



"Niagara Rhodo" Newsletter of the The Niagara Chapter, Rhododendron Society of Canada March 2010

Our Purpose: We are a non-profit organization whose aim is to promote, encourage and support interest in the genus *rhododendron*.. **Our goal is to encourage gardeners to grow and appreciate these plants, by providing educational meetings with knowledgeable speakers, access to topical publications and hosting joint meetings with other chapters.**

Inside This Issue:

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3. Adaptability and climate type of parent plants.
4. Are Rhododendrons & Azaleas Poisonous?
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Word of Caution

By becoming a successful grower, the reader will be exposed to a contagion for which there is no cure. Once infected with an appreciation of rhododendrons and azaleas most gardeners spend a lifetime collecting these most beautiful of all plants.

H. Edward Reiley



Annual Rhododendron & Azalea Sale ***Saturday, April 17, 9:00 AM to Noon*** ***Vineland Research & Innovation Centre*** ***Victoria Avenue, Vineland Station.***

All Gardeners are invited to the Annual Sale & Pre-sale discussion of rhododendron & azalea cultivars.

The Niagara Region's Rhododendron Society of Canada Annual Plant Sale is a unique source for hardy, high quality, hard to find and rarely used plants at great prices.

Discussion & Slide Show. Sunday, April 11, 2010 2 P.M. Vineland Research & Innovation Centre, Rittenhouse Hall, Victoria Avenue, Vineland Station

Growing Rhodos & Azaleas Successfully – Your Experiences & Interests - Description of Cultivars at Annual Sale - Discussion of Cultivars in P4M program . Dispelling myths about rhododendrons & azaleas. All Gardeners are Welcome.

General Plant Sale. Saturday, April 17, 2010, 9:00 A.M. to Noon . Implement shed, Vineland Research & Innovation Centre, Victoria Avenue, Vineland Station.

All Gardeners are welcome. Plant Sale details are available at

<http://www.rhodoniagara.org/2010PlantSale.pdf>

<http://www.rhodoniagara.org/2010plantsale.pdf>

In Memorium

Captain Richard (Dick) Steele passed away quietly on March 14, 2010 after a brief illness. He was a hero to all gardeners along the eastern seaboard. Those who knew him or who met him will miss his kindness and his contagious love for the genus. His importance as a leader in the Rhododendron community in Canada stretched far beyond the East Coast. His enthusiasm was infectious and his knowledge about growing Rhododendrons – especially those that could be grown in the colder climate of Atlantic Canada – was encyclopedic. Among various honours bestowed on Dick Steele were recognition for his service in World War II and in Korea and the Gold Medal of the American Rhododendron Society at the 1998 Annual Convention in Niagara Falls, Canada, and the Order of Canada in 2004 for contributing to the advancement of Canadian horticulture. Bayport Plant Farm, his nursery of 30,000 ornamental plants, will be a living legacy for generations of Canadians.

President's Note

Spring is upon us and we are anticipating another glorious season in our gardens.

At our last members' meeting, Kevin Kavanagh gave us a captivating talk on understanding climate zones. We learned about a new "deadly sin", that gardeners sometimes experience -- "zonal envy"! That describes how we feel when we visit a warmer climate zone such as Vancouver Island, and lament the limitations of our own area. Nick Yarmoshuk, our Newsletter Editor, has summarized some key comments from Kevin's talk in this newsletter so that it is on record for the benefit of our members and others who may access our website at some future date.

Coming up on Saturday, April 17th is our **Annual Plant Sale**. The proceeds from this event, our annual fund raiser, allow us: (a) to deliver a full program of speakers, (b) to support the Plants for Members Program, and (c) to partner with Niagara College and other organizations to broaden our outreach activities to promote the growing of rhododendrons and azaleas. This year, we again are posting the plants for sale on our website in advance of the sale. This should encourage Chapter members to pre-order plants, which then can pick up at the sale. The early bird does get the worm -- in this case, the plants of his/her choice! **Note:** Companion plants are also included in the plant sale. As in past years, we offer quality plants that are hardy and are adaptable for the area we serve. See also

<http://www.rhodoniagara.org/2010plantsale.pdf>

Prior to the sale, on Sunday, April 11th, we are having a **Discussion and Slide Show**, with Nick Yarmoshuk showing slides and, with other members, discussing the plants available at our Annual Plant Sale and providing growing tips. This will be an opportunity for all growers to share experiences of growing successes and failures, useful hints and techniques to enhance the gardening experience, sources of supply, use of plant nutrients and to look for answers to growers problems.

