

# MICHIGAN HOSTA HAPPENINGS

Newsletter of the Michigan Hosta Society



A lot has happened since our last newsletter in April. Good news: the Canopy Walk at Hidden Lake Gardens is now open! This is a \$2.2 million project that will include the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant construction, though the ADA accessibility portion of the project will be completed in the next phase of development. The 700-foot long canopy walk has a 10 story high treetop tower. This one-of-a-kind contemporary attraction will draw both residents and travelers. Entrance fee to Hidden Lake Gardens is waived for attendees of the MHS annual meeting, which will grant you access

to the Canopy Walk for free! Just tell the check-in attendant you're with MHS.

On May 20, 2023 we hosted MHS attendees at Hidden Lake Gardens for the Hosta Hillside cleanup. After spiffing up the

Hillside, we met in the auditorium for lunch coordinated by Patty Creal and provided by MHS. Following lunch, Glen Pace, President of Eastern Michigan Hosta Society, gave a fantastic talk on 'Wonderful Woodlanders'.

Quite a few members walked away with raffle prizes that included many varieties of hostas.



**June Plant Sale**  
Photo by Michael Greanya



**June Plant Sale**

Photo by Michael Greanya

On June 17, 2023 MHS co-hosted a plant sale with Hidden Lake Gardens at Hidden Lake. We exclusively sold hostas, and Hidden Lake Gardens sold various perennials. We filled 2 trucks to the brim with 1-gallon pots of some of the nicest plants you've ever seen – all priced for just \$10 a pot. We opened our doors at 9 am and by 9:30 half of the plants were sold. By 10 am 80% of hosta were sold. And by 11 am there were just a handful of plants left.



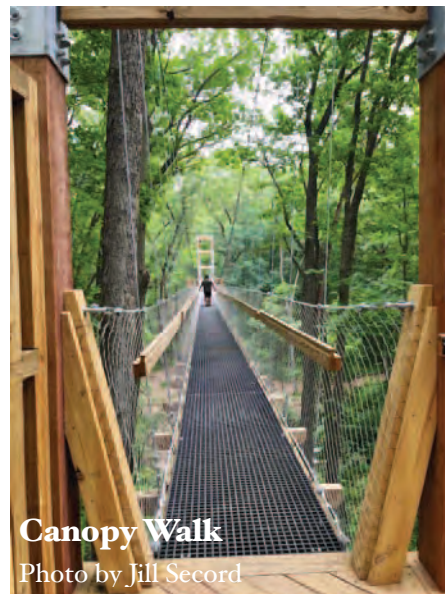
**June Plant Sale**  
**With Lisa Quiggle and Ed Steinbrecher**  
 Photo by Michael Greanya

We also had a leaf display similar to Hosta Shows, but without judging. The display was intended to give people an idea of how the leaves look individually when displayed in glass vases. There were many positive comments from the public.

August 20, 2023 is the date of our annual business meeting and plant auction. Starting at Hosta Hillside at 9 am we will begin sprucing up hosta beds and applying additional bags of pine needle mulch where needed. We have used pine needle mulch for two years and it is holding up very well. Following our time on the Hillside, we will convene under the tent adjacent to the

parking lot and have lunch provided by Michigan Hosta Society, followed by a short, required business meeting. Afterward we will have a plant auction that helps fund operations of Michigan Hosta Society.

More information will be sent as a flyer reminder several weeks before the August meeting. Please consider potting some of your hosta specimens and companion plants now for our plant auction. It is a great way for our members to get hostas that they may not already have, and it is a major funding source for MHS operations that keeps our society going. If you dig and pot up your plants now, they will be ready to go to a new home in late summer.



**Canopy Walk**  
 Photo by Jill Secord



**Canopy Walk**  
 Photo by Jill Secord



## AHS Awards: Michiganders

At the 2023 American Hosta Society convention in Ames, Iowa, quite a few Michiganders were honored with awards. The Eunice Fisher Award is given annually for outstanding achievement in hosta hybridizing. This year the award was posthumously given to Herb and Dorothy Benedict for their early work in hybridizing hostas. The award was presented to Hidden Lake Gardens where the Benedicts were active in the development and support of the Hosta Hillside, which bears their names. The award will be displayed in the administration building.



