



# Alpine Garden Society

## Hampshire Group

### Newsletter: January 2022



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		Deadline for the next edition is 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2022

### Chairman's Message

Once again we have had a very successful end of year program. Although we are operating under Covid restrictions we have managed to hold 2 successful face to face meetings. With excellent teamwork cleaning and disinfecting before and after the meetings. Unfortunately this is liable to be necessary into the foreseeable future. But with care we should be able to continue into 2022.

We restarted at Chilworth in September with Martin Sheader's talk on "Patagonian Mountains-Meseta del Laro, Buenos Aires ". Amazing photographs and funny stories about an AGS trip to the region and the difficulties along the way.

Our October meeting was a zoom presentation by Jim Almond entitled " Alpines for Everyone". An interesting talk through various regions but highlighting plants in the wild and in cultivation. Showing that an understanding of how plants grow in nature can be copied in our gardens and alpine houses. Thus giving us some rarer and more interesting plants to grow and propagate.

November we were back at Chilworth with Tim Lever of Aberconwy Nurseries. His talk on " Jewels in the Rain- Walking the mountains of Arunachal Pradesh". This area is not very botanised and contains many varieties only found here and depending on what time of year you visit will determine what plants you are likely to see. It appears the best time to see the most varieties is during the wettest season. So navigating the area becomes a little more testing and some areas are more difficult photograph than others. The range of plants we saw that were not available in cultivation was amazing. Tim also brought along some fantastic plants for us to buy.

Interestingly the attendances for both Zoom and face to face have been great, with more visitors being able to attend via zoom.

December is our Christmas party and like last year this is via Zoom. This allows more people to attend including some visitors. We had 3 short talks and a quiz.

Steve and Angela Lobley on “Auriculas”. Angela went through the history and development of European Auriculas and how the structure of judging is different from many other flower species.

Ben and Paddy Parmee showed us photographs of their garden firstly “Their Autumn Garden” and at the end of the evening “Their Spring garden”. Amazing photos by Paddy with Ben naming the plants.

Finally our guest from Scotland was Ian Young. He described with photographs of the transformation of a large section of Inverewe Garden. Transforming an old type rockery into a modern rock garden including a crevice garden in conjunction with a Scottish Rock garden event supported by Nation Trust of Scotland.

Interspersed amongst the talks we had a quiz devised by David Butler. A mixture of questions, plant, animals, solar and anagrams. Scores varied from 4 to 14 (maximum possible 18). Well done to everyone.

Our thanks to everyone who contributed and attended is was an enjoyable and fascinating evening with guests from Canada and Scotland.

January and February meetings will be via Zoom and March will be at Chilworth. All details will be emailed to you by Ben.

On behalf of all the committee and officers we wish you all a safe and Happy Christmas and New Year.

## Group Officers

<b>Chairman</b>	Malcolm Calvert	<b>Treasurer, Hon. Group &amp; Membership Secretary</b>	Ben Parmee
<b>Vice-Chairman</b>			
<b>Newsletter Editor's</b>	Ange & Steve Lobley	<b>Teas</b>	Jackie & Mike Gurd
<b>Committee</b>	Dorothy Searle	Jo Whitfield	Terry Raisborough
	David Hanslow	Paddy Parmee	

## 2022 Spring Programme

The programme will be via a Zoom link in January and February and for March to May we hope to be back at Chilworth Hall, COVID permitting. For those who have not used Zoom, full instructions will be issued well in advance and Ben will be available to help.

Dates – all Thursdays 7 for 7.30 pm	Speakers	Topic
27 January 2022 Via Zoom	Chris Gardner of ViraNATURA Tours	<i>Flora of the Silk Road</i>
24 February 2022 Via Zoom	Jim Jermyn of Branklyn Gardens - Scotland	<i>European alpiners in nature – a new look</i>
24 March 2022 The 21 <sup>st</sup> Lionel Bacon Memorial Lecture Plant Competition	David Dickenson Group Member and Tour Guide in the Cevennes - France	<i>Isolated in Time - How the Cévennes uniquely survived the Ice Age</i>
28 April 2022 Annual General Meeting	Tim Ingram Of Copton Ash Nursery	<i>Gardens of the Czech Republic</i>
26 May 2022 Photographic Competition	Colin Everett Member of The Fritillaria Group	<i>'Growing Fritillaria What I Do and Why'</i>

## Online Photographic Competition

Entries for the annual competitive Photographic competition for the Margaret Hedges Memorial award will this year be submitted online and judged by an independent judge from outside of the AGS. We are most grateful to Steve and Angela Loblely who have again taken on the task of organising the competition this year.

