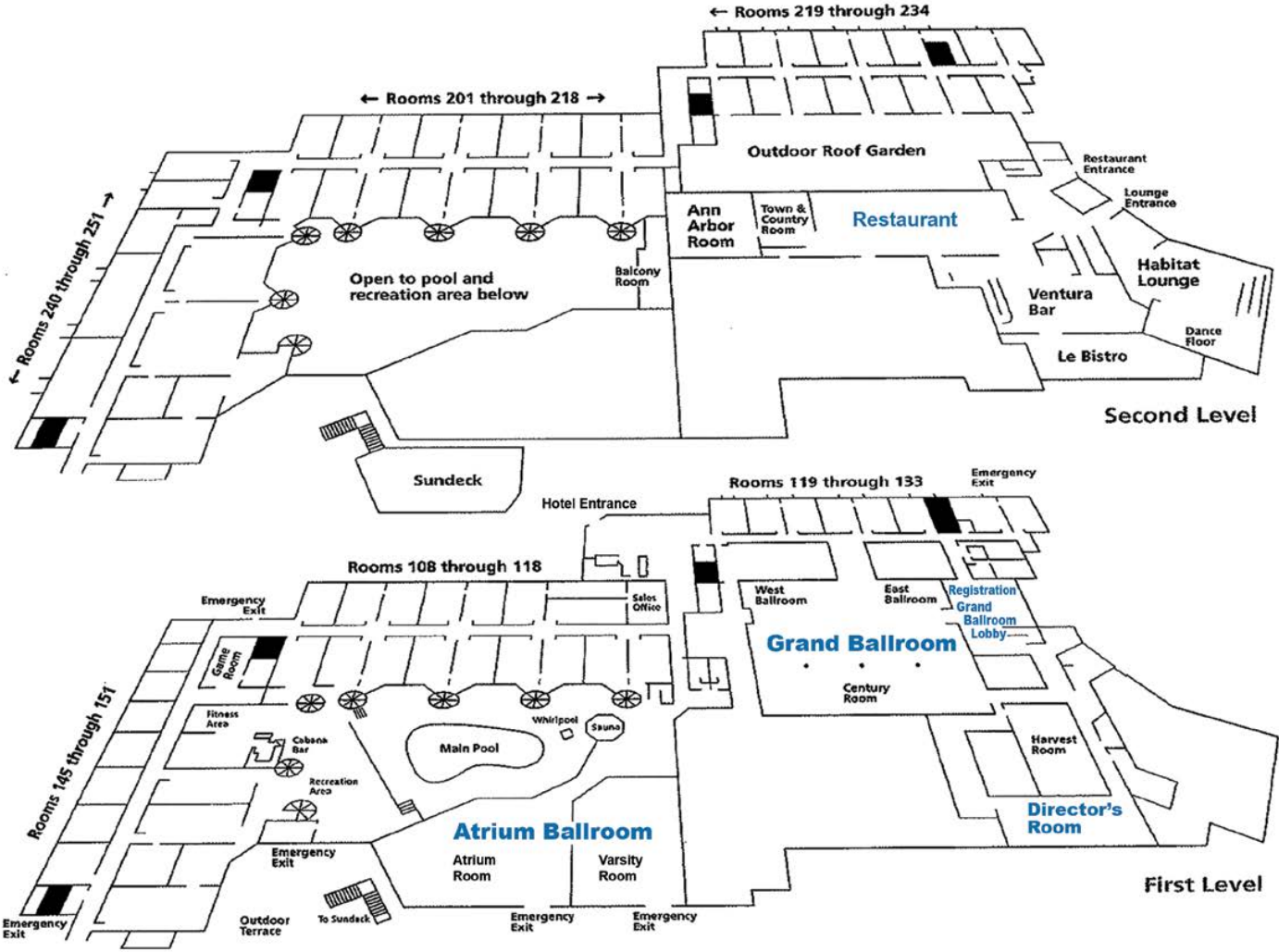




NARGS 2015

BACK TO ALPINES

Weber's Hotel Map



NARGS 2015 Annual Meeting Daily Schedule

THURSDAY, MAY 7	Location
8:30 - 10:00 am: Administrative Committee Meeting	Director's Room
10:00 - Noon: Chapter Chair Meeting	Director's Room
1:00 - 5:00 pm: NARGS: Board Meeting	Director's Room
2:00 - 6:30 pm: Registration Table Open	Grand Ballroom Lobby
4:00 - 5:00 pm: Dinner on own	
4:00 - 5:00 pm: Vending area and Silent Auction open	Atrium and Grand Ballroom
5:00 - 6:30 pm: Evening Reception featuring hors d'oeuvres and cash bar	Grand Ballroom
6:30 pm: Door Prizes and Auction	Grand Ballroom
7:00 pm: NARGS Business Meeting and Awards Presentation Introductory Remarks by Great Lakes Chapter President Patrick Ion. Remembrance led by Jacques Thompson of inspirational gardeners our Chapter has lost – Betty Blake (2004), Fred Case (2011), Bob Stewart (2012), Leila Bradfield (2013), and Dick Punnett (2014).	Grand Ballroom
7:30 pm: Evening program – Tony Reznicek – <i>The Michigan Landscape and Gardening in It</i>	Grand Ballroom
8:30 pm: Ger van den Beuken – <i>Argentina and Chile in 50 Minutes</i>	Grand Ballroom
9:30 - 11:00 pm: Vending area and Silent Auction open	Atrium and Grand Ballroom
9:30 - 10:00 pm: Registration Table Open	Grand Ballroom Lobby
FRIDAY, MAY 8	
7:00 - 8:15 am: Registration Table Open	Grand Ballroom Lobby
7:00 am: Breakfast	Grand Ballroom
8:15 am: Buses begin loading (box lunches are in Grand Ballroom)	Parking Lot
8:30 am - 3:30 pm: Bus tours	Parking Lot
4:00 - 5:30 pm: Vending area and Silent Auction open	Atrium and Grand Ballroom
5:30 - 6:30 pm: Evening Reception featuring hors d'oeuvres and cash bar	Atrium
6:30 pm: Door Prizes and Auction	Grand Ballroom
7:00 pm: Dinner	Grand Ballroom
8:00 pm: Ger van den Beuken – <i>Growing High Alpines at Sea Level or Below</i>	Grand Ballroom
9:00 - 11:00 pm: Vending area and Silent Auction open	Atrium and Grand Ballroom
SATURDAY, MAY 9	
7:00 am: Breakfast	Grand Ballroom
8:15 am: Buses begin loading (box lunches are in Grand Ballroom)	Parking Lot
8:30 am - 3:30 pm: Bus tours	Parking Lot
4:00 - 5:30 pm: Vending area and Silent Auction open – Vending and Silent Auction Bids end at 5:30 pm	Atrium and Grand Ballroom
5:30 - 6:30 pm: Evening Reception featuring hors d'oeuvres and cash bar	Atrium
6:30 pm: Door Prizes and Announcement of Auction and Silent Auction winners	Grand Ballroom
7:00 pm: Dinner	Grand Ballroom
8:00 pm: Malcom McGregor – <i>Rock Gardening – or What's a Heaven For</i>	Grand Ballroom
SUNDAY, MAY 10	
10 am - 5:00 pm: On your own – Open Garden Tours, Nursery visits, etc..	
12:30 pm: Departure of Post Conference Trip	Parking Lot

