



ILLINOIS PRAIRIE HOSTA SOCIETY

*Promoting Knowledge and Interest in Hostas,
fostering the development of new and improved
hosta varieties and encouraging cultivation
and usefulness of Hostas in landscapes.*

President's Message

Another year has passed, a new one is starting, and spring is getting close. I am sure we are all getting spring fever to get out in our yards and dig and plant.

We have a lot of things planned for this year. Our program dates are set with locations and we have most of the speakers confirmed. A 2005 schedule is in this newsletter and also on our web site. Yes, we now have a web site. It is <http://www.prairienet.org/iphis/>.

The executive board has met three times during our winter break and, besides the programs, has discussed things like ordering Hosta Calendars, Hosta Finder and other items for our members. We will tell you more about this at the March 26th meeting.

I will be starting to fill some new chairperson spots. They are: Philanthropic (Outreach), Audit Committee, and Special Projects. Philanthropic is to be our contact for requests from outside sources asking us to donate or volunteer in some way. The chairperson will coordinate all requests with the board and membership. The Audit Committee will audit the treasurer books annually (I have done this at another group and can help get things going). It is an easy task. We also need a Special Projects person to help the Program chair with larger programs (plant sale, trips, workshop days). Again nothing hard. And finally we will need to get a nominating committee together for next year's new slate of officers. No member of the nominating committee can be a nominee (so it pays to be on this committee if you don't want to be called J). Do I see any hands going up for these easy spots? Please call me at 217-359-2868 or email me at bschroeder@insightbb.com if you are interested.

Other discussions concerned publicity, programs, newsletter, and check in at meetings. We will discuss most of this at the meeting. I want to ask all members to bring their membership card when they come to a meeting. We are giving out plastic holders and then you will use this as your nametag. This will save the group some money as well as help everyone to identify guests and make them welcome. Please bring your membership card and don't forget a chair (with the exception of March 26 and October 29).

We have come up with another way to save some money. For our newsletters we will email a PDF file to all the members who have email. They may then either print their newsletter in Black and White or Color. This will save us anywhere from \$500.00 to \$3000.00 (for color) printing and mailing costs. The cost of printing and mailing adds up. We will still need to hand out newsletter to members who do not have email. Those will be available at each meeting. Please contact Sue Orr, Newsletter Editor, if you need to pick up a newsletter at a meeting rather than receiving it by email. We encourage you to accept the newsletter by email, as it will save the society many dollars. We have also approved advertising in the newsletter as follows: Commercial Businesses can contract for one year at \$100.00 (9 ads + 2 special ads). For 2005 we will offer \$10.00 per issue because we were not able to get started at the beginning of the year. And the following years, we will start the one-year rate. We also agreed to a one-time ad rate of \$20.00 (business card size) and must be hosta related. That is for anyone that does not want a full year contract. We will discuss this more at the March meeting.

And finally, the most exciting thing this year will be our bus trip to Indianapolis. We have reserved the bus and will be taking reservations starting March 26. It will be first come, first on, and you must pay in full at the time of signup. There will be a limited number of seats so bring your checkbook to the March 26 meeting and get yourself (and 1 guest if you like) a seat. More detail will be discussed at the March 26 meeting.

So, happy gardening and we will hopefully see you on March 26 at Parkland College.

Barb Schroeder, President

Officers

President

First Vice President/Programs

Second Vice President/Membership

Secretary

Treasurer

Board Member At Large

Board Member At Large

Barb Schroeder

Mike Weber

Rick Schroeder

Deb Guardia

Mary Slack

Micha Ronquest

Sue Welke

2005 Programs

Details to follow as dates approach

March 26

New Shade Perennials for 2005
By Shane Coultra

Common Landscaping Mistakes or
what's wrong with this?
By Kaizad Irani

Location: Parkland College (map included)

April 23

Spring Woodland Garden Tour

Location: Karen Meyer's, Champaign

May 21

Latest Hosta Introductions from His
Private Collection

Location: Country Arbors Nursery

June 25

IPHS Annual Plant Auction
Ronquest Gardens, WhiteHeath

July 16

Bus Trip to Indianapolis
Will be discussed at March Meeting
7am to 7pm

July 23

Daylilies
By Larry Wilborn
Newbury Gardens, Monticello

August 27

The Naturalized Garden
Location: The Jurgens, Arthur

Sept 24

Pond Gardens
Location: R. Walker, Urbana

October 29

Year end Banquet
Special Guest Speaker
Location: Champaign Country Club

ILLINOIS PRAIRIE HOSTA SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

for the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Mary Slack, Treasurer

BALANCE July 17, 2004	0.00
Total Income	1,110.00
Total Expense	(185.00)
BALANCE December 31, 2004	925.00



Highlights Of Executive Board Meetings

The Executive Board of the IPHS met on January 25 and February 12, 2005 at the home of Rick and Barb Schroeder. A quorum of the Executive Board was present at each meeting.

