

MICHIGAN HOSTA HAPPENINGS

Newsletter of the Michigan Hosta Society



BOB'S GARDEN FAIR 2025

By Michael Greanya

Once a year on the Saturday of Labor Day weekend, Bob liames hosts a garden extravaganza at his beautiful home and property in Englewood, Ohio. The property is well landscaped with rare and exotic plants. Bob has been expanding his horticultural interests with many new conifers that are a big part of his landscape. His yard is great to tour, but you're not there just to admire his yard. On Bob's Garden paths you will find many vendors with diverse plant specialties and garden art. There were 18 vendors in all at Bob's event this year.

You will find perennials of all kinds and many are rare or exotic at Bob's Garden



Fair. Some of the type of plants you can expect to see are hard to find conifers and deciduous trees, bonsai, rock garden plants, garden art, garden tools, bird feeders and bird baths, and of course there will be hosta and many other varieties of perennial plants.

There were many plants that you just don't see offered in the trade. Did I buy anything? No, not this time, but I kicked myself afterward for not buying that little, adorable rock garden anemone. Oh well, there's always next year.

If you haven't been to Bob's Garden Fair, you should put it on your calendar for next year and check it out. You have a lot of time to plan ahead for your trip on September 5, 2026, the Saturday of Labor Day weekend.





Photos by Michael Greanya

VENDORS

Dannaher Landscaping, Dave Dannaher, Galena, Ohio: Dwarf and unusual conifers, trees and Japanese maples.

Treasures On High, Tom and Cathy Carder, Covington, Ohio: Concrete statuary.

Pine View Nursery, Kevin Collard, Leitchfield, KY: Unique varieties of boxwood, trees, shrubs and perennials.

Byron Baxter, New Richmond, Ohio: Dwarf and unusual conifers and trees.

Chris Daeger, Cincinnati, Ohio: Conifers, bonsai and decorative rocks.

Esther Benedict, Benedict's Nursery in Nappanee, Indiana: Rock garden and alpine plants.

Coldwater Pond Nursery, Ted Hildebrant, Phelps, New York: Dwarf and unusual conifers, Japanese maples and other trees and shrubs.

Bill Barger, Wadsworth, Ohio: Dwarf and unusual conifers, Japanese maples & beech trees.

Carol Magato and Phyllis Reese, Troy, Ohio: Crystal bird feeders, birdbaths, plant stands, wind chimes and solar lights.

Stone Petal Gardens, Kathleen Zien, Oxford, Ohio: Handcast concrete birdbaths and stepping stones, miniature and small hostas, unusual perennials.

Bob Coates, Fairborn, Ohio: Ceramic figurative sculptures of faces, heads & figures; hand-built vases, carved & glazed.

Marilyn Ruff, Marshallville, Ohio: Specializing in over 150 varieties of miniature and small hostas.

Dirt Dawg Nursery, Jeff and Jennifer Harvey, Watertown, Tenn.: Unusual trees, shrubs and conifers, and a full-line of ARS pruning tools (my favorite pruning tools).

Inspired Gardens, Nicole Glass, Springboro, Ohio: Unusual and rare houseplants.

Bob's Garden Fair

**Sale of Rare and Unusual Plants
and Garden Art**

Sat., August 22

A look into this year's fair!

10 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.



Bob liames Backyard

222 E. Wenger Rd., Englewood, OH 45322

Please park in the field next door; follow signs.

There is no parking on E. Wenger Rd.

Cash or checks. (Some vendors take credit cards.)

For more information, call (937) 529-1308.

Randy Dykstra, Fulton, Illinois: Dwarf, rare and unusual conifers.

Kurt and Ryan Gall, Moline, Illinois: Dwarf, rare and unusual conifers.

Atypical Plants, Greg Frankhouser, Dayton, Ohio: Hardy lotus, Japanese and Siberian Iris, Tree peonies.

Roger Zielinski, Toledo, Ohio: Bonsai and pre bonsai trees.

From I-70, take the Englewood Exit 29 and go North on State Route 48 (Main Street) for one block. Turn right at the light (Sunoco gas station) onto East Wenger Rd. Please follow parking signs.

Unusual Woodlanders for the Shade Garden: *Astilboides tabularis*

By Don Rawson

No woodland garden would be complete without a large plant known by its Latin name, *Astilboides tabularis*. There simply is no bolder foliage to be found among hardy perennials. While the astilbe-like plumes of flowers in July are attractive enough, it is the massive leaves that steal the show. The

huge leaves and white flowers create high drama!