Welcome to **BACK TO ALPINES** – the **NARGS 2015 Annual General Meeting**

Welcome to the North American Rock Garden Society 2015 Annual General Meeting hosted by the Great Lakes Chapter. We hope you had a pleasant spring trip to Ann Arbor, and we will try our best to make sure your visit will be enjoyable and productive. Please feel free to ask any of our organizing committee and volunteer hosts if you have any questions, or if we can do anything that will help your stay.



Iris lacustris

We have a great set of gardens and complementary natural areas chosen for your visits, and informative and entertaining evening programs by renowned experts. We have invited a number of vendors who will hopefully fulfill your desires for new and exciting treasures to take home. We are grateful to all that donated to our Auctions and Door Prizes. Our wish is that you all go home with wonderful memories of our event having seen old friends, met new ones, and eaten good food. Most importantly, we hope you will be stimulated with new gardening ideas and will return home loaded with treasures for your gardens.

The spring wildflowers displays in our woods should be in excellent form, and many parks, even within Ann Arbor, will have lovely displays of wild plants. If you are staying a bit longer, we hope the materials in your registration packet will help you plan for additional highlights to visit.

We hope you will enjoy your stay in Ann Arbor!

Susan A. Reznicek, Chairperson
NARGS 2015 Annual Meeting

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Speakers



Anton (Tony) Reznicek

Curator and Assistant Director, University of Michigan Herbarium

Tony is interested in plant diversity in the broadest sense – his formal research centers on the systematics and evolution of sedges (Cyperaceae), with a focus on the Great Lakes region as well as the neotropics, especially Mexico, and the biogeography of the northeastern North American flora, concentrating on the Great Lakes region. He is the co-author of the *Field Manual of Michigan Flora*, (Voss & Reznicek, 2012). In addition, Tony is very active in the conservation of the Great Lakes region flora. He is an avid field researcher, traveling to most of the United States and Canada, including a number of trips to Alaska, many trips to Mexico, and some trips to South America and China. When not traveling he is an avid gardener with interests in native plants, rock gardens, shade gardening, Chinese and Japanese plants, hardy succulents and hardy representatives of mostly tropical plant families. The Winter 2014/2015 edition of *The Rock Garden Quarterly* featured two articles authored by Tony: “Natural Rock Gardens in the Great Lakes Region” and “Talking Tufa.”



Ger van den Beuken

I run Van den Beuken Alpines, a small nursery in Holland that specializes in rare alpine garden plants, first in my spare time and then full time after retiring seven years ago from managing a cultural center for artists and sports. Thirty-five years ago, during my first treks in the mountains, I was struck by the beauty of the high alpine vegetation. In particular, I was captivated by the wonderful genera *Saxifraga*, *Androsace*, *Dionysia* and *Daphne*. Seeing these small cushion plants growing in the wild triggered the urge to grow these plants. My challenge became how to grow these wonderful plants in my lowland garden conditions.

Mariet, my wife, and I have traveled extensively around the world. We have been to the European Alps, Sierra Nevada, Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, Central and Northern Chile, the USA, China and Turkey. In the last eight years I organized several expeditions to Patagonia, finding myself captivated anew by the fascinating vegetation shared by Argentina and Chile.

As a lecturer I have participated in the North American Rock Garden Society and the Scottish Rock Garden Club speaker tours. I have also lectured in England, Germany, Scotland, Czech Republic, Belgium and last, but not least, our Dutch Society, on topics varying from the cultivation aspects of alpine plants to travel reports of our expeditions. I was the President of the Dutch Rock Garden Society, (NRV) from 2010 to 2012. For the last ten years I have been the Vice-President of the Saxifrage Society. In the winter as time permits I write articles for the different societies and work in my garden, all the while listening to the baroque music of my favorite Johann Sebastian Bach. My most recent article, “South American Oxalis,” appeared in the Spring 2015 edition of *The Rock Garden Quarterly*.



Malcolm McGregor

Malcolm McGregor has been growing alpine plants for around thirty-five years. The Editor for the North American Rock Garden Society Quarterly since 2010, Malcolm previously served as Editor for the Scottish Rock Garden Club (2000-2006) and for the Saxifrage Society (1993-2003).

Widely travelled in Europe and North America, Malcolm has visited Turkey, Morocco, Western Australia, the Himalayas, and Far Eastern Asia. A professional lecturer for over thirty years, he has also worked in arts administration and in writing computer software. Malcolm is well known as an engaging lecturer on literature as well as on alpine plants and gardening.

Malcolm is a world authority of the saxifrage family and is the Honorary President of the Saxifrage Society. His lectures on the family and genus are renowned and constantly evolving. Malcolm's beautifully illustrated book *Saxifrages* (Timber Press, 2008) is the first fully comprehensive account of saxifrages since Engler & Irmscher published their masterpiece in 1916 and 1919. Botanically rigorous yet completely accessible to the non-specialist, *Saxifrages* has already become a classic among single-genre works.

Malcolm's presentation is inspired by the challenges that rock gardeners confront:

"For me the austere beauty of high mountain habitats has a quality all its own. The plants that grow in such habitats intrigue me: they cope with severe conditions that manage to eliminate most of the competition. Trying to emulate such a habitat in a lowland setting (our village, on a hill as it is, is just 90 feet above sea-level) and a consideration of the range of plants that I grow from mountains and other places of such severity is the subject of this presentation. I want to look at the different ways that rock gardening is diversifying technically and stylistically to enable those of us in non-alpine habitats opportunities to grow plants from high mountain habitats and their equivalents from around the world.

