

MICHIGAN HOSTA HAPPENINGS

Newsletter of the Michigan Hosta Society



Garden Pens – Which Ones Work Best? Part 3

By Don Rawson

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 and should be avoided if at all possible!

Drawing maps of each flowerbed as well as labeling plants are common methods for maintaining the correct identification of our prized possessions. But unfortunately,

sometimes the writing on plant stakes and tags fades or wears off, making them useless.

In previous editions of the newsletter, we looked at the many choices of marking pens which could be used for writing on plant stakes, 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 has been underway. The photos in

SAVE THE DATES

Hosta College	March 15 & 16	Piqua, OH
Spring Meeting Hosta Hillside	May 18	Hidden Lake Gardens
Tailgate	June 7 & 8	Indianapolis, IN
Hosta Plant Sale	June 15	Hidden Lake Gardens
AHS Convention	June 22	Marlborough, MA
MHS Summer Annual Meeting	August 25	Hidden Lake Gardens
Hybridizers	November 3	Matthaei, Ann Arbor, MI



From *left to right*:

- 1 – Listo Grease Pencil**
- 2 – Dixon Phano China Marker**
- 3 – Sharpie 30001**
- 4 – Sharpie Industrial 13601**
- 5 – Artline Garden Marker**
- 6 – Overseas Paint Marker**

Plant stakes, showcasing a variety of writing instruments in the Rawson garden, to determine which ones are suitable for the gardener. The writing on stakes 3 and 4 has completely faded away. Stake 5 is not much better.

this final report show the results after 18 months of exposure to the elements.

In our trial, six plant stakes were placed outdoors in the hosta garden in full sun in September 2022. After 1 ½ years, a photo was taken again of all six stakes. The plant names on stakes 3 and 4 (both written with Sharpies) were faded and completely absent. Judging from this study, Sharpie pens surely are NOT very durable when it comes to long-term outdoor use. As a side note, the Sharpie Extreme marker, touted as being fade resistant in extreme conditions, was not included in our study.

As evidenced in the photo above, the three which held up the best were stakes 1, 2, and 6. These are still very legible, even after an extended period of time. The Listo Grease Pencil used on stake 1 was \$1.08, and the Dixon Phano China Marker for stake 2 was \$1.11. It is surprising that a mark of black grease is so durable, even in these conditions.

The Artline Garden Marker used on stake 5 cost \$1.31. However, it did not fare as well as the Overseas Paint Marker used for stake 6 that was \$1.17. Nor was it as good as the grease pens used on stakes 1 and 2. (I am tempted to send a copy of our study to Artline!)

About Oil-Based Paint Pens

Paint pens are available in dozens of colors and are used for a variety of purposes. Besides industrial use, paint markers have gained more general usage in the arts and crafts community including sign design, on photographs in scrap booking, on clothing, glass home goods, as well as traditional art and street art (mainly graffiti). This pen line is suitable to draw not just on porous surfaces, but also on nonporous

materials like metal, plastic, glass, and terracotta.

Unlike most writing instruments such as Sharpies and Magic Markers, the ink in a paint pen is oil-based and generally requires shaking before use, similar to an aerosol spray paint can. When you start using a paint pen for a project, press the nib down on a piece of paper a few times to get the paint flowing. The paint then flows out quickly, so be wary when coloring for the first time — you might want to be conservative with pen pressure until you get a feel for these. Generally, the paint is opaque and will not fade with exposure to UV light. The lines are not only water resistant but also resistant to abrasion. You can expect these products to work on any surface that oil-based paint will cling to.

Oil-based paint pens contain the toxic compounds xylene or toluene, so care should be

taken to avoid absorption through the skin. The paint from these types of markers is not truly permanent, as it can be removed using paint thinning solvents such as acetone. You should wear gloves and use a soft cloth, cotton ball, or sponge with these solvents.

Removal and Cleanup

The nice part about using oil-based paint pens is that the ink can be easily removed, especially with metal stakes. Erasure of oil-based marks on plastic plant tags may be slightly trickier. Chemicals such as acetone and lacquer thinner can damage the plastic's surface, softening it, smearing it, or even dissolving the plastic.

