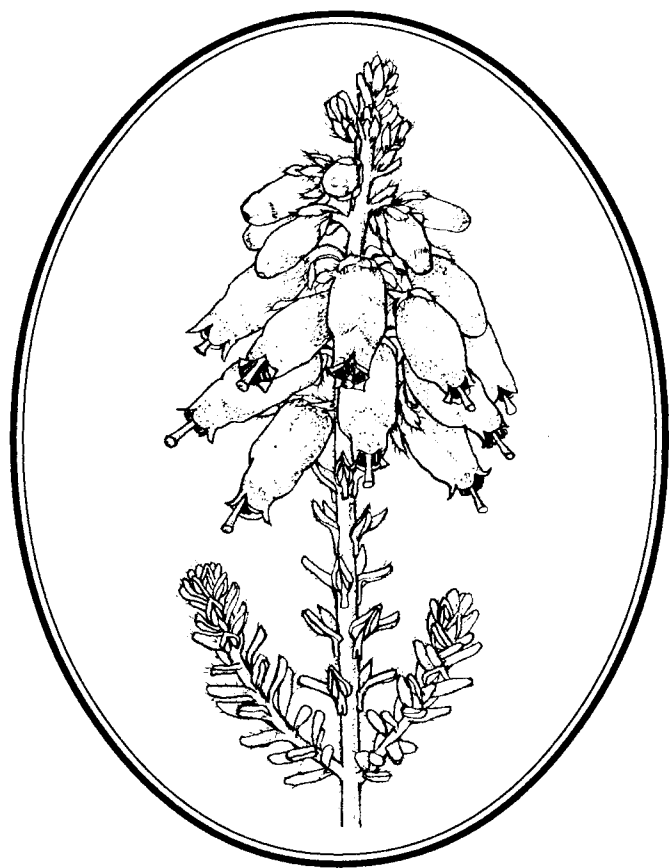


*Bulletin of The
Heather Society*



Vol. 6 No. 18

Summer 2006

DIARY OF EVENTS

2006

July 5th	North East	Car Outing
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September 8-11	Annual Conference	Buxton
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September 9th	North East	Annual Show
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September 15th	CLOSING DATE FOR AUTUMN BULLETIN	
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September 16th	Yorkshire	Harlow Carr Meeting
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September 30th	Home Counties	Visit to RHS Wisley
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October 7th	South West	Visit to Knoll Gardens
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October 27th	North East	AGM
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A Registered Charity No. 261407

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Cover illustration *Erica ciliaris* by Brita Johannson



Knowing of my interest in groundhogs, Beryl and David Mayne from Yorkshire, sent me this picture of 'Official Groundhog Handler', Bill Deeley, from Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, with his groundhog, 'Phil Punxsutawney'. A New Hampshire member, Walter Wornick, sparked it off several years ago, he even sent me a stuffed groundhog (soft toy!) for Ground Hog day last year.

Sorry – not a very heathery editorial, but better than complaining about our strange British weather.

2006 Annual Gathering of the Heather Society 34th Annual Conference of the Heather Society 8th – 11th September, Palace Hotel, Buxton

For all of you who have been thinking about attending this year's conference, now is the time to make your decision and come to Buxton.

Buxton is less than an hour journey from the cities of Manchester, Sheffield and Derby and an hour and a half from Nottingham. Set 1000 feet above sea level amidst the dramatic Peak District landscape, Buxton has been a popular holiday resort for centuries. Blessed with stunning scenery, magnificent architecture, a wealth of shops, a thriving arts scene and its world famous spa water, Buxton has plenty to offer any visitor.

We hope you will think we have arranged an interesting programme for you. Part of our Society's remit is to inform and to educate, but we would also like you to come and be entertained. With this in mind, we want as many people as possible to attend and discover the pleasures in meeting others who are committed to matters ericaceous, be it in an amateur garden or on a professional horticultural scale.

Conference also includes the A.G.M., so come and play an active part in your Society's affairs.

Programme

Friday, 8th September: The conference starts with delegate registration at about 4:00 p.m. and then after dinner will be formally opened by our Chairman, Arnold Stow, followed by two talks. One from Mr. Christopher Dean who is working on the "Moors for the Future" project and one from Mr. Geoff Eyre on "Seed Preparation and Germination Techniques for Moorland Regeneration". These promise to be fascinating talks.

Saturday 9th September: A scenic coach drive through the Peak District with a visit to a site near Lady Bower Reservoir to view the results of Mr. Eyre's work with heather & grass seed. Hopefully we will include a visit to the new research centre for "The Moors for the Future Project" at Edale, which should have its visitor information facility open by September.

Picnic lunch en-route to Chatsworth House, near Bakewell. Chatsworth is one of Britain's best loved historic houses and estate. The home of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Chatsworth 1000 acre park and gardens, it was the setting for the recently released film "Pride and Prejudice". Our visit will concentrate on the gardens. There will be a guided tour and electric scooters are available for the less mobile.

In the evening, after dinner, Derek Spicer, the Chairman of the British Conifer Society will talk on "New Conifer Cultivars and Their Uses as Companion Planting for Ericas".

Sunday 10th September: We shall start the morning with the A.G.M.

After coffee, our President, David Small and Council Member, Barry Sellers will talk to us about their exciting work with "Cape Heaths" and the construction of David's tunnel for housing his collection.

On Sunday afternoon there will be a visit to the Plant and Gardening Fair, Pavilion Gardens, Buxton. Stuart Warner of Barncroft Nurseries will be selling plants there and will be willing to sell to members from his lorry outside. The nursery grows a wide range of plants, including, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Conifers, Heathers and much more. The full range can be browsed at: [HYPERLINK "http://www.barncroftnurseries.com"](http://www.barncroftnurseries.com)
www.barncroftnurseries.com. Advance orders may be placed via the website or by post or fax.

After dinner there will be a light hearted chance for everybody to test their knowledge of ericaceous matters. A table quiz with a glittering array of prizes for the winners.

The above programme may be subject to amendment and the timing of the group photograph will be announced during the conference.

Accommodation has been reserved at the Palace Hotel, which is in the very heart of Buxton. This is a wonderfully appointed hotel complete with a spa and swimming pool. There are 5 acres of gardens to stroll through and admire the views over the town. At the moment we have reserved 5 twin, 10 double and 10 single rooms. If you are thinking of attending, please let Anne Small know as soon as possible, stating your room requirements. Last year we found that there was a big demand for single rooms. The hotel requires firm confirmation of our room requirements by **1st July 2006**, after which there will be a 90% charge for late cancellations.

If all these rooms are taken, then there may be the possibility of booking more rooms, otherwise subsequent bookings will be accepted as day visitors and those persons will be asked to make their own bed & breakfast accommodation arrangements. In this case the telephone number of the area's Tourist Information Office will be given to aid Bed & Breakfast enquiries.

