



VICTORIA RHODODENDRON SOCIETY NEWSLETTER MAY 2024

VICTORIA RHODODENDRON SOCIETY

Our purpose is to promote
and educate the public
about the genus
RHODODENDRON



We meet at the Couvelier
Center on the grounds of the
HCP gardens
505 Quayle Street
Victoria, B.C.

Our meetings are held on the first
THURSDAY
of every month
SEPTEMBER - MAY

Meetings begin at 7:30 pm.

Our website is:
www.victoriarhodo.ca



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Firstly, I would like to commend Roy and Lois Blackmore on being awarded the American Rhododendron Society Silver medal that was presented by ARS President Linda Derkach at our April meeting. They have been prominent members and volunteers in all aspects of our society for many years.

We are now approaching our peak flowering season for rhododendrons. With last winter's record low temperatures some rhododendrons have shown bud blast and a few have succumbed to the extreme cold. However, the flower power is a welcomed sight as many have survived and are displaying their flowers to the delight of all.

With the differing growth habits and leaf structures one is able to note the wide range of plant shapes. One cannot forget about the leaf (not hockey.) I made a cross of (*R. pachysanthum* x *R. macabeum*) that appears to have over-wintered quite well. I had planned on remaking that cross. However, many of the large leaf varieties have suffered the most damage. I did have a blooming plant of (*Many Moons* x *R. macabeum*) which looks like a smaller version of *R. macabeum*, but with deeper yellow flowers. It received some damage. However, I put *R. pachysanthum* on it which suggests a yellow possibility.

John Verwolf has restarted the Propagation Group. The mission for the group is to produce rooted cuttings to grow on at the Norm Todd Propagation Center. These plants are ideal for our climate

Picnic news will be coming soon. Plan on a Sunday, June 23 date.

THIS IS IT... WHAT WE HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR



LET US SHINE AS AMBASSADORS FOR OUR FAVOURITE PLANT

SATURDAY, MAY 11

THE GARDEN AT THE HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE OF THE PACIFIC

FROM 9 AM UNTIL 4 PM

THANK YOU TO THE FOLLOWING VOLUNTEERS AT OUR SHOW AND SALE



FRIDAY MAY 10 3-5 PM. SET UP.....TRUCK

CALVIN PARSONS, DAVE MACKAS, IAN DUNCAN

FRIDAY MAY 10..... 3-5 PM. SET UP

JACQ BRADBURY, LYNN FERRIE, LYLE FERRIE, BURNS MORRISON, LOUISE DIXON, JACK MCNEIL

SATURDAY, MAY 11...8:30 – 12:30 ...CASHIER

LOIS BLACKMORE, LINDA MILLER

SATURDAY, MAY 11...8:30 - 12:30 ...TALLY CLERK

MARJORIE BRICE, STEPHEN BRICE

SATURDAY MAY 11...8:30 - 12:30 ... PLANT INFORMATION

GORD PIRIE, ROY BLACKMORE

SATURDAY MAY 11...12:30 - 4:30 ... CASHIER

HEATHER DICKMAN, SHARON JOSEPH

SATURDAY MAY 11...12:30 – 4:30 TALLY CLERK

ANNE ALLEN, KAREN BURNS

SATURDAY, MAY 11...12:30 – 4:30 -SHOW FLOOR

DAVE MACKAS

SATURDAY, MAY 11 ...12:30 – 4:30 PARKING

TODD STEWART



SATURDAY, MAY11... 4:30 TEAR DOWN

HEATHER DICKMAN, CALVIN PARSONS, MICHAEL TRIPP, JACQ BRADBURY, GORDON PIRIE, SHARON JOSEPH, GLENDA ELROD, JOHANNA MASSA, BETTY GORDON, TODD STEWART

GARDEN PLANTS THAT BLOOM IN GREEN

ADAPTED FROM MEGHAN SHINN... HORTICULTURE

When we think of green in the garden, our first thoughts are about foliage. However, there are flowers that are green as well. When combined with dark-leaved or variegated foliage, the effects can be quite stunning and unusual.



Green Gambler and Silver Lace are hybrids with large creamy flowers. The stinking hellebore species (*H. foetidus*) shown here has light green blossoms and blue-green leaves.



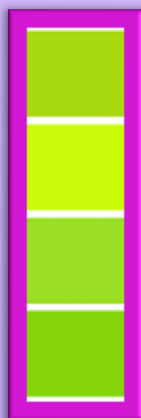
Green Envy coneflower has mostly light green petals with the center turning purplish red and a center cone of dark green. Green Jewel is solid in color and Sweet Scandia is lime green and watermelon pink.



