

MIDWEST REGIONAL HOSTA SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

# HOSTA LEAVES

ISSUE NUMBER 70

SPRING 2011

WINTER SCIENTIFIC MEETING

MADISON, WISCONSIN CONVENTION



**President**  
Lou Horton  
1N735 Ingaltton  
West Chicago, IL 60190

**Vice-President**  
Mary Ann Metz  
1108 W. William St.  
Champaign, IL 61821

**Secretary**  
Glenn Herold  
1004 W. Northcrest Ave  
Peoria, IL 61614

**Treasurer**  
Barb Schroeder  
1819 Coventry Dr  
Champaign, IL 61822

**Editor**  
Floyd Rogers  
22W213 Glen Valley Dr  
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

## President's Message

A very successful Winter Scientific Meeting is behind us now as (I devoutly hope) is a pretty tough winter. The WSM was moved to a new venue at the Wyndham hotel in Lisle, IL this year and from all reports, the change worked for all involved. We had excellent attendance and the speakers all came through with excellent presentations. For those MRHS members who could not attend, all is not lost as we have presentation summaries in this issue of *Hosta Leaves*. The 2012 edition of the Winter Scientific is set for Saturday, January 21st.

The folks in the Wisconsin hosta societies are working hard on putting together a wonderful convention schedule for the weekend of July 7-9th in Madison, Wis. The Madison area is not only beautiful to visit but it is home to some enthusiastic hostaphiles with truly fantastic gardens. This convention is within easy driving distance for many of our members who have never treated themselves to a convention. Why not this year?

I have a major concern about the lack of response to the need for a local society to host the 2013 and 2014 MRHS conventions. Most everyone enjoys the conventions and looks forward to attending them but such events take time to plan and I fear that soon, time will become a factor in group's decisions to host or not to host the 2013 and 2014 conventions. If your local society has not ever hosted a Midwest or has not done so in a long while, it might be time to step up and do so. The work (and satisfaction) of planning and carrying off a successful convention should be shared by many of the 16 local societies in the Midwest Region, not by just a handful.



I look forward to seeing many of you in Madison.

Lou Horton

## Wanted

**Host Societies for the 2013 and 2014 MRHS Conventions. If your local group has never or not recently hosted a convention, please consider doing your part by hosting one of these convention openings. See the write-up on page 22 for the MRHS policy on helping with the Auction effort.**

# HOSTA Gatherings

by Irwin Johnson

We are part of the Midwest Regional Hosta Society (“MRHS”). It is a “REGIONAL” society, composed of all the “local” societies in Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

Each January, the MRHS puts on a one-day event called the Winter Scientific Meeting, in the Chicago area. Enthusiasts congregate from our region as well as Michigan, Indiana, North Carolina, and Washington, D.C. After food and conversation Friday evening, Saturday dawns, with five speakers and a nice lunch for the 150 or so attendees.

This year the audience heard from Bob Solberg, the dean of all hosta hybridizers, on diploid and tetraploid hostas (please don’t ask me to explain). Then Kevin Walek, the official worldwide hosta registrar from Virginia, told us an hour’s worth of more-than-you-wanted-to-know about registration. (That’s a bit unfair; I was mildly interested.)

Before lunch Glenn Herold, a professor from Central Illinois College in Peoria, described the many beautiful bulbs other than tulips and daffodils. Very interesting. After a buffet lunch, Dave Wanninger, who works for Roy Klehm at the Song Sparrow nursery in Avalon and the Beaver Creek wholesale nursery south of Clinton, gave a rapid, loud, funny, and very interesting talk about hydrangeas. (‘Annabelle’ is still the best.)

The speeches ended with Mark Zilis, the owner of Q & Z Nursery in Rochelle, Illinois, and the author of the Hostapedia, who gave an interesting slide show about his trip to Japan this past summer, and all the hostas he found growing in the wild there.

The other main reason for the regional society is the regional convention every summer. Next year, in 2012, the convention will be in Rochester, Minnesota, but you already know that this year’s convention is our own, here in Madison. I bet you’re going to send in your registration soon!



# The Future of Our Annual Conventions

By Tom Micheletti

As a longtime member of the MRHS I am very concerned about the impending loss of our annual conventions. You may know that we do not have any conventions scheduled beyond 2012. This is because we do not have any locals who are interested in hosting a convention beyond that time. You may not know that the MRHS cannot hold conventions without the participation of a local society. If our annual conventions cease to exist, it would be a serious blow to our society's finances and inevitably will impact what we can do for our members, and the future of the society.

As important as that message is, I'd like to talk to you as a fellow MRHS member.

My first hosta convention was the AHS national convention in Minneapolis in 1990. That experience is what solidified my hosta addiction. I had never seen so many beautiful hostas growing in one place as in the gardens in Minnesota. Through that connection I discovered there was an MRHS. I quickly joined and jumped in with both feet holding office and serving on its board for the past 14 years. I have attended every convention in the intervening time, and it is one of the highlights I look forward to each summer.

As with many of us the hosta experience begins with our infatuation with hostas and then progresses from there. We meet fellow enthusiasts and bonds are formed. With all the ways we have to stay connected, mail, phones, email, etc., none can beat a face to face meeting with friends. It is at hosta conventions that we connect with these friends and make new ones. Each year I meet new people that are as infatuated with hosta-holism as I am. A connection is made and they become new friends. While not every one of them attends a convention each year, when they do we reconnect and the friendship is renewed.

Some of these friends have also become mentors and have shaped my life over the years. I have learned so much about hostas from Bob Solberg from North Carolina and we have discussions long into the night about our favorite plant. Kevin Walek from Virginia has taught me about being the leader of an organization like the MRHS. Audra and Fred Wilson from Iowa have taught me about sharing and generosity and about the true meaning of the "Friendship Plant". Van and Shirley Wade from Ohio, have exemplified the kindness and humility that I have tried to emulate. My Minnesota connection has been very heartwarming. Don Dean has become a good friend and confidant. We have heartfelt discussions about life, about hostas, and about the MRHS.

Mary Schwartzbauer and Kim Larsen have also become friends of my wife Becki and we share life experiences and laughter whenever we are together. Bob Olson has taught me that we are a society of people and how to respect each individual. Roger and Kak Kopmans have shown me how to be a more meticulous gardener and that keeping up with the chores pays off in the end with a cleaner and neater garden. Becki and I have been adopted as honorary Minnesotans. (You betcha, hey!) There are so many more friends and I could go on, but the editors have limited me.

The point is that I have met people from all over the country at our conventions that have shaped and enhanced my life and hosta experience. Without our annual convention I will not be able to be with all these friends, and likely would never have met them in the first place.

I am sure every one that has attended a convention can share their most memorable experiences. For most attendees the gardens are a highlight of a convention. It is truly a privilege to be invited into some of the most beautiful hosta gardens in the country. The gardeners put in countless hours to beautify their gardens so that they become works of art. In touring we become acquainted with new hostas in these gardens that we must add to our collections. And where else but at our annual convention can we purchase so many beautiful new hostas from the leading hosta nurseries who vend there.

The convention also holds our annual Hosta Show. This is the largest display of perfectly grown leaves that one will see anywhere in the region. It is inspiring to see meticulously grown hosta leaves and what our plants can look like. I remember walking the show floor admiring the new hybrids and sports and adding which ones I "needed" to purchase to my wish list. I still seek out these new hostas and add them to my wish list, even though I have become more selective due to limited growing room. This is the best place to see the new desirable plants of the future.

If we no longer have a convention, I will greatly miss all of the memories and connections I have made over the years. It will be very sad to no longer have the inspiration of the gardens or the perfectly grown leaves in the hosta show, or to be able to see and purchase the newest cutting edge hostas. Most of all, I will miss seeing all my hosta friends, and the opportunity to make new friends from another part of the region I have not visited before.

Without a convention, members will miss out on the opportunity to make their own memories or form new friendships. Since our conventions are hosted in different parts of the region each year there will be many new members that will no longer be able to attend their first convention. They will not get to create and share their own experiences as those of us who have attended them have done. They will not have all the wonderful memories we have collected along the way.

If conventions are a part of the hosta experience that you will miss, I urge you to talk to your local society and urge them to consider hosting a future convention. Better yet, offer to take the lead and chair or co-chair a convention for your local. Sometimes it just takes the initial offering to get the ball rolling to get people to step up to help. The MRHS is open to discuss hosting a convention with anyone and is willing to help in any way it can to make future conventions happen. Most of all we need someone to step up and be the point person on the ground to help arrange for gardens, and organize volunteers that are needed to help perform the tasks that make conventions run so smoothly. We need your help, please contact any member of the board listed on the front of this newsletter if you are interested.



# Midwest Regional Hosta Society Board Meeting

January 21, 2011

Present: Mary Ann Metz, Sally Stewart, Barb Schroeder, Lou Horton, Glenn Herold

Absent: Tom Micheletti, Floyd Rogers

Meeting called to order by Chairman Lou at 8:30pm

Treasurer's Report - Barb

Proposed that current budget be used for 2011 calendar year

2012 budget will be proposed in July, 2011

2012 budget to be approved in July

285 active members (includes 40 new) as of Dec. 31, 2010

Balance as of Dec. 31, 2010: \$32,892.10

Year-end report to be in the newsletter

Nomination Recommendations – Mary Ann

Several members were recommended for board positions.

They will be approached regarding their interest.