On Saturday, May 15th, we have a **Members Only Tour of 2 Gardens: Tom Laviolette's Private Garden** (Tom is Director of the Niagara Parks Botanical Gardens, School of Horticulture.) and **Suzi Jensen's** carefully tended ¼ acre in North St. Catharines. These tours are an important source of inspiration and ideas for improving our own gardens. Plus they are fun. Details on these tours will be available in the April Newsletter.

Our **Plants for Members (P4M) Sale** is being held at Nettle Creek Nursery on Saturday, June 5th. The plants are posted on the website to give you an opportunity to decide in advance which plants appeal to you.

Your Board always wants to hear from you. If you have any ideas or suggestions, please let us know.

We hope to see you soon! Don't forget to invite your family and friends to our April 11 meeting and to the Plant Sale.

Sondra Meis

Reflections on "Pushing the Zones at South Coast Gardens", the meeting of Sunday, March 7, 2010

It was with a great deal of anticipation that many of us awaited Kevin Kavanagh's March 7 talk on "*Pushing the Zones At South Coast Gardens*". For your editor, South Coast Gardens was a new name and suggested potentially new areas for growing rhododendrons and azaleas and especially for testing varieties which could be companions to rhododendrons and azaleas; companions that are not commonly available at popular outlets in our immediate area. Since Kevin has been associated with the North American Native Plant Society and with organizations such as the Native Conservancy of Canada and World Wildlife Fund one might reasonably have expected him to encourage the development of native species. Perhaps one could expect Kevin to adhere to the philosophy, "If a plant doesn't want to grow here, don't try to make it". But that's not how Kevin defines his horticultural mission. Kevin considers himself as a gardener who wishes to grow things that others grow in areas that are somewhat removed from his current location. He asks, "if it can grow there, why can't it grow here?". He starts his thinking about what will grow by considering the idea of a horticultural Zone and asking about its significance.

Most gardeners are familiar with the term Zone. They see this word on every plant label that is sold at a nursery and on every description that appears in catalogues. What does it really mean? For some it suggests whether or not the plant will grow in one's area. For others it may suggest how much cold weather the plant will withstand. For Kevin, the Zone value suggests the lowest temperature that has been recorded in a given geographical area. He also notes that it is important to be aware of year to year variances in temperatures that may be characteristic of the area in which one is growing plants.

The concept of horticultural zone is more complex and more variable than is generally known. The USDA, Arnold Arboretum and Agriculture Canada are the three organizations that have provided Zonal Maps for North America. They do not agree in their definitions. The first such map for North America, released by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1960 was based only on minimum winter temperatures. In 1967, **Agriculture Canada** scientists created a plant hardiness map using Canadian plant survival data and a wider range of climatic variables, including minimum winter temperatures, length of the frost-free period, summer rainfall, maximum temperatures, snow cover, January rainfall and maximum wind speed. The Canadian map was updated in 2000 to reflect temperature data since 1967 and included elevation in the Zonal definitions. The new map indicates that there have been changes in the hardiness zones that are generally consistent with what is known about climate change. These changes are most pronounced in western Canada. In Ontario (Table 1 below illustrates that) the horticultural zone in Norfolk County, as defined by the USDA criteria, has changed from a zone 6a to a warmer zone 6b. Similarly the data for Vineland Station suggest that average temperature during the past 25 years may, today, define the area as almost a USDA Zone 7a.

