



THE ALPINE GARDEN SOCIETY
ULSTER GROUP



Newsletter No. 12 August 2013



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Newsletter No:12

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Editorial

After a long cold spring I hope that all our members have been enjoying the beautiful summer, our hottest July for over 100 years. In the garden, flowers, butterflies and bees are revelling in the sunshine and the house martins, nesting in our eaves, are giving flying displays that surpass those of the Red Arrows. There is an emphasis (almost a fashion) in horticultural circles at the moment on wild life gardening and wild flower meadows. I have always felt that alpinines are the wild flowers of the mountains, whether growing in alpine meadows or nestling in among the rocks. Our Society aims to give an appreciation and thus the protection and conservation of wild flowers and plants all over the world. Perhaps you have just picked up this Newsletter and are new to the Society but whether you have a window pot or a few acres you would be very welcome to join the group and find out how much pleasure, in many different ways, these mountain wild flowers can bring.

My thanks to our contributors this year who illustrate how varied our interest in plants can be. Not only did the Taylors give us a wonderful lecture and hands-on demonstration last November but kindly followed it up with an article for the Newsletter, and I hope that many of you, like me, have two healthy little pots of lily seedlings thanks to their generous gift of seeds. We can look forward to having some choice lilies in the next few years. David has given us a very informative and beautifully illustrated paper on Irises and Kay has brought us a flavour of what we missed at the 2nd Czech Conference. Liam has added a short vignette on how, with a direct flight from Belfast and from the comfort of a luxury hotel, you can experience the beauty of the wild flowers of Catalonia for a reasonable price.

Please do read the Alpine Cuttings, Show News and Information to find out more news about our members and their doings both past and future. If I have overlooked any achievements or other noteworthy items or misreported any, please accept my apologies and inform me in good time next year or, better still, send in the item yourself !

Obituaries

It is with deep regret that I record the death of our **Vice President, Frank Walsh**, who died on the 28th February. His daughter Anne relates how he inherited his love of gardening from his father and grandfather and became a member of the AGS when he was very young. He enjoyed growing his plants from seeds, entering them for Shows and winning many medals and cups over the years. His skill extended not only to alpiners, blue poppies being one favourite, but also to an extensive vegetable and fruit garden, a fig tree being a special success. In recent years, while not in the best of health, he was always there quietly at meetings and could be found at the end of a Show helping with the tedious tasks of rolling up the cloths. We shall miss him and send our deepest sympathy to his daughter Anne.

We also send our sincere sympathy to Margaret on the death of her husband, **Louis Glynn**, who died on the 14th May after a long illness. There can be few members who do not remember Louis with warmth and affection. He was a kind and generous host who, along with Margaret, welcomed us all to his home, Brocklamont House, on many occasions. You always left feeling happier for being in his company. Our condolences to Margaret and all the family.

Our deepest sympathy goes to the Rev. Gordon Gray, over many years a judge in the Show Photographic competition, on the sudden loss of his wife, **Margaret Gray** following a car accident in June.



Lilium nepalense, in the Marsyangdi valley, Nepal

Note on Lilies

Margaret & Henry Taylor

(From the November talk in Belfast)



Lilium oxypetalum insigne



Lilium speciosum clivorum

Why not spread the flowering season in your garden? Most alpines and many rhododendrons have finished flowering by the end of May. Lilies are good garden plants and a succession of different species can provide attractive flowers starting in early June with *Lilium*

oxypetalum insigne from the Himalaya and finishing in September with *Lilium clivorum* from Japan.

How can you obtain a good range of lilies? Either the slow way by choosing them from seed lists, or more quickly by buying bulbs from a garden centre. Lilies from seed start life free from any virus disease as fortunately there is no transfer from a parent plant into its seed.

Most garden centre bulbs come from Holland where expert bulb producers have been growing bulbs for hundreds of years. Unfortunately bulb virus diseases are now widespread in Holland, so the Dutch now concentrate on growing virus tolerant hybrids and species which produce good flowers, but these can act as carriers of virus. During summer, aphids are widespread in gardens and can transfer a virus from a carrier to a virus susceptible seedling, resulting in distortion of leaves and flowers and perhaps death of the infected plant. If you see an aphid on your seedling, it is too late to prevent ingress of a virus. Isolate seed raised plants as far as possible from garden centre ones. If you see a plant with yellow streaked leaves and distorted flower petals, dig it up with a little of the surrounding soil and put it into a rubbish bin (not a compost bin).