Donation Proposal – Lou

\$1000 be allocated for hosta virus research

Phase 1 of the project was fully funded; money will go toward phase 2

Sally moved, Mary Ann second; passed unanimously

Primary researcher for the project is Robert Mortko

Montgomery Award discussion – Lou

Discussion regarding the recipient of the Montgomery Award for 2011

Sally moved, Barb second; passed unanimously

Future conventions:

2011 – Madison

2012 – Rochester

2013 – site needed

Motion to adjourn by Barb at 9:07 pm; Sally second

Glenn Herold, Secretary



*H. 'Hacksaw'*



*H.* 'Broad Band Ultra'



*H.* 'Jiggy Wit It'

## 2011 Winter Scientific Meeting Financial Summary

No. of Registrations (up 11 from 2010)	147
Revenue:	
Registration Fees	\$6,800.00
Seed Auction Revenue	<u>\$1,362.00</u>
Total Revenue:	\$8,162.00
Expense:	
Hotel - Meals	\$7,874.61
Hotel - Rooms	\$ 631.37
Speaker Compensation	\$2,326.00
Seed Auction Expenses	\$ 317.52
Miscellaneous (Printing etc.)	<u>\$ 115.46</u>
Total Expense:	\$11,264.96
Net :	(\$3,102.96)

## **Hybridizer's Perspective: Are our Hostas Going to the Dogs?**

Ron Livingston has to be one of the most creative of our hybridizers. Creative not only in his hosta breeding program but in his presentation as well. Are our hostas going to the dogs? That could sound a bit critical but Ron ties that statement to our hostas in a creative way.

Ron started by revealing the personal note that his love of dogs goes back to his childhood when the actions of the family dog saved him and his family from dying in a housefire. He continues by pointing out that dogs are the most hybridized of animals and displays photos of many hybrid dogs, some more familiar and some very rare and unusual. He poses the idea of a clay dog model that you could knead and mold into any dog form you could imagine. Consider the diversity that would be possible and all from one species. Now apply that idea to hostas where we have 40 or so species to work with! How would you mold that clay hosta model?

Dogs were originally hybridized to improve their usefulness, then for appearance, and today we have the “designer dogs.” The parallel with hostas is that early breeding was for new or stronger color combinations, better form or substance, then size extremes. Today red is one priority and some breeders are working for fragrance and better flowers.

Ron's hosta hybridizing journey started when he moved into a new house with a 100 foot row of Plantaginea. He was impressed with the August show of flowers and fragrance. This and a chance meeting with Stuart Ash got him going.

He started simply wanting to create “pretty” hostas. Then his creativity kicked in and the theme of “mysterious attractiveness” was born. In his creative mind, he ponders exotic combinations. Just as there are people that each of us could describe as having the quality of “mysterious attractiveness” often due to their exotic and sometimes diverse heritage, how would this apply to hostas? What would an Italian Eskimo look like and what would be the hosta equivalent?

Answer: The small and heavily rippled Atom Smasher (Ginko Craig and Chartreuse Wiggles). Next step: Alakazam (Atom Smasher X M12A ([streaked seedling from Marbled Cream]), Hacksaw (Atom Smasher X Stiletto) and Red Hacksaw (Hacksaw X Red Hybrids).

The mysterious attractiveness theme is the driver for a great deal of Ron's work and he continued with many beautiful views of his hybrids. Often these plants had Atom Smasher or Elvis Lives in their heritage yielding long, pointed and heavily rippled leaves. Many also featured red petioles and scapes. Two good examples of this are Red Dragon ({Elvis Lives X Plantaginea} X Red Neck Heaven) and Atomic Dragon (Atom Smasher X Red Dragon).

Other examples are Self Assured (Atom Smasher X Salute), Atomic Elvis, in blue and green forms (Atom Smasher and Elvis Lives) and Elp II (Elvis Lives X Plantaginea) which brings in fragrant flowers.

Ron also has breeding lines in yellow that have the same long, pointed and rippled leaves, some



with the dramatic bonus of red petioles and scapes. Dripping Lemon Custard, Baja Sunset and Burning Desire are a few with a new Artrisha X Maya King Snake cross adding red petioles to the beautiful leaf color and shape.

The term Mysterious Attraction is not limited however to these exotically rippled lines. This description applies just as well to Ron's other hybrids. The dayglo yellow Stand Up for example or Oh 2 Be Fourteen with its very cupped and almost folded leaves. Charteuse Spoons is a bold yellow with a huge flower display. Crinkles Clink is heavily corrugated with unruly leaves, and Triumphant is a large blue with fragrant flowers, just a few examples of the direction Ron is going

Not to be overlooked in the pursuit of Mysterious Attractiveness in hostas are the flowers, Ron showed photos of some magnificent ones including Dakomo with purple tips and unusual stamen arrangement and Whappa with a huge flower display.

Lest you think that Ron limits himself to solid color plants, The photos of white centered Exuberant, Tremont Spice with cream margins, light green bordered Magnificent, gold centered Exceptional and others dispel that idea. The slide show continued with one example after another of unique gene combinations and the very special results Ron has achieved.

Ron then moved to an example of a breeding program in Russia to breed Silver Foxes for non-aggressive tendencies. What they discovered was that this breeding lowered adrenaline levels and as this hormone decreased many other changes such as ear shapes, coat color, pattern and textures, and tail styles. How could this apply to hostas? How could working in one area lead to changes in another?

Ron added a focus on flowers to his already diverse breeding program. He has achieved some dramatic results and showed many great examples. Waxed Cream has a wide open, very striking dark purple flower and China Girl has recurved light purple tepals. Elp has purple stripes, Arten has fused stamens and pistil, and Clean Lines has transparent tepal edges and elongated pistil and stamens. Many other beautiful examples were shown.

“Brain seeds” – Ron's take-away for us is don't just dab and go but pay close attention to the flower and make some crosses for what happens to the flower. Explore how flower changes affect the rest of the plant.

Ron concluded with some interesting facts about human genetics illustrating how dominant traits do not always occur the most frequently and listing many exceptions to simple inheritance. The parallel in hostas is obvious.

Apparently in humans as well as hostas, genetics is a wonderfully complex process that can be a source of wonder, frustration and fulfillment as we try to mold our dream hostas.

Thank you, Ron, for sharing your knowledge, enthusiasm and successes with us at the WSM.

Submitted by Owen Purvis

# Hosta Registration: A Brief Review of “What’s Behind the Curtain”

Kevin Walek

It’s hard to tell from the written word how entertaining a speaker can be. Kevin is a very entertaining and humorous speaker. I’ve tried to convey that in this brief review. His goal in this talk was to demystify the Hosta registration process.

He asked who in the audience had registered hostas and then who had named hostas that are unregistered. After seeing many hands in answer to the second question, he said he hoped his presentation would convince them that Hostas need to be registered because registering:

- Provides for a standardized method of taxonomy. This is needed when multiple people submit the same name for plants that have a completely different structure. Registrar Kevin does not deal with the Taxonomic Hierarchy until AFTER species. He just deals with cultivar names.
- Sets forth the scheme for naming cultivars, which started with a group in Europe and the US in the 1850’s, and continues today. The first official International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (ICNCP) is now in its seventh edition (2009), with a new version due out in 2014. Hostas must be published in print to be officially named. Kevin would like to see the publication in the Hosta Registrar database as another official way to get a plant registered.
- Ensures plant breeder’s rights. The ICRA or International Cultivar Registration Authority holds the primary authority to enforce the ICNCP code. The Code says when something is patented or has been granted plant breeder’s rights (patent) the registrar has to accept that even if it’s a violation of the code. (Example: *Hosta* ‘Karen’ and *H.* ‘Karin’. *H.* ‘Karen’ is registered while *H.* ‘Karin’ isn’t, but both have plant breeder’s rights.)

The Hosta Registrar’s primary functions include receiving registration papers, recording the names and data about a plant, and creating an accessible, archival database. Said Kevin, “I do not have the authority to judge traits or qualities or whether or not something should be a registration. So all of you (who) thought I should be disapproving of cultivars that are just the same, I don’t have the authority technically to disapprove of them being named.”

In 2010, 296 Hosta were registered. Most of them were “just plain green.” Half of them are related directly or indirectly to *H. sieboldiana* or *H. sieboldiana* ‘Elegans’. In the last few years, there are also a lot being registered with *H. pycnophylla* in their backgrounds. There are now 4810 registered cultivars.

“If you are going to use a hosta in your breeding program you should register it. If you’re going to put a hosta into the marketplace either by selling it or by giving some of it away, it should be registered. If you’re only going to keep the plant in your garden, you should probably name it but don’t TELL anyone the name. Someone might use it to register a plant with your name before you do. You will be unhappy.”

“I hear stories all the time. ‘I don’t have time to take pictures or fill out the paperwork.’ It takes me almost as long to enter the data you submitted as it does for you to write it down. I have to put in hyperlinks for some of the pictures and maintain the files. Between hostas and daylilies I’m processing nearly 2700 cultivars a year.”

The first compilation of hosta registrations was published in 1992 and is known as the “Silver Book”, followed by “Silver Book 2” in 1998. Since then Hosta registrations have been published in the registra-

tion issue of the Hosta Journal each year. The new registrations can also be downloaded from the Hosta Registrar's website.

Most of the complaints that come from the website are about the size of hostas that are listed in registrations; others are about the description such as *H.* 'Big Daddy', which is registered as having a gold center, and *H.* 'Blue Cadet', which is registered as having a white edge. Only recently has the registrar had the authority to fix errors. Said Kevin, "This year, for the first time, we will be re-registering eight hostas." At one time, a plant was registered based on the size of the plant at registration. Some of the plants registered followed that rule, so they are not listed following the present practice of registering which is registering the size of a mature plant. The registrar can't change your hosta's record until you die, but you can change it while you are living. If you know your plant is incorrectly registered, change the registration.

If you are trying to name your hosta, Kevin reminds us that the ICNCP code sets the rules and that the proposed name must be:

- Unique (not confusable in either spelling or pronunciation with an existing one),
- In a modern language other than Latin,
- Not interpreted as being likely to exaggerate, and
- Unobjectionable.