The intention is that whilst submission of entries and judging will be online, all entries will be shown and results announced on 26th May at our meeting at Chilworth Hall.

### **Hampshire AGS DIGITAL Photographic Competition Guidance and Rules**

1. Entrants must be a member of Hampshire AGS.
2. Ideally images should have been taken since our last competition closed i.e. any time since April 2021. Previous entries not allowed.
3. Images can be of any Alpine flower, in macro, or normal mode, in the ground or in a pot. The pot does not have to be shown.
4. If necessary the organisers will divide images into appropriate categories (macro, close up, grouped plant etc.). If so there will be class winners and an overall winner who will receive the award.
5. Entries will be judged on the quality of the image, not the rarity or quality of the plant.
6. Digital Images ideally to be in jpeg or jpg format.
7. Maximum 3 images per person.
8. If possible can you name the image and send to Steve Loblely as follows:

- a. Your name - Plant name. (i.e. Steve Lobley - *Pelargonium Ardens*)
- b. If you are not able to name the image, then please add this information in the text of your email
- c. Email images to:- [lobville@gmail.com](mailto:lobville@gmail.com)
9. The competition opens on 1st February 2022.
10. The Closing date is **30<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

## Guidance

Images taken on a camera phone are acceptable. However, these need to be of a minimum file size of 1mb (approx. 1200 x 1200 pixels). Sending by share or message text will not typically give this size. Images should ideally be downloaded from a phone and sent as an email.

## Annual Plant Competition

The annual competitive Plant Show for the David Benton Rose Bowl we hope can take place on 24<sup>th</sup> March at our meeting at Chilworth Hall. Steve and Angela Lobley will again organise the competition at the meeting. We have also been lucky to secure the services of Martin Sheader AGS Shows judge and Group member, to judge the Plant Competition, with the results announced on the night.

### Hampshire AGS Open Plant Competition Guidance and Rules

Plants for entry into the competition should be brought to the hall, ideally before say 7.15 for registration to take place before the meeting. For guidance on acceptable plants please click on this link to the AGS shows directory below:

[http://shows.alpinegardensociety.net/pdf\\_files/show/Wimborne.pdf](http://shows.alpinegardensociety.net/pdf_files/show/Wimborne.pdf)

- 1 Entrants must be a member of Hampshire AGS
- 2 Any Alpine Plant, either in flower or for foliage is acceptable.
- 3 Entries will be judged on the rarity and/or quality of the plant.
- 4 Three categories are available
  - a. An alpine plant in flower/bud
  - b. Grown for foliage
  - c. A miniature Alpine Garden i.e. in a pan no bigger than 36cms.

There will be class winners and an overall winner who will receive the award

- 5 Maximum 5 plants per person, but no more than 3 in any one class. Plants should be labelled with the plant name only.

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## Open Garden Events & Plant Sales

It is hoped that we will be able to organise our Annual Plant Sale outdoors perhaps at open garden events at Paddy and Ben's garden, similar, but hopefully not as restrictive as last year. Details will be circulated in advance of any event in the usual way.

Paddy and Ben are aiming to open at Snowdrop time and then hopefully a little later when a greater variety of alpines are in bloom. Hopefully we can get together in greater numbers in an outdoor setting than we could last year.

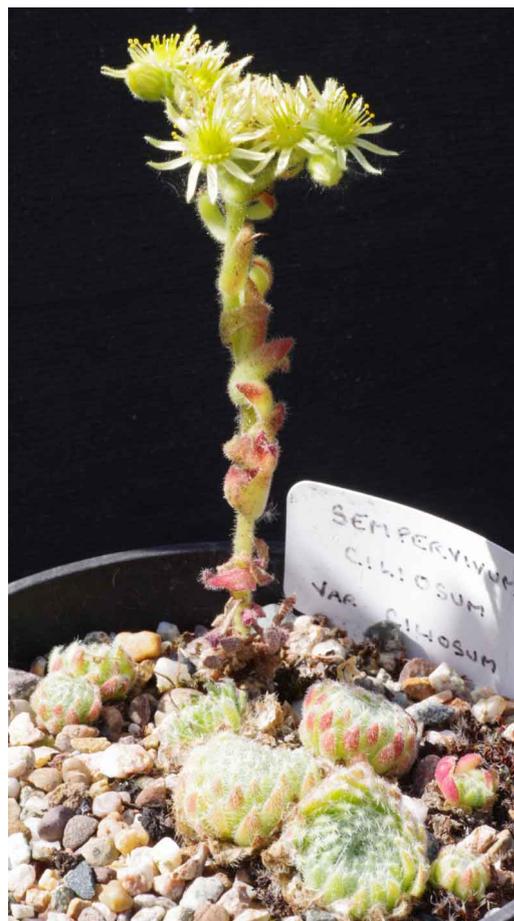
## Sempervivums and Jovibarbas by Richard White