Few of us garden in perfect "alpine" conditions: snow cover in winter, the right amount of rainfall in summer, warm days, cool nights, lots of sunlight and so on. Most of us garden in conditions that at some point or other during the year are completely alien to mountain plants. How we deal with that problem is an essential part of what we do."

*"Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?"*

from *Andrea del Sarto* by Robert Browning.

The Michigan Landscape and Gardening In It

Tony Reznicek

1. The Michigan Landscape _____
2. Michigan Geology in a Nutshell _____
3. Windswept bald on the Keweenaw Peninsula _____
4. Cliffs and Talus _____
5. Alpine scenery at our High Point _____
6. "Krummholz" on Lake Superior _____
7. Our Alpines are down low _____
8. *Pinguicula vulgaris* _____
9. *Silene acaulis* _____
10. Summer temperatures in the Great Lakes Region _____
11. *Empetrum nigrum* _____
12. The "Straits" and the Bridge _____
13. Great Lakes shore at St. Ignace _____
14. Raw gravel beach _____
15. Older Gravel Ridge with *Prunus pumila* _____
16. *Tanacetum bipinnatum* _____
17. Cobble, Gravel, and Rocky Shores _____
18. Bare Limestone Pavement along Lake Huron _____
19. *Primula mistassinica* _____
20. *Pinguicula vulgaris* _____
21. The Paradox of the Michigan Flora _____
22. Back to plants... _____
23. Limestone Pavement (Alvar) and Crevices _____
24. *Houstonia canadensis* is very like an alpine _____
25. *Juniperus horizontalis* _____
26. *Tetraneuris herbacea* _____
27. *Asplenium trichomanes* _____
28. You never know what you will find in the crevices! _____
29. *Iris lacustris* _____
30. *Iris lacustris* _____
31. *Astragalus neglectus* and *Scutellaria parvula* _____

32. *Lilium philadelphicum* _____
33. *Castilleja coccinea* _____
34. *Lithospermum caroliniense* _____
35. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* _____
36. *Erythronium albidum* _____
37. *Trillium grandiflorum* _____
38. *Erigenia bulbosa* _____
39. Gardening in Michigan _____
40. Record lows in Ann Arbor _____
41. April in Michigan _____
42. Red Cedars and Red Cypresses are popular _____
43. Michigan has a very symmetrical climate _____
44. Black Spruce are always hardy! _____
45. *Cypripedium parviflorum* and *Viola pedata* _____
46. Grow plants with attractive peeling bark _____
47. *Sinojackia xylocarpa* _____
48. *Carex comans* _____
49. Fungi in the garden _____
50. Fungi do well in containers too... _____
51. Rock gardens and alpine/rock plants – attractive all year, maybe _____
52. That’s better... _____
53. *Draba ?aizoides* and *Dianthus myrtinervius* subsp. *caespitosus* _____
54. *Petrophytum caespitosum* and *Saxifraga xudoxiana* ‘Haagii’ _____
55. Saxifrages, gesneriads, ferns, *Erinus alpinus* on tufa _____
56. *Sedum sempervivioides* and *Papaver “alpinum”* _____
57. *Globularia repens* (select dwarf form from Arrowhead Alpines) creeping on tufa _____
58. Speaking of tufa... _____
59. Our tufa house _____
60. Ohio Style tufa walls _____
61. A rock gardener’s touch is clearly needed for this landscaping... _____
62. And here is a fixer-upper... _____

Argentina and Chile in 50 Minutes

Ger van den Beuken

1. Tierra del Fuego _____
2. View on the landscape of Tierra del Fuego _____
3. Impression of the landscape in Tierra del Fuego with huge cushions of *Bolax gummifera* _____
4. Wildlife in the Beagle Channel _____
5. *Primula magellanica* _____
6. Province Santa Cruz and Chubut _____
7. Estancia Stag River _____
8. *Benthamiella nordenskjoeldii* _____
9. *Xerodraba pectinata* _____
10. *Oxalis laciniata* _____
11. *Oxalis enneaphylla* _____
12. View on Torres del Paine _____
13. *Anarthrophyllum desideratum* _____
14. *Oreopolus glacialis* _____
15. *Oreopolus glacialis* _____
16. Perito Moreno Glacier _____
17. *Hamadryas kingii* _____
18. *Hamadryas delfinii* _____
19. View on the Cerro Fitzroy _____
20. *Hypochaeris incana* _____
21. *Oxalis loricata* _____
22. *Oxalis loricata* _____
23. *Petunia patagonica* _____
24. *Chloraea cylindrostachya* _____
25. *Junellia patagonica* _____
26. *Junellia coralloides* _____
27. *Junellia azorelloides* _____
28. *Viola escondidaensis* _____
29. *Azorella monantha* _____
30. Further North to the Cerro Cathedral _____
31. *Ourisia fragrans* _____

Slide Presentations – Argentina and Chile in 50 Minutes

32. *Ourisia alpina* _____
33. *Oxalis erythrorhyza* _____
34. *Oxalis erythrorhyza* _____
35. *Ranunculus semiverticillatus* _____
36. *Viola sacculus* _____
37. *Tristagma patagonica* _____
38. *Caltha sagittata* _____
39. *Calandrinia caespitosa ssp.skottsbergii* _____
40. *Viola dasyphylla* _____
41. *Viola dasyphylla* _____
42. *Nassauvia lagascae ssp.lagascae* _____
43. *Nassauvia lagascae ssp.globosa* _____
44. Ascending the Cerro Colohuincul _____
45. *Valeriana moyanoi* _____
46. *Polygala salaciana* _____
47. *Viola coronifera* _____
48. *Viola coronifera* _____
49. *Adesmia sp.* _____
50. *Lecanophora subacaule* _____
51. Perito Moreno National Parque _____
52. *Benthamiella patagonica* _____
53. *Saxifraga magellanica* _____
54. *Viola auricolor* _____
55. *Calceolaria uniflora ssp.darwinii* _____
56. *Calceolaria poyrhyzza x Calceolaria uniflora ssp.darwinii* _____
57. *Viola volcanica* _____
58. *Perezia lanigera* _____
59. Guanacos _____
60. Yellow and orange forms of *Anarthrophyllum desideratum* _____
61. Neuquen _____
62. View from Volcan Batea Mahiuda _____
63. *Senecio boelckeii* _____

