summer peonies

GROWER AND LANDSCAPER PROFILES

VOLUNTARY CODE OF CONDUCT FOR INVASIVE SPECIES
It’s mid-June and yet again we have survived the first third (and busiest part) of our season. It always seems like such a tornado, with the flurry of phone calls, client visits, late nights at the drawing table, plant orders and shipments, stone deliveries, trucks going in every direction at once – it is a wonder we all land back at our yard in one piece at the end of the day.

Don’t get me wrong – being busy is good. It is a sign that people living in Vermont still care about making the world a more beautiful, functional, and sustainable place, despite the tragedies that regularly occur on the evening news. We are fortunate to be able to provide a service and empower our clients to live a greener and healthier lifestyle, whether it’s to help them incorporate edibles into their landscape, plant trees to reduce our collective carbon footprint, or to create an outdoor space for relaxing and rejuvenation.

Which brings me back to my point – that although every cliché is true about the seasonality of our business (you’ve got to make hay while the sun shines, etc.), and that while the phone keeps ringing and the customers keep knocking, and June starts to blend into July, and July into August, I encourage all of you to take a deep breath, put out the fires closest to you, kindly excuse yourself, then walk out the door. Take a hike, or a weekend in the city, or a day on a boat – whatever it is that lets you change your perspective for a few days. It always works wonders for me, and is vital to both my personal well-being and the health of our business. Suddenly I let go of the zillion nagging details, take a giant step back, and remember my bigger goals and the basics of good business practices once again. When I worked in the corporate world we would pack everybody up once a year and go on a group retreat – and while I often found the format a bit overbearing, the concept was right on.

Now I find my own way into the woods, or the city as the case may be. As I’m writing this my girls are at their grandmother’s for a long weekend, Tim is watching the World Cup undisturbed, and I’m visiting my sister in NYC with plans to go smell the Magnolia virginiana and the Calycanthus floridus blooming at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and see the new High Line garden in Chelsea tomorrow. Yes, it’s a luxury, but totally necessary to maintain our sanity. And while I’m strolling through gardens, looking at art, and learning about the latest in sustainable NY landscapes, random thoughts may float through my mind and start to gel into an idea for a new design. Or I may remember a promise I made to a client that I completely spaced, and then re-affirm to “make promises I can keep, and then keep them”. I suspect I will eventually be reminded of all those business basics I know but sometimes simply can’t manage in the height of the season. In a few days I will return home with a smile on my face, stories to tell my family and clients, and fresh ideas for the remainder of the year.

So yes, it’s worth it to stop and smell the flowers, and here’s a gentle reminder that you can do just that at the Green Works Summer Twilights and the Summer Meeting. These events are retreats of the best kind – hands on learning, plants galore and the opportunity to hang out and network with some of the most interesting and dedicated people I know. Don’t delay, put them on your calendar today, and I look forward to seeing you there!

Rebecca Lindenmeyr, Green Works/VNLA President
Are you and your employees certified?

Now is a great time to order VCH manuals for yourself and/or your employees as the season gets underway. Prove your level of professionalism and commitment to excellence to your clients. Order a VCH manual this Spring, take the test this Summer and become a Vermont Certified Horticulturist. Contact Kristina MacKulin or Claybrook Griffith for ordering and test information.
Charlie Nardozzi
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Category: Educator, Garden
Writer, Ecological Consulting
Active Member

Earl Welch -
Long-time Member

Earl Welch, a longtime honorary member of Green Works/VNLA, former board member, Vice President and President, passed away on March 15, 2010.

Earl was 82 years old at his death. With his wife Betty, Earl operated Shearer’s Greenhouse in Bradford, Vermont for over 30 years. Shearer’s Greenhouse is operated today by their son, Robert.

Earl was a board member of the then, Vermont Plantsmen’s Association, from 1981 to 1986. He became Vice President in 1987 and was President from 1989 to 1991.

Earl’s wife, Betty, died two years ago. Earl has been an honorary member of the VNLA for many years and looked forward to hearing about the organization’s activities. We are most grateful for his past service and dedication to our Association.

Norman Pellett

Back in May, Green Works was contacted by Green Care for Troops, a nationwide outreach program initiated by Project EverGreen. Project EverGreen connects participating landscape maintenance professionals and citizen volunteers with families of the men and women away from home serving our country in the Armed Forces. Lawn and Landscape maintenance becomes a definite hardship when a military family’s primary breadwinner is on active duty away from home. GreenCare for Troops seeks to ease this burden by helping affected families with the important task of caring for their yard and landscape. Landscape professionals and individual volunteers donate their services to the military families during deployment time not to exceed one year.

Based in New Prague, Minnesota, Project EverGreen is a national non-profit organization representing the green industry service providers, associations, suppliers, distributors, and individuals. The link between the families and the volunteers is done at the Project EverGreen headquarters. If a volunteer is located in the area of a military family, the military family is contacted by telephone or email with the volunteer’s information. It is the military family’s responsibility (due to confidentiality of the family’s information) to contact the volunteer. Due to the number of military families and volunteers participating and our skeleton staff, a participating military family will hear from GCFT only when we have a volunteer to assist them.

To date, Project EverGreen has more than 10,000 military families and more than 2,800 volunteers nationwide who have registered with their program. To participate as a family in need of lawn care, or to volunteer to ease this burden for a military family you can complete and submit a short on-line registration form which can be found on their website www.projectevergreen.com/gcft
Donations are also welcome.

Green Works was contacted about a family in need located in Brookfield, VT. We sent out an email to our membership and quickly received a response from Chris Thompson of White River Valley Gardens. Chris worked with the family through the month of June. I recently received a note from Joy Westenberg, a Green Care manager. Joy said “Chris Thompson, White River Gardens and Landscaping, has been absolutely wonderful to this military family in VT. Chris is to be commended for his efforts this whole time”.

Chris also informed Green Care that the family’s home was very old and they didn’t have much. The lawn mower they owned wasn’t in working condition and there were no resources for them to borrow a mower. Joy contacted another Green Care volunteer in Norwich, Lamontagne Landscape Co. (a past Green Works member), to see if they could help with getting the mower repaired. After James Lamontagne heard the story and how Chris Thompson had been helping the family out, he located and purchased a brand new riding lawn mower from Sears for the military family.