Most people know these plants, often called houseleeks, hen-and-chickens or ice-plants. Other names used in other countries include *immortelle mayor* (*Sempervivum* means living forever), *joubarbe* or Jupiter's beard (which is what *Jovibarba* means), *consolva*, cat's artichoke, etc. Some enthusiasts call them "semps" for short.

Along with many species of *Sedum*, they are hardy succulent plants in the family Crassulaceae that grow well in well-drained sunny spots in pots, larger containers or rock gardens, especially when they don't have to contend with larger and faster growing plants casting shade over them.



**Sempervivum 'Apple Blossum', 22 July 2020**



**Sempervivum ciliosum has yellow flowers, 15 June 2020**

My first memory of Sempervivums, at school age, was seeing *S. tectorum* making large spikey mounds on a rockery in the garden of an aunt and uncle in Portsmouth. The plants were sharing the rockery with the cactus *Echinopsis multiplex*, which even then struck me as odd: presumably it survived because of good drainage and Portsmouth's mild maritime climate. I was developing an interest in cacti and succulent plants, which could be scrounged from relatives or bought from the local greengrocer for two shillings (10p) each.

Later I joined the Southampton branch of what is now the British Cactus and Succulent Society. One of the branch Committee was the show manager, Ivor Biddlecombe, who had a large

collection of *Sempervivums* which he grew in pots on a raised platform in his back garden. In a greenhouse he had a large number of cacti and less hardy succulents, especially *Lithops*. He was an expert grower of plants from seed, and at the shows such as the Southampton Balloon & Flower Festival and the Romsey and New Forest Shows he would always have examples of little pots of cactus seedlings of various ages, which were often admired by school children and perhaps started them on a new hobby.

Being interested in small plants both inside and outside the greenhouse, Ivor and I were members of the local branches of both the BCSS and the AGS. Ivor would bring many pots of *Sempervivums* to the plant sales at the Hampshire AGS Group. Sadly, he lost his battle with cancer in March 2020. Before he died, he asked me to supervise the transfer of his *Sempervivums* to the Hampshire AGS for the benefit of the Group and its members. Some of these plants have been sold already, and more will be available in the future.



Some of Ivor Biddlecombe's plants, 4 April 2020

## Sempervivums

I must admit that hitherto I have not gained much knowledge of these plants, but now I have been converted. They are neat and tidy, a large collection does not require a great deal of space, and they don't need much mollycoddling – one can go away and leave them to their own devices for long periods. Where's the challenge in that, I hear you ask. Well, I'd rather grow easy plants well than difficult plants badly!

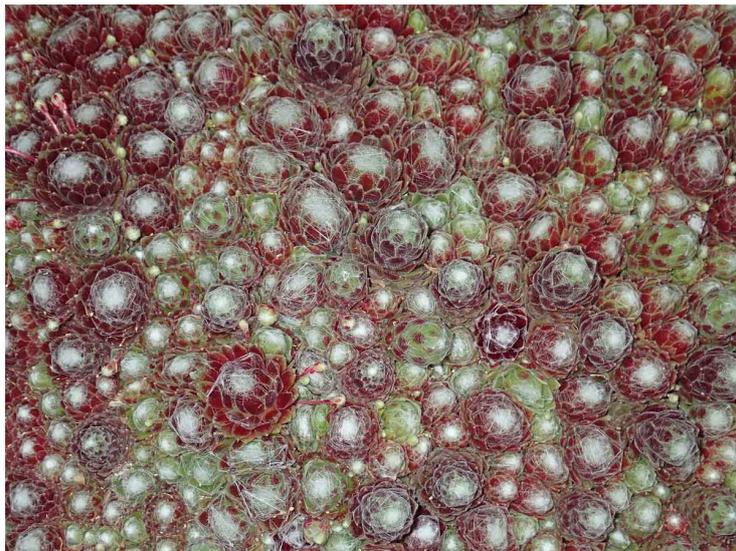


Plants in my raised bed, 20 April 2020

Small crevice bed at Wisley, 26 Feb 2020

In the wild, *Sempervivums* grow in Europe and as far as the western Himalaya, and also in Morocco. None is native to Britain, although *Sempervivum tectorum* is very widely planted.

