President's Message

ARGS China 2000 Expedition
by Ed Buyarski

ARGS China 2000 Field Map

ARGS China 2000 Field Notes

New England Memories
by Constance B. Henn

APQ Quarterly Appeal
by Cheri Fluck

Primula bracteosa
by Derek Lockey

Beautiful Polyanthus
by Caroline Jensen

APQ Board Minutes October 2000

APQ Board Minutes January 2000

COVER PHOTO: Tiger Leaping Gorge
Jade Dragon Mountains, Yunnan, China
photo courtesy of Diana Reek
Collectors Nursery, Battle Ground, WA

Inset: P. poisonii, photo Ed Buyarski

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.

American Primrose Society
Quarterly of the American Primrose Society
Volume 59, Number 2, Spring 2001

Primroses
EDITOR/GRAPHIC DESIGN
Robert Tonkin
3155 Pioneer Ave.
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 463-1554
primroses@gci.net

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Robert Tonkin
Cheri Fluck
Edward Buyarski

EDITORIAL DEADLINES
Winter issue – November 15
Spring issue – February 15
Summer issue – May 15
Fall issue – August 15

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS
All photos are credited.
ARDS China 2000 Expedition

Ed Buyarski

Most of us grow plants in our gardens that were brought back from far off lands 50-100 or more years ago. In the spring of 1998, a present day adventurer and plant hunter; Dan Hinkley, of Heronswood Nursery, spoke to several groups in Alaska. He showed slides about his plant explorations around the world and some of the new plants he has introduced. Members of the Alaska Rock Garden Society (ARGS), a chapter of NARGS, asked how we could get involved with such an activity and gain new species hardy for Alaska gardens. Dan offered to help set up an expedition using his contacts in China and the Society began the planning process. I was fortunate to be selected as a team member by the planning group who were looking for people with seed collecting skills, botanical knowledge, computer and photographic ability, good health and strong stomachs. Luckily my computer skills were not needed by the Team.

The Team members were responsible for paying their way to Kunming, but the Society committed to fund raising to help pay for it. Timer counting down the seconds to the light change! Luckily we had a terrific bus driver "Boss Sung".

We checked into the Kunming Hotel, a beautiful place, much fancier than most of us imagined staying in. A wedding reception was going on and we were encouraged to share good wishes with the bride and groom. Highlights of our first truly Chinese meal included tempura fried aloe, sautéed lily bulbs scales and duck with tofu soup. Many of us enjoyed each others varying degrees of chopstick proficiency but we got plenty of practice during our next four weeks in the country.

The first morning we started our botanizing at the Kunming Botanical Garden guided by Guan Kaixun, Director, and Zyou Zhekun, Deputy Director, both co-authors of Highland Flowers of Yunnan. We did NOT photograph. Walking from the plane in cool light rain felt just like home but the sign on the terminal "Shangri La" told us otherwise. We were feeling the effects of 10,500 feet (3200m) elevation just carrying our bags to the bus. After unloading our gear in the hotel we headed out to find our first Primula of the trip. Yaks and pigs grazing in the fields of harvested barley and Tibetan style buildings emphasized a very different cultural area. The rainy season was ending and it did get drier as we traveled for the next few weeks. Our first stop in a grazed meadow near a creek brought us brilliant blue Gentianas, low growing Sausurrea stella and in the wetter areas Primula secundiflora (033) and few flowering P. poisoni (037). Ahh, now I was earning my keep for all those APS people who had bought seed shares. Iris collettii was a challenging little plant to search out its seed pods at ground level. We were all busily collecting seeds, writing notes, taking photos and then the horn was blown, time to get back on the bus. After a few stops, we started to see a pattern emerging of who was usually the last one on the bus. Our "20 minute" stops seldom were so brief as that! We would pull out the plastic, paper or cloth bags of seed pods, leaves, stems and fruit on the bus to try to identify while fresh before taking them back to the hotel for drying and further seed cleaning. Dan, Bleddyn, or one of the other of our expert and amateur botanists were often able to come up with genera for our specimens from having collected some of them previously, but many will have to be grown and flowered to identify the species.

Our drive to Shudu gang Lake, a natural area, the next day brought us through damp meadows growing P. sikkimensis (097) and P. secundiflora, a consistent combination we saw during the next two weeks. Near the lake, a small cantina fixed a hearty lunch
for us while we explored the neighborhood
finding some nice Cotoneaster, Berberis and
dwarf Rhododendron. I watched one fellow
scooping some carp from a net pen in the
lake so we knew our entre' was fresh! A
bright yellow blooming Sedum was common
on rocky areas along the road and blue and
white Cyananthus added a nice
counterpoint. Oak scrub and Rhododendrons
covered the hillsides, a sight to return for in
late May and early June. Back in Zhongdian
that evening we had a chance to explore the
markets, a colorful display of fruits and
vegetables, an equally stimulating assortment of smells from the hot peppers, pans
and buckets of fish, freshly butchered
meat and well aged but not quite "hundred
year-old eggs". Lots of vendors along the
street set up their grills cooking strips of
meat, roasted potatoes and corn on the cob.
I bought some yak bells to add to the
ambiance of my garden at home.

Our next drive across the valley to reach
the foothills west of Zhongdian was brightly
marked by the fall colors of Euphorbia
nematocyptha; scarlet clumps of foliage
50cm tall that were not savored by the
herds of yaks on their winter range. Unfortunately we were weeks too late to find more than
a few seeds to bring back. Our bus was finally
stopped by the muddy track so we piled out
to hike farther up the small valley and side
hills. As we were collecting seeds of a
Geranium and large red fruits of
Podophyllum hexandrum, some Tibetan
kids and their mother came to see what we
were doing and started helping us. Their
sharp eyes found more seeds in a short

From across the valley we occasionally
heard women singing while working.

We usually went out in pairs or small
groups for safety, especially when collecting
in thick country. We all had compasses and
whistles and Toby Wheeler was a
naturopathic doctor with a large first aid kit
for emergencies. Other than aspirin and
mole skin though we used little of the kit
during our travels. We of course credited our
tough Alaskan life for our good health!

Grant Mathieke and I shared rooms and
usually paired up, as we found we moved at
a similar pace. Hiking up the hillside in the
sun forced us to take regular breaks and a
short ride shower cooled us off until we
reached the top of the ridge. Numerous
varieties of Rhododendron, oak scrub, and
thorny Rosa omiensis and R. sikangensis on
the dry side gave way to Sinarundinaria
(bamboo), Larix , Picea, and Pinus on the
more moist tree covered north side of the
ridge. Ferns and interesting fungi had me
hoping for some forest primula but no such
luck. We were caught in a downpour coming
down the ridge and trudged and slid down a
muddy yak trail to the bottom; though we
reached the top of the ridge. Numerous
Rodgersia and Hydrangea that we couldn't pass up.

Upon reaching the bus we found that some
of the others had collected P. polyneura
(159) up the valley along a small stream.
All of our muddy, wet bodies steamed up
to the hotel for welcomed hot showers. A
spicy meal with lots of red peppers washed
down with good Dalli beer, or Red Bull for
the teetotalers, gave us the strength to clean
seeds or at least spread them out to dry later
that evening. The "Naked Barley" brand red
and white fortified wines could not be
recommended for other than medicinal
purposes however. A traditional breakfast
item was fermented yak butter tea; another
treat that needs to be experienced only once.

A dry sunny day dawned for a drive east
of Zhongdian where the red leaved plants of
Rheum acuminata (rhubarb) on the
hillside stimulated the oft-heard command
"stop the bus!" The rest of the team was less
than excited about my sighting of possibly
P. pulchella (258) in seed. These were
narrow-leaved 3-4" plants growing on a dry
red clay and rocky south-facing hillside; not
what I would expect to grow in a good pralima
habitat. Blue patches of Gentiana species
were in all the meadows along the way; the
yaks avoid them and the Iris bulleyana
growing in large clumps with lots of easy
seeds to collect. These were the same
meadows that also had P. sikkinensis and P.
secundiflora to put on a great show in late
spring. We collected those two from a variety
of locations to grow for possible variability.
We stopped at a small brushy drainage to
stretch and answer natures call and found
more P. poisonii in the ditches and pink
flowering Impatiens on moist, shady banks.
A few feet away were P. polyanthera plants in
seed on a brighter bank and growing under
the willows across from them was a nice
patch of P. sonchifolium! Unfortunately no
seeds were found since they bloom very
early in the spring and shed their green seeds
from the fragile capsules quickly. These
were already showing fat, creamy resting
buds among their red veined leaves. I did
collect two small plants in the hopes of
growing them for future seed sharing.
One of these plants put out three blossoms in
December and January in my Juneau garden.

