



Naturalized Heather in Maine

by Donald A.M. Mackay

There is little doubt that the heathers planted years ago at Wolf Neck, near Freeport, Maine have perpetuated themselves through reseeding and that, therefore, it can be reasonably said that the heathers at Wolf Neck are in the process of naturalizing. In a sense the heathers there share a heritage with The Fells' heathers, where the heathers growing today must surely be naturalized remnants of what Clarence Hay planted here in the 1920's close to Mt. Sunapee, NH.

Naturalized heather has recently been reported on Greening Island, a small island lying just off the mouth of Somes Sound in Mt. Desert Island in Maine, but the Greening Island is privately owned and there is no public ferry serving it. I had returned to Mt. Desert with faint hope of getting to Greening Island to see for myself that the heather reported growing wild there was indeed calluna or erica rather than the Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) which grows abundantly on cliff tops throughout Mt. Desert, or the False, Golden or Beach Heather (which is in the Rockrose Family).

Hudsonia does occur sporadically on bare, rocky mountain summits in this area, rather than the beaches it occupies on Cape Cod or Long Island. *Hudsonia*, out of flower, does look remarkably like a heather, but instead is a member of a completely different family. Its golden yellow flowers in early summer make this obvious.

Acadia Mountain, about 1000' high, is on one side of Somes Sound and the eastern flank looks down on Greening Island. Descending the eastern flank down a series of granite ledges, I noted the large colonies of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* and the occasional clump of False Heather. Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*) and blueberries (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) and Huckleberries (*Gaylussacia*) are prevalent.

So imagine my surprise when maneuvering myself down a granite ledge at about the 500' level I came across a calluna growing out of a crevice in bare granite. It was about eight inches across and eight inches high. The foliage was a healthy mid-green and not wind-burned, gnarled or misshapen. It looked like a four or five-year old plant, but it was obvious it was not planted. The only soil was in the crevice (about one inch wide). The spot was fairly open, facing southeast toward Greening Island. There were a few faded flowers concentrated at the tips, looking white now, but probably pinkish in full flower.

There was no doubt at all this was a calluna, almost in the middle of a trail, but certainly not planted there. We can assume that the origin was a seed, carried by some ferocious wind from plants growing under kinder conditions. There was no other heather in the vicinity that I could see - it was all mostly bare granite with *Potentilla tridentata* and *Vaccinium angustifolium* competing for what little soil there was. Higher up there had been mats of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* covering the granite, but at this level it had gone and been partially replaced by Wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), Huckleberry and Chokeberry. Stunted oaks and scrub pine made up the larger vegetation which would have provided some shade and wind protection.

In years of hiking New England hills I have never found calluna. Yet, is it so surprising to find it here? Heather seeds from settlers' mattresses or packing materials supposedly caused heather to be naturalized in both Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, which share with coastal Maine the same barren rocks and apparently hostile climate. Yet it cannot be that inhospitable for seed to have sprouted and taken root. Many *Ericaceae* find these conditions to their liking - perhaps only because so few plants can give them competition. Mats of Bearberry and Blueberry form or trap their own soil. Other *Vaccinia* - three kinds of Cranberries - also can be found, as can the distantly related Crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) covering miles of cliff edges, but sometimes found on rocky summits. Even the False Heather or poverty grass can find it to its liking. So if your relatives like it, is it so surprising a new neighbor turns out to be family, too? I am certain it is a calluna. I took photographs and a small spray for somebody to root. There is only enough for three cuttings. It may strike and give rise to worthy plants, and one day we may have a new cultivar - Acadia - to add to our catalog.

-Donald's discovery is pictured on page 7

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CALENDAR

JANUARY 30 BOARD MEETING

**APRIL 10 PRUNING PARTY
BOARD MEETING**

**MAY 2 PRUNING PARTY
BOARD MEETING**

All members and guests are welcome!

Details of these events can be found on Page 6.