Hans Hansen and Michael & Libby Greanya

The Benedict Garden Performance Award is given annually to a hybridizer for a hosta cultivar that displays outstanding performance in a garden. There was a tie for the medal this year. It was awarded to Van Wade for H. 'Clear Fork River Valley' and

Hans Hansen for H. 'Neptune'. Although Van was not a Michigan resident, he was an integral part of the development and support of Hosta Hillside. Hans Hansen also received the Award of Merit for H. 'Joy Ride'. Maybe we will see H. 'Joy Ride' as a medal contender in the years to come.

Other awards include Best Newsletter Article, given to Sandy Wilkins for *In A Moment It Was Gone* in our July 2022 MHS newsletter Hosta Happenings. This award is competitive between all AHS newsletters across the country throughout the year.

In the AHS Photography Awards, Joanna Kovalcsik from Vassar, MI received the top award in Category Five – Artistic Expression with her Bud and Bracts photo.



By Joanna Kovalcsik

Congratulation to all who participated and received awards this year!

# Garden Pens: Which Ones Work Best?

## Part II

For the devoted gardener, nothing is more frustrating than losing the correct identification of plants in the landscape. The time and work involved to remedy such a situation can be a real headache – likely involving paging through various plant books and perusing websites, as well as requesting friends to identify your horticultural treasures. With the many thousands of hosta cultivars now available, it is doubtful that any plant ID app could reliably identify what varieties you may have growing in your garden. This is why it is essential to purchase quality-made plant stakes and to use labeling methods which are dependably permanent, as well as draw maps of which plants are located where and to file it in safe storage.

In a previous edition of the newsletter, we looked at the many choices of marking pens which could be used for writing on plant stakes and tags. Office supply stores offer a wide range of writing instruments, ranging from pencils and crayons to ballpoint pens, gel tip markers, felt tip pens, paint pens, and a host of others. Unfortunately, most markers and pens do not disclose if they are rated for outdoor use. To discover which writing instruments perform best over an extended period of time, a real-life experiment of these various markers is now underway.



*Plant stakes, showcasing a variety of writing instruments in the Rawson garden, in an effort to determine which ones are best for the gardener. Results will be published in a future edition of the newsletter.*

## The No. 2 Pencil – an Alternative to Garden Pens and Markers?

After the previous newsletter, I received feedback from several readers who shared their preference for using a common pencil on garden stakes and tags. This piqued my interest, particularly because I too have grabbed a pencil to write on plant tags when a garden pen was not conveniently available.

The pencil – with which we are all so familiar – has been around for a very long time... over 200 years to be exact! It actually was the invention of a young boy, Joseph Dixon.

The son of a ship captain, Joseph had a curious mind. He enjoyed experimenting with various uses for graphite found on his father's sailing vessels. Mixing the mineral with clay and water, Joseph rolled it into strips and baked it in his mother's oven. He

then pressed the mixture into grooved cedar wood and presto – the first Dixon pencil was created, way back in 1812.

Further development and popularity of the pencil is quite interesting and can be traced in the following steps.<sup>1</sup>

### 1827 – Graphite Becomes Big Business

Dixon's fascination with new technologies led to many notable innovations that contributed to America's development and progress. Having discovered a variety of uses for graphite – from stove polish to crucibles – Joseph Dixon began his business in Salem, Massachusetts in 1827.

### 1847 – Dixon Builds Crucible Factory

One of Dixon's inventions was a heat-resistant graphite crucible widely used in the production of iron and steel during the Mexican-American War. This invention was so successful that, in 1847, Dixon built a crucible factory in New Jersey.

### 1866 – Demand Fuels Innovation

Despite having been introduced in 1829, it wasn't until the Civil War – when soldiers were seeking a more practical alternative to the quill pen for writing home – that the pencil became widely adopted. Rising demand promoted Dixon to invent a machine capable of producing 132 pencils per minute.

### 1872 – Pencil Enters Mass Production

At the time of Dixon's death in 1869, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company was the largest manufacturer of graphite products in the world. By 1872, the Dixon Crucible

Company was making 86,000 pencils a day.

### 1913 – The Classic Yellow No. 2 is Introduced

In 1913, the yellow No. 2 Ticonderoga pencil was introduced. The pencil was originally manufactured with a brass ferrule, but it was temporarily changed to green plastic due to a metal shortage during World War II. The now-iconic color scheme continued after the war, with a metal ferrule.



