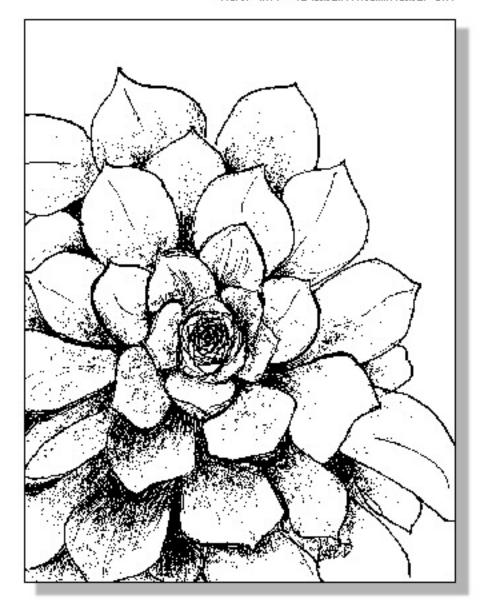
NEWS

of the Rhode Island Federation of Garden Chibs, Inc.

Member National Garden Clube, Inc.

VOL. 57 · ilo. 9 · 8EPTELIBER/OCTOBERAIOVELIBER · 2010



Join Barrington Garden Club & Barrington Community School for these inspiring, educational and entertaining trips and tours:



- September 15: GARDEN PLEASURES IN MANHATTAN: The High Line & Garden Dases of Greenwich Village
- October 22: A MEW ENGLAND JOURNEY: The MA Federation of Garden Clubs' standard flower show, held at Tower Hill Botanic Garden in Boylston.
- March 10:11, 20:11: Philadelphia International Flower Show "Springlime in Paris" and Paris Through the Window: Marc Chagall and His Circle at the Philadelphia Museum of Art
- May 3-12, 2011: Art & Gardens of the French & Italian Rivieras—A 9 -day International garden tour
- June 2: BERKSHIRES IN BLOOM: A floral foray to Lenox, MA
- June 16: THIS GLORIOUS EARTH: WAFA's 10th Annual World Flower Show in Boston

For more Information, contact:

Barrington Community School

Call (401) 245-0432 weekday mornings, or visit www.barrcommschool.com

President's



Message

Summer Fun, Spectacular Fall! It's hard to believe that summer is almost over. Come help us celebrate our Federation's 80th Anniversary with an afternoon tea at Blithewold Gardens on Sept 2, 2010. Enjoy this pre-fall time with fellow garden club friends in this spectacular setting.

We have moved our September RIFGC meeting to Thursday September 30th as many of us will be in Montana for the National Fall Board Meeting. Note, this is the fifth Thursday rather than our usual fourth Thursday meeting. At the meeting we will have a powerpoint presentation by the Director of Southside Land Trust.

Plans for the February Flower Show are underway. The schedule and raffle tickets will be available at the September Federation meeting.

Dec 2nd we will have the honor of hosting Renee Blaschke, our National President. You don't want to miss this meeting. Renee is a wonderfully entertaining speaker and is always interested in what the clubs are doing.

I enjoyed a meeting and pot-luck supper with the Gentian Garden Club. Who knew that Pot Lucks could be turned into a fantastic Cook book! They have one for sale.

As usual I am always impressed by our clubs. I hope that many of you were able to attend the Barrington Garden Club's wonderful Home and Garden tour. It truly was spectacular! Hameho Garden Club had an in- house Horticulture show that was absolutely beautiful.

We hope you like receiving your "News" electronically. A further improvement is the addition of pagination so that you can print it out in booklet form if you wish.

Senator Sheldon Whitehouse organized the first ever Rhode Island Environmental and Energy Day in Washington, DC on June 16th. My invitation came from an article we published in the Rhode Island Horticultural Society Newsletter. It is gratifying to know that our voice is heard and recognized by our state officials who were all in attendance. We heard from Senator John Kerry, EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson, and Assistant to the President Carol Browner. This is a call to action that we in the Federation fully endorse.

Thank you to all of you for the many things you do to make our Garden Clubs so successful, Our state is a much better place because of you.