Cost of the Conference

Final costings are not yet available, but the figures given below are for your guidance and should not be too far from the right numbers:

Resident, for the whole weekend	£265 (per person sharing)
Resident, leaving Sunday afternoon	£200 (per person sharing)
Resident, leaving after Sunday dinner	£220 (per person sharing)
There is a single person supplement of	£10 per night
Non-Resident, Friday evening	£27
Saturday: all day	£35
excluding dinner	£15
Sunday: all day	£30
excluding dinner	£10

For non-residents, Friday evening includes afternoon tea and dinner. The Saturday and Sunday rate includes the visits, lunch and dinner.

Cheques for the booking fee and the Conference should be made payable to *The Heather Society*, the booking fee is non-returnable and is not a deposit on the cost of the Conference. Please note that the latest date for full payment is 7th July 2006. Members are reminded that payment by VISA or MASTERCARD credit cards is acceptable.

A cost per night for the use of the hotel around the conference week-end may be obtained from Susie Kay, who will be pleased to answer any queries relating to the 2006 Conference (Tel: 00353 95 43575, e-mail: HYPERLINKmailto:susiek@gofree.indigo.ie susiek@gofree.indigo.ie)

Susie Kay

Your Photographs on CD

Arnold Stow.

In the Autumn Bulletin I mentioned that the Society was proposing on a trial basis to issue a CD based on heather events during the year. We have received sufficient material to warrant distributing the CD with this edition of the Bulletin. As mentioned earlier most DVD players will accept a CD so a computer is not essential to view the pictures.

We would like to make this a regular event, but it is up to the members to supply the required photographs. Remember any photo relating to heather or heather events will be welcomed.

Before we proceed further we need to know whether you like this idea or wish to make any comment. I would like to hear from you.

See inside back cover for my contact details.

Included on the CD is a free picture-viewing programme that can be

installed on a PC (sorry Mac users). Once installed you can create a slideshow to view the pictures on the PC.

To install, copy files *picassa2-current.exe* and *Picassa.ini* from the CD to your harddrive (usually C drive). Run *C: /picassa2 -current. exe* which will install Picassa from Google.

If you do not want to do this, all the picture files are standard JPEG files which can be viewed by any photo programme.

David Small

Arthur Tysilio Johnson and Heathers **Charles Nelson**

Two of ATJ's contributions to the splendid little monthly magazine *My garden* are reprinted here; for more details see the Spring 2006 *Bulletin*.

ATJ was a schoolmaster by profession; he taught English at St. Asaph's Grammar School for many years. He was also a prolific author, and his output include poetry as well as prose. His earliest books include *In the land of the beautiful trout*, a work about his native Wales, and *The perfidious Welshman* which was published under the pseudonym "Draig Glas" (Blue Dragon). He was a regular contributor to *The gardeners' chronicle* as well as *My garden*.

Johnson published several books about gardening, very largely based on his own experiences and his own garden at Bulkeley Mill near Conwy in north Wales: *Garden in Wales* (1927), *A woodland garden* (1937), *Garden today* (1938) and *Mill garden* (1949) are his main works. Graham Stuart Thomas, in his last book (published posthumously) *Recollections of great gardeners* (2003), provided a fine portrait of Nora and Arthur Johnson and of their garden.

In 1928 Johnson published *Hardy heaths*, which was enlarged and a second revised edition was issued in 1955. Heathers were among ATJ's gardening passions, and he was the principal author of articles about heaths and heathers for *My garden*.

ATJ is, of course, remembered for *Erica x darleyensis* 'Arthur Johnson' (AGM 1992), a chance seedling which he found in his garden: it has pink flowers that deepen with age, and young shoots that are cream. He also found one of the latest-flowering heathers, *Calluna vulgaris* 'Johnson's Variety': an upright-growing shrub with mid-green foliage and lavender (H3) flowers from October to January. (Dr. W. Beijerinck, the Dutch expert on *Calluna*, added (in his 1940 monograph) that this plant was hairless.) Johnson collected this in full flower during February 1927 near Hyères in the south of France, and it was introduced under the name 'Hiemalis'.

Unfortunately that name has a rather confused past. Several clones have borne the name including one from Ireland (now extinct?) and another that C. J. Marchant (Stapehill, Wimborne, Dorset) obtained from the Pyrenees which bloomed earlier than ATJ's Hyères clone. Marchant's clone is described as an "erect shrub, the closely flowered spikes being a soft rosy mauve", and is identified (in the database of the *International register of heather names*) as the clone with amethyst (H1) flowers currently listed under the name

'Hiemalis' in the *Handy guide to heathers* (but there attributed to ATJ).

A second clone of *Calluna* with deep red flowers was named 'A. T. Johnson' – this was a seedling; found by ATJ in his garden at Conwy. It did not retain its colour and had poor constitution, so was abandoned, and is now thought to be extinct. The *International register of heather names* dated it as "about 1960" but that is impossible as Arthur Johnson died on 20 September 1956.

Heath Hedges -By A. T. J.

[*My garden* 13: 480 (April 1938). Editorial interpolations and annotations have been made, cultivar names enclosed in inverted commas, and Latin names italicized, by ECN.]

ANYONE planting ornamental hedges would do well to give the taller heaths consideration, provided, of course, the soil is lime-free and fairly light. Most of these tree-heaths being erect and close in growth are eminently suited to such a purpose, their evergreen foliage, in various attractive tones, is always pleasing, and then at one season or another we get the charming blossoms. Moreover, such hedges respond to careful cutting, using knife or secateurs rather than shears, and with most kinds the time to do this is immediately after flowering.

My own first-favourite in hedging heaths is *Erica stricta* [= *E. terminalis*], but *lusitanica* and *mediterranea* [= *E. erigena*] are close-up in merit, and of the last there is that delightful dwarf called 'Brightness', which makes a bonny little free-flowering hedge for small gardens. Excepting 'Brightness', all the above will form a hedge of 5–6 ft. at least, and this, if need be, can be grown with a width of no more than 2 ft. Then should something of only half that height with a greater breadth be desired there is the splendid old Cornish heath (*E. vagans*) which may, should the purpose demand it, be clipped like a yew.

The heaths mentioned are all reasonably hardy in a free soil, but they dislike cutting winds. Some sorbex* and decayed garden refuse should be worked in when planting, but beyond that, and possibly watering during the first summer, they will need no further aid. Once established they are extremely drought-resistant, even in the most meagre soil, especially *E. stricta*.

* This is no longer available!

Heaths in Autumn - By A. T. Johnson

[from *My garden* 6: 197–200 (October 1935). Editorial interpolations have been made, cultivar names enclosed in inverted commas, and Latin names italicized, by ECN.]

We generally regard the *Erica ciliaris-tetralix* hybrids [*E. x watsonii*] as the first of the autumn-blooming heaths. It may still be summer when they begin to dapple their downy olive-green with soft pinks and rosy purples. But the writing is on the wall, and by the time they are carrying their complement of blossom we shall find them frosted with those beads of moisture and netted with those strands of silk which are of the autumn autumnal.