Bells of Ireland are actually white, but are surrounded with large green calyxes. This is an annual that can be sown in early spring.



Green Envy and Benary's Giant Lime display lush green flowers. Zinnias are usually grown in full sun. However, some gardeners have reported that these particular flowers show better color in some shade.



Nicotiana alata Lime Green is a short-lived tender perennial. It has spoon-shaped leaves and large funnel-shaped lime-green flowers. Tends to wilt during the day, but from early evening emits a seductive fragrance.

MAYBE BLUE IS YOUR COLOR?

ADAPTED FROM GARDEN DESIGN

Making up less than 19% of the flowering plant kingdom, plants with blue blooms are a rarity. This elite color group includes a wide range in shades ranging from sky blue to deep indigo and growth habits from groundcovers to large shrubs. Here are some plants that will have your garden “singing the blues”.



Hydrangea ‘Let’s Dance’ has huge mophead flowers all summer long without pruning. For best blue, keep soil acidic and treat with aluminum sulphate.



Sometimes referred to as ‘Bachelor Buttons’, this is a favorite in cutting gardens. The blue color is now replicated in a Crayola crayon.



‘Blue Suede Shoes’ is a spectacular sapphire-blue iris with large ruffled blooms, accented by bright yellow beards.



Blue Glow Globe Thistle has spiky, golf-balled flower heads that make a statement in the garden and in flower arrangements.



Laguna Sky Blue Lobelia is one of the best container plants, producing cascades of tiny soft blue flowers from spring until fall.



Beyond Midnight Bluebeard produces an abundance of flowers late into the season. Clusters of fragrant, deep blue flowers last well into autumn.



PERHAPS YOU PREFER WHITE FLOWERS?

ADAPTED FROM COUNTRY LIVING

One will not find a more classic color than white, and that is certainly true in the garden. White flowers bring a serene, magical quality to any setting and will keep shining in the moonlight after the sun sets. White flowers make vibrant flowers around them 'pop'.



Pollinators adore the tiny blooms of sweet alyssum and one will enjoy the honey-sweet fragrance. It loves full to part sun and makes a great ground cover in the garden. It is a wonderful addition to containers.



Shasta daisies are hardy plants and they offer weeks and weeks of summer color. They need to be planted in full sun. Pollinators love them.



This shrubby peony has dark green, glossy foliage and grows best in full sun. Bloom time is May and June. Visiting ants are not pests. They sip the nectar.



Lily of the Valley Shrub has showy clusters of bell-shaped flowers that dangle from the arching branches in late winter to early spring. Grows best in shade.



Hydrangea shrubs range in height from a few feet to 8 or more feet. The blooms can be tiny like softballs or even gigantic in size. Hydrangeas need full sun to bloom.



Dahlias enchant gardens and balconies alike each summer. They love warm temperatures. Blooms can be tiny or very large depending upon variety. They prefer full sun.



MAYBE ORANGE IS YOUR PREFERENCE?

ADAPTED FROM UNIGUIDE

Orange flowers symbolize healing and well-being as well as balance, warmth, enthusiasm, energy, passion, joy, happiness, fun, pleasure, flamboyance, eccentricity and creativity. Orange flowers blend the energy of red with the sunny warmth of yellow.



Calibrachoa 'Dreamsicle' has petite petunia-like flowers that look stunning hanging from containers. A light trim will encourage further growth.



These heat-loving flowers of celosia come in a variety of forms from feathery plumes to cockscombs. This cultivar is called 'Flamma Orange'.



Usually grown as an annual these daisy like flowers of gerbera offer a splash of color in any garden. 'Patio Volcanoes' offers deep orange petals and black eyes.



This no fuss annual of marigold comes in many orange colors, often with highlights of gold and bronze. It is an excellent plant in a veggie garden as it repels pests.



Put some zing in your garden with bright orange zinnias like 'Double Zahara Orange'. These annuals can be sown from seed after the last frost.



Trumpet honeysuckle is a non-invasive twining climber that produces showy clusters of scarlet red orange. It is evergreen in warm climates.



A STORY OF CHANGE IN THE GARDEN



IDEA FROM SCOTT BEUERLEIN
HORTICULTURE



We start out gardening young and optimistic, and toil happily for many hours in the blazing open sun, tending to every annual, perennial and rhododendron imaginable. We are young and resilient and the next day we are back repeating the previous day's efforts.

After about a couple of months of sunny toil, we head to the nursery looking for some shade. You leave that nursery with several shade trees as your annuals and perennials have grown and spread seemingly quite rapidly and now take much space in the garden. Not only are they growing and spreading in the sunshine, but my partner is a 'shopper' and cannot pass a 'good buy' and several new plants have been arriving every week. Plus, I have learned my rhododendrons need some shade. My elderly neighbor repeatedly reminded me of that, which I have been ignoring until he pointed it out to me and I am starting to see some burn on the leaves of some of my plants.



