



CAPE COD HYDRANGEA SOCIETY

FALL 2017

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www.thecapcodhydrangeasociety.org

PRESIDENTS' MESSAGE

October 2017

While following in the footsteps of Mal Condon is daunting, we are honored and pleased to lead this wonderful organization. Additionally, we gratefully acknowledge Pat Vigliorolo's acceptance of and election to the Vice-President position.

Several officers have agreed to continue serving in their roles: Mary Ann Staudenmayer, Secretary; Ginny McCabe, Treasurer; Mary Kay Condon, Ways & Means; Judy Bartha, Website; Tom and Judy Bartha, Propagation; Emily Woudenberg, Membership; and Joan Brazeau, as Dean of Hydrangea U. Thank you for all you do; we value your experience and advice.

New to the Board are Paula Rushworth, Chair of the Display Garden Maintenance Team; Suzanne Boas, Newsletter Editor; and Joyce Halpert, Chair of the Social Affairs Committee. We appreciate your enthusiasm and look forward to working with each of you.

The ice cream social celebrating CCHS's 10th Anniversary at Joan Harrison and John Bimshas' home was a success with about 40 people attending. We enjoyed about 10 ice cream flavors, several sauces and toppings. It was great fun meeting new people and catching up with old friends. The annual dinner at Old Yarmouth Inn, with about 40 people in attendance, was another opportunity to meet and greet.

In late September, Joan Brazeau and Mal Condon presided over an information session in the display garden at Heritage regarding proposed hardscape improvements. There will be enhancements to the garden paths and entry stairs as well as a terrace installation and seating. This project will be a cooperative effort between our society and Heritage Gardens.

Our society will be represented at Heritage's Festival of Christmas Trees in the special exhibitions gallery. Thank you Paula Rushworth for volunteering to lead the decorating team. The theme is - you guessed it - hydrangeas!

We are pleased to announce that Emily Woudenberg will host a Christmas open house potluck buffet this year on Thursday, December 14th. 5 - 8 pm. Details will be forthcoming.

Happy Holidays!

Judy & Peter

Judy and Peter

Judy and Peter Berrien, new co-presidents of the Cape Cod Hydrangea Society, have been active community volunteers since retiring and moving to the Cape full time in 2005. Judy recently completed a 2-year term as Moderator at Dennis Union Church where Peter currently serves as Assistant Treasurer and Financial Secretary. Peter is also active with the Association for the Preservation of Cape Cod, working on marsh restoration projects in Yarmouth and Dennis and has served on the Dennis Water Quality Advisory Committee. For her part, Judy has volunteered with the Cape Cod Museum of Art and the Dennis Historical Society.



We are indeed fortunate that the Berriens have agreed to devote some of their energy and talents to heading up our society for the next two years. Appreciative of the friends they have made through the organization and all that they have learned, both Peter and Judy feel “this is our time to do our part.”

Before retiring, Peter worked for 36 years as a research fishery biologist for the National Marine Fisheries in Highlands, N.J., where Judy also worked as a Library Technician. Interestingly, they learned about our hydrangea society about seven or eight years ago from another librarian, Elizabeth Payne, one of our founding members.

Judy and Peter have always been avid gardeners, growing as many as 1000 annuals each year from seeds when they lived in New Jersey. Since moving to Dennis, they have focused their gardening efforts on mixed borders of hydrangeas and perennials, a pond with several varieties of water lilies and a large vegetable garden.

The Berrien family’s connection to the Cape goes back many years. Their home sits on the site of an artist studio that belonged to two of Peter’s aunts who began coming to the Cape in the 1940’s from New York City to do pochoir stencils. Peter has fond memories of summer visits with these talented women.