Suggested Kevin, if you can't find a version of the code when trying to name your hosta, just walk yourself through some thought processes. First, go the hosta registrar's website to see if the name has been previously used; second, go to the Google website and Google the entire name with Hosta in front of it, and third, if you have a doubt, email the registrar. There is an informal name reservation policy that has been in place for some time. "You can reserve a name. If you are going to reserve a name, there are a couple little caveats: one, if somebody else comes in with paperwork for the name, I will call you to let you know that that paperwork is in (and ask) do you have one ready to go? If you don't, then you need to relinquish the name. Two, if you are reserving the name, I want you to pay the \$5, which goes to the American Hosta Society." The cost to register a hosta is \$5, but a name can be reserved for an additional \$5

Regarding the color description in the registration process, use the actual leaf to determine color not a digital image of the leaf. Outdoor lighting conditions do affect color. Kevin is adding a link to the hosta registrar's website, which is a good source for color terminology (<http://web.njit.edu/~kevin/rgb.txt.html>). One way to determine color is to calibrate your computer monitor using inexpensive color calibration software, bring the leaf inside and compare the color of the leaf to the color names on the chart. Using this process would ensure consistent naming of colors. Additionally, there is a rarely used place on the registration form to record seasonal color variations, grower's location and notable characteristics (only about 5% of registrations include this). Comments stating the amount of light or shade a particular plant receives or even that a plant progresses from one color early in the season to another color later in the season would make more accurate descriptions possible. If you do take pictures of hosta, ideally a picture of a hosta should be taken with someone shading the plant with a white umbrella. The resulting picture will be truer to the actual color of the hosta.



Editor's note: This article was written by Reldon Ramsey and cut down from six pages to its present two pages. My apologies to both Reldon and to Kevin Walek because I edited out a massive amount of interesting material. You can find the complete text in PDF form at [www.gohs.org](http://www.gohs.org).

# What “Ploidy” Really Means to the Hosta Grower

Bob Solberg

A chromosome is a body in the nucleus of a cell on which the genes are formed. Genes are made up of a series of nucleotides, chemical bases, that carry the DNA code. A gene may have just a few bases or it may have a lot. A chromosome may have a few genes or it may have a lot. The genome (1n) of a hosta is 30 since hostas have 30 chromosomes. But hostas (and people) have two sets of chromosomes so the 2n number of a hosta is the important number and in hostas it is 60. Organisms with two complete sets of chromosomes are diploid. Three sets of chromosomes are called triploid. (*Hosta* ‘Sum and Substance’ and its sports are triploid.) Four sets are referred to as tetraploid. Aneuploids are either missing a few chromosomes or sometimes have a few extra chromosomes. They vary from the norm by just a few chromosomes.

Hostas are amazing organisms. They aren’t just diploid, triploid and tetraploid. They can be half diploid, half tetraploid. They can be aneuploid which means they’re missing a few. Why do we care about this? If chromosomes are added, it changes the plant. Going from diploid to tetraploid changes the look of the plant.

How did the tetraploid plants and the aneuploid plants show up in our lives? In the old days, we didn’t have them except for a few species. *H. ventricosa* is tetraploid naturally although it doesn’t look like what we think of as a tetraploid. It doesn’t have the thick leaves, but when nature does it they make it look like everybody else. It’s a different ballgame. It’s not fair to compare *H. ventricosa* as a tetraploid to our converted tetraploids. *H. clausa* is triploid. So nature does it on its own.”

When plants are propagated commercially, two key things happen differently than in nature. Plants are grown in pots and they are produced by tissue culture. John Machen in northern Virginia (Mobjack Nursery) grew lots of hostas in containers, and when there are lots of hostas in containers, there are lots of weeds. He didn’t like weeds and he didn’t want to pay workers to pull weeds so he used herbicides to deter the spring weeds. He used Surflan & Treflan® in all of the pots over winter—apparently very liberally—either mechanically or by hand. Some of the hostas got a large dose and the chemicals converted some of the diploid hostas to tetraploids.

Imagine when a cell divides – all the chromosomes come to the center and double, the spindle pulls one side one way and the other side the other way, the cell wall forms and there are two cells where there was one. But the chemical affects the spindle and it doesn’t form so the process is stopped. All of the chromosomes are replicated, but it doesn’t divide so there is a big, fat tetraploid cell. It’s that simple. If enough cells occur like this in the growing tip of the plant they become important cells and become the precursors to many more cells that are tetraploid. The current theory is that the edge of the plant—the top layer of cells—is the easiest to be affected since it is closest to the herbicide. Most tetraploid hostas have tetraploid edges. The plants that came out of that group from Mobjack Nursery in the early 1990’s were *H.* ‘Grand Tiara’, *H.* ‘Minuteman’, *H.* ‘Patriot’, *H.* ‘Liberty’, and *H.* ‘Night before Christmas’. He was using a lot of herbicide, and it was working.

The other thing that happened about the same time was that tissue culture labs all over the world really got cranked up. Lots of plants were being produced and labs used different concentrations of the oxins used in the process, and the oxins can also change the ploidy of hostas from diploid to tetraploid. Usually the top layer of cells are affected, but in tissue culture, the plants are so small that the oxins can soak through converting the entire plant. Or the inside can be converted and not the outside, sometime the roots are converted and not the leaves because the tissues are much smaller than larger plants. The oxins affect cell division in a similar way to herbicides.

Bob uses four (4) tests to determine the ploidy of a plant, and it has to pass all of them:

1. Morphology [in red]
2. A test called flow cytometry that measures the amount of light that fluoresces off of tiny pieces of leaf tissue from a beam of light. The amount of DNA is measured on a scale with a sample from Agave [which is diploid] as the standard for comparison.
3. Hybridizing – diploid x diploid = diploid; tetraploid x tetraploid = tetraploid; diploid x tetraploid = low % of tetraploids, some diploids, and some triploids
4. “Sport Analysis” is Bob’s term for comparing sports of plants with different ploidy in their layers to see if they act diploid or tetraploid.

When you look for sports, use the 4 different ‘tests’ – the morphology, the sport analysis, do some hybridizing. If you get seeds you may get some pretty neat plants. There aren’t a lot of tetraploid seedlings.

All of this is on the frontier. In ten years we may be talking about all kinds of fun things.

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*H. 'Liberty'*



## Hostas of Distinction: Hokkaido

A few years ago Mark Zilis introduced a “new” hosta. It is one he obtained on a trip to Japan where it is called *Hosta rectifolia* ‘Ginbuchi Tachi’. This is quite a mouthful for most Americans, so at the urging of his marketing people he released it under the name H. ‘Silver Star’. This form of *Hosta rectifolia* is different from the more common green form because it has a white margin. ‘Ginbuchi Tachi’ was originally found growing in the wilds by Mr. Kimio Muroya in Aomori prefecture—the northernmost part of Honshu, Japan’s largest island. It was common knowledge that this is as far north as hostas are found in Japan. The only land further north is Hokkaido—an island separated from Aomori prefecture by 30 miles of open sea and it is called “Japan’s Alaska” because of its rugged terrain, harsh climate and sparse population. Mark’s learned Japanese friends hold that “aside from those in cultivated collectors gardens there are no hostas on Hokkaido.”

But Mark strongly suspected that *Hosta rectifolia* was growing somewhere on Hokkaido Island because it had been found in Northern Honshu (Aomori prefecture) to the south, Russia’s Sakhalin Island to the north, and on the coast of Russia to the west of Hokkaido. So, Mark returned to Japan last year to visit Hokkaido with a goal of finding *Hosta rectifolia* in the wilds.

In his research Mark ran across a website showing a man in Hokkaido standing in a swamp amidst hostas—hostas that appeared to be *Hosta rectifolia*. The website was written in Japanese and it required a good deal of sleuthing to learn more, but Mark persevered and found the man was a Mr. Ito, and he was a Buddhist monk. With the aid of a Japanese-speaking colleague Mark made a tentative date via the Internet to meet Mr. Ito. In August Mark traveled to Japan only to find that Yoshimichi Hiroshi, the widely renowned perennial plant collector who had accompanied Mark on his past plant-hunting expeditions to Japan, was gravely ill. Sadly, Mark would have to search for hostas in Hokkaido by himself.

He took the Shinkansen (the Japanese “bullet train”) from Tokyo to the northernmost tip of Honshu, then transferred to another train that took him through a 30 mile-long tunnel 240 meters under the sea that separates Hokkaido from the rest of Japan. Hokkaido is sparsely populated compared to the rest of Japan—the total population of this large island is only 5 million people. Immediately one can see it is “rural”. There is but one large city on Hokkaido; Sapporo, which hosted the 1972 Winter Olympics. Sapporo also is the site of a good-sized University with a fine botanical garden and this seemed a good place to begin his search for hostas. In the botanical garden Mark saw typical forms of *Hosta montana* and *Hosta rectifolia* ‘Tachi Giboshi’, the most common form of *H. rectifolia* (all-green with a purple flower) and also *rectifolia* ‘Shirobana Tachi’ (the all-green form with a white flower) with its five-foot scapes. In a separate area he found *Hosta plantaginea* in flower, and most exciting, a sign saying *Hosta sieboldiana*.

The *Hosta sieboldiana* planting had three distinguishable forms:

- *Sieboldiana* #1: The clump didn’t have the typical *sieboldiana* shape and form, but the leaves did. They were large and thick with a glaucous bloom underneath. However there were only 14 vein pairs on each large leaf. Disappointing.
- *Sieboldiana* #2: Looked more like a *montana* but with round-ish leaves; it also had a glaucous bloom, but again only 13 vein pairs.
- *Sieboldiana* #3: This one looked rather like a clump of *sieboldiana* and the leaves had a glaucous bloom—and this time 17 vein pairs! But, alas, it also had tall, tall flower scapes like a *montana*.