64. *Nassauvia revoluta* _____
65. *Nassauvia juniperina* _____
66. *Oxalis adenophylla* _____
67. *Calceolaria penellii* _____
68. *Ourisia fragrans* _____
69. Excursion to Primeros Pinos _____
70. *Viola aff.coronifera* _____
71. *Viola trochlearis* _____
72. Salto del Agrio _____
73. Copahue _____
74. Gauchos in Copahue _____
75. Botanising in the snow _____
76. *Viola cotyledon* _____
77. *Araucarias* _____
78. *Viola copahuensis* _____
79. *Viola cotyledon* _____
80. *Viola cotyledon* _____
81. *Viola x blaxlandiae* _____
82. *Junellia micrantha* _____
83. *Hypochoeris montana* _____
84. Natural Protegida Epu Lauquen _____
85. *Viola rubromarginata* _____
86. *Viola congesta* _____
87. *Viola tectiflora* _____
88. *Mutisia liniarifolia* _____
89. *Montiopsis gayana* _____
90. *Ourisia microphylla* _____
91. *Neobacklea crispifolia* _____
92. *Alstroemeria patagonica* _____
93. *Alstroemeria patagonica* _____
94. *Azorella madreporica* _____
95. Map Passo Roballos _____

Slide Presentations – Argentina and Chile in 50 Minutes

96. Passo Roballos _____
97. *Nassauvia lagacae ssp.lagascae* _____
98. *Viola sacculus* _____
99. *Oxalis laciniata ssp.pubescens* _____
100. *Calandrinia caespitosa ssp.skottsbergii* _____
101. *Chloraea alpina* _____
102. Mendoza _____
103. *Perezia recurvata* _____
104. *Chaetanthera chilensis* _____
105. *Azorella trifurcata* _____
106. *Calandrinia caespitosa* _____
107. *Calandrinia affinis* _____
108. *Calandrinia affinis* _____
109. *Viola philippii* _____
110. *Viola philippii* _____
111. *Leucheria uniglumis* _____
112. *Astragalus vesiculosus* _____
113. *Adesmia capitellata* _____
114. *Nassauvia pinnigera* _____
115. *Nassauvia pinnigera* _____
116. *Viola atropurpurea* _____
117. *Viola atropurpurea* _____
118. Ann and Joe Spiegel on *Azorella monantha* _____
119. *Senecio subdiscioides* _____
120. *Barneoudia balleana* _____
121. *Caiophora coronata* _____
122. *Rhodophiala rhodolirion* _____
123. *Oxalis chachahuensis* _____
124. *Viola montagnei* _____
125. *Viola vallenarensis* _____
126. *Perezia pilifera* _____

127. *Oxalis erythrorhizza* _____
128. *Tarasa humilis* _____
129. Habitata of *Chaetanthera spathulifolia* _____
130. *Chaetanthera spathulifolia* _____
131. *Marcela Ferreyra* _____
132. *Nototriche compacta* _____
133. *Adesmia subterranea* _____
134. *Chaetanthera lycopodioides* _____
135. *Montiopsis andicola* _____
136. *Perezia carthamoides* _____
137. *Nassauvia uniflora* _____
138. *Montiopsis aff.umbellata* _____
139. *Viola decipiens* _____
140. Chile Cajon del Maipo _____
141. *Alstroemeria umbellata* _____
142. *Chaetanthera glabrata* _____
143. *Calandrinia picta* _____
144. *Calandrinia sericea* _____
145. *Crucksjanksia hymenodon* _____
146. Cordillera Dona Ana _____
147. *Tropaeolum polyphyllum* _____
148. Parque National Lauca _____
149. Atacama desert _____
150. Putre _____
151. Volcan Parinacota _____
152. Vicunas _____
153. *Pycnophyllum bryoides* _____
154. *Azorella compacta* _____
155. *Nototriche meyenii* _____
156. Seed collecting _____
-

Growing High Alpines at Sea Level or Below

Ger van den Beuken

- 2-6. Overview rockery and alpine-house _____
7. Soil mix for *Dionysias* _____
8. *Dionysia aretioides* 'Bevére' _____
9. *Dionysia* Hewer 164 _____
10. *Dionysia khatamii* _____
11. *Dionysia bazoftica* _____
12. *Dionysia microphylla* _____
13. Different *D. bryoides* forms _____
14. *Dionysia bryoides* _____
15. *Dionysia bryoides* 'Butterfly' _____
16. *Dionysia afghanica* _____
17. *Dionysia afghanica* 'Ewesley Theta' _____
18. *Dionysia afghanica* 'Ludek Zvolanek' _____
19. *Dionysia afghanica* 'Zdenek Zvolanek' _____
20. *Dionysia afghanica* 'Perlmüt' _____
21. Yellow *D. afghanica* seedling _____
22. *Dionysia freitagii* _____
23. *Dionysia* 'Gothenburg' _____
24. *Dionysia* 'Annielle' _____
25. *Dionysia* 'Monika' _____
26. *Dionysia* sun burning damage _____
27. *Dionysia* mold damage _____
28. Cuttings *Androsace robusta* var. *purpurea* _____
29. Rooted *Androsace* cutting _____
30. *Androsace robusta* var. *purpurea* _____
31. *Androsace villosa* var. *congesta* _____
32. *Androsace pyrenaica* _____
33. *Androsace vandellii* _____
34. *Androsace hausmannii* _____
35. *Androsace jaquemontii* _____
36. *Androsace delavayi* _____

37. *Androsace selago* _____
38. *Androsace yargongensis* dwarf form _____
39. *Androsace zambalensis* _____
40. *Androsace bryomorpha* _____
41. *Saxifraga dinnikii* _____
42. *Saxifraga matta-florida* _____
43. *Saxifraga oppositifolia* 'Le Borg d'Oisans' _____
44. *Saxifraga* 'Coolock Kate' _____
45. *Saxifraga* 'Claude Monet' _____
46. *Saxifraga* 'Marco Polo' _____
47. *Saxifraga llonakhensis* _____
48. *Saxifraga sp.* Karakoram Mnts. Pakistan, Baltoro Glacier alt.3880m _____
49. *Draba longisiliqua* _____
50. *Draba ossetica var. racemosa* _____
51. *Draba acaulis* _____
52. *Campanula* 'Joe Elliott' _____
53. *Campanula morettiana* _____
54. *Campanula piperi* _____
55. *Trachelium asperuloides* _____
56. *Physoplexis comosa* green form _____
57. *Physoplexis comosa* hairy form _____
58. *Clematis marmoraria* _____
59. *Gypsophila aretioides* Caucasus form _____
60. *Gypsophila aretioides* Iranian form _____
- 61-62. *Eritrichium howardii* _____
63. *Daphne arbuscula* 'Grandiflora' _____
64. *Daphne arbuscula* 'Alba' _____
65. *Daphne arbuscula* 'Muran' _____
66. *Daphne blagayana* _____
67. *Daphne sericea* in the wild _____
68. *Daphne sericea* in the garden _____