Heaths & Heathers • Rare Conifers
 Japanese Maples • Perennials
 Unusual Trees & Shrubs
 Alpines & Xeric • Bamboo • Ferns
 Grasses
 Hosta • Bog & Water



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FEATURED PLANT

This heather was first described in the January 2008 issue of *Heather Notes*. Briefly, it originates from the garden of Harry Bowen, on Cape Cod. Harry grew heaths and heathers for many years as a hobby and is known as a skilled propagator. One anonymous heather he dubbed 'Chase White', because its flowers are white and he lives on Chase Road. Eventually that plant developed a 'sport' which, unlike the parent plant, is a bud bloomer, and its buds are not white at all.

In 2003, Bill Dowley of New England Heather in New Hampshire took cuttings of the sport, propagated them, and with Harry's blessing distributed them to a few NEHS members to grow on and observe; Jane Murphy writes of her experience to date, above, and has provided us with the first photographs.

The name 'Harry's Grace' has been chosen for the new bud bloomer in recognition of the discoverer and his wife, Grace, and after more growth trials that name will be submitted to the International Cultivar Registration Authorities. Upon receiving official approval, the plant can be marketed with that name.

HARRY'S GRACE

'Harry's Grace' (formerly know as Chase Bud) is the most unique heather I've grown. I first planted our 'Harry's Grace' in a mixed heath and heather bed next to our barn last year. For some unknown reason, all of the heather did poorly, and many died. The heaths, which were interspersed with the heather, were very happy and prospered. A soil test didn't shed any light on what the problem might be, so I pulled out all the remaining heather from this bed (including 'Harry's Grace'), potted them up, and put them in the greenhouse until I could find a new home for them.

Late this spring, I planted 'Harry's Grace' in a newly created heather bed adjacent to the back of our house. We enjoy seeing the heathers quite often as the path from our back door to the driveway is next to this bed. 'Harry's Grace' and the other heathers appeared to be much happier in this new bed. I saw lots of new growth. By mid-August many of the heathers were in bloom; although there were no blooms on 'Harry's Grace'.

In late August, I saw that some portions of the foliage on 'Harry's Grace' appeared to be taking on a white-gray color. On closer inspection (down on my hands and knees) I found that these 'discolored' portions appeared to be buds. From then on I was crawling around the heather bed at least once a week, often with a hand lens, inspecting 'Harry's Grace' to see if there were any changes to the apparent 'buds'. I kept checking through September and October. My knees were sore and my jeans were showing signs of wear, when I finally spotted a pinkish bud in late October. As the weeks passed, more and more of the buds turned pink; all were on the undersides of the stems. Some buds were visible when standing looking down at the plant, but the show was much better when viewed from ground level.

Now in mid-December, many of the more mature buds appear to be partially open with a pistil protruding. The color of the mature buds is more lavender than pink. The foliage is still a nice green with some bronzing on the tips. 'Harry's Grace' is a wonderful addition to our garden, although still a bit of a puzzle. I plan on continuing to inspect frequently, weather permitting, to see what develops.

-Jane Murphy, Oxford, Pennsylvania



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FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

Greetings Everyone,

You don't often get the opportunity to make an exciting announcement. So let me be the first to announce that 'The Heather Growing Guide' is in its first draft. I am very excited with its contents to the degree that my original column lies in the 'Delete Bin' on my computer.

I certainly have not read every heather periodical or book ever published. But of those that I have read, this is indeed unique, since it approaches heather growing from the challenging, problematic, growing conditions that we in the Northeast region of the United States are constantly faced with. The author is none other than the eminent Donald Mackay, a past officer of the North American Heather Society, one of the founders of the Northeast Heather Society, and an accomplished writer who I'm sure you have enjoyed reading many times in *Heather Notes*.