*S. arachnoideum*, sometimes called the cobweb houseleek, is notable for having small heads which clump up quickly, usually with a covering of hair like a spider's cobweb, hence the specific epithet "arachnoideum". It also has more strikingly pink flowers than many others.



Michael Sullivan's *Sempervivum arachnoideum* at the AGS Wimborne Show, 18 May 2019

## Jovibarbas

What's a *Jovibarba*? A good question. The plants look very similar to *Sempervivums* in their habit of growth, and they can be cultivated in the same way, but the flowers are slightly different. *Jovibarbas* have yellowish rather bell-shaped flowers with five, six or seven petals, whereas *Sempervivums* have generally pinkish flowers with around twice as many petals, which open more widely.



*Jovibarba heuffelii* 'Be Mine', 22 July 2020

Some experts, for example those at or consulted by Kew, don't recognise *Jovibarba* as separate from the genus *Sempervivum*. Others, for example the editors of the Crassulaceae pages on Wikipedia, treat it as a separate, albeit closely related, genus with about three species from south-eastern Europe.



*Jovibarba heuffelii* flowers, 22 July 2020

## Related plants

Similar-looking plants related to *Sempervivum* include *Orostachys* and *Rosularia*. You may have come across *R. sedoides*, also known as *Sempervivella alba*: it has five- or six-petalled bell-shaped flowers rather like an *Echeveria*. There are a number of species of *Rosularia*; not all are as hardy as *Sempervivum*, and some are biennial, but they might make an interesting project if you want a bit more of a challenge to acquire and grow them.

Incidentally, are you puzzled or frustrated by the way many species of *Sedum* have been put into other less easily pronounced genera such as *Hylotelephium*? It seems that several clearly distinct well known genera such as *Aeonium* and *Sempervivum* originated from within the genus *Sedum*, so that the most recent common ancestor of all Sedums is older than those genera. This makes *Sedum* “paraphyletic” (not all the descendants of the common ancestor are included in the genus), which annoys many botanists, so they split the genus *Sedum* up into separate genera that don’t have this problem, which in turn annoys everyone else.

## Cultivars

There are apparently over 7,000 cultivars or garden varieties of *Sempervivum* and *Jovibarba*, with a wide range of leaf shapes, sizes and colours from pale green to dark purple, often with contrasting tips. Flower colours range from yellow to pink, including the sludgy colours in between. The size of the heads and the number of leaves and petals varies. Beware – once you have a few, something akin to “snowdrop mania” may set in, when you start to look for finer and finer distinctions between the colours and shapes.



Diversity of size, shape and colour: Sunray Plants at Malvern Spring Show, 10 May 2018

Some nurseries stock a range of hybrids under the group name “Chick Charms”. Pictures of these on the web often appear to have been “photoshopped” to exaggerate their colours – ‘Gold Nugget’ for example appears to have red-tipped canary-yellow leaves! Some photos show plants with the reverse coloration: deep red leaf bases and yellow tips.

## Uses

An extract is made from the juice of the leaves of *S. tectorum*, which is said to have benefits for skin problems, similar to *Aloe vera*. Probably other species would have the same effects. A quick search of the medical publication index “PubMed” revealed some other local “ethnobotanical” uses, including anti-inflammatory actions such as a cure for ear pains in the Balkan region.

The name *S. tectorum* refers to the practice of growing them on roofs for protection from lightning. Although somewhat controversial<sup>1</sup>, this is thought by some to work because the sharp points on the leaves help to dissipate the electrical “ground charge” building up on the roofs of houses by induction from a thunder cloud passing overhead, thus delaying or making a lightning strike less likely. Sempervivums are also supposed to protect against witches, although as far as I know the physics of this has not been studied.