Table 1: Average Low Temperatures at 3 Locations in Norfolk County and at Vineland Station in Two 25-Year Periods

County, Location	1960-61 to 1983-84	1984-85 to 2008-09
Norfolk, Lakeshore	-22.7°C (6a)	-20.2°C (6b)
Norfolk, St. Williams	-24.1°C (5b)	-22.0°C (6a)
Norfolk, Delhi	-25.6°C (5b)	-23.3°C (6a)
Lincoln, Vineland	-19.8°C (6b)	-18.0°C (6b)

Using the data of Table 2 below Kevin described how temperatures and, therefore zonal definitions, may vary over a period of 50 years. The table shows that over a period of 50 years this area of Norfolk County has experienced USDA Zone 7 temperatures about 10% of the time and USDA Zone 6 temperatures some 63% of the time and it has never (in the last 50 years) experienced Zone 4 temperatures. On the other hand, just 15 kms inland, Delhi has experienced USDA Zone 4 temperatures 18% of the time but it has rarely experienced USDA Zone 7 temperatures. The greater frequency of warmer minimum temperatures at the Lakeshore suggests the moderating temperature effects of Lake Erie and the potential viability of cultivars that would not grow reliably just a few kilometres inland.

Table 2: Low Temperature (°C) Frequencies at 3 Locations in Norfolk County: Lakeshore (Port Dover), Inland 6 km (St. Williams), Inland 15 km (Delhi)

Zone & Temperature ° Celsius	Lakeshore % of years	In 6 km % of years	In 15 km % of years
4a -31.7 to -34.4	-	-	2.0
4b -28.9 to -31.6	-	2.0	16.3
5a -26.2 to -28.8	4.1	8.2	12.2
5b -23.4 to -26.1	22.5	38.8	24.5
6a -20.6 to -23.3	38.8	28.6	28.6
6b -17.8 to -20.5	24.5	14.3	14.3
7a -15.0 to -17.7	6.1	6.1	-
7b -12.3 to -14.9	4.1	2.0	2.0

Kevin is currently evaluating hardiness and how plants adapt. He grows many species more typically found in the Carolinas and Virginia to evaluate their suitability to southern Ontario and he is establishing an arboretum. He has had success with more than 100 varieties of rhododendron, and a wide range of magnolia, palm, banana, bamboo and trees such as sourwood, sweetgum and silverbell, to name a few. An Alabama snow-wreath survived -28° Celsius with only minor tip dieback. Duration of cold is a factor, and Kevin suggests you may have to decide which part(s) of a plant you are prepared to lose. . While Needle Palms and Dwarf Palmetto overwinter in the garden (with some protection) other species of frost-hardy palms are placed in the temperate greenhouse at South Coast Gardens for the coldest months of the year.

Kevin protects his plants. Some tactics may seem odd to the novice, such as wrapping young Magnolia grandiflora with white bed sheets to deflect the winter sun—the stronger February/March sun often does the most damage. That is because the soil will likely be frozen while the leaves and the trunks are being heated and demand moisture from the roots. These demands on the plant which the frozen roots cannot deliver result in dried out, brown leaves. On the other hand, whatever liquid may come into a young tree’s stem during a warm period may freeze during a hard frost at night, and if the stem then warms up too quickly with the sun striking it in the morning, bark split can occur. To prevent this, protection methods include, wrapping tender stems of species such as laurel oak, silk tree, magnolia with white tree wraps to reflect the bright sun.

This problem is found in our area as well, with magnolia and Japanese Maples requiring such stem protection during the first 3-5 years of growth. Also, we have gone one step further in St. Catharines, covering Rh. Rosebud with bedsheets to protect buds from late frosts.