The mower has since been delivered to the family. “You have some wonderful people within the state of VT”, said Joy. If anyone is interested in donating money to help reimburse James for the mower ($650), please contact me in the office.

If we receive further requests for families in need from Project EverGreen we will notify the membership. You can also register with Project EverGreen directly. A special thank you to Chris Thompson for stepping forward to help this family.
Growth Business
These brothers leave no turn unstoned
by Mark Pendergrast

Four years after his older brother, Jeff, launched an excavation business, Jason Hutchins opened Landshapes Landscape Design. They merged their related enterprises in 1996 under the umbrella of J. Hutchins Inc., but the two companies function as completely independent entities, although under the same roof in Richmond.

Jason and Jeff Hutchins are brothers by birth and business, and both seem to have inherited an independent, workaholic Vermont gene. In 1988, at age 20, Jeff started an excavation business, J. Hutchins Inc., in his hometown of Charlotte. He rented a backhoe, with 80 percent of the fee going toward a down payment on the machine.

“I drove it around from job to job, generating enough money for the next month’s rent,” he recalls, “and after four months, I had enough for a down payment and I bought the backhoe.”

Today he employs around 30 people, and his excavation company, located in Richmond on 30-plus acres off Vermont 117, grosses some $6 million a year.

In 1992, at age 19, Jason, seven years younger than Jeff, started Landshapes, a landscaping business. “I started doing landscape work when I was 11 years old,” he says, “helping my grandmother Laura Marcotte, who was an avid gardener, and then working for neighbors.” He is a self-taught naturalist who became a Vermont-certified horticulturist after passing a four-hour test in 1997, having studied intensely to learn about soils, pests, diseases, botany (including the Latin names), growth rates, zones for various plants, and the like.

Though Jason and Jeff merged their related enterprises in 1996 under the umbrella of J. Hutchins Inc., the two companies function independently under the same Richmond roof, where they relocated in 1999. Occasionally they work together on a job, such as the new Community College of Vermont building and its landscaping in Winooski, but they usually generate their own separate business.

Landshapes employs around 20 people full time — both firms hire additional help during the summer — and grosses approximately $4 million annually. Their older sister Gina, who currently lives in Colorado, keeps the books for both companies.

For its first five years, Jason’s landscaping business remained relatively small. “It was just me and a couple of people in the summer,” he says. “We put in lawns, planted trees, laid walkways.” Gradually, the jobs got larger as word of mouth from satisfied customers spread. Their big break came in 1998 when Dreamworks came to Vermont to film What Lies Beneath (2000), starring Harrison Ford and Michelle Pfeiffer.

Jason went to poke around the movie set and met the head construction foreman, who was supervising the digging of foundation footings for two homes at the DAR State Park in Addison. “Hey, can you help build a driveway and put in some large trees?” the foreman asked. That’s how it started, and the work kept coming.

“At one point, they asked us to remove milfoil from the lake for a movie scene. So my crew and I swam out and pulled the weeds back to shore, while Jeff did laps with a rented boat to push the stuff in the right direction. From that point on they realized that we could and would do anything.”

On a Friday night, they received a call to set up for a stunt scene on Monday morning in which Michelle Pfeiffer crashed her car off a bridge. Working all weekend, they had everything ready in time. After the filming ended, Landshapes tore down the shell homes and restored the park’s landscape to its original condition.

Until the recession hit in 2008, Landshapes experienced between 20 percent and 50 percent growth every year. Jason has not laid anyone off because of the economic downturn, although he has had to negotiate for jobs.

continued on page 6
Sometimes we just ate it and took a job at cost just to keep the crews going,” he says.

This helps to account for his fiercely loyal employees in an industry that traditionally has rapid turnover. Landscape designer Caroline Dudek has been with the firm for 12 years, while truck driver and equipment operator Greg Verchereau has worked there 14 years. Lead estimator and project manager Brian Lanphear, who has worked there for six years and shares an office cubicle with Jason, observes, “I’ve worked for a lot of people, and I can tell you that Jason is great. I also used to work for myself, and that guy was a jerk.” He laughs.

During the summer, Jason spends most of his time out in the field, where he pitches in like anyone else. “I don’t have any ambition to be The Man out on his yacht,” he says. On a typical day, he gets up at 4 a.m. and doesn’t get home until 7 or 8 p.m.

As often as possible, he tries to eat with wife, Tiffany (a psychologist at UVM), and their two girls, Brynn, 6, and Kenna, 2. But he also admits to “110 percent dedication” to his business. It isn’t too surprising that his own home in Charlotte suffers from the “plumber’s leaky sink” syndrome. It does not feature superb landscaping.

In 2003 he hired Jonathan Leduc — who had worked with Cedar Glen Property Maintenance and, earlier, had done landscape maintenance at the Burlington Country Club — as operations manager. Until then, the winter season was slow. “Every spring we started in a financial hole,” Jason recalls.

Also, he was frustrated by watching his beautiful landscape jobs deteriorate from neglect or mismanagement in subsequent years. Why not offer continuing maintenance? he thought. “By staying with the customers, we can help their landscapes mature and maybe plant a few more maple trees, for instance, later.”

He also began to offer snow plowing and removal to use machines that were sitting idle most of the winter. “We have grown the business in snow and landscape maintenance from zero to $2 million a year.”

In early February this year, Washington, D.C., was hit by a blizzard the media called “Snowmageddon.” It was a lean snow year in Vermont, so the Landshapes crew drove to the rescue, and Brady Hart ran a crew 20 hours a day for eight days straight. “The city was not even close to knowing what to do with that much snow,” Jason says. “We opened up at least one lane, unburied cars, and freed some people who hadn’t left home for 10 days. There were pregnant women delivering babies at home. Yes, I think we may have saved people’s lives.”

Other work has also taken Jason far afield. He has spent a good deal of time on the island of Nantucket, working with Burlington architect Graham Goldsmith to create the swanky Westmoor Club on an old Vanderbilt estate.

“One of the most important things about Jason’s company,” says Graham Goldsmith Jr., the architect’s son, “is that he warrants all the plants and shrubs he puts in. If there is any problem, he replaces them at no additional cost.”