Over the years the trees have grown, and now when working in the garden I can find some respite. Looking around, I am starting to see less bloom on my flowers...both annual and perennial types. However, now my yard is a bit like a forest. Lumberjacks drive slowly by leering into my now 'forest' garden. Even Google Earth cannot find my residence. But my rhododendrons are happier than ever. Blooms from March to June tell the story of change in my gardening journey.



However, now comes the time for trimming. The trees have spread their joy of shade and my rhododendrons are telling me 'more sun please'. Out come the pruners and saws and the trimming begins. I must say that this work compared to my early gardening journey is much slower paced, more relaxing and I don't even miss my annual and perennials. I can watch as my young, new neighbor is beginning his journey of learning, and that is each person finds their gardening journey in their own way, and at their own pace.



WHY IS DIVERSITY IMPORTANT FOR GARDENERS?

ADAPTED FROM GARDENING KNOW HOW



Biodiversity refers to the vast variety of life forms on earth and the natural interactions among them. As evolution and extinction occur, biodiversity changes over time since these dramatic processes affect not just one species, but the entirety of life.

Biodiversity is often divided into three parts: ecosystem, genetic and species diversity. Despite the fact that these seem divided, none can exist without the others. Change in one aspect causes change in the others, sometime irreparably.

Ecosystem ... “a geographic area where plants, animals and other organisms, as well as weather and landscape, work together to form a bubble of life”. A diverse ecosystem affects climate, pest and disease control, seed dispersal, water cleanliness, and soil nutrients. It is also related to our societal needs, development of medicines, economic opportunities and leisure activities.

In our gardens, biodiverse practices can improve pollination by providing a natural habitat for birds and insects, while naturally thwarting pests and diseases.

Allowing garden space for native plantings, leaving some uncultivated spaces for insects and wildlife to dwell and feed, and encouraging a wide range of living species that may include fungi and bacteria. This not only creates healthier plants, but improves the condition of the earth. Planting diverse types of plants is a great way to support biodiversity at home. Diversity is also more aesthetically pleasing, which feeds our emotional and physical well-being.

7 MULCHING MISTAKES TO AVOID IF YOU WANT HEALTHIER PLANTS

ADAPTED FROM GARDENING KNOW HOW



Mulching is one of the most important gardening jobs to add nutrients to plants, retain water in the soil and keep down weeds. If done incorrectly, it will do more harm than good.

1. **Using too much mulch...**having too much mulch can trap excess water at the base of the plants and can compress and compact the soil too much reducing oxygen and water flow
2. **Using too little mulch...**defeats the purpose of mulching by reducing the benefits of water retention and weed suppression
3. **Piling mulch too high around trees...**restricts airflow and can suffocate roots. It invites pests and moisture can lead to disease and rot
4. **Not weeding before mulching...**do not assume that a pile of mulch will kill existing weeds. Weeds are persistent and will find their way up to the light
5. **Using the wrong mulch...**bark and wood chips are good choices for flower beds and around trees. Avoid using wood or bark treated with chemicals or dyes. Grass clippings, leaves and hay are best for vegetable gardens.
6. **Mulching too early in the spring...**can keep the soil cold and make it difficult for seedlings to emerge
7. **Not raking old mulch...**laying down mulch is not a one and done garden chore. Piling new mulch on top of old mulch contributes to the compaction of the soil underneath. This can suffocate the plants roots and will reduce water absorption.

HOSTA VARIETIES ...NEWLY ON THE MARKET



HOSTA 'MINI SKIRT'

Hosta 'Mini Skirt' grows as a mound of foliage up to 5 inches tall, with purple flowers peeking above the leaves in early summer. The blooms are just above the foliage, making a perfectly proportioned plant.



HOSTA 'NEPTUNE'

This hosta is known for its persistent blue color and rippled leaves. It produces tall stems of tubular flowers in late summer.



HOSTA 'ISLAND BREEZE'

Hosta 'Island Breeze' has bold, substantial foliage, with thick rounded leaves. The leaves emerge bright gold with a medium green margin in spring. As summer progresses, the gold fades to a softer yellow. In shade, the yellow turns lime green.



HOSTA 'RAINBOW'S END'

This hosta is unique in that each leaf has a different and unique pattern. It is known for its thick foliage which tends to be slug resistant. It is considered fairly trouble free across all regions.

IS YOUR TOILET PAPER WIPING OUT FORESTS?