The next day he took the train to the city of Iwamizawa and from there to a smaller adjacent village, Mikasa, to see the Buddhist Monk. He was met at the station by the Monk, Mr. Ito, (who spoke only Japanese) and his wife—who fortunately spoke some (albeit limited) English. So with a bit of effort they could communicate in simple terms. After an exchange of pleasantries Mark was taken to their modest

home to meet their granddaughter (of whom the Itos were most proud) and see their collection of hostas (of which they were also proud).

Although Mr. Ito was keenly interested in his hostas, he didn't know any of their names. But they could be identified at glance as *Urajiro giboshi* (aka *Hosta hypoleuca*), *Mizu giboshi* (*Hosta longissima*), *Otome giboshi* (*Hosta venusta*) and *H. 'Tortifrons'*. He was also shown a highly esteemed "seedling" someone had given him—that unfortunately was not a rare Japanese cultivar, but rather *H. 'Sum and Substance.'*

Mark had been told that Mr. Ito knew where hostas grew in the wilds and Mr. Ito confirmed this. If Mark wished to accompany him on a field trip he would show him *Mizu giboshi* and *Iwa giboshi*. Mark was a bit wary of this claim, because *Mizu giboshi* means "water hosta" and sometimes it was a name applied to any hosta you found growing near water rather than the species plant *Hosta longissima*. Similarly *Iwa giboshi* (which we associate with the species *Hosta longipes*) in literal Japanese means "rock hosta" and is often applied to any hosta found growing amid rocks.

His skepticism turned out to be justified when they went to a wilderness park area and indeed found hundreds of hostas growing in the rocks by a waterfall; but alas the hostas in the rocks were *Oga giboshi* (*Hosta montana*). They were growing straight out of the rocky edifice as *H. hypoleuca* does, which is quite interesting, but they were not *H. longipes*—and those by waters edge were not *Hosta longissima* (which is usually meant by *mizu giboshi*) but rather they were also *H. montana* variants.

Later on this outing Mark went to different park reserve where he was shown more hostas growing by the water, but once again they were in not *Mizu giboshi*. They were once again *H. rectifolia* 'Tachi gibosh', the common green *H. rectifolia*. The 'Tachi giboshi' here did have two separate flower-color grouping forms, white and lavender, which is unusual. It was growing at the very edges of the water and being encroached on by bamboo—which Mark was told had come to be the enemy of hostas. It literally chokes the hosta out where the two grow side-by-side.

After leaving Mr. Ito Mark returned to Sapporo to visit a few other people whose names he was given. Eventually he was befriended by a band of semi-English-speaking young gardening people who took him on a journey into the wilds of Western Hokkaido. There Mt. Yotei, also known as 'Ezo Fuji' the Mt. Fuji of Hokkaido, towers above a national park.

Marsh Shinsen is a large marshy park area with a long boardwalk from which they could see sedges, water lilies, unknown (to them) native plants and wild daylilies growing in the swampy terrain. The marsh was at a very high elevation, created by the melting snows from the mountains above. It was said to be quite acid, but nonetheless Mark observed hostas (*rectifolia* 'Tachi giboshi') growing at the water's edge.

Following this field trip Mark was taken to Hoshiaki Marsh and Falls which was within the city limits of Sapporo. Here the 'Tachi giboshi' grew lushly compared to the spindly forms in the acid conditions of Marsh Shinsen. There were other hostas here, too: *H. 'Koba giboshi'* (*H. sieboldii*) in flower, and *H. Oba giboshi* (*H. montana*).

And in this public garden in Sapporo he encountered the biggest prize of all. It was a large, striking *Sieboldiana* 'Mira'-type hosta, but it was not by any means a typical *Sieboldiana*. It had gangly 86" scapes and 12 vein pairs. It was not a *sieboldiana*, and it was not an *H. montana* variant. It was different. Mark's photos showed it is a dead ringer for 'Sagae' without a yellow margin. In addition to having quite similar leaves, the clump was the same size and shape as a mature 'Sagae'. Mark may have found the ancestor of *Hosta Fluctuans*.

Submitted by Bob Olsen

# What's New in Hydrangeas

Dave Wanninger  
Klehms Song Sparrow Farm



***Hydrangea macrophylla*** — Bigleaf Hydrangea (flowers on last year's buds) The most common hydrangea in warmer parts of the country, not very reliable around here. Mophead and lacecap types.

**'Endless Summer'**<sup>TM</sup> (Original) — probably the most reliable of all the Bigleaf Hydrangeas, but just how reliable? Proper siting is important.

**'Twist 'n Shout'**<sup>TM</sup> — a lacecap type

**'Light 'O Day'**<sup>TM</sup> — variegated leaves, flower buds not hardy in Wisconsin. **'Maresii'** is similar.

***Hydrangea serrata*** — Mountain Hydrangea (flowers on last year's buds, but the buds are more cold hardy than on Bigleaf Hydrangea). Grow this one (if you can find it). Slow growing and small. Also **'Preziosa'** — mophead type, maybe a cross with bigleaf hydrangea.

***Hydrangea arborescens*** — Smooth Hydrangea (flowers on the new buds of the year — totally reliable flowering). Great shade tolerance; you can cut them down right to the ground (late fall/winter/early spring) and they flower the next year.

**'Annabelle'** — by far the best known Smooth Hydrangea.

**'Incrediball'**<sup>TM</sup> — bigger flowers than 'Annabelle'.

**'White Dome'**<sup>®</sup> — mostly sterile, flat headed flower clusters, not as showy, but nice and upright.

**'Visitation'** — like 'White Dome'<sup>®</sup>, maybe not as upright.

**'Ryan Gainey'** — much like 'Annabelle', but a smaller plant with smaller flower clusters.

**'Samantha'** (subspecies radiata)

— silvery-white leaf undersides.

**'Hayes Starburst'** — doubled, star-petalled flowers — showy (but floppy).

**'Riven Lace'** — cut, serrated leaves, smallish flower corymbs.

**'Pink Pincushion'** — small, pink sterile flower clusters.

**'Invincibelle Spirit'**<sup>TM</sup> — a pink flowering 'Annabelle'

**'Bela Anna'**<sup>TM</sup> — the next pink flowering 'Annabelle'



*Hydrangea arb.* 'Incrediball'



*H. arb.* 'Invincibelle Spirit'

***Hydrangea paniculata*** — Panicle Hydrangea (flowers on the new buds of the year — totally reliable flowering.) Approximately a zillion new cultivars on the market.

**'PeeGee'** ('Paniculata Grandiflora') — the original, with dense (sterile) flower panicles — a flopper.

**‘Pink Diamond’, ‘Unique’, ‘Tardiva’** — lacy (fertile) panicles that don’t flop. Older, but still very nice plants.  
**‘Dolly’, ‘White Lady’, ‘Big Ben’, Summer Princess’™** newer variations on the same theme. **‘Pinky Winky’** — pink on large, white bicolor panicles — nice.  
**‘Limelight’** — combines dense (sterile) panicles with strong stems — a great plant!  
**‘Phantom’** — huge dense flower panicles, non-floppy, impressive.  
**‘Little Lamb’** — lots of small, dense panicles, looks good, but some flop.  
**‘Vanilla Strawberry’™** — the flower colors are impressive in the pictures, but flop?



*H. pan.* ‘Pink Diamond’

Some smaller panicle hydrangea varieties (3-6’):

**‘Pee Wee’** — not so pee-wee — can get 7’ tall.  
**‘Mehanli’** — semi-weeping habit.  
**‘Dharuma’** — smallest paniculata I’ve seen, and about the first to flower (June).  
**‘Bombshell’, ‘Little Lime’** — two new dwarf intros I’m looking forward to trying.  
**‘Quickfire’™** — compact 4-6’ size, early flowering, early to color up in summer.

***Hydrangea quercifolia*** — Oakleaf Hydrangea (flowers on last year’s buds). Not always flower-bud hardy, but worth growing just for the bold leaves, fall color, and winter stems.

**‘Pee Wee’, ‘Sykes Dwarf’** — dwarf versions (2-3’)  
**‘Ruby Slippers’, ‘Munchkin’** — 3-4’, large, upright flower clusters  
**‘Snow Queen’** — large, dense flowers, good grower.  
**‘Vaughn’s Lillie’** — unusual double flowers (“like a lamb fleece”), a little weeping/floppy.  
**‘Snowflake’** — double flowers, better flower bud hardiness than other varieties.

***Hydrangea anomala ssp. petiolaris*** — Climbing Hydrangea (flowers on last year’s buds).  
 The king of climbing woody vines. Slow starting, but can eventually climb over 40’.



*H. ano. Ssp. Pet.* ‘Mirranda’

**‘Skylands Giant’** — larger, bolder flower clusters.  
**‘Mirranda’** — gold edged leaves, finer textured.

Pruning — the harder you cut back, the longer the stem & bigger the panicles.

Submitted by Lou Horton

# “MAJOR MINORS”

by Glenn Herold, Illinois Central College

## **Planting Tips**

Time: October or November

Soil: Well Drained

Fertility: 1 lb. of 10-10-10 per 100 sq.ft. at planting time and as growth emerges in spring. Bonemeal may be incorporated into soil.