There are several of these hybrid heaths and they are all so good we find room for most of them. The old *watsoni*, about 12 in., is still in the running, but it has a challenger in 'Dawn', a more compact and wonderfully prolific plant whose jolly fat bells are a good rich rose. 'H. Maxwell' is fully as tall and its flowers are much like those of 'Dawn', but

it is not so continuous and copious a bloomer. Then there is 'Gwen' with the same family likeness but it is lowlier and more spreading. Whether 'Lawsoniana' is a hybrid – which I think it is [i. e. *E. x stuartii*] – or a variety of *E. tetralix* does not matter. It also is a heath to be ear-marked by anyone who seeks a late-flowering carpeter which understands the subtle attraction of a soft rose-pink in a setting of silver emerald.

E. ciliaris itself, the Dorset heath, is not so generally hardy and useful as its cross-bred daughters. But it is at its best a bonny heath and one that will be in colour later than any other native. This is a semitrailer of lax manner with rosy bells on long, erect spikes. We grow the type because, having been badly bitten by the genus, we grow all we can get, special favourites of course being planted more generously than the others. But those who have neither the space nor the inclination for this indulgence would do well to tick-off *ciliaris* var. *globosa* ['Globosa'] as one of the best rose-pink forms. 'Mrs. C. H. Gill', with rather darker blossoms and a more cushiony growth, is also an outstanding variety, and the best white I know is 'Stoborough', a fine old variety carrying twenty or more milk-white blooms on each spike. But the largest in flower of all the Dorsets is the Portuguese Maweana ['Mawiana'], a magnificent heath of 1 ft., with a sombre green foliage and large urn-shaped bells of a bright rose-crimson. A first-class plant, but one for a sheltered nook.

The Corsican heath, *E. stricta* [= *E. terminalis*], is contemporary with the above in flowering and this is a species of the utmost charm. A tall, erect shrub, its moss-green foliage is delightful at any season, especially perhaps when seen as an informal hedge. The flowers are not large, but when, throughout the later season, they throng the twiggy branches, the gentle verdure looks, at a little distance, as if it had been delicately dusted with a flesh-pink rouge-powder. A hardy, most useful and distinctive heath, one which might well be planted more generally – even in limy soils.

This year some of our Cornish heaths (*E. vagans*) were showing colour in early August, but they were a month ahead of schedule. Even so, these splendid plants are so amazingly prolific that they will not cease flowering until November frosts come along – and then their bold trusses will change, as do those of *stricta*, to that warm rusty-red that is so comforting in winter. *E. vagans* touches its top note of merit in the well-known *kevernensis* ('St. Keverne') whose cones of clear rose-pink are so handsome against the full-toned green. But 'Mrs. D. F. Maxwell' with flowers of a glowing blend of crimson-cerise and terra-cotta is no less worthy. Indeed, both this and the splendid white, 'Lyonesse', may be ranked close up with *kevernensis* in quality and the three make one of the finest heath groups of the year. Being strong but not tall growers, these Cornish folk need generous spacing. But one or two dwarf kinds have been discovered which may prove good things for limited areas.

Just as it holds a place dear in our affections as a wild plant, so our moorland heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) occupies a position of friendly intimacy in the garden. It is not its intrinsic loveliness only that touches us, not the sentiment which is woven about it, nor yet the memory of those empurpled dominions which enchanted us during the holidays. It is probably a little of each of these that invests this heather with its irresistible appeal.

In varieties *Calluna* is abundantly rich. Their colours range from purest white to a brilliant crimson, their sizes from moss-like pads of an inch or two to such kinds as 'Alportii' or 'Serlei' which reach 3–4 ft. And their flowering season extends from August to late October – even to Christmas and after if one includes the winter bloomers from the south.

Since full and faithful description of all these callunas may be found in the lists of

heath specialists, I will name a few only – our chosen favourites. One of these, the splendid 'Alportii', perhaps the grandest of the genus, is beyond praise when its deep green foliage is almost hidden beneath its masses of crimson flowers. Such a heath will assert itself in any situation, any company, but some of our bushes which have the equally tall milk-white 'Hammondii' as a background are particularly pleasing. 'Tenuis', of loose and semiprostrate growth, is also a pretty red, and where a lowly, dense carpeter is required I can recommend 'Mullion', whose much-branched twigs are thronged with rose-lilac blooms. The new 'C. W. Nix' looks like rivalling 'Alportii' in colour but it is not so erect, and 'Coccinea' is another novelty with crimson flowers and a greyish leafage which promises well.

In white heathers there is an even more liberal choice, but for late-flowering nothing has yet approached the excellence of the tall 'Serlei', whose beautifully feathered sprays are a good firm white while the foliage is a silvery pea-green. 'Hammondii' will always command a place among the bigger whites, and 'Mair's Variety' we like better each succeeding year. In purity of whiteness, brilliance of green and in the length of the finely-tapered spikes, this recent addition to the clan must be accorded a high place even among the elect. As for the dwarfer whites, there is a bewildering assortment from pumila of 6 in. to the "White Heather" of romance which may grow to 2 ft. Among these I think rigida is one we like as well as any, for it is a shapely grower and most prolific bloomer.

Coming to double varieties, the striking 'H. E. Beale', found in the New Forest, is one of the most important heaths introduced for many years. An autumn bloomer, it will make at least 2 ft., and the flowering spikes, 10–15 in. long, are studded with perfectly double rosepink blossoms. A magnificent heath and one not to be omitted from the most exclusive selection. Up to the discovery of H. E. B. [*sic*], the old rosy-lavender C. flore pleno ['Flore Pleno'] was all we had in doubles, and this is still a good heath, very delightful in tone when massed and a thoroughly good doer under almost any conditions. Then there is the new 'County Wicklow', a plant still on its trial, but one that looks like making a good second to H. E. B. [*sic*] in a lowlier, more prostrate way.

Frost Damage 2005 – 2006.

Allen Hall

During the late summer of 2005, weather forecasters were warning us that the approaching winter would be a cold one. I found myself wondering how they could possibly know. I still wonder, but there is no doubt that they were right.

The 2005 – 2006 winter was characterised by long hard frosts throughout but there was only the lightest sprinkling of snow on Boxing Day – at least in the English Midlands.

The late summer and early autumn 2005 were mild, and warm weather persisted well into November. This benign spell came abruptly to an end around 15th November and a series of hard frosts set in for 7 days. There was little wind, and night time temperatures dropped to around - 4 degrees Centigrade, rising to 5 or 6 degrees by early afternoon on most days. Thick hoar frosts persisted well into the day and remained all day in shady places. The frosts then eased for a few days, with daytime temperatures rising to 10 degrees, strong north and north-west winds setting in.

Long frosty periods such as this followed in succeeding months and were sustained until mid April.

I believe that it was the continuous nature of the frosts that damaged heathers in my garden rather than low night-time temperatures.

I surveyed the damage in my garden on November 26th 2005 and again on April 20th 2006.

The early viewing revealed frost damage to a number of plants. Some of them appeared to sustain no more damage in the rest of the winter and probably they simply had not had time to harden before the sudden onrush of winter. The damage progressed on others and some plants seemingly unaffected in November were dead by April.

Most of the plants damaged belong to species known to be on the verge of hardness in England, but there were a few surprises

Plants that seem, on April 20th 2006, to have been killed are:

Two well established plants of *E andevalensis* (pink form).

E ciliaris 'Fada Des Serras' (a native of Portugal).

