

*the next monthly general meeting is Monday, January 16, 2017, at 7:15 PM*

Monthly meetings are held at the San Francisco County Fair Building, Ninth Avenue at Lincoln Way in Golden Gate Park.

Free parking is available behind the San Francisco County Fair Building on Lincoln Way.

4:00 PM – Botanical gardens walk with the featured speaker. Meet outside the entrance gate to the San Francisco Botanical Garden. New rules require that if you do not enter with the California Horticultural Society as a group, need to pay the entry fee if you are neither a SFBG member nor a resident of San Francisco. So be on time.

5:30 PM – No-host dinner will take place at Park Chow Restaurant, located at 1240 Ninth Avenue in San Francisco.

7:15 PM – Announcements, Plant Forum, and Program Meeting will be held at the San Francisco County Fair Building. Cal Hort members may attend for free. Non-members are welcome; Cal Hort requests a donation of \$5.



*Paeonia californica*

**MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 2017**

**So Many Plants, So Little Time!**

We had a great time last year, and we plan to do it again this year, a full meeting of plant display and discussion only this time two months later in the season since we don't have a December meeting. For the colder parts of the bay area, January is a difficult month. Frost and low light can be hard on our gardens. Even the areas around the Bay and the Coast can have bad experiences. So if you have a special plant or a few that you would like to discuss with the group come to our January meeting and bring it along. It could be a cutting or a beautifully grown specimen, or something you are having trouble growing. This is a meeting for everyone to learn.



**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 2017**

**Eating from the Ruth Bancroft Garden**

by Brian Kemble and Ken Litchfield



Many people don't realize that succulents and desert growing plants can provide food for your table. Brian Kemble, the curator of the Ruth Bancroft Garden, will talk about the plants at the Garden that provide food. Ken Litchfield will talk about preparing some of the fruits of the garden and he might be able to provide a few tastes of what he has created.

## Ginkgo Nuts

by Arcangelo Wessells

Spending December in the Mojave desert, it is easy to think that horticulture is a delusion. In the Bay Area, we are blessed with a climate that makes most of these delusions appear rational. Several years of drought have recalibrated the spectrum of appropriate plant choices, but haven't really changed the look that everyone is after. Suggestions abound of what native plant to substitute for what thirsty plant, but most people still want that full and overflowing look.

I am fond of plants that show off our harsh summer season. Annuals, bulbs and summer-dormant perennials fill out the garden during part of the year, but let it breathe at other times. December seems to be one of those open seasons, when space is freed up and you can see the nests of birds.

Before I left for the desert, I had the good fortune to see a ginkgo tree that had just dropped its leaves into a puddle of electric yellow perfection. That same week, I went out to celebrate a friend's birthday and we ate ginkgo nuts. For some invented reason, I associate ginkgo nuts with New Year's. These nuts were grilled and the shells had been cracked open. They have a magical taste to me that is a little sour and a texture like chewy chicken or a rubber cashew nut if you can think of those as compliments. I also ordered a glass of sake. One sip, and my mind immediately flashed on the California Peony.

California is home to the two species of Peony native to North America. Although closely related to the Tree Peonies, they are both summer deciduous perennials growing from carrot-shaped roots. *Paeonia brownii* comes from open coniferous forests and sagebrush in the northwestern states. In California, Brown's Peony is found in the Sierra Nevada and Coast Range from Lake county

north, with an isolated population on Mount Hamilton near San Jose.

*Paeonia californica*, the California Peony, grows in Coastal Sage Scrub and Chaparral from Monterey to northern Baja California. It has a very early growth cycle for a Peony. The leaves can emerge by late October, easily two months before other species. The leaves are slightly bluish green, but unfolding foliage has a deep burgundy color. The leaves are divided into three main lobes, which are divided again and can have as many as thirty-five lobes, each ending with a pointed tip. The three inch wide leaves are almost round in shape, but their tips still remind me of Mugwort, *Artemisia douglasii*. Young plants seem to be a basal clump of leaves, but individual stems develop on older plants. It takes about four or five years for a plant to make flowering stems. Mature plants can be eighteen inches tall and two to three feet across, with over a dozen stems. Individual stems are airy, with well spaced leaves, but the overall effect of the plant is very leafy.