The Goldsmiths have now hired Landshapes to create large atria — with interior botanical gardens, water features, and stone walls — for the White Cap Business Park, under construction at the former Rossignol plant on Industrial Avenue in Williston.

The University of Vermont is also happy with Landshapes’ work on the Davis Center and the University Heights dormitories. Jason is proud of the “hydrological spine” his firm built to capture rainwater from the University Heights building for a waterway with stone walls, a waterfall, and 20,000 wetland plants. The stream flows into a large collection pool and is pumped back up the spine. Just before the pool is an amphitheater with granite benches.

Landshapes also designed rooftop gardens for University Heights and continues to perform landscape maintenance for UVM. The company is currently subcontracting with Pizzagalli to landscape the new Stowe Mountain Resort.
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This Voluntary Code of Conduct was developed by Green Works-The Vermont Nursery and Landscape Association, the Vermont Chapter of The Nature Conservancy, and the Vermont Invasive Exotic Plant Committee (VIEPC). The intent of the Code is to reduce the sale of non-native plants that have been found to be invasive in Vermont yet are currently legal to sell. In 2010 the VIEPC is seeking to add the following species to The Department of Agriculture’s Quarantine Rule: Japanese Barberry, Burning Bush, Norway Maple, Amur Maple, and Yellow Iris, including all cultivars for these species. After these plants have been added to the Rule, the Vermont Department of Agriculture will allow a three year phase out period. This gives nurseries a grace period in which they can sell off existing stock of these species. To learn more about the rule go to www.vtinvasiveplants.org.

Vermont horticultural professionals, including nursery owners, landscape designers, landscape architects, and landscapers are asked to cease the sale and use of these species by March 1, 2011. Professionals who agree to the conditions outlined below will be recognized for their efforts through websites, press releases, and other media opportunities offered by the organizations listed above. They will also receive a placard that they can hang in their place of business and a decal for office and vehicle windows.

By signing this document, you agree to cease the sale and use of Japanese Barberry, Norway Maple, Burning Bush, Amur Maple and Yellow Iris, including all cultivars of each plant.

I am committed to reducing the spread of non-native invasive plants that originate from the horticultural industry. I agree to abide by the guidelines outlined below. Check all that apply.

☐ I am a nursery owner. I will stop selling the plants listed above prior to March 1, 2011.

☐ I am a landscape designer or landscape architect (circle which one). I will stop developing landscape designs that include the plants listed above prior to March 1, 2011.

☐ I am a landscaper. My business will stop installing the plants listed above prior to March 1, 2011.

☐ I will encourage customers and clients to remove invasive plants from their landscaping, and purchase and garden with safe alternatives.

Business Name: _____________________________________________

Business owner name _____________________________________________ (please print clearly)

Business owner signature _____________________________________________ (please print clearly):

Date: _____________________________

Street: _____________________________  State ______  Zip: _____________

Phone: _____________________________

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Website: _____________________________

If you are on the fence about the invasives issue, or would like to learn more, we will be partnering with The Nature Conservancy to offer a number of workshops designed for members in the coming year. These workshops are designed to help members grapple with the invasives issue, and learn how to promote safe alternatives. We’ll be tromping through the woods to visit woodlands infested with barberry, exploring how to use natives in the design of rain gardens, and taking part in a workshop that looks at the design of an eco-garden at the Capitol Building in Montpelier.

Green Works/VNLA Board of Directors
David Loysen is a jack-of-all-trades, master of some, perfectionist of one. That one skill, developed through countless hours of research, experimentation, and labor, is growing peonies. Loysen owns Shaw Hill Gardens on Shaw Hill Road in Moscow, where he specializes in growing unusual peonies for both his own enjoyment and for sale to local garden centers and individuals who want to expand their collections beyond the standard fare of double reds, whites, and pinks.

Peonies’ roots are in China and Tibet, where 4,000 years ago they were cultivated for their medicinal properties. The plant was named for Paeon, the Greek physician, who treated wounds of the gods during the Trojan War. The Chinese, who consider the plant an emblem of wealth, call the peony Sho-Yo, which means “most beautiful.” In the language of flowers, however, the plant stands for bashfulness or shame because of the blush that permeates new leaves.

Loysen, a long-time hobby gardener and former owner of a garden center, has admired this ancient and symbolic plant for as long as he can remember. “I’ve always liked peonies and thought it would be interesting to grow early hybrids and varieties you don’t usually find in garden centers.”

Ten years ago Loysen started growing interesting and unusual cultivars that do well in Stowe’s Zone 4 climate, and it took a few years to understand all of the nuances of growing peonies. At one point he had 700 plants in the ground. Today, he’s culled his inventory to the best growers with the most interesting features, and now grows 25 special varieties. “I wanted good garden plants that stood up to the weather and had unusual colors, extended bloom times, and a nice fragrance,” he explains. In addition, peonies are reasonably disease and insect tolerant and deer don’t like them, all attractive qualities to consider when choosing landscape perennials.

Loysen did not start out on a path to becoming one of the more recognizable garden plant specialists in Vermont. He has little formal horticultural training and no degree in botany. Before moving to Vermont, he lived in central Massachusetts where he began his career as an industrial engineer for Norton Company, and retired from a position of general manager of a steel-tubing plant. He and his wife, Carol, owned a second home in Waterbury Center. When the nearby Evergreen Gardens came up for sale in 1992, the couple bought the business and moved to Vermont full time.

“I was a home gardener and thought I knew something about gardening. It turns out I didn’t know anything about running a gardening business,” says Loysen. “I never ran my own business and never worked with my wife. I learned by jumping into the deep end of the pool. I hired people with more experience. I read, visited places, and asked a lot of questions. It took awhile to reach the break-even point, but every year we kept doing better, we kept improving things, changing things, and trying new ideas,” he notes. “It worked out well with Carol as we both focused on our areas of strengths, which complemented each other.”