Photo courtesy of [amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com)

*The Dixon Ticonderoga premium pencil is touted as “The World’s Best Pencil.” The exclusive graphite core features a proprietary formula focusing on graphite mined from carefully controlled sources to deliver extra smooth performance onto your paper. Top-quality latex-free erasers remove marks completely without smudging. Premium wood harvested from responsibly managed sources provides smooth, even sharpening with minimal breakage.*



## Using Pencil on Garden Labels

Plastic and metal garden labels are often used in the nursery trade. In addition, plant labels made from plastic window blinds are a thrifty way to mark plants in the landscape. Gardeners sometimes bury a label under a plant in the event that the plant stake is lost or destroyed.

Even underground for years, pencil marks on plastic and metal blinds show up well against the white background.

Cheryl Proctor of Sherwood, MI wrote, *"I have had good luck (unexpectedly) writing with lead pencil on pieces of window blinds. I hastily used this method one summer to identify plants until I had time to create a better marker. The next year, I was surprised when I looked at several of these markers and found they were still clearly legible. Some of the markers had been pushed down into the dirt, but when I pulled them up, I could read them just fine."*

*The window blinds I use are plastic. I use a plain No. 2 lead, although I like Ticonderoga pencils. Attached are pictures. The marker for 'Frozen Margarita' I made last year. The remainder are a few years old. Some were in the ground next to the plant, others pushed completely down in the soil. Although some markers are light in color, they are completely legible."*

Removing pencil from plastic tags is a bit easier. Penciled writing on plant tags can be erased. Or, simply dampen a sponge with

warm water and liquid dish soap and work the area in a circular motion. A mild abrasive such as Soft Scrub or baking soda will speed the cleaning process. Rinse with water.



Photos courtesy of Cheryl Proctor

***Garden labels are marked with a No. 2 pencil by Cheryl Proctor in her Michigan garden. Some are still clearly legible years later.***



Photo courtesy of Cheryl Proctor

Another gardening friend, Mike Greanya (whom you may know) of Jackson, MI, wrote, *"My personal favorite? Good ole No. 2 pencil. I use a No. 2 all the time and always have one behind my ear when I am in the garden. I use them on the plastic window blinds that I cut to the size of the plant I am marking and put the date and source on top and the plant name along the length of the blind. The metal blinds*

*do not keep the pencil for very long though, so I stay away from them unless it is a very temporary tag. A pointed end makes it easier to slide into the ground and I use a shovel or my trowel to slice open a slit to slide the marker deep into the ground. If too high, frost heaving and wind can dislodge them. I don't use them for permanent markers. I usually replace them when I get my Brother label maker out and make a lot of permanent labels all at the same time. You can even use tooth paste to clean pencil off the labels!"*

### Using Pencil on Metal Plant Stakes

While pencil works sufficiently for writing on plastic and metal blinds, in my experience it does not work well for writing on metal plant stakes. First of all, a metal plant stake has a smooth surface and the pencil lead does not leave a good mark. Furthermore, plant stakes written on with pencil are difficult to read because the plant names do not show up against a gray or silver background. The color of the lead and the color of the metal is just too close to the same.

Secondly, the pencil lead gradually oxidizes over a fairly short period of time when exposed to the elements. After a few months, the writing is nearly illegible. Perhaps a pencil could be used if a plant stake is spray painted a light color beforehand with a matte finish.

My testing involved a No. 2 pencil on aluminum, stainless steel, and galvanized stakes. The plant names were hard to read initially and became nearly impossible to

make out six months later. My conclusion is that garden pens, engraver pens, and label makers are a much better option for plant stakes in the garden. While a pencil is fine for writing on blinds to bury under the plant and for labels inside pots, these other



***Plant stakes constructed of different materials (aluminum, stainless steel, and galvanized) were marked with a No. 2 pencil, then placed in the garden. The plant names were difficult to read because the pencil lead is so close to the same color as the metal.***



***Six months later, the lead had oxidized and the plant names were nearly impossible to read. Other labeling instruments are better options than pencil, although pencil works surprising well on white plant labels and window blinds.***



options are much easier to read and are more professional in appearance.

