



**ADIRONDACK
CHAPTER**

North American Rock Garden Society

Green Dragon Tales

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October 2020

“Tours” to Colorado and British Columbia, October 17, 1:00 PM via Zoom

Terry Humphries, Program



Gardening on the Roof of the Rocky Mountains

Nick Courtens, Nicola Ripley, Colin
Lee, Melissa Ebone & Betty Ford
Alpine Gardens Staff



A Hillside Garden in Coastal British Columbia David Sellars

Look for an email with the Zoom meeting link to join this October 17, 1:00 PM program. The presentations we will enjoy were developed by NARGS in a series called ‘Taproot.’ We will convene via Zoom in an interactive meeting format. Information about joining us will also be posted to the Adirondack Chapter’s Facebook page.

We will continue meeting through the fall via Zoom with hopes that stellar programming from far reaches will make up for the limitations of social distancing. Our September meeting, co-sponsored with Cornell Botanic Gardens and was well-attended and ran without technical snags, as far as we know. (If you have any issues or questions regarding Zoom, please let me know at terryehumphries@gmail.com.) Thanks should go to Carol Eichler for tapping contacts she formed organizing the NARGS conference to arrange CBG’s hosting of that Zoom Webinar with two great presentations by CBG staff.

First, we will spend 45 minutes on a virtual tour of the new crevice garden at the Betty Ford Alpine Gardens in Vail Colorado. We will break for some ACNARGS meeting items before taking an hour-long foray into the Linc and Tammy Foster Millstream Garden Award-winning project of David and Wendy Sellars. David will share lessons learned over more than 30 years of rock and woodland garden development in the wet winters and cool summers of Surry, British Columbia.

Upcoming: In November we will be treated with a program on the Flora of Patagonia with Cornell Professor Dr. Kevin Nixon. Thanks to Zoom, we won’t have to drive in the snow, so we may even plan “trips” to Czechoslovakia and Newfoundland over the winter months!

Letter from the Chair

John Gilrein, ACNARGS Chair

Like pretty much every other year in the garden, this past year was full of successes and failures in the garden, perhaps more accurately described as the things that went well and the things that did not go well.

The rock garden continues to do well, most all of the plants growing in the sand survived and are healthy. I watered new plants during dry spells, and during our June drought I even watered most of the rock garden once or twice. We had around 10 inches of rain in July, which was the antithesis of June. *Anthemis tinctoria* and *A. carpatica*, which I thought were perennial and made it beautifully through the winter, died in midsummer. Had they succumbed to the drought followed by the deluge, or were they just being monocarpic? Those *Anthemis* were really the outliers, as almost all the plants installed this year remain happy. I’m trying *A. carpatica* again – either I’m foolish or the cliché will hold true, that the 3rd time is the charm.

Every year I try some different plants. Some of those this year were annuals *Cerithe major*/honeybells, *Asperula orientalis*/blue woodruff, Nasturtium ‘Baby Rose’, and also an old favorite, *Rincinus communis*/castor bean ‘Carmencita’. These all germinated easily indoors and produced healthy seedlings; the *Asperula* even needed potting up indoors twice. *Cerithe* and *Asperula* both grew well and bloomed, and received supplemental water. It’s unclear to my why, but most of the plants of both died in midsummer (the plants of *Cerithe* that didn’t die looked haggard and were well on their way out). The nasturtiums have done well with very restrained growth (unlike many other nasturtiums) and are still blooming well. The castor beans have done well, and predictably the plants near the road in gravelly soil and morning sun are about half the height of the plant in moist loamy soil in full sun; they have big red and green leaves and pretty red fruits. I might try the blue woodruff again, but the honeybells plants were floppy and I thought the flowers were pretty small, not good indications for a second run.

The vegetable garden similarly had its pros and cons as well. The first planting of cucumbers initially started growing well but failed before producing. The 2 determinate tomato plants both died in late July (they did produce a few tomatoes). One indeterminate tomato plant, a yellow pear tomato, produced a large crop of tomatoes that turned yellow and stayed hard, not fully ripening, a bit of a mystery; I’m trying to get them ripening out in the sun this week. The red grape tomatoes and a small fruited variety ‘Mountain Pride’ produced like gangbusters all season (and are still producing as of September 24). I have been overrun with

squashes, purple beans, romano beans, yard long beans. Overall a good year for vegetables. I hope you have had some good gardening experiences for 2020.