Peter and Judy enjoyed years of summer visits on the Cape in the studio that they had acquired. However, when they moved here full time, they decided to replace their unheated family treasure with a year-round residence. With expanded sleeping and entertaining quarters in their home, the summer continues to be a busy time for family and friends to gather in Judy and Peter’s house and garden.



photos by Rob Boas



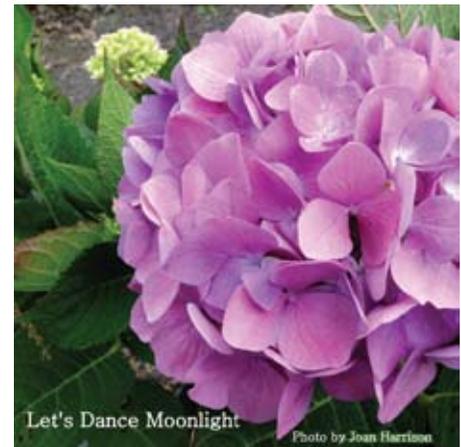
Hydrangea Plant Series – Part 4 / Let's Dance®

by Joan Harrison

The hydrangea series on the docket this time is the Let's Dance® Series by Proven Winners. All the plants in this series are marketed as being rebloomers with vivid flower color and glossy foliage. They are compact plants with a height and spread range of 2-3 feet. There are currently seven plants in this series, five mopheads (Moonlight, Rave, Big Easy, Rhythmic Blue, and Blue Jangles) and two lacecaps (Starlight and Diva!). According to the Proven Winners® website this plant series was developed in Michigan and subjected to much tough treatment to be sure that despite cold and harsh conditions the plants would still produce flower buds on new wood during the growing season.

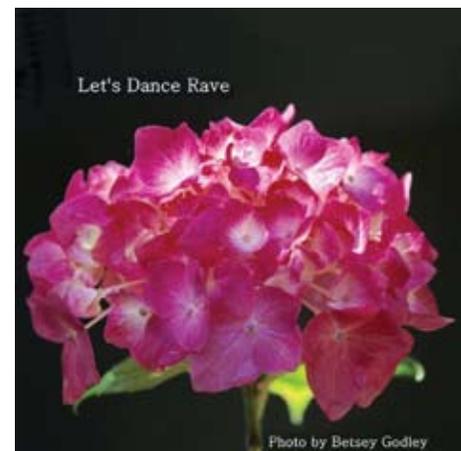
Let's Dance® Moonlight

Moonlight is a mophead marketed as a rebloomer that grows 2-3 feet tall and wide with dark green foliage and a mounding habit. This is one of the first in the series, introduced in 2008.



Let's Dance® Rave®

Rave is a mophead with rich, saturated color, violet-purple in acidic soils and a deep pink in alkaline soil. It is billed as a salt tolerant rebloomer with a mounding habit. Height and width are 2-3 feet. This was one of the small giveaway plants at Hydrangea University in 2016.



Let's Dance® Big Easy®

Another mophead, Big Easy has flowers that emerge green, then turn pink or lavender depending on the soil, then turn green again. It has a compact, mounded habit with height and width of 2-3 feet.



Hydrangea Plant Series – Part 4 / Let's Dance®

Because of their compact size and large flowers the plants in this series are good candidates for containers. They can survive in containers for several years if planted in increasingly larger sizes and brought into an unheated shelter (like a garage or shed) during the winter.

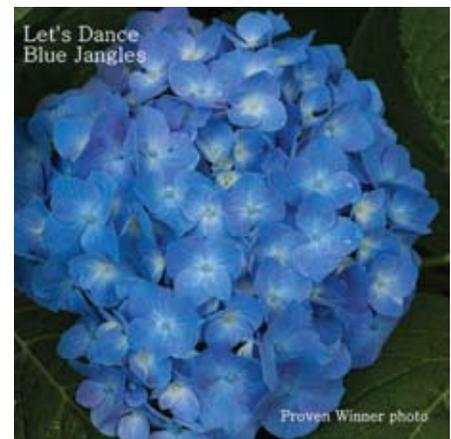
Let's Dance® Rhythmic Blue™

This mophead is said to have sturdy stems, and a very rich and vibrant blue color in acidic soil. The florets with a distinctive geometric shape are closely packed.