AN INTERESTING TOPIC FOR A RHODODENDRON NEWSLETTER
FOOD FOR THOUGHT



Imagine a world without toilet paper? Its use has become so common that such an exercise might be impossible. Yet, this everyday product holds an untold story of environmental impact.



The global appetite for toilet paper contributes significantly to environmental degradation. Vast old-growth forests in Canada and Indonesia are being razed, disrupting biodiversity and affecting Indigenous communities. The production itself is no less damaging; its laden with high energy, water and chemical usage.

Industry experts highlight a concerning trend: the soft, luxurious toilet paper we covet necessitates virgin pulp, leading to increased deforestation and a significant strain on our planet's lungs.

Yet there is hope. Alternatives like bidets, recycled paper and bamboo offer a greener path forward. Innovations and shifts in consumer behavior toward more sustainable options are emerging. From using non-wood fibers to adopting water-based cleaning methods, the movement toward reducing our ecological footprint is gaining momentum.

Our choices have global impact. The journey from lush forests to our bathrooms is more complex than we might think. Reflecting on our consumption patterns can lead to significant environmental benefits. A shift toward transparency and sustainable practices in the industry is crucial.

FORMS OF AUGUSTINNII

ADAPTED FROM THE ARS QUARTERLY BULLETIN
JANUARY 1964, RUTH HANSEN

There are a number of excellent forms of *R. augustinnii*, some of which are now being grown commercially, others are not yet on the market. These forms vary from light blue with a greenish blotch to deep purples with reddish-brown blotches. One of the most confusing classifications is the distinction between *R. augustinnii* and *R. chasmanthum*.

There are now three Barto raised plants of *R. augustinnii*. They have been recognized as superior forms. They are 'Barto Blue', selected and named by Dr. Carl Phetteplace; 'Marine', selected and named by Bob Bovee; and 'Summer Skies', selected and named by Bob Bovee.



Barto Blue



Marine

PHOTO OF SUMMER
SKIES
UNAVAILABLE

SOME CURRENT FORMS OF *R. AUGUSTINNII*



Electra



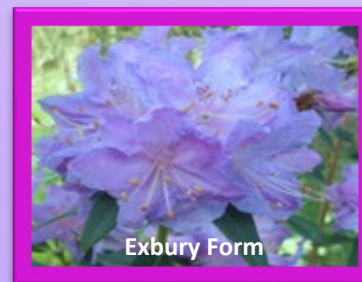
Royston Form



Cox's Form



Royal Purple



Exbury Form



Tower Court



Boxwood Blue



Cerulean Mist



Grandiflora

GROWING RHODODENDRONS ON LOGS

ADAPTED FROM CECIL SMITH...ARS BULLETIN...OCTOBER 1961

In the rainforests of East Asia, rhododendrons grow on rotten logs and even in the decayed mosses and lichens on trees. The roots do not penetrate into the sap of the host tree. Many species and hybrids are growing well on logs and stumps in the Pacific Northwest, including *R. repens* and its hybrids and *R. williamsianum*.

In our garden, several species in the *maddenii* series as well as *R. moupinense* and the cross *R. cilpinense* are very happy on logs with a minimum of care. Several forms of *R. bullatum* are growing especially well, better I believe that they formally did in the ground.

The roots penetrate rotten wood very rapidly and the plant seems to establish itself more quickly than in the ground. They will withstand dry conditions with less irrigating than do those planted in the traditional way.

At first I wondered about the nitrogen balance, but these plants have never shown any deficiency even with a comparatively small amount of nitrogen. They have always been in wood that has decayed sufficiently to be dug with a shovel.

The advantage of this type of planting for those early bloomers is that they are elevated off the ground four or five feet and this diminishes the chance of frost damage to the blooms.

These experience have always been with logs and stumps of fir. The bark and heart wood of an old fir stump are slow to decay. If a pocket is made in this decayed sap area, and the root ball of a small plant is flattened out to fit in, the roots will soon spread out.