Donald has been compiling information from NEHS members, heather nurserymen, and heather garden caretakers, plus personally visiting many public and private heather gardens for the past four years. He has traveled extensively to view heathers in the wild on both sides of the continent and abroad throughout his long association with heathers. This coupled with his immense knowledge in plant and earth sciences make his expertise unquestionable. The information contained therein is sprinkled with Donald's endearing sense of humor making this guide an enjoyable read, packed full of useful information. He is humble enough to encourage anyone who reads this guide to contribute if their unique heather growing problems are not addressed.

Members of the NEHS board of directors will critique the guide. Since the board members hail from Massachusetts and New Jersey (coastal and inland states), Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania (all inland), be assured that they will do their best to represent your unique heather growing environment.

May everyone have a Successful and Healthy New Year
Mary

DON'T BE PRUNED! WE WOULD MISS YOU!

Check the expiration date on the address page of this newsletter.

Send your renewal to Treasurer Peter Matwey, 7 Heights Court, Binghamton, NY 13905

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Winter Protection at Fort Tryon

WINTER WINDOWBOXES

By Donald A.M. Mackay

Following the pruning session there on April 4, 2009, I had the chance to talk to the Fort Tryon gardening staff about what methods were used to protect their plants, particularly the heathers, against the ravages of winter.

I spoke to Anna Malmude, to Cordelia Lawton, and to Neil Mackey and in a sense (*in absentia*) to Matilda Mosleh, who it turned out was perhaps the chief architect for the winter protection methods put into place this past winter.

The garden at Fort Tryon sits on a spine of rock rising several hundred feet above the broad Hudson River. The soil is variable, very thin in places, wet in places from underground springs, and often very clayey as the rock is approached. Over the years the soil has been heavily amended with mulches such as buckwheat hulls, wood chips, and composted leaves, and more recently with pine needles.

It was pine needles that Mathilda turned to as a first layer of protection for the heathers. Over the needles were then placed yew branches (pruning produces a good supply from the yew trees that grow here) stuck in the ground in such a way as to arch over the heathers. This is a fairly intensive labor, but only a prelude to the next step, construction of a series of walls to shield the heathers from the bitterly cold winds that sweep across the garden in winter.

These walls, two feet high, were made of burlap folded over bamboo poles and pinned to the ground with large steel staples. Apparently these walls were not placed at random, but were placed with the help of a meteorologist to slow down the winds in the manner of a snow fence that slows the wind and causes the snow to settle. As mentioned, there was a lot of work involved in setting up these fences, and a lot of work taking them down, involving the whole team at Fort Tryon.

The fence didn't get put up till late December, and taken down till March, but it did seem to have worked, at least for the callunas. I saw very little winter damage to them, and what winter burn there was got pruned off easily with the spent flowers.

The spring-blooming heathers offered a different, mixed story, however. Most of the darleyensis heaths were in magnificent bloom, but once in a while one showed dead foliage on a side which was easily tugged out. Less frequently other heaths showed considerable amount of damage with some branches bearing only dried foliage and other branches carrying lots of dried-out flowers as well, a clear indication, I thought, of two periods when damage had occurred. The damage, very typical of darleyensis, was the result of split branches. Sometimes it was so serious the whole plant could have been pruned away, but again, typical of darleyensis - a badly split branch carrying only a sliver of bark was able to support a buoyant spray of bloom in full color.

Erica x darleyensis 'Kramer's Rote' has been planted in recent years to add to the winter bloomers, mainly 'December Red' and 'Winter Beauty' that had been the mainstay of the spring blooming heathers. The deeper purple of 'Kramer's Rote' was evident enough to allow the observation that this cultivar had suffered much less damage than the others. It was certainly not damage-free, and the occasional dried out branch was evident.

What was more surprising was to find the occasional, very badly shattered darleyensis in the middle of a large patch of undamaged heaths of the same kind. Why should one plant, sheltered in the midst of its kin, suffer very extensive damage - enough to jeopardize the entire plant - yet its neighbors showed only slight damage. The severe damage was almost always to the main interior stems of the plant, without the winter burn expected on the side of a plant in a colony. There was some winter burn on plant fringes, but I saw this mainly on plants next to the walkways, which I assume were not covered or protected by burlap screens.

