

central illinois hosta society  
[www.cihshostaclub.org](http://www.cihshostaclub.org)

june 2010  
volume 16, issue 4

## Sue's News

June is prime time for hostas, and hosta gardens. Hopefully the busy days of Spring are over for you, and you can slow down and enjoy the fruit of your labors. Even better, go out and enjoy someone else's fruit! Now is a great time to go see other gardens, either through the National or Regional Hosta Conventions, various garden walks, or just asking someone you know if you can come by sometime and see their garden. Bus trips are also a great way to see many great gardens, and get some shopping in at the same time! Many great friendships are made while strolling through a garden; who could ask for a better setting for a quiet conversation than a beautiful garden on a warm summer day?

Thanks to Gloria Hicks for sharing her garden with us last month, and thanks also to all who provide treats for the club throughout the year. Our meetings just wouldn't be the same without the wonderful snacks we enjoy as we stroll through the gardens! I look forward to seeing Bill and Toni's garden this month; and hope that the weather will be a little more cooperative than it was at the May meeting!

### Sue Eckhoff, CIHS President

*"One of the most delightful things about a garden is the anticipation it provides."* **W.E. Johns**

## The Next Meeting

**Tuesday, June 15, 6:30 pm**  
Bill and Toni Cottrell's Garden  
201 Daniel Parkway  
Washington, Illinois

Those of you who were here 5 years ago will remember we had numerous beds and a lot of reconstructing to do after a hot dry year or so. We continue to collect plants and start new beds (the last bed was dug and planted last fall). We no longer remember how many plants we have (a lot!). Our house is located on a corner lot and has a southern exposure that is used for daylilies. Some of them will undoubtedly be in bloom for the meeting. Our gardens change annually. Bill is anxious to dig and divide and Toni says "Don't you dare touch a single plant now (or ever for that matter). Come see our evolving garden for yourself and we welcome any comments, suggestions and help pulling weeds you care to offer.

The education committee will give a short presentation titled "Supersized Hosta" (see article on page 6). The discussion will center on the horticultural practices and cultivars associated with really big hosta...hosta with their own Zip Code (okay, maybe not that big).

**Directions:** From Peoria, take route 150/War Memorial Drive east, past Illinois Central College, to Grange Road. Turn right onto Grange Road and go about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile to James Avenue. Turn left and go about 6 blocks down James and their house will be on the left at the corner of James Avenue and Daniel Parkway

**Notice:** To provide adequate time for viewing Host Gardens, each Garden will be open to visitors  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour early at 6:00, while the meeting starts at 6:30.

---

## Hosta of the Month



**H. Baby Bunting** (Dwarf) A cute mound of rounded, heart-shaped green leaves.

**H. Fantabulous** (Medium) - A sparkling deep green leaves edged with a broad creamy-white margin which streaks from the center; a striking specimen

**H. Fragrant Blue** (Small) Blue green leaves start out powdery blue and turn greenish in summer. Smaller clump is 8 inches high and a foot wide. Very fragrant nearly white flowers!

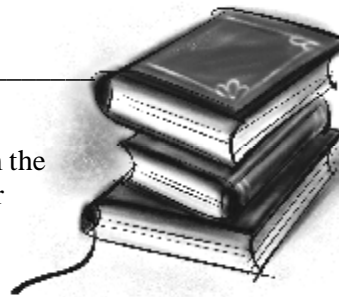
**H. Fringe Benefit** (Medium) An interesting combination of two leaf shapes - one broad and almost heart shaped with puckered surface and the other more lance-shaped with deep veining. Both have gray green centers edged irregularly in cream which continues down the leaves into the petioles. The leaf edges are wavy.

**H. Moonlight Sonata** (Large) blue green leaves that later turn a nice shiny slightly wavy green. Clump gets about a foot tall and 20 inches wide. Great for its white fragrant flowers!

---

## The Hosta Library

If you would like to check out a magazine or book from the Hosta Library, see Ella Maxwell at a meeting or call her at 309.444.3758.



