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Visit our blog: acnargs.blogspot.com

September 2018

SEPTEMBER 15: CREATING LIVING WILLOW STRUCTURES

NOTE: This meeting will be held at the Tompkins County Cooperative Extension Offices, at 615 Willow Av. Ithaca.

Join us at Cornell Cooperative Extension Tomkins County on Saturday September 15 to stir your imagination and spur your creative side with Bonnie Gale, while learning how to create living willow structures of your own.

Bonnie Gale, Willow Artist, born in England, has been creatively engaged with willow since the early 1980's. She has two degrees in City Planning and Landscape Architecture and is engaged in many forms of spatial three-dimensional design. In the past 10 years, she has started to build living willow structures (living baskets on a larger scale) as well as specialized design pieces. She took several professional installation courses in England in 2005 and 2007. Her work has appeared in HOUSE AND GARDEN magazine (March 2006), VOGUE LIVING (Fall/Winter 2006) and VOGUE (January 2012). She was featured in a Willow segment on the PBS TV Cultivating Life show in Spring 2009. Her work is exhibited nationally and she is the recipient of a great number of awards, including a NYFA Artist's Fellowship in 1999.

Bonnie has created a uniquely strong method of construction, weaving principle and pattern that can be applied to any living willow structure. This technique comes from years of experience with willow and studying worldwide techniques. Her work speaks for itself.



Living willow structures are a very exciting art form. They provide immediate three-dimensional structure to an often void and boring space. They can be used for function, contemplation, play, barrier definition and sitting areas. They can be simple as in the form of a fence or dome and as complex as the imagination with multi-level and height components designed around a site theme with a large use of interconnected structures. Large willow rods are pushed into the ground and then horizontal and diagonal willow components are interwoven to make a very strong “fedge” (fence/hedge). This building block can then be applied to living fence, domes, arbors, tunnels and buildings. The possibilities are endless.

For directions to Cooperative Extension go to this website: [CCE Tompkins County map & directions \(http://cctompkins.org/about-us/map-directions\)](http://cctompkins.org/about-us/map-directions). There is parking on-site or on the street.

FROM THE CHAIR

John Gilrein, ACNARGS Chair

How did it go so quickly from being hot and dry, to cool and wet in such a short period of time? It was good to have a break from watering my too-many-plants in pots, and now (as I write this) the sun is out, so I’m hoping things dry out for a few days here. I hope you and your garden didn’t suffer from the very heavy rain in the Finger Lakes area that was earlier in August. There were online photos of some of the area waterfalls that were absolute torrents (e.g. Montour Falls south of Watkins Glen).

I was sorry to miss this year’s August picnic in Ithaca, as I always enjoy the camaraderie and the plant sale. Thanks to all those who contributed to our sale efforts by contributing plants, organizing the sale, and purchasing. I appreciate getting interesting plants that our sales offer, and they don’t come with the extra costs of shipping from the west coast or driving to Stonecrop.

I'm very much an advocate of evaluating how plants and gardens are doing over the year. I have had some significant changes in some of the garden beds, with some getting a lot more sun, and others getting more shade. It's not a surprise that the changing light conditions would have positive or negative effects on some plants. I have a large Krossa Regal hosta (large blue green leaves) that has some scorched leaves from getting too much sun; it rarely gets extra water, so I should move it to a shadier site. The blue leaved hostas are supposed to perform better in shade anyway.

I also have a patch of mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) which looks nice every May, but goes dormant most years by the end of July, and the *Cornus alternifolia* above it is pretty thirsty, taking up much of the water. I decided the Mayapple has to go; I'll transplant some to the woods, pot a few pieces. Then I'm going to plant Cyclamen in its place. Mostly fall blooming *C. hederifolium*, and maybe a few spring blooming *C. coum*.

The mayapple performed better when the dogwood tree was smaller (and less thirsty). I think the Cyclamen will be an ideal match, as *hederifolium* wants dry summers and moist autumns. The tree will soak up most of the summer rain, and by autumn, the ground will be moister, so there will be enough moisture for the Cyclamen.