I hope you were able to participate in our September meeting via Zoom. It wasn't restricted to only chapter members, and overall there were a lot of attendees, maybe 80 or 90. The downside of the September meeting hosted by Cornell Botanic Garden is that we don't know yet who participated. Meetings via Zoom is not how we would prefer to meet, it's just the best we can do under the current circumstances. If you participated in the September meeting and had issues with Zoom, please reach out to me or Terry (email addresses at the bottom of the Green Dragon). Of course we can't help you if your problem is either an ancient computer or poor internet service.

What's coming up in October? Our chapter will be the official host of our October meeting via Zoom. It will also be time to submit seeds for the NARGS Seed Exchange. We're still thinking about how the Adirondack Chapter will fulfill its seed sorting mission. Likely we'll solicit volunteers and sort the seeds in our own homes. I always enjoy the social aspect of the seed sorting days, but it would be impossible, or almost impossible, to do this seed sorting outside in December. It's ideal bulb planting time, cooler weather, moist soil to plant in (I hope), most of the other gardening work done for the season. I'm sorry we're not doing October Plant of the Month bulbs but it's not too late to order bulbs from a good mail order source or buy them from your local nursery.

A Small Plot and a Long Story

Mary Gililand

In the 1980s, my campaign to keep the South Hill Recreation Way unpaved was successful. Returning from my sister Helen's memorial service at the end of February 2020, I saw a white truck and heard chainsaw-like sounds below my house on that trail. A 2-person team from Canadaigua had been hired to cut invasive brush either side along its 3-mile length. I hired them to cut a large tangled area of mine whose privet, honeysuckle, virginia creeper had been untouched for decades, perhaps a century.

Cutting is not clearing, and Cooperative Extension's weed wrench was instrumental uprooting stumps at intervals from May through August. Fawns and what they lead to having become ubiquitous on our land; I bought rolls of welded wire to fence newly planted habitats of native trees, shrubs, flowering plants. My husband and I got a canopy to eventually relax in; torrential July rains washed down in floods from the road, so we put down pallets, topped them with fine old boards we had been saving for a rainy day, topped that with a carpet remnant. We have a screened pavilion to eventually relax in.

At the ACNARGS conference in June, I was to book-sign *The Ruined Walled Castle Garden*, slated for summer equinox publication. But covid19 had changed everyone's plans, including my award-winning collection of poetry. On pause, said volume's galleys did not go to the printer on schedule; energy earmarked for promoting the book all summer went into uprooting, digging, planting, writing new poems, and looking forward to the August member plant sale, where I usually find wonderful additions to our vast woodland gardens.

This time, attendance being lighter and time for eyeing plants more extensive, I returned home with a flat or two of alpines and succulents. Too many for the square of cinder blocks I had arranged in a sunny spot. What to do? 'Only don't know' is the Zen saying, and it's still the extent of my knowledge about what I am doing, despite what you see in the finished photo of September 27. I repositioned a square frame of indestructible material from Aldi's, obtained a list of suggested materials from both Carol Eichler and Rosemarie Parker, went to Agway for grit, industrial sand, turface, soilless mix. On hand were peat and compost Peter and I live on a rocky hillside, so nature supplied us with the bottom layers of rubble rocks and small rocks — and the top as well, all the decorative rocks gathered from our land.

What next? Well, there's promoting that book: supplying Ithaca bookstores, reading on BHP zoom the evening of October 8, sending news to my email list... letting you personally see how to order it:

<https://brighthillpress.org/product/the-ruined-walled-castle-garden/>

And! another rock garden? or two? Those cinder blocks that when Peter and I moved to our house had been the stoop are waiting, lots of small round opening to fill plus the center square. Perhaps someone more experienced than I would like this area for a workshop on making rock gardens next year?