Raising Lilies from seed.

Depending on the species of lily, there are two distinct patterns of germination.

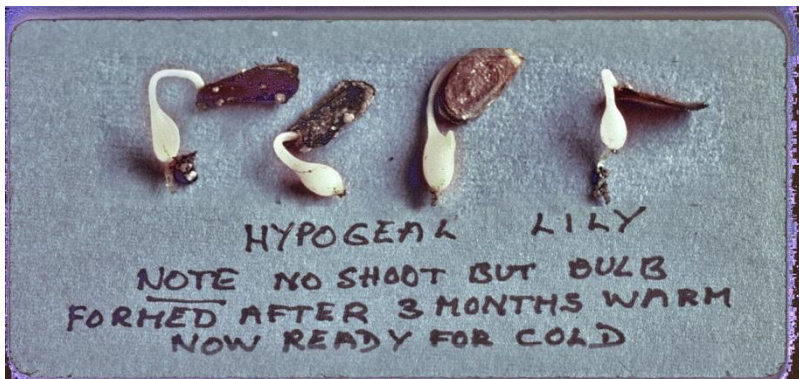
Epigeal - When the lily seed germinates a cotyledon (green leaf) appears above ground.

Most epigeal species can be sown in early spring and a green leaf appears as the weather warms up. A few should be sown in autumn and benefit from a cold spell before germinating in spring.

Hypogeal - May take two years before a green leaf appears, but can be speeded up as follows.

Sow the seed in autumn on moist compost and cover with grit then put the seed pot into a poly bag, seal up and place in an airing cupboard around 20°C for three months. Germination produces small bulbs which remain underground. In January the poly bag is taken off, the pot is placed outside in the shade to give it a cold spell, and as the weather warms up green leaves should appear.

Give



seedling lilies a regular weak liquid feed when in growth to speed up bulb size and eventual flowering. Lilies are monocotyledons with a single cotyledon and initially a single root. If this root is broken the seedling will die. Instead of pricking off seedlings singly, it is safer to carefully extract the clump of seedlings from a small pot and put the undisturbed clump into a larger pot of rich compost. The seedlings will continue to grow and can be separated later when dormant. Do have a go.

Some recommended lilies.



collected in Burma by Kingdon Ward. In 2000 a deep rose form, now called 'Naga Pink' was collected by Sasha Dayal in Nagaland, NE India.

Lilium akkusianum was named by a Belgian botanist René Gämperle in 1996. It was discovered near the town of Akkus in Turkey, and flowers in late June in our garden. It has delayed hypogeal germination which is easily speeded up with an initial warm treatment.

Lilium mackliniae was originally



We have crossed the Burmese with the new Indian form to give a very vigorous hybrid called 'Tantallon'. This has immediate epigeal germination, flowers in early July and should take about 3 years to flower from seed. All forms of mackliniae are very susceptible to virus infection if Dutch lilies are nearby.



Lilium regale is a sweet scented gorgeous white trumpet lily introduced from China by 'Chinese Wilson'. It has immediate epigeal germination and given fertile well drained soil, should flower in late July, 3 years from seed.

Lilium auratum comes from



Japan, flowering in August, with huge white scented flowers - unfortunately very susceptible to virus. It has delayed hypogeal germination easily speeded by initial warm treatment.

Lilium speciosum clivorum, a Japanese lily flowering in early September, a gorgeous white spotted pink turkcap and the latest lily to flower with us, is another with delayed hypogeal germination.

We grow many more interesting lilies but cannot mention them all here.

The book 'Lilies' by Edward Austin McRae (Timber Press, 1998) is an excellent guide for lily propagation and cultivation.

Final Word In muggy weather if you see water drops sitting on green seedling leaves, spray with Bordeaux Mixture against botrytis. Botrytis spores arising from decaying vegetation circulate in the air but only cause a problem when spores alight on a persistent water drop and enter a leaf through water. Initially you notice a small brown spot on an infected leaf, later the whole leaf may turn brown. This problem may be avoided by sitting lily seedlings in a windy situation where water blobs are not static on green leaves.

