



## The Quarterly Newsletter of the Virginia Society of Landscape Designers

### Fall 2013

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### **President's Letter:**

October, 2013

The sun is shining, and it is a truly beautiful autumn day! The weather has been so very unusual this year!! I am grateful for this perfect day and also extremely grateful for all of the hard work of our VSLD Board, committee members and

volunteers! **"Many hands make light work."** Whoever coined that phrase was mindful of the effort it takes to keep tasks running smoothly and any organization improving with each passing year. While I am extending gratitude, the board would like to thank Terry Tosh for hosting our quarterly meetings at Steel Services. She spoils us and we adore her.

At our last board meeting, October 16, we initiated 'Project Skype'! Katie Sokol was our guinea pig. Instead of making the 2 ½ hour trip to the Board Meeting, Chris Coen had her skyped in on her laptop! She sat next to me and could see the other members and hear all of the discussions. Katie easily added input and was part an integral part of the meeting. Success! So if you are considering a board

position in the future and are apprehensive because of the distance, please reconsider! Katie came well dressed, but PJ's were definitely an option!



Franklinia at Brent and Becky's: Summer Tour Photo: Katie Sokol

Everyone, please keep an eye on your mailboxes. Our Membership Chair, Christie Fargis, has mailed the annual membership renewal forms. They are due December 6. Also included in the mailing is your invitation to our VSLD Winter Meeting. Denise Hargraves has been diligently working to ensure an exciting event. It will be held on Saturday, February 22, 2014 at the Gari Melchers Studio Pavilion in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Please join us in this lovely woodland setting for our annual business meeting, lunch, and an exciting guest speaker. This event is a great opportunity to reconnect with our designer friends and participate in the Design Contest. Please return your Winter Meeting registration by January 31. All Design Contest entries need to be postmarked by January 14, 2014. We have

loads of talented designers in the VSLD and are looking forward to seeing many entries! The Board has made it our mission to reach out to the student designers. In an effort to do this Theresa Biagioli has taken on the role of Mentorship Chair. She will visit the University of Richmond and J. Sargeant Reynolds campuses and introduce the VSLD to the students and to provide mentorship opportunities as needed. Katie Sokol will contact the NOVA Community College Horticulture program and Michele Fletcher is also reaching out to Virginia Western Community College. We currently have a 'working relationship' with the Chesterfield Technical Center's high school horticulture program.

If you have not visited the VSLD on Facebook, please do so soon! We also now have another, more private forum on Facebook for our designers to connect to. This is a great opportunity--in the privacy of our VSLD membership--to ask questions, share thoughts and ideas, connect with members, etc. Here's your invitation. Click on this link - <https://www.facebook.com/groups/VSLD2013/> - and once you get there, click Join. Thank you Michele Fletcher for your hard work developing this area. Also a big Thank You to both Michele and Katie for maintaining our public Facebook site!

The VSLD had a booth at the VA State Fair. What a great time we had! We handed out over 2000 brochures in an effort to educate the public about the importance of professional landscape design. Visitors from all over the state stopped by our booth to chat. Thank you to all the volunteers who took a turn keeping our booth neat and our plants watered!



VSLD VA State Fair Display

Photo: Scott Creery



VSLD VA State Fair Display Detail

Photo: Scott Creery

We are still organizing our Summer Tour for 2014. We hope to make an announcement soon. Kim League and her committee members did a fantastic job providing a cohesive field day and summer tour with our VNLA partners. Anyone interested in assisting with Summer Tour 2014, please contact me or any of our board members.

In closing, I'd like to thank you for being a member of the VSLD. I welcome any suggestions or comments you may have. Enjoy this beautiful weather! Take Care...Eve

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Job Announcement: VSLD Member, Lesley E. Sewell**, has accepted a teaching position at J Sargent Reynolds Community College as an Adjunct Professor of Horticulture, Goochland Campus. If you are not familiar with the program it is a thriving, hands-on program designed to prepare students for a wide range of horticulture careers. Students can individually plan their program focusing on one of the following areas: Sustainable Agriculture, Landscape Design, Plant Production, Floral Design, or Landscape & Turf Management. Training is available for those who seek to begin a career track, as well as those who are changing careers. Individuals already in the green industry are invited to improve or upgrade their skills and knowledge with appropriate courses. The campus is a virtual Botanical Garden with beautiful display gardens, four growing houses, an organic vegetable garden, Arboretum, and the newest addition being a small



vineyard area. She will also continue to teach the VNLA Horticulture Certification Review classes in the Charlottesville area each year.