---

## 2010 Hosta Happenings

**Tuesday, June 15, 6:30 pm**  
Bill and Toni Cottrell's Garden  
201 Daniel Pkwy, Washington, IL

**June 23-26, 2010 (New date!)**  
**AHS National Convention**  
"Stars of the North"  
Sheraton Hotel, Bloomington, MN

**July 8-10**  
**Midwest Regional Convention**  
Des Moines, IA

**Saturday, July 17**  
**2010 CIHS Bus Trip**  
Champaign/Urbana

**Tuesday, July 20, 6:30 pm**  
Connie Zuercher's Garden  
1448 W. Birchwood, Morton, IL

**Tuesday, August 17, 6:30 pm**  
**Hosta Auction**  
Illinois Central College, Land Lab

**Tuesday, Sept. 21, 6:00 pm**  
**(earlier time) Annual Banquet**  
Speaker: T.B.A.

## Officers

President  
Sue Eckhoff  
309-925-5267  
[gardener22@verizon.net](mailto:gardener22@verizon.net)

Vice President  
Charlotte Woodhouse  
309-243-5826  
[woodcom@mtco.com](mailto:woodcom@mtco.com)

Second Vice President  
Shirley Metz  
309.263.7103  
[jametz@comcast.net](mailto:jametz@comcast.net)

Third Vice President  
Golda Ewalt  
309.360.3719  
[goldaandbob@hotmail.com](mailto:goldaandbob@hotmail.com)

Recording Secretary  
Chuck Crider  
309-243-7670  
[crider68@comcast.net](mailto:crider68@comcast.net)

Corresponding Secretary  
Donna Cothrell  
309.694.7648  
[dkcothrell@hotmail.com](mailto:dkcothrell@hotmail.com)

Treasurer  
Dan McConnell  
309.243.5925  
[drdtm@comcast.net](mailto:drdtm@comcast.net)

## To join:

Central Illinois Hosta Society  
\$10/year, form on back cover

Midwest Reg. Hosta Society  
\$20/2 years

Send dues to:  
Barb Schroeder, Treasurer  
1819 Coventry Drive  
Champaign, IL 61822-5239

American Hosta Society  
\$30 individual, \$57/2 years  
\$34 family, \$62/2 years

Send dues to:  
Sandie Markland  
AHS Membership Secretary  
Post Office Box 7539  
Kill Devil Hills, NC 27948

# Light

Hostas are shade plants. Hostas like sun. There is a raging controversy in hostadom, and I must admit that I frequently flip-flop from side to side. Often the focus is on garden location rather than what hostas need to grow best. From my point of view, hostas grow best in a nursery not a garden anyway!

The reality is that hostas like light but do not perform well in hot sun. Like many forest understory trees, like dogwoods and redbuds, hostas in nature are shade plants but in a garden setting with extra care, they flourish in much more sunny locations. Too much of a good thing however, will result in leaves with sun scorched surfaces and burned margins.

So how do you determine how much light is the right amount of light? Well, where do you live? Yes, latitude matters. While day length in summer is longer in the Northern latitudes, the light intensity never approaches that in the sunny South. Less intensity means “cooler” light. If you live in Washington, Minnesota, Michigan, New York or Massachusetts, hostas can be happy in almost full sun. If you live in the South or even parts of the Midwest, afternoon sun may prove too hot for them. In addition, leaf temperature is determined more by afternoon high temperatures than light intensity. Air temperatures over 95 degrees and direct sunlight will burn hosta leaves in 30 minutes or less. Temperatures over 100 degrees can cause hosta leaves to “cook” and you can even smell them fry!

In the garden it is the angle of the sun that is important. South-facing slopes capture much more sun than north-facing slopes because a south slope is almost perpendicular to the sun’s rays. North slopes are parallel to the sun’s rays and are bathed in cool light while south slopes are often heat sinks. Morning light is cool light mostly because of high humidity and cool air temperatures. Afternoon sun can often be too intense.