Any forested areas along the roadside
were accessible for yak teams were partially
logged and heavily grazed, but we saw some
nice birch, mountain ash, and maples adding
their fall color to the mountainsides.

Anemone were often seen blooming,
different species in wet and dry sites and we
collected plenty of Cynoglossum amabile
(Chinese for-get-me-not) from our trouser
cuffs where they stuck to be redistributed. Dan or Bleddyn often would return clutching
some new Polygonatum or Smilacina stems
with fruit to tease the other while the
Alaskans had more discriminating tastes for
Anemone, Delphinium and a magnificent
Megacodon stylphorus; a huge, yellow-
flowering, gentian relative. This day we
reached 11,900 feet (3630m) with wonderful
views across the wooded valleys to the South
and found some Androscage rigida (343) and
tall Nepea stewartiana near the roadside.
The yellow flowering Clematis akebioides
was climbing all over Viburnum and
anything else it could reach. Sticky seed pods
of yellow and purple flowering species of
Salvia growing along the road edges were
also collected for some of their ripe seeds
and we soon found how difficult their seeds
were to separate.

A number of us had gotten import permits
from the USDA to bring back plants and
seeds from China but we all agreed to
minimize our collection of live plant material
so as to not endanger populations. We did
collect a few plants for herbarium specimens
of those that we could not identify for future
comparison with other collections and the
plants we grew from seed. These specimens
are held at the Alaska Botanical Garden in
Anchorage, Alaska.

Our dinner that night was highlighted by a
performance of traditional Tibetan music on
some nontraditional instruments; electric
guitar and piano "Tibetan rock and roll!!"
This was also Grant's birthday so we joined
the singers in 'Happy Birthday'. He was
served birthday noodles; it was very
typical however. A traditional breakfast
item was fermented yak butter tea; another
treat that needs to be experienced only once.
Juneau; maybe that's why they call this
Shangri La. On the highway (mostly gravel or
cobblestone) north, we crossed a low pass
with lots of tall white Aconitum
brachypodium, an important medicinal plant
here along with many others that are
gathered for sale or trade by the local people.
Most of the houses are massively built of
rammed earth with thick tapered walls
surrounded by lower walls forming a
courtyard around them that often hold a
small garden, fruit trees and the family's
livestock at night. We saw lots of Cosmos
growing on these low walls and sunflowers,
potatoes, turnips, barley and corn growing in
the fields. Semi-wild peaches and plums
(unfortunately not quite ripe) grew along the
roadsides here in a noticeably dryer area of
rain shadow compared to Zhongdian.
We stopped in the hot sunny village of Geza for
lunch. After a short walk around town we
have a good meal of woodear fungus with
lamb chops, rice and vegetables. They were shy about being
photographed. Our snacks of digestive biscuits, bananas,
fruit juice and bottled water tastes like a
gourmet meal. Down the road a bit we go to
the famous Roadhouse 80 in hot sunshine.
We reappplied sunscreen while cleaning seeds
and moving into our windowless rooms. A
short walk around the neighborhood takes us
up the creek to an empty yak herder's
stone hut with a slate roof. We also find a
stone wall topped with cut brush protecting
the locals' potato patch and the ever present
meadow primulas; P. sikkimensis and P.
secundiflora. The temperature dropped fast
when the sun disappeared behind the
mountains and we ate dinner by lantern light
in our hats and parkas. For after dinner
entertainment, we enjoyed Jaime's singing
of the Alaska Flag song and others under
the stars. Since we were at the latitude of
Tampa, Florida; the Big Dipper and Polaris
were hard to find between the mountains.
Sleeping on the wooden floor in our sleeping
bags at 13,000 feet (3960 m) gave us all
headaches and we woke up to a misty morning
and no great desire to linger.
A quick breakfast and we were back up to
the pass to greet the fog rolling up from
the south. We were careful to stay in groups so
as not to lose anyone, but the breaks in the
fog added an air of mystery to our
surroundings here at the east end of
the Himalayas. On the east side of the pass, many
yak trails wandered across the slopes for us
to follow in search of alpine plants among
screes and rocky outcrops. I found a stacked
rock trail monument to which I added a few
stones with a wish to return someday. Later
I heard that others had done the same.
From that spot vistas down the valley opened
and closed with the moving patches of fog and
more clumps of P. sinopurpurea and
Meconopsis pseudointegrifolia beckoned
this seed collector. The tight spiny buns of
Arenaria were common and we found one
colony of P. dryadifolia in the scree with
one flower and no seed capsules. Potentilla
fruticosa was also found here, the same
shrub that grows wild in Alaska and in many
other higher latitude countries.
Cremathodium campanulatum was an
interesting yellow bellied Composite scattered
across the slopes here with some of its alpine
relatives: Aster, Anaphalis, Leontopodium (Edelweiss)
and Saxaulrea.
One plant mentioned in the ACE field
notes we did not find under the rhodies in the
pass was Primula boreoioalianna, requested by some of our seed shareholders.
At our next stop 500m lower a small stream
crossed the road we split up under thick
Abies and Rhododendron covered slopes.
Raspberry brambles slowed my progress
until I spotted tall seed heads of a primula.
These were unlike any I've grown in my own
garden or seen on this trip. The capsules
resembled old glass pint milk bottles
(smooth round rims) on 60-90cm stems.
These had to be P. boreoioalianna (463)!
One or two whorls of capsules on each stem
were full of seeds. When looking down at
my feet, I found I was also standing in a patch
of P. sconifolia! Again no seeds but I took
a photo of the two rare species together in
this moist shady spot. Ahh... to be here in
the spring! Some of our British members
have told me P. boreoioalianna is very
challenging to keep going and we hope that
with the wide distribution of seeds someone
will have some success. I certainly hope the
cool moist climate here in Juneau may bring
them happiness. One other team member
brought back to the bus the seed capsules
and a leaf of an Omphalogramma (463) from
this stop, and in an open area, our old friends
P. sikkimensis and P. secundiflora were again
noticed.

The rest of the day was all downhill
(literally) but at the last stop at 3740m, one
of the team found a few P. capitata in flower.
Unfortunately I didn't get to see them in their
native habitat. Back at the motel, it was so
hot in the sun that even with shorts and a tee
Tianchi Lake was our goal the next day, a small boggy lake greatly resembling many in Alaska but surrounded by low Rhododendron meadows and thoroughly grazed by recently departed yaks. Near one of their shelters, I noticed a few violet/purple flowers later identified as *P. amethystina* var. *brevifolia* (699). A few seed pods were collected here. This is another choice rare primula we all hope to grow. The large red leaves and tall seed stalks of *Rheum alexandrae* stood up around the lake in the wet meadows with the ever present *P. sikkimensis* and *P. secundiflora*. There were a few *P. sinopurpurea* on the dry soil.

For those who received several different accessions of the latter, remember that there is more than one color phase/variety/subspecies depending on your reference. Other team members also found some *P. boreoicalliantha* (792) in the fir woodland and nearby were *P. sonchifolia* (782) growing on a damp roadside bank. Young trees of *Larix* were turning yellow and the red, orange, and pink leaves of *Sorbus* and *Acer* colored the hillsides. Fruits of a shrubby, pink fruited *Sorbus* and seed pods of *Lilium* and *Nomocharis* were found on the lower slopes.

For my main reference I was carrying Halda’s book with a sticky note on every page listing primula in western Yunnan Province or nearby (about 1/3 of the pages). We also had the ACE field notes and the Alpine Garden Society Journal, Vol. 64, No. 2, as another excellent reference.

That evening, I found an Internet Café to check my email and send brief notes home and to the Primula e-group. It was nice to have some contact with family and friends but the connection was very slow, even I could type faster than the connection. This is certainly a sign of the opening up of China. I was one of three from the Team to go on a three and a half hour (one way) guided jeep trip to an alpine area near Hong Shan (Red Mountain). We started up a rough road but our guide/driver and hosts did not agree we were on the right road and asked a mature village woman for directions. There was much arm waving and finger pointing, apparently they were not using the same dialect. After a consultation with a younger man we retraced another route which all soon agreed was definitely the wrong way and we retraced our first attempted road. There followed several hours of 12 kph speed over very rough roads. Several times we voluntarily walked to save our backs and other more tender parts of our anatomy while covering more ground than the jeep. A pass at 4300m was our jumping off spot (finally) to climb higher. *Bergenia purpurascens* and possibly *Diapensia bulleyana* were hiding among the *Rhododendron* thickets and lots of capsules of a *Silene* along the road slowed our access to the mountainside. Moving up a rocky drainage more *P. amethystina* (780) with plentiful seed capsules were spotted along with *P. bella* (773) next to rocks and *Androsace delavayi* (753) creeping over the rocks. While picking the tiny seed heads of the latter, I wished I'd had tweezers instead of my fat fingers. Once the drainage opened up and flattened, an even tinier plant, probably *P. nanobella* (774) was found in great numbers in the well grazed alpine turf. A mature plant 3cm tall in fruit would fit on my little fingernail with room for a friend! Please let us know if you have success growing this one.