Lesley has 17 years teaching experience and most recently was an Adjunct Professor of Horticulture at PVCC for 11 years. She is a VSLD Certified Landscape Designer and an ISA Certified Arborist, who is also owner of Sewell Horticulture. Besides

offering services related to her certifications, she represents three Wholesale Nurseries and supplies woody landscape plant material to municipalities and businesses in the trade: Brick House Nursery (Luray, VA), Waverly Farm (Adamstown, MD), and Raemelon Farm (Adamstown, MD). Contact: [sewellhorticulture@gmail.com](mailto:sewellhorticulture@gmail.com). Congratulations, Lesley, on your new position!

## Calendar Announcement:

### MID-ATLANTIC HORTICULTURE SHORT COURSE 13 – 16 January, 2014

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA – (August 2013) – The Mid-Atlantic Horticulture Short Course will be held 13 – 16 January 2014, at the Marriott at City Center in Newport News, Virginia. This is the Green Industry educational highlight of the Mid-Atlantic region. International, national and regional speakers present new techniques, university research and advances in all aspects of horticultural industries. The four-day event is divided into industry-specific tracks; participants can mix and match classes to suit their training and continuing education needs.

## 2014 INVITED SPEAKERS & WORKSHOP LEADERS

**Gary R. Doerr**, Blooms of Bressingham

**Nigel Dunnett**, Professor Landscape Design & Vegetation Technology; Director of Green Roof Centre, Univ. Sheffield

**Bernie Erven**, Emeritus, Human Resources & Management, Ohio State University

**Mike Goatley**, Turfgrass Specialist, VTech

**James Hitchmough**, Professor Horticultural Ecology, University of Sheffield

**James Ingram**, President, COO Bartlett Tree Experts

**Linda MK Johnson**, Professor Biology & Botany, Chatham University

**Sandy Kittmar**, Plant Specialist, Iseli Nursery

**James A. Murphy**, Turfgrass Specialist, Rutgers University

**Kelly D. Norris**, Horticulture Manager,

Greater Des Moines Botanical Garden; Iris Expert,

**Rebecca Sweet**, Garden Designer, Harmony in the Garden

**Thomas Woltz**, Principal,

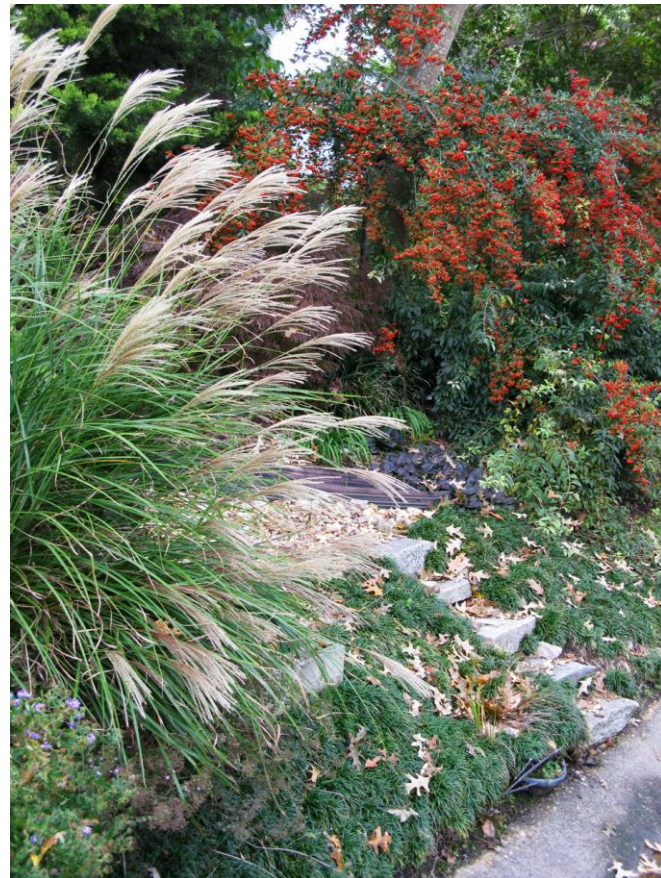
Nelson Byrd Woltz Landscape Architects (GCSAA)

Programs and registration available

More information is available from [www.mahsc.org](http://www.mahsc.org), on the event's Facebook page or by calling 757-523-4734.

