

## OCTOBER 2024 MEETING

October 9th, 7:30pm

The October meeting will be an in-person meeting this month. Meetings are free for members, \$10.00 for non-members. The meeting room officially opens to members and the public at 7pm but if you can arrive by 6:30pm to help with set-up, your assistance would be greatly appreciated. Masks are recommended but optional. See page 7 of this newsletter for information about joining the Western Horticultural Society.

### **SPEAKER: MICHAEL MACE & GARRY KNIPE** **TOPIC: FUN WITH MORAEAS, THE “PEACOCK FLOWERS” OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The “Peacock Flowers” of South Africa are a group of spring-blooming bulbs (technically, corms) in the genus *Moraea* which are famous for their brilliant colors and elaborate markings. They’re relatively unknown in the United States, but are fairly easy to grow in California’s Mediterranean climate.

They also, as it turns out, are easy to hybridize. For more than a decade, Michael Mace and Garry Knipe have been running what is apparently the world’s first and only *Moraea* breeding program, producing thousands of flowers which have bright contrasting colors, intense eyes, freckles, streaks, rainbow rings, smoky eyebrows and other features which we’re not even sure how to describe.

Mike and Garry will introduce you to the “Peacock” species and many of their crazy offspring. We’ll also share cultural information, and distribute free seeds so you can try them for yourself. As a bonus, Garry will also give a *quick* look at his Pacific Coast Iris hybrids and his quest for a turquoise PCI.



Mike is a second-generation California native. In the rare moments when he’s not gardening, he works in the tech industry. His house sits on 1.1 acres at the extreme southeastern edge of San Jose, which sounds cool until you learn that the “soil” is almost all rocky clay, the yard is steeply sloped, and the house is in a cold pocket. He grows trees and bulbs, but his biggest crop is gophers.

Garry is a retired software engineer who started breeding Pacific Coast Iris 25 years ago at his home in Cupertino. About fourteen years ago, he started breeding *Moraea* with Mike. His biggest challenge is maximizing the number of plants he can breed in his small yard and outsmarting the moles and squirrels who constantly dig around his plants.



### There will be a speakers dinner this month

Meet the speaker and enjoy a wonderful meal at Chef Chu’s before the meeting. If you would like to join us, please email Western Hort member Carol Dahout at: [caroldahout@yahoo.com](mailto:caroldahout@yahoo.com) by the Monday before the meeting so we can make a reservation for the appropriate attendance. Dinner for September will start at 5:00pm. Chef Chu’s is located at 1067 N. San Antonio Road, Los Altos.

## CO-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are grateful to long-time member Sherry Austin for traveling back and forth over the Santa Cruz Mountains to attend our September meeting. Best wishes on the flourishing of Sherry's plants to the winning raffle ticket holders.

Sherry brought to us four representatives of the dogwood family:

*Cornus controversa* (wedding cake tree, Asia); *Cornus capitata* (Himalayan flowering dogwood);  
*Cornus sericea* (red-osier dogwood, N and W North America); *Alangium platanifolium* (also dogwood family)

Two herbaceous plants:

*Coleus* sp.; *Begonia* 'Tiger Paws' (eyelash begonia)

And a *Hydrangea* cross

There is a photo of Sherry's variegated *Cornus controversa* at <https://garden.org/thread/view/34172/Sherrys-garden/>. Besides being a serious gardener, Sherry has been a performing musician of local renown with the discography, <https://www.sherry-austin.com/music.html>, that I have been enjoying greatly.

Sherry's achievements in gardening and a separate field of endeavor remind me of the people behind two gardens of wonder in the southeast of England, which I visited this summer: writer Vita Sackville-West gardening at Sissinghurst and filmmaker Derek Jarman gardening at Prospect Cottage on the shingle beach headland of Dungeness.

From each of these gardeners, let's read an account.

"The thing to remember about this garden [Sissinghurst] is that twenty years ago, in 1930, there was no garden. The place had been in the market for three years since the death of the last farmer-owner; the buildings were occupied by farm-labourers; and the slum-like effect, produced by both man and Nature, was squalid to a degree. There was nothing but a dreadful mess of old chicken-houses and wire chicken runs; broken-down stile fences; rubbish dumps where cottagers had piled their tins, their bottles, their rusty ironmongery and their broken crockery for perhaps half a century; old cabbage stalks; and a tangle of weeds everywhere.