Light may cause the leaves to heat up but it is desiccation that causes the damage. Like I have said before, hostas are plant balloons filled with water. When the leaf temperatures reach a certain point, they desiccate, they burn and the damage is permanent. Desiccation in cooler conditions will just result in reversible wilting but the combination of lack of water and too much heat results in burned leaf margins or scorching of leaf surfaces.

It’s obvious then that if you grow your hostas in more light, and heat, then you must supply them with more water to help prevent desiccation. If you are going to give your hostas more light and more water, you must give them more fertilizer too. Hostas can photosynthesize at a high rate with more light if enough water and nutrients are also supplied. Nurseries generally grow their hostas in “too much” light but supply “too much” water and fertilizer also so that the rate of growth is increased. Increased amounts of light will change the shape and form of any hosta. Plant the same hosta in both 2 hours and 4 hours of direct sunlight. The latter will have more leaves, but they will be smaller and a bit narrower. It will produce more divisions but the clump will be shorter and more compact. It may bloom more consistently. The “sunny” hosta may appear more “juvenile” and produce more flushes of leaves in a crowded clump while the “shady” hosta may produce those huge “mature”, rounded leaves on long petioles that win leaf shows.

This may be a good time to talk about the perfectly grown hosta. Every hosta we grow has its own personality, its own habits. Like our children we saddle each of them with our own expectations and set our goals for their future. We expect more from some than for others, especially the ones we paid a handsome sum for. In leaf show we envision the perfect leaf for each cultivar. In the garden it is the entire clump we envision. It is the job of the gardener, like a good parent, to create the right environment so that our hostas will succeed and meet our goals.

Site selection, how much light, is determined on what we want the plant to look like. In high light, hostas will form dense shrub like mounds. Their leaves will narrow and extenuate every ruffle and pucker. They will put on a wonderful show of flowers. In more shade however the leaves will expand to their fullest and the petioles will stretch. Clumps will become more upright and elegant, exhibiting each leaf individually. Flowers may not come at all, a blessing to gardeners that remove them as soon as they appear. In sun or shade they make look like different hostas to the untrained eye, each perfection to its caretaker’s eye.

But wait, it is never that easy. All hostas do not have the same sensitivities to light. Some enjoy some hot sun while others scorch and burn. Not all hostas have the same heat tolerance or fondness for sun bathing. Even though hostas are becoming more and more complex genetically with each new generation of seedlings hybridized, there are some generalizations that seem to still work. Hosta children of *H. plantaginea* generally enjoy heat. In fact in some parts of the North, and especially the United Kingdom, fragrant flowered hostas underachieve. **Continued on page 4**

While they do very well in heat and humidity they do require ample rains in August to bloom well. They are great hostas for the South especially coastal regions.

Blue hostas are thought to be shade hostas. *H. sieboldiana* and 'Tokudama', the source of the white wax that creates the blue color, both like cool moist sites. Some morning sun in the South, more light way up North. Blue hosta will scorch, that is, the upper surface of the leaf will become yellow or even brown where leaf temperatures have gotten too high because of hot direct sunlight. It is the white wax that that is supposed to reflect that heat but turn up the heat too much and the wax melts and the leaf burns.

Ironically, many gardeners like to grow their blue hostas in as much light as they dare because the increased light allows increased photosynthesis and then increased wax production. Extra wax usually means bluer hostas and if the extra light increases juvenility then the increased flushes of leaves will make the hosta bluer longer.

Variiegated hostas have their own set of problems. White tissue tends to desiccate faster than green tissue. White margins burn easily and white centers melt away. White centered hostas that need more cool light to grow well because of their lack of chlorophyll, are much more successful in the North than in the hotter South. Wide-margined tetraploid hostas ironically also need more cool light because of their slower growth rate and often dwindle away in shady gardens.

We can talk about light all day long but in reality the only thing we can adjust is the amount of shade. In most gardens shade comes from structures and trees. Structures generally give a consistent deep shade. This is good because it tends to be very cool shade but bade because it often too low light. Short of a bulldozer little can be done to adjust this type of shade so we just work around it. The rules are simple. No hostas on the south side, lots of hostas on the north side. The east side, morning is probably okay but the baking west side may be the most dangerous.