Description

Astilboides tabularis is native to northern China, Manchuria, and North Korea. The genus name *Astilboides* means astilbe-like in reference to its white flowers that are born on tall 4 ft. stems. The term *tabularis*, from the Latin word *tabula*, means “table-like,” referring to the plant’s large, flat, table-shaped leaves. Formerly known as *Rodgersia tabularis*, it is now classified as the sole member of the genus *Astilboides*. While sometimes known as the shield-leaf



Photo by Nepal Pabvillion. Used by permission.

For making a dramatic statement in the garden *Astilboides tabularis* cannot be beat!



Photos by Pleasant Run Nursery. Used by permission.

If watered regularly, the emerald green foliage will remain attractive throughout the growing season. Plumes of astilbe-like, white flowers are produced midseason.

Rodger's plant or shield-leaf rodgersia, it is also simply referred to as astilboides.

A single plant can be 3 ft. wide and 3 to 4 ft. tall. The large, round, gunnera-like leaves are 2 to 3 ft. in diameter, borne on long stalks. In mid-summer, upright spikes of small, creamy-white flowers gracefully arch above the foliage. For the northern garden, astilboides is one of the best choices for a big, tropical-looking giant. Give it plenty of room so it can become an exotic showpiece!

Culture

Hardy in zones 5 to 7, astilboides is not difficult to grow. It prefers humusy, organically rich soil in part to full shade. The

soil should not be allowed to dry out. If watered regularly, the emerald green foliage will remain attractive throughout the growing season. A summer compost mulch helps to retain soil moisture. While it is not a fast grower, plenty of extra moisture and fertile soil will help to accelerate growth. It certainly is worth the extra work.

If sited in a dryer location, the leaves will sometimes develop brown edges by late summer as the temperatures rise and water levels drop. However, it does not like to be submerged in water.

The large leaves are subject to damage from harsh weather and hot temperatures. Wind can be a problem. The leaves act like sails and easily capture any strong current

of air that can damage them. It is therefore best planted in a sheltered location.

Uses

Astilboides can be effectively used along streams and ponds, or any areas with consistently moist soils. It may also be used in woodland gardens and other moist, shady areas where it will thrive and remain luscious all season. This sizeable woodlander combines well with large hostas, ferns, and astilbes.

Problems

Astilboides grows at a slow to medium rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 10 years. As an herbaceous perennial, this plant will usually die back to the crown each winter and will regrow from the base each spring. Be careful not to disturb the crown in late winter when it may not be readily seen.

This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and is best cleaned up in early spring before it resumes active growth for the season. Once it emerges, it should be protected from late spring frosts.

No serious insect or disease problems. Watch for slugs. Foliage decline (browning leaves) may occur in hot summers or periods of drought if the soil is not kept moist, or if plants are grown in too much sun.

It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in rich soils. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone during the growing season to conserve soil moisture. Astilboides can be propagated by division or by seed when direct-sowed. The seeds are very

small and hard to separate from the seed pod chaff. If you simply collect all the material and spread it on soil, the seed will sprout.

Availability

Astilboides can be hard to find. Check availability at the following nurseries:

Broken Arrow Nursery, <https://www.brokenarrownursery.com/>
Dancing Oaks Nursery, <https://dancingoaks.com/>
Digging Dog Nursery, <https://www.diggingdog.com/>
Far Reaches Farm, <https://farreachesfarm.com/>
Sequim Rare Plants, <https://www.sequimrareplants.com/>



Photo by Robert Pavlis. Used by permission.

While the primary attraction in the garden is the enormous foliage, the tall airy white plumes make excellent cut flowers.



Photo by Charles Doughty. Used by permission.

**There simply is no bolder foliage to be found among hardy perennials
suitable for northern gardens.**

Van Berkum Nursery, [https://
www.vanberkumnursery.com/](https://www.vanberkumnursery.com/)
White Flower Farm, [https://
www.whiteflowerfarm.com/](https://www.whiteflowerfarm.com/)

Hans Hansen is Featured in Prominent Magazine

By Michael Greanya

Once again, Hans Hansen is featured in a prominent garden magazine! This time he is interviewed by Midwest Magazine for the September 7, 2025 issue. The layout of his home gardens are examined in the article and some strategies for siting plants in his garden beds are discussed. Hans explains why and how he encourages editing of plants using “negative landscaping”.