Slide Presentations – Growing High Alpines at Sea Level or Below

- 69. *Daphne retusa* _____
- 70-71. *Daphne mezereum* 'Alba' _____
- 72. *Daphne cneorum* 'Pygmaea Alba' _____
- 73. *Daphne jasminea* prostrate form _____
- 74. *Daphne jasminea* upright form _____
- 75. *Daphne gemmata* _____
- 76. *Daphne glomerata* in the wild _____
- 77. *Daphne rosmarinifolia* 'Goldstrike' _____
- 78. *Daphne aurantiaca* in the wild _____
- 79. *Daphne calcicola* 'Napa Hai' _____
- 80. *Daphne calcicola* 'Gang Ho Ba' _____
- 81. *Daphne jezoensis* _____
- 82. *Daphne petraea* in the wild _____
- 83. *Daphne petraea* 'Grandiflora' _____
- 84. *Daphne petraea* 'Persebee' _____
- 85. *Daphne petraea* 'Tremalzo' _____
- 86. *Daphne calcicola* cuttings _____
- 87. Rootsystem *Daphne calcicola* cutting _____
- 88. Rootsystem *Daphne x hendersonii* cutting _____
- 89. *Ramonda myconi* 'Alba' _____
- 90-91. *Jankaea heldreichii* _____
- 92. *Jankaea heldreichii* seedlings _____
- 93. *x Jankaemonda vandedemii* _____
- 94. Leafcuttings *Haberlea rhodopensis* _____
- 95. *Viola delphinantha* _____
- 96. *Junellia azorelloides* _____
- 97. *Calceolaria polyrhiza* _____
- 98. *Calceolaria fothergillii* _____
- 99. *Oxalis adenophylla* coll. Volcan Batea Mahuida _____
- 100. *Oxalis enneaphylla* 'Anette' _____
- 101. *Oxalis laciniata* 'Astrid' _____

102. *Oxalis laciniata* F-92-RG _____

103. *Oxalis laciniata* ex Larz Danielsson _____

104. *Oxalis laciniata* 'Seven Bells' _____

105. *Oxalis laciniata* ex. Finn Haugli _____

106. *Oxalis loricata* _____

107. *Nototriche mackleanii* _____

Rock Gardening – or What’s a Heaven For?

Malcolm McGregor

Introduction

1. *Gentiana verna* – Austrian Alps _____
2. *Papaver kernerii*, Austrian Alps _____
3. *Daphne laureola* – Picos de Europa _____
4. *Saxifraga felineri* – Fuente De, Picos de Europa _____
5. East Yorkshire and snowdrops _____
6. *Helleborus foetidus* and *H. viridis*, Picos de Europa _____
7. Hellebores and tree peony in the garden _____
8. *Paeonia rockii* hybrids _____
9. *Paeonia broteroi*, Andalucia, Spain _____
10. Ankogel, Austria _____
11. *Primula glutinosa*, Ankogel _____
12. *Primula minima*, Ankogel _____

Stratified Rock And The Traditional Rock Garden

13. Nevada _____
14. River valley, Colorado _____
15. Limestone strata – Italian-Slovenian border _____
16. *Potentilla nitida* – Dolomites, Italy _____
17. *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, Pen-y-ghent, Yorkshire _____
18. *Saxifraga tridactylites*, Pen-y-ghent _____
19. Limestone pavement _____
20. *Primula farinosa*, Yorkshire Pennines _____
21. Limestone rock garden – Cambridge University Botanic Garden _____
22. Eastern Morocco _____
23. Fractured shale pavement _____
24. *Catananche caerulea*, Tazzeka NP _____
25. Kings Park, Perth, Western Australia _____

Crevices And Gardening

26. Malham, Yorkshire _____
27. Beni Hosmar, northern Rif, Morocco _____
28. *Saxifraga maweana* _____

29. Mountain folding – Mount Rainier _____
30. *Klahanne Ridge, Olympic NP* _____
31. *Erigeron copmpositus* _____
32. *Shale – Obstruction Point* _____
33. *Saxifraga oppositifolia* – Grossglockner, Austria _____
34. *Saxifraga paniculata*, Slovenia _____
35. Crevice bed, Ann Arbor _____
36. Crevice garden, Calgary _____
37. Wisley Gardens _____
38. Peter Korn's garden _____

Tufa

39. Tufa wall, Wisley _____
40. Saxifrages and Haberlea _____
41. Tufa bed, Waterperry Gardens _____
42. *Saxifraga longifolia* _____
43. *Heuchera cylindrica*, Montana _____
44. *Heuchera pulchella* seedlings _____
45. *Saxifraga caesia*, Slovenia _____
46. *Campanula zoysii*, Slovenia _____
47. Indoor tufa bed at Cambridge UBG _____
48. *Dionysia aretioides* _____

Troughs And Others

49. Wisley _____
50. Utrecht _____
51. Harlow Carr _____
52. Warwickshire farm _____
53. *Adenium obesum*, Royal Palace, Hue _____
54. Saxifrage troughs _____
55. *Saxifraga x poluanglica* seedling _____
56. *Crocus vernus* _____
57. Chimney pot with *Crocus tommasinianus* and lavender _____

Slide Presentations – Rock Gardening – or What’s a Heaven For?