## Tips for Cleaning Plant Tags

Want to clean marking pen or pencil off plastic name tags? The good news is that there are a few household items that can work in many circumstances.

Your options for removing marking pen from plastic-like plant tags depends both on the type of marking pen and the type of plastic. Marking pens fall into two basic groups: water-based and oil-based. Keep in mind that some solvents could alter the plastic, creating buff marks or alter the color of the plastic, so trial them on a small area beforehand. The nice part is that once you find what works, you can get a lot of life out of the same plastic tags instead of tossing them into the waste basket.

Two products that work well for removing marker are methyl hydrate (methanol) and mineral spirits (paint thinner). If you have a lot of plant tags, it's best to dispense the product (methyl hydrate or mineral spirits) into a container, dip the plastic plant tag in, and then rub with a rag, sponge, or swab. Once your tags are marker-free, wash them

thoroughly in dish soap until any trace of the other products is gone.

Harsher chemicals such as acetone and lacquer thinner can damage the plastic's surface, softening it, smearing it, or even dissolving the plastic.

For further information, refer to "[How to Remove Marker From Plastic](#)".

Removing pencil from plastic tags is a bit easier. Simply dampen a sponge with warm water and liquid dish soap and work the area in a circular motion. A mild abrasive such as Soft Scrub or baking soda will speed the cleaning process. Rinse with water.

## In the Next Issue

We began this series by experimenting with garden pens and markers with the purpose of finding out which ones work best. A total of six different writing instruments were used to write hosta names on metal plant stakes. In the next newsletter, we will assess the results, one year after being placed in the garden.

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<sup>1</sup> Dixon Ticonderoga: "Tracing Our Roots," <https://weareticonderoga.com/our-story/>



Photo by Don Rawson

[www.hostanappings.com](http://www.hostanappings.com)





# Naming the Next New Hosta

by Don Rawson

Do you have a new hosta which needs a name? Well, first of all, choosing to introduce a hosta into the trade is a decision that needs careful consideration. New hostas are rushed to market without proper evaluation all too often. Many gardeners and collectors have been disappointed one too many times after spending money on an inferior introduction that is a poor grower or does not look good in mid-to-late summer, not to mention those which look identical to oldies which are already in the garden. Think quality over quantity. It is a great thrill to introduce the world to your prized creations, but do you really want to be known for putting out inferior plants?

In reality, only after a hosta seedling has been grown for four to six years should the originator consider naming and introducing it. It takes that long for a hosta to reach maturity and show what it is really like – good or bad, garden worthy or not. Though it will cause a slight set back, it is wise during this time to divide a promising hosta seedling so it can be grown in different parts of the garden. Some flaws only become apparent under certain conditions, such as high light or dry soil. Having a back-up of a one-of-a-kind hosta is always a good idea as well. According to Murphy's Law, unforeseen disasters only strike the most promising plants!

Once a seedling passes the litmus test and is then being considered for introduction, a name for the new cultivar can be



*As of December 31, 2022, there were 6,561 hostas registered, and a mind-boggling sum of over 9,600 entries with 36,121 photos in the Hosta Library. This explains the difficulty that is often faced when naming the next new hosta.*

considered. Bear in mind that a name for a new hosta makes a huge difference. This cannot be overemphasized. A great hosta deserves a great name! You've worked so hard to make a stunning new plant, so why not devote some serious effort and time to think of a good name?

A good name is usually short and catchy – something people will think is clever, witty, and memorable. Sometimes names are descriptive of a characteristic of the cultivar (such as 'Praying Hands' or 'Blue Mouse Ears'), but other names are simply the work

of imagination. Think up a unique name that people will not be quick to forget and it will pay off in the long run!

## Creative Ways to Find that Special Name

With so many hosta cultivars currently named and registered, it is often difficult to find a good name for your introduction that has not been previously used. After racking your brain out, you may eventually become thoroughly discouraged and throw your hands up in frustration. But there are a few methods to employ that can be helpful.

First, begin by keeping a list of potential names for your new originations. This is always well worth the effort. The list can be arranged alphabetically or can be organized by characteristic. For example, a list of names for large hostas can be compiled, another list of names for small hostas, names for hostas with rippled leaves, and so on. With such a well-equipped arsenal to choose from, you will be much better prepared to find that special name that best fits your next creation. You may even catch yourself loaning the list to your best friends so that they too can find a name for their hosta!