... It was the Sleeping Beauty's castle with a vengeance, if you liked to see it with a romantic eye; but if you also looked at it with a realistic eye you saw that Nature run wild was not quite so romantic as you thought, and entailed a great deal of laborious tidying up."

(from <https://www.houseandgarden.co.uk/article/from-the-archive-vita-sackville-west-on-her-garden-at-sissinghurst>)

"The rain and fine warm weather have quickened the landscape [around Prospect Cottage] —brought the saturated spring flowers early. The dead of winter has passed. Today Dungeness glowed under a pewter sky—shimmering emeralds, arsenic, sap, sage and verdigris greens washed bright, moss in little islands set off against pink pebbles, glowing yellow banks of gorse, the deep russet of dead bracken, and pale ochre of reeds in clumps set against the willow spinney—a deep burgundy, with silvery catkins and fans of ochre yellow stamens fringed with the slightest hint of lime green of newly burst leaves.

This symphony of colour I have seen in no other landscape. Dungeness is a premonition of the far North, a landscape Southerners might think drear and monotonous, which sings like the birch woods in Sibelius' music.

From my home I can see the sun clamber out of a misty sea. It wakes me through the bedroom window and then stays with me all day. There are no trees or hills to hide it. When it sets over the flatlands in the west I sit and watch it on a throne-like chair that I rescued from a rubbish dump. I never miss the setting sun, however cold the weather."

(from <https://www.theculturium.com/derek-jarman-prospect-cottage/>)

~ Grace Tsang & Meri-Beth Bird

## CAL HORT OCTOBER FIELD TRIPS

**Saturday, October 19, 10 am Manzanitas of San Bruno Mountain with Doug Allhouse** - This field trip on San Bruno Mountain will highlight the impressive number of manzanita species, especially the rare and endemic species. The route will be mostly on trails but will include some off-trail access so some may choose to wait on the established paths. There is an admission fee to the park of \$6.00 per vehicle so carpool if you can. Contact Dave Tivol at [dtivol@yahoo.com](mailto:dtivol@yahoo.com) to sign up or ask questions.

**Saturday, October 26th, 10am-2pm, Sonoma Botanical Garden** email [calhortinfo@gmail.com](mailto:calhortinfo@gmail.com) for information. Tour will be led by Michael Wenzel, curator of Living Collections. With nearly fifty species of Maple it is a great time to visit and enjoy the color change. Many fruits and pods are ripening on other unusual specimens. Contact Dave Tivol to sign up. [dtivol@yahoo.com](mailto:dtivol@yahoo.com)

## SEPTEMBER SPEAKER NOTES

*Fantastic Plants and Where to Find Them* with Mark Leichy

Mark Leichy, the business development manager at the wholesale Little Prince Nursery, <https://littleprinceplants.com> came all the way from the Portland, Oregon area to regale us with stories of sixty wonderful plants.

The nursery was awarded the Greenhouse Grower “Operation of the Year” Award this year. It has 87 greenhouses and soon a new large metal building for potting and other production activities. You can find some of their plants at Annie’s Annuals as well as nurseries in the Master Nursery Garden Center cooperative.

One of the stars of the show was the “Winter Jewels” collection of hellebores. Maybe you’ve seen these at Annie’s – there are eight of the varieties in her catalog at the moment. Ernie and Marietta O’Byrne have spent half of their lives developing these hellebores. Mark described the propagation operation at Little Prince, where they have 700 stock plants inside, preventing pollinators from mixing the varieties. There are 23 different colors, 13 doubles and 10 singles. Each flower gets pollinated five times or more with a paintbrush. A canvas bag gets placed on each flower when it sets seed. So far, Little Prince is producing 350,000 seeds looking toward possibly a million seeds in five years. In contrast to these more naturalistic looking, seed-grown plants obtained using these labor-intensive methods; tissue-culture hellebores are sold in big-box stores (I saw them at Trader Joe’s this year for the first time) and have a more upright, brawny (some would say ungainly) look. Other plants also hybridized by the O’Byrnes that Mark discussed were a *Podophyllum spp.* and *Paris luquanensis*.