Happy Gardening, Vera

RHODE ISLAND FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS NEWS 2009-2011

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The summer has begun with sun and more sun, heat and more heat, with less and less rain. My perennial garden and blueberries were about two weeks ahead of schedule. The garden was lovely; and the blueberries, large and not as plentiful. Fewer bees for pollination meant fewer berries. Next year I plan to rent one or more hives. Hopefully, production will increase.

Fall will be here soon as will time to put the gardens to sleep for the winter. Many questions must be answered as I look over the yard. Will the hot, humid and dry summer continue next year? If so, how will I water? Can I introduce more color without using annuals?

The answers slowly came to me. Would native plants solve these issues? Native plants do well in poorer soils (no more adding compost!). They handle droughts better than annuals. Natives do not require as much attention as annuals (no fertilizing or applying pesticides). They provide food for butterflies and birds and they also come in a wide variety of colors and sizes.

The next question was how to find native plants locally. The answer to this was so obvious—our garden clubs' many plant and bake sales! Where can you purchase a known variety, one that has been proven for our area, but at a local garden club sale? See the "Happenings" section of this issue for a few sales this fall and watch for the many sales in the Spring issue. Most of these sales also include a bake sale. Pick up some goodies to take home for your family!

How exciting to see the NEWS distributed by email! A few 'bugs' are evident but time and adjustments will eliminate them. Every new venture takes time to become familiar with the process. There is no reason that anyone who owns a computer/laptop is unable to open the NEWS in email form. The software application is free and available online. Please contact an officer of RIFGC for assistance. Some members are concerned about the amount of paper to print copies. The advantage of emailing the news is to save paper AND trees with saving money as an extra benefit. But remember, the money we save can be used for other worthy projects. Ladies have noticed how easy it is to enlarge the font for anyone with vision issues. How many times have you had to search for your hard copy when it is always within reach and takes so little space on your computer? Please bear with us and discover the miracle of emailing the NEWS!

Fondly, **Ginny**

ATTENTION CLUB PRESIDENTS

The deadline for the Presidents' Reports is December 1, 2010

The spring issue of the NEWS traditionally features Presidents' Reports

- 1. Please outline your program of your club's past calendar year, including your theme for the year. Select one activity to describe in detail. Send us a brief description. Total words should be between 100 and 200 words. The limit will be strictly enforced!
- 2. Whether public service, speaker, fund-raiser, workshop, field trip or holiday bash, be sure it includes who, what, when, where, why and how and what made it work.
- 3. We will also need the total voting membership information.

Sharing your best program creates a resource for the incoming Program Chairmen, looking for the unique and engaging. Sharing your yearly program will provide a record for your club's history in the NEWS. Please submit (e-mail in Word or mail) to the editor in this format:

NAME OF CLUB

Total Voting Members (include all classes that vote)
Name of President:
Theme:

Description of President's choice of best program: Limit 100-150 words
This limit will be strictly enforced.
Total words in article must not exceed 200 words.

Please give us the facts, plus your interpretation of what distinguished the program and made it successful. Your club's inclusion in this issue of the NEWS is vital and it's all up to you. Please email in the WORD program, if possible. Thank you.

Editor's email: gkenney1@cox.net

Mailing address: P. O. Box 365, Saunderstown, RI 02874

December 1st will be here before we know it!

FLOWER SHOW SCHOOLS

Both Connecticut and Massachusetts are starting a new series of Flower Show Schools.

Course I in MA is being held in Taunton, September 14 – 16 with Barbara May, Design and Cathy Felton Horticulture.

Course I in CT is being held in New Haven, October 4 – 6. Ellen Avellino, Design Instructor and Dot Yard Horticulture.

Also, **Course III** is being held in Wells, Maine, September 15 - 17, Mary Huntoon, Design and Sandi Joyce, Horticulture.

If anyone is interested in attending these schools, please let me know. These are wonderful opportunities to learn about design, horticulture and flower show procedure from some excellent instructors. You may go to observe if that is your preference. However, we need new judges in RI, and I would encourage anyone who participates to take the exams too.

The next New England Region Symposium will be held in Massachusetts, dates and place will be announced soon.

FLOWER SHOWS

First, many thanks to those of you, who supported Barrington Garden Club's Standard Placement Flower Show,

"Bays, Beaches and Bouquets". We were delighted to see so many of our federation friends.