Believe it or not, I have been known to flip through plant catalogs with the sole purpose of writing down any suitable names for new hostas, ignoring all of the wonderful photos of the new plants featured therein! That's a great way to get started on creating your own index of possible names.

Names from other plants – whether a daylily, an iris, or a rose – can be borrowed

for your hosta introduction. With the tens of thousands of daylilies, for example, now registered, the daylily database can be scoured in pursuit of obtaining a name for your new hosta. By the way, recycling a daylily name for a hosta is not prohibited by the ICNCP and does not prevent you from obtaining a U.S. Plant Patent, should you wish to do so. Repurposing a daylily name for a new hosta is clever and efficient – an easy way to get a name that aptly fits your particular introduction. In just few minutes, one can scroll through the thousands of names on the Online Daylily Database. You do not have to join the American Daylily Society in order to use the database of registered daylily cultivars. Simply go here: [Daylily Database Search](#).

In the field labeled “Cultivar Name,” begin by looking at all daylilies that begin with the letter A. Just type the letter A in the search box and hit “Search.” A total of 488 pages of daylilies are listed, arranged alphabetically. Then search for daylilies that begin with the letter B, then C, and so on. The same process can be used by inserting the numerals 1 through 9. For example, by doing a search with the numeral 1, the first daylily in the index is named ‘10,000 Reasons’.



*Eureka Daylily Guide*, a printed reference guide, can also assist you with name suggestions. Although no longer in publication, many gardeners may have a copy or two lying around. If not, you might borrow a copy from one of your daylily friends. Old editions can be purchased from used book sellers such as [bookfinder.com](http://bookfinder.com), [AbeBooks.com](http://AbeBooks.com), and [alibris.com](http://alibris.com).



Other plant societies likewise have databases of names used for their cultivars such as the *Iris Encyclopedia* of the American Iris Society. An A-to-Z search of cultivar names on the *Iris Encyclopedia* of the American Iris Society can be accessed [here](#).

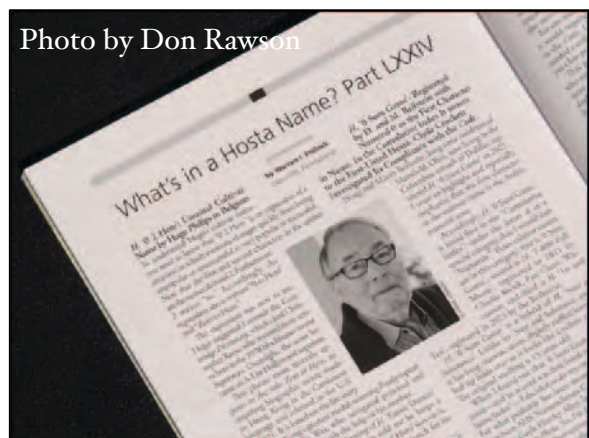
The American Dahlia Society similarly has a searchable data base that can be viewed at [www.dahliaaddict.com](http://www.dahliaaddict.com).

The ultimate online resource of plant names is the Plants Database posted at [www.garden.org/plants](http://www.garden.org/plants). There, you will find tens of thousands of cultivar names to peruse. For example, click on “Daylilies”, then “Browse the full list of daylilies” and you will discover 4,882 pages of daylily names with accompanying photos.

In the event that you still cannot find a good name for your hosta, you can post a photo on your Facebook page to solicit suggestions, or list some possible names and let friends vote for their favorite.

As a side note, one should always check to see if a name has already been taken before assigning it to their own hybrid or sport. Begin by searching for the name on the Hosta Treasury ([www.hostaregistrar.org](http://www.hostaregistrar.org)). Other resources to search are The Hostapedia, the Hosta Library ([www.hostalibrary.org](http://www.hostalibrary.org)), and the MyHostas database ([www.myhostas.be](http://www.myhostas.be)). Furthermore, you can always Google a proposed name to see if it has been previously used.

When registering a new hosta, you can include the significance of the name under the subheading “Notable Characteristics”. If the name honors a person, explain who the person is and why that person’s name was used. In the event that the relevance of the name is not apparent, this is a good opportunity to explain it. You can also send a copy to Warren Pollock who always appreciates new material for his column, “What’s in a Hosta Name?”