## Growing and propagation

Rosettes which flower will die afterwards, because the flower spike is terminal in both the botanical sense (the growing point stops producing new leaves and terminates in an inflorescence) and in the medical sense (it will die from it). If your plant starts to flower and hasn’t yet made any offsets, a possible surgical remedy is to chop out the flower stalk as low as you can, leaving most of the larger leaves, and hopefully it will then produce offsets<sup>2</sup>. Succulent growers know that Agaves do the same, on a rather larger scale. I had a small *Agave* which flowered last year (I think it was hoping to escape the lockdown) and is now in a terminal decline.

Vegetative propagation hardly needs mentioning – the plants do it themselves by forming new rosettes on short stolons, which quickly form clumps, which can then easily be split up. In some cases the new plantlets are on longer stolons and may become detached before rooting, and can be treated as cuttings. *Jovibarba heuffelii* doesn’t produce offsets in the way that Sempervivums do. Instead one head will divide into two or three more-or-less equal heads, which can then be divided, possibly using a knife to get started before pulling them apart<sup>3</sup>. You can of course grow them all from seed if it is available.

## Books and web sites

I hope you’ll agree that Sempervivums are worth a second look. If you want to find out more, here are some suggestions for further exploration.

<sup>1</sup><https://lightningmaster.com/lightning-protection-theory-more-fuel-for-the-debate>

<sup>2</sup><https://mountaincrestgardens.com/blog/sempervivum-blooms-a-visual-guide>

<sup>3</sup><https://www.drought-smart-plants.com/how-to-grow-jovibarba-heuffelii.html>

The Wikipedia page at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sempervivum> gives a good introduction. Another Wikipedia page (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sempervivoideae>) may tell you more than you want to know about the evolutionary relationships and taxonomic treatment of *Sempervivum* and related genera. The species are listed on Wikispecies (<https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Sempervivum>, not to be confused with Wikipedia) which is good for links to more information of primary interest to botanists. A good place to start finding out more about Jovibarbas is <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jovibarba>.

I'm not sure whether all the photos of Sempervivums that you might find online are actually correctly identified. However, if you enjoy browsing the Web, you will find a lot of information, for example just a quick search turned up:

- <https://garden.org/plants/group/sempervivum>
- <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/cacti-succulents/hens-chicks>
- [https://plantlust.com/plant\\_index/sempervivum](https://plantlust.com/plant_index/sempervivum)
- <https://www.farmyardnursery.co.uk/shop/Sempervivum-C207500>

The only recent book for growers that I can find is "*Sempervivum: A Gardener's Perspective of the Not-So-Humble Hens-and-Chicks*", Kevin Vaughn, 2018, Schiffer, 208pp. I haven't seen a copy.

There are a number of recent books on garden succulents with some coverage of *Sempervivum*, including the following UK-oriented examples:

- "*Growing Cacti and Other Succulents in the Garden*", Shirley-Anne Bell, 2001, GMC Publications, 200pp
- "*Garden Succulents*", Terry Hewitt, 2003, RHS Wisley Handbooks, 96pp

The following are probably more technical botanical monographs: "*An Account of the Sempervivum Group*", L.R. Praeger, 1967, Wheldon & Wesley, 265pp, and "*The genus Sempervivum and Jovibarba*", Alan Smith, 1975, 44pp. There are also older and more specialised publications, and of course many articles in botanical journals and entries in botanical database systems, including Kew's database "*Plants of the World Online*"<sup>4</sup> which lists 52 accepted species, including species of *Jovibarba*, which it treats as synonyms of *Sempervivum*.



Wheelbarrow Wimborne Show, 19th

<sup>4</sup><https://powo.science.kew.org/taxon/urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:12245-1>

**My family of Orchids/ part 1 of a series DAVID DICKENSON naturescene.net**

Orchids have a reputation for being very exotic, but in the wilder parts of Europe many species of terrestrial orchids grow in abundance like weeds, literally under your feet as you walk.

I spend my summers in the Cévennes in southern France, where we have about 60 different species, many of which are abundant and still thrive in the modern world. Differentiating this myriad of orchids may appear daunting, but if you visualise each flower as a face or a body, with its own personality, you will soon learn to be an expert.

This is a series of articles where you can build up you own family of orchids in your mind's eye, by getting to know them as you might your friends and family.

I will shortly introduce you to our first group, the matchstick trio. But firstly, a little revision.

**Orchidaceae—the family of orchids**  
**3 sepals + 3 petals**



**JUST LOOK AT ME!** The third and lower petal forms a large and exotic shape.  
 Spot the tongue poking out, the matchstick man and the insect



The orchid family (Orchidaceae) are monocotyledons, that is to say they all sprout from the seed as just a single leaf. They are thus grouped with grasses, sedges and rushes.