Bristol Garden Club is presenting a Standard Placement Flower Show "Generations of Elegance" on September 15 and 16. The show celebrates the 200th Anniversary of Linden Place in Bristol.

The New England Region is presenting a Standard Flower Show " *Recycle*" at the 76th Annual Meeting at Stratton Mountain Resort on October 18 and 19. Any member of NGC may enter. All designs may be completed at home. Several of us will be going to the meeting and will be happy to take your designs to VT. The schedule is available on the NER website: www.ngcner.org - Flower show. As the Entries Chairman for Design, I would be delighted to receive some entries from RI!! Arboreal exhibits are needed in the Horticulture Division

FLOWER SHOW STIMULUS PACKAGE

The NGC Flower Show Committee has prepared a stimulus package to encourage clubs to hold Standard Flower Shows. The package will contain a model schedule for a Small Standard Flower Show with choices of titles that a club may adapt to suit their needs. Other items in the package will include entry tags with information on where to order them

continued from preceeding page

and how to complete them and samples of appropriate awards ribbons. Any club that has never had a flower show or has not had a Small Standard Flower Show in the past five years is eligible to participate. A Certificate of Achievement will be awarded to clubs that complete this new venture.

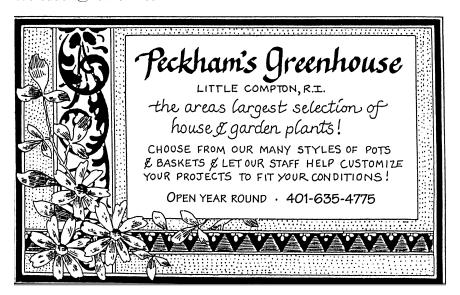
The Student Schedule Correction Committee has written the model schedule including three divisions, Horticulture, Design and Special Exhibits as well as the necessary Rules and General Information. The club must reproduce their selected schedule for each member and the judges and purchase the necessary ribbons and entry tags. An approved panel of NGC judges must judge the show.

The procedure is as follows: All information may be e-mailed.

- 1. The club requests a model schedule from their Regional Schedule Correction Chairman. For RI it is Fran Wittgartner-df.wittgartner@yahoo.com
- 2. The club members select the schedule with their choices of class titles and return it to Fran. She approves the choices and sends it back to the club along with the sample package.
- 3. When the show is over, the club sends a copy of the schedule, signed and dated by the three judges who judged the show to Fran.

The Certificate of Achievement will be sent promptly. If you have questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Sue Redden RI Flower Show Schools Chairman sueredden@verizon.net





RUBY-THROATED WONDERS!



The first time you see a hummingbird the wonder is inexplicable and that wonder never ceases. These bundles of energy return to our gardens each spring, after flying nearly 2000 miles from their wintering grounds in Mexico and Central America, where we are able to watch their charismatic antics and territorial displays all summer.

There are 338 species of hummingbirds occurring only in the western hemisphere. 16 of these species are found in the U.S., but only the Ruby-throated Hummingbird (Archilochus colubris) is typically found in the east. Hummingbirds are the smallest birds on earth and need to eat at least 50% of their body weight daily to survive, depending on insects for fat and protein, and nectar from plants for quick energy.

The Ruby-throated measures only 3" from the tip of its tail to the tip of its beak. All Ruby-throateds have a metallic green back. Mature males have a brilliant metallic ruby-red gorget (throat), which they flash to attract females during a spectacular mating display, flying 50' up into the air and coming down in big swooping U-shaped dives. During normal flight a hummingbird flies about 30 mph, but during courtship dives can reach speeds of 60 mph.

The male hummers arrive as early as mid-April to stake out their territory, followed by the females one to two weeks later. Their typical body temperature is 105 to 108 degrees, but to conserve energy at night hummingbirds can go into a state of torpor when their body temperatures lower 30 degrees.

Females build tiny nests out of spider webs and plant parts woven into a small cup with an inner diameter of about an inch and a half, and camouflaged on the outside with bits of lichen. She lays two jelly bean-sized eggs and incubates them for two weeks. Newborn chicks are less than an inch long, naked and with very short bills. The mother gathers insects, pollen and nectar for her young, regurgitating this energy rich slurry for her nestlings. Eggs and nestlings are very susceptible to predation from squirrels and chipmunks. The nestlings doubled in size every three days and leave the nest in 3 weeks when they are completely grown and have the innate ability to forage for themselves. These young hummingbirds are curious and gregarious, inspecting and challenge anything that they find no matter the size – birds, mammals, or people. Hummingbirds also play an important ecological role of pollinator, both here and in their wintering grounds. Most hummingbirds don't live past their first year, but if they do their usual life span is between 3-5 years.