The Iridaceae is a truly enormous family. In Sub-Saharan Africa the many genera include *Gladiolus*, *Moraea*, and *Dietes*. In South America there are *Sisyrinchium* and *Tigridia*, and in Australasia we find *Libertia* and *Patersonia*. Many species within these genera remain unfamiliar to us. For example, the genus *Gladiolus* is known to contain over 200 species and only a small number of these species have been used to develop our familiar modern cultivars. It's a sobering thought. The Southern Hemisphere has yet to be truly explored by gardeners ! However, in the Northern Hemisphere the genus *Iris* reigns supreme.

The aptly described 'Great Genus' contains approximately 300 species and they are to be found everywhere throughout the Northern Temperate Zone, from the sub-arctic tundra of Alaska and Siberia, to the humid swamps of Louisiana. *Iris* species inhabit the montane passes of the Himalaya, the deserts of North Africa, and even the seashores of America's Atlantic Coast. So with all this adaptive power and inherent genetic complexity it comes as no surprise to learn that taxonomists are still attempting to impose some sort of order upon the genus. This seems to be a never ending task. The fact that many species readily hybridise with each other simply adds to the challenge. Inevitably all this work has led us to a taxonomic treatment of *Iris* which is littered with sub-genera, sections, sub-sections, sub-species, series, races, and a host of good intentions.

But for the purposes of this short article I would like to keep taxonomic treatments to the bare minimum. For the most part this article simply consists of photographic images of some of the species *Iris* which grow in our garden. It may disappoint some readers to find that I haven't included any *Oncocyclus* *Iris*, *Reticulatas*, or *Junos* which have always been very popular with many growers. This exclusion is without prejudice. It's simply that I haven't grown them - as yet! Nevertheless I've tried to include a wide range of those species which I do manage to grow and which I can name with reasonable accuracy. I hope these images serve to emphasize some of the wonderful complexity and natural beauty of the wild *Iris* species.

Iris Cultivation - A personal note

Many Iris species are not difficult to grow and then establish in the garden. In fact, some of them can be downright weedy. As for myself, when it comes to finding the best spot in which my plant will hopefully flourish I employ a very rough and ready rule of thumb. I treat them as either 'wet iris' or 'dry iris'.

'Wet Iris' generally require very little special treatment. Unsurprisingly they do very well in my part of Northern Ireland. On the other hand Iris species from the Eastern Mediterranean or from North Africa can be trickier to raise from seed to the established plant. For a start, the process of germination may be slow and erratic, but once success is achieved in this particular department and the plant has been carefully grown on, then it becomes a matter of finding a suitable niche for it in the open garden, somewhere where it will prosper. This is the really critical part of the operation. Soil type is obviously a factor, both in terms of its structure and its chemistry. But what I consider to be equally important is achieving an understanding of the climatic regime that the particular species of Iris must endure year in and year out. Habitat photographs can be extremely useful but they can also be deceptive. Away from the occasional intrusion of a camera lens deserts can become miserably cold and damp in winter. Elsewhere snow cover can be extremely prolonged, and of course, there is always the possibility of seasonal flooding. Meanwhile cameras concentrate upon the plant in flower, which is highly appreciated but which is only part of the story. So my personal strategy is to try to equip the garden with as many micro habitats as I can physically muster, the 'theory' being that at least one of them might suit an awkward plant, fingers crossed. I also plant everything 'hard' and never use fertiliser. This method can result in slower growth initially but it means that the character of the soil is not unduly affected by the addition of too much compost..and then I water everything in whether it's raining or not! This approach certainly does not guarantee success but, success or failure, at least I gain a better understanding of the particular requirements of the plant...and that's half the battle.

Reference...

The Genus Iris W.R.Dykes 1913 (re-published Dover 1974)

The Iris Brian Mathew Batsford 1981

A Guide to Species Iris ed. The British Iris Society C.U.P.1997

The Iris Family Goldblatt & Manning Timber Press 2008

www.signa.org The Species Iris Group of North America....a very useful website

www.srgc.net The Scottish Rock Garden Club...their Forum has an Iris section

Iris clarkei This is closely related to *Iris sibirica*, with which it may hybridise. It is to be found up to altitudes of 4000 m. in Nepal, Sikkim, and N.E.India, growing in wet boggy ground. The plant illustrated has been grown from a Chris Chadwell collection (CC5493)



Iris decora This plant was grown from Chris Chadwell seed (coll.no. lost). It grows in Nepal, Kashmir, and western Tibet. It has an extremely short flowering period...a mere 4-6 hours !