C. hederifolium does beautifully here, and is a plant with low care needs when well sited. It seems a little early, but some of the *hederifoliums* here started blooming about 10 days ago; they should continue blooming into November. There are lots of other beds that need my attention, and I hope to get to some of them also.

Hope to see you in September,
John Gilrein, Chair

CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP

Mary Stauble, Membership Coordinator

Please welcome new members Irene Lekstutis and Emily Detrick from the Cornell Botanic Gardens in Ithaca! They joined at our August picnic and sale. Also note that the 2018 ACNARGS Membership Directory is attached to the newsletter announcement email or to your paper copy of the newsletter. If you have corrections please contact Mary Stauble, mes2@cornell.edu.

PLANTS - OF - THE - MONTH : SEMPERVIVUMS

Marlene Kobre



As the plant-of-the-month for September we are offering 6 cultivars of the genus *Sempervivum*, which includes at least 40 different species. The genus name comes from two Latin words meaning "always/forever alive," and this tough little alpine lives up to its name for its tolerance of extreme temperatures (hardy in zones 4-8) and drought. It forms a mat of tufted succulent leaves arranged in colorful rosettes and it reproduces by offshoots that spread, making it a good

ground cover in sunny, dry spots. The fleshy rosettes are usually bi-colored, often in shades of red, burgundy, purple, and green, and the hue often changes with the seasons. Some cultivars are even at their best in winter. And they will also reward you with star-shaped flowers with 6 petals, often exotically colored in shades of red, yellow, and pink, perched at the top of thick succulent stems put out by the mature rosettes. The plants are monocarpic, which means the rosettes die after flowering, but not without leaving behind a legacy of many young rosettes that will ensure your semps are “forever alive.”

Sempervivums are easy to grow, requiring only a gritty, well-drained soil in a sunny spot, and they are especially at home growing in rocky crevices resembling their native mountainous terrains that range from Morocco to Iran, and from the Alps to the Caucasus and Turkey. Some people grow them in coarse sand, and you can plant them in the ground, in troughs, or in individual containers as a way of showcasing the subtle beauty of so many of the cultivars.

They are commonly known as Hens and Chicks, based on the offsets by which they reproduce, but this name does not do justice to these lovely but tough succulents. Houseleek is another common name because in traditional areas people planted them on their roofs to ward off fire and lightning strikes. That may sound like superstition, but medicinally they have also been, and still are used, to treat diarrhea, to sooth skin irritations from burns and insect bites, and to relieve swelling and water retention. But I’m in love with them not for their practical uses but for their remarkable beauty and their ease of cultivation.

See Photos-of-the-Month which highlight the 6 cultivars which will be offered for sale:

- *S. arachnoideum* ‘Cebanese’: This is one of the cob-webbed selections
- *S. calcareum* ‘Sir William Lawrence’
- *S. Chick Charms Mint Marvel*
- *S. ‘Itchen’*
- *S. ‘Purple Beauty’*
- *S. ‘Stuffed Olive’*

WHY I LOVE SEMPS: TOP 10 REASONS

Carol Eichler

1. True alpiners
 2. Have a great name (literal translation sempervivum from Latin – look it up)
 3. Easy to grow
 4. Lots of cultivars
 5. Grow in practically no soil
 6. Perfect for a trough
 7. Need practically no water
 8. Multiply quickly
 9. Readily available from nurseries
 10. Unusual growth habit
- And a bonus reason...
11. Attractive flowers (although this is my least favorite reason)

AUGUST PLANT SALE/PICNIC

The threat of rain on August 18 didn't dampen the spirits of inveterate gardeners in search of new plants to enhance their gardens. Meeting at Cass Park picnic shelter, the rains seem to let up (and the sun even peaked out from time-to-time) just as everyone was scheduled to arrive for set-up.

The sale did not disappoint and most folks seemed to leave happy, with the prospects of exciting new plants to grow, bellies full, and acquaintances renewed after our summer hiatus.

Thank you to all who donated plants – more and more rock garden plants appear every year - and to all those who purchased plants. Happy planting everyone now that the rains have returned, but apparently the heat is still with us.

2018 ROCK GARDEN REPORT

Carol Eichler

What a summer! First hot and dry, then rain and more rain. How did your garden do?