## ***Allium* (Ornamental Onions)**

6 to 60” tall; bulb

Sandy, well-drained soil; Full sun

Various bloom times; foliage of early bloomers dies back

Seeds may be Invasive

*Allium christophii* (Star of Persia) - June

*Allium giganteum* - June

*Allium moly* (Golden Garlic) - June

*Allium oreophilum* (Alpine Rose Bells) - June

*Allium senescens glaucum* (German Garlic) -  
September

*Allium tuberosum* (Garlic Chives) - August

## ***Anemone blanda* ‘White Splendor’**

April bloom

Rhizome

6” tall

## ***Camassla* (Quamash; Camas)**

Star-shaped flowers in late spring

Grows from 1¼ to 4’ tall

## ***Chionodoxa lucilae* (Glory of the Snow)**

5 to 8” tall; bulb

Late March - Early April; Foliage dies back

Full sun or Part shade

Plant 3” deep, 3” apart

Spreads from offsets and seeds

## ***Colchicum autumnale* (Autumn Crocus)**

Spring foliage dies back in June; Flowers in  
September

Needs moisture during foliage phase  
6-8” tall

## ***Crocus***

2 to 6” tall; Corm

Full sun or light shade; many flower colors

Both spring and fall blooming species

Plant 2 to 4” deep, 4” apart

Low soil fertility is best

*Crocus ancyrensis*

*Crocus chrysanthus* (Snow Crocus)

*Crocus* “hybrids”

## ***Eranthis hyemalis* (Winter Aconite)**

2 to 8” tall; Tuber

Blooms in early March

Full sun or light shade; Rich soil

Plant early fall; soak overnight before planting

Plant 2 to 3” deep, 3 to 4” apart

## ***Fritillaria***

Bulb; plant in early Fall

## ***Fritillaria Imperialis* (Crown Imperial)**

2½ to 4’ tall

Needs exceptionally well-drained soil; Plant 3  
to 4” deep

Prefers alkaline, rich soil

## ***Fritillaria meleagris* (Guinea Hen Flower; Chequered Lily)**

12” tall; Plant 3 to 4” deep, 4” apart in Part  
shade

## ***Fritillaria michallovskyi***

Pendant bells hang from 6” stems

Full sun to part shade

## ***Galanthus* (Snowdrop)**

4” tall; Bulb

One of earliest bulbs



Plant 3 to 4" deep, 3 to 4" apart; don't fertilize

***Galanthus nivalis* (Garden Snowdrop)**

Moist soil, Part shade

***Galanthus elwesii* (Giant Snowdrop)**

Prefers dry soil and Full sun

***Hyacinthoides hispanica* (Wood Hyacinth)**

12-18"

Foliage persists into summer

***Iris danfordiae* and *Iris reticulata***

6 to 12" tall; Bulbs

March bloom

Foliage elongates after flowering

***Iris cristata* (Crested Iris)**

6" tall; Rhizome

Flowers in May and June

Rhizome should be on soil surface

Well-drained soil; somewhat alkaline

Part shade is best

***Leucojum* (Snowflake)**

9 to 12" tall; Bulb

Morning sun only

Both spring and summer blooming species

Plant early fall at 3" depth

***Leucojum aestivum* (Summer Snowflake)**

Flowers in May and June

Prefers moist soil

***Leucojum vernum* (Spring Snowflake)**

Flowers in March and April

Prefers drier soil

***Lilium Martagon* Hybrids**

Prefer some shade

***Lycoris squamigera* (Resurrection Lily)**

Foliage In spring, flowers in August

Needs Full Sun and Well Drained soil

Best if not disturbed over the years

***Muscari* (Grape Hyacinth)**

9" tall; Bulb

Very Fragrant

Plant 3" deep, 3" apart in early fall

Well drained soil; no fertilizer; Full sun

***Muscari armeniacum* (Armenian Grape Hyacinth)**

Leaves in fall

Deep purple flowers in spring

***Muscari botryoides* (Common Grape Hyacinth)**

Leaves form In spring

Blue, pink, or white flowers in spring (April)

***Narcissus* (Daffodils)**

Smaller species:

*Narcissus asturiensis*

*Narcissus bulbocodium* (Petticoat Daffodil)

*Narcissus tazetta* 'Canaliculatus' (Polyanthus Narcissi)

***Puschkinia scilloides* (Striped Squill)**

White flowers striped with pale blue

4 to 6" tall; Bulb

Blooms early spring; Leaves die down in summer

Plant 3" deep, 4 to 6" apart; Increases rapidly in Part shade or Full sun

***Scilla sibirica* (Siberian Squill)**

6" tall; Bulb

Blooms in early spring; Leaves die down in summer

Part shade to full sun; Colonizes readily

***Tulipa* (Tulips)**

Species Tulips:

*Tulipa fosteriana* (Foster Tulip)

*Tulipa greigii* (Greig Tulip)

*Tulipa kaufmanniana* (Kaufman Tulip)

## Get Your Picture on the Cover of the *Hosta Journal*

An overview of digital camera technology and basic photographic techniques in your garden  
Ken Harris

No talk Ken Harris gives on photography is ever quite the same as the previous one. He allows questions and interaction with his audience to determine the direction each presentation takes. Often that direction is influenced by the number of photographers using digital point-and-shoot cameras and those with DSLR cameras. His hope was that everyone could take away at least one thing from his talk to improve their photographs.

The title of his presentation – ‘Get Your Picture on the Cover of the *Hosta Journal*’ - came about because “What do I have to do to get a picture in the *Hosta Journal*?” was the question he was asked most often after becoming photo editor of the AHS website and Online Journal.

Ken’s first suggestion for all photographers: READ YOUR MANUAL! Most people do not take advantage of their camera's capabilities because they never take the time to find out what their camera can actually do.

The reason a 6 megapixel DSLR camera has better picture quality than a 10 megapixel point-and-shoot camera is because the size of the pixels is larger and stores more data. It is also more effective in different light situations.

He noted that the best contributor he has for the AHS website and Online Journal does not have the best camera, but always uses a tripod and is excellent at composing the elements of a picture.

A ‘good’ shot means different things to everyone, but Ken’s definition is when as much detail is in the bright parts/highlights as in the dark parts/shadows. This is known as dynamic range.

Ken’s Photo Square is comprised of four elements: Aperture (Depth of Field), Shutter Speed (Blur), ISO (graininess), and White Balance (cast).

Aperture and f-stop refer to the same thing, and determines the amount of light allowed into the camera’s passageway. Aperture also controls the depth of field and determines how much of a picture is in focus. With larger aperture settings, the f-stop number is smaller, and focal distances are closer and produce a shallower depth of field.

Fast shutter speeds stop action while slow shutter speeds can suggest movement. Very slow shutter speeds can be used for both correct exposure in low light settings and dramatic effects.

ISO refers to how sensitive the image sensor is to the amount of light. Set your camera to ‘Auto’ or the correct setting for the amount of light present for each picture.

White balance (WB) is extremely important to get the colors right in a photo. The whites must be white in a photo or all of the other colors will be off. If incorrect, white balance can create green, orange, and blue casts.

Never buy a point-and-shoot camera based on its digital zoom. Optical zoom is the important number.

Ken calls five (5) checks before taking a picture ‘WHIMS’ - W: White balance check; H: Highlight warning turned on; I: ISO check; M: Mode check; S: Size.

Ken stressed ‘the rule of thirds’ in composing the subject of a photo so that it is visually appealing. Having the subject of a photo in the center of a picture with everything around it symmetrical is not best for overall effect. Imagine a grid over a photo subject. Two (2) evenly spaced parallel lines horizontal lines are intersected by two (2) evenly spaced vertical lines. Place the subject on one of the four places where those lines intersect. Remembering this is essential when editing and cropping photos as well.

Photographing hostas from the top down is boring. Try to shoot a photograph from an interesting angle to showcase the features of a hosta. Several of the images Ken shared were taken while he was laying on the ground with his camera on a tripod.

For point-and-shoot camera owners, Ken suggested taking a picture of the same subject on all of the pre-set camera settings to better understand what each setting does. Settings are built-in for light, distance, action, etc. Using the automatic setting is preferable to using an incorrect setting for point-and-shoot photographers.

Always take photographs with the highest resolution setting possible on any camera. The larger the number of megapixels a camera has, the better the images it will produce.

Bokeh (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bokeh>) is a technique photographers use to enhance the subject of a photo while everything in the background is softly blurred. This creates the illusion that the background is far away when it may be only inches from the subject in focus.



Post processing and sharing a photo is just as important as taking the picture.

Digital images can be stored several ways. When stored as a TIFF, an image is stored fully as a lossless file. When an image is stored as a JPEG, then not all of the image is stored to reduce overall size. These files are known as lossy files. Each time a change is made to the original file, more information is lost. Ken’s advice is to save the original file in unaltered form in a separate location on a computer’s hard drive, back up all photo files, and make a copy of the original file. Each time editing changes are made, use a copy of the original – NOT the original.

When an image is saved in RAW form it is direct from a DSLR camera’s image sensor and hasn’t been processed. It is the purest form of an image with a wider dynamic range and if stored properly, loss of information is minimal.

Ken incorporated many beautiful photographs he has taken in his neighborhood and garden, and on an Alaskan vacation to illustrate many of the principles and concepts he shared. He also shared several striking images of bold-patterned, colorful quilts his wife has created. He concluded with his best photograph taken this year – his 5 year old grandson holding his newborn brother.

Submitted by Reldon Ramsey

# MIDWEST REGIONAL HOSTA SOCIETY AUCTION GUIDELINES

02/01/2010

At the board meeting on 1/22/2010 the Board agreed to offer to help any society hosting a MRHS convention with Auction. The following are guidelines for auction assistance that the MRHS will offer to provide and guidelines for the local society:

MRHS: (Contact and Coordinator is the MRHS - Vice President)

1. The MRHS will solicit donations for the auction from outside of the local sponsoring society area. The local society will furnish the MRHS a local address for delivery of any donations that will arrive prior to the convention.
2. The MRHS will provide the computer software program to run the auction (check in, bidding, and checkout) updated for the current auction.
3. The MRHS will provide a person to train the volunteers on how to check in donations.
4. The MRHS will provide the charge card machine and charge slips plus train local society volunteers on the use of the machine for auction checkout. MRHS will pick up the charge card fees.
5. The MRHS will provide the labels for the Donation room (Labels are used for donated pots and other donated items.)
6. If needed, the MRHS Treasurer will provide training for the auction check out process. The treasurer will receive immediately after the auction a balanced and itemized list of bidders and amount due and paid as provided in the software. The Treasurer will take back a copy of the software so that MRHS can send thank you letters to all donors. The local society will mail a check for the proceeds to the treasurer. If there are reimbursement items from MRHS to the local society the receipts are to be mailed to the treasurer and the MRHS will send a separate check for expenses.
7. If required, the MRHS will assist the Local Society in selecting Auctioneers for the auction.