**Warren Pollock's column “What's in a Hosta Name?” explores the significance of various hosta names.**

Naming a hosta is always a fun and creative exercise, just like gardening – and that’s the way that it should be. Do you have a great name in mind for your novel origination? Let’s hear it – the hosta world is ready for it!



Photo by Don Rawson

*The name ‘Scrunched Up’ perfectly fits this unique new introduction from the author.*

## Unusual Woodlanders for the Shade Garden: Asian Mayapple ‘Spotty Dotty’

by Don Rawson

“A mayapple with the measles” aptly describes *Podophyllum* ‘Spotty Dotty’, a marbled and mottled woodland plant introduced by Terra Nova Nurseries in Canby, OR in 2004. Topped with two 18” wide tropical-looking leaves, this dazzling hybrid of *Podophyllum delavayi* displays heavily spotted, measles-like foliage that emerges purple and ages to dark green. ‘Spotty Dotty’ has been admired by gardeners for years, but demand has always outstripped supply.



Photo by Michael Greany

*Podophyllum ‘Spotty Dotty’, a mayapple with the “measles”, has large, showy tropical-like leaves which are heavily mottled with purple, then aging to dark green.*

*Podophyllum* is a genus in the family Berberidaceae, which includes trees and shrubs, as well as perennial herbaceous plants. The genus name comes from the Greek words *pous* or *podos* meaning foot, and *phyllon* meaning leaf, with reference to the shape of the leaf. Native from Afghanistan to China, and in North America from southeast Canada to the central and eastern United States, the genus *Podophyllum* was first described by Carl Linnaeus in 1753. Today, taxonomists (biologists that group organisms into categories) recognize 17 species of *Podophyllum*.

According to the Plant Patent (PP17361) filed on June 29, 2005, ‘Spotty Dotty’ is the result of crossing three species, *P. difforme*, *P. delavayi*, and *P. versipelle*. The patent states that it is a highly-colored selection from that cross which was chosen for its outstanding foliage and vigor.

Typically reaching a height of 18-24”, ‘Spotty Dotty’ has interesting red, fuzzy stalks. Each stem bears two sensational



umbrella-shaped leaves which gradually unfold in spring, followed by 8-10 bright garnet-red flowers in April or May which dangle just below the leaf axil. The star-shaped flowers resemble clusters of shredded mop heads which hang downward. You may have to bend down to see them.



**'Spotty Dotty' flower**

## Culture

Easy to grow and hardy to zones 6-9, 'Spotty Dotty' does well in part to full-shade with humus rich soil, forming a wonderful clump 24" across. It prefers a cool and moist — but well-drained — location. Frequent irrigation and mulching are also beneficial.

Like other mayapples, 'Spotty Dotty' may go dormant in summer if the soil is allowed to dry out. Therefore, it is best to avoid drought conditions. Plants may spread by rhizomes over time, although 'Spotty Dotty' is by no means invasive. Commercial reproduction is by asexual propagation (tissue culture). While first reported as sterile, 'Spotty Dotty' has since proven to produce some viable seed. Offspring display the same remarkable mottled foliage as the parent.

## Problems

For the most part, 'Spotty Dotty' is fairly vigorous, long-lived and carefree. It usually is not bothered by insects. As with all Asian mayapples, it is essential to protect 'Spotty Dotty' from late spring frosts. After emerging, a frost or freeze can ruin the



**'Spotty Dotty' frost damage**

foliage and occasionally kill the entire plant. Another problem to watch out for is root rot, particularly in poorly drained soils.

A more serious problem is that mayapples are susceptible to a fungus known as Jack-in-the-pulpit rust (*Uromyces ari-triphylli*). The rust is sometimes found on Jack-in-the pulpits (as many as one-third of all plants) and it overwinters in the plant's underground bulbs. It reduces the leaf surface and leaf lifespan, as well as spreads to other plants in the garden including mayapples. This is something to watch out for throughout the summer. Glen Pace, Master Gardener and owner of Pace Gardens in Clio, MI, writes, "*The rust DOES transmit to 'Spotty Dotty'. When I find it on any of my Arisaema or Podophyllums, I dig and put the plant in the trash... all infected plants are eradicated from the*

*gardens (including the corms) and placed in the garbage.”*

## Uses

Mayapples combine well with hostas, ferns, bloodroot, trilliums, and other woodlanders. The big umbrella leaves of mayapples are stunning, and the mottled foliage of ‘Spotty Dotty’ in particular provides a good visual contrast to solid-colored and variegated leaves exhibited by the many varieties of hostas. Furthermore, the cultural conditions of hostas and mayapples are the same. ‘Spotty Dotty’ will surely be a conversation piece whenever garden visitors encounter it. You should add this amazing mayapple to your own woodland glade!