*The Mid-Atlantic Horticulture Short Course is produced by The Virginia Horticultural Foundation, a 501(c) (3) nonprofit organization that provides educational programs in horticulture for professionals and the public*

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Miscanthus and Pyracantha koidzumii Victory'

Photo: Helen Janele

## About Beautiful RVA

*Submitted by Kay Moore*

Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden is incubating **Beautiful RVA**, a regional coalition of public and private agencies and organizations all invested in improving

the quality of life in greater Richmond through public horticulture, urban greening, and beautiful place-making initiatives.

**Beautiful RVA** is inspired by the work of public garden designer Lynden B. Miller of New York City, as well as the history of civic engagement in urban greening initiatives led by the Pennsylvania Horticulture Society's Philadelphia Green program. It is an experiment in community building and collaboration across often insular and isolated public and private entities, and an effort to increase local capacity to accomplish urban greening projects that are often beyond the reach and resources of local government. Underway since January 2013, the coalition weekly receives an e-mail digest of newsworthy greening initiatives, calls to action, appeals for volunteer services, and invitations to offer citizen input on strategic public and private greening projects. Periodically the group meets to discuss opportunities and initiatives for major civic engagement.

The current 150+ person roster of **Beautiful RVA** represents an affinity group of over 50 agencies and organizations, including City of Richmond administrators and elected representatives; heads of prominent community environmental organizations; university, cultural and tourism representatives; urban planners and economic development specialists; and grassroots neighborhood and civic associations. By extension, these individuals have related civic and volunteer interests that expand their circle of influence at least two-fold.

**Beautiful RVA**, with Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden providing expertise in public horticulture, is encouraging collaboration through capable facilitation, enhanced regional communication and networking, and an increased focus on progress in urban greening and beautiful place-making initiatives. The Garden's respected community profile, institutional credibility, and success in amassing and leveraging private support—along with its horticultural knowledge base and organizational development skills—has engendered a sense of hopeful, collaborative momentum.

For more information: Randee Humphrey, Director of Education, [randeeh@lewisginter.org](mailto:randeeh@lewisginter.org), 804-262-9887, ext. 326

## Winter Meeting Update:

By Denise Hargraves

**Saturday, February 22, 2014 10:00 AM**

**Gari Melchers Studio Pavilion in Fredericksburg, VA**

Reservations: \$60 per person

Claire Sawyers, director of Swarthmore College's Scott Arboretum, will present "The Authentic Garden", a discussion of how designers can create gardens that are both deeply rooted in their surroundings and deeply satisfying to their owners. Drawing on her knowledge of a vast array of American and foreign gardens, she identifies the five principles that help instill a sense of authenticity and make a garden that is true to a specific time, place, and culture. She will explore how to reflect an authentic spirit so that the garden, in turn, will nurture the spirit of those who cherish and dwell in it.

Ms. Sawyers holds masters degrees from Purdue University (horticulture) and the University of Delaware, where she was a Longwood Fellow. Her talk promises to be enriching for designers, so join us on Saturday February 22 for viewing of design contest entries, socializing, our annual business meeting, lunch and a wonderful discussion on how to create more satisfying & site-appropriate gardens.

For more information contact Denise Hargraves at 540 718 7124 or see registration information at <http://vsld.org/Members/winterprog.php>

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## A Tidewater Treat – VSLD Summer Tour

by Katie Sokol

Dunham Massie Farm was the first stop on day 2 of the recent summer tour. During the far too-short visit we were welcomed and entertained by Cam Williams who is an avid gardener and loves to share her garden. This Tidewater garden impressed me with the casual elegance of the plantings, the wonderful recycled garden art, and the thoughtful tree plantings for future



generations to enjoy. A smart compost set-up with four bins of kitchen scraps, grass clippings, and leaves always decomposing generates plenty of compost to enrich the landscape. Some words of wisdom from Cam are:

- Always make a bed larger than you think it needs to be
- If you try a plant a number of times and it fails, move to "Plan B"
- Use small seedling plants rather than large, developed ones when planting in difficult soil.
- Try to avoid plants and bulbs that the moles and voles love...there's no way to get rid of them so it's pointless to reward them!