Experiences with Ornamental Alliums

Pat Curran, Calendar

Ornamental alliums are great plants for every gardener who has at least some sun. Different allium species bloom from April through October, and in a wide spectrum of colors. Alliums are incredibly attractive to pollinators, plus they are resistant to deer, rabbits, and rodents. Most are not fussy about soil as long as it is well-drained.

I'll discuss the alliums that grow from bulbs first, as they are sold in the fall like the other dry bulbs that many gardeners grow.

Allium cowanii or *A. neapolitanum* has white flower clusters in April or May. It may be hard to tell these apart. The ones I grow came from the Tompkins CCE office where they bloomed with the red perennial tulips in a hot dry full sun bed. At my house, they are thriving in full sun or partial shade with moister soil. Although both are listed as hardy only to zone 6 (we are mostly USDA zone 5), several local gardeners have not had winter

hardiness problems. This fall, I have replanted some bulbs with crocus corms in the hope of deterring chipmunks that have eaten all of my crocus.

Allium moly is a bright (very bright!) yellow low-growing allium that blooms in late May/early June, after the spring bulb season and right before the peonies and other early perennials. (although sometimes they bloom together). It will go dormant soon after blooming, as most or all of the bulbous alliums do. It makes a nice temporary edge for a flowerbed, however. Like many alliums, this spreads easily by seed and by offsets. I have learned to control the extent of the planting (after it is well-established). Instead of just deadheading the flowers, and then having to remove the yellow senescing foliage shortly after, I pull up the shoots when the flowering is done. Enough offsets break off to keep the planting in effect. I then have extra bulbs to plant somewhere else or to give away.

<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=281724&isprofile=0&>

Allium 'Globemaster' also blooms in May or early June. This is a tall allium with large flowerheads in lavender. Since it is sterile and does not produce seeds, the flowers last longer than they would if they set seed. Some gardeners leave the flower stalks up after the color fades, or even spray-paint them!

Foliage does start to decline when it's flowering, but not as fast as *Allium giganteum* foliage. Globemaster will slowly produce offsets, which is how I got my first bulb at a rock garden sale. It is quite expensive to buy. I am using it around my 'Black Beauty' lily to deter rodents from the lily bulbs. (This lily is indeed somewhat resistant to the lily leaf beetle, by the way.)

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=243553>

Another tall early-blooming allium that I grow is 'Purple Sensation'. The flower heads are in the lavender-violet range, and while they are smaller than 'Globemaster', the bulbs are also much cheaper, so they can be planted in quantity.

The foliage declines and can be removed in July. At my house, 'Purple Sensation' blooms with the tall *Camassia* I have that is bluish-purple. The combination of the lavender purple and the bluish purple is nice. This allium multiplies quite a bit and can be easily dug to be moved or shared.

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=243555>

Allium christophii has very large airy flower heads in May or early June. It is shorter than Purple Sensation and Globemaster.

<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282301&isprofile=0&>

Allium flavum is a small allium with light yellow nodding blooms in summer. The foliage is narrow, and the plant doesn't seem to spread nearly as much. I just let it fill in around perennials in the front of a sunny border. A google search has shown few American sources for this allium, except for the well-known Brent & Becky's:

<https://www.brentandbeckysbulbs.com/Allium/flavum/Ornamental-Onion>

Allium caeruleum (synonym *A. azureum*) has small true-blue flower heads in early summer. I have not had much luck with this naturalizing, perhaps due to too much moisture. The true-blue color, however, combined with the relatively low cost will inspire me to try this species in a different location.

<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282298&isprofile=0&>

Allium schubertii has distinctive flower heads, giant spherical umbels, but it may be too tender for some of us. It certainly didn't persist for me, although the Missouri Botanic Garden says it is hardy to zone 5.

<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282305&isprofile=0&>

Allium karataviense, Turkistan onion, has proven hardy for me. Both the leaves (not persistent) and flowers are ornamental. The leaves are broad and gray-green, and the large flower clusters are soft pink. This is a shorter plant that I used as a temporary edging to a bed.