- 58. *Phlox nana*, Santa Fe Preserve _____
- 59. Pots of saxifrages _____

Sandbeds

- 60. Crevice bed – Denmark _____
- 61. Tufa bed – Waterperry _____
- 62. Peter Korn sandbed _____
- 63. Building a sandbed _____
- 64. *Sphaeralcea* sp., CO _____
- 65. *Eriogonum jamesii*, NM _____
- 66. *Eriogonum umbellatum* _____
- 67. *Castilleja* in fractured shale, WA _____
- 68. *Castilleja* and *Opuntia*, NM _____
- 69. *Castilleja coccinea* _____
- 70. *Narcissus nobilis* _____
- 71. *Erythronium denis-canis* _____
- 72. *Narcissus triandrus* _____
- 73. *Iris winogradowii* _____
- 74. *Iris reticulata* _____
- 75. *Edraianthus pumilio* _____
- 76. *Helianthemum canum balcanicum* _____
- 77. *Onosma taurica* _____
- 78. *Oenothera cespitosa*, WY _____
- 79. *Oenothera cespitosa* and *Onosma nana* _____
- 80. *Daphne calcicola* _____
- 81. *Douglasia montana*, Yellowstone _____
- 82. *Douglasia laevigata* & *D. idahoensis* _____
- 83. *Aquilegia grahamii* _____
- 84. *Micranthes integrifolia*, Colorado _____
- 85. *Pulsatilla rubra hispanica* _____
- 86. *Gentiana georgei* _____
- 87. *Pelargonium endlicherianum* _____

- 88. *Shortia soldanelliodes* _____
- 89. *Pleione* cv. _____
- 90. *Saxifraga fortunei* "Rokujo" _____
- 91. *Primula* "Tantallon" _____
- 92. *Olsynium douglasii* _____
- 93. *Aphyllanthes monspeliensis* _____
- 94. *Oxalis adenophylla* _____
- 95. *Petunia patagonica* _____
- 96. *Gentiana* "Braemar" _____
- 97. *Sedum anglicum* – mid-Wales _____
- 98. *Iris magnifica*, *Tulipa* "Easterm Star", *Euphorbia myrsinites* _____

Garden Tours

Don and Mary LaFond

Starting twenty-five years ago, we built our rock garden on about an acre of a former sand and gravel pit. We use limestone, glacial erratics, tufa and native sand to take advantage of the original slope of the sand pit. Drainage is king. Rock garden plants such as *Acantholimon*, *Iris*, *Ramonda*, *Haberlea*, *Penstemon*, *Draba* grow in the native acid sand. Troughs of natural stone, hyper-tufa and other unusual materials are located throughout the garden. Constructions of wood are used to change microclimates for the growing of shade plants, including *Trillium*, *Hepatica*, *Shortia*, *Helleborus*, and others. Don described these structures in his article "What Would Farrer Say?" in the Winter 2014/2015 edition of *The Rock Garden Quarterly*. We also have a good collection of *Daphne* and dwarf conifers.



The LaFond Family in the Garden- David, Max (the dog), Tatiana, Mary and Don



Daphne mezereum in Mary and Don LaFond's garden

Recently, we added a new area with two ponds, a stream and bog, capturing rainwater for the ponds. Tufa is used in the wet sand to hold a growing collection of *Saxifraga*, *Primula* and other wet sand loving plants. The bog was built "Fred Case style" and holds a small collection of *Sarracenia* and other bog plants.

The higher perimeter of the property still has the original grade and woody soil, which we have taken advantage of to grow Rhododendrons, Magnolias, *Acer*, native and non-native perennials and other trees and shrubs.

Demonstration: Propagating Daphnes from Cuttings

Don will show how he propagates Daphnes from cuttings, using no special equipment. He will demonstrate the steps beginning with taking the cuttings, placement of the cuttings in medium, and after care.



Daphne velenovskii in Mary and Don LaFond's garden

Jacques and Andrea Urda Thompson

Our garden in Ypsilanti Michigan is a collection of garden vignettes which have expanded to fill this two-acre site. The original rock garden made rounded rocks of native glacial till was followed by a limestone fell field and an ever expanding tufa hillside. In keeping with our wide-ranging plant interests, we also have small native grassland area, cacti bed, and stamp size bog, along with a number of containers. The weather that we have experienced these past several years

has been so widely variable that we cannot say precisely what will be in flower. We expect that we will be into our third wave of bulbs, with some fritillaria, narcissus, and tulips coming on. With any luck, the record frost penetration this past winter will not have spoiled the show of Native as well as Asian Woodlanders. The jury is still out on the flower blossoms on the woody plants. Still, we trust that enough of the alpine will have pulled through to give visitors something to look at besides a lot of rocks!



The Thompson garden - uses of concrete pipe as a trough

Demonstration on Carving Sandstone Troughs

Attendees will be inspired by Jacques' inventive and compelling use of troughs and containers to create microhabitats for an ever-expanding range of alpinists. He will be demonstrating how to carve a genuine stone trough. Annual Meeting attendees will be able to see several blocks of sandstone that will have been carved to varying stages, and the readily

available, simple to use tools and necessary personal safety equipment for carving these troughs. Jacques will provide attendees a hand out with instructions for making these sandstone troughs.

Jacques' article, "Tufa: the Ultimate for Alpinists," published in the Winter 2014/2015 edition of *The Rock Garden Quarterly*, shows how tufa can be used to create a dramatically beautiful garden featuring alpinists that defy the geography and climate of southeastern Michigan.



Plants in a pipe - *Aquilegia* and *Sedum pilosum*

Tony and Susan Reznicek



Gardening in a city lot in Ann Arbor, we fill our collector's urge – as avid rock gardeners do – by creating diversified microhabitats. Interests include native Michigan plants, rock garden and alpine plants, Chinese and Japanese woodland shrubs and understory plants, hardy members of tropical plant families, hardy succulents, and species of evolutionary interest such

as aroids, members of unusual plant families, and primitive flowering plants. Our emphasis is on small plants, dense and layered planting, and gardening with an eye to minimal fertilizing and watering mostly with collected rainwater.

The gardens is built in terraces on a substantial slope, with the highest, back part of the garden abutting the natural forest; that area being the shadiest and planted with mostly native woodland species. The steepest part of the slope is devoted to shrubs, small trees, and ground covers, except along paths. On the lower terraces near the house are beds for shade loving plants, with some areas modified for Rhododendrons and other acid soil loving plants. Substantial areas in this zone are devoted to tufa rock gardens and tufa walls, the shaded ones planted with small ferns, saxifrages, and hardy gesneriads, sunnier sites with treasures including *Petrophytum* species, *Aquilegia*, *Arabis*, *Arnebia*, *Drabas*, etc. There is a large limestone crevice garden devoted to alpines and rock garden plants especially dwarf daphnes, plus some areas of more traditional rock gardens. The sunniest areas include a sand/ scree bed for growing dryland plants, including hardy cacti and other succulents. Some rock garden areas are devoted to dwarf bulbs, and there are scattered perennial and bulb beds,



Reznicek crevice Garden in 2014

and the different levels are separated by walls of sandstone of other materials, and connected by stone chip paths and steps. There are numerous places to sit and enjoy particular garden elements.