Hosting Society: (Contact and Coordinator of Local Society Convention - Auction Chair)

1. Hosting Society will solicit and pickup donations from the local area (Nurseries, members, etc) and furnish a local address to the MRHS for any donations solicited by the MRHS that will arrive prior to the convention.
2. Hosting Society will receive any plants mailed and pot them if necessary.
3. Hosting Society will provide a locked room to receive donations and a room/space for the auction.
4. Hosting Society will provide the following volunteers:
  - 3 volunteers per hour to receive and catalog donations.
  - Minimum of 3 volunteers to move plants from Donation Room to Auction Room at the proper time.
  - 4 volunteers to run the computers, credit card machine, and record bids at the auction.

- 3 to 4 spotters and doorpersons during the auction and after. (Need to be sure no one leaves with a plant without a paid receipt from the checkout desk.)
4. Hosting Society will provide a person that will enter all attendee names, addresses, phone and email into the software database before the first day of the convention.
  5. Before the auction begins the Hosting Society will get copies made (or we will print from the printer we are using for donations) of the Bidder's Auction List that will be printed after all donations are received. This list will be available for each attendee as they enter the auction room.
  6. Hosting Society will need to provide two computers (one for Donation Room and one or two during Check out (it is easier with two networked together at check out) plus a printer for the donation room. The printer can be moved from the donation room to the check out area for the auction as it will also be needed during the auction.
  7. Hosting Society will provide, at their expense, 2 reams of paper for all printing needs along with pens for the donation room and check out table. Please be sure there is enough toner in the printer or have an extra cartridge available.
  8. Hosting Society will decide if they are doing a silent auction as well as live auction before the software is updated and sent to hosting society by MRHS.
  9. Hosting Society will provide some currency to make change for the check out table.
  10. Hosting Society will make sure there are enough electrical outlets for the computers and printers in the donation room as well as at the check out table. They will also make sure there is a phone line for the charge card machine, at the check out table.







*H. 'Yuma Buds'*



*H. 'Waxed Cream'*



*H. 'Dakomo'*



*H. 'Cosmic Blue'*



*H. 'China Girl'*

# Midwest Regional Hosta Society

## Actual versus Budget

1/1/2010—12/31/2010

Category	Actual	2010 Budget	Difference	Notes
<b>Income:</b>				
Convention	\$7,058.73	\$4,575.00	\$2,483.73	
Income-Interest	\$3.93	\$0.00	\$3.93	
Membership	<u>\$2,770.61</u>	<u>\$1,660.00</u>	<u>\$1,110.61</u>	285 members
Subtotal	<u>\$9,833.27</u>	<u>\$6,235.00</u>	<u>\$3,598.27</u>	<u>Actual over Budget</u>
<b>Expense:</b>				
Grant	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	For AHS Virus Research
Miscellaneous	\$67.76	\$360.00	(\$292.24)	For AHS Online Award and Montgomery Award
Newsletter	\$6,618.14	\$7,000.00	(\$381.86)	
Internet Site	\$211.42	\$225.00	(\$13.58)	
Winter Scientific	<u>\$3,196.47</u>	<u>\$4,450.00</u>	<u>(\$1,253.53)</u>	
Subtotal	<u>\$11,093.79</u>	<u>\$13,035.00</u>	<u>(\$1,941.21)</u>	<u>Actual under Budget</u>
<b>Totals</b>	<u>(\$1,260.52)</u>	<u>(\$6,800.00)</u>		<u>Income was better than budgeted and expenses were lower than budgeted</u>
<b>Account Balances:</b>				
Checking	\$7,356.37			
Savings	\$2,407.78			
Mutual Fund	<u>\$23,127.95</u>			
Total Assets	<u>\$32,892.10</u>			

Respectfully submitted,

Barbara Schroeder  
Treasurer

January 24, 2011

# 2011 Midwest Regional Hosta Society Convention

## Isthmus In July

Sponsored by Wisconsin Hosta Society  
President – Doug Post  
Vice President – Jeff Miller

Sheraton Hotel on John Noland Drive  
Madison, Wisconsin

## Hosta Show Schedule

July 7-9

Open to the public: Saturday, July 9, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

## Show Committee:

Convention Co-chairs:	Irwin Johnson and Jack Barta
Show Chair:	Edwin Schulz, Sr.
Judges Chair:	Edwin Schulz, Sr.
Awards Chair:	Edwin Schulz, Sr.
Tabulation Chair:	Carolyn Hamilton
Publicity Chair:	Jackie Melrose
Classification Chair:	Jack Barta
Placement Chairs:	Janet Voeltz, Georgia Roe, and RuthAnn Dahl.
Clerks Chair:	Irwin Johnson
Midwest Preview Chair:	Edwin Schulz, Sr.

## Schedule of Events

### Wednesday, July 6

3-7 p.m., volunteers help vendors bring plants, etc. into vending rooms

### Thursday, July 7

8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., vendors bring plants in, volunteers possibly help

4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., registration

4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., receive auction plants

4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., vending

4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., prepare leaves and artistic displays for hosta show

6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., classification of show entries

6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., place leaves and artistic displays in hosta show room

9:00 p.m. to about 11:00 p.m., hospitality

**Friday, July 8**

7:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., prepare leaves and artistic displays for hosta show  
8:00 a.m. to noon, convention registration  
8:00 a.m. to noon, receive auction plants  
8:00 a.m. to noon, vending  
8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m., Judges Clinic #1  
8:00 a.m. to 10:45 a.m., classification of show entries  
8:00 a.m. to 10:45 a.m., place leaves and artistic displays in hosta show room  
11:00 a.m. to noon, judges and clerks lunch  
12:00 to 2:30 p.m., judging of hosta show, by judges and clerks  
1:15 p.m. to 2:20 p.m., Mark Dwyer, Director of Horticulture, Rotary Gardens, Janesville speaking about hostas  
2:30 p.m. to 3:10 p.m., Robert Simiele, pictures of hostas, accompanied by classical music or jazz  
2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Hosta Show open to the public  
4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., experts' critiques of seedlings and sports displayed and judged  
3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., vending  
5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., picnic [pig roast] at park ¼ mile north of hotel; view of lake and capitol  
6:45 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., auctions, silent and voice  
9:00 p.m. to 10:00 or 11:00 p.m., hospitality

**Saturday, July 9**

6:30 a.m. to 6:55 a.m., breakfast buffet  
7:00 a.m., load buses  
7:15 a.m., buses leave for garden tours  
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., vending by vendors who choose to stay at hotel, open to the public  
11:30 a.m., box lunches distributed by bus captains;  
2:00 p.m., buses return to hotel  
2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., hosta show open to the public  
4:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., hosta show teardown, loading of bottles, etc. to Rochester-bound vehicle  
4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m., quiet time for convention chairperson and other nap-needers  
6:00 p.m., cocktail hour  
7:00 p.m., banquet  
8:00 p.m. to 8:25 p.m., keynote speaker, Ed Lyon, Director, Allen Centennial Garden, Madison  
8:30 p.m. to ???, hospitality

# "ISTHMUS IN JULY"

## 2011 Midwest Regional Hosta Convention Registration Form

July 7-9 Sheraton Hotel Madison, Wisconsin  
Hosted by the Wisconsin Hosta Society

Register online and pay by credit card at: [www.wihostasociety.com](http://www.wihostasociety.com)

Or send in one registration form with check for each person - Please print

Name [as you want it on your badge] \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Home phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_  
Publish my name in Convention attendee list? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Registration fee includes four meals: Friday Pig Roast, Saturday breakfast, Saturday box lunch, and Saturday banquet; convention hosta and handbook, auction, vendors, hosta leaf show, Saturday garden tours, keynote speaker Ed Lyon, speakers Mark Dwyer and Bob Simiele, Judges Clinic I, and Hospitality Room Thursday, Friday, and Saturday

Please select

- \$144.00-Early Full Registration** [by June 9]  
 **\$164.00-Full Registration** [after June 9]

**I will donate plants or items for the Friday**

### Meals

Friday Pig Roast  
Saturday Breakfast  
Saturday Box lunch

### Saturday Banquet choice

- Beef  Salmon  Vegetarian  
 I request all vegetarian meals

### Judges Clinic, Friday, July 8 from 8 to 11 am

I will attend Judges Clinic 1

A current **Judges Handbook** is required. You can download the free Judges Handbook at [www.hosta.org](http://www.hosta.org).

Check here if you want to purchase the official handbook and binder at the clinic. Cost is \$10 payable at convention.