Let's Dance® Blue Jangles®

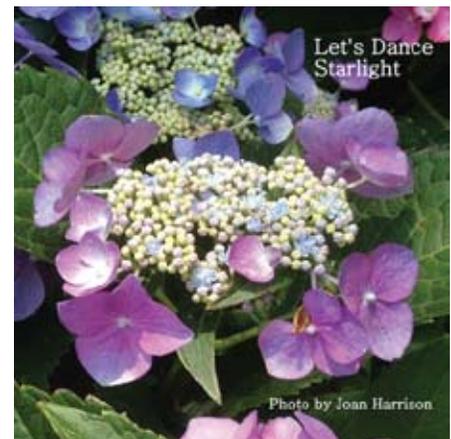
This is one of the varieties that was distributed to attendees at our first Hydrangea University held at Barnstable High School in 2016. The flower heads are large and Proven Winners calls the color "vivid pink" in alkaline soils and "heavenly blue" in acid soils. "Heavenly blue" seems to be defined by them as deep blue.



Let's Dance® Starlight

Many of us saw this variety featured in a large container at the Chapman Garden during the 2017 Hydrangea Festival.

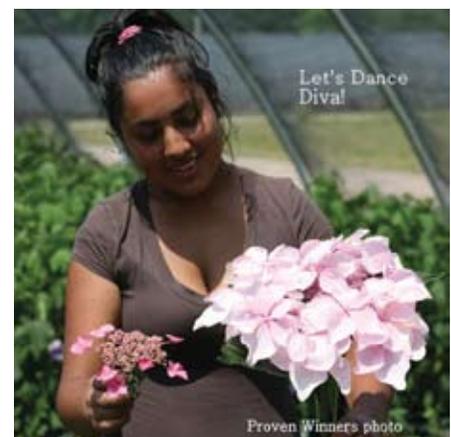
Starlight is the first lacecap in this series, introduced in 2008. It has large flower heads and good strong color.



Let's Dance® Dival!

The exclamation point is part of its name and the marketing copy for this plant tends to be amusingly overheated.

("OMG – she's a diva! and she's going to be the talk of the town with her super-sized blooms. This reblooming hydrangea has sepals the size of your palm and baby blue (or pink) lace-cap blooms as big as a dinner plate.")



A Hydrangea Haven Grown from Cuttings

Pat Schaafhausen has raised over 100 babies---not the human kind---the hydrangea kind. She and her husband Ulrich, both members of the Cape Cod Hydrangea Society, have created a sanctuary for themselves and wildlife on their quarter acre lot in South Chatham. Their garden features 130 hydrangeas, 90 per cent of which Pat has grown from cuttings.

All of the plants that Pat has grown have special meaning to her since they came from plants owned by friends and family. She says she knows the botanical names of very few of them, but fondly remembers the people who let her take cuttings and calls the plants by the last names of those donors. One of the mopheads that is most precious to her is an "offspring" of a plant that was originally owned by her grandmother who lived in

Pennsylvania. A cutting from that plant was grown by her father in New Jersey; Pat carries on the family tradition with her own cutting from her father's plant now growing here on the Cape.

Pat starts her macrophylla cuttings in July, doing them now for other friends as well as for herself. She follows the standard method of selecting cuttings, trimming the leaves and dipping the stems in rooting

hormone. She also does paniculata cuttings in the spring. Through the years she has found that pure sand is the best medium for her cuttings; she has also found that it helps to score the stems before dipping them in rooting hormone. Once the cuttings have rooted, she puts them in 4" pots and winters them over in a neighbor's garage. The following spring she moves them to larger pots.

Pat and Ulrich share their lovely garden with

birds and other wildlife that have become totally accustomed to them and are not even fazed by visitors or their aged cat. Their haven attracts Baltimore orioles, hummingbirds, chickadees, gold finches, purple finches, nuthatches, titmice, and woodpeckers. Ulrich is in charge of the bird feeders, going through up to 22 jars of grape jelly, 50 pounds of sunflower seeds, and 10 blocks of

suet with seed each year. Pat's special contribution to their wildlife habitat is beautiful birdbaths that she makes by pressing large leaves into concrete from rhubarb and elephant ear plants and oak leaf hydrangeas.