Iris crocea This Iris is said to be native to the Kashmir region but for centuries has been associated with cemeteries and is probably no longer truly wild everywhere.



Iris ensata (the 'Japanese Water Iris') Found growing wild (*Picture on left*) in Korea, Japan, and parts of China. It was formerly known as *I.kaempferi*. It has been widely cultivated in Japan and elsewhere. A multitude of varieties are available through commerce. Despite being known as a lover of watery places it happily seeds itself into gravel paths with me!



Above : *Iris ensata*, cultivated forms

Iris fulva A very distinctive *Iris* from the wetlands of the Mississippi Valley. It has a very unusual flower colour for an *Iris* - a sort of reddish/brown. Allegedly the only *Iris* species which is pollinated by Hummingbirds.



Iris hoogiana A beautiful *Regelia* *Iris*, obtained as seed from the late Jim Archibald (588.909) However, this *Iris* was originally collected by Janis Ruksans in Tajikistan in Central Asia

Iris hookeri A dwarf form of *Iris setosa* which is sometimes known as *Iris setosa* ssp. *canadensis*. This *Iris* grows on or near Atlantic Coast beaches in Eastern Quebec, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia



occurs in both China and Japan. It is a very popular species and its exact distribution as a wild plant is debatable. Surprisingly it prefers semi-shade, which is not the case with most *Iris* species.

Iris milesii from the Western Himalaya. It was described by Dykes(1913) as 'a very disappointing *Iris* ... from a decorative point of view'. I totally disagree! This plant is from a Chris Chadwell collection (CC5202)



Iris japonica An *Evansia* *Iris* and a close relative of *I.confusa* and *I.wattii*. It



Iris prismatica grows on the Atlantic Coast of America from Nova Scotia southwards. It is a tall grass-like plant which can have a great deal of presence in the garden.

Iris pseudopumila An early flowering Iris, usually flowering with me in March or April. It is to be found in Sicily, Malta, and the south east of Italy, growing in rocky, grassy places.



'Pacific Coast Hybrids' These plants derive from a number of species which occur along the Pacific Coast of America. The natural or deliberate hybridisation has included I.douglasiana, I.tenax, and I.innominata. The plant illustrated here remains close to the character of the wild species.

Iris reichenbachii This species hails from the mountains of Northern Greece and enjoys an open, sunny situation. There are both yellow and purple forms.



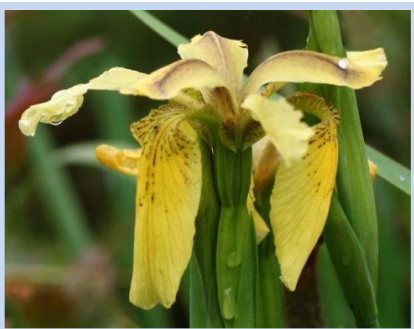
Iris setosa is found growing in Siberia, Kamchatka, and Alaska in wet meadows and peaty bogs. It is a very variable species and has been subdivided into a number of subspecies, forms, and cultivars. It is a beautiful Iris in all its guises

Iris suaveolens A very diminutive Dwarf Bearded Iris. It is another sun lover which often occurs in great numbers in the Black Sea region, in East Bulgaria, and Turkey. This species can also occur in Purple and Yellow forms.



Iris tectorum A beautiful Evansia Iris. Although it is believed to have originated in China it has been planted in the eaves of Japanese houses for centuries and is commonly referred to as The Japanese Roof Iris. There is also a lovely albino form.

Iris wattii This Iris has very distinctive bamboo like stems which can grow to a height of 1-2 metres. The stems are topped off by a fan of broad leaves from which the flowers duly emerge. It grows in Manipur and Yunnan.



Iris wilsonii First discovered by Ernest Wilson in 1907 in China. It is sometimes confused with *I. forrestii* which is also a yellow flowered species. In any case they hybridise with each other and with other closely related species. Consequently

I. wilsonii might interbreed itself out of existence in due course.

2nd Czech International Rock Garden Conference

Kay McDowell

On the 2nd May, June and I left Dublin Airport for a ten day trip to the 2nd Czech International Rock Garden Conference. This was a first for me and I was both full of excitement and anticipation. The programme was to start with a four day Conference set in the Hotel Dvořák in Tábor, a very picturesque medieval town in Southern Bohemia.