## Availability

Unfortunately, ‘Spotty Dotty’ is somewhat hard to find. The Plant Patent does not expire until January 2027, meaning that asexual propagation is prohibited without permission of the patent holder (Terra Nova).

The following suppliers currently offer ‘Spotty Dotty’:

Canning Perennials, 955309 Canning Rd., RR #22, Paris, Ontario, N3L 3E2, Canada. Ph. 519-458-4271. <https://canningperennials.com/>

Dancing Oaks Nursery, 17900 Priem Rd., Monmouth, OR 97361. Ph. 503-838-6058. <https://dancingoaks.com/>

ForestFarm, 14643 Watergap Rd., Williams, OR 97544. Ph. 541-846-7269. <https://www.forestfarm.com/>

Plant Delights Nursery, 9241 Sauls Rd., Raleigh, NC 27603. Ph. 919-772-4794. <https://www.plantdelights.com/>

Plant Lust, Portland, OR. <https://shop.plantlust.com/>

Romence Gardens, 265 Lakeside Dr. NE, Grand Rapids, MI 49503. Ph. 616-451-8214. <https://romencegardens.com/>

Secret Garden Growers, 29100 South Needy Rd., Canby, OR 97013. Ph. 503-651-2006. <https://secretgardengrowers.com/>

Terra Nova Nurseries, Inc., 10051 S. Macksburg Rd., Canby, OR 97013. Ph. 800-215-9450. <https://www.terranovanurseries.com/> (wholesale only)





## *Officers of MHS*



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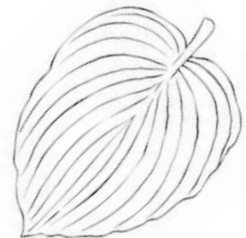
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## *Membership in the Michigan Hosta Society*

If you wish to find out more about Hosta, please consider joining the Michigan Hosta Society. We welcome new members and friends who share our interest in hosta and their many uses in the landscape. The society maintains a large hosta display at Hidden Lake Gardens near Tipton, where many varieties of hosta can be seen. "The Benedict Hosta Hillside" is one of only two nationally designated Hosta display gardens.

### Activities of MHS include:

- ▶ A summer tour of gardens that feature Hosta
- ▶ An auction/sale of hostas contributed by members
- ▶ Speakers and educational programs
- ▶ Local chapter meetings
- ▶ A workday and information sharing at Hidden Lake Gardens in Tipton where the Society has a demonstration garden
- ▶ A listing of MHS members who retail Hosta

Members receive the Michigan Society Newsletter "Hosta Happenings," as well as the newsletter of the Great Lakes Regional Hosta Society. If you are interested in joining please complete the attached application form.

You may also want to join The American Hosta Society. They have two colorful journals each year, and an annual national convention featuring a Hosta Show, garden tours, scientific programs and a plant auction.

Contact: [www.americanhostasociety.org](http://www.americanhostasociety.org)

## *MHS Membership Application*

Last name: \_\_\_\_\_

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last name of 2nd member: \_\_\_\_\_

First name of 2nd member: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address:

\_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail:

\_\_\_\_\_

Choice of **either** black and white newsletter via First Class US Mail or full color newsletter via e-mail. All the pictures are in color and there are often bonus pictures not included in the mailed version. Please check one: Mail ☐ E-mail ☐

Check if you wish to receive an updated membership directory when published: ☐

New Member: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal: \_\_\_\_\_

Dues are \$15 per household for up to two people, good for 2 years.

Total remitted: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to:

Michigan Hosta Society  
2509 Wembly Lane  
Troy, MI 48084-1280

Make checks payable to: The Michigan Hosta Society