Pat would welcome help from any hydrangea society member who would like to try to identify some of her hydrangea treasures. Even if you aren't successful, rest assured that you will enjoy your time in this special garden.



photos by Rob Boas

Elizabeth said "Yes!"

A Brief History of the Cape Cod Hydrangea Society

by Joan Harrison

Ten years ago Elizabeth Payne and I were talking about the American Hydrangea Society based in Atlanta, Georgia and about Cape Cod's ideal climate for hydrangeas. I said to Elizabeth, "Don't you think we should have a hydrangea society here on the Cape?" Elizabeth said, "Yes!" This simple conversation led to further discussions about how to make such a thing happen. Elizabeth worked at the Sturgis Library in Barnstable Village at the time and suggested putting flyers at the library checkout desk inviting interested parties to come to an organizational meeting in May of 2007. The eight people who showed up formed the nucleus of the new society, meeting regularly that summer to brainstorm ways to publicize the new organization and find new members. Our next meeting was held at the Sturgis Library on September 22, 2007. The meeting room was filled to overflowing. By the end of the meeting we had sixty members. We were elated and got to work.

Our first order of business was establishing a display garden somewhere on the Cape. But where? We were a new organization with a tiny treasury. Land on the Cape is, as we all know, very expensive. Luck intervened. An article in the Cape Cod Times about Heritage Museums and Gardens quoted the horticulture director, Jeanie Gillis, who mentioned their collections of rhododendrons, daylilies, and hostas and said they were now considering adding a collection of hydrangeas. We contacted Jeanie immediately and set up a meeting. Before

long several of us were being escorted around the grounds while Jeanie pointed out all the available areas for us to start a display garden. When we settled on a particular spot, Joan Brazeau started describing how we could have a path with two curved beds on either side and voila! we had our garden designer.

Many members donated plants to the new display garden. Joan Brazeau and I worked out an arrangement for the plants but we couldn't be there the day they were to be delivered. Heritage employees were going to do the planting and we had to be sure they put the plants in the right locations. We had a sketch for ourselves but decided it would be more helpful for the workers to have markers on the ground. We used paper plates on which we wrote the plant names and secured them to the ground with long nails. This was a great idea in theory. Unfortunately one of the plates got dislodged and the workers who picked it up as trash decided all those paper plates looked messy so they picked them all up. Jeanie Gillis called me later that day and said, "You won't believe this." After describing what happened and apologizing profusely she said, "Please tell me you have a copy of the layout you can share with me." We

did. Eventually the plants ended up in their designated locations. (When told about the Case of the Wayward Paper Plates, Joan Brazeau remarked, "Well, you know what they say, the best laid plates of mice and men...").

It has been ten years since we got started. We have gone from 8 members to 190. Our display garden has grown substantially. Because of our display garden, a national hydrangea conference was held at Heritage in 2015. This led to the creation of the National Hydrangea Test Garden. Now Heritage is a destination garden for hydrangea lovers, not just from the Cape but from all over the world. From paper plates to international destination garden in ten years. Imagine!

We have lived up to our mission to learn all we can about hydrangeas and to share what we learn with the greater community. Our learning has taken many forms including workshops, field trips, newsletters, speakers, and hands-on activities in the garden. Even better, all of these activities have been fun, and great friendships have been formed along the way. Here's to the next ten years!

Editor's Note: This article is a summary of Joan's presentation at the September 9th members' meeting. Joan's slide presentation is available in the member section of the society's website.

Original CCHS Board of Directors



left to right, top to bottom:

Joan Brazeau, Nancy Larned, Joan Harrison
Janet Schultz, Judy Deal & Elizabeth Payne, Carol Swirbalus
Betty Hann, Nancy Rita Drogo, Joy Bogstad