Featured plants at this season will include many rock garden plants – these should be near peak – plus small Irises, early Peonies, later *Fritillaria* and *Corydalis* species and, in shade, Trilliums, and other woodland plants.

Demonstration: Working with Tufa

In our climate, tufa gives plants enough of an “edge” that it enables us to grow some things that otherwise would not be possible, at least for the long term. To be properly utilized, however, requires both careful siting and planting. We will see the how and why of siting tufa, look at seed sowing onto tufa, and look at different techniques of planting into tufa.

Attractive in its own right, tufa is used by many people in rock gardens in the same way as other rocks: as a structural material. However, the greatest benefit of tufa is using it as a

rooting medium. Many choice plants of cliffs, rock outcrops, and coarse mineral soils that do not normally perform well in regular rock garden mixes or soils can be grown in tufa. In laying out a tufa bed in Michigan, attention needs to be paid to exposure (sun/shade), soil moisture, and snow cover. In our climate, with hot, often droughty summers, tufa can be built into the side of a slope to tap into soil moisture in lower layers of the soil. With a slope, exposure can also be easily varied, and snow tends to accumulate at the base, also sheltering plants. Plants to be put in tufa should be the smallest size suitable for transplanting – rooted cuttings or small seedlings – and planting can be done in two basic ways; drilling a small hole and inserting plants, and “gluing” plant roots onto tufa with dabs of sticky clay. Some plants also lend themselves well to sowing seeds directly on tufa, and one goal is to have plants sow themselves. For more information on the formation and uses of tufa, please see Tony Reznicek’s article “Talking Tufa” and Jacques Thompson’s article “Tufa, The Ultimate for Alpines” both published in the Winter 2014/2015 edition of **The Rock Garden Quarterly**.



Reznicek tufa wall in fall, with ferns, gesneriads, and saxifrages

Garden Tours

Bev and Bob Walters

On a gentle slope, mostly behind the house, our garden consists of a number of raised beds interlaced with gravel paths, whimsical wooden bridges over streams, and waterfalls. Most of the rock gardens are built with local stones from glacial deposits and support a number of interesting plants, including *Physaria ovalifolia*, *Ranunculus graminifolius*, *Iris taochia*, *Salix serpyllifolia*, *Lotus maritimus* and *Phlox bifida*. Many hardy cacti are amazingly at home in the most recent garden expansion, built in a sunny site with good ventilation. The rock garden areas constructed with limestone, including a crevice garden, should have a nice show of *Ramonda myconi*, *Veronica armena*, *Allium zebdanense*, *Aethionema oppositifolium* and *Potentilla hirta*. Woodland beds are populated with various hellebores, trilliums and bulbs. A zone of permanent moist seepage at the lowest elevation provides suitable conditions for a number of primula and iris species requiring cool, moist sites. Watch for alliums tucked here and there into all the gardens – they are a favorite because of the broad range of habit, habitat, color and bloom time. Featured plant displays at this season include *Corydalis nobilis*, *Allium nevskianum*, epimediums and many varieties of dwarf iris.

Water Feature Demonstration:

We will discuss the pros and cons of installing a water feature and describe the construction of the moist seepage area.



Bev and Bob Walters



Walters' limestone crevice garden, constructed in 2009, with seepage area to the right

Natural Areas

Pickerel Lake Sand Barrens

In this small area of coarse, sandy glacial outwash we get a glimpse into Michigan's past, where formerly occurred many more areas of barrens and prairies than one sees now. These openings were often formed in dry oak forests, probably maintained before European settlement by fire, buffalo activities, and drought. In this opening, a true sand barren without the dense sod of grasses typical of prairies, there are masses of Dwarf Chinquapin Oaks (*Quercus prinoides*) – fruiting as bushes only 2-3 feet tall – and among them occur Lupines (*Lupinus perennis*), Puccoons (*Lithospermum caroliniense*), Birdfoot Violet (*Viola pedata*), Goat's Rue (*Tephrosia virginiana*), Frostweed (*Crocianthemum canadense*), Clasping Milkweed, Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias amplexicaulis* and *A. tuberosa*), and other low shrubs such as Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumila* var. *susquehanae*), New Jersey Tea (*Ceanothus americanus*), and Dwarf Hackberry (*Celtis tenuifolia*), as well as scattered xeric grasses and sedges. The Birdfoot Violet and the Dwarf Oaks should be in full bloom and, if the season cooperates, the Lupines and Puccoons hopefully will be starting.

Sharon Hollow – The Nan Weston Preserve of the Nature Conservancy

Most forests in southern Michigan are well drained Oak-Hickory woodlands, but in moist sites one sometimes can find the Beech-Maple forests more typical of areas to the east in North America. Sharon Hollow is such a site, and after walking through an area of Oak-Hickory, we descend into a rich Beech-Maple (*Fagus grandifolia* and *Acer saccharum*) forest with a dense, rich spring ephemeral understory. Mixed with the Beech and Maple are Yellow Birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*) and Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Understory shrubs include Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), Prickly ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*), and Leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*). We will see stands of Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*), many species of Violets, Bellworts (*Uvularia grandiflora*), Rue Anemone (*Thalictrum thalictroides*), May-Apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*) and many other ephemerals. Earlier, in late April, there were great mats of Squirrel Corn and Dutchman's Breeches (*Dicentra canadensis* and *D. cucullaria*), Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), and locally, Dwarf Ginseng (*Panax trifolius*). If the season is late, we may still see these. The woodland matrix is formed by an unusual diversity of woodland sedges, including the striking, broadleaved species *Carex albursina*, *C. careyana*, and *C. plantaginea*.