Removal of paint pen requires some research beforehand. Some solvents work well to dissolve oil-based paint, but are much too harsh to use on fabrics, plastics and fiberglass, creating buff marks or altering the color of the plastic. In addition, many are not meant for use on painted or varnished surfaces. Therefore, care should be taken to find a cleaner which will remove the paint without damaging the surface beneath it. Best to trial a particular solvent on a small area beforehand.



If you're planning to use paint markers on a mug or plate, check that the ones you have are food-safe. By the way, if you use varnish over the paint marker, then you won't be able to use the mug or plate for food or drink either, as the varnish likely is not food-safe.



Here is a list of products which remove paint pen well, and those which do NOT work:

Works well to remove paint pen	Does not work to remove paint pen
Denatured alcohol Acetone Lacquer thinner Insect spray (Cutter, Off, etc.) Rain-X Goof Off Ready-Strip (Home Depot, Amazon, etc.) Max Strip Graffiti spray Gasoline	Paint thinner (mineral spirits) Methyl hydrate (methanol) Naphtha Shout Ammonia Dish detergent Windex 409 All Purpose Goo Gone Awesome WD-40 Lysol wipes



Photo by Don Rawson

Products which work well to remove oil-based paint pen from plant stakes and tags. You should wear gloves and use a soft cloth, cotton ball, or sponge.

Summary

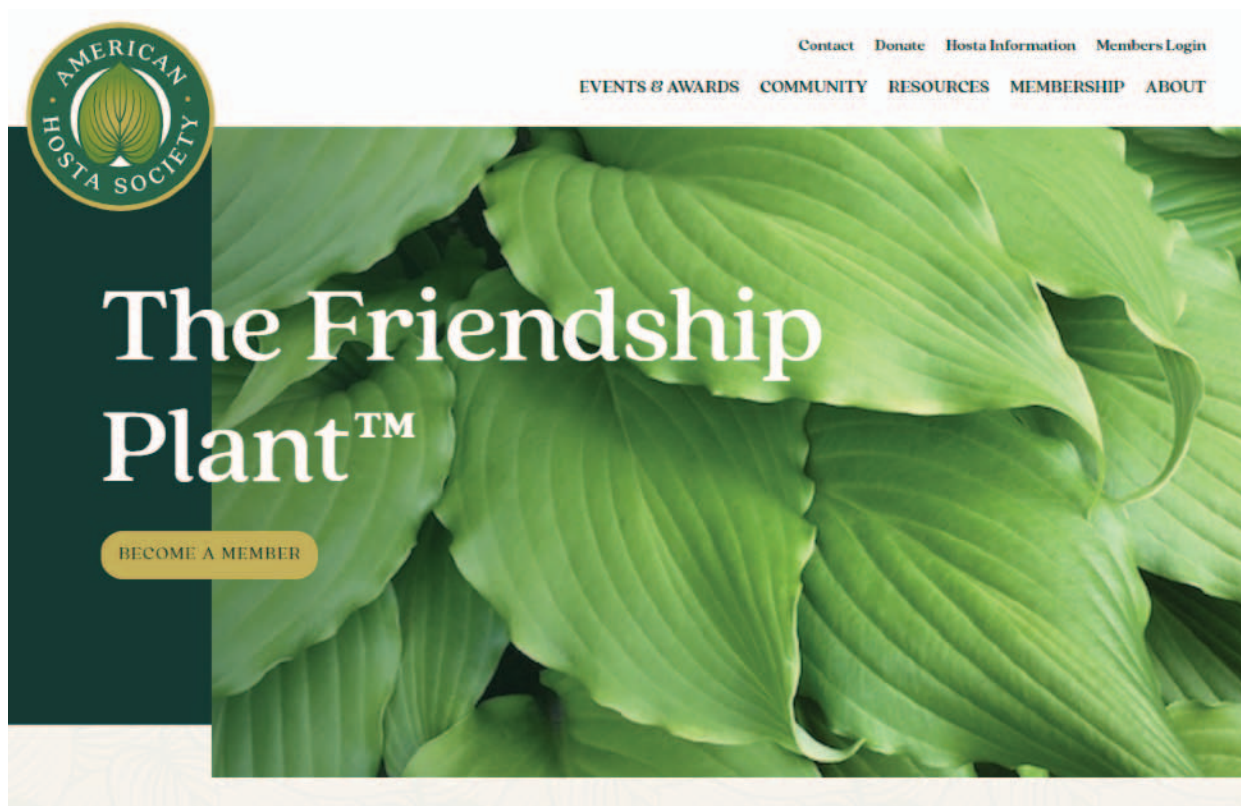
Our real-life experiment demonstrated the significant differences between writing instruments when it comes to durability — the resistance to fade and wear off when placed outdoors for an extended period of time. Those which fared best were grease pens and the Overseas oil-based paint pen. Sharpies are entirely unsuitable for marking plant stakes and should be avoided. The Artline Garden Marker is not much better. Buyer beware!