Trees are more complicated. First, they vary from species to species in the amount of light that they allow to pass through. Pines allow filtered light constantly; beech trees provide dark, heavy shade. Secondly, the sun dances among the trees as it journeys across the sky. Tree shadows move as the sun moves. Hopefully, this provides periods of cool shade and periods of cool sun. Beware, in spring these patterns do not matter nearly as much as they do in July. Finally, trees rob your hostas of water. Shade can often be cool but dry. While wilting is not as permanent as burning, it is equally hard on your

hostas and can lead to whole host of other problems. I will save that for another time.

So finally, what is the ideal amount of light for your hostas? Imagine that your garden is an open field and a huge piece of shade cloth will be the only thing between your hostas and the afternoon sun. Hostas ideally want consistent light but somewhat reduced from what comes straight from the sun. Generally, I would suggest 30% shade cloth north of Interstate 80, 50% between I-80 and the Mason Dixon Line, and 70% in the South. Now, adjust for elevation, slope orientation, type of trees, and extreme summer high temperatures. Factor in how you want your hosta leaves clumps to look and there you have it.

**By Bob Solberg, reprinted from April 2009 issue of the North Carolina Hosta Society newsletter**

## A Journey in Hosta Hybridizing

I have always enjoyed gardening. Yes, it is in my blood and I come from a long line of gardeners. As a child, I was always digging up some poor plant on vacations and trips and bringing it home to grow. My love of plants ranges from tropicals to the unique & unusual. Over the years, I added a greenhouse to my property and four years ago, started my own garden maintenance business after becoming a Master Gardener. Yes, I live and breathe for gardening.

I have always wanted to get into hybridizing of plants. For me, I love the fragrance of blooms and the colors and shapes of plants, but the science behind the plant has always fascinated me. Hybridizing seemed something I wanted to do.

This past June, I entered the Indianapolis Hosta Leaf Show. The show became my inspiration to learn to hybridize, and hostas were just the plants to learn from. I started reading as much as I could about the subject on the internet and found that this was something that I really could do. I had the desire, planting space to grow the plants, time to dedicate, and patience to wait for each plant to grow from a seed to a mature plant.

The first thing that I did was to join the American Hosta Society. *The Hosta Journal* is good reading and gives lots of good updated information from knowledgeable sources. The next step was to purchase the *Hostapedia* book by Mark Zilis. **Continued on page 5**

This book explained the process of growing, registering, tracing the history, identifying, naming, and much more. The book has helped me to learn more about each plant that lives in my garden. No longer do they all “look alike.”

I spent my spring, summer and fall studying my plants and identifying each one by leaf type, flowers, flowering, etc. I have a few that I am still unsure about, but for the most part my hostas have identities now with a proper plant label. During the growing season, I added lots of new hostas to the garden. I added plants that were recommended for a hybridizing program and plants that added special characteristics that I might want to use in a hybridizing program like scape colors, streaks, fragrance and special leaf characteristics.

The biggest task I had was to renovate several gardens to become dedicated trial garden areas for hostas that I would be evaluating over many years. Changing the gardens was something I needed to do since my sunny perennial gardens were slowly becoming shade gardens. If you want to hybridize hostas, you need lots of space to grow them.

During the summer, I played around with some cross pollinating of select plants and let Mother Nature take care of pollinating most of the plants. I even collected and stored pollen in labeled film canisters in my freezer for safe keeping and future crosses. This growing season was spent preparing, reading, practicing and learning as much as I could. My goal this winter is to develop my plan as to what I want to hybridize for - like fragrance, color, substance, etc. for next year. I collected lots of seed this fall and have been preparing seed for sowing this winter. I look forward to watching my new baby hostas growing during the winter and seeing what surprises that I might have. As for my future plans in my journey into hybridizing, I plan to continue to read on the subject, grow my seedlings, add additional new plants to the garden, attend Hosta College in 2010 and watch my hosta garden grow.