<https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282305&isprofile=0&>

The latest of the bulbous alliums that I grow is the drumstick allium, *Allium sphaerocephalon*. For me, this blooms mostly in July, contrasting nicely with daylilies in bloom then. This can be a real spreader, both by seed and offset, so I control it as I do the *Allium moly* – by pulling it up when the flowering is finished. Enough stems break off to ensure its persistence. This allium grows in sun or partial shade, in any well-drained soil. <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282226&isprofile=0&>

There are several nice alliums that are usually sold as plants, or given away as divisions of clumps. Although they may have bulbous roots, I don't generally see them for sale in the bulb catalogues.

These include the common chives, a great ornamental as well as edible. Chives are a bee magnet, and make a nice edging for a flower bed, herb garden, or shrub planting. To minimize maintenance and spreading, I now cut the plant down when bloom is finished. This is easier than trying to deadhead all the stiff flower stems, and then the new soft foliage is available to harvest and eat.

I sometimes pot up a clump and leave it outside until Thanksgiving or so, to give it some cold exposure. Then I trim the dead foliage back and bring it into a sunny windowsill. The newer leaves are available to eat all winter. <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=j270>

Garlic chives is less well-known, but a valuable source of white flower clusters (and pollen and nectar) in late August and September. I deadhead this to prevent too much self-seeding. Garlic chives is often cooked as a vegetable, especially in Chinese cuisine. <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=u770>

There are several summer-blooming alliums I would recommend. They all have nice persistent foliage (unlike the bulbous alliums) which is as ornamental as the mostly lavender or rosy-purple flowers. It's nice to have that vertical foliage as a contrast to the roundish leaves and clumps of many perennials.

Allium senescens var. *glaucum* is a short clumper with attractively twisted leaves, for the front of the border. <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=282421&isprofile=0&>

Allium tanguticum is taller with dark green leaves. https://www.chicagobotanic.org/plantcollections/plantfinder/allium_tanguticum_summer_beauty--summer_beauty_ornamental_onion

Allium 'Millenium' was the Perennial Plant Association Plant of the Year in 2018. <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=263431>

Last but not least is *Allium thunbergia* 'Ozawa' which blooms in October with rosy-purple flower clusters. I got this as a plug at a local nursery several years ago. It blooms every year, but it did take a while to form a largish clump, so I haven't divided it yet. I recently learned that there is a white variety, also fall-blooming, which I want to seek out. <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=243564&isprofile=0&>