The business of the Executive Board focused on planning. At these meetings, the Executive Board:

- Reviewed the 2005 Monthly Meeting Schedule
- Approved a Bus Tour to Indianapolis
- Discussed Production, Printing, and Distribution of the Newsletter
- Approved the Annual Budget

American Hosta Society Glossary of Terms

Albescent Having leaves that become whiter as the season progresses, i.e., H. Gold Standard

Anther The upper part of the stamen, male flower part, in a capsule-like structure, that splits to release yellow pollen.

Apomixis Asexual seed produced without the normal fusion of pollen and egg giving rise to seedlings genetically identical to the pod parent, i.e., H. ventricosa.

Axillary Coming from the joint of a leaf and a stem.

Back Mutation condition. The mutation of a plant or division from a more complicated state to a more natural state; the pigment change of a division from a variegated (or less pigmented) state to a solid colored (more chlorophyll)

Bloom

1. flower
2. Waxy coating on a leaf, stem, or pod surface producing a dusty appearance.

Bloom time The time period between when the first flower of a stem or clump opens or is receptive to pollination and the last flower is open or receptive.

Bract The diminutive or modified leaf or leaf-like structure on the flower stem below each flower.

Centered out The dying out of the middle portion of a clump.

Chimera An individual containing cells of 2 or more different tissues.

Chimeral rearrangement (in Hosta) changing position of the cells between different tissue layers in an individual, i.e., a gold margined hosta producing a gold-centered, all-green, or all-gold division.

Clone A group of genetically identical individuals produced by asexual propagation.

Corolla (in Hosta) The collective set of petals and sepals, fused into tepals, normally 6, appearing as 2 sets of 3.

Corrugated [see seersuckering]

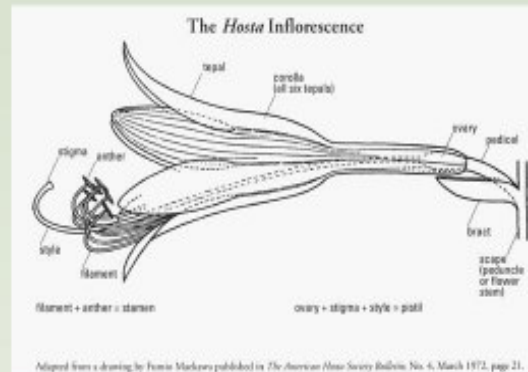
Crown The base of a plant where the roots and shoots join.

Cultivar Contraction for "cultivated variety"; a plant that is clearly distinguished by identical physical characteristics and maintains these characteristics through proper propagation means.

Cupped Leafblade having the center of the leaf lower than the margins; concave.

Dimples A slight form of seersuckering

Division (in Hosta) A single shoot with roots attached



Adapted from a drawing by Francis Markovits published in *The American Hosta Society Bulletin*, No. 4, March 1972, page 21.

Drawstring effect The leaf distortion caused during the expansion of the interior of a leaf blade with a correspondingly lesser expansion of the margin tissue, usually resulting from a narrow white margin and green or gold center, i.e., H. lunar eclipse.

Dwarf (see table)

Emerged Having shoots above the ground.

Eye An undeveloped or dormant shoot; dormant bud.

Fasciated A fattening of the flower stem, most frequently at the top, giving the appearance of several scapes.

Fused Together, side by side.

Genotype The genetic make-up of a plant.

Genus Taxonomic division of related species below family. (Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species)

Glabrous Smooth hairless leaf texture

Glaucous Having a waxy coating (or bloom) producing a white to blue coloring over the plant parts.

Heart-shaped Shaped like a valentine heart, cordate.

Hybrid A seedling from 2 distinct genotypes!

Inflorescence The flowering part of a hosta including the raceme, peduncle, pedicel and flower.

Inflorescence leaves (in Hosta) The larger, occasionally flat, leaf-like structure on the flower stem.

Jetting (in Hosta) Having a margin variegation that is not uniform, but irregularly extends into or toward the center of the leaf, i.e., H. montana aureomarginata, H. montana choka nishiki.

Juvenile (in Hosta) Pre-adult stage usually exemplified by more pointed, narrower leaves, fewer vein pairs, thinner marginal variegation, faster growth rate, and often smaller leaves and clump size.

Lance-shaped Having a narrow pointed leaf tip and leaf blade width less than half the length of the blade.

Large (see table)

Leaf Blade The thin, usually flat part of the leaf excluding the petiole.

Lutescent Having leaves that begin the season darker and become lighter or more yellow as the season progresses; not the result of bleaching due to poor nutrition or too much sun.

Maculata Latin term for marked with a spot.

Mature (in Hosta) A plant with general characteristics that do not change with continued age.

Medio-variegated Leaf or leaves having a lighter center than the margin color.

Medium (see table)

Melting out Necrosis of the white or lighter center of a hosta leaf.