California Peony can bloom from January to March, but my plants have always flowered in the middle of February. The stems, which each have one flower, are relatively upright but curve in the last several inches so the flower faces downward. This probably protects the blossoms from rain. Only one and a half inches across, the flowers are small for the genus. The petals appear burgundy, but close inspection reveals that they are almost black at the base with redder tips. The flowers barely open. Instead, the petals seem to be pushed aside by the mass of creamy yellow anthers arranged around the beak-like carpels.

What does any of this have to do with ginkgo nuts and sake? The first time my plant bloomed was in 2012, just as we were about to visit a plant-loving friend for the weekend. I cut a stem to bring along, and only when we got to his house did I notice that the flowers had an amazing fragrance. I had never read anything about this, but the flower smelled like anise or black licorice and mushrooms. It was unusual and lovely. At night, only the mushroom scent remained, but the



*Paeonia californica*

anise smell came back the next morning. "The forest floor" is a term used to describe an earthy mushroom flavor found in fine sake, and, apparently, wine as well. The glass of sake that I enjoyed had intense beautiful flavors of licorice and forest floor. Just like the Peony! I was transported.

When the flower has been pollinated, the petals and anthers gradually wither and drop as the follicles develop. California peonies can have two to five follicles that resemble inflated edamame or chickpea pods. These will have several seeds inside, but some follicles will be empty or undeveloped. The stems continue to lengthen and droop during this process, so by the time the seeds are ripe and the follicles split open, they can be laying on the ground.

I collected eight seeds from my plant in 2013. The seeds are a bruised purple-black and are about the size and shape of a kidney bean. I was able to raise three plants from those seeds the following winter, and at least one is alive. I just planted the last two seeds in October, and I hope they are germinating. Peonies display what is known as hypogeal germination. The root develops first, and may wait an entire year before sending up a leaf. I have been fortunate to have the roots and leaves develop in the same season for most of the Peony species I have grown. Generally, Peonies do not make any visible cotyledons, but start with a true leaf. I found *Paeonia brownii* to be unusual because it only made cotyledons its first year. Surviving the first summer dormancy is the biggest challenge for all species. Excessive moisture is the easiest method of killing young plants, but being too dry can also kill them. In the ground they are better adapted to being dry during dormancy, as the ground rarely gets bone dry the way the soil in a pot can. California Peony usually goes dormant by late May. It can take full winter sun if other plants give it a bit of shade while it is dormant. Excellent drainage is essential. The parent plant of my seeds died from some combination of increased shade and competition from an aggressive young tree, and complications from an irrigation leak. My current plant is in a bed that receives drip irrigation every two weeks in summer.

Las Pilitas Nursery in Santa Barbara grows *Paeonia californica*, but are currently out of stock. Seeds can sometimes be found online with persistent searching.

I have been notified that eating more than ten ginkgo nuts in one day, or eating them regularly, can cause 4'-O-methylpyridoxine poisoning, so enjoy them in moderation.

## Flower Tour in Israel and southern Jordan. March 23–April 4, 2017



The tour will take place in the Mediterranean and desert regions and will include the magnificent *Oncocylcus* Irises, Cyclamens, Tulips, Anemones, ancient trees, biblical ancient sites and never ending carpets of flowers.

### Part 1: Israel, March 23–29

Coastal plain flowers and Mt Carmel (Purple iris, cyclamen and flower carpets); Galilee (ancient olives and wild hyacinth); Golan and Mt Gilboa (Gilboa Iris); ancient Jerusalem and the Jerusalem Botanical Gardens; Dead Sea and Ein Gedi Botanical Gardens (Cistanche); northern Negev (Irises and fritillaries); Negev Craters (geology and desert plants).

### Part 2: S Jordan, March 29–April 4

Aqaba (Doum Palm); spectacular Wadi Rum (ancient petroglyphs, desert sand flowers, rare Desert Figs and yellow Asphodels, sandstone to limestone); ancient city of Petra (Desert Daphne); Dana Reserve (Black Iris, wild Sages, steppe forest with oaks, junipers, and old pistachio trees); Arava Valley (extreme desert, oases, wild dates, hanging gardens).

- The tour will start and finish in Tel-Aviv, Israel.
- Easy walks, no more than 3–4 hours, slow pace.
- Included: all accommodation, transport, meals, guides.
- Not included: flights, drinks, tips, and items of a personal nature, insurance.

Price : \$ 3100, single room supplement \$650

There is an option to book Israel or Jordan separately:

Israel \$1700, single room supplement \$500

Jordan \$1500, single room supplement \$150

All profits will be used for local plant conservation.