September's Program Available Online

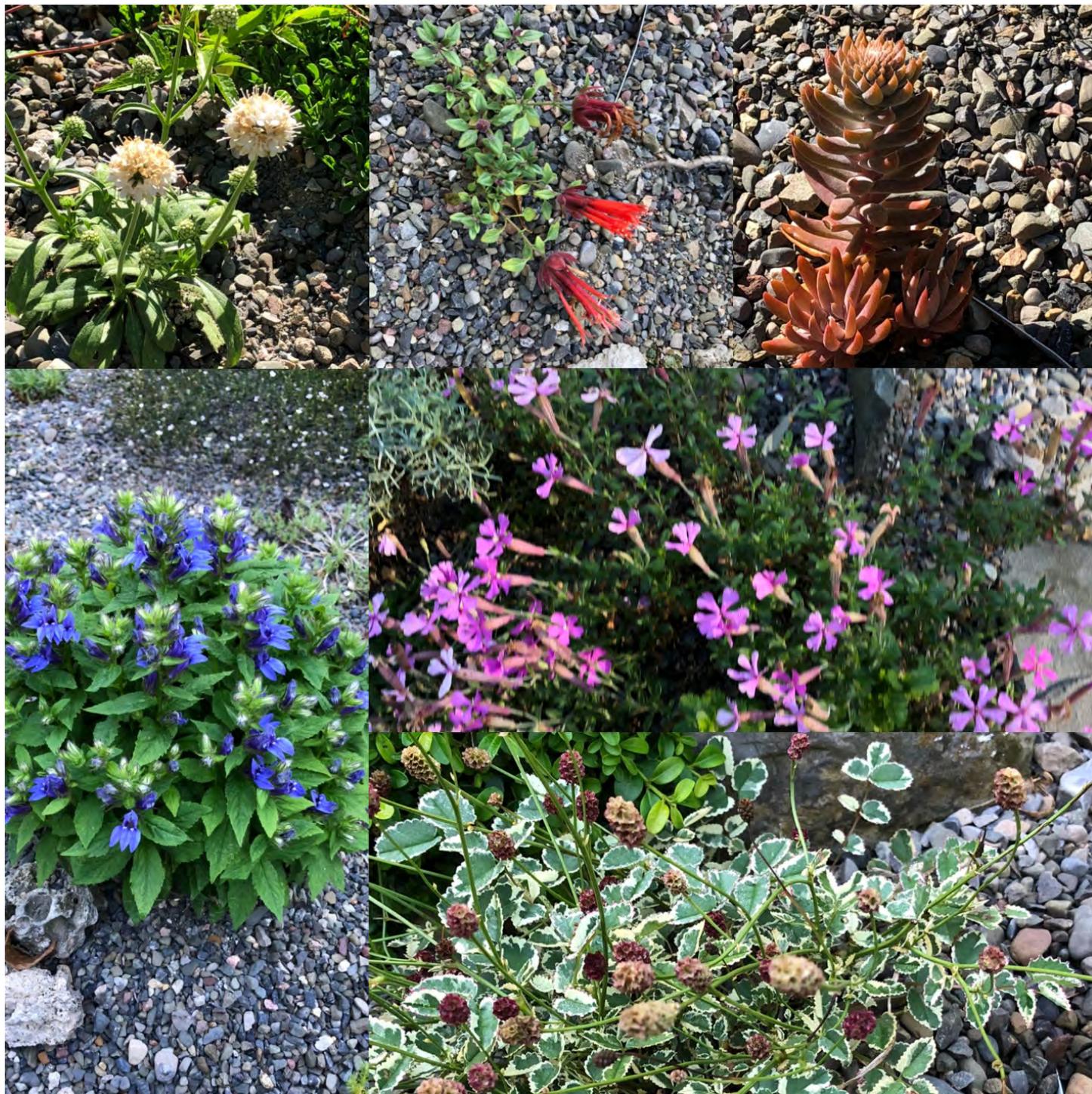
Carol Eichler, Plant Sales Chair

Our September program, "Native Plants in New York" featuring Krissy Boys and Robert Wesley, presented in partnership with Cornell Botanic Gardens, is now available for viewing from the Cornell Botanic Gardens website here: <https://cornellbotanicgardens.org/native-plants-in-new-york-two-virtual-field-trips/>

Feel free to share this link with anyone else you feel might be interested.

Late Bloomers

Carol Eichler, Plant Sales Chair



From top: *Succisa praetensis* 'alba' dwarf, *Monardella macrantha* 'Marian Simpson', *Orostachys spinosa*, *Lobelia siphilitica* Mistassinica', *Silene* sp., and *Sanguisorba officinalis* var. *microcephala* 'Little Angel'

What's Blooming in Your Garden? Late Season Plants (continued)

Because the list of late season bloomers supplied by subscribers to our member forum was so extensive, we are continuing this month with more plants that brighten the late season garden.

From Carol Eichler

Scabiosa caucasica (believed to be 'Fama White – grown from mislabeled seed) : lovely basal cutleaf foliage with white “button” flowers held above to 18” but airy so seems to fit in the R.G. as well as the open garden, you can see this one at Wurster.

Oreganum 'Kent Beauty' and 'Amethyst Mist': both have been hardy for me though they are reportedly only to Z6, especially showy draping over stones in gritty growing medium.

Salvia hypargeia: purple flowers shaped like parrot's beak; will self-sow.

Gypsophila tenuifolia: airy plant typical of baby's breath and a long season bloomer.

Sanguisorba officinalis va. *microcephala* 'Little Angel': variegated foliage with maroon flowers to ~6”; originally from Terry Humphries, a favorite.

Dianthus sp (callizonous?): a tallish, loose mat that I sheared it early in the season, needs the “right” location, love the late bloom so I think it's a keeper.

Sucissa praetensis 'alba': dwarf; seed grown from Ontario Chapter SeedEx; resembles scabiosa, a surprise of a gem!

Asarina procumbens: trailing snapdragon: has bloomed sparsely through most of the summer with pale yellow blooms.

Allium cyaneum: blue flowers still persisting.