As Loysen’s hobby became a source of income and expertise, he never looked back. Along the way, he became a Vermont-certified horticulturist and Vermont-certified pesticide applicator. Since 2003 he has served on the board of Green Works, The Vermont Nursery and Landscape Association, first as treasurer and currently as vice president. Since 1994, he has been an active participant, contributor, and guiding influence of the Vermont Flower Show, now held on an every-other-year basis at the Champlain Valley Exposition in March.

Ten years after buying the nursery center the couple sold the business. “Even though I was retiring, I knew I had to stay busy,” says Loysen, who by that time was mulling over the concept of growing plants at home. He put his jack-of-all-trade skills

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It’s hard to believe that after over 2 decades of talking about a new plant sciences building, and then planning and fund raising, then the construction and finally a spring of packing and moving, we are all moved. If you come looking for the PSS department, now come to Jeffords Hall. If mailing, our address is 63 Carrigan Drive. Hills building began cleaning, repainting, and adding new telecommunications the day we started moving out, as Aiken occupants will be moving in shortly while their building is renovated the next couple of years.

As you enter Jeffords main door, the PSS main office is on the right, the Plant Biology main office on the left. The first floor otherwise is dedicated to 4 classrooms and 7 teaching labs, with all the offices and research labs for both departments on the second and third floors. Faculty of both are intermingled, depending on specialty. So, for instance, you’ll find Extension folks and plant clinic clustered on the south end of the second floor. The soils lab is on the north end of the second floor. If in the area, stop by and take a walk through, you should be impressed.

The building is an incredible improvement over Hills, very well designed in an effort to go for silver or even gold LEED certification. Rooms for instance have smart lighting, on and off with motion. Lights in classrooms dim if bright from the outside. Airflow adjusts automatically to number of people in the room and heat load. Labs have negative air flow with 7 to 9 exchanges per hour. The building has 90% outside air circulation to avoid issues with fumes. And the list goes on. The design focuses on a couple goals-- to have lots of light come in and throughout (even with windows for stairwells), and to maximize people interaction. The latter is with areas for congregating at small tables and settings, and long range visibility through lots of windows throughout the interior. As with any move, this one provided all a chance to sort through years of paper and to do some serious cleaning out. As with any such huge move and new building, it will be some time before all the little issues are worked out and unpacking done.

As you read this, our flower display beds should be growing away again this year at the Burlington Waterfront Park-- thanks again to your association support and that of Burlington Parks and Recreation. This year the latter had a bit more work with the reconstruction of that highly used and visited area, including a new brick-paved circle, rain garden, new parking and other landscape changes. The result was digging and saving the great soil from the previous beds over winter, then recreating 3 new beds with it. In the center of the cul-de-sac where the flowers were is now a rain garden installed by others. The main flower bed is now on the boathouse side of this circle, with two smaller beds on either side of the bike path near the road. Thanks go again this year to DSCole and Pleasant View Gardens for supplying the vegetative flowers and foliage for display and trial. You can find the list of flowers on my website, along with lists and results from previous years (perrysperennials.info/aaswp.html).

I've recently completed the first year of two of Coralbells (Heuchera) controlled freezing studies, with results to follow on my website this summer along with the first year of field trials of over 3 dozen cultivars. My grad student Sarah Kingsley-Richards has completed her 3 thesis chapters on various freezing studies, which we have under review. This past winter my studies on deacclimation of perennials instead ended up supporting my previous finding that perennials going into winter poorly rooted and too young survive poorly. Since this was the main finding, rather than effects of deacclimation treatments in midwinter, the study will be conducted again this coming winter with well-rooted plants.

Finally, this summer I will once again be testing several perennials outside with the latest growing media under development by Vermont Organics Reclamation. This developing local firm, with a focus on ecology and circular economies, has exciting plans for manure reclamation, recycling coffee wastes, media development, and wholesale plant production (vtor.org).

A reminder, if you're on Facebook, click on the link on my website (perrysperennials.info) to get regular updates and postings.

Submitted by Leonard Perry

news from Connecticut . . .

Over the next three years, Connecticut nurseries and garden centers will stop production and sell off existing inventories of 25 barberry cultivars worth an estimated combined $7.5 million wholesale and retail. Research at the University of Connecticut over the past seven years showed these plants to produce high levels of seed. Another 18 varieties of less vigorous barberry will continue to be grown and sold. The Connecticut Nursery and Landscape Association http://www.flowersplantsinc.net/invasive_index.htm says the green industry prefers self-regulation over plant-banning laws. CNLA’s executive director told that council that if out-of-state growers did not honor the voluntary ban, CNLA would approve the ban being put into law three years from now.
—engineering, math, and carpentry—to use and built a combination workshop, potting shed, greenhouse, storage facility, tool shed, and peony-order fulfillment center. Adjacent to that is a large fenced area with raised beds filled with a cornucopia of garlic bulbs, peppers, tomatoes, leeks, and the like, plus upright supports for climbing plants such as beans, cucumbers, and squashes. Beyond the edibles is the peony field.

The field won’t win any awards for beauty; it’s a production area, not a display garden. There’s an assortment of plants in various stages of growth, some too young to bloom, as well as established plants that will be dug in the fall, divided, and the tuberous roots shipped to customers who placed orders earlier in the year.

Because Loysen includes early bloomers in his inventory, color will first emerge in the field by the middle of May. As the early bloomers peak, other varieties start to bud, so there is color in the field from late May through June.

“I decided to grow peonies because I like them, and because I thought all the work would be in the fall, all the digging and dividing, and there would be no heat or bugs and it would be a nice time to be outside,” Loysen explains. But he soon found that there’s always weeding to be done, plus fertilizing, pruning away spent blossoms, and an lot of other details. It’s a season-long process.

On an early morning in June, as Loysen takes his morning stroll through the peony field, he stops to admire his best seller, Red Charm. “If you could only have one red peony, this would be the one,” he says. The color is a deep, rich red, the gold stamens are completely absent, it has a full, ruffled center, and a long bloom time.

“There are a lot of things to learn about growing and selling peonies in order to do it right. As with any business venture, I’m still learning,” Loysen says. He attributes his successes to attention to detail, customer service, and the fact that he personally does all the dividing himself, and only supplies a top-quality product. As for marketing, he relies mainly on word of mouth and a small Internet presence. A member of the American Peony Society, he links his website to theirs. “A lot of my orders come through my website, but it’s a very basic site,” he says. His site is not set up for e-commerce and orders must be placed with a check. Nevertheless, people accept his simple marketing approach, especially those looking for a specific peony in Loysen’s inventory.