**By Debbie Clark;** reprinted from the early winter issue of the Hoosier Hosta Herald

## **It's Show Time!**

It is time to get serious about those extra special hostas that you have been watching. Maybe you would like a little advice about how to get started. Here are a few suggestions. Simply put, these are the things that the judges are looking for in order to score your entries. The leaf color and pattern—compared to the perfect

specimen of that hosta in the judges' minds—are the most valuable, worth 25 points out of the 100-point total. The remainder of the points are then awarded based on the leaf matching the registered form, size, texture, and substance of the leaf, and the condition and grooming of the leaf (that's your job).

In selecting your leaves, look for the most mature leaves on the specimen with the truest color and even pattern and of course without any obvious flaws. Remember that you should try to choose the best typical leaf, not the one that might be the most interesting. This is especially true with variegated leaves. In most cases, that means look for the most even pattern (symmetrical) you can find. Also, think about the hostas that might be a little more unusual to help your chances to be the best in that class. It's a fine line: if the judges have never seen the hosta, they might have a hard time seeing how outstanding your leaf is, but then you can trust that the judges have seen a lot of hostas. Recognize also that there are quite a few well-known hostas that aren't registered; these all get lumped into one class, making that a difficult division to win. You may want to look up the registered information on the American Hosta Society's website, [www.hosta.org](http://www.hosta.org); scroll down for show classification list. You'll need this class information when you register your leaves, and it's much easier to match them up in advance rather than at the show. If you're not sure, there will be a registry book available, and show assistants to help you.

As well, you are invited to bring in brand new (unnamed) hostas, either sports or seedlings. This can be one of the most exciting parts of a Hosta Show.

Now that you've chosen the perfect leaf, wait until at least the night before to cut it. Handle it as little as possible. Cut the petiole as long as possible. Treat your leaves like cut flowers and stand them immediately in water so that they can absorb it. You may want to dunk them in cool water for a few minutes to pre-clean them. Keep them in water until the show. A good way to travel with them is in a cooler.

Specimen cleanliness is the first attribute that a judge notices. Take care to properly clean leaves of all exhibits prior to entering them in the show. An entry should have no dirt or other debris, insects, or spider webs anywhere on the leaf surface or on the petiole. Pay particular attention to the point where the leaf meets the petiole where trash often becomes lodged.

Carefully wash the leaf in cool water but do not scrub. A very mild dish detergent may be used to help dislodge dirt from the leaf surfaces. Often on smooth surfaced leaves, you only have to gently swish the leaf in the water and the dirt falls off. **Continued on page 6**

On leaves with quilted surfaces, you may use a moistened cotton swab (Q-Tip), small soft paint brush, or a cotton ball to remove dirt from the valleys and creases. Be very careful not to damage the leaf surface in any way. Be sure to rinse leaves if detergents are used to clean them.

Blue leaves are especially hard to clean and prepare for show because the delicate glaucous coating on the leaves is easily damaged. Be very careful when cleaning those blue leaves. On blue leaves with very rough surfaces, it is almost impossible to remove all the dirt without causing damage. The judges would prefer a little dirt than damaged surfaces in this case.

Don't forget the other divisions. You may enter troughs as long as hostas are the predominant plant, as well as container-grown hostas that are grown alone and centered in the pot.

At the show there will be members to help guide you through the entry and final grooming with cotton swabs and balls in hand for last-minute cleaning. Allow yourself several minutes per entry (at least 10 if you're new at this). It is up to you to fill out the entry cards, with the proper judging section, division and leaf classification.

Tip: please bring return address labels, two per entry, if you have them. This saves you the trouble of writing it (twice!) on every entry card. It is very important to stick to the schedule. Please do not come late!

By Eva Jones; reprinted from the Newsletter of the Delaware Valley Hosta Society, v17.2, 2008.