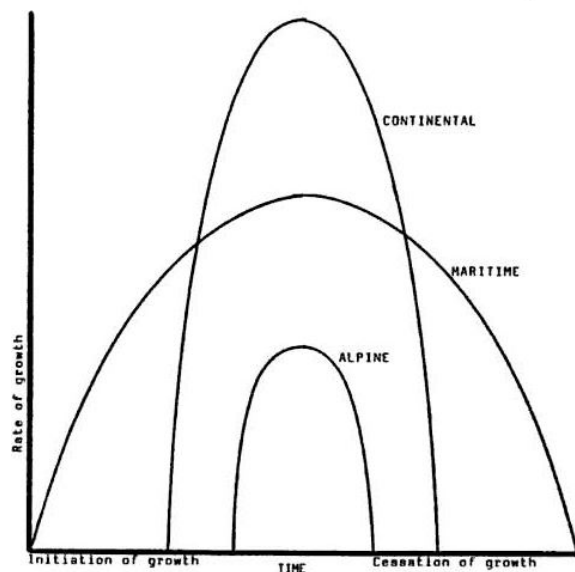
The Carolinian Forest is an old southern Ontario ecological system. Many parts of it may not exist in its original form. However, it appears that the conditions conducive to support of a Carolinian ecosystem may be expanding northward. It is likely that a larger portion of southern and southwestern Ontario may increasingly be able to support a wider variety of plant materials than is currently understood.

Editor's Note: The following material came to our attention during a discussion of hardiness and adaptivity of rhododendrons on the Yahoo Rhodo chat line. We thank Ron Rabideau for permission to use his material. The editor integrated Dr. Tigerstedt's charts and additional detail from the original publication with Ron Rabideau's comments..

Hardiness and Adaptability Related to Plant's Native Climate by N.Yarmoshuk (ed)

One of the most enlightening lectures on the subject of cold hardiness and adaptability, was one by Peter Tigerstedt presented at an ARS Convention in Tacoma, Washington. He described, with graphs, three basic climate types. Maritime, Continental and Alpine. The graphs are shown below from Tigerstedt's original source. In this figure the vertical axis is "Rate of Growth", the horizontal axis is "Time". Because the times for growth differ markedly in each of the three climates no scale is shown for "Time". The graphs describe the expected growth rates of plants in three different climates.

Source: Peter Tigerstedt. Climate Types and Adaptation, in Forest Development in Cold Climates. Plenum Press, New York, 1993. PP 241-250.



Maritime climates: In areas at low elevations, near large bodies of water, the water acts to "buffer" the climate by cooling in summer and warming in winter. These areas are not as subject to drastic swings of temperature and tend to have a long growing season. Plants have plenty of time to go into dormancy before real cold arrives and can take their time in spring to begin blooming without risk of late frosts. Maritime climates can be represented as a graph by a wide, flattened bell curve.

Continental climates: These are found in the interior of continents away from large bodies of water. They can experience wide swings in temperature. Plants need to be able to rapidly adjust to fluctuations, and to handle extremes of heat and cold. This type of climate can be represented by a normal bell curve.

Alpine climates: These have a very short growing season where temperatures never get very hot and where there appears to be abundant moisture. In such areas plants need to complete their life cycle in a very short window of time. This type of climate can be represented by a very compressed bell curve.

Typically rhododendron species come from alpine climates. *R. forrestii* is a species that may be representative of a plant growing in an Alpine climate. It blooms very early, in its native habitat, often in the snow, and cannot take heat. It is "programmed" to come out of dormancy at the first exposure to warmth. The temperature never gets to be very hot in alpine climates, but sunlight can be intense. The rest of the year the plants are protected by snow and don't need to really adapt to drying winds or variable winter temperature swings.

Plants in a continental climate can't rely on snow for protection, and they can't come out of dormancy at the first exposure to warmth because the chance of cold returning would be detrimental.

Plants coming from a maritime climate might be able to withstand very cold winter temperatures as long as the adjustment period was gradual, but would likely have a hard time adjusting to a continental climate because they would likely be too slow going into dormancy to handle the temperature fluctuations.

Some hardiness studies of camellias at Longwood Gardens (near or past the northern limit for most camellias in the US) showed optimum cold hardiness in January. Plants gradually lose their tolerance to cold from that point, perhaps too soon for the climate, subjecting them to damage from later frosts in March or April.