Introductions by Dan Hinkley that Mark mentioned were *Chyrsosplenium macrophyllum*, a Chinese native with a white flower. It is a mat-forming groundcover, or as Mark said, “kind of like an *Ajuga* on steroids.” It doesn’t seem to have any disease or mildew. *Beesia deltaphylla* gets 16” tall with dainty white flowers, creates a very dense canopy and is effective in large swaths. *Paris polyphylla*, originally from Heronswood was another favorite.

A number of ferns were featured, and Mark praised the recent book, *The Plant Lover’s Guide to Ferns* by Richie Steffen (Executive Director of the Elisabeth Miller Botanical Garden) and Sue Olsen (fern specialist). The ferns he highlighted were:

*Blechnum penna-marina*, a 4-6” high groundcover fern from New Zealand, with red new growth in the spring.

Mark extolled its virtue as a weed suppressor.

*Dryopteris sieboldii* and *D. erythrosora* (beautiful coral colors, blood-red sora)

*Asplenium trichomanes* (Maidenhair fern)

*Adiantum venustum* (Himalayan maidenhair) pairs beautifully with black mondo grass

*Athyrium sp.* (from Japan)

*Woodwardia unigemmata* (six-foot fronds!)

*Polystichum setiferum* (Bevis Group) and *P. setiferum Plumoso-multilobum* Group – soft shield ferns

*Pyhroosia polydactyla* also called leatherleaf ferns

*Conniogramme emmeliensis* ‘Golden Zebra’ Striped bamboo fern – tough to grow. Getting them to come back in the second year is tricky and it is not a good house plant.

*Arachnoides standishii*, or “upside-down fern”

Some of the other shade plants that Mark selected to discuss were *Aspidistra elatior*, also called cast-iron plant, which has been used as a houseplant for hundreds of years; *Tricyrtis* or toad lilies; *Arisaema spp.*; *Astrantia*; and *Bletilla striata* (Chinese ground orchid). He contrasted the gigantic *Gunnera tinctoria* with its congeneric *G. monoica*, a tiny groundcover. He gave us two challenges for plant identification. No one recognized *Rhododendron linearifolia*, an unusual-looking rhody which gets only three feet high. Sherry Austin won a copy of *The Plant Lover’s Guide to Ferns* for her identification of *Wollemia nobilis*, a tree thought to be extinct but discovered in a grove of about a hundred trees about 200 miles from Sydney. There are two at the San Francisco Botanical Garden.

Mark is a committed practitioner of what Sean Hogan (of Cistus Design Nursery) calls “zonal denial.” He has been writing columns (now called “Flora Exotica”) in Nursery Management magazine about unusual perennials for about seven years. Lest you have an extreme form of zonal denial and think that all of the above plants would thrive in our climate, please reconsider. Most of the shade plants that Mark described flourish with more water than we Mediterranean-zone people have access to. But several of the sun plants on his list are drought tolerant or can tolerate low water. *Azorella truncata* looked intriguing, creating a bright glowing yellow carpet about one inch high that could be okay with twice monthly watering. *Corokia cotoneaster*, *Dicliptera suberecta* (an intense bloomer and hummingbird magnet from Bolivia/Peru), Elfin thyme, *Sinningia* ‘Invasion Force’, *Euphorbia griffithii* ‘Fireglow’, *Grevillea romarinifolia*, *Protea cynaroides*, *Leucospermum oleifolium*, *Leonotis leonurus*, *Phlomis fruticosa*, *Sedum takesimense* ‘Atlantis’ (with its very cool variegation), *Salvia greggii*, *Ledebouria* ‘Gary Hammer’ and *Lewisia cotyledon* are all Bay Area garden-friendly.

~ Jen Dungan

## SEPTEMBER PLANT SHARE



Judy Wong, Menlo Park:

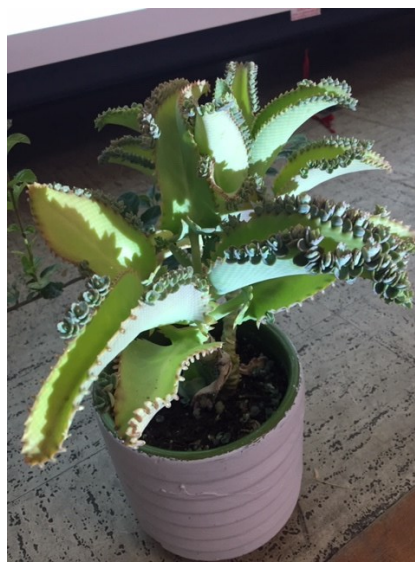
***Amaryllis x*** (Naked Lady) Judy brought in a selection she got from a “bag of bulbs” she got from her sister years ago. Dick Doust from Montecito, CA. hybridized these bulbs by crossing them with four species of South African flowers. (*Brunsvigia*, *Crinum*, *Cyrtanthe* and *Nerine*) This hardy bulb sends a flower stalk up in late summer with the foliage coming later after it is done blooming. Then comes a period of dormancy late spring and summer when they require no irrigation. *Amaryllis* prefer full sun but will also grow well in shade. Provide well drained soil and very low water once established. Combine with *Agapanthus* for a nice mixed bed.

Gophers and other rodents do not like *Amaryllis*. Do not confuse this plant with the *Hippeastrums* from South America that are sold at Christmastime in those boxes. They are not *Amaryllis*.

You may also find red, white and other shades of pink. Sunset zones 4-24.

***Aeschynanthus longicaulis*** (Black Pagoda) Family Gesneriaceae, native to Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia. In nature it grows as an epiphyte on trees. Dark green leaves are marbled with creamy white on top and pale green with maroon marbling on the underside. Tubular orange flowers from summer to winter, on an evergreen plant.

Judy grows hers indoors as it will frost damage at 40 degrees and prefers part shade. Moderate watering in well drained soil.



***Kalanchoe laetivirens*** (Mother of Thousands, devil’s backbone, Mexican hat plant and alligator plant) Native to Madagascar and in the Crassulaceae family. Another species is *K. daigremontiana* which is distinguished by the dark purple stripes on the backside of the leaves. Primarily grown for the interesting foliage it can sporadically bloom with candelabra-like stems and pink to orange bell-shaped flowers. Protect from frost, give full to part sun with low water needs every 14 to 21 days in the growing season allowing a dormant period in winter.



Can be grown indoors in an east facing window or, if south facing, avoid direct sun. Propagate the plantlets along the leaf edges when you see them developing roots while still attached. Carefully wiggle them loose and plant in a well-draining mix of perlite and peat moss. Keep in a warm and bright location avoiding direct sun. It may take up to 8 weeks for roots to develop and once they do transplant into a larger container if desired. This plant is mildly toxic to humans and pets. Sunset zones 13, 23, 24; H2.

Leslie Dean, Mountain View: ***Aster***

Leslie reported that she got this *Aster* from WHS member Barbara Worl’s garden. She isn’t quite sure about it’s parentage but our speaker last month, Mark Leichty, thought it was *Aster frikartii* or possibly it might be *A. frikartii* ‘Monch’. Regardless, it is a nice late summer, early fall bloomer that stays under two feet tall in Leslie’s garden. It receives sun until about two pm and water every ten to fourteen days (Leslie wonders if it might grow larger with more water). She also cuts it to the ground every year and finds it easy to control. Sunset zones 2b-24.



## Plant Share Continued:



Nancy Schramm, Gilroy:

***Chionanthus retusa*** (Fringe Tree) Nancy brought this in because she thought it was unusual to see a bloom on it this time of year since it is a spring bloomer. This is a slow growing, large shrub or small to medium-sized tree native to eastern and central China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan. A member of the Olive family it is deciduous, needs regular irrigation, acidic soil and develops a dome shape. The fragrant, fringe-like blooms make a nice accent in the garden. Nancy grows this for bonsai enthusiasts. Sunset zones 3-9 & 14-24.

Below are three deciduous conifers.

***Metasequoia glyptostroboides*** (Dawn Redwood) This tree was thought to be extinct in China but in 1945 it was rediscovered growing in a few isolated sites. A pyramidal growth habit it has reddish bark becoming darker and more fissured with a fluted trunk with age. Fast growth when young (up to 4-6 feet a year) reaching as much as 90 feet tall and 20 feet wide at 40 years. Best in good well drained soil with regular moisture. Resistant to Oak Root fungus. Watch out for gardeners who want to cut it down in the winter because they think it is a dead redwood! Sunset zones A3; 3-10, 14-24.