A few purple and green striped pods of a dwarf lily (5-10cm tall) were collected here too before the final push up to the top at 14,440 feet (4,400m). We may have been able to find snow capped mountain ranges 50-100miles (80-160km) away on this incredible day! Our bodies felt good too although we were still not running up these slopes. On a distant scree we spotted another suspect on our most wanted list, *Rheum nobile* and very carefully worked our way to them. Jaime found no seeds on the large leafy red leaved plants, but he did take a few seedlings to try to grow in Alaska. Our guides started to herd us back toward the jeep and we were really not looking forward to the rough ride back down the mountain.

A short trip was made north of town past Napa Hai, a large seasonal lake next to a dry pine forest on red clay. We were sent out to find the elusive but highly desirable *Androsace bulleyana* (793) in this hard packed red clay below a rocky outcropping. Several of us saw a wild rabbit during our search through the brush. Luckily, a few plants were still in flower, a beacon of scarlet above a monocarpic rosette 10cm across, much like a *Sempervivum*. Some seeds were collected as the bus horn was heard to bring us back so we could tour the Tibetan Buddhist monastery on a hill overlooking town. Several spun the bronze prayer bells to help ensure our return as we entered this once self-contained community. We trudged...
up a long steep stone stairway to the upper level to see the massive temples that were being restored after much damage during the Cultural Revolution. We admired the carved stone lions at the entrances and beautifully painted Buddhist murals inside the temple that were built in the late 17th century. This is also a tourist attraction so plenty of gift shops outside the temple helped separate us from some of our money before we left this area.

Many hotels are being built here and in other towns for tourists and we saw plenty of people traveling in buses and vans exploring the countryside. Roads are being improved and there is concern about pollution from soft coal burning furnaces, garbage dumps, deforestation and other environmental issues. Seed and plant collecting is being closely watched and a number of groups such as NARCIS, AGS, and SRGC are promoting responsible or sustainable collection of wild plant material. We had some discussion with the leader of a tour group from Kew Gardens who felt that all of the worthwhile plants had already been collected. He felt that since these plants were available from English nurseries their was no need for any further collecting of seeds or plants! To us that kind of sounded like King George dictating to the colonists where they had to buy their tea and other supplies before the American Revolution! We were careful to collect responsibly and even spread some seed as we collected. Large multi-national corporations and biotech firms are also searching for plants that may have medical uses. Some third world countries are alarmed over the patenting of native plant material that may result in prohibitions against their citizens patenting of native plant material that may result in prohibitions against their citizens growing and using plants that were collected on their own land. Enough politics; back to the story.

We left Zhongdian for the drive to Lijiang on a highway under construction. Many workers were filling gravel trucks with shovels, moving it with bamboo scoops and large iron hoes as stonemasons were carefully cutting and fitting the stones lining the ditches and embankments. Once past the construction zone, we made stops along the way near streams and shady woodlands. P. polyneura and P. cockburniana (806) were found in one drainage while Anemone hupehensis was commonly in flower in sunny patches. Impatiens subcalcarata and I. delavayi shone out of damp rock pockets along the road and Schisandra vines with long clusters of red berries climbed over shrubs. The stream dropped fast over rocks approaching the lower elevations along the Yangtze River. Cornfields appeared with borders of sunflowers and squash and soon rice paddies in the lowest valleys. We had to stop at the overlook on the Yangtze where it turned to go through Tiger Leaping Gorge north of the Jade Dragon Mountains (Yulong Shan). This is one of the most photographed spots in China and we did not break with tradition. Soon, palm trees, fruit orchards and people selling apples, pears and peppers lined the road into Lijiang. This is a city of contrasts; many new high rise hotels and other modern buildings line the main streets, yet one block away are the older one and two story tile roofed shops and houses with small gardens and canals. The main streets are good pavement with stoplights that soon turn onto narrow brick or cobblestone lanes more suited to carts and bicycles. A statue of Mao near our hotel looked neglected and unlit at night though surrounded by lampposts.

From town we drove up to Snow Pine Village (Xi song) near where Joseph Rock lived, and walked through a spa with big clear spring fed ponds from the hillside. A guide took some of us on a vigorous hike up through dry scrub, grassy meadows and bamboo patches to the low alpine area on the south side of Yulong Shan. That 1000m (3300 feet) vertical gain in about 5km (3miles) only left us with an hour of plant hunting before we had to turn around to descend. There were many flowers in bloom on an alpine meadow at 4100m; dwarf Delphinium and Aconitum, nodding blue Allium and clumps of white Arenaria. Shrubby Paeonia delavayi with large partially open pods and blue/black seeds drew me toward the cliffs and caves above the meadow. Near the mouths of caves and in cracks in the rocks were growing small primula with very prominent sepals below their seed capsules. This is probably P. yunnanensis (888), mentioned by John Richards as having been collected by Josef Halda near cliffs on the Yulong Shan. From one of those cases, taking photos toward Lijiang, I could see the old airstrip used by the Flying Tigers in WWII to bring men and materials over the “Hump” from Burma into China. Several other primula species were collected by different team members on another slope that I didn’t get a chance to see.

The very warm days’ descent left us having to stop to rest our rubbery legs in the shady patches of brush and we were out of water by the time we reached the van. There were some nice Delphinium seeds and a few from a chocolate flowered Aconitum aff. delavayi that could not be ignored along the way however! The bottled water we were always careful to drink tasted better than wine. A good dinner and a pleasant walk through “Old Town” left us ready for a good nights sleep before our next days hike into the Gang ho ba dry valley.

A misty morning in the pine and oak forest forced me to use my compass to climb over the ridge into the valley. P. forrestii (843, 905) was common near rocks among the trees; sometimes very shaded, as well as in openings in the forest. We helped Bleddyn collect seeds of a Roscoea in the shady spots too. A fire had scorched one side of the valley making for easier walking in formerly brushy areas. On the sandy meadow floor was growing a primula with strap shaped leaves and yellow meal on the underside, perhaps P. pulchella (935). A plant that looked somewhat like another primula was identified by Dan as Androsace spinulifera (949). Our trek up the valley took us up to a scree slope in a fruitless search for Meconopsis delavayi reported in the area. This is supposed to be a good perennial unlike the monocarpic M. horridula and M. integrifolia we had already found.

After dinner that evening we were treated to a fine performance of traditional Naxi music performed on a variety of strange percussion and stringed instruments by some young (60’s and 70’s) and some very old (over 80) musicians. One flute solo was said to be 700 years old and this orchestra is supposed to have been performing for 425 years. As the narrator and interpreter put it “Some pop music brings youth death; this traditional music brings you life”. Leaving Lijiang was a relief for one of our members who had been on a previous seed collecting trip here and been detained by the local police for not having the appropriate permits supposedly needed for that jurisdiction. Payment of a suitable fee allowed them to leave, but without their collections. Once past the border, we all relaxed and enjoyed a warm day with plenty of oxygen at this lower elevation 2300m (7500 feet). We were traveling through much more heavily populated areas where the fields of corn were high up the side hills and rice on the bottomlands were starting to turn golden in the sun. Eucalyptus was planted along the roadsides and taro grew in ponds with palm trees next to houses. Not much
Photo at right taken on 9-21-01 on Big Snow Mountain Pass at 14000 feet. From right to left standing are: Zhou Zhekun, Boss Sung, Rhonda Williams, Grant Matheke, Toby Wheeler, Teena Garay, Stan Ashmore, Charles Utermohle, Dan Hinkley, Bleddyn Wynn-Jones. Kneeling are Lu Yuan-Lin, Peggy Pletcher, Jaime Rodriguez, and Ed Buyarski.

Androsace bulleyana, Ed Buyarski photo

P. amethystina, Ed Buyarski photo

ARGS China 2000 Expedition Group, Big Snow Mt.
were beginning to celebrate the National Holiday that had been lengthened to a week for economic reasons. We were told this is a time when everyone is encouraged to return to their place of birth. This event encourages them to spend money on transportation, lodging and souvenirs, resulting in considerable cash redistribution of course. This also results in traffic jams on the roads, as we were stuck in one the next day for nearly an hour, complicated by road repairs and a herd of pigs being walked to market.

