

# The Yak

## Newsletter of the Fraser South Rhododendron Society



Fraser South Rhododendron Society  
is a chapter of the  
American Rhododendron Society

Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the  
third Wednesday of each month at:  
United Church Hall  
5673 - 200th Street  
Langley BC

[www.flounder.ca/FraserSouth](http://www.flounder.ca/FraserSouth)

### 2004 Officers

President: Bobby Ogdon  
604-535-5158

Vice Pres.: Colleen Forster  
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Secretary: Mary-Anne Berg  
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Treasurer: Alan March  
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Directors: Dalen Bayes  
Les Clay  
Harold Fearing

Membership: Wenonah March

Newsletter: Brenda Macdonald  
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Volume 17 Number 5 May 2004

This Month's Meeting: Wednesday, May 19, 2004

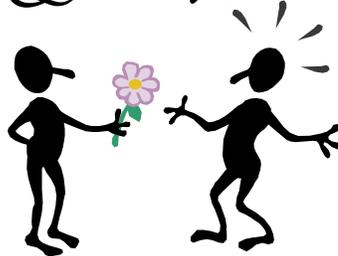
**EARLY** - at 7:00 p.m.

### THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL FRASER SOUTH RHODODENDRON SOCIETY BEER BOTTLE TRUSS SHOW

Admission: One truss - any kind, any colour



### Quick Hits



Buy one for someone you love! Buy two for yourself! Valuable raffle prizes! Tickets: a Toonie each, or three for \$5.00.

### Plant Sale!

**Saturday May 15<sup>th</sup>,  
10:00am to 3:00pm**

at our usual meeting place:  
Langley United Church,  
5676 - 200 Street, Langley.  
Tell your friends, tell your  
neighbours, tell your co-workers!



### Annual Picnic!

**Saturday June 19<sup>th</sup>**

This is our last function of the  
year, a great way to bid  
fair-thee-well before the summer  
hiatus. More details in next  
month's newsletter.



From the President

## I DID NOT KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT .....

I did not know what to expect. I was a neophyte to the magical world of rhododendrons and it was my first show. Just seven weeks earlier I had attended my first meeting, where the impending show was a primary agenda item. Harold Johnson, the current president, encouraged every member to be involved in some capacity. In those days participation was for a select few with the majority believing the show to be a spectator sport. "Bring a truss, or a plant, or an educational display", Harold intoned. As well, workers were needed for set-up Friday afternoon, take-down Sunday evening, and refreshments throughout the Mother's Day weekend. Failing those interests, we were directed to consider serving as a clerk—no previous experience required. This I had to see.

Driving home I pondered the options. I thought I knew how to define "truss" but I was not certain. "Plant" was much easier to discern. Yet my garden told a sad story. There was a total of two plants from which to select: a rather moth-eaten, elderly Elizabeth appearing somehow both neglected and abused, and the year-old (to my garden) Unique that was a gift to Judy on Mother's Day a year earlier, at the birth of our daughter Keely. Digging surreptitiously lest Judy discover what she would surely deem my brutal treatment of her beloved rhodo, I carefully lifted Unique into a cedar box purchased

especially for this occasion. It was the most beautiful plant. I could not imagine how any other could top my beauty. There would be ribbons and trophies and a variety of perks. Plus, I would bask in the sheer joy of demonstrating my new found love of rhodos - a love shared by all the participants. Driving carefully to protect my plant from any bumps or jarring I even stayed below the speed limit on the way to Van Dusen floral hall. That was a new first. What had come over me?

I entered the building, anxious about the unknown. The show was in process of being set up. To others it may have been chaos, but I was mesmerized. I was enveloped by a magical world of multi-hued colors, attractive forms and unique textures. And the plants and trusses were yet to be sorted and arranged. I had not thought I had lived a sheltered existence, but this was foreign to me. Nevertheless it was attractive and, I would soon learn, addictive.