[Click here to read the Midwest Magazine article.](#)

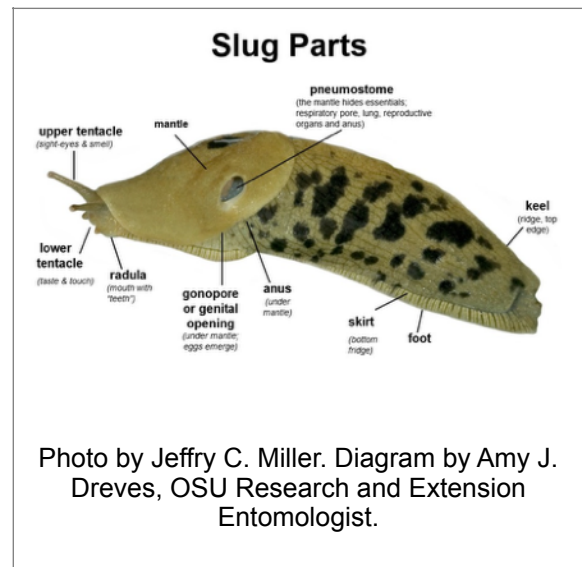


Photo by EE Berger

Know Your Enemy: The Slug

By Don Rawson

For many gardeners, the primary hosta pest is the slug. This small mollusk is responsible for the irregular, unsightly holes sometimes found in the foliage. Thriving in damp conditions, slugs hide during the day and feed on the leaves at night, leaving behind characteristic silvery slime trails. Slugs and snails are considered the most



widespread and common problem for hosta growers in many regions. Let us closely examine these fascinating, but destructive and voracious, gastropods.

Origin of the Word

The word slug is of Scandinavian origin, dating back to the early 18th century in which the term was first applied to a “shell-less land snail.” Originally, it referred to a lazy person who was slow and heavy (early 15c.), i.e., a sluggard, but then was extended from persons to slow-moving

				
Leopard Slug	Gray Garden Slug	Dusky Slug	European Black Slug	Carolina Mantleslug

animals by 1610, and from snails to similar soft-bodied creatures.

As far as the term gastropod, the word comes from Greek and means “stomach foot,” referring to the unusual anatomy of slugs and snails. These invertebrates belong to a large taxonomic class within the phylum Mollusca. Gastropods have a broad flat muscular “foot” used for support and for forward movement. This foot runs along the underside of the animal—essentially along its belly.

Common Slugs of Michigan

Michigan is home to several types of slugs, including the leopard slug, gray garden slug, dusky slug, European black slug, and Carolina mantleslug.

Leopard Slug (*Limax maximus*)

Also known as the giant slug or great grey slug, this species is a European native that is now common in Michigan. It has a large and elongated body with a pointed tail. The leopard slug is so named because of the distinctive pattern of spots and stripes, resembling a leopard.

Limax maximus possesses a shell-like plate under its mantle and a characteristic keel (ridge) along its back. It can grow up to 8 inches long, feeding on fungi and dead

vegetation, and sometimes even consumes other slugs.

The leopard slug belongs to the Limaxidae family, characterized by keel-backed slugs that have an internal shell. This particular species has been accidentally introduced to many other parts of the world, first discovered outside its native range in Philadelphia in 1867. It is now present in 46 of the 50 states.

Leopard slugs have a very unusual and distinctive mating method, in which the mating pair use a thick thread of mucus to hang suspended in the air from a tree branch or other structure. They then entwine their bodies and both slugs extend their large, male sex organ from the sides of their heads to exchange sperm before withdrawing their organs. They climb back up the mucus thread before parting ways. The one that was on the bottom may eat the mucus thread as it ascends.

Gray Garden Slug (*Deroceras reticulatum*)

The gray garden slug, aka milky slug, is native to Europe, North Africa, and the Atlantic Islands including Great Britain and Ireland. In North America, it is found throughout Michigan as well as Kentucky.

A common species found in gardens, *Deroceras reticulatum* is quite variable in color, ranging from light coffee cream or

gray to rarely blackish. Behind the mantle there are dark spots that form a reticulate pattern. The skin is thick and its mucus is colorless, but when irritated, the mucus becomes milky white.