We arrived in Dali to stay in the Red Camellia Hotel, a landmark for travelers with ambulance to spare and dim lights needing new light bulbs so we could see our seeds. This is becoming a tourist town, a must visit place like Katmandu on your world tour. Vendors of marble vases, old coins and batik cloth were quite aggressive in soliciting business and we did our part for the local economy! I did decline to have my well-worn tennis shoes shined by one keen businessman. Most of the group voted for a town day so we dropped them at the thousand year old temple site before our ride on an Austrian built gondola up toward Cang shan. Dan did not appreciate Bleddyn’s rocking the boat during this flight up the mountain. From the 2560m level we walked up into pine forest with an under story of Gaultheria, Vaccinium, Corylopsis and Illyssion (star anise in fruit!). Along a narrow trail above a waterfall we found a primula growing on the cliff side in small soil patches with a dwarf Campamula. Yellow meal on the central bud and underside of the leaves led to my doubtful identification of P. calliantha. (941). We need to grow and flower this one. On the return trail to the bottom, we passed fields of tea, Camellia, and in a shady spot found a few small pink Begonia in flower. One last batch of primula hiding in a shady ditch at 2500m gave me no seeds so one is waiting under the snow in my garden to flower and be identified. They had 30cm leaf rosettes resembling a coarse P. sikkimensis and large resting buds. In the forest we noticed old engraved stone grave markers with a few flowers of remembrance.

It was time to pack up and head back to Kunming to finish our seed cleaning, make our lists for our permits and see how much stuff we could leave behind to make room for our souvenirs. Short swords, iron and carved wooden screens, happy Buddhas and carved dragons needed space in our baggage. A good American breakfast of greasy fried eggs, sausage, and toast sent us on our way across eroded rolling hills and past rice fields being harvested. A gas station pit stop found no bargain with fuel at $1.60/gal. Lunch on the road was outstanding; cashew chicken, roast duck, fried chicken skin, congealed blood soup, cauliflower with bean sprouts and a taste of fried wasps! Once in Kunming we made a brief visit to the flower and bird market where anything and everything is available. Even in the thick crowds, we could spot our group by looking over people’s heads to locate a couple of shiny, bald, six-foot tall white guys. We did notice one loud, angry discussion between two groups of young people, the only time we saw any strong emotional behavior.

The streets and parks had been thoroughly cleaned and colorful plants and flowers were arranged everywhere in honor of the National Holiday. We visited the World Horticultural Expo, which had been held in Kunming in 1999 and was being maintained as a beautiful park with many provincial display gardens and international exhibits (nothing from the USA). An impressive display of Bonsai specimens, medicinal gardens, bamboo gardens and different climatic region glasshouses were among some others we visited. Traditional music and a wild performance of Dragon dancers slowed our progress through the Expo.
Alaska Rock Garden Society China 2000 Seed Expedition Field Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Alt.</th>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>R secundiflora</td>
<td>Zhongdian 5km east</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>R poisonii</td>
<td>Zhongdian 5km east</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>R poisonii</td>
<td>Rd to Shudu Lake (2)</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>R secundiflora</td>
<td>Rd to Shudu Lake (2)</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>R secundiflora</td>
<td>Rd. to Shudu Lake (4)</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>sikkimensis</td>
<td>Rd. to Shudu Lake (4)</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>R secundiflora</td>
<td>Zhongdian 7-8km WSW</td>
<td>3320m</td>
<td>Browsing meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>R polyneura</td>
<td>Zhongdian 7-8km WSW</td>
<td>3320m</td>
<td>Browsing meadow edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>R polyneura</td>
<td>Zhongdian hills east</td>
<td>3200m</td>
<td>Moist meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>PL P aff. sonchifolia</td>
<td>Zhongdian hills east</td>
<td>3200m</td>
<td>Moist meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>PL P aff. pulchella?</td>
<td>Zhongdian hills east</td>
<td>3200m</td>
<td>Moist meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>R poisonii</td>
<td>Zhongdian, Rd. N. to Geza</td>
<td>3230m</td>
<td>Moist area in oak scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334</td>
<td>sikkimensis</td>
<td>Zhongdian, Rd. N. to Geza</td>
<td>3910m</td>
<td>Oak scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339</td>
<td>R secundiflora</td>
<td>Zhongdian, Rd. N. to Geza</td>
<td>3880m</td>
<td>Moist area in oak scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>341</td>
<td>PL sec. or slk</td>
<td>Zhongdian, Rd. N. to Geza</td>
<td>3880m</td>
<td>Moist area in oak scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344</td>
<td>R polyneura</td>
<td>Zhongdian, Rd. N. to Geza</td>
<td>3910m</td>
<td>Oak scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>PL aff. bella</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass W.</td>
<td>4330m</td>
<td>SE rocky slope next to rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>PL sinopurpurea</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass W.</td>
<td>4200m</td>
<td>Open area in pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>PL sinop. brevicaula</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass W.</td>
<td>4330m</td>
<td>SE Rocky slope more open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464</td>
<td>PL boreicallanthia</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass W.</td>
<td>3870m</td>
<td>Moist shaded fir &amp; rhodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507</td>
<td>PL sonchifolia</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass W.</td>
<td>3870m</td>
<td>Moist shaded fir &amp; rhodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>PL capitata</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass W.</td>
<td>3870m</td>
<td>Moist shaded fir &amp; rhodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>PL sinopurpurea</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass E.</td>
<td>3560m</td>
<td>Open area South slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507</td>
<td>PL sinop. brevicaula</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass E.</td>
<td>3560m</td>
<td>Open area South slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>PL dryadifolia</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass E.</td>
<td>3560m</td>
<td>Open area South slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>PL aff. bella</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass E.</td>
<td>3560m</td>
<td>Open area South slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td>PL aff. polyneura</td>
<td>Big Snow Mtn Pass E.</td>
<td>3560m</td>
<td>Open area South slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>664</td>
<td>PL secundiflora</td>
<td>Little Snow Mtn</td>
<td>3710m</td>
<td>Moist, shaded opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>PL sinopurpurea</td>
<td>Tianchi Lake</td>
<td>3825m</td>
<td>Moist, shaded opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>PL secundiflora</td>
<td>Tianchi Lake</td>
<td>3825m</td>
<td>Moist, shaded opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>697</td>
<td>PL secundiflora</td>
<td>Tianchi Lake</td>
<td>3825m</td>
<td>Moist, shaded opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>PL sikkimensis</td>
<td>Tianchi Lake</td>
<td>3825m</td>
<td>Moist, shaded opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>PL amethystina</td>
<td>(var.brevifolia) Tianchi Lake</td>
<td>3825m</td>
<td>Moist, shaded opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>773</td>
<td>PL sonchifolia</td>
<td>Tianchi Lake</td>
<td>3825m</td>
<td>Moist, shaded opening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>774</td>
<td>PL aff. bella</td>
<td>Hongshan</td>
<td>4200m</td>
<td>Near rocks on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>775</td>
<td>PL sinopurpurea</td>
<td>(tiny plant) Hongshan</td>
<td>4200m</td>
<td>Near rocks on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>776</td>
<td>PL sinopurpurea</td>
<td>Hongshan</td>
<td>4200m</td>
<td>Near rocks on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>777</td>
<td>PL sikkimensis</td>
<td>Hongshan</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>778</td>
<td>PL secundiflora</td>
<td>Hongshan</td>
<td>4005m</td>
<td>Open areas on W slope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARGS China 2000 Other Primulaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Alt.</th>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Androsace rigidia</td>
<td>Zhongdian hills to east</td>
<td>3200m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>Androsace rigidia</td>
<td>Zhongdian, Rd. N. to Geza</td>
<td>3910m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Androsace sp.</td>
<td>Wensui</td>
<td>3010m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>Androsace sp.</td>
<td>Big Snow Mt. Pass</td>
<td>4330m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463</td>
<td>Omphalogramma sp.</td>
<td>South of BSM Pass</td>
<td>3750m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>Androsace sp.</td>
<td>Shangri La Gorge</td>
<td>3010m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705</td>
<td>Omphalogramma sp.</td>
<td>Tianchi Lake.</td>
<td>3880m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>Androsace rigidia</td>
<td>Napa hai</td>
<td>3610m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td>Androsace ?</td>
<td>(Diapensia purpurea)?</td>
<td>Hong shan</td>
<td>4200m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Androsace delavayi</td>
<td>Hong shan</td>
<td>4200m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>793</td>
<td>Androsace bulleyana</td>
<td>Napa hai</td>
<td>3100m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>Lysimachia sp.</td>
<td>Zhongdian to Lijiang</td>
<td>2730m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>878</td>
<td>Lysimachia dichangensis</td>
<td>Jade Dragon Snow Mt.</td>
<td>4000m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>894</td>
<td>Androsace sp.</td>
<td>Gang ho ba</td>
<td>3320m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>949</td>
<td>Androsace spinulera</td>
<td>Gang ho ba</td>
<td>3320m</td>
<td>Partially logged area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New England Memories
by Constance B. Hehn