Thursday Evening's Dinner at Elmgrove Farm's Historic Barn Photo: M. Fletcher



Our Dunham Massie hostess, Cam Williams Photo: Katie Sokol



Created Spaces – Dunham Massie Farm

Photo: M. Fletcher



Dunham Massie Farm- Susan Kappel & Clara Yates Photo: H. Janele



Osprey in Pine-Dunham Massie Farm

Photo: Helen Janele



Pastoral river view- Dunham Massie Farm Photo: Katie Sokol





New VSLD Display sign at Brent & Becky's: Eve, Theresa, Kim, and Vic  
Photo: Katie Sokol



VSLD Members, Becky Heath, and others at Colonial Williamsburg  
Photo: H. Janele



Pam Harper's Garden

Photo: M. Fletcher



Verbena bonariensis and Black Swallowtail

Photo: Helen Janele

## **Pollinator 411, or the Good, the Less Good, and the Gorgeous**

By Chris Coen

*Everywhere you turn, there's another blog, another Facebook post, another news article about climate change. Even the climate change deniers have switched to complaining that we don't know why it's changing. From the perspective of a landscape designer, this is a major challenge; we don't know if the plants we're specifying for that lovely perennial border are going to cope with too much rain, or no rain, or if that community will permit watering in an ongoing drought.*

*But we're not the only ones who live here on this changing world, and we really have to take that into account when designing. Many of those other dwellers – most of them insects – have an enormous impact on our landscapes and on our very lives. Did you know that one in three mouthfuls of food or drink is only possible because of pollinators? It matters to us and our clients that the landscapes we're designing are beautiful, but it's becoming more apparent that beautiful is not enough. The push for the use of native plants is not just plant snobbery; it's a recognition that we need all those unseen, unacknowledged neighbors so we can continue to live here.*

*Meg French and I were talking about the recent news of bumble bee die-offs and the plight of butterflies and decided to share the education we've been getting in pollinators and their conservation.*

*We are, by no means, experts on the subject, so if you catch a mistake, or know more on the topic we're covering, please write and let us know so we all can continue to learn! It's a good conversation to be having nowadays.* Chris Coen

## **Pollinator 411 Article: Part 1**

Unless you like bugs (like me!), pollinating insects are not something you think about every day. We and our clients worry about bugs, but usually only in terms of what damage the bug is doing. If we worry about the health of the bugs, it's the really visible, friendly insects like bumblebees and butterflies that get the headlines.



*Eupatorium maculatum* and Tiger Swallowtails Photo: Helen Janele

There are a lot of other native<sup>ii</sup> insects, however, who play a role in the pollination that's so essential to our well-being, and getting to know them will hopefully lead you to think of the insects, too, when designing landscapes. (You might also be interested to know that only about one percent of all 4 million insect species interact with humans in negative ways<sup>iii</sup>,



*Agastache 'Blue Fortune'* with Hummingbird Moth Photo: Helen Janele

and that studies have shown the overall value provided by the world's insects to be \$57 billion – that's billion with a B.)

We have grown a lot as a culture. We use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) now instead of indiscriminately tossing around poisons (well, not as much, anyway) – but remember that IPM means controlling pest numbers, not destroying the pest. That's not just an acknowledgement that we *can't* effectively destroy a pest without poisoning ourselves. It's also an awareness that what is, today, a pest may very well be a pollinator once it grows up. Or it might feed those oh-so-important pollinators in either their larval or adult forms. And it's a reflection of the fact that, when we zap all the pests, we often zap the insects that prey on them...and pests multiply far, far more quickly than predators. Use poison, and you might very well end up with a rebound population of pests larger than the one you initially "took care of," without predators to keep them in check.