For more information please email:

[fragman@botanic.co.il](mailto:fragman@botanic.co.il)

## California Horticultural Society 2017 Seed Exchange

Write the number (not the name) of the seeds you want in the boxes on the Request Form. It will be helpful to the committee—and assure that your request can be fulfilled accurately—if you write the numbers clearly and in numerical order. Please expect no more than ten selections, but list alternates; as usual, many donations consisted of small quantities of seed, but distribution will be as generous as possible. Seed packets will be identified only by number, so you may want to keep this list. Please indicate your address if different from the imprint on the reverse of the form. Complete requests will be fulfilled as quantities allow, prioritized by date of postmark. Requests should be returned by the end of February. A request is complete only when it also includes your payment of \$5 to cover the cost of supplies and postage; make your check payable to the California Horticultural Society. Send the form along with your payment to:

Dave Tivol  
130 Locksunart Way #2,  
Sunnyvale CA 94087-4666

Thanks to those who donated seed for the exchange this year, without whose participation this program would not be possible, and whose initials in the list below indicate their expressed willingness to be contacted about the plants from which the donated seed came and the conditions under which they grow: Annie's Annuals (AA), Paul Borchardt (PB), Mark Delepine (MD), Kathy Echols (KE), Mary Engle (ME), Bob Hornback (BH), Mary Sue Ittner (MSI), Ted Kipping (TK), Connie Levy (CL), Ron Lutsko (RL), Daisy Mah (DM), Katherine Pyle (KP), Barbara Siegel (BS), Richard Starkeson (RS), David Sylvia (DS), Dick Turner (DT), UC Davis Botanical Conservatory (UCD), Patricia Van Aggelen (PVA), Bobby Watts (BW), Kristin Yanker-Hansen (KYH), and those whose gratefully received donations remain anonymous. Nomenclature and descriptions are those given by these donors.

1. *Abelmoschus manihot* (BS & KYH): hardy tropical mallow from southeast Asia, where leaves used in cooking and are supposed to be quite healthful; summer flowers beautiful yellow with a near black eye, form like hollyhock; will die back in frost but come back from roots, made it through 19°F last year
2. *Albuca aurea* (AA): seed from Silverhill, 2015
3. *Allium altaicum* (AA): tubular leaves; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
4. *Allium carolinianum* (AA): not weedy; great leaves and big flowers, very cool; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
5. *Allium unifolium* (MSI): California native bulb
6. *Aloe africana* (UCD)
7. *Aloe africana* (UCD): open pollinated, seed parent known, pollen parent not known
8. *Aloe bubrii* (UCD)
9. *Aloe comosa* × *distans* (UCD)
10. *Aloe humilis* × *longistyla* (UCD): open pollinated, seed parent known, pollen parent not known but probably *A. longistyla*
11. *Aloe littoralis* × *Gasteria aciniaefolia* (UCD)
12. *Aloe littoralis* × *africana* (UCD)
13. *Aloe littoralis* × *bubrii* (UCD)
14. *Aloe littoralis* × *plicatis* (UCD)
15. *Aloe maculata* × *striata* (UCD): open pollinated, hybrid seed parent known, pollen parent not known
16. *Aloe plicatis* (UCD)
17. *Aloe plicatis* (UCD): open pollinated, seed parent known, pollen parent not known
18. *Aloe porphyrostachis* (UCD)
19. *Aloe striata* (UCD): open pollinated, seed parent known, pollen parent not known
20. *Althea cannabina* (KYH): drought tolerant; full sun to partial shade
21. *Ammi Majus* (PVA)
22. *Anaphalis Margaritacea* (PVA): Pearly Everlasting
23. *Arctotis adpressa* (AA): seed from Silverhill, 2015