The next day was show time. In spite of my contribution of a single plant I was sure it would be embraced with fervor. And I eagerly hurried to the floral hall for Unique's assessment, as well as a unique experience. The initial impressions were overwhelming. It was an electric moment filled with anticipation and awe. Vision was stretched to see what was previously hidden. The air was filled with an exquisite and sweet perfume from the fragrant deciduous azaleas. The mundane meeting room had been completely transformed. The metamorphosis was thorough: it now resembled an immaculately landscaped garden of planted rhodos and companion plants. Prominently displayed on tiered plant stands were indescribably beautiful trusses of every color. Classes of plants and trusses were clearly delineated, numbered, sorted and ultimately, judged. Winners were awarded ribbons according to placement: first, second, third, honourable mention. At the front of the hall a table displayed the "Best in Show" winners beside the appropriate trophies.

It did not take much to adopt the show-mentality of the guests. Soon I was writing down names of the coveted winning entries in hopes of adding them to my garden one day. Cameras proliferated. Excited questions bombarded proud entrants and successful winners. Plant sales on the concourse were abuzz with activity. Many guests pestered the sellers for plants of the winning varieties they had seen inside. Rhododendron experts from the club meandered among the aisles offering assistance and patiently tolerating my ignorant questions. "Why did that little yellow thing win when that big red truss is more spectacular?" "What is a species?" "What's that fuzzy stuff on the leaves?"

I have a thirst for knowledge, and here was a whole new world opening up. I still look back to that first show in wonder, but also with thanks. Rhodos shows are about rhodos, but so much more. They are about people as much as about plants. Personnel are more significant than prizes. Like other pursuits, shows stimulate learning and growing as people in process. Friendships are shared. And of course victories may be celebrated.

Speaking of which.....my beautiful Unique received a ribbon, Honourable Mention. Just plain dumb luck I'm sure. It would be several years before I understood the nuances of growing and exhibiting my rhodos. Maybe the judges were confused; after all they awarded some small trifles winning ribbons when I knew how much I valued Judy's plant.

That first show was a springboard to my involvement in the wonderful world of rhodos. I wish the best for each of you. That is why I encourage each of you to participate. The opportunity is open to you at our next meeting, May 19. It is our club's truss show. Bring a truss, for the joy of showing. It should be fun. It is always fun to learn. And, you will find some likable rhodos and some lovable people.

*Bobby Ogdon*



From the Editor

**Last Month:** Garth Wedemire, President of the Fraser Valley Rhododendron Society, showed slides on his recent walk-about tour of Nepal, including some good rhododendron sightings and a lot of wonderful glimpses of those incredible mountains. It was all very inspiring, particularly so for those of us anticipating strapping on our hiking boots and stalking the wild rhodo with Steve Hootman next spring.

**This Month:** The penultimate function of the FSRS year: the **Annual Beer Bottle Truss Show**. All judging by popular poll. Admission charge: one truss, any truss, it doesn't even have to be a rhododendron! We start early because, as my mother was wont to say, "There's lots to be done!" All pertinent rules listed on Page 7. Bring something to enter, and be there by 7:00 p.m. so that you can fill out your entry form without rushing, and then peruse the competition.

Don't forget, if you were talented enough to win a trophy at last year's show, we need those trophies back for this year's winners. Please remember to bring them back to this meeting.

Also, there will be many, many trusses and other floral material available at the end of the evening. Each year we try to make arrangements for the flowers to be donated to local hospitals and nursing homes. If you know of a worthwhile recipient to which you would like to deliver some of the material, please feel free to do so.

**Next Month:** Our Annual Pot Luck Picnic and Auction. The venue hasn't been confirmed yet, but the date has: **SATURDAY, JUNE 19<sup>TH</sup>**. Further details in next month's Yak.

## The Business Stuff:

### SHOW AND SALE

Don't forget to come to the Plant Sale this Saturday, the 15<sup>th</sup>. Come and help, come and look, come and buy. Don't forget to bring in something for the Toonie table, and some trusses to display which will catch the public's eye. We will start setting up at 8:30 a.m. in preparation for a 10:00 a.m. start. Extra helping hands are always appreciated. Come to help set up, or to take down, or just to lend moral support and answer questions from the public. We have an incredible reservoir of knowledge in our chapter, now is the time to share that information with the general gardening public.

### KUDOS AND CREDITS

Treasurer Alan March reports that income from last month's raffle was \$102.00 - our best so far! Proceeds from the refreshments were \$31.96.