That evening after a very warm welcome we were introduced to our Czech organisers. We could now put faces to the names of those who had put so much time and effort into organising this very successful event. There were over 100 international delegates attending, some from as far away as New Zealand and Australia. During the Conference there was a wide range of lectures and workshops. I must say that we were humbled by the ability of some of our speakers to give their talks in English, which we just take for granted. Each evening we were entertained with presentations ranging from one on Vikings, a Scottish Evening with whiskey and shortbread for all and a truly delightful musical program from the Marika Singers, conducted by Mária, the wife of one of our organisers.

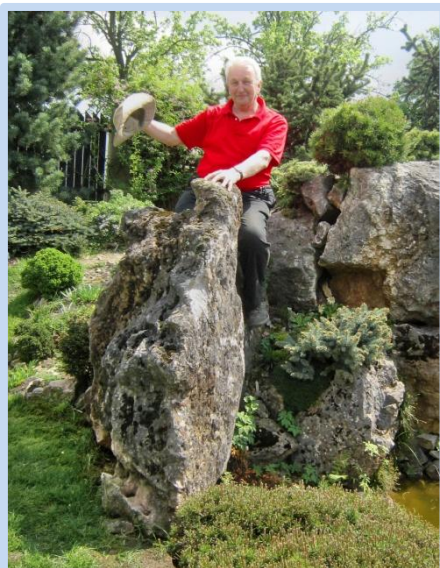
On this evening we were joined by Cilla and Dorothy who arrived for the last day of lectures and in time to hear Cyril Lafong give an excellent workshop on the “Cultivation of Alpines in pots”.

At the end of the conference we were divided into three coach loads. We, along with the Scottish delegates were on the green coach and appointed ZZ as our guide for the next five days. Everything was organised down to the finest detail with even plastic bags and labels for our purchases. All the coaches left at the same time but went to the gardens in a different order. That evening after a tour of the Southern Bohemia Circle and three wonderful gardens, we arrived at the Hotel Academic in Rožtoky, our home for the next few days. Here we were provided with “a dirty room” where we could leave our plants in the cool each evening and prepare and package them for transporting home.



Each morning we left around 9am and returned in time for dinner. The gardens were wonderful and ranged from one set in a natural quarry, the magnificent beauty slope of ZZ and Joyce, a magical garden full of Witches Brooms, to the more modern designs of two of our younger organisers.

In the garden of Vojtěch Holubec there was one stone which weighed 2 tonnes and needed a crane to lift in place. ZZ sat on this to demonstrate his nickname of “Stonerider”. Being a plant hunter and author Vojtěch had separated his plants according to continents. This was a hot garden facing south so plants from Turkey and the Balkans suit best.



Everywhere we went we could see the plants thriving in their rocky outcrops and crevices. They did not need to be covered and kept in alpine houses to survive. In particular the daphnes were truly amazing, thriving and flowering profusely in the much warmer climate.

The garden of Jiří Papoušek, one of our organisers, impressed me. Here was a young man with a passion for growing alpine plants and developing new techniques as well as having a family and a full time job. He had just finished constructing a covered tufa wall running the length of his house but open at each end for ventilation and was in the process of building a crevice bed out of peat blocks with water below to make a sump. A 'must revisit' garden next time to follow his progress.



It was both interesting and informative to see the natural rock formation as we drove round the countryside and to see this echoed so artistically in the gardens there. The Czechs are artists and craftsmen as well as excellent gardeners. Among us were professional growers and

nurserymen from many parts of the world but we had one thing in common, a love for plants and the wish to share and expand our knowledge. It was a truly remarkable experience for all.

Homage to Catalonia

Liam McCaughey

The Catalonians insist that it is not Spain, and it is a long way from the beaches of the Costa del Sol. We spent a week there in May this year.



Our hotel, Can Boix de Peramola, nestles below cliffs of limestone and conglomerate – the foothills of the Pyrenees. Two minutes from the breakfast table and orchids, including *O. catalaunica*, grow in the grass by the tennis court. Walk up the stream toward the cliffs and Ramonda abounds.