AHS Unveils New Website

The new website of The American Hosta Society is now live! Go to <https://americanhostasociety.org> and check it out! The website includes a brand new logo and the society's signature motto, "The Friendship Plant."

As a side note, be sure to check out the benefits of becoming an AHS member: two printed Journals per year, a digital Journal per year, access to all the archived Journals, eligibility to purchase a members-only plant, and more. First-time members also receive a \$15 voucher. That is quite a deal!

By Don Rawson



American Hosta Growers Association's 2024 & 2025 Hostas of the Year

By Michael Greanya

The American Hosta Growers Association (AHGA) is a trade organization for nurseries that specialize in the growing and sale of hostas. Each year members of AHGA vote to select a Hosta of the Year. Award winners are hostas that are good garden plants in all regions of the country, are widely available in sufficient supply, and retail for about \$15.00 in the year of selection.

The 2024 Hosta of the Year is Hosta 'Mini Skirt'. This adorable mini hosta is a sport of H. 'Mighty Mouse'. It has wavy, thick, blue-green leaves with creamy yellow margins turning to creamy white by summer. It will look great in your mini garden bed or in a trough.



Photo by Walters Gardens

The American Hosta Growers Association has named the 2025 Hosta of the Year: Hosta 'Skywriter', hybridized by Dan Wols! This hosta is not registered, but you can see that it is a beautiful medium size, powdery blue hosta with wavy edges. It will be a stunning hosta in your garden and will really pop out in the landscape, particularly if you pair it with yellow hosta next to it.



Photo by Dan Wols



Unusual Woodlanders for the Shade Garden: Great White Trillium

By Don Rawson

Native to North America and Asia, trilliums hold a special place in the hearts of naturalists, botanists, and outdoorsmen alike. Many wildflower lovers and gardeners prize them. Trilliums can be found from Alaska to Florida, with the Great White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*) having the widest range of all. *Trillium grandiflorum* is the provincial flower of Ontario, as well as the state flower of Ohio.

The word *trillium* comes from the Greek for three. Trilliums produce a whorl of three

leaves. Furthermore, the flowers have three sepals, three petals, and two whorls of three stamens.

Trilliums are divided into two groups: pedunculate and sessile. Pedunculate trilliums have a short stalk which holds the flower. These trilliums are commonly referred to as Wake-Robbins. Sessile trilliums, on the other hand, refer to those which do not have a stalk to hold the flower; the flower is attached directly at its base. Sessile trilliums are called Toadshades.

The Great White Trillium, with pedunculate flowers, epitomizes the word trillium. As one of the most highly prized woodland flowers, it is the best-known, most widely grown, and most-endearred trillium species. *Trillium grandiflorum* has the largest natural range, is easily satisfied in the garden, and



The Great White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*) is the most common species of trillium in Michigan.

Found in every county, it is very abundant throughout the State, often forming large colonies that carpet the forest floor. This photo was taken by Hans Hansen at Aman Park, just west of Grand Rapids.

Photo by Hans Hansen

is readily propagated. No other trillium can match this species' abundance and flowering spectacle as it occurs in spring each year. The specific epithet *grandiflorum* means "large-flowered."