Dawn Redwood

Bald Cypress

Japanese Larch

***Taxodium distichum*** (Bald Cypress) From the southeastern United States and Canada this tree can reach 100 feet tall. In the wild it can be broad topped in shape but young and middle aged garden trees are pyramidal 50-70 feet tall and 20-30 feet wide. Foliage turns orange-toned brown before dropping leaving an interesting winter silhouette. Tolerating dry to very wet soil it will not grow in strongly alkaline soils. When grown in waterlogged soil it develops knobby growth called knees. Good tree for a stream bank or edge of a lake or pond. You can see this tree growing at Gilroy Gardens. Nancy comments that the seeds look like little pyramids and you have to break them apart to sow seed. Used in bonsai. Sunset zones 2-10, 12-24.

***Larix kaempferi*** (Japanese Larch) A native of Japan this is the most frequently planted larch in the West. Fast growing to 60 feet or taller and a spread of 20-30 feet but can be dwarfed in containers. Forming a slender pyramid with horizontal branches and drooping branchlets it has interesting woody, roundish half inch to one and a half inch long cones which are scattered all along the branchlets. The new cones are bright purple-red in spring, summer foliage is bluish green and fall color is brilliant yellow and orange before dropping. Larches are not particular about soil. Give regular water. There is a weeping form, 'Pendula' which is often sold as *Larix decidua*. Great for bonsai and attracting birds. Sunset zones 1-9, 14-19.

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

November 13th – Jill Sowards of Violetear Studio, ***Shade Plants for the Dry Garden***

**Cal Hort Zoom Meeting: Nov. 18th** – Glenn Phillips, Gardening for Hummers. Watch your email for the link to this!

December 11th – Potluck Social – No Speaker

January 8th – Hadley Dynak, ***An Exquisite Risk - Western Hills Garden, Past, Present and Future***

## 28 YEARS AGO

Wednesday, October 9, 1996 was a red-letter day in Western Hort history. The new member-written book, *Successful Vines for the Peninsula* was hot off the presses and the whole evening celebrated the effort. The speaker for the evening, Charmain Guiliani, talked about vines and “A special AUCTION will replace the usual raffle and special VINES have been purchased for the event. We’ve all been propagating VINES to bring and add to this evening.” Other news included a one-month change in the meeting place to the Garden House at Shoup Park, and mention that “We’re having trouble securing a meeting place. To get the mandatory smaller classes for our children, multi-purpose rooms are being transformed into classes. Ideas welcome and watch the bulletin for changes.” Yerba Buena Nursery announced “We have a new Tea Terrace which is open on weekends. Hot tea & coffee as well as lemonade and iced tea are served with bakery delights.”

The Plants Notes were not only filled with interesting plants, but a number of amusing comments from the author, Elizabeth Garbett.

“...Don Brandeau has just been on a nursery-hopping jaunt to Sonoma County. From Vintage Gardens Nursery in Sebastopol he brought back a rose called ‘Opal Brunner’, a climber...” From California Flora Nursery in Santa Rosa, Don brought in a species penstemon, recently collected in Chiapas, and obtained by Cal Flora from UC Davis Botanic Garden. It had “sturdy upright stems that do not flop, a trait that would certainly endear it to me.”, and large purple flowers with white throats. Also from Cal Flora, Don brought *Aster carolinianus*, a native of the southeastern US. “It is called the climbing aster and can get to 12’ although 6’ is more usual. ...the foliage is softly gray tomentose...the 1.5” flowers are light lavender or pink.” Foliage is not cut to the ground after bloom, just trimmed and tidied.

Barbara Worl also brought in an aster from North Carolina. “This one is a graceful little shrublet, 2-3’ high, much branched and covered in a cloud of tiny white flowers.” “Unfortunately Barbara doesn’t know the name so there’s no ordering it from the catalogue; therefore we must depend on Barbara’s generosity. The line forms behind me.” (I have one small pot of this aster from when we propagated plants from Barbara’s garden. I’m sorry not to discover the name, since it is, indeed, charming. - NLS)

Barbara also showed *Osmanthus fragrans aurianticus*, a deliciously fragrant large shrub or small tree. The very small orange flowers smell like ripe apricots. “Barbara reports that it has three flushes of bloom, the heaviest in October.”