Dr. Joseph Brueckner, a Canadian hybridizer, working in the 1970's and 1980's was well aware of the difficulties of hybridizing rhododendrons for our climate using specie from alpine and arctic climates. In 1985, he wrote about his experiences in hybridizing with parent plants of laponicum grown in Canada's Great Slave area and brachcarpum obtained from the Finnish hybridizer Peter Tigerstedt in Finland. Bruecker described very well dilemmas facing hybridizers " *Plants growing in the Arctic or at high elevations have a short growing season. Also, the winter may quite suddenly turn into summer. Once there are a few mild days the summer for them has arrived. They cannot hesitate much, they start moving. Moreover, to utilize the short time span to the utmost, the foliage unfolds at the same time the flower buds do. Both create a problem within the horticultural context. When we have a few mild days in succession (in southern Ontario) in January or even in March, the buds are forced into growth, then the winter returns and we have no flowers*". (Editor's Note: from Bulletin of the Rhododendron Society of Canada. 1985, V.14 No.2, pp. 18 to 22.) See also

<http://www.rhodoniagara.org/bruechner.htm>

This foregoing illustrates the complexity associated with understanding what varieties of any species may be viable in a given area and of trying to breed for cold hardiness. It is certainly not just one simple low temperature that is important, the time the cold arrives or leaves is important as well. Also daylength and extremes of temperature within a given day contribute to a variety's adaptability.

We hope this discussion contributes to our recognition that some varieties, depending upon their parentage, may survive well along the shores of Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Michigan yet may not do well just a few kilometres inland. Zonal differences may account for some of the differences in adaptability, but also one must consider the full range of temperatures to which the cultivars are exposed in any year. Closer to the water, plants may not be as exposed to the same extremes in temperature during a hot spell experienced by plants further inland. This could well explain why some varieties may do well near the lakeshore in St. Catharines or at Vineland station, but may perform less well on top of the escarpment. Similarly our colleagues at the western tip of Lake Erie may find that they can grow varieties that would not survive somewhat inland in Chatham or London, Ontario. We see that the work

of Kevin Kavanagh in "Pushing the Limits" is directly consistent with the work of Dr. Tigerstedt in his work on adaptation and fitness of species at their marginal limits and has relevance for rhododendrons and azaleas growers.

Are Rhododendrons and Azaleas Toxic?

by N.Yarmoshuk from postings to the Yahoo rhodo chat line.

Some years ago my son returned from the French Pyrennees with a gift of a jar of Rhododendron Honey produced by local bee keepers. Without thinking twice about the nature of this delicacy my wife and I enjoyed it over a period of several months. It was a curiosity and we enjoyed our son's thoughtfulness. We didn't notice anything special about the taste or its effect on us. Honestly, we preferred the taste of locally available Ontario honey. Did we expose ourselves to a great deal of risk by consuming the rhododendron honey?

It seems that rhododendron honey is consumed by folks living in Turkey and in other regions where rhododendrons grow in the wild and also is sold as a delicate sweet and for medicinal purposes in the mountains of northern India.

A recent Yahoo posting by a gentleman from northern India stated, "Juice of Rhododendron flowers mixed with syrup is sold in northern India for lowering blood pressure, it is readily available in places which sell jam, honey etc."

Any casual search on Google or perusal of postings on the rhodo and azalea yahoo chat lines will quickly inform the curious that some rhododendron species are considered toxic to humans and beasts.

Comments for impact on humans range from general assertions . . . "Azaleas are quite toxic and in some cases can induce fatal reactions in people, if the leaves are eaten" " . . . they can also affect honey if honey bees collect from them, which could cause an 'intolerant' reaction in some people who would then think all honey was a problem for them" . . . to . . . " There was a very famous incident in Dallas some years ago, During a firm's big BBQ for employees the meat was being broiled using oleander sticks. [The meat may have been buffalo meat.] In any event, the chemical reaction of the digital in the oleander, even so indirectly connected as it was, caused severe heart arrhythmia, tachycardia and several other similar and unnerving disorders which resulted in 911 calls to many ambulances which had to take a number of picnic participants to the local hospitals. It was a rather serious disaster. Personally, I stick to spinach and Swiss chard myself"