Photo accompanying the text



Rhododendron growing on a felled log



Vireya growing on a tree in the Himalayas

- Bark mulch is used at the Norm Todd Compound for our club plants

GROWING RHODODENDRONS ON LOGS

2024

FROM THE GARDENS AT BRENDA AND SEAN'S

Last year at the open garden of Brenda and Sean's, I noticed several rhododendrons growing on logs, and noticed particularly two small rhododendrons growing several feet above the ground on a log suspended over a rocky knoll. Immediately when discovering the 1961 article on growing rhododendrons on logs, I asked them if they would take photographs to share with our group. **Note the difference 63 years later.**



Rhododendron 'Iola'



Rhododendron 'Sauve'





Rhododendron camplogynum



Rhododendron recurvoides



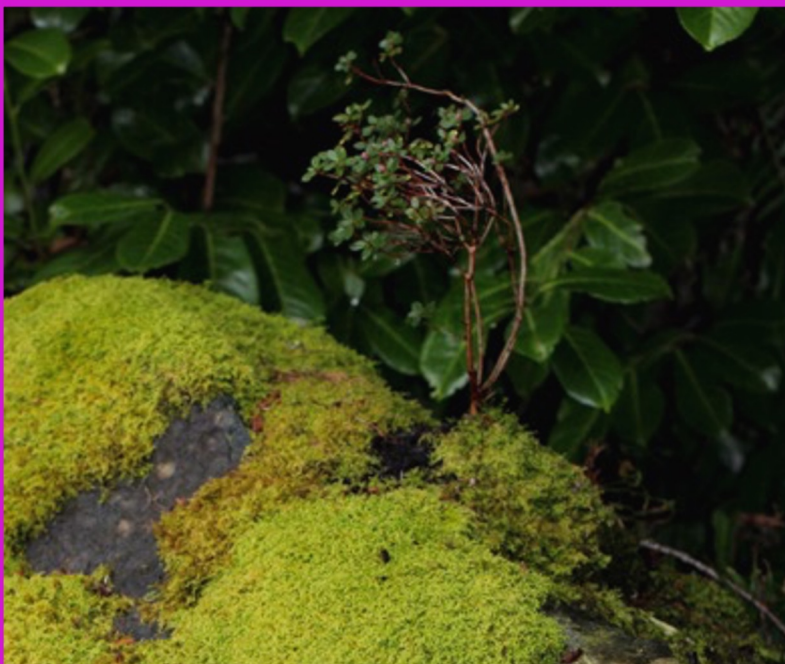
Rhododendron petrocharis stump



Rhododendron changi



Rhododendron dendrocharis



Rhododendron dendrocharis on a mossy rock





Rhododendron edgeworthii



Rhododendron edgeworthii log



QUICK TIPS FOR CONTAINER GARDEN CARE

MEGHAN SHINN HORTICULTURE 2023

Container plantings make fabulous additions to in-ground gardens, providing accents and focal points. Potted plants can also make a garden in and of themselves on balconies, patios or other limited spaces. Containers do require regular care – sometimes more than a garden bed.

Firstly, be aware of water needs and how the pot and its placements affects this. In general, the growing medium in pots will dry out faster than the earth. The smaller the container, the faster it will dry out. The more sun and wind it receives, the faster it will dry out. The pot's material also comes into play: a nonporous material like plastic will slow water loss, while a porous unglazed terracotta pot will hasten drying.

Water loss can be slowed with the use of mulch, similar to garden beds. Clustering pots together helps to slow evaporation. As a bonus, container-plant care goes more quickly and is easier when pots stand together in groups.



GARDENING'S GROWING PAINS

IDEAS FROM HORTICULTURE



The longer we garden, the more we know. Makes sense. Sadly the 'more we know' is offset by a couple of non-negotiable factors. First is an up close and personal awareness of the ravages of time. Brushing my teeth and looking in the mirror reminds me of this daily...morning and night. It is a fact that the longer we garden, the older we get. AND, the older we get the more we forget.

Then there is this. The more we know about gardening, the more we realize how little we really do know of all there is to know. Irony at its best. Reaching this 'senior discount' stage is a slow and somewhat humbling process. It appears that our progression toward enlightenment is at best, realizing that we are just enlightened enough to know that we are really are not enlightened and never will be. There was a time when we thought we knew it all, possibly enlightening others, and not even being humble about it.

The young 'whippersnapper' gardeners of today are very passionate. They read every gardening book available on the market and are on the internet searching for the 'right' way to garden and discussing with others how 'they' garden as if there is only 'their' way as told by the books they read and the information found on the internet. We must just ignore all this as we do not want to discourage others from gardening. Converting non-gardeners is much more important than arguing with them.

The trick is to keep the young people gardening. Eventually they will learn, just as we did. We have learned to just go outside and work on our rhododendrons. They are happy to see our presence, looking closely for any insects or disease, deadheading when ready, watering if needed and remembering to talk about how beautiful they really are.



JOE'S JOTTINGS #22

CULTIVATING COMPACT CLIVIAS

JOE HARVEY



Social engineering is not usually central to my gardening columns but in densely populated parts of the world, the lack of gardens, bans on pets, tiny apartments and the craving for the comfort of a plant to look after has led to the selection of dwarf mutants of Clivia which satisfy this situation.