When I reflect on the beginning of my interest in plants, which eventually led to Primulas, I have to go back to the 1930’s. At the time, my mother, May Sartori Brown, belonged to an art group that believed in painting from nature. They went on treks to picturesque spots, often requiring long walks and, as a young child, I was taken along. I usually brought up the rear accompanied by Eugene Fischer, an old German botanist who was a very exacting but patient gentleman who would keep me amused by talking about the plants we saw along the way. He would name plants in Latin, and on the return walk, I was supposed to remember each plant and its name. So that she would have floral subjects to paint, my mother began gardening. She painted a lot, and I’m glad she did because horticulture eventually won out. She started out by growing all sorts of plants from seed. In fact, I still have azaleas which had traces of an old garden and family farm. At first, I waged an all-out war, battling poison ivy, brambles and vines. As I became familiar with the grounds and favorable growing zones for our area, I realized I had a few sheltered spots where I could grow Primulas. I joined the Society and began growing my own plants. A moderate success, as well as additional horticultural gifts, plus encouragement from my mother and gardening friends, whetted my appetite for further adventures in gardening. I’m writing this article with a bleak winter outlook from my kitchen window. But the Primrose Society’s seed list plus a number of catalogs have given me a glimpse of spring that brightens my day. Now I must rearrange all the plants in the house so the seed flats will have room under the lights. At this point in my life as a gardener I realize that simplicity is the key factor in what I undertake. Gradually, I’m reducing flower beds in my field and consolidating plants closer to the house. I feel very fortunate in having a daughter, Stephanie Alyward, who is an excellent gardener. She has a good understanding of plants and shares with me a genuine love of garden.}

Present location in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. We live in a large old house which has room under the lights. At this point in my life as a gardener I realize that simplicity is the key factor in what I undertake. Gradually, I’m reducing flower beds in my field and consolidating plants closer to the house. I feel very fortunate in having a daughter, Stephanie Alyward, who is an excellent gardener. She has a good understanding of plants and shares with me a genuine love of garden.

APS Quarterly Appeal
Cheri Fluck, Quarterly Librarian

Please help APS complete record sets and member sets of Quarterlies. At one time there was an official “President’s Set” and an “Official Record Set”. The President’s Set has disappeared entirely. The “Record Set” was found and we are attempting to make it a complete set. Please look in all your nooks and crannies to see if you may have extra issues you have carried home from a meeting or a show. I would also wish to know who has complete sets. No, I won’t come steal them. I just need to know if you may have extra issues. I will reimburse postage to anyone who sends issues. My address and email is printed on the inside back cover. I will also be at the National Show and would be pleased to take books as luggage back to Alaska to complete our needed sets.

Vol. 1, #1, Jul 43 2
Vol. 1, #2, Oct 43 2
Vol. 1, #3, Jan 44 1
Vol. 1, #4, Apr 44 2
Vol. 2, #1, Jul 44 2
Vol. 2, #2, Oct 44 1
Vol. 3, #3, Jan 46 1
Vol. 5 #4, Apr 48 1
Vol. 6 #3, Jan 49 2
Vol. 6, #4, Apr 49 2
Vol. 10 #2, Oct 52 1
Vol. 12 #2, Apr 54 2
Vol. 12 #3, Jul 54 1
Vol. 13 #1, Jan 55 1
Vol. 14 #1, Jan 56 1
Vol. 25 #2, Spring 67 1
Vol. 25 #3, Summer 67 2
Vol. 26 #1, Winter 68 1
Vol. 26 #2, Spring 68 1
Vol. 33 #1, Winter 75 1
Vol. 34 #1, Winter 76 1
Vol. 35 #3, Summer 77 1
Vol. 36 #1, Winter 78 2
Vol. 36 #2, Spring 78 1
Vol. 42 #1, Winter 84 1
Vol. 46 #2, Spring 88 1
Vol. 46 #6, Summer 88 1
Vol. 46 #4, Fall 88 2
Vol. 47 #2, Spring 89 1
Vol. 58 #2, Spring 00 2
Vol. 58 #3, Summer 00 2
Vol. 58 #4, Fall 00 2
Vol. 59 #1, Winter 01 2

Cheri has done an outstanding job of collecting, sorting and compiling our 59 year heritage of past Primrose Quarterlies for us and future generations of members. Future plans under discussion include a complete index and the scanning of the entire set of Quarterlies into an Adobe Acrobat CD Rom with full electronic searching capability. Don’t worry... the CD would be a supplement to a complete hard copy set, not a replacement. Please help Cheri and your Board make these plans become real; have a look around and see what you may have that you have forgotten about and contact Cheri. (Editorial Committee)
Primula bracteosa
by Derek Lockey

I grow primulas in North East England and I have my front garden adjacent to Hadrian's Wall. The majority of my plants are grown in the garden behind the house, the aspect of which is north-north east, from where the cold winds come off the North Sea, direct from Scandinavia.

My adventure with Primulas started in the Spring of 1989 when I called at the then home of “Barnhaven” at Brigsteer, in Cumbria, where I was privileged to meet the late Jared and Sylvia Sinclair. Their seed germinated well and the following Autumn I planted out over 400 Primulas, and what a sight they were the following Spring.

I have gone through my Allionii, Auricula and European phase and am now hooked on Petiolarids and hybrids, and grow Asianics, including, at the moment, P. takedana, P. hidakana, P. jessoana, P. kisoana, P. riedii, and P. williamsonii.

The story of P. bracteosa is of particular relevance. It is a plant which was given to me as a cutting at the NAPS AGM in October, 1999. The plant was potted on in the spring of 2000, as I felt it was becoming pot-bound. The mixture used was equal parts of oak leafmould, sphagnum peat, which was steam sterilized, to which I added needles or leafmould in the top 6 inches of soil and it will thrive.” I have literally followed his instructions and am now the owner of a plant which has five crowns and is supporting some 18 inches. This frame had a wire mesh base on which the pots stood which meant that they were wet but not stagnant. Generally, the plants were fully exposed to the weather only being covered during heavy rain, and their position in the garden meant they were never exposed to direct sunshine.

By late July the roots were at the bottom of the pots and I started to foliar feed with Maxicrop tomato feed at roughly one third strength. This was to try to copy the monsoon-like atmosphere the plants find in their native country. When we had a hot day they were sprayed with a fine pressure sprayer with plain water. After mid August I started to give a weak feed of Miracid (which is an acid feed for ericaceous type plants). This was usually applied as a foliar spray. By the way they were growing I knew these plants enjoyed this program of feeding and I can now say that my P. aureata plants have generally been split into nine new plants from each pot.

P. scapeosa is now (February) just starting to bud from which I have twelve leaf cuttings rooted over the winter. P. bracteosa seems to be a very easily managed plant as I have split off five plants immediately after the photograph was taken on December 12th, 2000. They are continuing to thrive and are making good root growth in the plunge bed of the Alpine House. I have been following my own ideas after reading about these magical plants. They have got me smitten and I am pleased to say that my first batch of seedlings of P. edgeworthii ‘Nana’ may, hopefully, produce flowers in Spring 2001.

My one observation about growing Petiolarids is that any trace of lime can prove disastrous. I was given a clump of the hybrid “Arduaine” and the donors comments were “put its feet in heavy clay and put some pine needles or leafmould in the top 6 inches of soil and it will thrive.” I have literally followed his instructions and am now the owner of a plant which has five crowns and is supporting about 20 buds so roll on April when they should open.

With regard to “Netta Dennis”, which is a hybrid between P. gracilipes and P. aureata, so my research suggests, I have a specimen plant on which I have nine buds. When they will flower I do not know but as this plant contains P. aureata I fully expect that it will allow me to take mature leaves and I expect to be able to start this process in May 2001.

My leaf cuttings are inserted into Jiffy 7’s (peat plugs) each in its own pot and individually labeled. So having been quoted before “that leaves may as well rot in a compost bin,” I try to propagate leaves. The plants are a bonus and the flowers a great joy. I enclose a list of references for those who may like to try these beautiful plants.