Instead of expanding his peony field, Loysen is trying other plants. “When I had Evergreen Gardens, customers kept asking for a dark purple lilac, so I decided to grow Yankee Doodle, one of the darkest purple varieties.” It’s from the late Father John Fiala, a well-known lilac hybridizer. It has a single blossom, is a heavy bloomer, and only grows to 10 or 15 feet tall. Loysen also grows vegetables for his family and the neighborhood. If you happen to drive up Shaw Hill Road in the summer, you’re likely to see a roadside stand with vegetables for sale on the corner of his driveway. You’d be wise to stock up, because chances are those veggies are as tasty as the peonies are pretty.

Late Blight and Other Developments

by Tim Schmalz

Summer 2010

As of this writing (June 21), late blight has been confirmed in Connecticut, Long Island, northwest Pennsylvania (several counties), Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, and Winnipeg, Manitoba. The sources of these outbreaks are likely local, and there is little reason to suspect inoculum is moving about on commercial tomato starts, as we saw last year. That said, I should remind everyone that the chances of late blight becoming a problem again in Vermont this year are high, especially if we have stretches of cool wet weather. There are probably a lot of volunteer potatoes still out there, any of which could be the start of an awful repeat of last summer, so even if the weather stays relatively good, growers should be prepared with protectant fungicides and perform regular frequent scouting of your plants. Remember that the fungicides have to be in place on the plant BEFORE the spore lands in order to work. After infection, there is little to do except remove and destroy the infected host(s) before sporulation occurs.

So remember to watch the weather, scout your tomato and potato plants, use fungicides, and hopefully we’ll avoid a repeat of 2009. Information on late blight symptoms and fungicides are available at the Agency website (www.vermontagriculture.com), the UVM Master Gardener website (http://www.uvm.edu/mastergardener/), Cornell University (http://plantclinic.cornell.edu/FactSheets/lateblight/late.htm), and others. Also, there is a late blight forecasting model available online, which is a useful predictor of the likelihood of late blight occurrence in our neighborhood. The model is available at: http://uspest.org/risk/tom_pot_map. We also have produced a brochure on late blight management available for distribution to customers and growers. Hard copies are available from me here at the Agency, and a PDF version is online at our website.

Also, as many of you know, there have been ongoing discussions regarding re-opening the Noxious Weed Rule for additions. The preliminary evaluation sheets for several exotic species have been completed, and my office is soliciting input from concerned individuals and groups as to whether the sale and distribution of Norway maple, winged euonymus (burning bush), and barberry should be prohibited. There are other species proposed for bans as well, including yellow iris, wild chervil, poison parsnip, amur maple, and Eurasian water-nymph. Additionally, we will propose some changes to the rule itself, to clarify the intent of the rule, refine the process for adding or deleting species, and the role of advisory committees to the Agency.

So if you or anyone you know would like to weigh in on the proposed bans or language of the rule, please contact me at the Agency and I can provide you with information and copies of the amended rule for review and comment. I would like to have received as much input as possible prior to re-opening the rule, but there will be a public comment period during the process as well.

Eastern White Pine, Part I.

Eastern white pine (Pinus strobus), is a fabulous ornamental and timber species, and is easily my favorite native eastern conifer. As you all know, on the right site, these trees put on height like a teenager with a hormone problem and a hollow leg; these trees are the kings of size in the east, reaching heights of over 150 feet, and diameters over four feet in some cases. They also age well, with same specimens reaching confirmed ages over 450 years. As ornamentals, they are fast growing, tolerant of a variety of soil types, transplant easily, are generally cold hardy and adaptable to a variety of climates, and provide visual interest with their soft and slightly upturned branches. With judicious shearing, they can also be used as an effective and fast growing hedge. Additionally, the cultivars and varieties registered in the ornamental trade provide a number of specimen opportunities for landscape designers and gardeners, including dwarfs, weeping and twisted needle forms, as well as blue and yellow needle varieties. The wood is light in weight and color, and is the quintessential New England floorboard and cabinet wood, aging to that classic ‘pumpkin pine’ amber color.

The species is not without its problems, however. Regular readers will recall my column on white pine blister rust (Summer 2007) and how that pathogen has affected five needle (white) pines across North America, but there are a number of other pests, both native and introduced, that impact white pine, as well as many of the other two and three needle pines. These include needle blights and casts, pinewood nematode, white spotted Sawyer, white pine weevil, pine tip moth, some abiotic problems, and an assortment of others that attack a variety of hosts (armillaria root rot, various butt and stem rotting fungi, sawflies, caterpillars, carpenter ants, and the rest). I will touch on a those you are most likely to encounter in Vermont, and suggest some possible solutions.

This year we have seen a lot of needle cast in white pine. The premature browning and needle drop is in part caused by one or more of a number of needle diseases. These include brown spot and red band needle blights (related pathogens common on pines in the northeast), lophodermium needle cast, and canavirgella needle cast. Recall that the disease cycle of needle diseases is generally a two year cycle. Infection occurs in the spring, continued to page 16
§769 Nursery Licensing and Inspection

In an effort to improve the nursery inspection program and prevent outbreaks of diseases (such as late blight) and insect infestations, the State of Vermont enacted a new nursery licensing and inspection law on May 12, 2010. The new law, which took effect July 1, 2010, requires nursery growers and dealers to annually apply for nursery license from the Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets. The application includes a two-tiered fee system based on the size of the nursery. Large nurseries, which 1) operate one-half acre or more of land, premises, or building; 2) greenhouse space of 25,000 square feet or more, or 3) retail space of 25,000 square feet or more, must pay a fee of $50 along with the application. All other nurseries are considered small and must pay a fee of $20 along with the application. A person selling $1,000 or less of nursery stock per year is exempt from the requirement to pay the license fee.