If you put up a hummingbird feeder be sure it is cleaned every 3-4 days by washing it with hot water. You can buy nectar mix or make your own by boiling one part sugar to four parts water (do not use honey or artificial sweetener). Once you start providing nectar you must continue until well into the fall, when you are sure the hummingbirds have left on their fall migration, for they will come to depend on this food source even if they don't visit it every day.

Happy Birding! Cindy Gianfrancesco

Two Pests To Be Concerned About



The Asian Longhorned Beetle was first discovered in Brooklyn, New York in 1996. It arrived here from Asia in wooden pallets and crates that are used to ship goods overseas. The beetle has also been found in New York City and nearby suburbs in New Jersey and in Chicago, Illinois and Toronto, Ontario. Closer to home, the Asian Longhorned Beetle has been found in Worcester, Massachusetts, in August 2008. From January to June 2009, twenty-five thou-

sand trees have been cut down and chipped in all of Worcester and portions of Shrewsbury, Boylston, West Boylston and Holden, MA. It is estimated that the Worcester infestation is at least 13 years old. This pest starts high in a tree, working its way down, thus making it difficult to spot before the damage is done. Seventy-four square miles in the Worcester area are now quarantined where no wood products can be transported out of the area.

The hardwood tree hosts for the Asian Longhorned Beetle are all species of maple, elm, willow, birch, horsechestnut, London planetree, poplar, ash, mimosa (silk tree), mountain ash and hackberry. This is a serious destructive pest. If it were to become established, urban and suburban shade trees and recreational and forest resources valued at hundreds of billions of dollars would be affected. Maple syrup production, lumber, nurseries and tourism are other industries that could be affected.

The Asian Longhorned Beetle has a shiny black body with white spots and is about 3/4" to 1 inch long. Named for its long antennae, the male's antennae are about twice the length of its body, and in females the antennae are as long as its body. The antennae have distinctive black and white bands.

The life cycle of this beetle from egg to egg is 12 months. From summer to fall, the mated female beetle chews from 35 to 90 individual depressions in the bark of the tree and lays one egg in each depression. There may be oozing sap from these depressions in the summer. In 10-15 days the eggs hatch and the larvae tunnel into the tree where they continue to feed on nutrients and develop through the winter. This tunneling damages and eventually kills the tree. In spring the larvae pupate and by summer the adult beetle chews itself out, leaving a round 3/4" to 1" inch hole. You may notice sawdust around the tree or branch. The adult beetle feeds on leaves and twigs, mates and dies. The beetles usually hatch from and then later lay eggs in the same tree, until the tree becomes overcrowded.

In order to eradicate and prevent the spread of the Asian Longhorned Beetle, infested host trees are removed and chipped and host trees near the infested trees are also removed, as they may harbor the undetected beetle in its various stages. The insects do not survive the chipping process. Chemical treatment may be used on noninfested host trees depending on their distance from the infested trees. Nonhost species are planted to replace the trees that are removed.

This invasive pest was first discovered by an alert Brooklyn, New York, homeowner, who noticed beetle damage on his trees and reported it to authorities. Fortunately, alert workers in warehouses in several states in the United States have reported the Asian Longhorned Beetle where the insects were destroyed before they could escape into the environment. Places you may find the Asian Longhorned Beetle during the summer are on walls, sidewalks, outdoor furniture and cars. Also, the beetles may be in firewood, so it is important to only use firewood from local sources, don't transport firewood to campgrounds or parks, and if you have moved firewood, burn all of it before leaving the campsite.

The Emerald Ash Borer is another pest from Asia. It was discovered in July



2002 in southeastern Michigan and Windsor, Ontario, after the widespread decline and death of ash trees. This beetle has been found throughout Michigan, much of Ohio and in parts of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Montreal, Canada. It may take several years before the presence of the beetle is detected. All species and varieties of our native ash are at risk at this time. The spread of this pest is primarily the result of people unknowingly transporting infested ash nursery stock, unprocessed logs, firewood and

other wood products.