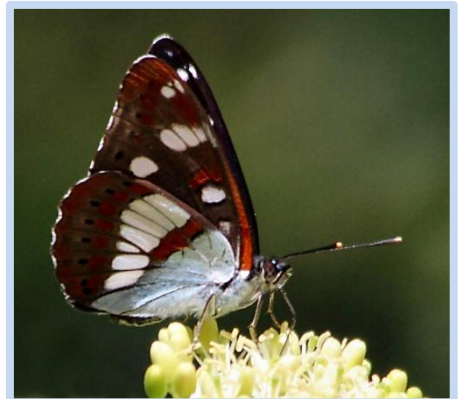


An hour north by car, we cross the border into Andorra, which straddles the Pyrenees between Spain and France. Here, in the Val d'Incles, fields of daffodils below snowy peaks mix (depending on the season) with elderflowered orchids, *Orchis sambucina*, in both yellow and red forms and the blue of *Gentiana verna* and *G. pyrenaica*.



Higher up, before we were stopped by thunder storms on our last visit, and by reaching the snowline this year, we found *Androsace helvetica* on the shaded side of boulders.

Back at the hotel, we walked up to a viewpoint, where as an added attraction, we were surrounded by a variety of butterflies – swallowtail, fritillaries, and the Southern White Admiral shown here.



Alpine Cuttings

Vice- Presidents. It is great pleasure to learn that Margaret Glynn, Kay Dunlop and Harold McBride have all kindly agreed to serve as Vice- Presidents. The Ulster Group has been most fortunate in having three such members who over many years have given unstintingly of their time, skills, and expertise for the group's benefit. Not only have they been generous in giving plants but have opened their homes and gardens on many occasions for our enjoyment and now we can look forward to still having their continuing advice and knowledge.

John McWhirter Travel Award. At long last it is great to be able to report that the John McWhirter Travel Fund is up and running and the first recipient is a student from Greenmount College. The Ulster Group who, led by Margaret Glynn, put a lot of work into raising a worthy tribute to John's memory, can now look forward to perhaps hearing a report next year from what we hope will be the first of many to benefit from this award.

Garden Visits and Travel Plans. Unfortunately our proposed garden visit to Cheshire, Shropshire and North Wales was planned too late in the season and many members had already made other commitments but Cilla hopes that we can make a similar tour in mid May next year. The price, which was very reasonable, will depend on the number filling the bus and members and friends would need to show a definite interest by November. To whet your appetite just look at this photo taken in Bodnant Gardens in early June this year.



Some of us were lucky enough to visit Holland at the end of February with Brian Duncan and some members of the Daffodil Society and got a glimpse of the work and important part the bulb industry plays there. The galanthophiles

amongst us were sorely tempted by some rare snowdrops at Annie Fallinger's who not only excels in the snowdrop world but treated us to a delicious meal.

Margaret Kennedy once again very kindly opened her garden to the group and also her local church members to help raise money for Christian Aid, having opened the previous day for the National Trust. While all the garden looked well, Margaret always has rare plants to enjoy - this time we all admired a beautiful Chilean shrub, *Raphithamnus cyanocarpus*



At this present time we are looking forward to our August garden visit to Glenarm Castle along with side visits to David and Janet Ledsham's hillside garden and also to see the hostas at Ian Scroggie's.

Joe Kennedy's Primulas After many years breeding primulas it is good to see Joe's work now receiving international recognition. I am sure many of us, like Michelle Obama, have some of his Irish treasures in our garden.

Show News

Congratulations to our Show Secretary, Pat Crossley, here seen receiving from President, David Haselgrove, the Award of Honour to recognise over 3 decades as Show Secretary, the longest Show Secretary **EVER** to serve the AGS. Our congratulations also go to Dublin Show Secretary, Valerie Keegan, who also received the Award of Honour, again for her many years of service.



Both the Dublin and Ulster Shows this year reflected how these awards were richly deserved. After such a cold late Spring the hall in Cabinteely blazed with colour and there was the usual friendly rivalry between Ulster and Dublin,

this year Harold McBride showing a master's touch - his Golden Wedding Year was certainly showered with silver as well!

However the Ulster Show had everyone on their mettle with over 100 extra entries from across the water making it our largest Show entry ever. Both visitors and members were amazed and delighted with the quality and variety of plants on display and Greenmount, as ever, gave a lovely setting. Hopefully this will start a trend with more competition from elsewhere.