Canada is not a crowded country but traffic and other climatic problems have increased the number of people living in apartments with a resulting interest in plants that can only survive indoors. Chinese Clivias are an ideal plant for these conditions. Following are some details and further information on the requirements to grow these plants.

SOIL

The thick roots require an instant draining mix such as issued for tropical orchids or cacti. Use granular materials such as bark, perlite, and lava rock.

WATERING

Clivias are adapted to drought and should be bone-dry in winter, especially if kept slightly cooler. I do not water mine from November to February. One can be more generous in spring growth flush, but never allow the pot to stand in water. Vacation? Let them go dry, but...keep out of sun. 8 weeks...no problem.

FERTILIZER

They love fertilizer but only when actively growing. Any type will do. I use water-soluble types with low nitrogen forms at one quarter strength

REPOTTING

Old plants produce side shoots which can be cut off and then potted up. Pack the roots into a fresh pot and trickle fresh granular soil around them. Keep out of sun and water very little for the first six months...approximately one teaspoon per week..

PESTS

The only issue I have experienced has been scale. I use RAID on the first day of the month for one year.

PRODUCING SEEDS

Rub a ripe anther between two fingers and transfer the pollen by rubbing an open stigma. Some plants may be self-incompatible and pollen from another plant may be required. This is where a group devoted to the exchange of material is useful.

GETTING A PLANT

These are so slow growing that generally nurseries do not have them in stock. This leaves only specialist dealers or cooperative groups as sources. Part of this piece is to inspire local groups to cooperate in producing seeds and exchanging pollen and plants. This requires an exchange of email addresses.



Lady Charlotte Florentia Clive (born in Florence) became duchess of Northumberland in 1817 when she married Hugh Clive, the third Duke of Northumberland. She decided to reside at his Syon House estate, across the Thames from Kew Gardens, as this was convenient for her court duties. A large conservancy (recently restored) had been built to test the plants then pouring in from the Empire. Lady Charlotte's head gardener, Mr. Forrest purchased a collection of bulbs gathered from around South Africa by a William Burchell. It was expected that they would flower blue (*Agapanthus*). They flowered red!

The custom was to name a plant for the person who first flowered it. Thus the first specimen of the new genus was named *Clivia nobilis*, the noble Clivia. It is to be noted that the species commonly grown is *C. miniata* (from *minium*, red lead, an old paint pigment.)

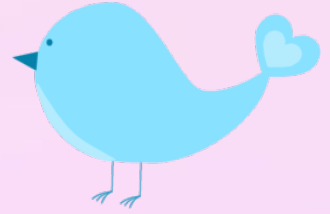
There is no official pronunciation of scientific names. The former English advice was to use the reformed Oxford Latin which has *Clivia* with short 'i's. More recently problems with foreign names such as *Przewalski* (he of the horse and a few plants), has led to advising people to pronounce names that a person would have done so. On this basis *Clivia* gets a long "i", then a short "i". The standard book on *Clivias* is by Koopowitz.

CLIVIA GROUP

Please contact me if anyone wants seeds and or if anyone is willing to form a grower group.



A SURPRISE



A surprise awaited Roy and myself at the April meeting. We were awarded the silver medal for our service to the Victoria Rhododendron Society. The following is the transcript on the award.

Roy and Lois Blackmore, your valuable work over several decades has supported
The Victoria Rhododendron Society

Roy was an executive director in 1995, and Lois has served in several executive positions since 1995. You were inspirational pioneers in the successful development of the Jim Barlup Legacy garden in Esquimalt Gorge Park, which is now emulated in Denmark. Lois co-chaired the 2015 Spring Convention, and her collaborative work encouraged the involvement of diverse opinions, resulting in a spectacularly successful convention. You have graciously opened your fabulous rhododendron garden on multiple occasions. You are very supportive of new members, and have generously donated many rhodos.

For outstanding service and dedication to enhance the genus rhododendron, the American Rhododendron Society awards its Silver medal to you.

Roy and Lois Blackmore



OPEN GARDENS TO THE DELIGHT OF MANY

Despite an unusual garden season, our society was invited to view five other VicRS gardens. Many thanks to Gordon and Sharon Pirie, Brenda Macdonald and Sean Rafferty, Heather Dickman, Hannah Massa and Lloyd and Linda Gilmore for offering to open their gardens for viewing. The benefit of viewing other gardens is to see what folks were able to do with their landscape, their plants and how they have managed to create a rhododendron garden with the facilities available to them. Each garden has unique qualities that make for interesting viewing. In every garden there is something unique that often inspires others to mimic or develop the original ideas to suit their particular garden. As some gardens have a different blooming time, please contact any member of the board and an open garden invitation will happen. Here are some photos for your pleasure.