The Emerald Ash Borer has a long, slender body that is 1/4" to 1/2" inch long. Males are smaller than females. The adults are usually bronze, golden or reddish green overall. Their wings are a darker metallic emerald green. The abdomen is metallic purplish red, which can be seen when the wings are spread.

The life cycle of this beetle is one year. Adult beetles begin emerging in May or early June into August and are estimated to live from three to six weeks. During the day, when it is warm and sunny, the beetles feed on ash foliage. Signs of infestation are small, irregularly shaped patches along leaf margins. After several days of feeding on the foliage, the beetles mate and then lay eggs. Individual eggs are deposited in bark crevices and under bark flaps on the trunk and branches of the tree. After 7-10 days the eggs hatch and the larvae begin to chew through the bark and into the tree. In feeding, the larvae create ser-

pentine (S-shaped) tracks from 4 to 20 inches long called galleries under the bark. The larvae overwinter in the outer sapwood and pupate in late April or May. Adult beetles emerge from the tree through D-shaped exit holes.

Newly infested trees have few external symptoms. The first sign that a tree is infested may be jagged holes made by woodpeckers feeding on larvae. D-shaped holes on the trunk and branches left by the exiting adult beetles are a sign. As the beetles multiply, foliage wilts, branches die and the tree canopy becomes thinner. Green leafy shoots may sprout from the truck or branches. Vertical splits in the bark of the trunk reveal S-shaped tunneling underneath. Trees die after three to four years of heavy infestation.

To prevent the spread of this pest, use local sources for nursery stock and firewood, and do not transport firewood outside of your area.

If you spot an Asian Longhorned Beetle or Emerald Ash Borer, collect the beetle in a jar, place the jar in the freezer and immediately contact the State Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, County Cooperative Extension Office or State Department of Natural Resources, or call 866-702-9938 toll free.

Diane Greggerson Environmental Chair





Generations of Elegance

A Standard Flower Show

celebrating the 200th Anniversary of Historic Linden Place 500 Hope Street (Rte. 114), Bristol, RI

September 15th and 16th, 2010

Wednesday: 2 to 9 P.M. Thursday: 10 A.M. to 9 P.M.

presented by

Bristol Garden Club, Inc.

Admission: \$13 in advance, \$15 at the door

Call **401-253-1554** or **401-254-9703**

to reserve tickets

CLASSIC REWIND

Reprinted from the NEWS, November, December 1987 Grow your Violets and Eat them Too! From Horticulture Doris Stebbins, So. Coventry, CT

There is no blue like the blue of violets, whether it is a patch along a woodland path or your own cherished collection in the garden.

I have always loved violets. As a young girl in Vermont I found them –sometimes blue, sometimes white or yellow, with streaked black faces. Later, I found them in New Hampshire, larger and mostly blue, on long swaying stems by roadsides and quiet, shady groves.

When I moved to Connecticut, I found them overrunning the lawn and nearby woodland. A clump here and there of giant white violets with the blue to lavender pansy faces made a striking contrast.

It did not take me long to get the idea of a violet garden just outside my door. I was careful to dig deeply so the roots were surrounded with a ball of their original woods soil. Violets only ask for light, well-drained soil and woods soil. In their native habitat the soil is composed of leaf mold and dark moist dirt, so to achieve this condition in your garden, dig in some leaf mold or well-rotted manure. This improves the soil texture and adds nutrients.

Water generously while transplanting and keep soil moist until the plants are well established. They will grow rapidly and form many runners. If violets are transplanted during the summer, remove some leaves on each plant to reduce the possibility of wilting. Plant food with a high nitrogen content will encourage larger plants and flowers. Violets treated with care will have blooms almost as large as pansies.

When your plants develop new plants or runners, they may be propagated by placing soil over the runners here and there to make roots form. Next year these new rooted plants can be moved to a new location. Violets seed much like pansies. In fall seeds may be gathered and dried carefully. Prepare a new bed and plant them shallowly, covering the finished ground with leaves. In the spring plants should appear.

I cover my plants with a heavy leaf mulch in fall for protection against winter cold and early spring thaws. Straw or salt hay can also be used.

If you do not live near wild violets that you can transplant, why not try some cultivated ones?