It seems I am always too busy eating to write down who it was who brought the treats in for any given meeting, but I know I speak for everyone when I say how much we appreciate the time and effort which go into supplying the coffee break. And on a personal note, I should probably request that the person who brings in that lemon square cease and desist for the next little while, as I am finding it increasingly difficult to manage to leave anything at all for anybody else.

As the year draws to a close, I would also like to thank another of our unsung heroes: our name tag provider - Phyllis Anderson. She is always there; the name tags are always there. And this is no mean feat considering the number of people in the Executive alone who confessed to a covert accumulation of them in the car glove box or where they hang their coats up when they get home. Never mind. All is forgiven. Bring them all back and Phyllis will organize and distribute them with the same cheerful efficiency she always displays. So, thank you, Phyllis, on behalf of all the members, and particularly those members who keep forgetting to hand theirs in at the end of the meeting.

## Notes:

Last month we tried out the sound system which is available on a rental basis from the church. We haven't got the rhythm of what goes where and when, down pat yet, but otherwise it seemed to work very well indeed. I must admit that hearing the speakers has never been a problem for me - I'm short. I have always been short. I learned a long time ago to sit at the front of any assembled group (with the possible exception of a movie theatre audience) or I would never see anything, but I recognize that this is not an option for everyone. We are hoping that last month's microphone arrangement has solved the problems some of our chapter members were experiencing, but please feel free to make other comments or suggestions to any member of the executive.

*Brenda Macdonald*



# COMPANION PLANTS

M is for Mahonia,  
of the Barberry Family  
Family: Berberidaceae,

Everyone probably has a spot in their garden that they'd rather not do much in – could be shady, not great soil, far away in an unused corner, or on a bank. The Mahonias, or Grape Holly, are attractive plants that just might fit the bill and not give a lot of grief. Easy to grow, undemanding (I lie – more later!), evergreen leaves, bright flowers, colorful fruits that are not poisonous or injurious, and few pests – is this nirvana or what? From groundcover to low shrubs to stately background specimens, there is a Mahonia for nearly any place, and we are in the native range of 3 of the species. The flowers are most always some shade of yellow, often fragrant, sometimes powerfully so, and a close-in place to enjoy these plants is definitely called for. Berries, in clumps or pendulous clusters, are in the blue-purple-black range, and make good jelly. Foliage is leathery, pinnate, spiny to one degree or another, often red-tinted when young, and sometimes coloring purple-red in winter.

For the very smallest groundcover type, look for *M. repens* (Creeping Mahonia), a suckering form only 12 inches tall that's very tough – I've seen it survive in shelter near Calgary for years. A bit bigger, to 18 inches, with shinier longer leaves, and also a spring to early summer bloomer, is *M. nervosa* (Cascades Mahonia). Taller again, 4-6 ft or so, also suckering into thickets of stems and blooming May-June, is *M. aquifolium* (Oregon Grape). Plant enthusiasts have developed selections for specific characteristics – prolific bloom, spring foliage, compact habit, winter color – look for names like 'Apollo', 'Smaragd', 'Moseri', and others.

However, the crowning glories, in my estimation, are the tall growing winter bloomers – *M. japonica* and *M. x media*. Call me narrow-minded, but fragrance in winter is something I go for every time, and I'd recommend these any day, despite their obvious drawbacks.

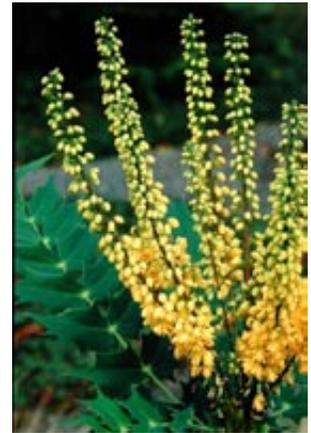
This is where that 'undemanding' issue comes in – they DEMAND that you don't plant them where they overhang a walkway! They DEMAND that you don't prune or clean up leaf litter without a good pair of gloves and stout clothing! And they DEMAND that you give them plenty of room and don't plant rhodos next to them that need to be deadheaded! Other than that, average soil, average moisture, partial shade and shelter from cold winter wind is all they ask, but the rewards are enormous.