Linaria alpine and *L. aerugina*: various colors, short-lived but self-sows and blooms all summer.

Erodium x 'Natasha': lacey foliage and blooms throughout the summer; but I've had some erodiums die in drier spots in the rock garden.

Gentiana cruciata, *G. septifida*: the 1st is just finishing, the 2nd is normally in bloom by now into Sep-Oct

Leontopodium alpina: 1st year transplant flowering now.

Eritricium canum: 1st year from Kingbird Farms, lovely blue flowers all summer; will it be ...perennial? ...self-sow? ...invasive? ...a big mistake? (to that NARGS forum says no).

Spirea x bumalda 'Gold 'n Rubies': one of the few shrubs in my R.G.; pink clusters of flowers; can be vigorously pruned to keep size in check.

Silene schafta: I have too many silenes to keep them straight; this one is blooming now in showy pink.

Orostachys spinosa: another “dunce cap” that is showing reddish foliage right now and elongating for the 1st time, not really grown for its flowers.

Campanula rotundifolia: looks fragile but is a tough plant for well-drained soil; long- blooming and has held up well in the drought.

And foliage plants that are looking good:

Artemisia versicolor 'Sea Foam': loose curly gray foliage.

Artemisia sp.: no record of it but solid green and low-growing; might have gotten it from J. Gilrein (don't worry, I'm not blaming you..I like this plant).

Additions from Pat Curran:

Lobelia siphilitica

Lobelia cardinalis

From Kathy Purdy:

Leucojum (Acis) autumnale: tiny, bell-like flowers

And these petite colchicums which were blooming last month; now of course most colchicums have come into bloom

C. laetum

C. agrippinum - has checkered flowers

C. graecum

C. pyrenaicum

From John Gilrein:

Heuchera 'Cherry Cola'

Eucomis sp.: some are hardy

Kniphofia sp.

Verbena bonariensis: self-sowing annual

Daphne Cuttings, Take Two

Carol Eichler, Plant Sales Chair

Last month Bill Stark gave me two rooted cuttings of *Daphne x transatlantica* with the stipulation that I write an article for *Green Dragon* about my overwintering experience with them. We were discussing how to carry them over for the winter. Rooting daphne cuttings is often easier than getting them to survive as potted up mini-shrubs and surviving their first winter. At this stage they are still a bit tender to acclimate to our winters without some special attention. That story is yet to come so let me back up.

Daphne x transatlantica is a small shrub growing 2-3 feet tall so it may be a bit big for some rock gardens. According to the Missouri Botanic Gardens website, this particular hybrid grows best in a moist, rich, pH neutral soil in part shade. Sharp drainage is a requirement, but on the other hand the soil shouldn't be allowed to dry out either. Some protection from winter winds is advised. Elizabeth Zander's recommendation, when she spoke to our Chapter, is to plant daphnes in front of a stone as that helps address several of these requirements – shade, moisture, and winter protection. Once planted they do not like to be moved. Zander also mentioned pruning them occasionally.

Most daphnes are fragrant and this one is no exception. A unique feature of this hybrid is that it flowers prolifically in the spring and then more sparsely throughout the entire summer season.

Bill took cuttings of his *Daphne x transatlantica* using a modified Don LeFond method. As recommended he took the cuttings around July 4th and placed them in an enclosed container to maintain humidity in a protected place outdoors where natural light was available. Yes, he used rooting hormone too. Where he differed from Don's technique was that he put each cutting into its own individual pot with the belief that daphnes do not like their roots to be disturbed. I was given two of these rooted cuttings.



Daphnes can be quite temperamental but they are nevertheless a prized garden addition. This one seems to be a very special one indeed, and worth seeking out. Be warned by Michael Dirr who reports these plants can be temperamental and unpredictable and sometimes die very quickly for “no explicable reason.”

Stay tuned for my spring report. Hopefully I will have good news to report, that is to say, let's hope both cuttings survive the winter and live many fruitful days ahead.

This little Daphne x transatlantica will spend the winter outdoors.