Two 2 year old plants of *E erigena* 'Irish Dusk' (Though a mature plant in a more sheltered spot appears unaffected).

A 2 year old *E erigena* 'Irish Silver'.

Two well establish plants of *E manipuliflora* 'Aldburgh'.

Calluna vulgaris 'White Lawn' (I noticed that plants of other species that had dense foliage near to the ground suffered damage).

Plants to suffer moderate to extensive damage:

Daboecia cantabrica - considerable damage.

E x afroeuropa - extensive tip damage though the plant is in a sheltered south facing spot

E australis Mr. Robert and Riverslea - tip damage.

E cinerea wheatear variety superficial tip damage.

E mackaiana 'Errigal Dusk' - considerable damage to some young plants but mature 'Shining Light' was unaffected.

E maderensis in a reasonably sheltered spot - severe tip damage. But another plant in a stone container hard by a south facing wall and otherwise sheltered was untouched.

E multiflora 'Formentor' - about a third of the plant killed.

E scoparia ssp platycodon - fully half the plant killed; tip damage and stem splitting. (But another plant in a very sheltered spot suffered only moderate tip damage).

E scoparia ssp maderincola and *ssp azorica* - extensive tip damage (*E scoparia ssp scoparia* was untouched).

E spicifolia x bergiana 'Edwecht Belle' - moderate damage.

(But *E cinerea x terminalis*, no damage).

E vagans viridiflora - tip damage except low down where the damage was more extensive.

Phyllodoce empetriflora suffered some damage.

Among the surprising exceptions to this list were *E lusitanica* and *E x veitchii* 'Pink Joy' and 'Exeter' that were undamaged.

It is clear that position and microclimate are important considerations when planting heathers of marginal of hardiness – and that, in the end, you can't buck the climate.

The Fragrant Heather Garden

E. Charles Nelson

The appreciation of scents, perfumes, fragrances, is often a very personal thing. Heather is scented, but some may be more fragrant than others, and to some individuals many heathers (or few heaths) may have no detectable perfumes.

There is little published about perfume in heathers – which are the best heathers for a wonderfully fragrant garden? Looking over past *Bulletins* there has been nothing on this topic for more than 20 years. Indeed only two items have ever been published, and here they are.

In Autumn 1972 Mrs M. Woods of Uckfield in Sussex wrote:

To me one of the chief delights of working among heaths is the fragrance of the flowers. The strong scent of *Erica arborea* 'Alpina' is often mentioned in writings on heathers, but little is heard of some of the others which give me a lot of pleasure in this respect. For instance, Mr. Terry Underhill in his wonderful book *Heaths and Heather* does not consider any of the *cinereas* to be fragrant. I have a patch of 'Purple Beauty' which has a delightfully strong perfume, particularly noticeable during the recent humid spell: and the wild ones too I find have a fragrance. Some of the hybrid heaths, for example [*E. x darleyensis*] 'George Rendall', have quite a strong perfume.

I should be interested to hear what other Heather Society members have to say on this subject, as I have heard some say they notice no fragrance with any of the heathers. I feel these people are missing an awful lot.

No-one responded!!

Thirteen years later, Major-General Pat Turpin added his pearls of wisdom and experience, in the Summer 1985 *Bulletin*.

Heather perfume – Heather ale, heather honey, and now heather perfume is on the market. A company – Chevy Chase Perfumes Ltd. – has recently been formed at Otterburn in Northumberland to make perfumes from heather – mostly ling.

We do not usually associate scent with the common species of heather, ling, bell-heather and cross-leaved heath. And yet they have a strong attraction for bees, butterflies and moths.

Some forms of *E. arborea* have the strongest scent of all heathers, rather like that of hawthorn. *E. lusitanica*, *E. x veitchii* and *E. australis*, and also scented. *E. erigena*, after it has been warmed by the spring sunshine, has a delightful fragrance of honey, and so have some of the *E. x darleyensis* hybrids, especially 'Arthur Johnson'. *E. manipuliflora* has a most pleasant perfume to add to its other excellent qualities, not least of which is its hardiness. In Surrey it was proof against all the low temperatures of January and February 1985, without any protection whatever.

That's it! Can we add to this? Please write to the editors with your nominations for the best scented heathers, or your comments on the perfume

of those you grow. Surely we can enlarge the list of the most fragrant heathers beyond the *eight* that are noted in the database of the *International register of heather names*:

E. arborea 'Alpina'

E. erigena 'Superba'

E. x garforthensis: 'Tracy Wilson' is stated to be "slightly fragrant"

E. x griffithsii 'Heaven Scent' and 'Jacqueline'

E. manipuliflora 'Korcula'

E. x veitchii 'Exeter'

Garden Girls

**With acknowledgements to the 'Grower' magazine
Sent in by Jean Julian**

Erica is hardly a major crop in most of Europe but it is for the nurserymen in the Lower Rhine region of Germany. There around 160 growers produce more than 100 million plants a year. These comprise 50 to 60 million *Calluna vulgaris*, 25 million *Erica gracilis* with the remainder *E. carnea*.

Kurt Kramer has spent 30 years breeding a range of *C. vulgaris* that are now marketed under the 'Garden Girls' brand, **writes John Edmonds.**

The series has Plant Breeders' Rights and the marketing strategy is based on a limited number of growers producing just sufficient plants for the market, avoiding oversupply.

These *Callunas* are bud bloomers whose flowers never fully open and have been selected to come into flower later than is the norm. Sales of 'Garden Girls' start in early September when lower temperatures make the flowers very long lasting, many until Christmas. Production today is around 20 million plants.



Mathias Kupperts is one of the growers licensed to produce 'Garden Girls'. He sells 2-year finished plants in one litre pots. Cuttings are rooted in small plugs using a fog system which gives an 85% take. Propagation uses material from the growing crop and is undertaken year round, except for November and December. Each tray is stood down on an individual, new piece of capillary matting to prevent disease transfer.

Rooted cuttings go into 54-cell trays on a Visser transplanter with two operators gapping up and discarding sub-standard plants. Finished trays are stood down outside and watered by overhead boom using water from a borehole. In winter the plot is covered in fleece; according to Mathias Kupperts, it is not the cold that kills plants but that they dry out

when roots are frozen and cannot supply moisture. When sufficiently well developed the plugs are potted into a P9 and then finally into a 1 litre pot.

Andrew Gallik, whose salary is paid for by the growers and by the regional authority on a 50:50 basis, is an adviser to 55 of the nurserymen, mainly growers of *E. carnea*. While most Lower Rhine growers use pure peat as their growing media, some of Andrew Gallik's clients add rice hulls and wood by-products while aiming to keep the pH at around 4.5.

One of his growers, the business of TH Hils, has 15ha devoted to *Erica* production with 1.25ha of glass growing *Azalea indica*. Most plants are sold direct and up to 50% are exported, mainly to Scandinavia. Like many of the nurseries they grow most of the plants outside, plunged into the very light soil.

Many of the region's plants are sold through the marketing organisation, the NBV/UGA. Employing more than 1,200 people, it has three auctions and 22 collection centres throughout Germany. In addition to nursery stock it handles pot plants, cut flowers, vegetables and fruit.