The gray garden slug is often found in moist, dark environments. It is a highly destructive pest to a wide variety of agricultural, horticultural, and garden crops. In fact, *Deroceras reticulatum* is one of the most economically damaging slug species globally.

It causes extensive damage primarily by feeding on fresh plant matter. The resulting harm can range from minor cosmetic blemishes to the complete destruction of seedlings.

It also feeds on newly planted seeds, hollowing them out and devour emerging seedlings.

It damages leaves and fruit, using its rasping mouthparts to scrape away plant tissue, creating irregular holes, craters, and shredded leaf damage in crops such as lettuce and cabbage.

It is active below ground, feeding on underground parts of plants like roots and tubers, especially in crops like potatoes.

Dusky Slug (*Arion fuscus*)

The dusky slug is a European native that is now established in Michigan. It is one of the round back slugs in the family Arionidae. It differs from the keel back slugs in the family Limacidae by its rounded back, smaller size, and lack of an internal shell. Unlike the keel back slugs, the dusky slug can roll up if threatened. Its respiratory system is toward the middle or front of the mantle shield. The dusky slug differs from other Arion species



Photo by Michal Mañas. Used by permission.

Limax maximus is not poisonous to humans. However, it can carry the rat lungworm (*Angiostrongylus cantonensis*) in its mucus, which can be transferred through ingestion or possibly skin contact, leading to illness and meningitis in humans. These slugs are beneficial in gardens because they primarily eat decaying plant material, fungi, and other slugs, though their numbers can become a problem if they increase significantly.

While the leopard slug can damage seedlings and foliage, especially in commercial settings with few other food sources, it is considered less of a threat to crops than other slug species since it feeds primarily on dead organic matter.

in its yellow-orange body mucus.

This invasive slug has a high reproductive rate and can become a major pest in gardens and on farms. It is known to feed

on a wide variety of foods—vegetables like lettuce, cabbage, and celery, as well as on soft fruits like strawberries. The dusky slug also eats insect larvae and algae. However, this species consumes mostly fungi and decaying plant material.

European Black Slug (*Arion ater*)

Native to Europe, the black slug is an invasive species affecting Australia, Canada, and the U.S. It has been recorded in Michigan, but its distribution is not as extensive or well-documented as other

related invasive slug species. It is important to distinguish *Arion ater* from the similar-looking dusky slug species (*Arion subfuscus* and *Arion fuscus*), which are more widespread throughout the state.

Black slugs, also called black arion, chocolate slugs, or licorice slugs, are one of the largest slugs, reaching lengths of 5 to 8". It is generally deep black, with some adults being brown or even white. Young specimens tend to be brown or whitish, turning to gray before becoming entirely black at maturity.



Photo by Joris M. Koene and Hinrich Schulenburg.
Used by permission.

A **love dart** is a sharp, calcium carbonate or fibrous arrow that some land snails and slugs produce at maturity. These objects are formed and stored internally in a dart sac and then used as part of the sequence of events during courtship before actual mating takes place. Prior to copulation, each of the two snails or slugs attempts to shoot one (or more) darts into the other. The dart does not fly through the air to reach its target, but is fired as a contact shot. Use of the dart can strongly favor the reproductive outcome for the slug that is able to lodge a dart in its partner. After both slugs have fired their darts, they copulate and exchange sperm. Mucus on the dart contains a hormone that help the sperm to find their way to the fertilization chamber of the recipient.

Arion ater produces three types of mucus. The first two aid the animal in locomotion, with wave-like contractions of the foot that propel the animal forward. The third type of mucus is a vile-tasting substance that helps to deter predation. Most animals prefer not to prey upon the black slug because of the taste of this mucus. All three forms of mucus help protect the slug from dehydration, as well as to locate and identify other slugs to mate with, or even prey upon.

The black slug is omnivorous, feeding on both plants and animals. Its diet includes fungi, carrion, earthworms, leaves, stems, decaying plant material, and dung. The food is shredded into tiny pieces by the radula and is then digested by enzymes.

Arion ater is mainly nocturnal and avoids exposure to sunlight. It becomes most active after rainfall. On sunny, warm days, slugs such as *Arion ater* rest in moist places such as mulch or under plants, stones, or logs. Slugs can also bury themselves under the soil.

Carolina Mantleslug (*Philomycus carolinianus*)

As a part of the fauna of the Carolinian Forest in southern Ontario, the Carolina mantleslug can reach up to 4" in length. Its mantle is mottled with brown and black spots. This species is rare in Michigan, with sightings in only two counties – Cass and Cheboygan.