Well-grown specimens of Great White Trillium are 10-12" tall, but can reach 18" in height under the best conditions. The broad leaves may be up to 6" long by 5" wide. Each of the three petals of the large, showy white flowers can be up to 3" long by 1.5" wide. Peak bloom for Great White Trillium in Michigan is around Mother's Day. The flowers then fade to a pinkish-purple with age.

As may be expected with such a vast range, floral variations are not uncommon. Some specimens may have smaller or larger flowers than normal, or they may have narrower petals. Occasionally, forms with two or four leaves are discovered. A pink-flowered form, *T. grandiflorum* f. *roseum*, is fairly common in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia.

Perhaps the most spectacular forms, however, are those with extra flower petals. These double-flowered variants include 'Flore Pleno', 'Rakestraw's Double', 'Smith's Double', 'Snow Bunting', and others. Most are sterile, their reproductive organs completely replaced by extra petals. Consequently, double-flowered trilliums must be propagated by division, a relatively slow process. Such forms bring a high price in the garden market. Nevertheless, these outstanding varieties are well worth seeking out.



Photo by Don Rawson

Double-flowered variants of *Trillium grandiflorum* are easy to grow and are absolutely exquisite. Here, *T. grandiflorum* 'Smith's Double' is happily thriving in the Rawson garden. This form was discovered by James L. Smith, a postmaster at Erin, NY who found it in the local woods in May 1924.

Habitat and Culture

Many species of trilliums have desirable characteristics for the woodland garden: showy flowers and foliage, longevity, tolerance of sun or shade, and good winter hardiness.

The Great White Trillium, in particular, is plentiful from Quebec to Ontario, in all the New England States, extending westward to Minnesota and southward to Georgia. It generally grows in deciduous forests and is tolerant of a wide variety of garden conditions, so long as there is adequate moisture in spring. It prefers well-drained, humus-rich soil and mid-day shade. Plants benefit from an occasional top dressing of dolomitic lime and an application of balanced granular fertilizer (in late winter

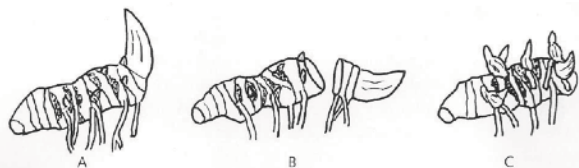
or very early spring), as well as the digging in of additional leaf mold. *Trillium grandiflorum* prefers neutral to slightly alkaline soil. Plantings can spread over time to cover large areas of the forest floor. Hardy in zones 4-7.

Trilliums are best grown under deciduous trees and shrubs. Provide shelter from summer sunshine and autumn winds, and give them space to shine. For the plants to really thrive, trilliums need plenty of light during spring (filtered shade is best). After flowering, the foliage will continue to grow for several months and then die back to the ground. Populations are most vigorous in young second-growth forests, declining with the increased shade of old-growth woodlands.

Under cultivation, adult plants of *Trillium grandiflorum* may persist for many years. In the wild, however, this beautiful native wildflower has been adversely affected by grazing. Sadly, large populations have been decimated due to repeated grazing by deer.

How to Plant Trilliums

Propagation of trilliums from seed is a slow process. Therefore, removal of some of the rhizome with the terminal bud and



A trillium rhizome, showing a means of vegetative propagation.

Illustration from Fred and Roberta Case's *Trilliums*, p. 32.

replanting may be a better option. If you choose to purchase rhizomes, these need to be planted as soon as they arrive in friable soil enriched with leaf litter, and planted with their tip just below the surface. The soil can also be enriched with Canadian peat and pine bark. Plant the rhizomes in scattered, naturalistic clumps with other native woodlanders for the most effective results.

Trillium Propagation

Trilliums can be propagated by seed or by rhizome division. Propagation of trilliums from seed is a slow process and requires some patience. Furthermore, some forms do not come true from seed. When grown by seed, *Trillium grandiflorum* requires about 5 to 6 years after germination to reach flowering size.

The alternative — rhizome division—is fairly easy and suitable for slowly multiplying your plants. The rhizomes are dug and washed free of soil in July or August. A sharp, thin blade is then used to cut across the rhizome behind the two-year-old increment. After fungicide treatment and a little drying, both pieces are replanted 1-2" deep in humus soil (with sphagnum peat against the wounds) for regeneration. The trillium rhizomes then resume growth and frequently even bloom again the next season.