White heathers of Scottish origin

E. C. Nelson, International Registrar

Following up the account of "lucky" white heather published in *Heathers* **3** (2006), I thought it would be valuable for members wanting to select white cultivars of heather to have a handy list of those which are explicitly of Scottish origin – they might just be luckier than white heathers from elsewhere?

In the following list, only those cultivars of *Calluna vulgaris* (ling, Scotch heather) that are currently available are named – all may be purchased through *The Heather Society*. As well as the name, the table includes:-

Column 2: foliage colour(s) and habit, and occasional comments on the flowers

Column 3: average height in centimetres

Column 4: average spread in centimetres

Columns 5–9: flowering months (6 = June, 10 = October, etc.); the symbols indicate single () or double (¶) flowers.

Column 10: origins; plants collected in the wild are indicated by ; if known the collector/finder and date are given

Column 11: "Int" ^ date of introduction into cultivation.

The information in columns 2–11 is derived from D. Small & A. Small, *Handy guide to heathers*, and from the database of the *International register of heather names*.

The list is arranged in approximate order of flowering, as indicated in the sources noted; thus 'Alex Warwick' is the earliest to bloom, while 'Lyle's Late White' lives up to its name and is generally the latest of the whites to flower. Of the heathers in the list only 'Kinlochruel' and 'White Lawn' have held the RHS's Award of Garden Merit.

I make no claim that any of these heathers will confer luck on the grower, but one never knows.

	Foliage; habit.	H	S	6	7	8
'Alex Warwick'	Mid-green.	10	40	✱	✱	
'Boreray'	Mid-green with recurving branches.	15	30		✱	
'Corrie's White'	Floriferous; light green; dwarf, compact.	30	60		✱	
'Islay Mist'	Flowers in short racemes; dark green; spreading.	15	30		✱	
'Oiseval'	Light green; forms a mound.	20	30		✱	
'R. A. McEwan'	Bright green; broad, spreading.	30	50		✱	
'Caerketton White'	Mid-green with lighter tips in Spring.	25	45		✱	
'Loch Turret'	Bright green.	20	40		✱	
'Murielle Dobson'	Free flowering; bright green.	30	50		✱	
'White Mite'	Early-flowering; bright green; compact.	20	25		✱	
'Mrs Neil Collins'	Bright green; open, erect habit.	40	65		✱	
'Ben Nevis'	Bright green; dwarf with twisted growth.	20	40			
'Charles Chapman'	Dark green; upright.	20	35			
'Craig Rossie'	Flowers on lateral shoots as well; mid-green; stiff upright habit	30	40			
'Diana'	Yellow throughout the year.	25	35			
'Drum-ra'	Profuse flowers on racemes of varying length; light green; erect.	20	50			
'Dunkeld White'	Pale green; open, upright.	45	55			
'Emerald Jock'	Bright green all the year; spreading.	15	30			
'Floriferous'	Bright green; prostrate.	10	30			

8	9	10	▲ = wild-collected	Int →
			▲ St Kilda (no. K60) by R. J. Brien (1967).	1971
✱			▲ Boreray, St Kilda group (no. K70), by R. J. Brien (1966)	1967
✱			▲ near Moniaive, Dumfries, by John Corrie (c. 1930).	
✱			▲ in Glenogle, Perthshire (c.1961); introduced by D. Hutton.	by 1973
✱			▲ Hirta, St Kilda group (no. K52), by R. J. Brien (1966).	1967
✱			Introduced by Miss Sheila Thom (Highland Heather, Comrie, Perthshire).	by 1990
✱	✱		▲ Caerketton Hill, Pentland Hills, by Mrs J. Ponton (c. 1957).	1964
✱	✱		Found by W. Isaac; introduced by R. J. Brien	
✱	✱		▲ Black Hill in the Pentland Hill near Edinburgh, Scotland, by William S. Dobson (Edinburgh) (c. 1953); introduced by J. R. Ponton (Kirknewton, Midlothian).	1966
✱	✱		▲ at 1,000m (c. 3,000ft) on Sgoran Dubh, Cairngorms, by Jack Drake who introduced it.	1953
✱	✱	✱	Seedling; found by Sir George Taylor (1970) in Major & Mrs Neil Collins's garden, Inverchapel Lodge, Loch Eck.	
✱	✱		Found by R. J. Brien.	
✱	✱		Listed by R. J. Brien (c. 1990).	
✱	✱		▲ on Craig Rossie, Ochils, behind Auchterarder, Fife, by R. J. Brien (by 1968).	
✱	✱		Sport on 'Loch Turret'; found by R. J. Brien (1981).	
✱	✱		▲ near Aviemore; introduced by Jack Drake	by 1959
✱	✱		Found by R. J. Brien (by 1976).	
✱	✱		▲ St Kilda (no. K16) by R. J. Brien (1966).	by 1968
✱	✱		▲ St Kilda (no. K54) by R. J. Brien (1966).	

The Stiperstones - Back to Purple

Arnold Stow

The Stiperstones is a ridge of a dozen rugged rocky tors that rise to 536m (1634ft) above the otherwise gentle landscape of Shropshire, and is one of 214 National Nature Reserves.

Until the 1960's these were one magnificent unbroken stretch of open heathland and D H Lawrence once described it "as one of those places where the spirit of aboriginal England still lingers, the old savage England". However Conifer plantations and "improvement" changed the landscape and just islands of heather around the hilltops were left.

That all started to change in 1998 when, with the help of Lottery money a project was started with the aim of restoring The Stiperstones to their former glory. Less than a decade later, the trees have gone and the heather, without reseedling, is returning the hillsides back to purple in late summer. With bilberry also thriving it is also the most southerly breeding community of red grouse.

The summit is known as 'Devil's Chair' to the locals, who believe that Old Nick is in residence when the clouds come down and surround it.

In these days when so much heath and moorland is being lost, it is heartening to hear of at least one success story.

This information extracted from an article in *The Daily Telegraph* March 11th, 2006

New heather species!

A report from The International Registrar

Members of The Heather Society (and friends) may like to be aware of a new heather species that is edible: *Erica sativa**. It is also reported to have valuable medicinal properties and is being recommended as a potential new crop in Australia (see <http://www.newcrops.uq.edu.au/listing/ericasativa.htm>). The plant has already become popular in France, the fresh leaves being added to salads, soups, risottos and omelettes – not unexpectedly, the very young new growth is especially succulent. The seeds are useful too, potentially replacing pepper. A planned breeding programme to cross-breed *Erica sativa* with other species should make the plant even more appealing given that most hybrid heathers have brightly coloured new growth – cream, red and orange.

The plant appears to grow in very few wild localities. However, it is recorded at the Oasis of Tamentit and Sid Ahmed Timmi in Algeria on the edge of the Sahara, growing with such plants as *Nigella* (love-in-the-mist) and *Trigonella*.