Viola pedata colony on sand barrens

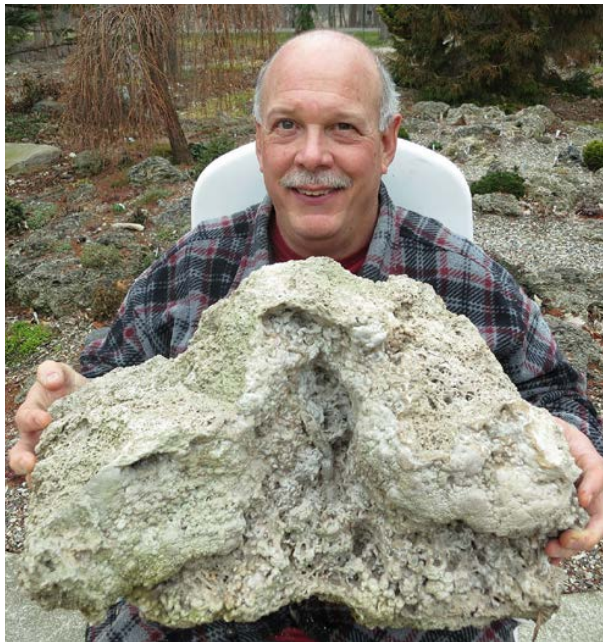


Trilliums at Sharon Hollow – with Fritz Kummert

Photo: Rimmer deVries

Ohio Tufa

Great Lakes Chapter member Mike Greanya generously arranged for the collection and sale of Ohio tufa as a fundraiser for the Chapter. As advertised in the Quarterly and the NARGS website, the tufa is being made available via pre-sale both to avoid a mad rush and to allow for pick up at a location in Jackson County, Napoleon Township, Michigan, 40 minutes west of Weber's Inn. Many of the pieces are much too large and numerous to be displayed at the annual meeting. There are some large pieces yet to be reserved that are absolute "show stoppers." They would become a focal point of your garden! You have plenty of time to plan ahead and borrow a truck and/or rent a U-Haul trailer to take advantage of this once in a lifetime opportunity. Mike will have some smaller pieces for sale at the conference, so look for his "pop-up" table at the Annual Meeting alongside our Chapter's plant sale. If interested in larger piece, please contact Mike at mfg10@comcast.net. Mike recently made another trip to Ohio and picked up quite a few pieces of tufa of all sizes. Don't be left out of this opportunity and contact him now to place your order.



Mike Greanya with a nice chunk of Ohio tufa

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Contact Information for Officers, Directors and Managers may be found at <https://www.nargs.org/boards-and-committees>.

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Please visit the vendors in the Atrium Ballroom to see some rare, beautiful plants and books.

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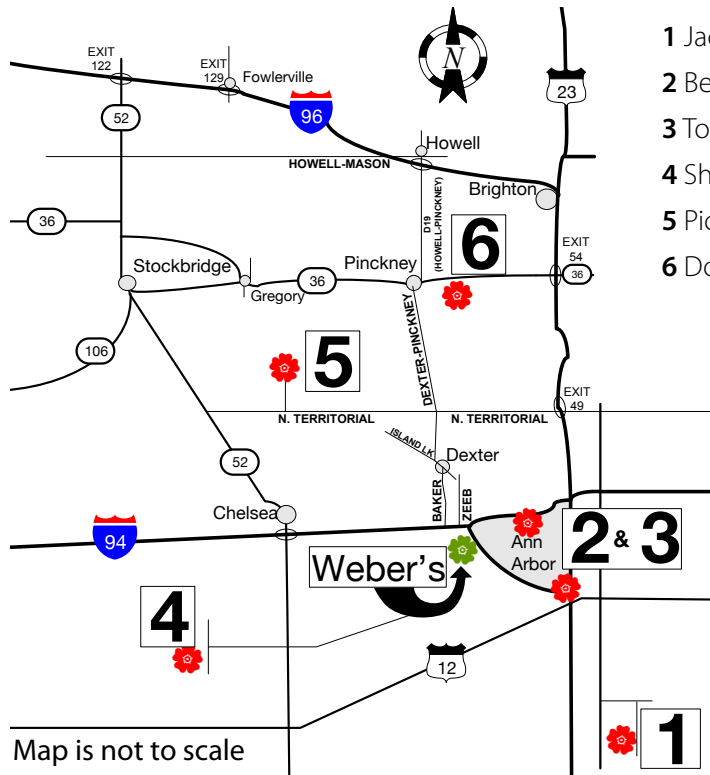
Many thanks to our wonderful Great Lakes Chapter volunteers who gave many hours of effort to make the 2015 Annual Meeting a success!

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Map of Places to be Visited on Bus Tours



- 1 Jacques and Andrea Thompson
- 2 Bev and Bob Walters
- 3 Tony and Susan Reznicek
- 4 Sharon Hollow
- 5 Pickerel Lake Sand Barrens
- 6 Don and Mary LaFord

Gardens and Nurseries to Visit

Gee Farms Nursery 14928 Bunkerhill Rd., Stockbridge, MI 49285. The biggest conifer nursery in the Midwest with lots of stuff to see including an extensive eight acre arboretum.

Arrowhead Alpines 1310 North Gregory Rd., Fowlerville, MI 48836. A nationally known nursery, featuring alpinas, perennials, and a nice bulb collection.

Hidden Lake Gardens, 6214 Monroe, Tipton, MI 49287. Part of Michigan State University, Hidden Lake Gardens has the Harper Collection, one of the finest collections of dwarf and slow growing conifers in North America. This collection is a great resource for rock gardeners, with over 500 specimens on display, many full grown. See: http://hiddenlakegardens.msu.edu/garden_highlights/the_harper_collection_of_dwarf_rare_conifers.

Beal Gardens 412 Olds Hall, East Lansing, MI, 48824. A 2000 taxa collection on Michigan State University's campus.

The University of Michigan campus, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Visitors can see the Law Quad, the Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and the Kelsey Museum of Archeology.

Ann Arbor's downtown has lots of shopping opportunities.

Nichols Arboretum, 1610 Washington Heights, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. Also part of the University of Michigan, the "Arb" has extensive but dispersed collections of native and exotic trees and shrubs, set in one of the richest landscapes in the region, as well as a complex glacial topography that presents panoramas, broad valleys and intimate dales and glens.

Matthaei Botanical Gardens, 800 N Dixboro Rd, Ann Arbor, MI 48105. Part of the University of Michigan, the Matthaei Botanical Gardens features the Great Lakes Garden, an innovative new garden with many areas of rock built to showcase rare plants of unique Great Lakes region habitats. Though still in the early stages of planting, it has impressive large limestone rock work and other sections including a sand dune garden and a Great Lakes cobble beach garden. Built to house the plants of these habitats, the Great Lakes Garden features many excellent native rock garden species.