Meristem The region of rapidly dividing cells of one of the growing points of a plant that further differentiate to produce shoots, roots, and flowers.

Mid-rib The center vein of a leaf.

Misted Having small short segments of darker pigmented tissue on a lighter background, or vice versa.

Mottled Blotched spotting on a leaf blade; i.e., *H. Cynthia*.

Mutation A genetic change of DNA of an individual.

Necrosis The death or dying of cells, tissues or whole plants.

Node The meristematic place on a stem where a leaf is attached.

Ovary The basal portion of the pistil where eggs are contained.

Ovate (in Hosta) Egg shape in leaves.

Panicle An inflorescence with the main axis branched; i.e., *H. libae*.

Pattern The particular type of variegation.

Pedicle The structure attaching an individual flower to the flower stem.

Peduncle (in Hosta) The main stem of the inflorescence: flower stem.

Petal (see lapa)

Petiole Leaf Stalk

Phenotype The visually observed characteristics of an individual; physical appearance.

Photosynthesis The process plants perform using chloroplast to produce carbohydrates by taking light energy, water and carbon dioxide.

Plecrust (in hosta) A consistent rippled or crimped appearance limited to the outer edge of the leaf.

Pistil The part of the flower consisting of style, stigma and ovary.

Pod Developed ovary or fruit.

Pollen The male gametes.

Pollination The transfer of pollen to a receptive stigma.

Progeny the offspring from sexual reproduction

Pruinose (see glaucous.)

Puckering (see seersuckering.)

Raceme inflorescence with flowers attached individually to a main stem by pedicels.

Revert (in Hosta) change of a variegated sport back to its original solid color predecessor.

Rhizomatous having long reaching, underground horizontal stems; loosely spreading habit i.e., *H. clausa*

Scape (in Hosta) the flower stem, peduncle.

Seedling a plant of seed origin resulting from the fusion of an egg and sperm (pollen).

Seersuckering the gathering of a leaf between the veins giving the leaf a bubbled effect as if a thread had been pulled out of a piece of cloth resulting in a long gathering of material.

Selfing the pollination of a clone by the same clone.

Shoot the stem and set of leaves of an individual division; dominant set of leaves all enclosed in a single set of leaf scales.

Small (see table)

Species the taxonomic division of freely interbreeding population of wild or naturally occurring individuals below genus.

Speckled small spotted irregular coloring.

Splashed having a variegation pattern that has many non-connected light and dark variegated sections usually in streaks running nearly parallel to the midrib, an unstable form of variegation; i.e., *H. "Beatrice"*.

Sport an individual arising from the result of mutation, chimeral rearrangement, or mitotic recombination that is genotypically or phenotypically different from the original individual.

Stable (in Hosta) a plant that maintains its solid or variegated pattern when propagated by division.

Stamen the male parts of the flower consisting of the filament and the anther, usually six per flower.

Stigma the receptive female tip of the flower at the end of the style

Stoloniferous (in Hosta see rhizomatous.)

Streaked (see splashed.)

Style the long tube connecting the stigma with the ovary.

Substance the amount of thickness between the veins, to the touch, of a fully expanded leaf blade.

Tepal the combination of petal and sepal; the showy part of a flower that has no sepals.

Texture the characteristic of the leaf surface to the eye.

Twisted a leaf rotated around itself producing an askew condition.

Undulated a coarse wave to the leaf blade; i.e., *H. "Undulata"*.

Unfurled the stage of leaf development when the blade is open and separated from the petiole; usually when leaf blade completely un-tangled from itself.

Vein pairs the matched set of veins on opposite sides of the center midrib.

Veins the prominent lines of connective tissue for carrying water and nutrients.

Vividescent having leaves which begin the season lighter colored and become more green as the season advances.

Wavy (see undulated.)

White-backed having a glaucous underside; i.e., *H. hypoleuca*.



Much fun for the past year was provided by Micha and Phil Ronquist with our plant raffles and door prizes. Not only did we have the opportunity to increase our hosta collection, but the group treasury benefited also.

A Special Thanks to Prairie Gardens for Hosting our October Meeting and to Micha for her excellent presentation on Bulbs

Table of Relative Hosta Sizes
(AHS Cut Leaf Show Rules)

Hosta Size	Leaf Blade Size	Foliage Height of Mature Plant
Dwarf	.0 sq. in.	less than 4"
Miniature	2.0 to 6.0 sq. in.	4" to 6"
Small	6.0 to 25 sq. in.	6" to 10"
Medium	25 to 81 sq. in.	10" to 18"
Large	81 to 144 sq. in.	18" to 28"
Giant	greater than 144 sq. in.	greater than 28"

Help wanted:

Any and All Contributions:

Photos
Articles
Stories
Experiences
Horticultural questions
E mail your thoughts to:
Sue Orr
King-louie@verizon.net