

THE CHATTANOOGA REGIONAL HOSTA SOCIETY



THE HOSTA CONNECTION



**FEBRUARY 7, 2015
MEETING 1 PM
EAST RIDGE COMMUNITY CENTER**



Notes from the Editor

Our meeting this month is sure to be very interesting. Club president, Carol Bullard, has asked our club secretary, Chuck Dobson, to speak on his hobby of becoming a Beekeeper. He has been raising bees for several years now and has become very knowledgeable on the subject. He is looking forward to sharing the latest "Buzz" about bees. After Chuck has enlightened everyone, Carol is going to give her short talk on "So you love Hostas?" It will be about how and why everyone loves Hostas, including the bees. This meeting should be very entertaining!!!!

Carol retired in June of 2014, she 'now' has more time to spend thinking about gardening and everything else pertaining to plants. Carol and Johnny are taking the 15 week course to become a Master Gardener. They have attended 3 classes- and are looking forward to the next 12 weeks. (I think I created a know it all) I've been wanting Johnny to take the class for years, now that he's taking it he'll become an authority. When gardening discussions come up he'll start telling me I'm wrong, 'because now he's also a Master Gardener', I've already thought about my come back, "I WAS A MASTER GARDENER FIRST."

Carol is working on other programs, if you have any ideas or thoughts about programs let her know.

There is a need for someone to do the Year Book, Betty has been very devoted to doing the Year Book for more years than I can count. Betty is having problems with her eyes and is unable to do the Year Book any more.

The NATIONAL Hosta Convention, in Raleigh NC.

Will be hosted by Bob & Nancy Solberg.

June 18-20, 2015

"Back to the Future"

For complete details:

<http://www.2015ahsconvention.com/>

Hotel: [Hilton North Raleigh/Midtown](#) in North Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tour Gardens: On Thursday evening we will visit Tony Avent's Plant Delights Nursery and Juniper Level Botanical Gardens. The nursery and extensive gardens are renowned for their diversity of rare plant material including many new hybrids produced as part of their research mission.

On Friday, we will visit 5 local residential gardens, including David Spain's nationally known moss garden.

On Friday our lunch stop will be at the North Carolina State Farmers Market in Raleigh. In addition to the wide selection of produce available from North Carolina, (it should be peach season), there are many interesting plants for sale also. You will enjoy a gourmet box lunch and then snack your way around the market testing the free samples.

On Saturday morning, the buses will take you to Green Hill Farm in Franklinton, owned by Nancy and Bob Solberg, which is one of the leading sources of new hostas.

Other tour opportunities will be available on Wednesday on your own.

Johnny, Carol, and I are planning on attending. Johnny and I enjoyed the speakers and gardens at National Hosta Convention 2012 we want to experience it again.

I never realized there were so many descriptions and parts there are for Hostas'

HOSTA DICTONARY

ALBESCENT – possessing leaves that begin yellow or more pigmented and become whiter as the season progresses; e.g., *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; e.g., *H. ventricosa*.

AXILLARY - coming from the joint of a leaf and the stem.

BACKCROSS – a cross of an F1 (hybrid seedling) to either parent that generated it.

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 leaf-like structures on the scape below each flower.

BREEDER – hybridizer of the cultivar.

CATAPHYLLS – the often purplish short leaf-like coverings over the pips when they first emerge.

CENTERED-OUT – the dying out of the middle portion of a clump; often called Fairy Ring.

CHIMERA – containing cells of two or more different tissues.

CHIMERAL REARRANGEMENT – changing position of different tissues; i.e., gold-margined hosta producing a gold-centered or all gold division.

CLONE - a group of genetically identical individual plants produced by asexual propagation.

CORDATE - having acute leaf point or apex, and flat to cordate leaf base; shaped like valentine heart.

COROLLA – collective set of petals and sepals, fused into tepals.

CORRUGATED – see RUGOUSE

CROSS (of two plants) – transfer of pollen from one plant onto the stigma of another; represented by x symbol: maternal (pod) parent x paternal (pollen) parent.