The staff seemed well pleased by their winter protection system, and I gather will deploy it next winter in spite of the considerable effort required. I certainly applaud this extra effort expended to protect the garden, and believe - judged by this year's bloom - it was effort very well expended. That's the value of dedicated gardeners. The heathers are in good hands at Fort Tryon.

Pat Hoffman's daughter was studying in Europe and they enjoyed a vacation together in Prague, Czech Republic, last winter. Pat's account of her heather sighting just missed our January 2008 issue and we are happy to find room here a year later.

"Yes, we had a great time in Prague and the four full days we had were just enough to see the main attractions and get a feel for the city. I was so excited when I saw the heathers; my daughter and I were looking for a bagel restaurant where we had eaten lunch the day before and it seemed like all the buildings were looking alike - beautiful buildings but in the winter some of them were pretty dark and a little dreary looking.

All of a sudden I noticed some great color in the window boxes and was ecstatic to see our favorite plants.

It was a corner building and the window boxes were on both exposed sides of the building. The heathers looked like bud bloomers to me but I couldn't find any tags in the boxes. Now I wish I had taken a picture from further back so you could see how cheery the boxes looked against the dark building, but if I remember right there were cars parked on the street so I probably couldn't have gotten a distance shot without them in it.

(We never did find the bagel place.)

-Pat Hoffman

The Feline Heather

By the 19th century in Victorian England, cats had become more popular than dogs, as they were considered cleaner and safer to have as pets. Queen Victoria kept several cats during her lifetime, two of which were Blue Persians.

When she died in 1901, she left her last cat named 'White Heather' to her son Edward VII, who also kept several cats of his own.

From 'The Superior Cat' by Melissa Miller, published by Hyperion; Heather Notes, Vol. 6 # 1

How do you label your garden plants? How do you keep track of which heather cultivar in your garden is which?

You bring home a lovely heath or heather (or perennial, shrub, tree) with a plastic name tag inserted into the pot. You choose just the right planting spot and place your purchase into a properly prepared hole, along with the plastic tag.

In recent years the plastic plant tag, while admirably loaded with pertinent information about the plant (hardiness zone, cultivation preferences, etc.), has reached in size, for a passing lady bug, the equivalent of a drive-in movie screen. Thankfully it will become brittle and eventually break apart (although not soon enough in my book).

Members of the heather society are coming to visit and they will ask you “what cultivar is that heather, please?”.

When I ran a small retail garden business with display gardens around our home, I found an unobtrusive, durable method of identifying the hundreds of perennials and almost a hundred cultivars of heaths and heathers in my gardens: metal garden markers. The treated zinc labels tilt upward when fitted onto their galvanized steel ‘legs’ or standards. They are extremely durable; some of mine have been out in year-round weather for almost twenty years. There are three lengths available. I buy only the short, or mini, 6” height, because the legs can easily be pushed all the way down into the soil, leaving just the label itself showing. This helps to prevent your garden rake from snagging a leg and pulling the entire label out and into your leaf pile. (You will have to bend over to read the label but this counts as beneficial aerobic exercise.)

There are two designs. The so-called ‘traditional’ marker consists of the metal label wrapped tightly around the wire legs. Those have not been satisfactory for me, as the label ends come twisted and undone, so I buy only the “nursery marker” type, which have rounded corners and four evenly spaced holes through which the wire legs slide easily and are firmly held. So you have a sturdy label which will stand up to weather without rusting for at least the life span of the plant itself and regrettably sometimes longer.