There are four major classes of pollinating insects: bees and wasps, flies, butterflies and moths, and beetles. Bees (both native and imported) are considered the most important pollinators, because they deliberately gather pollen and nectar to feed their young, rather than just transferring what they happen to have bumped up against. Honeybees are the bees most people are familiar with, but native bees are far more efficient pollinators than the imported honeybee; they forage over a longer period of daylight, in weather which keeps honeybees in their hives, and they visit many different plants in a given foraging trip, thus increasing the pollination across many species at the same time.





Native Bee

Photo: Chris Coen

One study showed more than twice as many hours' foraging for blue orchard bees—33 hours—compared to honeybees pollinating in the same area (15 hours). It takes only 250 female orchard bees to pollinate an acre of apples—a task it would take 15,000 honeybees to accomplish!<sup>iv</sup> Bumblebees are often the first bees active in the spring and the last still active in the fall. Bumblebees also have the ability to “buzz-pollinate,” vibrating their bodies to shake pollen from the plant's anthers. That's what they're doing when you hear them making a racket down inside a flower!

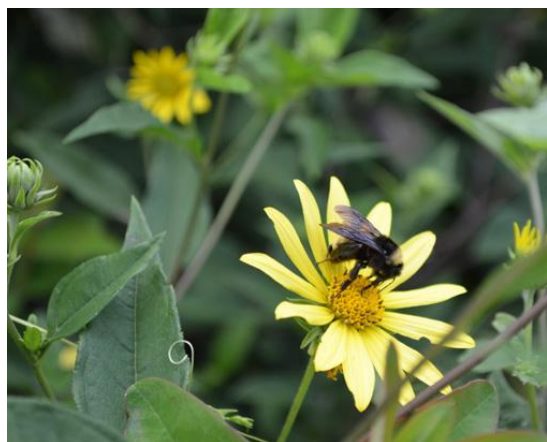
Bumblebee on *Helianthus*

Photo: Meg French

There are about 500 species of native bees in Virginia, including about eighteen species of bumblebees. Most are solitary bees; they do not form colonies, which gives the added

advantage (to us!) that, lacking a colony to defend, they tend to be far less aggressive than honeybees. Instead, they nest in the ground, in bunchgrass clumps and brush piles, or inside woody stems of plants. Bumblebees also favor abandoned mouse burrows. Not all types of soil are favored by the ground dwellers. If you happen to find an area of the sandy, south-facing soil they like, and there are bees nesting there, do your best to conserve the area as it is; any sort of deep disturbance of the soil can destroy the bees' nests before they can reproduce.

The area covered by an individual bee depends largely on its size. Large carpenter bees and bumblebees can travel a mile or more from their nest. Mining bees and leafcutter bees might forage 400-500 yards out. Small bees like the sweat bees<sup>v</sup> and the smaller carpenter bees only go about 300 yards. The tiniest bees might be limited to no more than a couple hundred feet.

Wasps<sup>vi</sup> are relatively weak pollinators, lacking both body hair and the long tongues possessed by bees, but they do carry grains of pollen from plant to plant as the adults feed on nectar or hunt other insects to feed their young.



Wasps and Bumblebee

Photo: Chris Coen

Wasps' real value to the gardener is as a predator of pest insects from aphids to cicadas.





Wasp

Photo: Chris Coen

Flies<sup>vii</sup>, members of one of the largest insect orders on Earth, are the most frequent visitors to flowers. They are often important pollinators for specific plants, including some human food plants (strawberries, onions, and carrots, yum!). Lacking a sting, many flies mimic bees or wasps in their shape and coloration.



Flower- Visiting Flower Fly

To tell them apart, remember that flies have one pair of wings (bees and wasps have two) and shorter, clubbed or down-turned antennae; bees' and wasps' antennae are longer and uniformly shaped. Most flies we see are syrphid flies, though we may also encounter bee flies and tachinid flies. Their mouthparts are short, limiting them to the disk-shaped flowers (e.g., Queen Anne's Lace, the wild relative of the carrot). Many flies are predators of other insect species.