CROWN – the base of a plant where the roots and shoots join.

CULTIVAR - contraction word for "cultivated variety"; a plant that is clearly distinguished by identical physical characteristics and maintains these characteristics through clonal propagation

CUPPED – leaf blade having the center of the leaf lower than the margin, concave.

DIVISION – (in *Hosta*) a single shoot with roots attached.

DRAWSTRING EFFECT – leaf distortion caused by expansion of leaf blade interior with correspondingly lesser expansion of margin tissue; e.g. *H.* 'Lunar Eclipse'. Differs from cupping by distorted center.

DWARF – see **MINIATURE**. Obsolete term no longer used by The American Hosta Society.

EMERGED – having shoots above the ground.

EYE – undeveloped or dormant shoot; a dormant bud. Frequently used for any division.

F1 – the first filial generation. Generation resulting immediately from cross of first set of parents.

FASCIATED – flower stem composed of two or more stems growing in a fused bundle.

FEATHERS – small segments of a different color at the base of the leaf that do not reach the edge.

FERTILIZATION - 1. Application of nutrients; 2. union of egg and sperm.

FILAMENT – the long thin structure that holds the anther.

FLOWER STEM - the main stem of the inflorescence.

FOLDED - bent upward parallel to midrib, keel-shaped.

FURLED - having leaves with edges or sides curled or coiled in to the midrib; e.g. *H.* 'Stetson'.

GENOTYPE - The genetic makeup of a plant.

GENUS - taxonomic division of related species below family.

GIANT - leaf blade area greater than 144 sq. inches.

GLABROUS - smooth hairless leaf texture.

GLAUCOUS – a crystalline waxy coating (or bloom) with an airy structure producing a white to blue coloring over the plant parts.

HEART-SHAPED – see **CORDATE**. having an acute leaf point or apex, and a flat to cordate leaf base; shaped like a valentine heart.

HYBRID – seedling from two distinct genetically different parents.

INFLORESCENCE - the flowering part of a hosta including the raceme, peduncle, pedicel, and flower.

INFLORESCENCE LEAVES - the larger, occasionally flat, leaf-like structures on the flower stem.

INTRODUCE - initially distribute.

INTRODUCER - person or nursery that first distributes the cultivar.

JETTING – having margin variegation not uniform: irregularly extends into or toward leaf center; e.g. *H. montana* 'Aureomarginata', *H. montana* 'Choko Nishiki'.

JUVENILE – the pre-adult stages of a plant usually exemplified by more pointed, narrower leaves, fewer vein pairs, thinner marginal variegation, faster growth rate, and often smaller leaf and clump size.

LANCE-SHAPED – having narrow pointed leaf tip, and leaf blade width less than one half the length of the blade.

LARGE – leaf blade area from 81 sq. inches to 144 sq. inches.

LEAF BLADE – the thin, usually flat part of leaf excluding the petiole.

LUTESCENT – possessing leaves which 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 spotted.

MATURE – a plant with general characteristics that do not change with continued aging.

MEDIO-VARIEGATED – leaf or leaves having a lighter center than the margin color.

MEDIUM – leaf blade area from 25 sq. inches to less than 81 sq. inches.

MELTING OUT - necrosis of the usually white or lighter-colored tissue.

MERISTEM - the region of rapidly expanding 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.

MINIATURE - (aka MINI) - leaf blade area less than 6 sq. inches.

MISTED – having small short segments of dark pigmented tissue on a lighter background.

MOTTLED - blotched spotting of leaf blade; *e.g.*, *H.*'Cynthia'.

MUTATION – change in DNA of plant that can be transmitted through its sports and seedlings.

NECROSIS - the death or dying of cells, tissues, or whole plants.

NODE - the meristematic place on a stem where the leaf is attached.

OPEN POLLINATED - (aka OP)- progeny from open pollination.

OPEN POLLINATION - pollination without human assistance, *i.e.*, by insects or wind.

ORIGINATOR - person or nursery who found or grew the cultivar.