2014 sees the celebration of our 75th Ulster Show and I know Pat and her committee are planning an exciting event so start planning your entries **now**, both plants, photos and art work!

INFORMATION

Venue St. Bride's Hall, Derryvolgie Avenue, Belfast - 2.30p.m.

Lectures start at 2.30 p.m. with plant sales at the beginning and end of meetings and a 'cup of tea' at the end.

Dues - Local current subscription rates are £9.00 single, £14.00 family, due at the A.G.M. or before the end of the current year. To help **please put your subscription into the envelope provided with your name, title, address, postal code, telephone number and email. Also add "A.G.S." if you are a member of the parent body, all clearly written on the outside or on a slip of paper.** A limit of one year's grace is given.

****Please give or send subscriptions this year to the Membership Secretary, Mrs. Joan McCaughey who will update the records before forwarding the money to the treasurer.****

Thanks to the hard work done by all our members - plant sales, bringing plants, helping with teas, Christmas fayres etc - it has been possible to keep the subscriptions at a very low level - so sincere thanks to all and please keep helping.

This subscription is for the local Ulster Group only - Subscriptions to the Alpine Garden Society must be sent direct, but do remember we are part of that wider Society.

Committee All members are free to nominate and give names in writing, signed by the Nominee and Proposer, which are to be sent to the Secretary well before the AGM, where 2 new committee members are elected each year to serve for 2 years. They must be full AGS members and we would encourage all members to play an active part although so far no secretary has ever been so fortunate to be 'knocked down in the rush'.

Please note that, apart from the Chairman and Vice -Chairman, the committee is elected/re-elected at the AGM. As our Programme Card has always been sent out just before the AGM in September (to suit the gardening calendar) it will not include changes to be made at the AGM. However resignations and appointments must be ratified at the AGM.

Membership

While numbers at our meetings have been as good if not better than ever the actual membership numbers have been falling. This autumn we plan to have a new membership drive so please encourage friends to come and we are always pleased to welcome back past members, who for various reasons, have been unable to join us for a time.

Communication

With the increasing cost of postage and the modern need for ever more rapid communication the committee has been considering ways and means of getting news to members quickly and safely. Emails are now frequently used and text messaging was also suggested - so you can help by giving us your mobile number and email address. All your details will be kept confidentially for use only with the AGS and deleted if you resign. Information can also be found on the web, apart from details of some visits where we feel security and privacy must be respected.

Web

Programmes and Newsletters can all be found on the website where 'Plant of the Month' is archived since 2006 - Contributions are always needed, so if you have a plant and a picture - in the garden or in the wild, please send it in. The website is visited from all over the world, so you can be assured of an appreciative audience. Below is the index page from the website, for the 2013 Greenmount Show- to see more detail, just visit the site - www.alpinegarden-ulster.org.uk



Alpine Garden Society Ulster Group

Greenmount Show April 2013



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Programme 2013 - 2014

Heather has once again arranged a wide and varied programme but would always welcome suggestions and ideas for the following year.

2013

September 21st **Ulster Group A.G.M.**; Members Plant Sale.

David Lapsley, Belfast

"Making a Garden - a short video"

Question time with an Expert Panel

October 19th

Dr. Mollie Sanderson Memorial Lecture

Liam and Joan McCaughey, Ballinderry Upper

"Clockwise around the Chortens"

November 9th

David Rankin, Edinburgh.

"A Short History of Alpines

from the Big Bang to Last Week"

November 15th-17th

Termonfeckin Weekend – Dublin Group

December 14th

Martin Walsh, Dublin.

"Chinese and Himalayan Plants for the Garden"

2014

January 18th

Luncheon

Brian Duncan, Omagh

"Species in Spain"

February 15th

Michael Almond, Errol, Perthshire

"The Mountains of Circassia"

March 15th

Members' Show

Kay McDowell, Limavady

"Alpine Fest at the 2nd Czech International Conference"

April 5th

AGS Ulster Group Show, Greenmount

April 26th

AGS Dublin Group Show, Cabinteely, Dublin 18

Please feel free to bring friends and visitors along to any of our meetings.



Above : Pulsatilla Budapest seedling Waverley series,
shown by Harold McBride at the Dublin Show 2013

Front Cover - Trillium chloropetalum, Gordon Toner,
Farrer Medal at the Ulster Show 2013