Then there is the health food provider who, on the internet, sells an extract of **Siberian Rhododendron Caucasicum**, the Georgian Snow Rose, an elegant evergreen shrub inhabiting the mountainous regions of the Caucasian Mountains of Russia at elevations of 10,000 to 13,000 feet. The elixir is claimed to have a history of regional usage spanning over 400 years. Allegedly it contains a compound that is unique for "**fat-control**" and **antioxidant properties**. The benefits of this "wondrous" plant reach far beyond its effective natural weight management in that it is also being used to treat chronic illnesses such as rheumatism, arthritis, high blood pressure and gout. Other physiological benefits include stimulation of body heat and an increase of the secretion then elimination of toxins and waste from one's body. Even today Siberian Rhododendron Caucasicum remains a very popular traditional drink in the Republic of Georgia and is revered as one of the secrets to Georgian longevity.

As for beasts, it seems that horses may be incapacitated by eating leaves of this species, but deer and rabbits, if you ask any grower in deer country, certainly seem to enjoy these plants as a delicacy. On the other hand, one contributor wrote, . . . "*Many commonly garden rhododendrons such as the PJMs have a mild amount of toxin that makes it unwise to eat the leathery leaves, but no honey intoxication has ever been associated with these extremely mildly toxic hybrids. Only the most neurotic dog could eat enough of it to get mildly ill (a lethal dose would require so many leaves & flowers the bulk of it would far exceed the size of the stomach)*".

So . . . what is to be understood from all this? Are there any scientific reports about toxicity of this species? First of all, it appears to be generally accepted that the single most poisonous species of rhododendron is *R. ponticum* from the Black Sea region. It is the only rhododendron associated with any of the historical incidents noted by such authors as Pliny & Strabo & Xenophon. The scant handful of documented cases of mad honey disease in humans in the last 25 years have all been either in Turkey where *R. ponticum* is a common wild shrub (or small tree), or from honey exported from Turkey. But there are other sources of honey. For example luteum honey. Apparently the azalea species *R. luteum* also is very toxic; and there exists at least one very old reference and one recent medical report on its effect on humans.

This appeared back in the late 19th century. "A German chemist, P.C. Plugge, isolated the toxic compound in the honey from the area where the poisoning occurred, which Xenophon reported. He identified it as andromedotoxin, now known as acetyl-andromedol, a type of grayanotoxin. This toxin occurs in Mediterranean oleander, as well as some of the Ericaceae, including rhododendron ponticum, maximum, chrysanthum, and luteum, several andromedas, and the mountain laurel of the Eastern United States".

It seems that what we need is a systematic study of effect of rhododendron honey on humans. Such an article was published on June 5, 2009. It reported that a study at the **Department of Cardiology, Cerrahpasa School of Medicine, Istanbul University, Fatih, Istanbul, Turkey**, *stated that* "between April 2008 and December 2008, 173 patients were referred to our institution for assessment of sinus bradycardia (A normal but slow heart rhythm) and various degrees of AV block (delayed heart impulse rhythm) and/or permanent pacemaker implantation. All patients were questioned about history of honey intake. Detailed evaluation revealed a history of daily honey intake for a long period of time in five of the patients (2.8%). This non-commercial honey was made by different amateur beekeepers in eastern Black Sea region of Turkey. Discontinuation of honey intake resulted in prompt normalization of conduction and significant symptomatic improvement. None of the patients were admitted to hospital and all were asymptomatic during 3 months follow-up. Holter (a portable heart impulse monitor) monitoring for 24-h revealed no abnormality at first and third month.

They stopped eating the honey, their hearts returned to normal and they did not require pacemakers. (Editor's note: The full report is available at <http://www.rhodoniagara.org/954.pdf>)

The authors concluded that the honey that was being consumed tended to impact on the electrical conductivity system of the heart and resulted in lower blood pressure and appeared to cause irregular heart rhythms. They also concluded honey produced from singular crops in a short season may present a problem to consumers, "*But it is also important to realize that commercially produced honey is safe. During commercial production, massive quantities of honey obtained from different farmers undergo excessive processing, and these large quantities of product result in dilution of any toxic substances*".