I have been buying my metal markers online from www.metalgardenmarkers.com. They are packaged and distributed by Birddog Distributing, Inc., 1490 Harper Puckett Road, Bozeman, MT 59718. Phone: (406) 586-5970; e-mail: birddogdistributing@aol.com; www.birddogdistributing.com

Now you need a tool to write on the metal label, marking it legible through years of sun, rain, snow and other atmospheric assaults.

There are many products available designed for plant labels: permanent pen (‘nursery marker’), china marker, and marking pencils are common. However, air pollution, acid rain and ultra-violet sun rays as well as spray from liquid fertilizers and insecticides will quickly deteriorate the ink in ‘permanent’ pens.

The china marking pencil is “reasonably weatherproof”.

#2 lead pencil markings, oddly, do hold up quite well for a year or so.

A new felt-tip with actual enamel paint ‘ink’ with chemical additives to make it sun resistant has a very good durability rating according to one vendor.

Some gardeners vouch for the electric engraving tool.

My choice? Laminated tape, used in either a hand-held label printer or with a computer program printer, which I have. My program is the ‘P-touch’ by Brother®. You can find the printers online as ‘garden label makers’ and the office supply stores carry them as well as the tapes.

You can print any information you like, peel off the backing and apply the tape to the metal marker. The print is preserved between the sandwich of UV-resistant laminate, which has been tested for use year round under extreme weather conditions. The tape is available in white or clear, which I prefer. The clear tape leaves only the printing visible. Using white tape labels in the garden gives that movie screen effect, or reminds some people of gravestones.

My usual label will include the plant cultivar name, where it was bought (or who gave it to me) and the year it was acquired. I keep an inventory of my plants on a computer spreadsheet document; pre-computer, a pen and a paper notebook served the purpose very well.

The markers can be purchased in bundles of 25 or 100. You can’t believe how fast you will use them. I am sure I will never, ever buy another plant and then it’s spring and before you know it, temptations come home with me and there is a call for new labels.

~Judy Doyle

Erica cinerea

“An evergreen compact shrub found in western Europe from south-western Norway to southern Portugal and northwest Italy. It is also reported from Libya. It has naturalized on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, USA. It usually has leaves which are dark bottle green, linear with strongly revolute margins. The bell-shaped flowers of white, pink or purple are borne in profusion from early summer to early autumn.

It requires an acid soil, an open sunny position and is suitable for hardiness zone 7 provided some protection is given against desiccating winds.”

~The Heather Society’s Handy Guide to Heathers by David & Anne Small, 1998-99 edition; also online: www.users.zetnet.co.uk/heather

Next issue: *Erica x darleyensis*

SAY WHAT?

A guide to some *Erica* epithets and cultivar names.

<i>Alportii</i>	Alport plus ee-ee (surname)
<i>Beoley</i>	BEE-lee (English)
<i>Carnea</i>	kar-NAY-ah
<i>Cinerea</i>	Kee-NAY-ray-ah
<i>Cuprea</i>	koo-PRAY-ah (classic Latin)
<i>Daboecia</i>	dah-BEEK-ee-ah
<i>Erigena</i>	ay-ree-GAY-nah
<i>Kerstin</i>	CHER-stin
<i>Kinlochruel</i>	KIN-loch-ROO-ul
<i>Myretoun</i>	MIRE-toon
<i>Soay</i>	SOH-ay
<i>Spiculifolia</i>	spee-COO-lee- FOH-lee-ah
<i>Tetralix</i>	TET-ra-lix
<i>Vagans</i>	VAH-gans

DETAILS OF COMING EVENTS

From Page 1 Calendar

JANUARY 30

Snow dates: Feb 6, Feb 13

Northeast Heather Society Chapter Board of Directors Meeting 11:30 a.m.

The board of directors meeting will be held during and following lunch in the restaurant 'At The Reef'.

www.at-the-reef.com

The restaurant is located at the junction of Routes 9, 6 and 202 in Cortland Manor, New York, close to the Bear Mountain Bridge.

Maybe we'll see bears!