## Supersize that Hosta!

Every January at the Winter Scientific Meeting, sponsored by the Midwest Regional Hosta Society, Mark Zilis of Q & Z Nursery and author of the immense, new reference book, *Hostapedia*, presents a talk during which he names and highlights a "Hosta of Distinction". In the early years, the chosen plant was picked for a unique feature, hybridizing characteristic or trait that changed the world of hosta hybridizing. More recently, Mark has begun identifying a grouping of hosta as the "Hosta of Distinction", including plants from new and upcoming hybridizers one year and patented hosta last year. This year, Mark selected "Giant" hosta as his grouping and ranked his top 25 giant plants.

Mark compiled his listing of "Giants" from his own database of measurements and the AHS registration database. He used plant height and leaf size as a first cut, with a minimum height of 36 inches and a leaf size of

greater than 120 square inches. This resulted in a first round listing of 226 hosta varieties. The list was further refined by considering mound width and leaf space, and developed a formula which gave these measurements equal weight. After running all of his measurements (those of you who have been on a garden tour with Mark know he has the measurements), he whittled his ranking down to his top 25 "giant" plants.

The table included contains a sample of Mark's "Giant" hosta, forming this year's "Hosta of Distinction" grouping. Although in many aspects of one's life people are going through a process of downsizing, there still is a certain satisfaction in growing one or more of the top 25 "giant" hosta cultivars in your garden.

For more information about the Midwest Regional Hosta Society and the Winter Scientific Meeting, check out their website at [www.midwesthostasociety.org](http://www.midwesthostasociety.org). If you are interested in seeing what each of the top 25 giant hosta look like, go to the Hosta Library at [www.hostalibrary.org](http://www.hostalibrary.org).

Other "Giant" hosta varieties and their ranking in Mark's listing include: H. 'Blue Mammoth' -54th, H. 'Blue Angel' -56th, H. 'Green Angel' -73rd, H. 'Spotlight' -87th, H. 'Lakeside Blue Jeans' -100th, H. 'Krugerrand' -101st, H. 'Jade Cascade' -102nd, H. 'Sagae' -118th, H. 'Green Piecrust' -136th, H. 'All That Jazz' -155th

By Gregg Peterson; reprinted from the Newsletter of the Minnesota Hosta Society

Top 25 "Giant" Hosta

Ranking	Hosta Name	Height	Mound Width	Leaf Size	Total Leaf Area
1.	<i>H.</i> 'Sum and Substance'	48"	114"	19.75" x 17.0"	336 sq "
2.	<i>H.</i> 'Elatior'	43"	91"	17.5" x 14.5"	252 sq "
3.	<i>H.</i> 'Sum It Up'	36"	87"	20.0" x 18.0"	360 sq "
4.	<i>H.</i> 'T Rex'	36"	90"	18.0" x 15.0"	270 sq "
5.	<i>H.</i> 'Millenium'	38"	90"	17.25" x 13.75"	237 sq "
6.	<i>H.</i> 'Solar Flare'	40"	120"	17.0" x 13.0"	221 sq "
7.	<i>H.</i> 'Victory'	38"	88"	17.5" x 13.25"	232 sq "
8.	<i>H.</i> 'Russ O'Harra'	37"	87"	17.5" x 13.75"	241 sq "
9.	<i>H.</i> 'Lakeside Ripples'	40"	87"	16.5" x 12.75"	210 sq "
10.	<i>H.</i> 'Corduroy'	36"	87"	17.25" x 13.0"	224 sq "
11.	<i>H.</i> 'Mountain Man'	36"	82"	16.5" x 14.75"	243 sq "
12.	<i>H.</i> 'Green Dragonet'	46"	96"	17.0" x 11.0"	187 sq "
13.	<i>H.</i> Canadian Foreign Affairs'	39"	80"	16.0" x 12.0"	192 sq "
14.	<i>H.</i> 'Steve Moldovan'	41"	76"	14.5" x 13.75"	199 sq "
15.	<i>H.</i> 'Mikado'	37"	76"	18.5" x 12.25"	222 sq "
16.	<i>H.</i> 'Key West'	37"	88"	16.0" x 11.0"	176 sq "
17.	<i>H.</i> 'Borsch One'	38"	88"	15.0" x 11.5"	173 sq "
18.	<i>H.</i> 'Lady Isobel Barnett'	33"	78"	18.0" x 15.0"	270 sq "
19.	<i>H.</i> 'Friar Tuck'	36"	80"	16.0" x 12.0"	192 sq "
20.	<i>H.</i> 'Behemoth'	37"	78"	17.5" x 10.75"	188 sq "
21.	<i>H.</i> 'Roderick'	37"	83"	16.5" x 10.5"	173 sq "
22.	<i>H.</i> 'Empress Wu'	39"	66"	22.25" x 15.25"	339 sq "
23.	<i>H. montana macrophylla</i>	35"	76"	18.0" x 12.0"	216 sq "
24.	<i>H.</i> 'Birchwood Elegance'	33"	77"	18.5" x 12.25"	227 sq "
25.	<i>H.</i> 'Winter Snow'	33"	24"	16.0" x 12.5"	200 sq "