A Companion in the Hosta Garden

For years, my dear wife begged me to add trilliums to our flower gardens, but to no avail. I confess that I resisted for fear that these native flowers would look out of place, and assumed that the plants would



***Trillium grandiflorum* provides a beautiful backdrop to *Hosta* ‘Gabriel’s Wing’.**

Photo by Don Rawson

deter from the gardens once the flowers were spent. At last, however, I gave in to her persuasion and have been surprisingly pleased ever since. Now, trilliums of all shapes and sizes grace each area of our landscape.

The masses of Great White Trilliums in our front yard are a welcome sight in early spring. They are in full flower as the hostas are just popping up and leafing out. The floral show is invigorating. I honestly cannot think of a merrier time than those mornings when I step out the front door in spring to see the trilliums and dogwoods in bloom and hear the wrens singing. Nature at its best!

Trilliums in no way detract from the hosta garden. They flower for a longer period than many other spring ephemerals, lasting for about three weeks. After flowering, the foliage continues to grow for several months and then dies back to the ground. They combine well with hostas, ferns, ginger, mayapples, Jack-in-the-Pulpits, and other woodlanders.

Trillium Availability

Arrowhead Alpines, <https://arrowheadalpines.com/>

Broken Arrow Nursery, <https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/>

Cottage Lake Gardens, <https://cottagelake.com/>

Digging Dog Nursery, <https://www.diggingdog.com/>

Edelweiss Perennials, <https://www.edelweissperennials.com/>

Far Reaches Farm, <https://farreachesfarm.com/>

Fraser’s Thimble Farms, <http://www.thimblefarms.com/>

Gardens of the Blue Ridge, <https://gardensoftheblueridge.com/>

Keeping It Green Nursery, <https://www.keepingitgreennursery.com/>

Plant Delights, <https://www.plantdelights.com/>

Soules Garden, <https://soulesgarden.com/>

Trillium Myths

Myth: Trilliums are protected and cannot be disturbed or transplanted in Michigan.

Truth: Of the eight species which occur naturally in our State, four species are protected under the State Endangered Species Act. If you own property where trilliums grow, you may transplant them, but first make sure you know which species they are and that they are not protected. A State permit is required to collect or transplant those species which are protected.¹ *Trillium grandiflorum* is very common in Michigan and is not a protected species.

Myth: Picking a trillium even once kills the plant.

Truth: While it is true that when picked, a trillium cannot produce another set of leaves until the following year, trilliums have large rhizomes which store a considerable amount of food. If the plant picked is of good health and size, it will appear the following season.² With that said, I certainly do NOT advocate the picking of trilliums!

Myth: The greatest threat to trillium populations is industrial and residential encroachment as well as picking and collecting.

Truth: While these are factors in the declining wild trillium populations, a far

greater threat is grazing by wild or domestic animals. Deer, in particular, have caused serious damage to our native stands of trilliums. Repeated grazing depletes their energy reserves and has resulted in complete depletion in some areas.³

Myth: “Nursery-grown” trilliums offered by commercial growers are either started by seed or are produced by tissue culture.

Truth: No commercial production by these methods is currently underway. Such producers are offering wild-collected material that may simply be kept in beds or rows for a specified time.⁴

¹ “Wild Things: The truth about trillium,” https://www.mlive.com/grand-haven/2011/06/the_truth_about_trillium.html#:~:text=Most%20people%20are%20familiar%20with,Endangered%E2%80%9D%20protected%20status%20in%20Michigan.

“Michigan’s Rare Plants,” <https://mnfi.anr.msu.edu/species/plants>

² Fred and Roberta Case, *Trilliums* (Portland: Timber Press, 1997), 59.

³ *Ibid.*, 60.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 61.

Test Your Hosta Knowledge!