References:


"Petiolarid Primulas" – John Dennis. AGS Vol. 64 No.4 Pages 390-394


"Primula – Netta Dennis”. AGS Vol. 64. No.3 & AGS Vol. 61 page 414 1993

"More on Giberreleic Acid” – J. Dennis. AGS Vol. 65 No.4 Pages 378-381

"Petiolarid Primulas – A gardener’s Views” – David Livingstone. SRGC Vol. XVI Pt. 1 April 1978 No. 62 Pages 33-37

"An Account of Primula Section Petiolaris in Cultivation” Dr. A.J.Richards SRGC Vol. XV Pt. 3 April 1977 No. 60 Pages 177-214

"Petiolarid Primulas – Propagation by Leaf Cuttings” R.S. Mawertron

"Primulas” by A.J. Richards. Timber Press

Beautiful Polyanthus
by Caroline Jensen

One of the most successful results of hybridizing is Primula x Polyanthus. There are many strains of this primrose from miniatures to giants. Colors range from pale shades to brilliant shades. Stem length varies, some with tall stems that can be used for cut flowers, others with shorter stems that are excellent for pots and bedding plants. All the strains carry a cluster of blossoms on their stems.

From one packet of Pacific Giant polyanthus seeds I started my collection that now numbers in the hundreds. These Giants have survived in my beds for about 25 years, rejuvenating themselves through self-sowing. Of course I fertilize with seaweed and compost and protect them in the winter with spruce boughs. Other than a little weeding they care for themselves. They were originally planted in very rich loamy soil, deeply prepared with excellent drainage on a slightly sloping site.

Allowing the polyanthus to seed themselves insures a constant supply of new plants. This proved very effective when I almost lost my entire collection in the bad winter of 1997-1998. Happily the seed sprouted in a mass the following spring and so I had my collection back again. P. polyanthus has a shallow root system so it is very prone to heaving in a thawing and freezing situation. Winter protection is a must for the primrose.

By allowing primroses to self-sow for insects to pollinate, interesting new bi-colors can show up in the spring bloom as well as some real surprises. One such surprise is the P. juliae ‘Caroline’s Dorothy’. The ordinary ‘Dorothy’ is much smaller.

In the open gardens the polyanthus and julias can be used to produce drifts and masses of brilliant color. The polyanthus primrose has a greater variety of colors than any other garden flower. It certainly should be included in one’s garden plan.
P. aff. nanobella, Ed Buyarski photo

Auricula Art by May Brown

"Caroline's Dorthy" photo Ed Buyarski

P. bracteosa, Derek Lockey photo

Caroline Jensen's Polyanthus, Marion Simpson photo
A. P. S. Board Meeting Minutes
October 15th, 2000

This was our first international teleconference with participants calling in from 6 sites, including the states of Alaska, New York, California, Washington and the U.K. Participants included: Duane Buell, Ed Buyarski, Roger Eichman, Cheri Fluck, Julia Haldorson, Cy Happy, Mary Irwin, Rosetta Jones, Elaine Malloy, Terry Mitchell, Thea Oakley, Judy Sellers, Candy Strickland, Robert Tonkin, and Pat Wilson. Ed rang a yak bell from his China trip to begin the meeting.

Treasurer’s Report

Julia provided the following highlights. Profit and Loss - 2nd Qtr. 2000: Income of $1,794.99; Expenses of $367.87; Balance of $11,324.86 (Excluding our investment account). Profit and Loss - 3rd Qtr. 2000: Income of $768.72; Expenses of $8,867.82 (Includes two Quarterly issues); Balance of $3,225.76. Investment Account: $18,218.12.

Julia is concerned about payment for next Quarterly. She will need to transfer funds from the Investment account to cover a projected shortfall. The Quarterly will cost approximately $4000 and we have only $3200 in the operating account. The Report was approved following a motion to transfer funds by Judy and second by Candy.

Quarterly Report

Robert Tonkin offered to help in putting together camera-ready copy and in editing. He thought we would have better luck getting articles if members knew what format in which to submit their articles. Candy said that it is easier for her if the articles are typed since she takes the typed articles to the printer where they are assembled into pages. Cheri thought that the printer now is actually doing the process electronically. Candy stated any article on disk sent to her needs to be accompanied by hard copy.

Book Library

Thea submitted a written report. Her current balance is -$10.39. Thea is putting together a list of books currently available for the Quarterly. Ed suggested the list also go to the Primrose e-Group and the books would be sold on a first come/first served basis. Duane requested a monthly update of the book list for the A.P.S. web site.

Quarterly Library

Cheri reports sales of $50. She has fifteen complete sets ready. If Quarterlys are sold by chapters at plant sales or meetings, the proceeds should be sent to National. Some old issues should be given away by local chapters to encourage membership. Duane suggested that we put a cover price on the Quarterly when issued so there is a monetary value on it. A motion was made to set a price to be printed on Quarterly issues when a price is decided. The motion passed.

Slide Library

Mary reported that she received a beautiful new slide show from Terry Mitchell entitled “Around the Shows - March, April, May 2000 in the North of England. Julia sent Mary $200 to have duplicate slides made, and Mary is in the process of having that done. Ed will be putting together one or more slide shows of the China trip.

Seed Exchange

Ed received a note from Ruby. As of Oct. 10, seeds have been sent in by 15 members. Mary said that she and the New England Chapter will take over the Seed Exchange for 2001/2002. A copy of Ruby’s full report was submitted.

Web Site Manager

Duane reported the Primula e-group has 91 members; 2000 messages have been exchanged. The APS web site has 2000 hits since the beginning of the year. The links page giving sources and supplies is the most popular. Participants on the e-group are being encouraged to join APS or start chapters. Ed indicated there are one or two additional groups that may be started in Alaska, including Anchorage. A copy of Duane’s full report was submitted.

Chapter Reports

East Side - Thea reported 19 members. The Treasurer said what they have in the bank is their business. Thea didn’t give an APS member count; she said they are not required to do so to belong to A.P.S., but are accepted as they are.

Tacoma - Candy reported 15 members, 8 are A.P.S. members, and $200 cash balance.

New England - Mary reported 33 A.P.S. members and $278 in their treasury.

Juneau - Duane reported membership is over 50, 100% belonging to A.P.S. There is $4,000 in the bank account.

Seattle - June didn’t provide numbers, but they are having a get-together Oct. 27 to discuss the future of the chapter.

Dues Increase

In order to continue publication of the Quarterly with color photos, a dues increase was discussed. The cost to produce the Quarterly for 500 members each year is presently $33.00/member. That is the amount needed just to cover the current cost of the Quarterly. The Board felt that too large a dues increase would result in decreased membership. A motion to raise dues to $25 domestic and $32 foreign a year passed unanimously. The dues increase will go into effect Jan. 1, 2001, and will be published in the Winter Quarterly.

Juneau Group to Become a Chapter?

Duane, representing Juneau Group President John O’Brien, Sr., said the Juneau Group has reservations about becoming a chapter. The issue of chapter/affiliated organization membership was discussed. Thea moved that A.P.S. recognize the Juneau group as a chapter right now. Thea withdrew her motion.

Nominating Committee

Ed appointed a Nominating Committee consisting of Candy, Judy, and Pat.

2001 National Show

The show will take place April 20, 21 and 22 in Puyallup. Ed mentioned that the 2nd weekend in June, 2002 the National NARGS show will be in Anchorage, possibly June 14-16. Ed suggested that we do our next national show in conjunction with this event.

The meeting ended with the ringing of the yak bell — to end the yakking.

Respectfully submitted,

Pat Wilson
Secretary
A. P. S. Board Meeting Minutes
APS Minutes
January 28, 2001

This meeting involved in person participants, conference call participants, and Internet chat participants. Attending in person were Ed Buyarski, Cheri Fluck, Julia Haldorson, Robert Tonkin, and Pat Wilson. Attending by conference call were Roger Eichman, Thea Oakley, and Candy Strickland. Attending via chat were April Boettger, Pam Eveleigh, Mary Irwin, Terry Mitchell, and Judy Sellers. Cy Happy was not able to be present as he had a small stroke. We all wish him a quick return to good health.

Terry asked that his objection to the way the meeting was conducted be included in the minutes. He did not want the fact that he was recorded as present to indicate that he conformed all that was said and done at the meeting. He felt that those on the chat line were not aware of most of what was said or done at the meeting.