Remarkably, according to *The Independent on Sunday*, this heather was known to Leonardo da Vinci and is shown in the hand of the Virgin, in his painting called "The Benois Madonna" (Figure 1a & b). The plant portrayed shows some similarities with the long-tubed Cape species *Erica jasminiflora* (Figure 2a & b) – opening tantalizing possibilities about the relationship between the Ericaceae (heather and heathers) and Cruciferae (the cabbages).

Leonardo is not alone in his knowledge of *Erica sativa*. The Latin poet

Marco Valerio Marcial (AD 40–99), famous for his epigrams, praised it as an aphrodisiac. While in the 4th century AD, Marcelo Empirico “indicaba a los que sufrían de debilidad viril una composición en la que se incluía la correspondiente dosis de la citada hierba”.

Information about this new heather can be obtained on the world wide web: simply google “erica sativa” (about a dozen sites will appear when you use “exact phrase” in advanced search mode). Unfortunately no images are available as yet, but we hope to get some during the proposed Heather Society expedition to Algeria now being planned to depart on 1 April 2007.

Steps may also be considered to include this overlooked name in the next edition of the *International register of heather names*.



Figure 1

Figure 1. Leonardo da Vinci's painting “The Benois Madonna”, now in The Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia. The flower (shown in detail in Figure 1b) that the Virgin holds has four petals, just like some of the Cape heaths (see Figure 2).



Figure 1b

Figure 2. *Erica jasminiflora* (from Curtis's *botanical magazine*, 1798); note the four-petaled flowers (shown in detail in Figure 2b) closely resembling those in the Virgin's hand in “The Benois Madonna”. It is not known

where Leo got hold of the heather.

(For further discussion see D. Brown, *The da Vinci code*.)

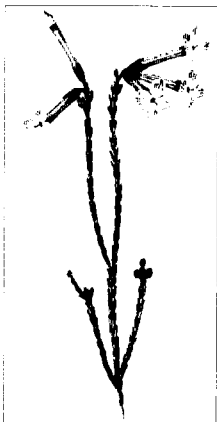


Figure 2



Figure 2b

This article started life on 1 April 2006, but it is not a complete joke! It does show how a simple typing error can create woeful misinformation and give the Registrar a headache. The generic name should be *Eruca*, with a *u* not an *i*: *Eruca sativa* (the plant intended) is the familiar salad vegetable called rocket!

All the same, there actually are a baker's dozen of sites (as of 22 May; a

decrease from about 35 at the end of March 2006) on the Internet lovingly perpetuating this typing error, and creating a new heather, the “cultivated” heath; *sativus*, -a, -um means sown, planted or cultivated, the opposite of wild or feral. The name is not validly published, thankfully, but should it be recorded in the *International register of heather names*?

Letters

I've found one!

In the Spring Bulletin, 2005, Brita Johansson asked why no *Erica carnea* seedlings are found in English gardens. I responded with a letter published in the Summer Bulletin that year and said I would look out for seedlings in my own garden. Well, I have found one!

It is growing in a rare bare patch near to established ‘Springwood White’ and “December Red” plants. It is about three inches across now but has yet to flower. Will it turn out to be a snowy white or a red or something between? I shall have to wait until the turn of the year to find out.

Allen Hall (East Midlands)

Lucky Purple Heather

The *Heather Society Yearbook* for 2005 has an excellent, thoroughly researched article by Charles Nelson on the origin of the belief, superstition or myth of Lucky White Heather. He proves pretty conclusively that this custom can be dated back only to the idiosyncratic behaviour and beliefs of Queen Victoria as exhibited during her sojourns among the Aberdeenshire hills (while entertaining prospective German princes as husbands for her daughters, one of whom did indeed briefly become Empress of Germany).

As it seems unlikely for the German Crown Prince to have invented the myth of lucky white heather during a brief visit of matrimonial exploration to Balmoral, Charles Nelson examines an alternate, equally unlikely source. Several websites refer to John and James MacPhersons' spurious Ossian poetry, but as Nelson points out these do not contain the off-quoted Celtic tale of Malvina's tears falling on a bunch of heather supplied by her slain lover, Oscar. Her tears bleaching the heather bells caused her to suggest that though a symbol of her sorrow, the “white heather brings good fortune to all who find it.” A romantically engaging story, even if not an overwhelmingly logical and convincing one.

But what of purple heather? Did that bring good or ill fortune? It did not have the element of scarcity to equate luck in finding it with luck in stumbling across the more material things in life.

One benefit of pledge week on PBS (our Public Television) is that old films turn up. “Fiddler on the Roof” caught my attention, or at least part of it. The milkman's eldest daughter is being married to the hopeful tailor (he needs both a sewing machine and a bride). The film clearly shows her carrying a small bouquet of tiny purple flowers. Surely that was purple heather! Was it

lucky? A second scene shot a few minutes later again clearly shows the purple bouquet, but shortly after that the wedding celebration is disrupted by proto-Cossacks. Lots of broken glass and furniture are the result, but apparently no broken bones. Is that where the luck resides?

I hope those of you with Fiddler tapes at hand will research these scenes. Was it really purple heather? At least it grows in Russia. Will purple heather become a cure for broken bones, or, better a certain token or totem to avoid this misfortune? If this myth takes hold, remember that it started here. I want the credit.

Donald A. M. Mackay (New York)

**Queries through our Website -
www.heathersociety.org
Answered by David Small**

Q I just bought some heather and am unsure as to what kind it is. Do you have pictures on your web site so I can match it up? It is low growing and has almost little pine needles with mauve and yellow little buds on it?

A I suspect the heather you have bought is *Erica carnea* which grows to a height of 6in and flowers in late winter and early spring. It originates from the Alpine regions of Europe where it is under snow for about 6 months. As a result it sets bud before the snow arrives - these being usually a yellowish green. There are about 100 garden varieties so there is no way I can positively identify which one you have.

We do have pictures on our website. From our homepage follow the link to *Handy Guide to Heathers* and then click on *Erica carnea* on the left-hand side. Scroll down the right hand side and click on Photo wherever you see the green logo.

Q I wish to ask some advice about painted heathers. I have earlier this year planted some painted heathers in my garden and very nice they look to. However I have recently been informed that to get the vivid colours, apparently they are sprayed or fed food colourings. I did not know this at the time of purchasing the plants, I always thought it was their natural colour. The worry I now have is that, when they flower again will they flower the same colour for ever, or do you only get one year of the vivid colours, or will they eventually become white.

I don't know what species they actually are, as they were sold to me as painted heathers. I also am unsure now how to look after them properly, a bit naive but I thought it would be in one of my gardening books. As you probably know, no reference is made to painted heathers. If you could give some much needed advice I would be most grateful.

A I can confirm that you will not get those bright colours next year, nor is there anyway you can treat your plants to achieve it. The most probable colour of the flowers next year will be white and white from then on. The species is *Calluna vulgaris*, our native ling, but a special form of it where

the buds never open, called bud-bloomers. This makes them suitable for the dying process.

They should retain their colour through much of the winter. Next spring around Easter cut off the flowering stems to allow new growth to form. If you do not do this the plants will become very straggly.

There are many good naturally coloured bud-bloomers marketed under the trademark "Garden Girls" which do retain their colour from year to year.