They produce soft yellow flowers in spreading racemes often a foot across, wafting a sweet delicate fragrance across the yard on any warmish winter day, and a presence to anchor any mixed border for years to come. At maturity, the canopy of foliage and bloom is held up by a multitude of stems with richly fissured bark, and the heavy cascades of fruit are good food for birds and other wildlife. There are named varieties to be found here also – 'Charity' and 'Winter Sun' are common, but others may also be available, like 'Lionel Fortescue', 'Hybernant', 'Buckland', and 'Charity's Sister', to name a few.

Seed germinates well if sown in outdoor beds or pots to stratify, and fall leaf-bud cuttings are easily rooted. Light pruning every year after blooming keeps the plants in good shape, and old stems may be removed at the base altogether. Not really many DEMANDS for a lot of satisfaction, I'd say.

Happy Planting,

Colleen Forster



*Mahonia x media* 'Charity'  
shows upright flower racemes



*Mahonia x media* 'Buckland';  
shows drooping flower racemes



*Mahonia nervosa*  
the richly textured bark of our native  
Oregon Grape



# Up the Garden Path with Norma Senn

## Annual Climbers

May 2004

Annuals are noted for adding instant colour and filling in spaces in the garden. As such, we tend to think of annuals mostly for bedding out or for use in containers and baskets. However, there are also lots of annual vines that add vertical interest to the garden. Most annual vines have the added benefit of flowering later in the summer when many other plants have stopped. Since they are annuals, there is no worry about the vines becoming invasive and they also offer the advantage that they can be changed easily every year.

Like all true vines, annual vines need something to climb up: a fence, trellis, or garden obelisk. They can also be planted near the base of shrubs and trees and trained to climb up through the woody plants, usually flowering when the woody plants are no longer in bloom. Since annual vines die off each year, there is no need to worry that the vine will out-compete the supporting tree or shrub. Some vines also make good additions to hanging baskets where the vine is allowed to trail over the basket sides rather than climbing up a trellis.

No matter what the species, annual vines should not receive any set backs to their growth when they are small. Most do best when started indoors and then transplanted outside, but some can be grown by sowing seed directly in the garden. As well, most annual vines are warm-season plants that do best when grown in hot, sunny areas. They are rapid growers that need abundant water and regular applications of fertilizer throughout the summer.

At this point in the gardening season, you should check local garden centres to find transplants rather than growing your own vines from seed. Look for plants that are healthy and robust, and that have not been subjected

to water stress or overcrowding. Select plants that have good green leaves and show no evidence of yellowing or damaged tissues. Plants should be completely vegetative as they will perform better over the summer than plants that have become pot bound or are already in flower. When transplanting, handle the roots gently as most annual vines resent root disturbance.

While it's too late to start most annual vines from seed this year, sowing seeds of annual vines will give you a wider choice of species to grow. Next year, plan on sowing seeds around May 1, then transplant them to the garden about June 1 when all danger of frost has past and the garden soil has really warmed up. Most annual vine seeds benefit from being soaked in warm water for at least a few hours just before sowing. Particularly with annual vines, don't start seeds indoors too early as the plants get tall and leggy before it is safe to plant them out in the garden. As well, if planted indoors too early, you run the risk of having the vines become entwined with each other. Do not let transplants become pot bound. To give each vine something to twine on, I provide each potted plant with either a small bamboo stake or wooden kitchen skewer until the seedling is ready for transplanting.

*Mina lobata*, one of my favourite annual vines, is related to Morning Glory, and like them it grows best in warm, sunny sites. *Mina lobata* can be a bit slow to get started, but once transplanted into the garden and the weather warms up,



*Mina lobata*  
Spanish Flag, or Firecracker Vine

it takes off. The deeply incised leaves are attractive, but it's the flowers that are so pretty. They open a deep orange, then fade to yellow and finally to white. The individual flowers are relatively small and spherical in shape, but there are so many flowers produced per stem that I always think they look like strings of beads. *Mina lobata* really comes into its own in the latter part of the summer, making a terrific display in late July through August. There is no problem with them seeding themselves or overwintering, so they don't become a nuisance.