the splendor  
of the garden

National Award-Winning Landscape Architecture,  
Design & Installation • Landscape Maintenance Services

**Green View Garden Center**

Trees, Shrubs, Perennials & Annuals, Statuary,  
Pottery, Fountains, Outdoor Furniture, Gifts for Gardeners,  
Home & Garden Accessories, Gift Cards & More!

For information on our June events & seminars,  
visit us at [www.greenview.com](http://www.greenview.com)

309.243.7761 • 2700 W Cedar Hills Dr, Dunlap



THE WORLD IS OUR GARDEN®



**Hostas, Irises, Daylilies, Perennials,  
Annuals, Trees & Shrubs, Grasses,  
Pond Installations, Pottery, and Granite**

**Online ordering also available!**



**Monday-Saturday  
8 am - 5 pm**

**Princeton, Illinois  
(815) 659-3282**

**[www.hornbakergardens.com](http://www.hornbakergardens.com)**

*"Family owned and operated - serving the Peoria  
area for over 80 years"*



Quite Simply. Amazing.

**Hoerr Nursery awarded one of the  
Top 100 Revolutionary Garden Centers  
in the country for the fourth  
consecutive year.**

- Garden Center • Nursery
- Landscape Design & Install
- Lawn Care & Maintenance
- Irrigation

*Pictured: Our new 10,000 sq ft greenhouse, the Garden-House*



M-T-W 8-6 Th & F 8-7 Sat. 8-5 309.691.4561  
8020 N. Shade Tree Dr. Peoria, IL 61615 [www.HoerrNursery.com](http://www.HoerrNursery.com)



If you're serious about gardening, you must make a trip to Sunnyfield— and plan on staying awhile. Stroll through our greenhouses and gardens. You'll find more than 2000 varieties of common and uncommon annuals, perennials, and herbs, each properly labeled and displayed. It's like walking through your favorite garden catalog.

We're located in rural Kewanee, 4 miles south of Good's Furniture Skywalk.

We're open Mon-Sat 9-8, Sun 10-6, April thru October.

Take I-74 west from Peoria to Rt 78. Then 78 North to Rt 91.  
Turn **LEFT (west)** at Jct. of Rt. 78 and Rt. 91 onto 200N.

Follow the signs.

**[www.sunnyfield.com](http://www.sunnyfield.com) Phone 309-852-4172**

Central Illinois Hosta Society  
P.O. Box 3098  
Peoria, IL 61612-3098

**First Class Postage**

**[www.cihshostaclub.org](http://www.cihshostaclub.org)**

July newsletter deadline:  
june 20<sup>th</sup>

Submit items for publication  
to: Bob Streitmatter  
309.264.4813  
[goldaandbob@hotmail.com](mailto:goldaandbob@hotmail.com)

**CIHS Membership Form** (please print)

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

**Dues are \$10/year:**  new  renewal Amount. Enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Make check payable to CIHS; mail check and form to: Central Illinois Host  
Society, P.O. Box 3098, Peoria, IL 61612-3098