Butterflies and moths, even more than bees, are the insects most people recognize and, while they are not the most important pollinator,

they are certainly the most conspicuous and one of the reasons most often cited for wanting a native plant garden. Their pollinating is by virtue of brushing up against the pollen-bearing anthers while they sip nectar with their long, long tongues. Moths, the less visible of the two, are actually represented in much larger number—more than 10,000 species in North America compared to about 800 for butterflies—and are far more important as pollinators, especially for plants which bloom at night. You may very likely have seen a large, hovering shape sipping at coneflowers and thought it was a hummingbird, only to realize it was a moth—a hummingbird moth!

Beetles, our final category of native pollinators, comprise the greatest diversity of pollinators with nearly 30,000 species in North America alone (and more than 340,000 worldwide). Because they are an ancient creature and very likely the first insect pollinators of prehistoric flowering plants, they are adapted to flowers which still retain their ancient, open bowl characteristics, like magnolias and water lilies. Flowers which are pollinated by beetles often give off a characteristic odor to attract them. In addition to their pollinating duties, beetles are important because their larvae burrow tunnels in decaying wood which wood-nesting bees later use. One of my favorite beetles, the soldier beetle, looks a lot like a firefly.



Soldier Beetle on Cosmos

Photo: Chris Coen

Other important (for our purposes) families of beetles include the long-horned beetle with hugely elongated antennae; jewel beetles, whose bodies are amongst the most brightly colored in the insect world; scarab beetles, including one of the most important pollinators of native magnolias, the flower scarab; and blister beetles, whose name is very apt if you've ever tried to pluck the adults off tomato plants. As adults, many of the beetles listed above feed on nectar and pollen, and in doing so, promote pollination. They're also great predators of other insects, including pest species. Blister beetle larvae hitch rides on foraging bees, returning with the bee to the bee's nest, where they then feed on bee larvae; their numbers are an indicator, therefore, of the relative health of the local bee population.

Want to know more about what these various insects look like, or how to identify them in the wild? Check out the Xerces Society, dedicated to the preservation of invertebrate species, at [www.xerces.org](http://www.xerces.org). Various Xerces Society publications formed much of the basis for this article, including their book, Attracting Native Pollinators. There are also a lot of great photos of pollinators at <http://www.restoringthelandscape.com/p/insects.html>.

*In the next article in this series, Meg French will consider the current challenges plaguing our pollinators, both native and imported. The third article will explore some strategies you might employ as a designer to ensure the pollinators thrive, protecting not only their own species but ours, as well.*

Chris Coen



Native Bee on Asclepias incarnata Photo: Meg French



Wasp on Asclepias incarnata Photo: Meg French

<sup>i</sup> "Pollinator Conservation: Three Simple Steps to Help Bees and Butterflies," fact sheet produced by Xerces Society, <http://www.xerces.org/fact-sheets/>.

<sup>ii</sup> I'm focusing on native pollinators here because, in fact, there are more of them and they're far more effective pollinators than the imported, and beleaguered, honeybee. Honeybees are important...but it's the native pollinators that are going to save our stomachs.

<sup>iii</sup> Doug Tallamy, Bringing Nature Home, p. 109.

<sup>iv</sup> "Native Pollinators on the Farm: What's In It for Growers," fact sheet produced by Xerces Society.

<sup>v</sup> See <http://www.restoringthelandscape.com/2012/12/native-bee-spotlight-green-sweat-bees.html>, for photos of sweat bees.

<sup>vi</sup> There are some great photos of wasps at <http://nativeplantwildlifegarden.com/wonderful-wasps-in-the-wildlife-garden/>.



vii Fly photos:

<http://www.restoringthelandscape.com/2011/08/insect-diversity-celebration-flies.html>.



Flower Fly on Salvia

Photo: Chris Coen

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## What Are the Best and Worst Landscaping Improvements To Increase Property Values?

Avant Gardener interviewed a number of real estate agents across the country to find out what landscaping improvements can enhance the value of a home and what 'improvements', if any, could deter a prospective buyer. We have all heard of 'curb appeal' and so it is hardly surprising to discover that the best landscaping investment is to improve the driveway and second best is to improve the entrance to the home.