*continued on page 6*



*Ipomoea tricolor* 'Heavenly Blue'  
annual Morning Glory

*Convolvulus tricolor* (*Ipomoea tricolor*), the annual Morning Glory, is excellent for warm, sunny sites. My favourite variety, 'Heavenly Blue', produces large flowers of sky blue, but there are other varieties with flowers of wine red, pink, purple or white. Traditionally, Morning Glories have been rampant vines that easily reach 3 m. in height over the summer, but now there are also dwarf varieties available that are suitable for small gardens or large containers. A related plant, *Ipomoea quamoclit*, has tubular flowers of clear cardinal red; this plant only reaches a height of about 2 m. and is finer textured than its larger cousins, the Morning Glories. All Ipomoeas do well when grown in rich, moist soil. These annual vines do die at the end of the season and they need to be re-seeded each year, so don't confuse them with field bindweed, *Convolvulus arvensis*, the horrible perennial weed that takes over hedges.

*Thunbergia alata*, the Black-Eyed Susan Vine, has pretty yellow to yellowish-orange flowers, each with a black centre.. This is not as rampant growing as many other vines and can be a good addition to a large hanging basket. It should have full sun, and needs ample moisture. The heart-shaped leaves are a bright fresh green. This plant is readily available at most garden centres.



*Asarina erubescens*  
Creeping Gloxinia

*Asarina erubescens* has tubular, snapdragon-shaped flowers of pink to purple. The flowers, which are produced starting in late July, are exquisite. The medium sized, heart-shaped leaves are soft and downy. A distantly related plant, *Rhodochiton atrosanguineum*, is a good vine for full sun to partially shaded locations. *Rhodochiton* has unusual flowers where there is a long, dark red tubular flower projecting out of a dark red, cup-shaped calyx. Both *Asarina* and *Rhodochiton* are more delicate than the other vines mentioned here, and they don't give dense coverage to an area. Both are nice additions to hanging baskets or window boxes.

Scarlet Runner Beans offer double duty: providing pretty flowers and plants as well as beans for the table, but any of the pole beans make attractive vines. Seeds can be sown directly in the garden once the soil has warmed up and all danger of frost is past. If you are creating teepees out of tall bamboo poles for support, these should be put in place at the same time the seeds are sown. A related plant, *Lablab purpureus*, the Hyacinth Bean, is another nice pole bean choice as it has lovely purple flowers and leaves. In North America, we use the Hyacinth Bean as an ornamental plant, but the seeds found in the pods are edible.



*Cobaea scandens*  
Cup and Saucer Vine,  
o,r Cathedral Bells

*Cobaea scandens*, the Cup-and-Saucer Vine, is a rampant grower that can cover a large area in one season. It has purple or white flowers, and as the name suggests, the flowers have a large, saucer-like calyx surrounding the base of a cup-like flower. It is native to Central and South America where it is a perennial plant, but in our area, it is grown as an annual. *Cobaea* can reach over 5 m in one growing season if it gets a warm, sunny exposure and deep, moist soil.

Sweet Peas, *Lathyrus odoratus*, have flowers of white, pink, red and purple shades, and of course, what most of us think of first is their delicate fragrance. Many varieties are available to grow, ranging in size from dwarf types that can be maintained in large containers (they still need some trellis to climb on) to the tall types that can easily reach 2 m in height. While they need rich, moist soil and full sun, sweet peas grow best in the cooler coastal climate of B.C. Sweet Pea flowers should be cut continuously to promote on-going bloom. The flowers are excellent in cut bouquets. I usually start Sweet Peas indoors, but they can be direct sown in the garden.

If you have the space, do try some of the annual vines. I wouldn't want to be without Sweet peas and *Mina lobata*, but I always try to find room to try at least one new annual vine every year.

*Norma Senn*

## Eleventh Annual

### Fraser South Beer Bottle Truss Show



The world famous Fraser South Beer Bottle Truss Show will be held at our May meeting, Wednesday, May 19<sup>th</sup>. This is a fun event in which everyone can participate.

Here are the rules, beautiful in their simplicity:

1. Entry to the hall will be by bringing at least one truss. It is not necessary that it be a rhododendron.

2. There will be three areas for display:
- competitive rhododendron trusses
  - non-competitive rhododendron trusses
  - companion plant displays.