Their flowers always have 3 petals and 3 sepals, although this may not always be obvious. The enlarged lower petal is easy to spot, however, giving the orchid its 'just look at me' character for which they are renowned.

They always have undivided leaves, with 3 veins, and all the flowers are strung out along a single stalk. In Europe, they grow from the ground; not in trees, and definitely not a plant pot. If your plant doesn't meet these criteria, put it down; it's not an orchid.

## Group ONE/ the MATCHSTICK TRIO

A child could draw these three; they are simply stick men, 2 arms, two legs and a blob for the head.

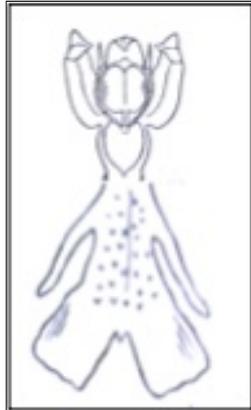
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They are all found in ancient pastures between 500 and 1000 m, often in large numbers. They have to be up and about early (late April-May) to avoid being eaten by the cattle and sheep.

### 1) Lady Orchid *Orchis purpurea*

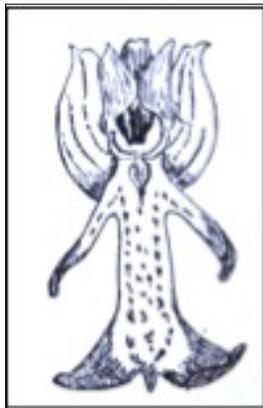
Ladies first, and first of the trio to flower.

A bit old-fashioned, she still wears a dress, often voluminous.



### 2) Military Orchid *Orchis militaris*

Wearing his sword with pride, he remains slim and smartly dressed.



### 3) Monkey Orchid *Orchis simia*

This guy as a toe-curling appearance, displaying what the French refer to as his 'zi-zi' between his legs.

If your child adds this to their stick drawing, you have a budding botanist.



## Group TWO/ the GUYS

These guys are full of testosterone, which can lead to a bad end

Like our Matchstick Trio, they can be found in ancient pastures between 500 and 1000 m, often in large numbers.

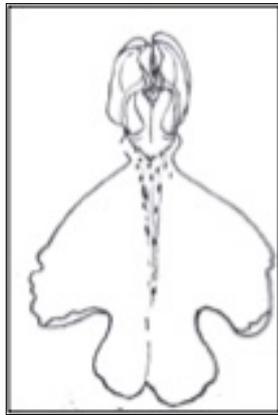
Heralding the beginning and the end of the spring season of pasture orchids, they may commonly be found in groups of 50 or more.

### 1) Early Purple Orchid *Orchis mascula*

Don't be fooled by his bunny ears. First out of the block in spring, this orchid is testosterone-filled. Very hormonal, his leaves will often be covered in teenage spots.

The suggestive shape of the root gave rise to the Latin name of the genus, and indeed the entire family (taken from the Greek *Orchis* meaning **testicle**).

The French are more open about such matters, and call him the **Orchis mâle** (male orchid).

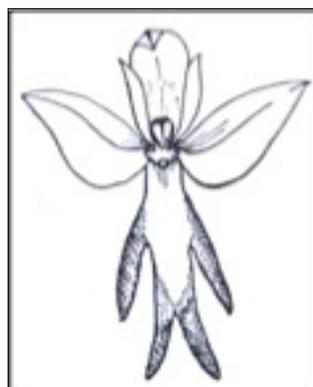


### 2) Man Orchid *Orchis anthropophora*

Rather like Hogarth's cautionary tale of the Harlot's Progress, all this testosterone leads to a bad end.

This late season orchid is called by the French **l'homme pendu** (the hanged man).

It is rarely seen alone, preferring the company of like-minded malfaiteurs.



## My Garden of Clematis at 'By the Way' by Val Le May Neville-parry

The clematis enjoyed the warm autumn weather and lack of strong wind. My garden at 'By The Way' is exposed to the prevailing winds, being at the top of the east-south-west facing valley, but the recent calmer weather has meant many seed heads have been retained late into the season.