If you plan to have lunch with the group, please, please RSVP by January 23 to President Mary Matwey so that she can reserve enough seating for us.

Mary: (607) 723 1418

mmatwey@stny.rr.com

All NEHS and NAHS members and guests are invited. If you are not a board member this is a good chance to find out how the board is working and to let your board know what is on your mind.*

I hope many of you can make it as we have, among others, these things to discuss:

New Editor, New Officers, A Website, Annual Meeting/Conference, Heather Trimming dates, heather garden status, Heather Growing Guide and more. ~Mary

HEATHER NOTE CARDS

The lovely note cards pictured in the lower left corner, next page, are photographic images by Ramona Bloomingdale, a North American Heather Society director.

You can order them through the NAHS website store

(www.northamericanheathersoc.org)

or by directly contacting:

Ella May Wulff

2299 Wooded Knolls Drive

Philomath, OR 97370-5908 USA

E-mail ewulff@peak.org

Telephone-541-929-6272

APRIL 10

Rain Date: April 17

Heather Pruning Party 10:00 a.m. Fort Tryon New York City, New York

Our gang gathers in the heather garden equipped with kneeling pads, gloves, favorite pruning tools, cameras, bag lunches, and great pleasure in meeting old friends, human and plant, in the first burst of spring.

Riverside Drive to Broadway/West 192nd to Dyckman Streets.

Cabrini Boulevard @ Fort Washington Avenue, NY, NY 10040 nycgovparks.org

"Upper Manhattan is a schlep, let's be honest. Why drag your butt all the way up here if there are several perfectly good parks downtown and closer to wherever you may live? Well...

Ft. Tryon Park isn't just a "perfectly good park". It's designed like Central Park, sure, and it gets everything right. Enter from Ft. Washington Avenue (take the elevator from the 190th Street A train) and **suddenly you're in a completely different world, immediately coming upon the Heather Garden**, a long stretch of cultivated flowers and plants; beyond that, the fort itself, beyond that, the Cloister lawn, then the Cloisters itself. The whole place is green, green, green with trees and grass. We're still in New York? What?

The Park takes advantage of Manhattan's natural hilliness and there are lower levels of lawns, trees, paths. There's also a section I like to call the Lord of the Rings area because there's a giant stone archway that you can see from the West Side Highway. Not sure what it's for, but it's pretty awesome.

Everyone I've brought here has been stunned by the views and the fact that it doesn't feel like New York City at all. I always see artists painting here, and people taking wedding pictures on occasion.

Bring a picnic basket, a bottle of wine, a blanket, your dog, your friends, whoever, whatever, and GO. Visit the Cloisters too while you're there!" *-copied from an online blog, anonymous author.*

MAY 2

Rain date: May 8

Heather Pruning Party 10:00 a.m. Board of Directors Meeting The Fells

Newbury, NH 03255

603-763-4789; www.thefells.org

The usual reminder: bring your garden tools of choice and your lunch. Good idea to dress in layers because we always start out quite chilly on the hillside above Lake Sunapee, warming considerably by lunchtime on the stone terrace of the gatehouse.

The board of directors meeting takes place during lunch.

Everyone is welcome.

The Fells is "named after the Scottish word for 'rocky upland pasture'". *-from the Fells website.*

Bunny van Valey is the gal who first made our chapter aware of the nearly 75-year old heather garden at the Fells; she was on the garden staff there for some years. After the ancient heathers were wiped out in the extreme winter of 2006, we replanted a new bed which is thriving, thanks to our volunteers.

The Heather Garden at Fort Tryon was 'discovered' by Jane and Paul Murphy en route home to Delaware from a NEHS meeting in Massachusetts a few years ago and they wasted no time in organizing us as volunteer pruners and heather advisors to the Fort Tryon garden staff.

VOLUNTEER BONUS ALERT

Some of our members who grow heather commercially usually bring a few of their offerings for sale to these pruning parties! Help prune, then buy from the experts-no shipping costs!