There are many varieties and shades. Among available varieties are: 'Lovliana', sweetly scented, bluish-purple; small and dainty 'Riviniana Alpine'; the long-stemmed, satin white 'White Dove'; 'Swanley', double white flowers, almost like a ball; pink 'Rochelle', red 'Oriental Lady', and Australian Red'. Did you know violets serve a double purpose for gourmets? Leaves are good for greens, more tasty than spinach. They are high in vitamin A, iron and vitamin C but low in calories. Raw, they are delicious in salads or alone.

In Italy violet leaves are cooked in a heavy saucepan with water clinging to the leaves for two to three minutes. Drained and chopped finely, they are heated in a frying pan with a mixture of melted butter, salt and pepper. Just before serving, chopped raisins and almonds are added.

Combine violet greens with sautéed fresh grapefruit sections for a dish low in calories.

For a 'different' dish that is more filling, try stuffing baked tomatoes with cooked violet greens, sprinkle with grated cheese and bread crumbs and place under the broiler just long enough to melt the cheese.

An old English recipe suggests frying violet leaves until brownish and serving with orange or lemon juice and a sprinkling of sugar.

A delicious salad is made by crisping violet leaves in ice water, draining and combining them with chopped watercress, endive, chopped dill, green onions or chives and nasturtium buds. Season with garlic salt and black pepper and toss with virgin olive oil and lemon juice. Garnish with purple violet blossoms and crumbled hard-boiled egg yolk.

Then there is violet tea, pink lemonade (made from purple violets soaked in lemon juice until vivid pink in color), violet syrup, violet vinegar, conserve of violets (from Italy), candied violets, violet jelly and jam and other interesting and unusual ways to use this little flower.

Why not start your own little violet patch by your door? I know you will be picking violet leaves and blossoms.

Life's Magic

There are so many things to do,
So much of charm to see,
That the one who lives a full day through
Contented ought to be.

The spring, the summer and the fall, And winter with the snow, Have pictures which, to one and all, Without a fee they show.

Who from his doorway ventures out Has magic to amaze And mystery everywhere about At which to stand and gaze.

So much to see, so much to do, I wonder how and why Man ever walks a street or two And keeps a downcast eye.

Edgar A. Guest

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September 2 80th celebration of the RIFGC at Blithewold, 101 Ferry Road, Bristol for an Afternoon Tea at 12:00PM. Cost is \$7.50 per person

September 15, 16 Bristol Garden Club will present a Standard Flower Show at Linden Place. See ad on page

September 21 At its monthly meeting, Barrington Garden Club welcomes Charlie Nardozzi, TV/radio personality and author of Vegetable Gardening for Dummies. His lecture is entitled "Edible Landscaping for Small Spaces." Guest Fee: \$5.00. Barrington Public Library Auditorium, 12:30 pm meeting, preceded by refreshments at noon. For information call, Jeanne Nugent 401-245-1784.

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September 23 RIFGC Executive Board Meeting at Roger Williams Park. Please check location.

September 25 The Gentian Garden Club will have its fall plant sale from 9:00 a.m. to noon at the Community House on route 116 in historic Scituate. The plant sale features a wide variety of perennials, wildflowers, shrubs and herbs that are all from members' gardens. It is an excellent opportunity to find plants at reasonable prices to enhance your garden. All money goes to programs that beautify and educate surrounding communities. Please call Cindy at 401-934-9212 if you would like more information.

September 27 The Tiverton Garden club presents a special lecture and power point by Mike and Angelina Chute, based on their new book, Roses for New England: a Guide toSustainable Rose Gardening. The lecture will be held at the Amicable Church, 3736 Main Road, Tiverton, RI. Book signing to follow. Free

October 18,19 NER Annual Meeting "Going Green" to be held at the Stratton Mountain Club, Stratton, Vermont. NER Flower Show "Recycle".

October 28 RIFGC Executive Board Meeting at Roger Williams Park, Please check location.

November 16 Gentian, Apple Blossom and Western Cranston Garden Clubs are co-hosting a joint meeting featuring floral designer Mary Huntoon at 7:00 at the Orchard Church located at 180 Oaklawn Avenue in Cranston. The

program is "Celebrate: Unique Holiday Designs." Mary will design various creative floral arrangements for the holiday season. Mary is an accomplished designer, Master Flower Show Judge and a delightful and insightful speaker.