With many houses, the driveway is the shortest distance between the street and the residence and it can be an eyesore, presenting a wide expanse of monotonous paving and ugly pair of garage doors. Several ways to improve a bare driveway are with parallel hedges or a parallel line of trees to create an avenue, with the outspreading branches arching out high above the car roof line and meeting to knit overhead. However, avoid 'messy' trees like female ginkgo which can drop fruits with an unpleasant odor and black walnut which can produce an oily black stain. Positioning a trellis above a pair of garage doors can soften the harsh

architectural lines of a residence when planted with a flowering vine like a wisteria, bougainvillea or grape vine. When there is some distance between the street and the residence, a curving driveway is more appealing than a straight one. A curving drive can reveal the residence at the last moment creating a sense of expectation just ahead of the reveal. The concealment of the residence can also produce a sense of 'sanctuary' with the house sheltered from the public view.

The front door is a place to say 'welcome' and there are several easy ways to improve an austere looking entryway. First consider the use of an attractive gate, and a non-slip path such as textured brick or pea-gravel. A pair of small trees planted in containers to act as sentinels on either side of the doorway or colorful arrangements of seasonal plantings can enliven a monotonous entryway. Also a vine planted to create an 'eyebrow' over the doorway, can soften harsh expanses of brick, stone or stucco.

Be aware that a 'busy' garden can put off a lot of prospective buyers, especially one that features a number of theme areas like a vegetable garden, fruit tree orchard, a complex water garden, cutting garden and lots of mature trees and shrubs that need pruning to keep tidy. Contrary to popular belief a swimming pool is not always a good feature. Many home buyers are put off at the expense and liability of owning a swimming pool. Also, hedges and tall shrubs to create a screen from neighbors are preferred over tall, ugly stockade fencing or stone walls made of brick or block. Where a monotonous expanse of fence or wall looks ugly or harsh, consider covering it with an inexpensive trellis and training vines along them, particularly those that can produce edible fruits, like grape vines and kiwi vines. If a residence features lots of flower beds filled with annuals or perennials and even shrubbery, consider turfing some of these over with grass. Many prospective buyers would rather contend with an attractive lawn than with extensive

areas of flowering plants or shrubs. “Think easy maintenance,” is the advice given by many real estate agents. If you plan on installing a greenhouse, consider a lean-to design which benefits from house heat and is generally preferred to a free-standing unit that can result in costly heating bills and represents a liability to many prospective buyers even

though a free-standing unit will usually give better plant performance from improved light.

*Reprinted with permission from the “Avant Gardener”, a monthly magazine presenting encapsulations of the latest developments in the horticultural world. [January 2013 issue]*

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## ***Fall Photos***



*Pyracantha Berries: October*

*Photo: Helen Janele*



*Early Fall Morning: Colocasia 'Diamond Head'*

*Photo: H. Janele*





Dew-spangled Web

Photo Credit: Chris Coen

## **2013-2014**

### **Calendar of Events & Meetings**

November 19, 2013, Tuesday

**Nova Urban Forest Round Table: Planning for Climate Resiliency In the Urban Forest,**  
 The Woodlands at Algonkian Regional Park; Sterling, VA 20165  
 4.5 CEUs from MAC-ISA  
<http://treesvirginia.org/joomla/>

January 8-10, 2014

**MANTS**, Baltimore Convention Center, Baltimore, MD  
<http://www.mants.com/>

January 12- 17, 2014

**Mid-Atlantic Horticulture Short Course**, Newport News, VA,  
 Save the Date!- Details on Speakers to Follow

February—TBA

**Piedmont Native Plant Landscape Symposium**

February 12- 14, 2014

**CVNLA/Lewis Ginter Winter Symposium**  
<http://www.lewisginter.org/adult-education/sponsored-symposiums.php>  
<http://www.cvnla.org/short-course.htm>

February 22, 2014

**VSLD Winter Meeting**  
 Gari Melchers Studio Pavilion, Fredericksburg, VA  
<http://vsld.org/Members/winterprog.php>

## **2013-2014**

### **Calendar of Events & Meetings- cont.**

March 20, 2014

**Shenandoah Valley Plant Symposium**  
<http://www.virginia.org/Listings/Events/ShenandoahValleyPlantSymposium/>

Tentative Date—October 23-24, 2014

[Rescheduled from October 2013]

**Biennial Gillette Forum**, LGBG, Richmond VA,  
 [Coincides with 2014 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of LGBG]

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Straw Bales

Photo: Chris Coen

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## **Officers & Directors 2013**

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