THE PIRIE GARDEN



SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 2024 AT THE PIRIE GARDEN

SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 2024 AT THE MACDONALD/RAFFERTY GARDEN



**AT THE MACDONALD
/RAFFERTY GARDEN ONE IS
ABLE TO SEE
RHODODENDRONS
GROWING ON LOGS AND
LARGE ROCKS**



SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 2024



VICRS MEMBERS ENJOYING
THE SIGHTS AT THE
MACDONALD/RAFFERTY
GARDEN

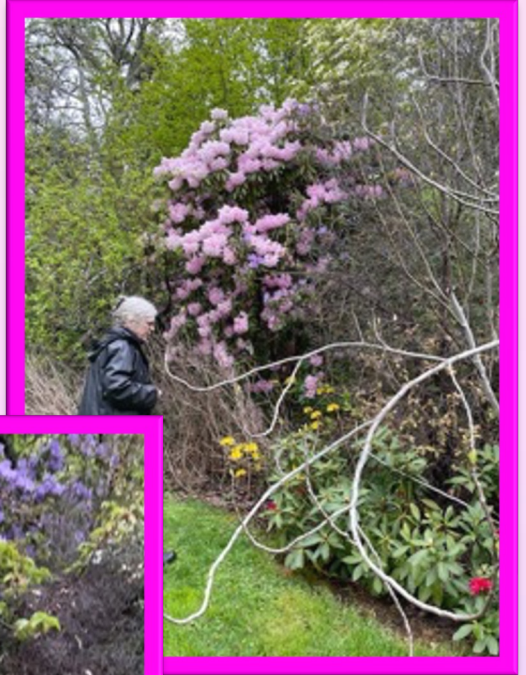
FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 2024

OPEN GARDEN AT HEATHER DICKMAN'S GARDEN

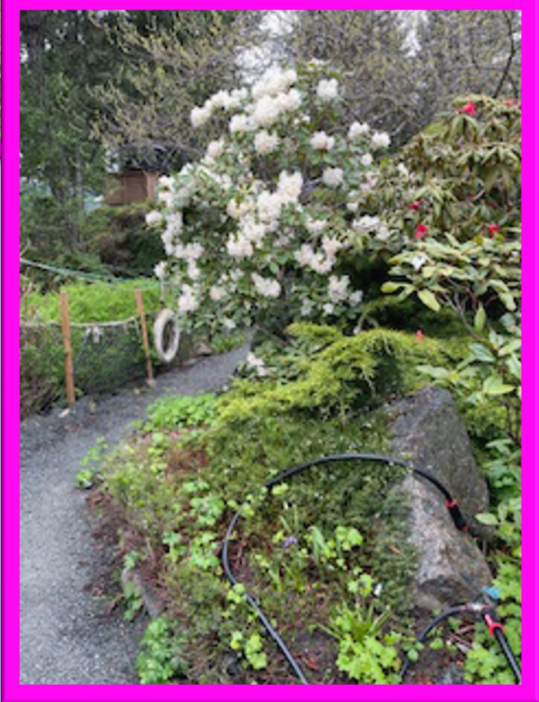
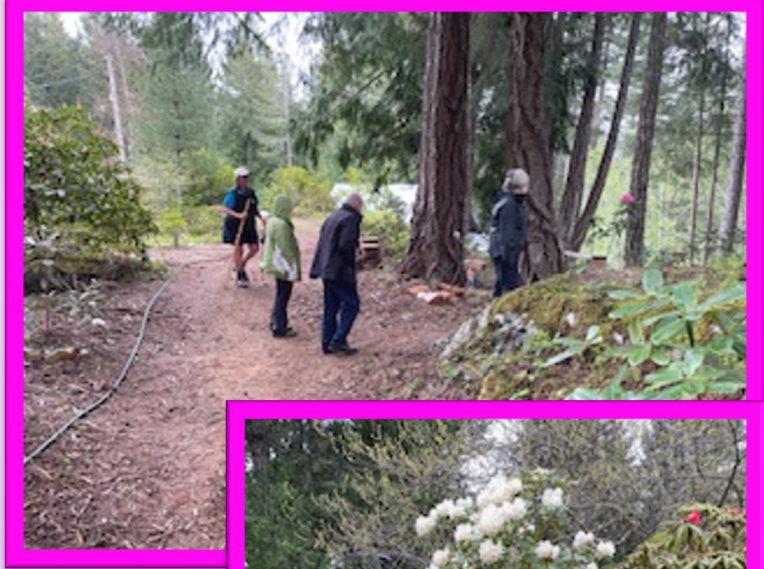


