. This is reported to be great.
Will someone please go to this sale this year and give us a report!

August 22-23 Olbrich Gardens Wisconsin Daylily Society **Sale**

Wisconsin Hardy Plant Society
MEMBERSHIP 1998

NAME _____

ADDRESS () change in address
STREET _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
PHONE _____ E-MAIL _____

() INDIVIDUAL.....\$8.00 () FAMILY.....\$12.00 () BUSINESS.....\$25.00 (includes 1 free ad in newsletter)

() I have included a few extra dollars for further support to the society's programs.

Please mail completed form and checks made out to The Wisconsin Hardy Plant Society (WHPS):

Richard Bloomquist
5743 Wilshire Drive
Madison, WI 53711 (274-8326)

I am interested in helping out with the following activities:

() Programs () Plant Sale () Mailings () Community Projects
() WHA-TV 1998 Gardening Expo () Publications () Tours () Hospitality

Other local plant societies I belong to: _____

Expertise I have that may be useful to the Society: computer, journalism, publishing, public relations, horticulture, landscape profession, etc.: _____

Wisconsin Hardy Plant Society

Frank Greer
925 Waban Hill
Madison, WI 53711