**Hosta Leaf Show** - preparation time Thursday 7 to 10 pm ♠ Friday 7 to 11 am

Check if you plan to:  Enter  Judge  Clerk

Judging will begin Friday, July 8 at 12 noon Check below if you plan to have entries in each:

\_\_\_ Cutleaf [limit 20 entries]      \_\_\_ Educational Display      \_\_\_ Artistic Design  
\_\_\_ Container Grown      \_\_\_ Non-competitive Exhibit      \_\_\_ Specialty Division

### Speakers

Mark Dwyer – Rotary Gardens Friday 1:15-2:20 pm  
Robert Simiele – hostas to music Friday 2:30-3:10 pm  
Ed Lyon – Keynote speaker - Director Allen Centennial Garden Saturday 8 pm

### Auction

Silent and Voice – Friday evening

**Vending** – Thursday 4-9 pm, Friday 8 am-5 pm, and Saturday 9 am-4 pm

**Total Registration amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

### Send form and check

Ralph Pelkey, Treasurer, WHS  
11921 W. State Road 59  
Evansville, WI 53536

Checks payable to **WHS**

**HOTEL:** Sheraton Madison Hotel for room reservations at (608) 260-1162 or [www.Sheraton.com/Madison](http://www.Sheraton.com/Madison).  
Mention attendee code [HOSTA]. The group rate of \$103 plus tax is available through June 11, 2011.  
706 John Nolen Drive ♠ Madison, WI 53713 ♠ Fax 608/234-1027

**This Hosta Show is accredited by  
The American Hosta Society**

## **GENERAL RULES**

1. Anyone who grows hostas may enter the show. Only members of a hosta society (American, Regional or Local) are eligible for Best in Section, Best of Division, Grand Award, Best Of Show, Best Seedling/Sport or Sweepstakes awards. Any award winning exhibitor not a member will be invited to join a society. If the exhibitor refuses membership, the judges may give the award to the next qualified entry or leave the award vacant.
2. Any material thought to be diseased or virused (as decided by Show Chairs) will be refused for exhibit. For educational displays photos of such material is allowed.
3. All entries may be received 6:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M Thursday, July 7, 2011 and 8:00 A.M to 11:00 A.M. Friday, July 8, 2011. All entries received after 11:00 A.M. Friday, July 8, 2011 will be placed in the Non Competitive Division without exception.
4. Containers will be available on a first-come, first-served basis.
5. Panels of three or more American Hosta Society judges including one Master Judge per panel will judge all horticulture Divisions. The American Hosta Society Point Scoring System will be used to break a tie in judging major awards. Each panel of judges will be the final authority in each class it judges.
6. During the time of judging only the Show Chair, Judges, Clerks, and Classification Committee will be allowed in the judging area. The AHS Exhibition and Judges Chairs, if present, are also permitted in the room.
7. Pre-Registration is required for Division III, VI, and VII with Show Chair Edwin Schulz Sr. at 563 556-6076 or by e-mail at [eschulz@bernardtel.com](mailto:eschulz@bernardtel.com).

Leaves and ribbons will be released on Saturday, July 9, 2011 between 4:00 and 4:30 P.M. All exhibitors are obligated to help with clean up and tear down at this time.

### **AWARDS**

1. AHS National Hosta Show awards (except the Best Seedling or Sport Award) shall be restricted to registered hostas and recognized species (Division I, Sections I-V and Section XI). This includes the Best of Show award. Unregistered named cultivars (Division I - Section XII) are NOT eligible to receive AHS National Hosta Show awards beyond Best of Section.
2. For all show divisions, provided entries score the minimum points, each sub-class (or class if there are no sub-classes or section if there are no classes) is allowed the awarding of only one blue (90 points or higher), one red (85 points or higher), one yellow (80 points or higher), and one white ribbon (75 points or higher). In Division I, Sections I-V and Section XI, each registered cultivar or species constitutes a separate name sub-class. Each seedling or sport entry in Division I - Sections VI-X is a separate sub-class and is eligible for any ribbon. For Division I - Section XII, each unregistered named cultivar constitutes a separate name sub-class within each alphabetical letter class.
3. Best of Class and Best of Section ribbons will be awarded according to AHS Show Rules in Show Divisions with classes and/or sections specified in the schedule. Entries must score 95 points or better in order to receive Best of Class or higher awards. In Division I, Best of Show will be selected from the Best of Section winners in Sections I-V and Section XI. In Division I, Best Seedling or Sport Award will be selected from the Best of Section winners in Sections VI-X. A "Sweepstakes Award" ribbon will be awarded to the exhibitor receiving the most blue ribbons in Division I, Horticulture. In Divisions II-IV and VII the Grand Award is given to the best entry scoring 95 points or better. An award for Best Artistic Design is chosen from the Best of Class winners in that Division. There are no awards for Division V - Non-Competitive Exhibits.

### **DISCLAIMER**

Care will be taken, but no responsibility shall be incurred by any person, group, or organization for any accidents, damages, injuries, thefts, or commissions or omissions or any kind or nature arising from this Hosta Show.

### **DIVISION I - HORTICULTURE (Cut leaf)**

1. All entry tags and containers for the Horticulture Division will be furnished by the Midwest Regional Hosta Society.
2. All entries in all sections will use white entry tags provided by the Midwest Regional Hosta Society. Entry tags may be obtained in advance by writing number needed and enclosing a large SASE for shipping to: Edwin Schulz Sr, 14941 Ryan Road, Peosta, Iowa 52068.
3. Entries in Sections I through V and Section XI (Registered Cultivars and Species) shall consist of one leaf. All registered

cultivars and species must either be listed in the current AHS Hosta Show Classification List or shall have had registration data recorded in an official publication of the American Hosta Society by the date of the show in order to be registered for show purposes.

4. Entries in Sections VI through X (Unregistered Sports and Seedlings) shall consist of two leaves. Sports shall be named "Sport of (Name of Cultivar)". Seedlings shall be named "Seedling (Hybridizers Identifying Number)". No bloom scapes are permitted.
5. Entries in Section XII (Unregistered Named Hosta Cultivars) shall consist of one leaf and shall be displayed in alphabetical order.
6. An exhibitor may enter more than one horticultural specimen in a single class provided each entry is a different variety.
7. All horticulture entries must have been grown by the exhibitor.
8. All leaves shown must be representative of the plants as a whole, and must be taken from plants approaching maturity. Exceptions may be made if the plant registration is known to be incorrect.
9. Exhibitors exhibiting in Section XI - Youth Exhibits must be under 18 years of age as of the date of the show.

**The following sections have been approved for use in Division I at all accredited American Hosta Society Shows:**

- Section I - Giant-Leaved Registered Cultivars and Species
- Section II - Large-Leaved Registered Cultivars and Species
- Section III - Medium-Leaved Registered Cultivars and Species
- Section IV - Small-Leaved Registered Cultivars and Species
- Section V - Miniature-Leaved Registered Cultivars and Species
- Section VI - Giant-Leaved Unregistered Sports and Seedlings
- Section VII - Large-Leaved Unregistered Sports and Seedlings
- Section VIII - Medium-Leaved Unregistered Sports and Seedlings
- Section IX - Small-Leaved Unregistered Sports and Seedlings
- Section X - Miniature-Leaved Unregistered Sports and Seedlings
- Section XI - Youth Exhibits of Registered Cultivars and Species  
Displayed in Alphabetical Order
- Section XII - Unregistered Named Hosta Cultivars  
Displayed in Alphabetical Order

**The following Color Classes are to be used within Sections I - X of Division I:**

- Class 1 - Green (All Shades)
- Class 2 - Blue (All Shades)
- Class 3 - Yellow (All Shades)
- Class 4 - White Margined
  - a. Yellow, White, or Chartreuse Center
  - b. Green to Blue Center
- Class 5 - Yellow Margined
  - a. Yellow, White, or Chartreuse Center
  - b. Green to Blue Center
- Class 6 - Green or Blue Margined
  - a. Yellow, White, or Chartreuse Center
  - b. Green to Blue Center (distinct from margin color)
- Class 7 - Streaked or Mottled
- Class 8 - Others (including early season variants)

**POINT SCORING FOR THIS DIVISION IS:**

REGISTERED CULTIVARS AND SPECIES      DIVISION I, SECTIONS I thru V and SECTION XI

Form	15 points
Size	15 points
Color and Pattern	25 points
Texture	15 points
Substance	15 points
Condition and Grooming	15 points
TOTAL	100 points

UNREGISTERED NAMED HOSTA CULTIVARS

DIVISION I, SECTION XII

Form	15 points
Size	15 points
Color and Pattern	25 points
Texture	15 points
Substance	15 points
Condition and Grooming	15 points
TOTAL	100 points



UNREGISTERED SPORTS AND SEEDLINGS	
Distinction	50 points
Color and Pattern	10 points
Form and Size	10 points
Substance	10 points
Texture	10 points
Condition and Grooming	10 points
TOTAL	100 points

DIVISION I, SECTIONS VI thru X

**DIVISION II - CONTAINER GROWN HOSTA**

Section I – Container Displays Not Exceeding a Total Height or Width of 18 Inches

Section II – Container Displays with Height or Width of Greater Than 18 Inches

1. Container Grown Hosta entries must have been grown by the exhibitor and must be established in the containers in which they are shown. **Only registered cultivars or hosta species may be exhibited in this division.** Only one hosta may be grown in each container. Container and plant must be clean. The plant should be centered in the container.
2. A minimum of three eyes should be displayed.
3. Containers should be black plastic (nursery trade pots) and no decorative covering of the soil is allowed, i.e. plant, media, and pot.

**POINT SCORING FOR THIS DIVISION IS:**

CONTAINER GROWN HOSTA		DIVISION II
Form	15 points	
Size	15 points	
Color and Pattern	25 points	
Condition and Grooming	15 points	
Container	10 points	
Substance	10 points	
Texture	10 points	
TOTAL	100 points	

**DIVISION III - TROUGH/CONTAINER GARDENS ARRANGED FOR EFFECT**

1. Individual exhibitors will be limited to one entry per section in Division III
2. Section I Concrete Composite  
Section II Ceramic, Terra Cotta, Bronze and Other Metals  
Section III Plastics and all Man-Made Materials.  
Section IV Natural Materials, Stone, Wood, Baskets, etc.
3. Self-contained trough/container gardens of a size which can be carried, may be entered for judging as an arrangement.
4. The trough/container must be entered with a show entry tag, recording the exhibitor number and class.
5. Multiple varieties of hosta and other plant material may be used. Hostas must be a strong focal point of the entry.
6. No artificial plant material is allowed. Accessories are permitted.
7. Individual plants need not be entered individually. However, if the exhibitor would like to identify the plant material, an identification ledger card to the side of the exhibit is desirable.