Group News

North East

The North East Group had a very successful visit to Leighton Hall on April 30th. The weather was kind and everyone enjoyed the day. The programme for the rest of the year is as follows:

Car Outing	Wednesday	5	July
Annual Show	Saturday	9	September
AGM	Friday	27	October

Dorothy Warner

Yorkshire

The Yorkshire Heather Group held a good meeting on Saturday, 4th March 2006 in the Field Classroom at Harlow Carr with seven members present.

We had apologies from Mr. & Mrs. Walton, who are no longer able to use a car and from Mr. & Mrs. Granville who are too ill to attend. Numbers are dwindling in Yorkshire due to the maturity of many members. The winter has lasted a long time in 2005/2006 being cold, wet and windy, in fact we should be delighted to give some water to the drought ridden south east of England. One of the reasons that not many members attended the meeting was due to the falling snow this Saturday.

The meeting should have started with a brief talk from Harlow Carr Curator, Matthew Wilson, on the new winter walk and its planting but due to the lying snow he was not at the gardens and had sent Peter Fenwick, the duty gardener to explain. Peter informed us what was happening in the garden at present and what he knew of plans for its future. The meeting then continued with a round table illustrated discussion on the best winter flowering heathers. *E. carnea* 'Myretoun Ruby' took pride of place with a grand debate about the different white *carneas* available on the market.

Jean Julian

East Midlands

The East Midlands Group was scheduled to meet at our home on 18th March 2006 with a view to seeing the winter and spring heathers in bloom. In the event only one member was able to come but it never-the-less proved to be most enjoyable.

In truth, the garden was not in good condition. A combination of a dry summer in 2005 and a cold long winter and spring prevented a good display of flowers. The buds of some of the *carneas* had not filled out in the summer from lack of water. Hard frosts began in November 2005 and persisted late into March 2006 and I estimate that heathers and spring bulbs were up to 6 weeks

late this year. Meanwhile a number of heathers had been killed by frosts and others such as *E ciliaris* made to look distinctly unhappy. So canny members who may have considered attending but were put off by the weather were well justified in their choice.

The day itself was bitingly cold with March winds justifying their reputation. So we spent little time outside, stopping here and there to congratulate 'Myretoun Ruby' and 'Westwood Yellow' for defying the cold and to observe severe tip damage of 'Mr. Robert', 'Riverslea' and all *scoparias* except *ssp scoparia*, and the all-but-fatal stem splitting of 'Fada des Seras'.

Indoors we had lots to talk about and, additionally, I put on a 15 minute programme of slides that I had recently compiled. The slides showed the development of our garden from 1997 until the present set to music and arranged for display on a TV monitor.

It turned out that our guest had an interest in close-up photography, so we repaired to my study to make some observations using my microscope. We viewed some seed mounted on a microscope slide that I had photographed for the recently published "Heathers 3". We used incident light and low power (20x). Then we observed a thin section of a stem of *E vagans* that I had cleared and stained for the microscope some time ago. We used transmitted light for this and a magnification of 20 x . Finally we observed some pollen grains of *E erigena* 'Irish Dusk' that had been mounted in glycerine jelly. The jelly contained a red stain that had been absorbed by the pollen making it easier to see. We used a magnification of 150 x to view a group of pollen grains. The grains were set in the jelly in various postures and this gave us different views of the tetrads. Then we changed to a magnification of 600 x to view a single grain. Using the fine focusing knob of the microscope, we were able to scan through the grain, again observing the 4 pollen cells of the tetrad structure. [Members know, I am sure, that all but one of the heather species produce pollen in groups of four grains arranged so as to occupy the least possible volume – a tetrad.]

And so we went on to a light tea that included ham and smoked salmon sandwiches. We parted reluctantly at length because our guest had an evening engagement.

The East Midlands Group has shrunk in recent years and additionally some of our members are indisposed by age or infirmity. We are thinly spread over 5 counties and apart from Kingfisher Nurseries, there are no major heather gardens in the Zone, so far as I am aware. I suspect that there are a number of worthwhile domestic heather gardens that the owners may be reluctant to show off because of undue modesty. I would like to hear about these and receive invitations for the Group to visit.

It is however good for heather enthusiasts to meet to exchange views and to learn from each other. I envisage that it would be good for small groups of members – say three of four people – to meet locally for "friendship" meetings rather than for garden visits per se. I would like to hear member's opinions on this and receive suggestions for venues.

I was rather surprised to learn of our guest's interest in close-up photography of heathers that has been a long-standing interest of mine and I am moved to offer to arrange a workshop, or workshops, to fellow members who may be interested in this subject. The subject may conveniently be divided into two – microscopy, and close-ups using macro lens, extension tubes and bellows. Please contact me if you are interested in participating in such a workshop.

Allen Hall

Home Counties

On Sunday 21st May Pam and I enjoyed a very wet visit to Leonardslee Gardens, West Sussex. We had sent a letter to Group members on 4th May inviting them to join us but unfortunately no-one was free to come. However, in spite of a dire weather forecast (which proved to be entirely true!) we felt we should go just in case someone from the Group should turn up.

Regardless of the thoroughly inclement weather we did a tour of the grounds and indeed the rhododendrons, azaleas and bluebells were stunning, in fact the rain brought out the wonderful aroma of the azaleas. We also visited the collection of Victorian motor cars and a fascinating exhibition of dolls houses which was worth the price of the admission alone.

Leonardslee is certainly one of England's most spectacular gardens and for those who couldn't make it and have access to the internet, if you log on to HYPERLINK "<http://www.invectis.co.uk/leonardslee/index.htm>" www.invectis.co.uk/leonardslee/index.htm you will see over one hundred beautiful photographs of the gardens taken throughout the year with emphasis on the rhododendrons and azaleas in springtime.

The next meeting of the Group will be held at **RHS Garden, Wisley, on Saturday 30th September**. We will meet outside the shop at 11.00 for our customary tour of the Heather Garden; the afternoon meeting, with speaker and tea, will be in the Garden Meeting Room of the Hillside Events Centre (this room is at the rear of the Garden Hall in which we have previously met) at 14.00 - **please let me know by 18 September if you will be attending**. There will of course be the usual table show, **please** do have a go at this, you have a very good chance of winning - the categories are:-

Best flower arrangement in which heathers predominate (The Turpin Trophy).

Best vase of hardy heather in flower, single variety.

Best vase of heather chosen for foliage.

I wish you good gardening weather for the summer and look forward to seeing many friends at Wisley on 30th September.

Derek Millis

South West Area News

First of all my apologies for a mistake I made in the title of Beryl Farrah's obituary in the Spring Bulletin. The title of the obituary should have read "Beryl Farrah 1913 - 2005". Beryl was 92 when she passed away.

(Charles Nelson has also reminded me that Beryl Farrah, was one of the Society's Honorary Members. She and Ken were elected together in 1981. Ed.)

Although there is no longer an official SW Local Group I felt that I should briefly report on the garden visits publicised in *The Bulletin*, to which you, the members, were invited. In addition to those reports there is an invitation to join Lin and myself, when we visit Knoll Gardens in October.