November 16 Barrington Garden Club's November meeting will feature renowned floral designer Tony Todesco who will inspire us with seven amazing arrangements all to be raffled off. Guest fee: \$8. Barrington Public Library Auditorium, 12:30 pm meeting, preceded by refreshments at noon. For information call Jeanne Nugent 401-245-1784.

November 16 Western Cranston, Gentian and Apple Blossom will present "Holiday Design" with award winning floral designer Mary Huntoon. Please join us at Orchard Church, 180 Oaklawn Avenue, Cranston. Meeting will start at 7:00pm. Donation at door is \$5.00

December 2 RIFGC Executive Board Meeting at Roger Williams Park at 9:30 AM. Please check location.

January 27, 2011 RIFGC Executive Board Meeting at Roger Williams Park at 9:30 AM. Please check location.

February 23 to 27, 2011 Rhode Island Flower and Garden Show. RI Convention Center, Providence, RI.

February 24, 2011 RIFGC Execute Board Meeting at Roger Williams Park at 9:30 AM. Please check location.



NGC BOOK REVIEW NEWS

Marilyn Alaimo, Book Review Chairman for NGC, has received inquiries about Book Reviews. The reviews are available in print in THE NATIONAL GARDENER and on the website at www.gardenclub.org. See Resources/Forms, Book Reviews. Any questions or information can also be obtained from her at jmalaimo@sbcglobal.com.

REACH OUT TO THE YOUNG

It's never too early to get our children to appreciate the environment. That's what the Smokey Bear -Woodsy Owl Poster Contest is intended to do. Youngsters are made aware of acting responsibly to preserve our land.

Your club can reach out to youth groups, schools, or even to your children or grandchildren. There is no minimum number of entries. You can hand in as few as one. If you educate even one, that's a success.

Log on to www.gardenclub.org then go to youth/contest/poster contest for instructions and further information.

Rochelle Kieron Youth Chair



Cover: Mary Ellen Dwyer

To order handbooks, calendars etc., please call Member Services Chair, Grace Klinger at 401.364.2036 or email gfhk@cox.net

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Annual dues in the amount of \$5.00 shall be payable by each dues paying club member on or before the first day of April of each fiscal year. Subscription to the NEWS shall be included in the dues rate (except for honorary members and non-members, for whom the rate is \$5.00). Names added to the mailing list between April 1 and December 15 are charged the full rate; there is no charge for names added between December 15 and April 1. All checks should be sent to the Federation Treasurer. New names, address changes, and deletions should be sent promptly to the Circulation Manager.

Copy deadline for the December, January, February issue is October 1, 2010
Please send all information to Ginny Kenney, Editor

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For over 30 years southern New England homeowners have looked to Briggs Nursery for professional service and the finest yard and garden products. Whether you require the services of our certified horticulturist, or just a few annuals for curb appeal, beautiful results are guaranteed. Don't forget to visit our extensive display gardens, sure to inspire. So, make a trip to Briggs - setting the industry standard since 1960 - to make your next garden project the best it can be.

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- Shade and Flowering Trees
- Evergreens
- Flowering Shrubs
- · Ground Covers
- Annuals & Perennials
- Tropical Indoor Plants
- Cacti & Succulents
- Hanging Baskets
- Garden Tools
- Fertilizers & Grass Seed
- Organic Products
- Weed & Insect Controls
- · Soil & Bark Goods
- Bulk Landscape Materials
- Statuary & Garden Accents
- Water Gardening Plants & Supplies

WHERE ARE WE?

From Route 95

Take Exit 5, left off ramp, and left at 1st set of lights onto Route 152 (Kelley Blvd.).



From Route 495

Take Exit 14B, left at lights on to Route 152. We are 4 miles on the left.





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Deadline for summer issue is
October 1

Please send all material to RIFGC editor, Ginny Kenney, gkenney1@cox.net

> Return to: 45 Side Road, Little Compton, RI 02837

"The gilding of the Indian summer mellowed the pastures far and wide. The russet woods stood ripe to be stripped, but were yet full of leaf. The purple of heath-bloom, faded but not withered, tinged the hills... Fieldhead gardens bore the seal of gentle decay; ... its time of flowers

and even of fruit was over."