24. *Aristea ecklonii* 'Blue Stars' (KP): 2½' spikes of blue flowers above evergreen, clump forming, sword-shaped leaves; from South Africa
25. *Aristolochia californica* (DT)
26. *Artemisia assoana* (AA): spreading alpine; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
27. *Arthropodium cirratum* (MD & BH & MSI): Renga Lily, New Zealand Rock Lily; clumping evergreen perennial 3'x2'; small white flowers; shade; great evergreen foliage; has survived with not a lot of summer water on the coast
28. *Asclepias curassavica* (MD)
29. *Asparagus deflexus*
30. *Asparagus retrofractus*
31. *Asphodelus fistulosus*
32. *Athanasia acerosa?* (BS): from Bobbi Feyerabend
33. *Babiana hybrids* (MSI): South Africa bulb; purple flower
34. *Babiana tubulosa* (MSI): South Africa native bulb
35. *Brodiaea elegans* (MSI): California native bulb
36. *Bulbinella latifolia v doleritica* (KYH): although described as difficult to bloom, not a problem in Danville; original two plants from Annie's Annuals, but no longer available there; doesn't seed out naturally in my garden, but I am willing to share!
37. *Canarina canariensis* (DT): scrambling perennial to 5', growing in October from large tuber, flowering between November and March, withering to the ground in June, dormant throughout the summer and thus tolerant of drought or occasional irrigation then; Canary Islands, especially summer-damp laurel forest; sun, semi-shade, or shade
38. *Canna iridiflora* (CL): red and yellow flowers
39. *Chamaedorea microspadix* (DS): hardy small palm
40. *Chenopodium giganteum* (PB): Purple Goosefoot, Tree Spinach; annual to 8'; young leaves striking iridescent magenta-red with crystalline powder; long panicles of flowers; stem striped red, very strong for its light weight due to a spiral twist; birds fond of the seeds; tender young leaves good in salads, have been used as spinach in the Mediterranean, by South African Bantu, and here in the US; germinates best with KNO<sub>3</sub> or GA-3
41. *Chilopsis linearis* (ME)
42. *Coronilla glauca*
43. *Corydalis lutea*
44. *Corydalis nobilis*
45. *Cyclanthera pedata* (PB): Caigua, Achocha; edible Andean native
46. *Darmera peltata* (RL): wild collected by upper Sacramento River, near Dunsmuir CA
47. *Dianthus giganteus* (AA): 4' bloom all summer; xeric; collected on Crete by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
48. *Dichelostemma ida-maia* (MSI): California native bulb
49. *Dichelostemma multiflorum* (MSI): California native bulb
50. *Dierama pulcherrimum* (KP): from seedling plant; pale pink flowers on gently arching stems, 3' or more tall
51. *Dierama pulcherrimum* (TK): mixed, from light pink to dark fuchsia
52. *Dryas octopetala* (RL): wild collected at Grewingk Glacier, Homer AK
53. *Dudleya pulverulenta* (PVA): Chalk Liveforever
54. *Echinops ritro or bannaticus* (KYH): thistle; wonderful blue flower in summer, then casually reseeds about; seems to need little to no water once established; sun, but can handle quite a bit of shade
55. *Echinops sphaerocephalus* (KYH): very pokey thistle; white flower in summer; needs no summer water; full sun to partial shade; deer won't eat
56. *Echium fastuosum* (KE): drought tolerant shrub; large two toned lavender blue flowers; loved by bees
57. *Epilobium latifolium* (RL): wild collected at Dearborn River MT
58. *Ericameria nauseosa* (= *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*)(RL): Rabbitbrush; silver-blue foliage; wild collected at Rising River, Cassel CA
59. *Eriogonum corymbosum* (AA): white flowers; very hardy; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
60. *Eriogonum grande rubescens* (KE): CA native buckwheat; dark pink flowers; drought tolerant; loved by insects
61. *Eryngium creticum* (KYH): relatively easy to grow; lots blue flowers in early summer; spreads slowly; quite drought tolerant
62. *Eucomis bicolor*: South Africa bulb from summer rainfall area
63. *Euphorbia lambii* (RL)
64. *Ferula asafoetida* (RL)
65. *Fuchsia arborescens* (RS): good form
66. *Gasteria aciniaefolia* (UCD): open pollinated, seed parent known, pollen parent not known
67. *Geissorhiza inflexa* (MSI): South Africa bulb; red flower
68. *Gladiolus carneus* (MSI): South Africa bulb; flowers pink to white
69. *Gentiana paradoxa* (AA): gorgeous blue flowers, great foliage; easy; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
70. *Gladiolus carinatus* (AA): seed from Silverhill, 2014
71. *Gladiolus carmineus*: coastal South Africa corm; grows with little summer rainfall, within view of the ocean; pink flowers in fall before leaves appear
72. *Gladiolus imbricatus*
73. *Gladiolus italicus*
74. *Gomphrena* 'Las Vegas Purple' (MD)
75. *Heteromeles arbutiflora* (RS): Toyon
76. *Hibiscus sabdariffa* (KYH): species of hibiscus tea
77. *Hibiscus syriacus* (KYH): surprisingly drought tolerant shrub; full sun to partial shade; seed from Blue Satin, one of the best blues, will probably not come true, but you never know!
78. *Hibiscus syriacus* (KYH): pink form
79. *Impatiens balfourii* (BW)
80. *Justicia betonica* (KYH): heat-loving tropical, occasionally makes it through the winter in Danville; like many tropical plants quite drought tolerant
81. *Lachenalia bulbifera*
82. *Lachenalia rubida*
83. *Lachenalia viridiflora*
84. *Lampranthus glaucus* (AA): seed from Silverhill, 2015
85. *Lathyrus odoratus* 'Cupani'
86. *Lilium regale* (DM): Regal Lily; to 6'; fragrant flowers white with purple markings
87. *Lilium shastense* (= *L. pardalinum* ssp *shastense*; = *L. nevadense* ssp *shastense*)(RL): wild collected at Mossbrae Falls, near Dunsmuir CA
88. *Limonium minuatum* (KE): small compact mound with lavender flowers; extremely drought tolerant and tough
89. *Linaria purpurea* (KP): plants 9"-30" tall; flowers mixed: purple, lavender, pink, white, or bi-color
90. *Lobelia agauna* (MD)
91. *Lychnis coronaria* 'Angel Blush' (KP): perennial 2'-3' tall; gray