Each year some loss can be expected but it seemed to me this summer was especially challenging in the rock garden and for me. I didn't cope well with the heat nor did some of my plants. Hopefully this type of weather pattern is not the new normal. Rock garden plants are especially susceptible to climate swings.

Notably, in my rock garden, I think more plants suffered from the rain than the heat (those long roots are very effective at reaching down to find soil moisture during dry times and sand surprisingly holds a lot of moisture). At my garden as well as at Wurster the Daphnes dropped a lot of leaves. I dug mine out, potted it, and put it under a roof away from direct sun and where I could control the water. The Wurster Daphne was left in place. I didn't dare go look at it until last week, and thankfully it didn't look as bad as I expected. Both plants seem to be recovering.

Marlene Kobre and I both noted that the achilleas and teucriums in our gardens are not happy with all the rain we've had. I also have a large saxifrage that got waterlogged. I am trimming away the brown parts to aid in air circulation. On the other hand dianthus (dianthi?) loved the heat - note to myself to plant more.

Another lesson learned: I was transplanting lots of my seedlings during the hot, dry spell – less than an ideal time to do so, but our plant sale was coming up. Not wanting to expose them to intense sun I left them in my garage to settle in a bit. Then the rains came and I kept them in the garage for fear of their getting water-logged. It seemed like a reasonable plan but I ended up killing a number of plants with "my kindness" from mold and damping off. Next time, I'll try to install a fan to improve air circulation and avoid this kind of disaster.

PROPAGATION CALENDAR: MONTH BY MONTH

Betty Ann Addison, Gardens of Rice Creek, 2017. Reprinted by permission.

Plants to share are always in demand for plant sales, exchanges, garden gifts, and to expand displays in our own gardens. Many of our most desirable plants do not take kindly to being ripped from the ground, but need a process of tender, loving care to

transition from one garden to the next. New and special alpines take a little more care, but even easily grown plants benefit from spending an interim of time in pots, because bare-root plants are subject to stress before and after planting. These suggestions for propagation give a broad outline that works with the seasons to produce exciting plants that will be much appreciated at plant sales. All plants want to grow and multiply. When we meet their needs even half-way, they cooperate with us to spread the joys of growing our favorite plants to our neighbors.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY: Seed Planting. Seeds planted in ½ commercial potting mix, ½ perlite usually germinate under lights in a couple of weeks. If not germinated then, place the pots outside in shade and those seeds needing stratification will germinate when their preferred temperature is reached. Hints: Plant in clean pots, cover with plastic wrap and secure with a rubber band. A 70 degree temperature with florescent or LED lights on for 18 hrs. a day gives optimum growth.

Plants Easy from Seed: Aquilegia, Aubrietia, Campanulula, Delphineum, Dianthus, Draba, Erigeron, Gentiana, Geranium, Papaver, Penstemon, Polemonium, Primula. All plants will grow from seed.

MARCH-APRIL: Early Digging and Dividing. Once soil is thawed and plants show signs of new growth, they can be dug, divided and planted in pots, lined out in a nursery bed or replanted in the garden. Plants at this stage are semi-dormant and will recover quickly from division. To divide, cut with a sharp knife and retain a generous piece of root and a shoot. To pot, use the same mixture as for seeds, or garden soil improved with compost and perlite. Stray seedlings from the garden make quick growth if dug and potted early in the year and then fertilized. Hints: Dig before foliage is fully unfurled and place potted material in filtered sun, out of the wind and soak with liquid fertilizer. Labeling the plants with correct names right away avoids last minute hassles.

Plants to Divide Early: Anemonella, Astilbe, Campanula, Cypripedium, Heuchera, Iris, Mitchella, Myosotis, Phox divaricata, Polygonatum, Potentilla, Primula, Sisyrinchium, Thalictrum, Veronica, Viola.

MAY: Digging & Potting: At least a week before plant sales, dig and pot spring flowering plants that may not survive in pots over winter, those that go summer dormant, and those that may have been missed earlier but are not too advanced.

Spring Digging of Fall-divided Plants: If you have prepared and planted a small nursery area in your garden the previous fall, you can dig and pot these well rooted divisions just before plant sales. Primulas are fine candidates for lining out.