“Betsy Clebsch showed two unusual Australian natives, *Maireana sedefolia* and *M. brevifolia* that she obtained from Randy Baldwin of San Marcos Growers. They are said to be unpalatable to deer but Betsy is deeply cynical about such claims, having watched too many “unpalatable” plants disappear down Bambi’s throat.” Both are small shrubs with tomentose stems and leaves, the former white in color and the latter gray-green. “These two interesting shrubs could well be a valuable addition to our gardens because of their tolerance for alkalinity.”

Sherry Austin shared four vines and a shrub all with interesting foliage. *Ipomea batatas* ‘Blackie’ is an ornamental sweet potato with deep purple-almost black leaves and stems; *Clematis tibetana* ssp. *ternaya* has glaucous and finely cut leaves and “quietly charming” flowers that “are followed by fuzzy seed heads that catch the light and are actually more decorative than the flowers.” “*Solanum dulcamara* ‘Variegata’ is a trailing or shrubby climber to 15’ in the nightshade family.” The leaves are dark green with white margins and “Sherry has not found it aggressive at all. Its growth is probably restricted by its water needs and because this is a variegated form.” *Vitis vinifera* ‘Purpurea’ is a wine grape with purple leaves that turn red in the fall.

The lone shrub in the group, *Heptacodium jasminoides*, is native to China and known as the “Seven Son Flower of Zhijiang”. Seeds from China were first brought to the US in 1980 and plants first offered to the public from the Arnold Arboretum in 1986. (I found a fascinating article about the discovery and distribution of this tree/shrub here: <https://arboretum.harvard.edu/stories/seven-son-flower-from-zhejiang-introducing-the-versatile-ornamental-shrub-heptacodium-jasminoides-airy-shaw/> - NLS)

The final plant included in The Notes was *Haemanthus albiflos*. Elizabeth confessed that she didn’t record the name of the member who brought it in. (I suspect it was probably Bill Kurtz who had a terrific collection of South African bulbs. – NLS) Elizabeth also wrote “I have kept mine for years in an unheated greenhouse where it lived a protected but monastic existence. It was only after I began bringing it outside in the summer that it began to set seed. I think it seems happier now.”

~ Nancy Schramm



## HORTICULTURAL HAPPENINGS

**Master Gardener Fall Garden Fair—October 5th, 9am-2pm** Martial Cottle Park 5283 Snell Avenue, San Jose.

<https://mgsantaclara.ucanr.edu/events-calendar/fall-garden-fair/Maps/>

Checkout other ongoing events, Plant Sales, Talks and Workshops at the Master Gardener website:

<https://mgsantaclara.ucanr.edu/events-calendar/>

**Midori Bonsai Club 61st Annual Show-Saturday, October 19th, 10am-5pm** Quinlan Community Center, 10185 North Stelling Road, Cupertino. Free admittance. Demonstrations, Beginner's workshop (\$20.00 fee), Dr. Bonsai and Ikebana. For more info: [midoribonsai.org](http://midoribonsai.org)

**Cal Hort Seed Exchange:** Please send any seeds you want to donate to the seed exchange by the end of November.

Mail them to: Barbara Siegel, 4424 Norton Ave. Oakland, CA 94602 check out their last bulletin for more info.

[https://calhortsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/bulletin-v91i09\\_september-f.pdf](https://calhortsociety.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/bulletin-v91i09_september-f.pdf)

### Save the Date!

Happening in November: **Bringing Back the Natives in partnership with Golden Gate Bird Alliance and California Native Plant Society** is hosting two conferences with **Doug Tallamy**, author of *Nature's Best Hope*.

**Saturday, Nov. 16th**, 10am - 5pm at The Oakland Museum of California's James Moore Theater

**Sunday, Nov. 17th**, 1 - 5pm at Santa Clara University's Mayer Theater

Stay turned for any announcements by signing up for their email. [kathy@kathykramerconsulting.net](mailto:kathy@kathykramerconsulting.net)

## STROLLING AROUND THE INTERNET

### Resources for learning how to save seeds

A basic how-to guide: <https://seedsavers.org/learn/seed-saving>

SSE has many useful videos on their YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/user/SSEHeritageFarm> including an interesting video on the basics of seed saving and processing at home: <https://tinyurl.com/SeedHarvesting>

If you grow vegetables, you may want to download a free chart with links to crop-by-crop growing guides here:

<https://tinyurl.com/SS-veg-guide>

### Officers and Board Members:

Co-Presidents: Grace Tsang & Meri-Beth Bird

Vice President: **Open Position**

Secretary : Jennifer Dungan

Corresponding Secretary: **Open Position**

Treasurer: Eva Huala

Other Board Members: Jim Salyards, Carol Dahout

(More board members welcomed and needed)

### Volunteer Committees and Responsibilities:

Plant Sale Table: Carol Dahout

Email and website maintenance: Ursula Haschke

Membership: Ursula Haschke

Publicity and Outreach: Grace Tsang

Meeting Tech: Grace Tsang, Jennifer Doniach,

Janet Hoffmann & John Hammerschmidt

Welcome Table: Pam Noyer

Speaker Program Committee: Leslie Dean (chair),

Nancy Schramm, Judy Wong, Glenda Jones, Eva Huala & Meri-Beth Bird

Newsletter Editor: Kathy Anberg

Newsletter Contributors: Jennifer Dungan & Nancy Schramm

Scholarships: Grace Tsang, Jennifer Doniach,

Meri-Beth Bird, Janet Hoffmann & Nancy Schramm

### About Membership in Western Hort:

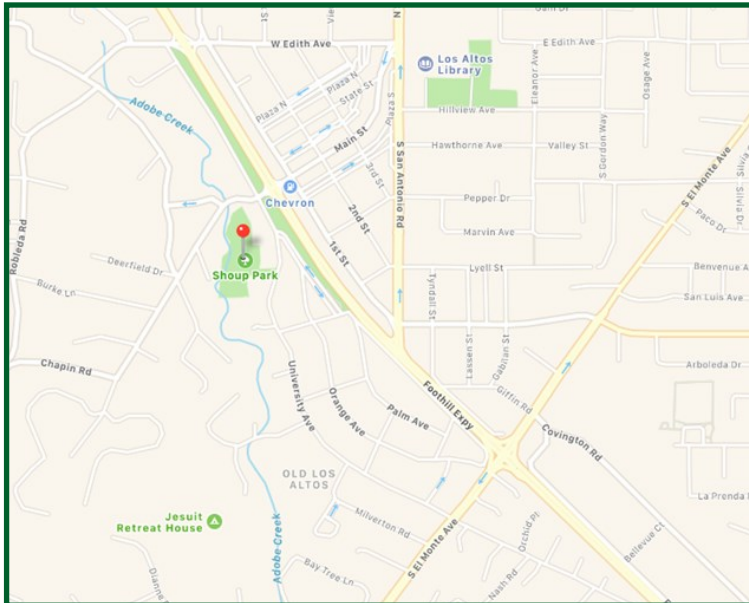
**Membership Rates:** A one-year membership (Sep-Aug) includes an e-mail copy of this newsletter and admittance to all of our monthly meetings. Regular membership is \$35, Family membership for two or more members at the same address is \$50, and a discounted rate for students is \$20. Please visit the Pac Hort page for more information or to join Pacific Horticulture Society, for whom we are now a sponsoring organization, go to: [pacifichorticulture.org](http://pacifichorticulture.org).

**To join or renew visit our website at:** <https://www.westernhort.org/membership> You may pay online with a credit card or print form and mail with your check to the contact us address below.

**To contact us:** Please send email to: [info@westernhort.org](mailto:info@westernhort.org) or snail mail to: PO Box 166, Mountain View, CA 94042



PO Box 166  
Mountain View, CA 94042  
First Class Mail  
VISIT US AT WESTERNHORT.ORG



**Meeting date & location : October 9th, 2024**  
In Person at Shoup Park Garden House, 400 University Ave., Los Altos  
(Masks optional)  
Meeting starts at 7:30 pm.  
Would you like to **sponsor a lecture** or suggest a speaker for the WHS that is of particular interest to you?  
It would be much appreciated!  
Please call Leslie Dean at 650-966-8364.

**Newsletter Submissions**  
The newsletter publishes on the first of the month. **Note: deadline for submission for the next newsletter is the 20th of October.** Submissions after this date will likely appear in the next month's newsletter. Send submissions to: Kjanberg@gmail.com or snail mail to Kathy Anberg, 1332 Peggy Ct. Campbell, CA 95008-6342