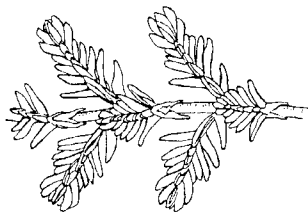
On Saturday, March 11th, Lin and I attended the Sir Harold Hillier Gardens, near Romsey in Hampshire, and were joined by several Society members for a leisurely stroll on a cool but bright afternoon. There is always plenty to see at Hilliers and that afternoon was no exception. We started off with a stroll through the Winter Garden with all its winter colours still vivid in the late season. Winter/Spring flowering heathers are present in this garden but as small groups interspersed with the other

plants and shrubs, all to demonstrate that colour can be had during the darker months. We then moved on to the heather area at the far end of the Gardens at a leisurely pace so that we could enjoy the other features that the Gardens have to offer and of which there are many. However once we reached the heather garden we were somewhat disappointed in the general appearance especially as last September, during the Conference weekend, the heather garden had been looking very good. I think that the predominance of tightly pruned summer heathers contributed to the disappointing appearance and hopefully the summer will see a better display Anyway, a pleasant time was had by all and it was an opportunity to get together.

On Saturday, May 13th we visited Exbury Gardens, within the newly formed New Forest National Park. A handful of Society members joined us for a stroll amongst the rhododendrons and azaleas for which Exbury is famous. The afternoon was bright and breezy but once out of the breeze the air was warm. The heather garden, because of the late season, still showed some flower colour and was well worth a look. Away from the heather garden and throughout the garden *Erica arborea* featured and some of the specimens are becoming quite large. However it is the rhododendrons and azaleas that Exbury is famous for and these were magnificent. However for steam locomotive enthusiasts, like me, there is a narrow gauge steam railway which was in operation on the day. The afternoon was rounded off with a welcome cup of tea in the shelter of the Sundial Garden.

Lin and I will be visiting **Knoll Gardens, near Wimborne in Dorset, on Saturday, October 7th** and Society members and their friends are invited to meet us in the car park at 2.00pm and to take a stroll with us. This is a garden that has been visited by the SW Group of the Society in the past and has plenty to interest members. The garden has a wide collection of trees, shrubs, perennials and in particular grasses. There is also a Mediterranean Gravel Garden and various water features comprising of streams, waterfalls and pools. For the plant buyers amongst you there a specialist nursery adjacent to the garden. Currently entry is advertised as £4.25 and the garden has self service refreshments. To find the garden take the B3073 Hampreston road from the Canford Bottom Roundabout on the A31 about 1 miles to the east of Wimborne. About a mile after the roundabout turn left and the garden is about mile along that road. The garden is adequately signposted.

Phil Joyner



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W R MO

Yes No No Mr. & Mrs. G Gow, Perthshire Heathers, The Farl, Forgandenny,
PERTH, PH2 9DB.

Yes Yes Yes Mr. D.A. Lambie, Speyside Heather Centre, West End, Skye of Curr,
DULNAIN BRIDGE, INVERNESS-SHIRE, PH26 3PA.

Zone 2 - Ireland

W R MO

Yes Yes No Mr. & Mrs. D. Kerins, Fernhurst Garden Nurseries, Killowen,
KENMARE, CO. KERRY, REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.

Zone 4 – England: Northwest

W R MO

Yes Yes Yes Mr. T.J. Okell, Okell's Nurseries, Duddon Heath, Nr. TARPORLEY,
CHESHIRE, CW6 0EP.

Zone 7 – England: West Midlands

W R MO

Yes Yes No Mrs. O. Warner, Barncroft Nurseries, Dunwood Lane, Longsdon,
STOKE-ON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE, ST9 9QW.

No Yes Yes Mr. L.J. Coates, 64a Church Street, Charlton Kings, CHELTENHAM,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE, GL53 8AS.

Zone 11 – England: Southern

W R MO

Yes Yes Yes Mr. J. Martin, Hillway Nursery, Felbridge, EAST GRINSTEAD, RH19 2PS.

Yes Yes Yes Mr. J. Fitz-Earle, 78 Woodland Way, WEST WICKHAM, KENT, BR4 9LR.

No Yes No Mr. S. Moody, 2 Chiltern Cottages, Vicarage Lane, Burwash Common,
ETCHINGHAM, E. SUSSEX, TN19 7LN.

Zone 12 – England: Southwest

W R MO

Yes No No Mr. D. M. Edge, Forest Edge Nursery, Verwood Road, Woodlands,
WIMBORNE, DORSET, BH21 6LJ.

Yes No No Mr. M.C.C. Skinner, Combe Florey Nursery, Combe Florey, TAUNTON,
SOMERSET, TA4 3JE.

Zone 13 – England: Far West

W R MO

Yes No Yes Mr. A. Powell, Talaton Plants, 1 Ivy Cottages, Talaton, EXETER,
DEVON, EX5 2SD.

Zone 14.1 – Australasia

W R MO

- Yes YesNo Mrs. M.L. Hughes, Blue Mountain Nurseries, 99 Bushy Hill Street,
Tapanui, West Otago, New Zealand.
- Yes No No Mr. & Mrs. D.A. Phillips, Ericaflora, P.O. Box 206, MONBULK,
VICTORIA 3793, AUSTRALIA.

Zone 14.2 – Canada

W R MO

- No YesYes Mr. D. Wilson, 6605 Hopedale Road, CHILLIWACK, BRITISH
COLUMBIA V2R 4L4, CANADA.

Zone 14.3 - Europe

W R MO

- Yes No No Mr. K. Kramer, Edammer Straße 26, 26188 EDEWECHT, GERMANY.
- Yes YesNo Mr. & Mrs. J. Stadler, 32 rue du Pont Noir, 74100 AMBILLY, FRANCE.
- Yes No No Mr. J. van Leuven, Ilmenweg 39, 47608 Geldern, GERMANY.
- Yes No No Hr. O. Søndergaard, GL. Sunds Planteskole, Gl. Sundsvej 15, DK-
7451SUNDS, DENMARK.
- Yes YesNo Mr. G. Van Hoef, Esweg 15, 3771 BARNEVELD, NEDERLAND.
- Yes No No Mr. R. Wolski, Kwalifikowane Szkołki Owocowe i Róz, ul. Srebrna
Dabrowa 18, Konstantynów Łódzki 95-050, POLAND.

Zone 14.6 – U.S.A.

W R MO

- No YesNo Mr. W.T. Dowley, New England Heather, 28 Hurricane Road, KEENE,
NH 03431, U.S.A..
- No YesNo Mrs. M. Krenek, Glenmar Heather Nursery Inc., P.O. Box 479,
BAYSIDE, CA 95524-0479, U.S.A.
- No YesYes Karla Lortz, Heathers & Heathers, E.502 Haskell Hill Road, SHELTON,
WA 98584, U.S.A.
- Yes YesNo Mr. A.H. Pilch, Log House Heathers, 70 Ajuga Drive, SYLVA, NORTH
CAROLINA 28779, U.S.A.
- Yes YesNo Mrs. S.D. Ewalt, Woodville Nursery, 2850 Sykes Creek Road, ROGUE
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