Plants to Dig & Pot just before Sales: Anemone, Anemonella, Spring Bulbs, Dodecatheon, Epimedium, Hosta, Primula x Juliana & P. sieboldii, Sanguinaria, Sedum, Sempervivum, Thalictrum, Trillium, Uvularia.

JUNE: Plant out Seedlings in Pots or Nursery Beds: Most winter-planted seedlings will have multiple sets of true leaves by June and be ready to plant in pots or be lined out in a nursery bed for further growth and evaluation. Discard weak seedlings because they never catch up. A small area in part shade with well-prepared soil can serve as a low-maintenance nursery. Pots retain their moisture better in a cold frame or simple box, open to sun and rain, with the bonus of reduced weeding.

Softwood Cuttings: Early summer, when growth is soft and flowering is mostly over, is the time when plants--even woody ones--make roots easily. Hints: Select a place to set the cuttings with filtered or reflected light, near a source of water. Clean a deep flat and fill with ½ commercial potting mix and ½ perlite, dampened. Take cuttings in the morning, around the edges of the plants. (Cuttings may be washed in a 10% bleach solution, then rinsed, to retard disease.) You may pull off a cutting with a small root already which will give you a head start. Dip the cuttings in a commercial rooting compound and line them out in the flat. Water thoroughly. You may enclose the flat in a white plastic bag for a couple of days, but beware of mold starting. After 2 days the initial shock is over, remove the bag, unless it is hot and windy. Mist the cuttings 3 or more times a day to keep them from wilting. After two or three weeks, many cuttings will have roots and the misting can be cut back. Do not be in a hurry to transplant rooted cuttings. Top growth indicates root growth. Liquid fertilizer will keep them growing until they are developed and the weather is cooler, then they may be transplanted into pots without damage.

Betty Ann Addison notes [should mold become a problem] Kill the mold on the cuttings with Oxyclean, or bleach 1 to 10, then rinse and soak in hormone.

Plants that make Softwood Cuttings: Perennials: Allysum, Arabis, Armeria, Aubrietia, Dianthus, Gentiana, Mossy Saxifrages, Sedums. Woody plants: Daphne, Euonymus, Magnolia, Rhododendron.

JULY: The hottest month of the year keeps us busy watering and weeding. Some of the finest rock garden plants have been making seed, so this is a good time to harvest it in large envelopes to clean later. Continue with summer cuttings if conditions are favorable.

AUGUST: Cool nights signal time to divide Primula and line them out in sun or part sun. Hint: If weather turns hot and dry, cover plants with a sheet and wet it down to keep them from wilting. Dormant Trillium can be dug, nicked with a thumbnail and replanted. They will make new bulbs on the wound by next spring. Cypripedium can be dug, divided and replanted. These special plants can be easily redug in spring and potted for sale or sharing. Rooted cuttings from early summer can be potted now.

SEPTEMBER: Divisions into Pots: Plants that are hardy over winter in pots like Campanula, Creeping Phlox, Sedum, Sempervivum, Vinca, are dug, divided, potted and tucked together where they will get winter shade. Just be aware of over-propagation of easy, common plants. Better quality than quantity.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER: Collect Seed, Cuttings for Indoors: The last rock garden seeds can be gathered, cleaned and donated to seed exchanges. Alpine Cuttings: If you have a light stand or even a cool, sunny window, choice, slow-rooting cuttings may be gathered and struck now. Use the same medium as noted before. Wash the cuttings and dip in rooting hormone. Do not cover, but mist 2 or 3 times a day. Suggested plants are Saxifrages of all kinds, Auricula Primroses and other choice, restrained growers. Woody Plants: Chamaecyparis and Juniperus are two conifers that root over winter in ½ Peat and ½ Perlite, as do Dwarf Rhododendrons. After washing, dip them in a strong rooting hormone and stick them into the medium in a

plastic box under lights. These hardwood cuttings require a whole winter to root. Towards spring, new top growth signals rooting and they can be potted in peat and perlite.