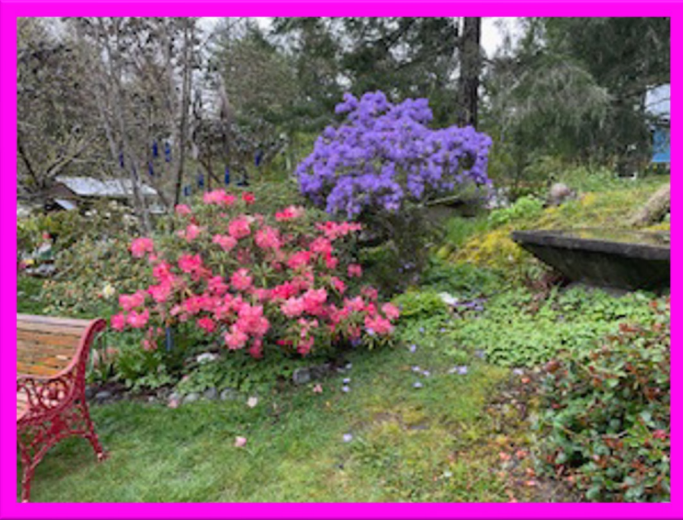
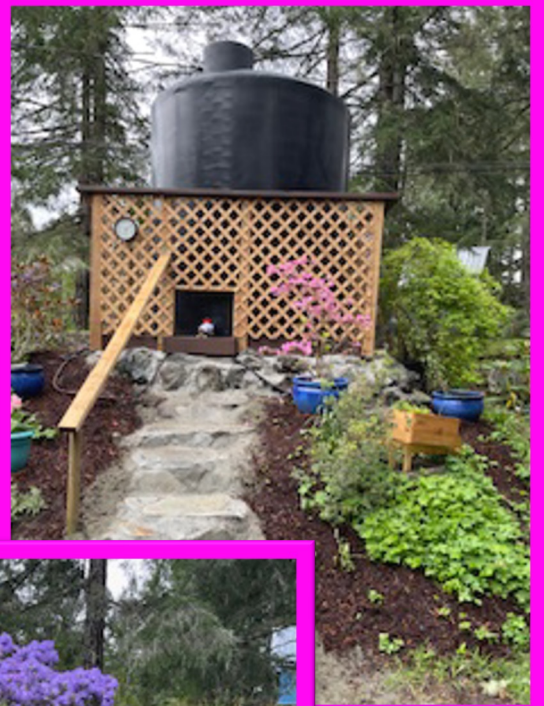
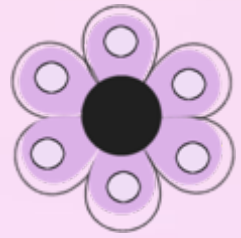


THE RAIN HELD OFF



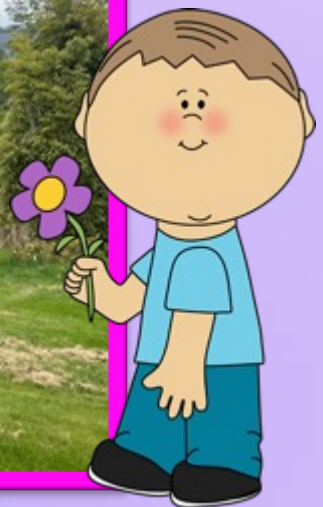
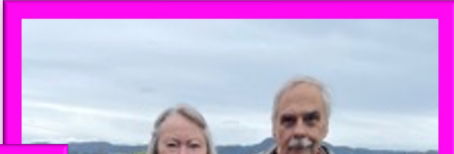
APRIL 27, 2024 AT THE MASSA GARDEN







SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 2024
LLOYD AND LINDAS' GARDEN





VICTORIA RHODODENDRON SOCIETY BOARD MEMBERS FOR 2024-2025

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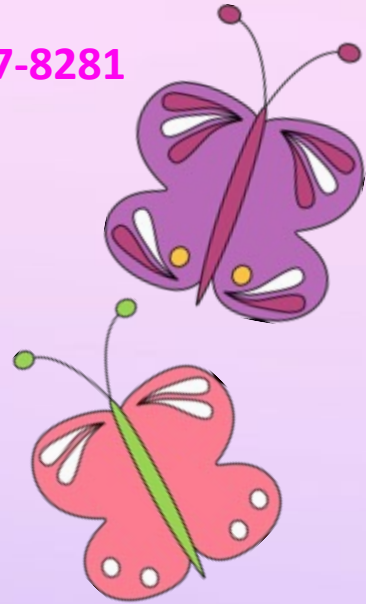
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