**POINT SCORING FOR THIS DIVISION IS:**

TROUGH/CONTAINER GARDENS ARRANGED FOR EFFECT		DIVISION III
Variety	20 points	
Condition	30 points	
Arrangement	30 points	
Container Relative to Arrangement	20 points	
TOTAL	100 points	

**DIVISION IV - EDUCATIONAL DISPLAYS**

Educational Displays must pertain to Hosta. Easels are permitted.

**POINT SCORING FOR THIS DIVISION IS:**

EDUCATIONAL DISPLAYS		DIVISION IV
Educational Value:	50 points	
Theme, Originality, and Materials used		
Staging:	50 Points	
Arrangement, Attractiveness, and Neatness		

TOTAL

100 points

### **DIVISION V - NON COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS**

Entries in the Non Competitive Division are not judged. The exhibit may be a single cut leaf, a hosta bloom scape, a container grown plant, or any other display deemed to be of interest to the show observers. However, the plant material must be hosta predominant, the exhibit must be tastefully presented, and the material must be in good condition. The Show Chair may bar placement of any exhibit that does not meet these requirements.

### **Division VI Artistic Design**

1. Hosta leaves must be the predominate foliage in the design. Other plant material is permitted but no artificial flowers, fruit or foliage may be used. Other natural occurring materials (such as stones, wood etc.) may be used. Accessories may be used as noted in the individual design descriptions.
2. Classes are open to all amateur arrangers. An exhibitor may make one (1) entry per class. The design must be the sole work of the exhibitor.
3. The classification committee or the show or placement chair reserves the right to move an entry to improve spacing if the exhibitor is unavailable.
4. Designs will be placed and removed as outlined in the General Rules.
5. Division VI is limited to five (5) arrangements in each of the three (3) classes.
6. Design entry is by Pre-Registration only with the show chair.
7. Judging will begin at 12:00 p.m. Friday July 8, 2011.
8. A panel of three (3) judges from the Federated Garden Clubs of Wisconsin will judge the entries.

In each class the designer is asked to interpret the class theme

	Size Limitations
Class I and II	Entries not in excess of 30 inches in height, width or depth
Class III	Entries not in excess of 18 inches in height, width or depth

### **POINT SCORING FOR THIS DIVISION IS:**

#### **ARTISTIC DISPLAY DIVISION VI**

Conformance	20
Design	42
Distinction	16
Artistic Concept	12
Expression	10
Total	100 Points

#### **Class I - Go Pack Go**

##### **A Creative Design**

Wisconsin is the home state of the Packers, winners of the Super Bowl, and loves yellow and green. This free form arrangement should have yellow and green leaves of solid or variegated patterns. It could be whimsical with an oval football shape. Any type accessory is permitted.

#### **Class II – Sand Bar on the Wisconsin River**

##### **Make It Flow**

Locals love the river and often stop at a sand bar and picnic on the Wisconsin River. This arrangement should have some visible water and sand. Go wild and have some fun on the river. Natural materials only except a flat mirror can be used as water base.

#### **Class III - Mice and Cheese**

##### **Small is Good**

Mouse Ear hostas are hot. Use any variety or color of smaller leaves in this little arrangement. Yellow prop could denote cheese. Any variety of props permissible.

### **DIVISION VII, SPECIALTY DIVISION: “MIDWEST PREVIEW”**

#### **Seedling and Sport Plant Show**

1. Exhibitors must be members of the American Hosta Society, the Midwest Regional Hosta Society.
2. A maximum of three plants per exhibitor is allowed. Exhibitors must pre-register as stated in the general rules.

3. A maximum of 30 plants will be exhibited and judged. Convention chairs have the right to reduce the number of entries per exhibitor if total entries exceed 30 plants. **PLEASE ENTER ONLY PLANTS OF DISTINCTION**
4. For each plant, a minimum of two divisions, all of an identical type, shall be entered. Bloom scapes may be remove, or left intact at the discretion of the exhibitor.
5. Seedlings and sports shall be judged separately. Only unregistered, unnamed seedlings and sports are eligible to show.
6. All plants should be exhibited in black plastic pots (standard nursery trade), pot size to be determined by the exhibitor. Any foreign substances on plant will result in disqualification. Only potting soil is allowed in pot. No taping, staking, or other means of support is allowed. All plants must have been grown by the exhibitor, be established in their containers, and from seed or seedling grown by the entrant or sports discovered by the entrant.
7. Plants appearing to exhibit nematodes, viruses, or other diseases or pests will not be allowed in the exhibition room; decisions on this will be made by the hosta show chair or person designated by the show chair.
8. The judging panel will critique the top plants on Friday, July 8 starting at 4:30 P.M.. The critique is open to all convention participants.
9. Special ribbons will be awarded to “Peoples’ Choice” for the Seedling or Sport that receives the most votes from registered convention attendees. These ballots will be collected prior to the oral critiques and are limited to one per person voting.
10. Blue, red, yellow, and white ribbons will be awarded in each class if entries so merit.
11. Plants receiving blue ribbons will be displayed for the rest of the convention.
12. Since each plant in this division is a unique entry, the judges are to evaluate each plant on the following point system. Please note the number of points awarded for distinction.

**CLASSES**

<b>Seedling</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sport</b>
Class 1	Green [all shades]	Class 1
Class 2	Blue [all shades]	Class 2
Class 3	Yellow [all shades]	Class 3
Class 4	Variegated with lighter margin [all shades]	Class 4
Class 5	Variegated with lighter center [all shades]	Class 5
Class 6	Splashed or irregular variegation	Class 6

**CRITERIA FOR JUDGING UNREGISTERED SEEDLINGS AND SPORTS**

Distinction	35 points
Color and Pattern	20 points
Form	15 points
Substance	15 points
Condition and Grooming	10 points
Clump size [includes number of divisions]	5 points
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 points</b>



**H. 'Crinkles Clink'**

## New Deer Repellent



### *Here's the Latest News on Repellex Systemic Tablets.....*

Here is the latest update from the company, dated 3/1/2011: Repellex Systemic Tablets have been approved by the E.P.A. Tablets will start shipping to retailers in the beginning of April and become available online for purchase April 15. Anyone wishing to access their website for the latest information on shipping or to place an order, may use the 2-D barcode or [www.repellex.com](http://www.repellex.com). Click on "Systemic Repellent" in the left hand column, or from the Google search engine type in "Systemic Repellent Technology", and this will take you directly to the website. We think that any gardener whose garden is being ravaged by deer will want to try this new scientific product development. Imagine your hosta garden free from damage from deer and other animal species!



*H. 'Burning Desire'*



*Artrisha x Maya Kingsnake*

## AMERICAN HOSTA SOCIETY

We invite you to join over 3,000 other hosta enthusiasts as members of the American Hosta Society. Members receive three issues per year of The Hosta Journal, which includes color photographs of hostas, reports on national conventions, scientific information concerning current research having to do with hostas, and advertisements of interest to hosta families. Membership checks should be made out to "AHS," and mailed to Sandie Markland, AHS Membership Secretary, P O Box 7539, Kill Devil Hills, NC 27948. Dues for one year are \$30 for an individual and \$34 for a family. Joining AHS will enable you to attend our national conventions.

<http://www.americanhostasociety.org/>

**Advertise in the  
*Hosta Leaves***

<b>Full Color Ads:</b>			
<b>Size</b>	<b>Single Issue</b>	<b>Full Year</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>
Full page	\$275	\$475	6½" x 9½"
1/2 page	175	300	6½" x 4½"
1/4 page	90	155	3⅛" x 4½"
1/8 page	45	80	3⅛" x 2"
<b>Black &amp; White Ads:</b>			
<b>Size</b>	<b>Single Issue</b>	<b>Full Year</b>	<b>Dimensions</b>
Full page	\$100	\$175	6½" x 9½"
1/2 page	55	95	6½" x 4½"
1/4 page	40	70	3⅛" x 4½"
1/8 page	30	50	3⅛" x 2"

Contact Floyd Rogers for publishing deadlines and more details. (630) 858-3538 or [mrhs.editor@midwesthostasociety.org](mailto:mrhs.editor@midwesthostasociety.org)

# Wanted

**Host Societies for the 2013 & 2014 MRHS Conventions. If your local group has never or not recently hosted a convention, please consider doing your part by hosting one of these convention openings.**

**MIDWEST REGIONAL HOSTA SOCIETY**  
**SPRING 2011 NEWSLETTER**

BULK RATE  
STAMP  
REQUIRED

**Barbara Schroeder, Treasurer**  
**1819 Coventry Dr.**  
**Champaign, IL 61822**  
[mrhs.editor@midwesthostasociety.org](mailto:mrhs.editor@midwesthostasociety.org)

**PRSRT STD**

**ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED**

**Bulk Mail Issue**

Because of the use of bulk mail (at a substantial savings), mail will not be forwarded. Members must, therefore, notify Barb Schroeder, the Treasurer, each time their address changes. This can be done via email (barbschro1@gmail.com), phone (217) 359-2868, or snail mail at the address on the newsletter cover.

Please check the expiration date on the label located above this notice.

**MIDWEST REGIONAL HOSTA SOCIETY**

Our Regional Society is composed of over 300 members in AHS Region Five (Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin) and many members from other states. We publish a twice-a-year newsletter, hold an annual convention each summer, and hold the Winter Scientific Meeting each January in Schaumburg, Illinois. To join, or renew membership, please send a check for \$20 (ten dollars per year) to Barb Schroeder. This summer's convention will be held in Madison, Wisconsin and Rochester, Minnesota in 2012. Our conventions include a Hosta Show; a Judges' Clinic; garden tours; speakers; vendors of hostas, companion plants, and garden art; a lively auction; a sit-down banquet; a buffet dinner; and lots of hospitality and fellowship!