DECEMBER: Watering until the ground freezes preserves our garden plants, particularly evergreens. We have found it better to not cover the display rock gardens because it encourages vole damage and mold, although we may lose a few tender plants. However, the newly potted plants are collected in a place protected from winter sun and covered with a spun polyester sheet called Remay. This material allows water and light to enter and keeps drying winds out. In spring we will have proven hardy plants to share.

Experimenting with various techniques for multiplying our favorite plants will produce delightful opportunities to generously share and trade the plants we love with other gardeners. Even "one-of-a-kind" specimens can be shared through the magic of propagation.

Happy Growing, Betty Ann

Additional Note from Betty Ann: Kill [any surface] mold on the cuttings with Oxyclean, or bleach 1 to 10, then rinse and soak in hormone.

HOW TO BUILD A ROCK GARDEN...THINK EASY

Check out this video of less than 6 minutes to show you how - if you're thinking of building a rock garden – to do it simply, easily, and by incorporating it into your existing perennial bed. <https://wpt.org/Wisconsin-Gardener/Segments/rock-garden-bed-creation>. Thank you Wisconsin Public Television.

HAVE SOME – WANT SOME

Have: *Paryonichia kapela* ssp. *Seriphylifolia*. Good ground cover resembling thyme. Lots of it...going into the compost if not claimed. Contact Carol Eichler, carolithaca@gmail.com

Want: *Panax trifolius* and *Asclepius quinquefolia*. Contact Bill Plummer, remmulp@stny.rr.com

NEWS FROM NARGS :

Time to think about collecting and donating seed to the NARGS Seed Exchange. Seed donation instructions are here: [NARGS seed-donation-instructions](#)

Check out this July book review on a new book by Lori Chips on hypertufa gardening. *Hypertufa Containers: Creating and Planting an Alpine Trough Garden*. [NARGS book-of-the-month/jul-2018](#).

Recipients of the 2018 NARGS Awards were announced at the NARGS Annual Meeting in St. John's, Newfoundland, on July 8. The awards were presented by Panayoti Kelaidis, chair of the Awards Committee and by Betty Spar, NARGS president. You may recognize some familiar names among these listings.

Award of Merit for outstanding contributions to rock and alpine gardening: Bodil Larsen, Outer Cove, Newfoundland

Edgar T. Wherry Award for outstanding contributions in the dissemination of information about native North American plants: Todd Boland, St. John's, Newfoundland

Francis Cabot Award for an outstanding public garden: Memorial University of Newfoundland Botanical Garden

Geoffrey Charlesworth Writing Award for best article in the Rock Garden Quarterly: Ger van den Beuken, Horst, The Netherlands.

Linc and Timmy Foster Millstream Garden Award for creating a superior garden which reflects the standards of the Millstream Garden: Elisabeth and Rod Zander, Goshen, Connecticut

Marcel Le Piniec Award for outstanding contributions to enriching and extending the range of plants available to rock gardeners: Karen Lehrer and Kirk

Fieseler, Laporte Avenue Nursery, Fort Collins, Colorado

Marvin Black Award for someone who excels at promoting the goals of the society: Anna Leggatt, East York, Ontario

Norman Singer Endowment grants

- Jason Johns, PhD student, University of California-Santa Barbara to identify the genes responsible for alpine dwarfism in *Aquilegia jonesii* and genes responsible for growing it.
- Green Spring Gardens, Fairfax, Virginia, for renovation of existing rock garden and creation of crevice garden.

And lastly, thinking ahead...The Delaware Valley Chapter is hosting a Study Week-end, based in Frazer, a Philadelphia suburb, from May 3-5, timed to catch the woodland natives and view some of the outstanding gardens that area has to offer. The fall issue of the NARGS Rock Garden Quarterly and a coming issue of this newsletter promises to have more detailed information about this nearby national conference. You do not have to be a NARGS National member to attend a study week-end.

UPCOMING 2018 ACNARGS PROGRAMS

Mark your calendars! Unless otherwise specified, all local events start with a brown bag lunch at noon with the program following at 1 pm, and take place at the renovated Whetzel Room, 404 Plant Science Building, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY.

Sept. 15: Bonnie Gale, "Creating Living Willow Structures," 1pm at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Tompkins County.

October 20: Julia Goren, Education Director for the Adirondack Mountain Club.