ORIGINATOR STOCK - (aka OS)- divisions produced naturally from original plant; not tissue-culture propagated.

OVARY - the basal portion of the pistil where eggs are contained.

OVATE - leaves egg-shaped.

PANICLE - an inflorescence with the main axis branched; *e.g.*, *H. tibae*.

PATTERN – leaf variegation.

PEDICEL - the structure attaching an individual flower to the flower stem.

PEDUNCLE – the main stem of the inflorescence; flower stem.

PETAL – see TEPAL

PETIOLE – leaf stalk.

PHENOTYPE - physical appearance of plant.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS – process in chloroplasts containing chlorophyll that creates carbohydrates using light energy, water and carbon dioxide.

PIECRUST – a consistent rippled or crimped appearance limited to the outer edge of a leaf.

PISTIL - the female part of the flower consisting of style, stigma, and ovary.

POD - developed ovary or fruit containing seeds.

POLLEN - powdery yellow substance inside anthers carrying male gametes.

POLLINATION - the transfer of pollen to a receptive stigma.

PROGENY – offspring from sexual reproduction. Sometimes used to reference non-sexual reproduction offspring (e.g., sports, mutations).

PRUINOSE – see GLAUCOUS

PUCKERING – see SEERSUCKERING

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

REGISTRANT - person or nursery who registered cultivar.

REVERT – change of variegated sport back to its original solid colored parent.

RHIZOMATOUS – having long reaching underground horizontal stems; loosely spreading habit; e.g., *H. clausa*.

RUGOUSE – wrinkled: a gathering of leaf between veins giving leaf bubbled, dimpled, puckered, seersuckered, crinkled, or corrugated effect.

SELF (verb) – to pollinate a hosta using pollen of the same plant or its clone

SCAPE – the stem bearing the complete set of flowers for a single division.

SEEDLING – plant of seed origin.

SEERSUCKERING – see RUGOUSE

SELFING - the pollination of a clone by the same clone.

SHOOT – the stem and set of leaves of an individual division; the dormant set of leaves all enclosed in a single set of leaf scales.

SIBLINGS – seedlings from same parentage

SMALL – a plant with a leaf blade area from 6 sq. inches to less than 25 sq. inches.

SPECIES - taxonomic division (rank) of freely interbreeding populations of wild or naturally occurring individuals below rank of genus.

SPECKLED – small spotted irregular coloring.

SPORT – aka BUD SPORT – part of plant (offshoot or shoot) that deviates from rest of plant

STABLE - a plant that maintains its solid or variegated pattern when propagated by division.

STAMEN – the male flower parts consisting of the filament and the anther.

STIGMA – pollen-receptive female tip at end of style.

STOLONIFEROUS – see RHIZOMATOUS

STREAKED – having irregular leaf color of differently colored stripes ranging from short dashes to long striations spanning the leaf length.

STYLE – the long tube connecting the stigma with the ovary.

SUBSTANCE – characteristic of leaf comprising thickness, density and rigidity.

TEPAL - general term for the flower lobes

TEXTURE - the characteristics of the leaf surface to the eye.

TISSUE CULTURE - (aka TC) - growing plant fragments within nutrient medium to create clones of original plant.

TWISTED – leaf or scape rotated around itself producing askew condition.

UNDULATED – a course wave to the leaf blade; *e.g.*, *H.*'Undulata'.

UNFURLED – the stage of leaf development when the blade is open and completely separated from the petiole.

UNSTABLE – not having true-to-type variegation in all divisions in a clump or not retaining true-to-type variegation from season to season.

VARIEGATED – leaf having more than one color due to a difference in pigment components.

VEIN PAIRS – the matched set of veins on opposite side of the center midrib.

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

VIRIDESCENT - possessing of leaves which begin the season lighter colored and become more green as the season advances.

WAVY – see UNDULATED

WHITE-BACKED – having a glaucous underside; *e.g.*, *H. hypoleuca*.

HOPE TO SEE EVERY ONE SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 7 1 PM