Membership

Mary Stauble, Membership Coordinator

If you have not renewed for 2020, you should do it now and take advantage of our special deal! Join now for 2020 (individual \$15, household \$20) and we'll include a 2021 membership. Also, only current members are listed in the membership directory which will be published real soon now. The renewal form is at <http://www.acnargs.org/join.pdf>. Check my email announcement of the newsletter link for your membership status. Contact Mary Stauble at mes2@cornell.edu if you have any questions.

Upcoming 2020 ACNARGS Programs

NOTE: Due to Covid our fall meetings will take on a different format. We do plan to hold live meetings via Zoom and are currently in the process of booking speakers, hopefully on our "usual" meeting dates. For those of you unfamiliar with Zoom, we will be sending out information about how to connect and can offer assistance to anyone who requests it. We hope to have our meeting calendar finalized - as much as anyone can plan ahead these days - for publication in our next newsletter.

October 17, 2020: "Tours" to Colorado and British Columbia, October 17, 2020 1:00 PM via Zoom

November 14: Dr. Kevin Nixon, Cornell Professor and Curator of the L.H. Bailey Hortorium: Flora of Patagonia via Zoom

Watch for announcements of future meetings **December and January** if there is interest. Potential programs include presenters from Czech Republic and Newfoundland.

Calendar of Select Events & Programs

Practical Earthkeeper, Home Gardening Program, [Cornell Cooperative Extension](#)
[Finger Lakes Native Plant Society](#) monthly meetings
[Cornell Botanic Gardens](#) events
[Liberty Hyde Bailey Garden Club](#)
[Garden Conservancy Fall 2020 Literary Series](#)

To have a garden event in your area listed send all pertinent information to David Mitchell at david_mitchell_14850@yahoo.com

About ACNARGS

We are an all-volunteer organization and one of thirty-eight NARGS affiliated chapters active in North America. Our annual Chapter activities include 5 program-speaker meetings, the *Green Dragon* newsletter, web and Facebook pages, garden visits, overnight garden trips, hands-on workshops, two plant sales a year, and frequent plant giveaways. Our meetings are informal, friendly gatherings that provide a wealth of information and offer a source for unusual plants, plus the opportunity to be inspired by other gardeners. The public is always welcome.

Chapter membership starts at \$15 a year based on the calendar year. Membership includes these benefits: newsletter sent to you electronically (or option by mail for an extra fee), opportunity to travel on our planned overnight garden trips, annual membership directory, and plant sale discounts and member only sales, including Plant-of-the-Month sales. Download a membership form at www.acnargs.org/join.pdf.

About NARGS National

NARGS National is our parent organization: We encourage you to join (online at www.nargs.org) for only \$40 a year. Benefits include a seed exchange, a quarterly publication focused on rock gardening, and an online website featuring an archive of past publications, a chat forum and a horticultural encyclopedia. NARGS National also conducts winter study weekends and holds its Annual Meeting in interesting places where attendees have the opportunity to visit gardens and take field trips, often to alpine areas, as well as hear talks by outstanding plants people from around the world. More recently, NARGS is offering botanical tours each year, both within the US and abroad.

2019 ACNARGS Board Members and Contacts

If you want to **volunteer**, we'd love to hear from you!

Chair: **John Gilrein**, basecamp@alum.syracuse.edu

Program: **Terry Humphries**, terryehumphries@gmail.com

Program Committee Members: **Could this be you?**

Secretary: Currently rotating amongst "Responsible People"

Treasurer: **BZ Marranca**, mmm10@cornell.edu

Plant Sales Chair: **Carol Eichler** carolithaca@gmail.com

Plant Sales Committee Members: **Michael Loos**, **BZ Marranca**, **David Mitchell**

Plant of the Month: **Marlene Kobre**, mkobre@ithaca.edu

Membership: Seeking someone to do this. **Could this be you?**

New Member Hospitality: **Graham Egerton**

Newsletter Editor: **David Mitchell**, dwm23@cornell.edu. **Looking for a new editor!**

Calendar: **Pat Curran**, pc21@cornell.edu

Webmaster, Program Tech: **Craig Cramer**, cdcramer@gmail.com

Green Dragon Tales

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Submit articles by the fourth Friday of the month preceding publication to David Mitchell,

david_mitchell_14850@yahoo.com. The newsletter is always posted and printable each month on our website www.acnargs.org