3. For the competitive event, participants will be allowed to enter only one truss in each class. Additional trusses can be displayed on the non-competitive table.

4. To assist in deciding which class to enter, an Advisory Panel will provide guidance and make any final decisions necessary.

5. All trusses must be in glass bottles. (Cans and plastic pop bottles are too unstable.)

6. Judging will be by member votes.

### CLASSES

#### Division I

#### Species Classes

- Class 1. Rhododendron (lepidotes)  
Class 2. Azalea (deciduous and evergreen)  
Class 3. Hymenantha (elepidotes)

#### Division II

#### Hybrid Classes

- Class 4. Any lepidote hybrid  
Class 5. Any deciduous azalea hybrid  
Class 6. Any evergreen azalea hybrid

#### Colour Classes

- Class 7a: Red - (small)  
7b: Red - (large)  
Class 8a: White - (small)  
8b: White - (large)  
Class 9a: Pink - (small)  
9b: Pink - (large)  
9c: Pink - (really, really, large )  
Class 10a: Yellow & Cream (small)  
10b: Yellow & Cream (large)  
Class 11: Mauves & Purple  
Class 12: Orange  
Class 13: Bi-colour

#### Division III

#### Special Classes

- Class 14: "What's it Called" - best new non-registered hybrid - a special class for the hybridizer  
Class 15: Truss with the Best Fuzzy Foliage  
Class 16: Best Blotched  
Class 17: Best Speckled  
Class 18: Most Lurid  
Class 19: Best Last Year's Truss  
Class 20: Most Elegantly Weevil-Notched  
Class 21: Best Hammerhead  
Class 22: Most Flaccid  
Class 23: Best Miniature Truss - under 6"  
Class 24: Most Fragrant ( Az. or Rh. )

#### Definitions:

- Small - 6" or under
- Large - 6" to 10"
- Really, Really, Large - over 10"
- Blotch - each individual flower shows a solid colour mark on dorsal lobe (or three lobes), distinctly different from the base colour of the flower.
- Lurid - most vividly garish
- Hammerhead - an inflorescence which arises from more than a single flower bud
- Speckled - distinguished from blotches by non-solid colour sprinkles and spots, either around entire flower, or at least on upper lobe(s) - e.g. 'Paprika Spiced'

# What's in Bloom?

The following is a selection of rhododendrons and companion plants currently in blossom.



***R. niveum***

**epithet:** snow-like **type:** elepidote  
**size:** to 7m | 23' **bloom period:** Apr-May  
**hardiness:** -15° C | 5° F  
at RSF / 17April2004 photo: **Chris Klapwijk**



***R. hyperythrum***

**epithet:** reddish below **type:** elepidote  
**size:** to 4m | 13' **bloom period:** Apr-May  
**hardiness:** -15° C | 5° F  
at RSF / 17April2004 photo: **Chris Klapwijk**



***Lewisia tweedyi* 'Lemon Form'**

**epithet:** Frank Tweedy, topographic engineer who made botanical collections for the US Geological Survey from 1881 to 1891.  
**bloom period:** Apr-May **size:** to 25cm | 8"  
North Vancouver / 18Apr2004 photo: **B. Macdonald**



***R. calostrotum***

**epithet:** with a beautiful covering **type:** lepidote  
**size:** to 1.5m | 5' **bloom period:** Apr-May  
**hardiness:** -15° C | 5° F  
at RSF / 17April2004 photo: **Chris Klapwijk**



***R. viscidifolium***

**epithet:** with sticky leaves **type:** elepidote  
**size:** to 2.5m | 8' **bloom period:** Apr-May  
**hardiness:** -15° C | 5° F  
at RSF / 17April2004 photo: **Chris Klapwijk**



***R. 'St. Tudy'***

**epithet:** village in Cornwall, UK **type:** lepidote  
**parentage:** *R. impeditum* x *R. augustinii*  
**hardiness:** -21° C | -5° F **size:** to 0.9m | 3' **bloom period:** Mar-Apr  
North Vancouver / 18Apr2004 photo: **B. Macdonald**

**American Rhododendron Society**  
**WESTERN REGIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**September 21<sup>st</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup>, 2006**