Members

Place Pre-orders for Annual Sale plants on or before April 12, 2010



2010 Annual Plant Sale Members' Pre-Order form

Name:

Address:

.....Postal Code

Telephone: Email:

* These prices per plant apply to Memberships paid prior to March 8, 2010

* Prices include members' 10% discount and all applicable taxes.

Photographs & Descriptions are available at <http://www.rhodoniagara.org/2010Plantsale.pdf>

Plant	Colour	Members' Price	Qty.	Plant	Colour	Members' Price	Qty.
DECIDUOUS AZALEAS				LARGE LEAF RHODODENDRONS			
Homebush	Pink	\$21.60		Edith Bosley	Dp Purple	\$21.60	
Mandarin Lights	Orange	\$21.60		Fantastica	Cream Pink	\$21.60	
White Lights	White	\$21.60		fortunei "Emma & May"	Pink white	\$16.20	
Arneson Gem (1 Gal)	Yellow	\$13.50		Haaga	Pink	\$21.60	
vaseyi	White	\$10.80		Ingrid Mehlquist	White Pink	\$21.60	
EVERGREEN AZALEAS				UNUSUAL PERENNIALS			
Boudoir	Pink	\$21.60		Tiarella "Spring Symphony"	Pink	\$9.00	
Herbert	Lavender	\$21.60		Hellebores "Golden Sunrise"	Yellow	\$9.00	
Stewartstonian	Red	\$21.60		Leucothoe "fontansiana Rainbow"	White	\$16.20	
SMALL LEAF RHODODENDRONS				UNUSUAL PERENNIALS			
Aglo	Pink	\$21.60					
Black Satin	Purple red	\$21.60					
Cornell Pink (3 Gals)	Pink	\$31.50					
Ginny Gee	White	\$16.20					
Karin Seleger	Purple	\$21.60					
Manitou	Lite Pink	\$21.60					
Mary Fleming (3 Gals)	Pale yellow	\$28.80					
Midnight Ruby (3 Gals)	Red Purple	\$31.50					
Olga Mezitt	Pink	\$21.60					
Patty Bee	Yellow	\$21.60					
Sugar Puff	White	\$10.80					

Total number of plants orderedCheque (payable to ARS Niagara) \$

* **Pre - Orders close April 12, 2010**

* **Pickup** between 9am and 12 Noon at the RSC Niagara Chapter Plant Sale, April 17th, at Vineland Research & Innovation Centre, Victoria Avenue, Vineland Station

<p>Mail this form and Cheque to: Lillie Haworth 4 Deer Park Court, Grimsby, ON L3M 2R2</p>	<p>For Information concerning orders write to: ljhaworth@sympatico.ca or Call: 905-945-2433</p>
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Deciduous

Azaleas



Homebush



Mandarin Lights



White Lights



Arneson Gem



Vaseyi

Evergreen

Azaleas



Boudoir



Herbert



Stewartstonian

Lepidote

(Small Leaf)



Aglo



Black Satin



Cornell Pink



Ginny Gee



Karin Seleger



Manitou



Mary Fleming



Midnight Ruby

Lepidote

Cont'd



Olga Mezitt



Patty Bee



Sugar Puff

Elepidotes

(Large Leaf)



Edith Bosley



Fantastica



Fortunei "Emma And May"



Haaga



Ingrid Mehlquist

Elepidote

Cont'd



New Century



Nova Zembla



Pink Parasol



Pupureum Elegans

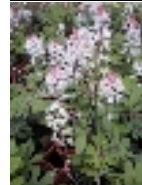


Tapestry



Wiltonii

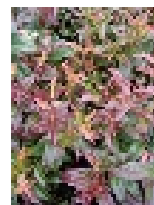
Perennials



Tiarella



Helleborus



Leucothoe