These slugs create and use love darts as part of their mating behavior. The dart of *Philomycus carolinianus* is hard, thick and curved, used during mating to pierce a partner's skin before exchanging sperm.

A Nemesis to Hosta Gardeners

Slugs are often found in damp, shady environments such as under rocks, logs, and among dense foliage. They thrive in moist soil and leaf litter — unfortunately, the same conditions preferred by our favorable perennial, hostas.

Slugs and snails will feed on nearly all hostas, although they generally prefer varieties with thinner, fleshier, and smoother leaves over those with thicker, textured foliage. While no hosta is truly slug-proof, those with thicker leaves are more resistant to slug damage than others. Slugs create irregular holes in the leaves, often along the edges or between veins, and may eat entire emerging shoots.

Tips for Slug Management

Remove hiding places: Keep the area around your hostas clean by removing any debris where slugs can hide during the day. Do not mulch with slug-infested materials.

Reduce moisture: Use drip irrigation instead of overhead sprinklers to avoid overly damp conditions.

Water in mid-morning: Water early enough

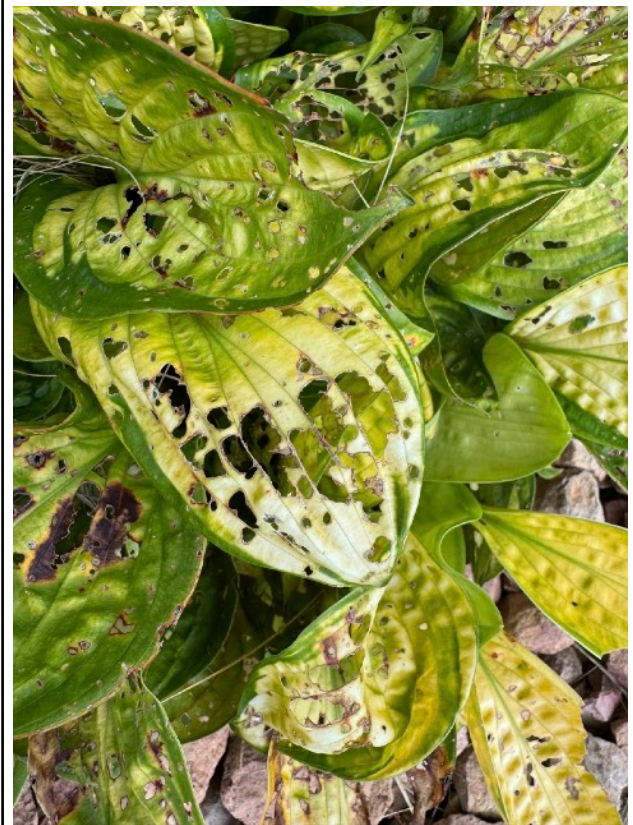


Photo by Ed Young. Used by permission.

How to Identify Slug Damage

- Look for holes: Slugs chew through leaves, leaving conspicuous voids that often appear between the veins.
- Check for slime trails: Shiny, dried slime trails are often left on the leaves or on the soil around the plants.
- Inspect in the morning: Slugs are most active at night, so look for them and their damage early in the morning, especially after rain.

that the ground is dry by evening.



Photo by Kimberly J. Wilcox. Used by permission.

Extensive slug damage can result in leaves that look like lace. Not only is this unsightly, but it significantly affects the growth and health of the plant as it becomes unable to produce energy through photosynthesis.

Encourage good air movement.

Create barriers: Apply a 3" copper strip or other barriers around plants to deter slugs.

Handpick: Be a slug stalker, carefully looking under the leaves. Inspect your plants at night or early in the morning when slugs are most active and remove them by hand.

Beer traps: Place shallow containers filled with beer in the garden to attract and drown these slimy pests. Placing grapefruit and melon rinds upside down or cabbage leaves in the garden will attract slugs, so you can then douse them with diluted ammonia or a 50/50 vinegar water solution.

Use baits: Apply slug baits to control populations in your garden. The most

effective commercial slug baits typically use either metaldehyde or iron phosphate as their active ingredient.

Biological controls: Introduce natural predators like beneficial nematodes or certain species of ground beetles to your garden.

Plant selection: Select slug resistant plants — those varieties with thick leaves, not thin-leaved smorgasbords.