Clematis seed is sent to the British and International Clematis Societies each autumn. I also encourage garden visitors to collect their own. With roughly 500 clematis in the garden there's usually something interesting budding up, in flower, ripe for taking cuttings or setting seed. Towards the end of November there are viticellas holding on to their last few blooms, glorious seed heads as well as autumn and winter flowering clematis budding up or coming into flower. It's an amazing genus, flowering across all twelve months of the year.

In mid-November I collected a variety of seed heads – some very beautiful and others less so. For example, the herbaceous, late flowering heracleifolia clematis were covered with thousands of tiny silver seeds which glisten in the late autumn sun.



Clematis Heracleifolia seedling covered with tiny silver-tailed seed heads

The second picture shows a range of size and colour of a number of clematis seed heads.



Ripe seed heads collected from various groups in mid-November 2021

- 1 - 'Tiny Moll' - Montana
- 2 - 'Pamela Jackman' - Alpina
- 3 - 'Emily Meriol' - Cylindrica
- 4 - 'My Angel' - tangutica
- 5 - 'Prosperity' - Montana
- 6 - 'Maureen' - Montana
- 7 - 'Pink Heracleifolia'

When collecting my alpine plant order from Paddy and Ben in the spring, Paddy kindly gave me a small, rooted cutting of *Clematis* 'Joan Cumpston'. The original plant was grown by Richard Green from *Clematis* 'Napaulensis' seed, with pollen parent unknown, but thought to be *Clematis cirrhosa* "Freckles", another winter flowering clematis, which was growing nearby. Kept in the cold greenhouse throughout the summer I thought the plant had died but, about a month ago, it put out a few leaves and buds. Several spectacular flowers have just opened.



*Clematis* 'Jean Cumpston' 22 Nov 21

It is a joy growing clematis from seed. Some, like the montana group, germinate within weeks and others can take up to 2 years. Many don't make brilliant plants but others turn out special – and worth naming. So, give it a go, try for yourself. You might get a winner.

Fifty Years Ago (March 1972) – A.G.S. Bulletin Volume 40 No. 1 p.10

## ***Lewisia* again from Rhinanthus, who I believe was Michael Upwood**

Lewisia always reminds me of Vivien Clowes, a former member and long-time librarian of the Group, who grew some lovely specimens of *L. tweedyi* at her home in Kings Somborne. I think it may have been this association that I recently chose to purchase *L. tweedyi* 'Alba' from Aberconwy Nursery. For these reasons I found the following snippet about lewisias of interest:

'Rhinanthus was recently delighted to receive a letter from Mrs. Lester Rowntree who writes from Carmel, California'. "You may be interested to know that here, in the coastal area of central California, there has suddenly developed a keen interest in lewisias and my copy of Mr. Elliott's book *The Genus Lewisia* is being passed around and widely read. *L. rediviva* is our only local species for this is the southern limit of the genus, but now our last known specimen has gone, for the Army has levelled the lovely banks in the region of Jolon where it used to grow. My dear old friends, Homer and Mary White of Oregon are both dead; he was a former stage-coach driver on the old road from Oregon into California and in the good old days, when I was doing field work on my own, I used to throw my sleeping bag down in the forest behind their house and, after supper, go into their kitchen and talk plants and field-work over coffee. The Whites were the people who first sent lewisias to England; they sent them to my old friend Millard, who grew *L. c. howellii* in rows like huge cabbages. It is a lovely genus and to see the plants at their best one must follow narrow trails used almost exclusively by fishermen, and venture over the fishermen's bridges which were usually trees felled over rushing streams. They had a shiny and slippery track worn into the rounded surface of the trunk. If one ventured over such a bridge, one got glorious views of the lewisias leaning out from the steep, rocky side banks where there is continual moisture for the roots. This moisture never lingers however, nor clogs, but passes swiftly over the rock."

I would be curious to know if anyone knows of the Whites and Mrs Rowntree's friend 'Millard'. Mrs Rowntree points out that lewisias do not like to be waterlogged, and I am sure those who have grown them outside know to plant them on their sides.



*Lewisia glandulosa*

My husband, Trevor and I were on the 2004 AGS alpine tour to the Western Cascades where we visited the isolated rock area of Steens Mountain where I took this photo of a lewisia. I think it is *L. glandulosa*. I am sure someone will correct me if it is not. Steens Mountain is well to the east of the coastal area mentioned.

Out of interest, this was the day before the near fatal vehicle crash on Steens Mountain that curtailed all future members of the society driving hired vehicles. Trevor and I were drivers and fortunately were not involved.

Janice Bennetts