By Don Rawson



- _____ 1. Hostas are native to only three countries: China, Taiwan, and Japan.
- _____ 2. There are about 38 species of hostas.
- _____ 3. All hosta species are diploid, meaning they have two sets of chromosomes.
- _____ 4. Hosta flowers typically have five petals.
- _____ 5. A hosta will reach its fully mature size about six weeks after planting.
- _____ 6. Like some houseplants, hostas are poisonous to eat.
- _____ 7. Registering a hosta means that others cannot divide or sell it without permission.
- _____ 8. The most fragrant hosta species is *Hosta plantaginea*.
- _____ 9. Hosta viruses such as HVX can be cured with the proper treatment.
- _____ 10. Hosta seed must be refrigerated before it is planted and grown.
- _____ 11. The best way to divide a hosta is to cut it apart with a knife.
- _____ 12. All hostas grow best in a good amount of shade.
- _____ 13. The two earliest hostas to arrive in North America — in the 1790s or early 1800s — were *H. plantaginea* and *H. ventricosa*.
- _____ 14. All hosta flowers open in the morning.
- _____ 15. A hosta flower lasts for just a few days.
- _____ 16. Two of the best trees to plant for a hosta garden are Norway maple (for its dense shade) and Willow (for fast growth).
- _____ 17. You can plant the seeds from a hosta to get more of the same.
- _____ 18. The “Hosta of the Year” is the #1 most popular hosta, as voted by the members of the American Hosta Society.
- _____ 19. The tiniest hostas form a clump only a few inches across, while the most massive may reach a width of eight feet or more.
- _____ 20. Growing hostas is so enjoyable because of the great diversity in leaf shape, size, color, and texture, as well as their low-maintenance and ability to adapt to a variety of soils and environments.

Answer Key

1. *False*. Hostas are native to China, South Korea, Japan, and Russia. (*The Genus Hosta*, p. 236; *Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 10.)

2. *True*. (http://www.hostalists.org/hosta_list_sph.php; *Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 13.)

3. *False*. *Hosta clausa* is triploid, with three sets of chromosomes. *Hosta ventricosa* is tetraploid, with four sets of chromosomes. (*Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 84, 306-307.)

4. *False*. Hosta flowers typically have six petals. (*The Genus Hosta*, p. 33, 362; *The Hostapedia*, p. 34-35.)

5. *False*. Smaller varieties tend to grow fastest and can reach their mature size in three to five years; larger varieties and slower growers can take five to seven years. (<https://www.nhhostas.com/FAQ-Hostas/>)

6. *False*. Hostas are edible and delicious. The North Coast Hosta Society of Ohio publishes a hosta cookbook titled, *A Garden of Hosta Recipes* (<http://northcoasthostasociety.weebly.com/cook-book.html>).

Also see the following links:

- <https://www.ediblewildfood.com/hosta-rolls.aspx>
- <https://foragerchef.com/eating-hosta-shoots/>
- <https://myperfectplants.com/blogs/blog/are-hostas-edible>
- <https://practicalselfreliance.com/edible-hostas/>

7. *False*. The primary purpose of registration is to limit confusion among hosta cultivars by establishing a permanent record in a central location. By contrast a plant patent precludes others from asexually reproducing the patented plant in the United States.

8. *True*. (*The Genus Hosta*, p. 84; *Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 224.)

9. *False*. Once a plant is infected with a virus it has to be destroyed, as there are no cures or treatments. (*Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 27-28; <https://www.hostalibrary.org/Disease/PestV.htm>)

10. *False*. In spite of various sources which state otherwise, hosta seed needs no stratification for germination. Once the seed matures, it can be harvested and planted anytime. (<http://www.plantsgalore.com/care/hostas/Hosta-propagation-seeds.htm> and https://www.inthecountrygardenandgifts.com/articles/hybridizing_hosta_seeds.php)

11. *False*. While using a knife or spade to cut apart a hosta clump may be the simplest method, the best method is using two garden forks back-to-back. Hosta roots do not branch and continue to grow once they are severed. In addition, loose roots which are cut off without having a piece of the crown material attached are generally unable to survive on their own. Pulling a hosta clump apart with garden forks is the best way to avoid unnecessary cutting of roots.