Drench Treatment for Slugs

To do a drench treatment for slugs, a common method is to spray them with a diluted household ammonia solution, typically a 1:10 ratio of household ammonia to water, to kill slugs on contact. Apply the spray in the evening after dark when slugs are moving out of the mulch to feed, ensuring direct contact with the slugs and their eggs. Using the ammonia solution in the evening also avoids the risk of burning the foliage in hot mid-day sun.

Spray the diluted ammonia directly onto the hosta and surrounding soil. Focus on the undersides of leaves and the base of the plant where slugs often hide. The goal is to make contact with those slugs that are hidden under the leaves or along the petioles. Drenching the soil nearby will kill any slugs that are burrowed in the mulch at the base of the plant.

For potted hostas, emerge the entire plant in a bucket of water for a few minutes to displace slugs. The slugs will dislodge themselves from the leaves and float to the surface or sink to the bottom of the bucket. Remove the dislodged slugs and dispose of them.

Fun Facts

- Slugs are excellent at hiding, capable of stretching to many times their size to squeeze into small spaces. They can move surprisingly fast, thanks to their slimy mucus trail.
- Slugs have a hydrostatic skeleton made of water. They are like a water balloon, which takes shape and is held up by internal pressure.
- Slugs are hermaphrodites. Each individual is both male and female, meaning that any two slugs can reproduce. They can also self-fertilize their own eggs if no mate is available.
- Slugs have thousands of microscopic teeth called denticles, arranged on a ribbon-like structure called the radula. The exact number of teeth can vary depending on the species, but estimates range from 20,000 to 27,000.
- The umbrella slug (*Umbraculum umbraculum*) is the species with the most teeth, producing approximately 750,000 tiny teeth in its lifetime—more than any other creature on earth.
- With all those teeth, it is no wonder that slugs can eat many times their own body weight each night. Some consume up to twice their weight daily, especially when food is abundant.
- On the other hand, slugs can live for several months without any food at all by entering a state of suspended animation known as aestivation. During aestivation, a slug seals itself to a surface and enters a dormant state to survive during dry or hot conditions. This adaptation allows them to survive long periods without eating or drinking until conditions improve.
- The mucus on a banana slug is an anesthetic, capable of numbing a predator's tongue or throat if eaten.
- Some species of slugs can grow up to 10 inches long. Slugs have four tentacles. The top pair are used for sensing light, while the lower pair are for smelling and tasting.
- Despite being pests in our gardens, slugs play a vital role in the ecosystem by helping to decompose organic matter.
- Under favorable conditions, some slug species can live for up to six years.

Photo Credits

Leopard slug (*Limax maximus*)—Asturnut

Gray garden slug (*Deroceras reticulatum*)—Bruce Marlin

Dusky slug (*Arion fuscus*)—Erik Veldhuis; modified by Tom Meijer

European black slug (*Arion ater*)—Prashanthns

Carolina mantleslug (*Philomycus carolinianus*)—Rhododendrites



Photo uploaded to iNaturalist by seaslugcensus, <https://www.inaturalist.org/photos/260776673>. Used by permission.

The **Black-and-gold Sapsucking Slug (*Cyerce nigricans*)** is admired for its striking black body, yellow spots, and vibrant, leaf-like cerata that are often edged in other bright colors. This sea slug is a visual marvel known for its distinctive appearance and is even used in promotional materials for places like the Great Barrier Reef.

HOSTA THEME GARDENS

By Don Rawson

A theme garden is a great way to combine
your other hobbies

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

and interests with gardening. For example,
have you considered
creating a *Trekkie Garden*? An *Animal
Garden*? Or, how about
a *Love and Romance Garden*?

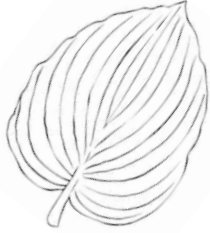
Below is a list of hosta theme gardens
which will help you get started. This
resource is posted on the Hosta Lists
website at <http://www.hostalists.org>.
Besides hostas, you can always add other

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

companions with names that correspond to

your particular theme.

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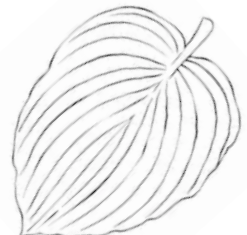
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Membership in the Michigan Hosta Society

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

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.