Treasurer’s Report

Julia gave a brief Treasurer’s Report. As of 12/31/00, our cash in the bank was $6,295.85. During the period 10/1/00 - 12/31/00 member dues received amounted to $2,767.91. When the Seattle chapter liquidated the chapter donated $500 to help keep A.P.S. in the black. Also $5,000 was transferred from our investment account to our operating account to cover Quarterly expenses. $40 in interest income from our savings was received. A copy of the report from 4/1/00 to 12/1/00 is attached. A yearly report will be available at the Annual Meeting in April. The biggest expenditures are $265.83 for postage for the Fall Quarterly, $4,739.20 for publishing the Fall Quarterly, and $5,892.59 for publishing the Winter Quarterly. Candy had mailed an envelope on Jan. 18 with the bill for the cost of the envelopes and printing for the Quarterly. Also included in the envelope was a letter from Cheri Fluck indicating she would pay $1,000 for extra pictures in the Winter Quarterly to highlight the Juneau 2000 show. That money will be sent directly to Pollard. Robert received a note from Pollard (our printer) when gathering Quarterly printing estimates which indicated the total for the Fall Quarterly was $3,901. Julia will check the discrepancy between the two figures. Our operating account balance is $6,295.85 as of 12/31. Our investment account balance is $13,146.47 as of 12/31/00.

Membership and Renewals

As of 12/28/00, current membership (everyone who has paid) is U.S. 232, Canadian 28, and Foreign 58. We have 215 members who haven’t renewed memberships which expired at the end of 2000. Cheri asked if we could get the e-mail addresses of individuals with expired memberships so we could send an e-mail notification. Julia currently uses e-mail at work so has to be careful about messages. She will be getting a home account soon. Ed said as a standard practice we should get e-mail addresses so we could remind people about renewals. Julia keeps track of the membership list and generates the mailing labels. Candy asked that new labels be sent to her every 3 weeks or so. Robert asked if there would be an additional $5 if membership isn’t paid on time. Cheri felt that with proper notification in the Fall Quarterly it might work. The consensus of the group with comments by Mary, Judy, and Roger was that it would be an additional complicating factor.

Chapter Reports

Seattle - The chapter has disbanded. They sent $500 to A.P.S., donated primula books to the Center for Urban Horticulture, and also donated money to the Rhododendron Species Garden.

Juneau - Robert represented Pam Finney who was out of town. Robert read Pam’s letter. “Please accept this letter as our request to become a chapter of the American Primrose Society. The current Alaska Group held a formal vote in November, 2000 on this subject. The membership overwhelmingly voted in favor of petitioning the National Society to become a chapter. As the current group leader of the Alaska Group, I can state we have the necessary number of dues paying members to become a chapter. The Group has been in existence for over 15 years. Our group looks forward to aiding the National Society with projects such as the Seed Exchange, marketing, and contributing to the Quarterly. Sincerely, Pamela J. Finney, President, Alaska Primrose Society Group.” Roger moved to accept the Alaska Group as a Chapter. Candy seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

East Side Chapter - This is their 30th year. They reported they don’t feel they have to give a report, because they aren’t recognized. It has been decided that they will be on their own, and they don’t need A.P.S. This decision is related to the upcoming amendment vote. Ed indicated that the vote hasn’t taken place yet. Ed said someone would have to challenge the East Side Chapter, before it could be removed. Thea said the Chapter had made the decision. Thea indicated June Skidmore made that decision. Candy suggested the issue be tabled until the Board Meeting at the National Show, and Ed agreed.

Tacoma Chapter - Candy reported Tacoma had a meeting the other day, and they are going strong on the National Show. Candy sent July 2 new memberships.

New England Chapter - Cheri sent extra Quarterslies ($40 worth) to Mary Irwin for their chapter to use. There are 33 members and the chapter is growing.

Valley - High Chapter - Addeline told Cheri that there are 4 ladies who get together occasionally for lunch. They haven’t actively pursued new members, etc.

Roger said we need to figure out how to strengthen the chapters and not disband them. Ed said he agreed completely. Ed would be happy to have a volunteer — Roger?? Roger said he couldn’t take it off officially at this point. Roger raised the issue of who is a voting member. What about a man and wife team? Ed said if each is a member, each gets a vote. Roger said he remembered the constitution differently. If paid up for 2001, a member gets to vote. Roger said we need past, current membership lists, and all addresses and phone numbers. Cheri said all membership lists are in the past Quarterslies.
Robert read from the Constitution, Article III, Section 1 which says memberships shall be active (individuals and households), sustaining, life, affiliated... Thea indicated we don’t have a household membership category. Candy said this needs to be taken up in conjunction with a whole new look at the Constitution. It needs to be discussed in April. Back in the original Bylaws it was included, but it has been dropped over the years. Roger said he thought we should have a membership of $5 just to belong without receiving the Quarterly. Our current dues are not covering the cost of publishing. Man and wife teams don’t currently show up on the membership rolls, and that needs to be corrected. Cheri raised the issue of how we would deal with the reduced dues and the Seed Exchange. From the chat, additional flyers were mentioned as being important in bringing in new members.

**Seed Exchange Report**

Ruby reported that seed shares from the ARGs China trip which cost $600 resulted in 1032 packets. Ed also donated a lot of seed he had collected separately (397 packets). Reports from members indicate seeds are germinating at present. Donations in some sections were especially small, especially auricula hybrids. As of Jan. 24, Ruby and helpers had processed 184 orders for 5976 packets of seeds. Many members took advantage of the new maximum numbers of packets. Ruby reported they are working on the Surplus Seed List which has been requested by 91 members. Ed had been told by previous Editors they had passed on disks. Candy has not had any response.

**Quarterly Report**

Candy said the winter Quarterly is ready to go out as soon as she gets mailing labels and can include the ballot for the amendments and officers. Ed asked about our bulk mail permit. He wondered if we can only do one mailing/quarter. Candy said it is now called “periodical mailing”. Ed asked if there is a different charge if we do a second mailing this quarter for renewals. Candy said this is first time she has mailed using this new category, and she doesn’t know the details. Julia said that the permit now is listed in Alaska with Tacoma reported as an office. She said the Post Office has to know where to go to look at the paperwork records. That’s why they have Julia’s address up here and Candy has an additional entry to mail from Tacoma. A lot of paperwork has been involved.

**Quarterly Bids**

Robert checked with Pollard Printing, our current printer, and a couple of other printers to get quotes for printing the Quarterly with specific qualifications including submitting material on disk. He had sent out his report prior to the meeting via e-mail. Ed had asked Robert at the last Board meeting to look into ways to reduce the cost of printing the Quarterly, and to make it easier for members to submit articles in electronic format. The bids are representative of what it would cost to have the publication standardized. Robert asked the printers to provide a bid for a Quarterly which would be similar to what we have now. The back and front inside covers would remain static. The text portions would be one article flowing after the other with the same number of pictures inserted, similar to what we have now. The intent would be to drop our costs from $5,000 an issue to approximately half that amount. It appears that the price for printing the publication, assuming we do most of the layout work with a little layout done by the printer, would run in the neighborhood of $2,500. We can get more elaborate or less elaborate than that if we do different things with the cover.

Robert’s recommendation to the Board would be to look at standardizing the layout so we would have something similar to what NARGS and other publications do. Also, we would be able to email pictures in electronic format directly to the printer. Robert sees a lot of current expense for layout. Per the invoice received from Pollard, we spent as much for layout and scanning as we did for printing itself. A lot of that expense can be eliminated, Robert is still hopeful that he will receive the PageMaker software and copies of the files from the last 3 editors so we can start to standardize and reduce costs.

Thea indicated the previous Quarterly electronic files are not available. The last editor used a Macintosh and didn’t save the files. Robert had been told by previous Editors they had passed on disks. Candy has only the 2 books with accompanying disks for PageMaker and PhotoShop. Cheri suggested those disks are what Robert was interested in. Robert indicated our previous Editor at Eagle Press said there were zip disks which had been given to Thea.

Roger felt we need to consider sales tax. By publishing in Oregon or Canada we might be able to avoid sales tax as a non-profit organization. Ed said that you can’t avoid paying sales tax if you are paying for services. There is a distinction for goods. Another factor Roger mentioned was that the cost for each issue per member is still about $33.00. The cost of the Quarterly must come down. Roger felt there are other ways to cut
the costs. Maybe we need to look at color or frequency. These issues need to be discussed at our annual meeting in April.