12. *False*. Hostas are often thought of as shade-loving plants, and while this is true of the great majority, it is by no means true of

all. Given adequate moisture, some are quite sun-tolerant and need direct sunlight to bring out their best color. Factors that affect sun-tolerance include genetics, amount of water, how far north and influence of latitude, filtered shade/indirect sunlight vs. full sun, morning sun with afternoon shade vs. morning shade with afternoon sun, etc. (*The Gardener's Guide to Growing Hostas*, p. 42; http://www.hostalists.org/hosta_list_sth.php)

13. *True*. (*The Genus Hosta*, p. 243-244.)

14. *False*. The flowers of *Hosta plantaginea* are nocturnal: they open in the evening or during the night. (*The Genus Hosta*, p. 84; *Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 224.)

15. *False*. Hosta flowers are open for less than 24 hours, then they wilt and die. (*Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 328.)

16. *False*. While Norway maple is a great shade producer, it is not recommended due to its highly invasive roots. Willows, in spite of being fast growers, are known to compete with other plants for water, so they may end up harming other plants around them. In addition, willows are highly prone to insects and diseases, and have a short life expectancy. Better choices are oaks, Japanese maples, katsura trees, serviceberry, witchhazel, and Japanese andromeda. (*Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 373-381.)

17. *False*. Hostas do not usually come true from seed (that is, the seedlings will NOT normally bear a close resemblance to the parent), apart from *H. ventricosa*, which is apomictic. (*The Gardener's Guide to Growing Hostas*, p. 49.)

18. *False*. The "Hosta of the Year" is selected by American Hosta Growers Association, Award winners must be good garden plants in all regions of the country, must be widely available and in sufficient supply, and retail for about \$15.00. The American Hosta Society, on the other hand, conducts a popularity poll each year to select the Top 20 Hostas.

19. *True*. Miniature hostas such as 'Tiny Tears', 'Uzu-no-mai' and *H. venusta* are very small, while giants like 'Empress Wu' form massive clumps with individual leaves exceeding 22" in length. (*The Hostapedia*, p. 952, 983, 991; *Mark Zilis' Field Guide to Hostas*, p. 103-104.)

20. *True*. Hostas are America's #1 favorite perennial!

Themed Hosta Gardens

By Don Rawson

A theme garden is a great way to combine your other hobbies and interests with gardening. For example, have you considered creating a *Trekkie Garden*? An *Animal Garden*? Or, how about a *Love and Romance Garden*?

Below is a list of hosta theme gardens which will help you get started. This resource is posted on the Hosta Lists website at <http://www.hostalists.org>. Beside hostas, you can always add other companions with names that correspond to your particular theme.

African Garden
American Indians Garden
Amusement Park Garden
Angel Garden
Arctic Garden
Artist's Garden
Astronomer's Garden
Athlete's / Sports Lover's Garden
Automobiles / Auto Mechanic's Garden
Aviator's Garden
Banker's / Accountant's Garden
Bartender's Garden
Boater's Garden
Children's / Toy Garden
Christmas Garden
Cowboy's Garden
Dancer's / Entertainer's Garden
Desert Garden
Fall Garden
Family Garden
Famous Actors Garden
Famous Celebrities / Singers Garden
Farmer's Garden
Firefighter's Garden
Fisherman's Garden
French Garden
Gambler's / Card Player's Garden
Garment Garden
Geographer's Garden
German Garden
Gourmet's / Food Garden
Greek Mythology Garden
Halloween Garden
Hunter's Garden

Jeweler's Garden
Medical Doctor's Garden
Memorial Garden
Meteorologist's / Weather Forecaster's Garden
Mineralogist's / Gemologist's Garden
Miner's / Prospector's Garden
Moon Garden
Musician's Garden
Nursery Rhymes / Children's Stories and Books Garden
Olympian's Garden
Patriotic Garden
Prehistoric Garden
Presidential Garden
Railroad Engineer's Garden
Religious / Biblical Garden
Rock and Roll Garden
Romance / Marriage / Sex Garden
Royalty Garden
Sewer's Garden
Sleeper's / Dreamer's Garden
Soldier's / Warrior's Garden
Song Garden
Spanish Garden
Spring Garden
Star Trek / Star Wars Garden
Summer Garden
Time Keeper's Garden
TV / Movie Watcher's Garden
Wedding Garden
Wild West Garden
Winter Garden
Zoologist's / Animal Garden

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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

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