November 10: Evelyn Lee, Butternut Gardens, LLC (formerly with Oliver's Nursery in Fairfield, CT.) Behind the Scenes at a Flower Farm.

Dec. TBD: Chapter work days to package seed for the NARGS Seed Exchange

Dec. 15: NARGS Seed Exchange ordering begins

And planning ahead for 2019

May 3-5, 2019: "Rooted in Diversity," NARGS Study Weekend in the Philadelphia area, sponsored by Delaware Valley Chapter NARGS

As we learn more details of these meetings they will be included in future newsletters, our blog, acnargs.blogspot.com, and our Facebook page, <http://www.facebook.com/acnargs>.

CALENDAR OF SELECT GARDEN EVENTS

To have a garden event in your area listed send all pertinent information to Carol Eichler at carolithaca@gmail.com

Now through Oct. 15: Mosaic Garden at Gatineau Park, Quebec, Canada (across the river from Ottawa). Info at <http://mosaicculture.ca/gatineau/>

Cooperative Extension Programs, located at 615 Willow Av., Ithaca. 607-272-2292. Unless otherwise stated, classes require pre-registration and have a self-determining sliding fee scale. More info at www.ccetompkins.org

Finger Lakes Native Plant Society Meetings from 7-8:30pm at the Ithaca Unitarian Church annex (corner of Buffalo & Aurora, enter side door on Buffalo St. & up the stairs). More info at www.FLNPS.org

Cornell Botanic Gardens (formerly Cornell Plantations) fall lecture series. Unless otherwise noted held at 7:30pm at Statler Auditorium on the Cornell campus at 7:30pm.

- September 26: Daniel Stone, "Botanical Adventures: The Men Who Roamed the Planet to Find our Everyday Foods"
- October 10, 7:30: Amanda D. Rodewalk, "A Bird's Eye View of Nature in the City, and the Surprising Ways We Might Affect Ecological Communities"
- October 24: Ellen Ecker Ogden, "The New Heirloom Garden: Modern Designs for Old-Fashioned Gardeners"
- November 7: Anurag Agrawal, "Monards and Milkweed: Coevolution, Chemistry, and Conservation"

ABOUT US - ACNARGS

We are an all-volunteer organization and one of thirty-eight NARGS affiliated chapters active in North America. Our annual Chapter activities include 6 program-speaker meetings, the Green Dragon newsletter, web and Facebook pages, garden visits, overnight garden trips, hands-on workshops, and 3 plant sales a year. 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 day trips and overnight garden trips, annual membership directory, and plant sale discounts and member only sales, including Plant-of-the-Month sales. Download a membership form here: <http://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, and an on-line web site 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.

RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE/2018 BOARD MEMBERS

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: Mary Stauble, mes2@cornell.edu

Treasurer: BZ Marranca, mmm10@cornell.edu

Plant Sales Chair: David Mitchell, dwm23@cornell.edu. Seeking a Co-Chair for 2018 to work alongside David...Why not you?

Plant Sales Committee Members: Michael Loos, BZ Marranca, Carol Eichler

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

Membership: Mary Stauble, mes2@cornell.edu

New Member Hospitality: Nari Mistry, nbm2@cornell.edu

Newsletter Editor: Carol Eichler carolithaca@gmail.com

Calendar: Pat Curran, pc21@cornell.edu

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

These are the people who keep this Chapter running month after month. Thank you!

GREEN DRAGON TALES

Published eight times a year (Jan/Feb., March, April, May/June, July/Aug., Sept., Oct. Nov./Dec.). Submit articles by the fourth Friday of the month preceding publication to Carol Eichler, carolithaca@gmail.com. Note: The next issue of *The Green Dragon* will be our October, 2018 issue. The newsletter is always posted and printable each month on our website: www.acnargs.org

PHOTOS-OF-THE-MONTH: GLORIOUS SEMPS



S. arachnoidem 'Cebanese'



S. 'Itchen'



S. Calcarium 'Sir William Lawrence'



S. 'Purple Beauty'



S. Chick Charms Mint Marvel



S. 'Stuffed Olive'

Plants-of-the-Month: Sempervivums