NAPS in England has only one yearbook. Candy said that Pollard had purchased a piece of equipment just for the Quarterly. It would read a page and typeset it. Robert thought they would still charge us to scan, proof, and pour it into the page. It wouldn’t save us any money. Why not give it to them in electronic format to start with? Robert said that we need to get the PageMaker software updated to the current version. He needs the registration number in order to do that. Robert mentioned that he understood Candy was considering working with her son-in-law and getting e-mail capability. Robert felt strongly that our editor must have e-mail capability. Folks on the chat were asking about the same things and recommended computerizing the articles, etc. to save money. Candy said she would be tickled to get any disks people want to send, but she hadn’t seen any. Ed wanted Candy to send the software disks and instruction books directly to him. Cheri asked for the software serial numbers which Thea read. Robert wanted to know if it was Candy’s intent to get a computer to have e-mail capability. He said he didn’t think members would send disks, but would use e-mail. Robert knew it was an uncomfortable situation, and he apologized to Candy for putting information regarding his opinions about the Editors lack of any email capability on the Internet. He stated continuing to spend $5,000 an issue will bankrupt us. She answered Robert officially as the acting Editor and felt she had every right to use the letterhead. Ed accepted that with Terry Mitchell’s objection.

Candy indicated she would send the software books and disks to Ed.

Ed asked if Candy had articles for the next Quarterly. The deadline is February 15, and Candy has only 3 articles. Ed asked if Candy was going to get a computer and work on getting e-mail. Candy said no, however her son-in-law would work with us any way we want, but it would cost us. It will cost National as he works on a per hour basis down to 5 minute increments. Ed said we’re already being charged for that sort of thing by Pollard. Julia as Treasurer could see our funds being depleted very quickly, unless something was done. She made a motion to move the printing of the Quarterly to Juneau. Pat seconded it. Ed asked for further discussion. He asked Julia who would be doing the editing. Pat volunteered to be editor with Robert’s help. The vote was: Judy - yes, Mary - yes, Terry - yes, April - yes, Julia - yes, and Pat - yes, Roger-no, Thea - no, Candy - no. The motion passed: yes - 6, no - 3. Thea asked if we were just taking away the editorship from Candy. Candy volunteered to bring things up-to-date and relinquished it with pride. Candy wished Pat every good luck. Judy Sellers wanted to extend appreciation to Candy for all of her hard work; April wanted to thank Candy and all volunteers. The Board and all A.P.S. members owe Candy a huge thank you for the hard work she has done and the way she stepped in to fill the Editor’s role.

Letterhead Use

Terry Mitchell raised a concern about the use of A.P.S. letterhead. He had received a letter. Robert indicated he received a letter, too. Candy indicated she answered Robert since he “trashed” her on the Internet about the Quarterly. She answered Robert officially as the acting Editor and felt she had every right to use the letterhead. Ed accepted that with Terry Mitchell’s objection.

2002 National Show

The Alaska Rock Garden Society would be pleased to have us hold our National Show during the North American Rock Garden Society’s national convention in Anchorage, June 11-14, 2002. Thea wondered if this was a study weekend. Anchorage gardeners are expecting people from all over the world. Dan Hinckley will be one of the speakers. Tours are planned into alpine areas which will be in bloom at that time. Roger suggested the show be discussed in April. It will be on the April agenda.

APS National Show

Our National Show is scheduled for April 20-22, at the Puyallup Fairgrounds. Candy has scheduled a Board meeting (2:00 p.m., Friday), judging workshop (3:00 p.m., Saturday), and a Friday evening banquet (gathering at 6:30 p.m., starting at 7:00 p.m.). This information will appear in the schedule. 6 copies of which will be mailed to each chapter. The deadline for entering plants for judging is 9:00 a.m.; judging will start at 10:00 a.m. Plants can be brought in Thursday night. There are blue double doors which come right in to the show area. Ed suggested adding plants from the East and Alaska. He suggested that Duane could put the schedule on our web site, as well. Julia wanted to know if Candy had received the shipment of mailing labels; she had. Julia also sent an additional 35 labels. Julia indicated she would get new labels there as fast as she can, probably one sheet at a time. Candy felt we would need extra envelopes if mailing was done from Alaska. Ed suggested Candy stuff about 50 envelopes with the Quarterly and show info. Cheri will get them when she comes down in early March and bring them back. The meeting was adjourned. Respectfully submitted, Pat Wilson, Secretary

Presidents Message cont. from page 3

pushing this group forward. Telling Board members what they need to be doing for the APS is one of your responsibilities as members. Voting for the candidates and on ballot measures is another. It is kind of like “If you complain about the food, you will be invited to cook”. We always need candidates for office with ideas!

I hope you enjoy my current article about the ARGMS China Expedition. I relived the trip as I wrote it and sorted photos. The Board asked for presentations from the trip in return for their contribution. I will be showing slides at the National Show annual meeting and banquet. I hope many of you are planning to attend. If you are growing primula seeds from China, please do let us know when they bloom and help us identify them. We may find something new in our gardens from these collections. Also let us know your growing conditions so the rest of us may succeed with them. It goes without saying that you will hopefully try to save seed from these and your other primulas for the seed exchange. Ruby Chong and the B.C. group have done a great job getting seeds out to the members and deserves our thanks for their two years of service. Mary Irwin and Elaine Malloy with the New England Chapter will take over the seed exchange for the next two years and need our seeds.

Two Board members are retiring this year. Addaline Robinson has worked for the Society for many years. She has been Valley Hi Chapter President and was APS Treasurer for many years. She has been a great supporter of the Society. April Boettger loves primulas and desires that the Society grow and prosper. She has been growing many of Herb Dickson’s plants and seeds to keep us supplied with beautiful plants. Thank them both when you see them.
Plant Societies

National Auricula and Primula Society
Invites all auricula and primula lovers to join in this old society. Membership includes yearbook.

Northern Section
D.G. Hadfield
146 Queens Road, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire, England

Midland and West Section
Peter Ward
6 Lawson Close, Saltford, Bristol, England BS31 1BG

Southern Section
Lawrence E. Wigley
67 Warnham Court Road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, England SM5 3ND

The New Zealand Alpine Garden Society
invites you to join other overseas members enjoying the benefits of our Society. Two informative Bulletins each year and an extensive NZ native section in our seed list enhance the contact with New Zealand alpine plant lovers. Enquiries to the Membership Secretary or join by sending the equivalent of NZ$25 payable to NZAGS (Inc.). Visa/Mastercard facilities available.

New Zealand Alpine Garden Society,
PO Box 2984, Christchurch, New Zealand.

NORTH AMERICAN ROCK GARDEN SOCIETY
Join Today!
Benefits of Membership Include: Beautiful, Colorful Quarterly Bulletin; Seed Exchange offering Thousands of Plant Species (including many primulas) at Low Prices; Spectacular National Meetings; Opportunity to Meet Gardeners
Send $25 (on North American Continent, $30 overseas) to: Executive Secretary, PO Box 67, Millwood, NY 10546

American Primrose Society
P.O. Box 210913
Auke Bay, AK 99821

The purpose of this society is to bring the people interested in Primula together in an organization to increase the general knowledge of and the interest in the collecting, growing, breeding, showing and using in the landscape and garden the genus Primula in all its forms and to serve as a clearing house for collecting and disseminating information about Primula.

Membership in the Society includes a subscription to the quarterly publication Primroses, Seed Exchange privileges, Slide Library, and the opportunity to join a Round Robin. Membership renewals are due November 15th and are delinquent at the first of the year.

Membership and Renewal Rates
(Membership runs on the calendar year. Renewals are always due 11/15)

- Individual, Domestic and Canada, One Calendar Year at $25.00
- Individual, Domestic and Canada, Three Calendar Years at $70.00
- Individual, Overseas One Calendar Year at $32.00
- Individual, Overseas Three Calendar Years at $90.00
- Individual Life Membership at $350.00

Pay by Visa Card: Card # _______ _______ _______ _______ Exp. Date ______
Signature ____________________________________________________________________________
Name on Card: _________________________________________________________________________
NAME: _________________________________________________________________________________
ADDRESS: ____________________________________________________________________________
CITY: __________ ST: __________ ZIP: __________

(Optional)
EMAIL: __________________________________ PHONE: ___________________________

Please make checks payable to the American Primrose Society. Receipts will not be sent unless requested (S.A.E. Please)
Twins

Would you like to join an overseas primula group, but you’re confused about international currency exchange rates? Becoming a “TWIN” will make it easy for you. A.P.S. members in Canada and the U.S. can pair up with members of the National Auricula and Primula Society (NAPS), Northern Section, where A.P.S. members pay the annual A.P.S. membership for their English twins in return for membership in NAPS, Northern Section. For details, please contact:

Dennis Oakley
10060 Dennis Place
Richmond, BC V7A 3G8
Canada