The Committee for the Western Regional Fall Conference of 2006 confirms that arrangements have been made for the meeting to be held at the Harrison Hot Springs Resort, Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, from September 21<sup>st</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

The location for this meeting will provide an opportunity for an exceptional conference. The resort is located on the shore of Harrison Lake, featuring magnificent vistas of the surrounding mountains. The hotel has five heated pools fed by natural hot springs, and many other excellent facilities. Harrison Hot Springs is located at the eastern end of the Fraser Valley and Harrison Lake is a tributary of the Fraser River. This provides enthusiasts a tremendous opportunity for salmon fishing; night-time sturgeon fishing - catch and release - is also available. The adjacent rivers are well known for the fall salmon spawn, and the incredible number of bald eagles attracted to the area by the spawning activity. The lake provides an opportunity for all kinds of aquatic recreations and the surroundings mountains afford a feast of activities for hikers and naturalists. The area abounds with well known golf courses of international standard.

The town is also the site of a famous sand castle competition which attracts participants from all over the world, and these masterpieces will be available for viewing during the conference period. There will be an opportunity to visit the Whistler Olympic Site (2010) and many renowned gardens in Vancouver, including the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Classical Chinese Garden. There will be much to see and much to do.

Our Chapter members eagerly await the opportunity to present an exciting and dynamic conference.

Yours sincerely,

Mike Bale, Chair  
 Dalen Bayes, Co-chair  
 Joan Bengough, Co-chair

**SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. CANADA**  
**PUCCOON, or BLOODWORT.**  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
*Class and Order.*  
 POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.  
*Generic Character.*  
 Cor. 8-petala. Cal. 2-phyllus. Siliqua ovata, 1-locularis.  
*Specific Character and Synonyms.*  
**SANGUINARIA** *Canadensis.* Linn. *Syst. Veg.* ed. 14. *Murr.*  
 p. 489.  
**CHELIDONIUM** *majus Canadense acaulon.* *Coru. Canad.*  
 212.  
**RANUNCULUS** *Virginicus albus.* *Park. Theat.* 226.  
**SANGUINARIA** *flore fr. plicis.* *Dill. Elth.* 1. 252.

Though the Sanguinaria cannot be considered as a handsome showy plant, yet we scarcely know its equal in point of delicacy and singularity; there is something in it to admire, from the time that its leaves emerge from the ground, and embosom the infant blossom, to their full expansion, and the ripening of its seed vessels.

The woods of Canada, as well as of other parts of North-America, produce this plant in abundance; with us it flowers in the beginning of April: its blossoms are fugacious, and fully expand only in fine warm weather. It is a hardy perennial, and is usually propagated by parting its roots in autumn: a situation moderately shady, and a soil having a mixture of bog-earth or rotten leaves in it suits it best.

Its knobby roots, when broken asunder, pour forth a juice of a bright red or orange colour, whence its name of Sanguinaria; with this liquid the Indians are said to paint themselves.

DILLENIUS has figured it in his admirable work, the Hortus Elthamensis, where three varieties of it are represented, viz. a large one, a small one, and one in which the petals are multiplied, but which can scarcely be called double.

It appears from MORTON\*, that the Sanguinaria was cultivated in this country in 1680, the date of his work.

\* Provenit sponte in America occidentali sive in Virginia seu Canada, unde frons ad nos delata, quibus propagata ejus folioles abundanter factis in hortulis februario Gal. Walker non longe a palatio. Divi Jacobi, sito in vico ejusdem nominis Jacobo dicto.



SOURCE-The Botanical Magazine  
 VOLUME-5  
 PUB\_DATE-1791  
 REISSUED-1796  
 EDITOR-William Curtis  
 ARTIST-S. Edwards

COMMON\_NAMES  
 Canada Puccoon, Bloodwort  
 GENUS-Sanguinaria  
 SPECIES-Sanguinaria canadensis  
 CLASS-Polyandria  
 ORDER-Monogynia  
 AUTHORITY-Linnaeus

PLANT\_TYPE-perennial  
 COLOR-white, sometimes tinted  
 rose  
 SEASON- April  
 NATIVE\_REGION-  
 Eastern N America  
 ZONE-3