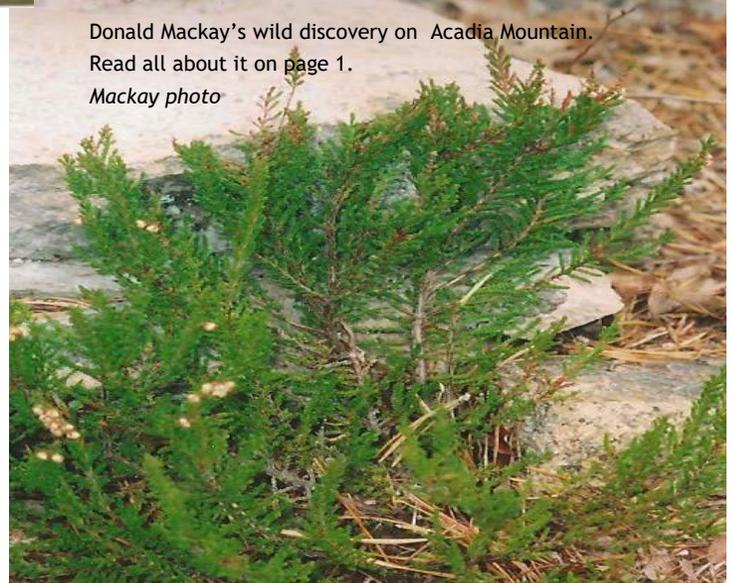
A windowbox planted with colorful heather brightens a cityscape in Prague, Czech Republic.
-Hoffman photo



A Connecticut visitor to the Federated Garden Festival in Schwerin, Germany photographed these displays last spring.
~Baril photo



Baril photo



Donald Mackay's wild discovery on Acadia Mountain.
Read all about it on page 1.
Mackay photo

HEATHER NOTES, all rights reserved, is published quarterly by the Northeast Heather Society (NEHS), a tax-exempt organization and a chapter of the North American Heather Society (NAHS).

The purpose of the Northeast Heather Society is to foster interest in growing heathers (Calluna, Erica, Daboecia, Cassiope, Phyllodoce and Andromeda) in northeastern North America, by serving as a conduit of educational information for both the experienced and the novice gardener.

MEMBERSHIP in the Northeast Heather Society is open to anyone who pays dues to this chapter. Membership benefits include: a subscription to this quarterly newsletter, participation in chapter meetings and elections, borrowing privileges for slide/power point presentations, and, most valuable of all, contact with fellow heather gardeners who mostly live in or near your growing zone, all willing to share helpful advice and their experiences.

Dues: \$15 a year. \$28 for a two year membership; \$40 for a three-year membership. Remit payment to:
Peter Matwey, Treasurer, 7 Heights Court, Binghamton, NY 13905

HEATHER CULTURE PROGRAMS are available. For slides, contact: Harry Bowen, Falmouth, MA. Tel (508) 548 3113.
For digital presentations, contact Bill Dowley, Keene, NH. Tel. (603) 355-8801; wdowley@ne.rr.com

WEB INFORMATION: North American Heather Society website: www.northamericanheathersoc.org

Click on 'Chapters' to find the Northeast Heather Society (NEHS) chapter page.

ADVERTISING: Quarter page ad: \$35 per issue; \$25 per issue if advertising in two or more consecutive issues.

Contact: Pat Hoffman (856) 467-4711; njgardener15@hotmail.com

BE A CONTRIBUTOR TO HEATHER NOTES:

Do you have a suggestion, a question, a story, an anecdote, a poem, or a photo to share? Contact the Content editor:

Judy Doyle, 19 Beckwith Street, Danielson, CT 06239. Tel. (860) 774-4250. perennialherb@sbcglobal.net

All material may be edited for clarity and length.

DEADLINES FOR EACH ISSUE:

March 20—June 20—September 20—December 20