The application fees will be used by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets to operate an inspection program of all nurseries, whether the nursery is licensed or not. The first inspection of licensed nurseries will occur at no cost, while any subsequent inspections will cost the same price as the nursery’s application fee. Unlicensed nurseries will be charged a fee for all inspections. Inspection fees will be waived if the inspection is conducted at the nursery’s request or in response to consumer complaints.

The law also requires nurseries to maintain records of all plant purchases, acquisitions, sales, or other distributions and make the records available to the State upon request.

The full text of the law can be found at http://www.leg.state.vt.us/docs/2010/Acts/ACT144.pdf.

§S-28 Landscape Architects Licensure

This bill passed on April 23, 2010. To read or download the bill visit http://www.leg.state.vt.us/docs/2010/bills/Passed/S-028.pdf. Passage §2613(c) includes the exemption that pertains to many of our members:

This chapter shall not be construed to limit or restrict in any manner the right of a practitioner of another profession or occupation from carrying on in the usual manner any of the functions of that profession or occupation as their experience, education, and training allow them to practice, including the professions of landscape design, garden design, planning, forestry, and forestry management.

Dan Redondo, Legislative Committee Chair
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during periods of cool wet weather, when infectious spores alight upon tender, newly emerged host tissues (needles) that are wet. These infected needles remain on the tree, in an asymptomatic condition, until the following spring, when the pathogen goes into a fructifying stage and produces spores to infect the needles emerging now. The previous year’s needles typically turn brown and drop off the tree soon during or soon after sporulation, which is what we have been seeing with the white pines this spring and summer. The heavy infection rates this year are a direct result of the wet cool weather we had last spring (and to some extent, the weather in 2008 too). Given fair weather this year, these trees will recover, and the new needles (2010 crop) will not be infected by spores from the infected 2009 needles. The crowns will look a little sparse for a couple of years, until these trees have a chance to replace the lost needles and fill in a bit. With several seasons of repeated infection and defoliation though, the host trees may eventually succumb to exhaustion and die, but I don’t see that happening for the majority of our white pines here in Vermont. Control of needle casts and blights in ornamentals is best accomplished through preventative fungicide application during bud break and needle elongation periods, maintaining coverage until the needles have had a chance to harden off and develop the cuticle necessary to prevent infection. Obviously, the poor weather that promotes infection confounds application of these fungicides, so frequent application may be necessary to insure adequate protection.

The next significant pest of white pines in Vermont is the pinewood nematode (Bursaphelencus xylophilus), together with the white spotted sawyer (Monochamus scutellatus (Say)). Pinewood nematode is a nematode pest of pine and other coniferous trees, which is thought to be native to North America. This nematode exists at low levels in the forest here, and primarily attacks stressed trees. The nematode attacks vascular and xylem tissues, feeding on the interior lining of the cells. The tree responds to attack by producing resins, in an effort to block further movement of the pest through the vascular system. The nematode reproduces prolifically in infected trees, spreading quickly throughout the larger branches, roots, and main stem. Eventually, the xylem is so clogged with nematodes and so damaged by their feeding and the toxins they produce the tree is unable to produce protective resins and starts to shut down. Additionally, gases produced as a result of the nematode attack and associated damage interrupts the flow of water in the vascular tissue (cavitation). Outwardly, this is manifested first by wilting and drooping needles and branches, then yellowing/browning of the needles, needle drop, and finally tree death. The entire cycle, from initial infection to death, may take as few as eight months, especially in already weakened or stressed trees. Here in Vermont, pinewood nematode is considered a minor pest, but in areas where the nematode has been introduced (Western and central US, Japan, China, Taiwan, Portugal), this pest is killing native pines at an alarming rate, and it presents a serious management problem for people wishing to export pine timber from the US and Canada.

The nematode is vectored by longhorned beetles (Cerambycidae, white-spotted and Carolina sawyer beetles in the eastern US, others elsewhere), whose larvae inhabit pine trees (as well as other softwoods). The larvae become infested with the nematodes in the host tree before exiting as adults. The emerging adults carry the nematode to other pine trees, where the adult feeds briefly on needles and twigs, transferring the nematode to the new host, where the nematode infestation cycle begins anew. Interestingly, the white-spotted sawyer beetle is the one most often mistaken for the Asian Longhorned beetle by attentive landscapers, arborists, and concerned citizens, but the sawyers are native species that attack declining softwoods, not the healthy hardwoods favored by the nefarious ALB. On a quiet walk in the woods, you can actually hear sawyer larvae munching on the cambium and sapwood of the host pines, spruces, and firs, and the exit holes are common in standing snags and logs littering the forest floor. They are perfectly round, 3/8-inch diameter holes that look just like a tap hole, except they are in dead softwoods, not sugar maples.

Control of pinewood nematode in Vermont is generally limited to maintaining plant vigor, and preventing the initial infection by the vectoring beetle. Thus, there is little to do in the forests to prevent the problem. If high value ornamentals are at risk, there may be some utility in applications of systemic insecticides to prevent feeding by the sawyer beetle.

The white pine weevil (Pissoides strobi (Peck)) is another significant pest of white pine, but it also is known to attack spruce and fir. Native to the eastern US and Canada, this insect deposits eggs on the upper part of the terminal leader of white pines typically under 20 feet in height, especially those in full sun. The emergent larvae tunnel into the terminal, and travel downward through the cambium. They meander down through the terminal, sometimes tunneling down through the first whorl into previous year’s growth, growing and eating until they emerge in summer to pupate in the duff around the tree. They remain there until the following spring, emerging as adults to lay eggs again, often in the same tree. Symptoms of weevil infestation are primarily drooping and browning of the leader in July, resulting in a hooked terminal, or the so-called ‘shepherd’s crook’. The terminal dies, setting the tree back at least a year in vertical growth, frequently leaving the tree with multiple leaders struggling for apical dominance. After several attacks, the
trees become hopelessly stunted and contorted. These weeviled trees take on a rounded, bushy appearance, due to the multiple leaders, and are sometimes referred to as ‘cabbage’ pines, due to this rounded shape.