- furry leaves and stems; each flower starts out mostly white and fades to mostly pink as it ages
92. *Lycopersicon esculentum* (RS): Purple Cherokee
  93. *Lycopersicon esculentum* (RS): yellow
  94. *Malva* 'Strybing' (MD)
  95. *Mirabilis jalapa* (KYH): deep pink form
  96. *Mirabilis jalapa* (KYH): white form
  97. *Moluccella laevis* (DM): Bells of Ireland; annual; green flowers and calyx, good for arrangements; self sowing
  98. *Moraea cf huttonii* or *spathulata* (AA): yellow flowers, rather like Siberian iris; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in Lesotho in 2015
  99. *Muhlenbergia lindheimeri* (RL): collected at Turtle Bay, Redding CA
  100. *Muhlenbergia?* (RL): wild collected at Nochixtlan, Oaxaca
  101. *Oplopanax horridus* (RL): Devil's Club; wild collected at Grewingk Glacier, Homer AK
  102. *Ornithogalum fimbriarginatum* (UCD)
  103. *Orthrosanthus chimboracensis* (DT)
  104. *Papaver atlanticum* (KP): tough evergreen plant; single or double orange flowers on thin stems above low clump of fuzzy leaves
  105. *Pavonia lasiopetala* (KYH): I have never got the seed to germinate, but the plant is very long lived in my garden; sun to partial shade, little water; also known as Texas Rock Rose
  106. *Pavonia leiocarpa* (KYH): lovely red bell shaped flowers that hang downward; seems to like some shade; recent acquisition so far have only grown in a pot
  107. *Phaseolus vulgaris* 'Case Knife': climbing haricot-type bean; parent from Heritage Seed Library in UK, dates from 1820; stringless flat pale green pods, nutty and tender for soup or pasta
  108. *Polygonum orientale* (BS)
  109. *Ratibida columnifera* (RL): wild collected at Balcones Reserve TX
  110. *Rudbeckia hirta* (KE): Midhill strain, garden selections; large heads of gold and rust most of the year; seems to be more perennial, living two or more years
  111. *Rudbeckia hirta* (KE): Midhill strain, garden selections; large heads of rusty gold with darker centers; more of a perennial
  112. *Salvia cyanescens* (AA): collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
  113. *Salvia forskaohlei* (KYH): dry shade as well as in a modestly watered garden; if dead headed regularly will bloom all summer; does seed about
  114. *Salvia glechomifolia* (KYH): wonderful for shade and sun; will often bloom through Christmas; has reseeded once for me
  115. *Salvia recognita* (AA): pink flowers; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in Turkey in 2015
  116. *Salvia sclarea* (KE): one of the most showy salvias; large lavender bracts, blooming to 4'; extremely drought tolerant
  117. *Salvia transsylvanica* (KYH): sun to partial shade; really deep blue flowers
  118. *Sarcopoterium spinosum*: Thorny Burnet
  119. *Scabiosa stellata* (DM): spring annual; pale blue flowers followed by intricate seed heads good for arrangements; self sowing
  120. *Scilla monophyllos* (MSI): from Spain and Portugal, light blue flowers in late winter, dormant in summer
  121. *Sempervivum calcarium* (AA): collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
  122. *Sempervivum ciliosum* (AA): gorgeous almost cobwebbed rosettes; showy yellow flowers; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in 2015
  123. *Senecio sp* (AA): flowers cerise-purple-red; not xeric; collected by Panayoti Kaleidis in South Africa in 2015
  124. *Silphium perfoliatum?* (KYH): makes a basal clump, then shoots up a 4' flower spike in mid-summer; will grow in an unwatered garden as well as a watered garden
  125. *Smyrniium perfoliatum*
  126. *Sparaxis hybrids* (MSI): South Africa bulb
  127. *Spheralcea ambigua* (RL)
  128. *Talinum paniculatum* (BS)
  129. *Terminalia sericea* (DT): Silver Cluster-leaf; collected southern Zimbabwe
  130. *Tigridia vanhouttei*: Mexico bulb, summer grower; succession of short-lived brown and white spotted intricate flowers
  131. *Triteleia ixiooides ssp. scabra* (MSI): California native bulb
  132. *Viburnum sp* (RS): red berries
  133. *Watsonia hyb* (TK): white flowers
  134. *Yucca brevifolia* (ME): Joshua Tree; germination and initial care: <desertplants.org/?page\_id=65>
  135. *Zinnea haageana* 'Rose Red' (RL): Mexican Zinnia
  136. *Zinnia elegans?* (KYH): green flower
  137. mystery seed (RL): probably *Ligustrum*, possibly *Osmanthus*; both common around temple gardens in Kurume, Japan, where collected; evergreen shrub 7' tall, 5' wide; black berries about 1/3" diameter