Weevil control in the forest is largely directed toward maintaining a partially closed canopy over the white pine saplings, as the weevil apparently favors those trees in full sun for oviposition. Removal of the overstory birches and other hardwoods occurs after the pines become 25-30 feet tall, out of the weevil’s preferred height range. Application of insecticides to the leader in the spring, during adult emergence and oviposition provides protection for ornamental specimens. A weeviled tree can sometimes be remedied by removing all but one of the branches beneath a crook, which will allow the tree to re-establish a terminal leader. The resultant bend in the stem will eventually become less obvious, although rarely will it disappear entirely.

I will leave you with that to ponder this summer, and save some of the other white pine pests for another day. Remember to pay attention to your tomatoes, and give me your thoughts on the weed rule amendments. Hopefully I will see all of you at the summer meeting in August. Until then, have a good, busy, and dry summer.

Aside from such large commercial projects, Landshapes also designs magnificent grounds for private homes, such as a hundred-acre spread in Hinesburg owned by a Vermont businessman who prefers to remain anonymous. “We started work there in 2007, and each year we do a little more,” says Jason.

Another anonymous retired homeowner, in Colchester, has spent over a million dollars on landscaping with Landshapes. “I asked him when we could start more work, and he said as soon as possible, for his sanity. He just loves having us around.”

So does James Greenway, a retired aerospace marketer who hired Landshapes five years ago to landscape his 60-acre property on Thompsons Point Road in Shelburne, then at a new home in Charlotte on 12 acres. “Anything we needed, Jason would come and do,” says Greenway. “When our underground power line went bingo, he showed up and worked all night. He excavated the whole thing, found the broken spot, then completely repaired the damage to the lawn. He is as honest and straightforward as anyone I’ve met, and I’ve never seen a nicer crew of workers in my life.”

Jason would like to continue to expand Landshapes gradually. “If you don’t keep growing, there is no room for employees to advance. Besides, I’m always looking to do something cooler and more interesting. That’s why we picked up the distributorship for San Juan fiberglass in-ground pools.” And it’s why Landshapes has submitted plans for an innovative playground at the end of Kilburne Street in Burlington, with big slabs of rock, caves, tunnels, and water troughs.

Meanwhile, brother Jeff’s excavating is thriving, with three crews working on commercial projects, usually on road, water, sewer, or construction projects. J. Hutchins Inc. often subcontracts with large general contractors.

Jeff lives in Holland, in the Northeast Kingdom, near his wife, Anna’s, extended Patenaud family. He commutes almost two hours to work, staying in a Shelburne motor home three nights a week. He also owns Harvest Equipment stores selling John Deere equipment in Newport, Swanton, Montpelier, and Williston. So, to say that he is a busy man is an understatement.

“Jeff is crazy,” his younger brother explains. “He enjoys coming up with new ideas and starting businesses.” He pauses. “I guess I’m crazy, too. You have to be a little crazy to work in this business, with long hours outside in the rain or at 10 below or 90 degrees.”

On September 24, 2010 the VT Urban Forestry and Community Forest Program and Green Works/VNLA will present a workshop on the American Elm tree at the Marsh Billings Rockefeller National Historical Park in Woodstock, VT. Dr. Jim Slavicek, plant geneticist and research scientist with the U.S. Forest Service's Northeastern Forest Experiment Station in Delaware, Ohio, will discuss his research on elms initiated by the National Arboretum. Jim will also discuss the next general of American Elms and participate in an American Elm panel discussion.

Mike Shade, American elm propagator and grower, and owner of the Botany Shop Garden Center and Chairman of the Joplin, MO Tree Board will participate in the American Elm panel discussion.

Jim Ozanne, owner of Greenrange Farm, an elm arboretum and source for specimen quality American Elms of various cultivars in Whiting, VT. will participate in the American Elm panel discussion.

Tom Zetterstrom is the founding Director of Elm Watch, a Western New England community forestry organization preserving Heritage Elms and designing and planting sustainable treescapes using the American Elms tested by the National Arboretum. Tom will discuss the return of the American Elm to the community forest, how to prune young elms, and will participate in the panel discussion on American Elms.

Registration for this workshop will be mailed out in August and you can also register on-line at www.greenworksvermont.org.

Gardening with North American Wildflowers - August 25, 2010 5-6:30pm at Standing Stones Perennial Garden, 36 Johnson Hill Road, S. Royalton, VT 05068

Up Close and Personal: Twenty eight Acres of Barberry in a Vermont Sugarbush - October 13, 2010 from 5:30-7:30 at Hildene, Manchester, VT. For more information please visit www.greenworksvermont.org and view the calendar listings.
Montreal Botanic Garden Tour

September 13, 2010 (Monday) - departs 8am from UVM Hort Farm and returning at 7pm; travelling by Premier luxury coach. This tour is sponsored by Green Works/VNLA, with collaboration from the Kings Garden at Fort Ticonderoga and UVM Extension.

This tour is timed to coincide with the Chinese lantern display. This display of hundreds of hand-made silk lanterns is of course stunning at night, but is even more colorful and easily seen in daylight. In addition to the lanterns strung along walks, each year the main display represents a new theme and new lanterns, some floating in the pond, some over 10 feet high.

Registrations have been mailed; deadline is August 30, 2010 to: Leonard Perry, Dept Plant and Soil Science--UVM, Burlington, VT 05405. Questions? leonard.perry@uvm.edu or Kristina @888.518.6484.

A Day and Evening with Adrian Bloom

September 28, 2010 - Tuesday - Join us at the University of Vermont-Davis Center for a morning and afternoon lecture presented by Adrian Bloom of Blooms Nurseries, Ltd., Norfolk, England. Adrian Bloom has personally introduced many American gardeners to the unique variety of perennials both he and his father, Alan Bloom, are internationally known for.

There will be a morning and afternoon lecture. A separate evening reception will be held at Rocky Dale Gardens. This will be a fundraiser for Green Works student merit awards.

To register on-line visit www.greenworksvermont.org or contact Kristina in the office at 888.518.6484.

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### Perennials

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<tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Alchemilla mollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Aquilegia</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Artemesia arborescens '</td>
<td>Powis Castle' or large silver variety</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bergenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Brunnera macrophylla</td>
<td>Variegata'</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Caltha palustris</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Cimicifuga racemosa dark leaved cultivars</td>
<td>dark leaved cultivars</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dicentra spectabilis</td>
<td>prefer dwarf variety 'King of Hearts'</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Disporum sessile</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Epimedium</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Geranium</td>
<td>Jolly Bee, Rozanne, Starman, claridge d'Arce</td>
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<td>25</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>Hosta,</td>
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<td>Iberis sempervirens</td>
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<td>Phlox subulata, stolonifera, divaricata--white/pink/ variegated</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Polemonium reptans,</td>
<td>and variegated cultivars</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Polygonatum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Primula species and hybrids--yellow, blue, red etc....</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Pulmonaria cultivars</td>
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<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Tiarella cordifolia/cultivars</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Viola</td>
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### Ferns

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<td>50</td>
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<td>Polystichum</td>
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### Trees

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<td>3</td>
<td>Betula nigra</td>
<td>Fox Valley Dwarf</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Betula nigra</td>
<td>Splish Splash</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>mixed varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malus</td>
<td>Espalier</td>
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### Shrubs

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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Amelanchier x grandiflora</td>
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<td>Buxus</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Chaenomeles japonica</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cornus mas</td>
<td>Golden Glory</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Cornus sericea</td>
<td>Red-Osier 'Cardinal'</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Fothergilla major</td>
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<tr>
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<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Mandarin light</td>
</tr>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>White Azaleas</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Spirea cinerea</td>
<td>Grefsheim: Whips/potted</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Syringa (12 white)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Vaccinium</td>
<td>low Bush Blueberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Viburnum x burkwooki</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Viburnum carlesii</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
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### Evergreens

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<td>2</td>
<td>Picea abies</td>
<td>Pendula</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pumila</td>
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<td>Conica</td>
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<td>Picea mariana</td>
<td>Nana</td>
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<td>Picea omorika</td>
<td>Nana</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pinus flexilis</td>
<td>Vanderwolfs Pyramid</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pinus mugo</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Taxus capitata</td>
<td>Upright varieties</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thuja</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Topp 10 Winter Events

- **Evergreens**
  - Juniperus pumila ‘Nana’ Golden Glory
  - Polemonium reptans, cultivar
  - Rhus typhina
  - Lupine, mixed colors
  - Penstemon
  - Asarum canadense, cultivar
  - Aquilegia
  - Anemone hybrids
  - Asarum canadense
  - Bergenia crassifolia

- **Plants**
  - Coles Select
  - Splish Splash
  - Viburnum carlesii
  - Cornus sericea, mixed varieties
  - Bergenia crassifolia
  - Brunnera macrophylla
  - Cimicifuga racemosa
  - Caltha palustris
  - Cornus mas
  - Epimedium
  - Geranium
  - Heuchera
  - Helleborus
  - Hosta
  - Iberis sempervirens
  - Iris pumila
  - Lamium
  - Lupine, mixed colors
  - Mertensia virginica
  - Nepeta cataria
  - Penstemon
  - Phlox subulata, stolonifera, divaricata--white/pink/ variegated
  - Polemonium reptans, and variegated cultivars
  - Polygonatum
  - Primula species and hybrids--yellow, blue, red etc....
  - Pulmonaria cultivars
  - Tiarella cordifolia/cultivars
  - Viola

- **Ferns**
  - Athyrium felix femina, species
  - Dryopteris
  - Polystichum

- **Trees**
  - Amelanchier, Coles Select
  - Betula nigra, Fox Valley Dwarf
  - Betula nigra, Splish Splash
  - Cercis canadensis
  - Malus, mixed varieties
  - Malus, Espalier

The full Flower Show Committee will begin meeting monthly in late August/early September. We are always looking for new committee members. If you would like to be involved in the 2011 show, please contact Kristina in the office at 888.518.6484. The Central Display design has shifted to a collaborative committee process and has met several times over the past couple of months. The committee is close to finalizing the design and details. Please notice the plant list to the right. The show is not possible without the many plant donations we receive for the central display. Please consider donating some of the items on these lists. Contact Claybrook Griffith at 999.4558 or Kristina in the office if you have plants to donate. We will be collecting all donations into one location in late Fall. A hardscape materials list will be available at the Summer Meeting at Cobble Creek. Anyone interested in working on this committee please contact Claybrook or Kristina.
Industry Calendar

August 18, 2010
Green Works – VNLA Summer Meeting & Trade Show
Cobble Creek Nursery
991 Tyler Bridge Road
Bristol, VT
www.greenworksvermont.org
(register on-line)
Contact: 888.518.6484

August 25, 2010 - Wednesday
Green Works/VNLA Summer Twilight Meeting
Cady’s Falls Nursery - 6-8pm
637 Duhamel Road
Morrisville, VT 05661
www.greenworksvermont.org
(register on-line)
Contact: 888.518.6484

August 25, 2010
Gardening with North American Wildflowers
Standing Stones Perennial Garden
36 Johnson Hill Road
S. Royalton, VT 05068
Contact: 888.518.6484

September 13, 2010
Montreal Botanic Garden Bus Tour
Sponsored by: Green Works, UVM Extension, and King’s Garden
Contact: leonard.perry@uvm.edu or 888.518.6484

September 14, 2010 - Tuesday
Green Works/VNLA Summer Twilight Meeting
Full Circle Gardens - 5:30-7:30pm
68 Brigham Hill Road
Essex, VT 05452
www.greenworksvermont.org
(register on-line)
Contact: Green Works/VNLA @ 888.518.6484

September 15, 2010
NENA - A Simple Gathering - 10am-2pm
Bemis Farms Nursery
Spencer, MA
Contact: www.NewEnglandNurseryAssociation.org or 508.653.3112

September 24, 2010 - Friday
Green Works & VT Urban Forestry & Community Forest Workshop
American Elms
Marsh Billings Rockefeller National Historical Park
www.greenworksvermont.org
(register on-line)
Contact: 888.518.6484

September 28, 2010 - Tuesday
Green Works/VNLA - A Day and Evening with Adrian Bloom
UVM Davis Center
www.greenworksvermont.org
(register on-line)
Contact: 888.518.6484

October 13, 2010
Up Close and Personal: 28 Acres of Barberry in a VT Sugarbush
Hildene
Manchester, VT
Contact: Green Works/VNLA @ 888.518.6484

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