## 2017 Seed Exchange Request Form

Please take the time to answer the questions below, adding any comments of your own.

Could you donate seeds to the exchange next year?  yes  no

If yes, please indicate how you want to be reminded (e.g. in August, by telephone, at (123) 456-7890):

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(We can't remind you without this indication.)

Would you be willing to help with running our seed exchange?  yes  no

Please indicate particular seeds or categories of seed that you would like to have available from our list in the next year or two:

List up to ten choices, clearly and in numerical order please:


List up to ten alternates, clearly and in numerical order please:




**California Horticultural Society**  
 San Francisco County Fair Building  
 Ninth Avenue and Lincoln Way  
 San Francisco, CA 94122

[www.calhortsociety.org](http://www.calhortsociety.org)

### Monthly Plant Drawing News

For our January meeting, if you have a well-grown specimen, an unusual discovery, a plant with attributes not known by others, or, on the other hand, a plant about which you have questions—identification, habit, problems—bring your plants to display and discuss as well. The usual monthly plant drawing will not take place at the end of this meeting. If you have plants to donate, please bring them to our January meeting. If you want to bring plants to display and discuss but not to bring back home, you may choose to leave them and donate these as door prizes.

### Monthly Plant Display and Discussion

Each month there is a lively discussion about plants brought in by our members. It may be a well-grown specimen or an unusual discovery, or a plant that has attributes that are not known by the mainstream. If you are interested in participating, bring in a plant to show to the group.

#### To join the

**California Horticultural Society** or to find out about a full range of membership levels, please visit our web site at [www.calhortsociety.org](http://www.calhortsociety.org).

Questions from members about your membership? Please address them to the Cal Hort membership chair: Charlotte Masson, 579 Los Paltos Drive, San Francisco, CA 94127-2209.

The California Horticultural Society has maintained its quality programs because of the dedication of the volunteer officers, chairs and members. The future of the Society depends upon its member volunteers to provide leadership. The Board asks that members volunteer for positions to keep Cal Hort the best organization it can be.

#### COUNCIL

2015-2017 (First Term) Mark Delepine, Steve Morse, Andy Stone  
 2016-2018 (Second Term) Ellen Edelson, Charlotte Masson, Kristin Yanker-Hansen  
 2016–2018 (First Term) Mary Engle, Bart O’Brien, Arcangelo Wessells

#### OFFICERS

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Deadline for publication in this Bulletin is the third Monday of each month for the following month’s Bulletin; no Bulletin is published in December. Events during the first ten days of the month should be submitted two months ahead.