Choosing Companion Plants for Hydrangeas

by Peg Black

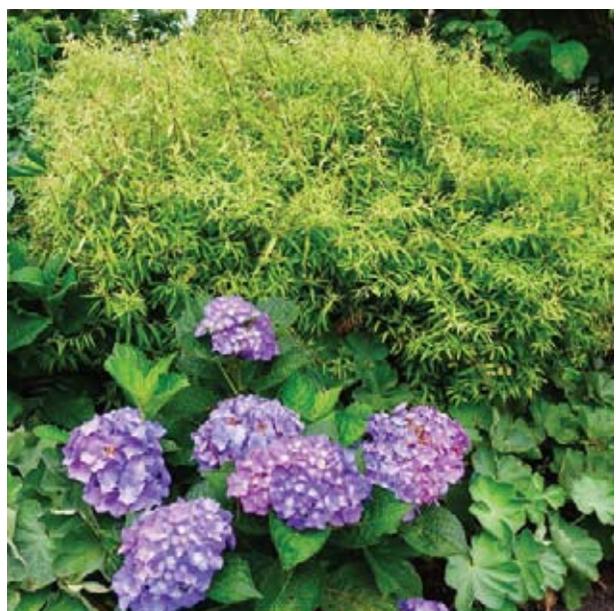
Hydrangeas do not exist in our gardens as only one layer, but rather as part of a series of layers that form a vignette. An interesting garden has tall, medium and short plants that share not only similar growing conditions and bloom times, but also provide differences in size, texture, color and shape.

The general rule is that short plants go in the front, medium plants in the middle, and tall plants in the back so that everything is visible. But we occasionally need to break this rule so the garden is not regimented, but rather loosely planted in waves of varying heights.

In this and in upcoming newsletters I will focus on plants that work well in combination with hydrangeas. I will suggest a tall plant (tree) to form the canopy layer; a medium plant (shrub) similar in size to hydrangeas but different in shape, texture and color for the middle layer; and a short plant (groundcover) that can be planted at the base of hydrangeas to fill out a bed. From time to time I will also include a good vine, an annual, and grasses. All of the plants I recommend will do well in the same growing conditions as hydrangeas and together will enhance the appearance of the garden.

For the canopy or tall layer, I would look for a specimen tree called Giant Dogwood, also known as the Wedding Cake Tree because of its dramatic, horizontal-tiered branches. The Latin name is *Cornus controversa* 'Variegata' and it is native to China and Japan. These trees are frequently grown in England as well as our Pacific Northwest region, but they are not often seen in Massachusetts. The Arnold Arboretum in Boston has several beautiful Giant Dogwood specimens. This tree grows fast to about 25 feet tall and wide and likes bright shade and moist, well-drained soil. It is a focal point in any landscape. The mostly white leaves help to tone down the strong colors of pink, red, and purple hydrangeas. The horizontal branch structure also creates a contrast to the round mounds of hydrangeas. It is not an easy tree to find, but worth seeking out.

Giant Dogwood



Spirea thunbergii 'Ogon'

Choosing Companion Plants for Hydrangeas

Lady's Mantle

If you have ever attended one of my garden design lectures, you will recognize the shrub I often reference for the middle layer. It is a type of spirea called Yellow Mellow or *Spirea thunbergii* 'Ogon' (photo pg. 7) that I could not do without. In Japanese, 'ogon' means gold and refers to the feathery, narrow yellow leaves that come out after the white flowers in early spring. This shrub is easily grown in full sun or light shade. It grows to be about 4 feet tall and wide and creates a nice contrast to the large, round leaves and flowers of hydrangeas.

A short perennial that I grow with hydrangeas is *Alchemilla mollis*, also known as Lady's Mantle. It grows 12 to 18 inches tall and wide and blooms in June with chartreuse flowers on dainty stems rising above the foliage. The scalloped, bright green leaves retain moisture beads after a rain, adding to its charm. Lady's Mantle is easily grown in just about any soil and light conditions. It will reseed so I transplant the seedlings in spring to form a continuous edging along garden paths. I usually have to deadhead each plant in late July to clean up the appearance of the border, but the leaves still look great in October.

An annual I like to plant with hydrangeas is a Sweet Alyssum called *Lobularia* 'Snow Princess.' It has tiny white flowers that cover the plant from spring until frost. A lavender cultivar called 'Lavender Princess' also works well. The tiny flowers and leaves contrast nicely with the coarse texture of hydrangeas, and the long period of bloom makes it an annual I plant every year.



Sweet Alyssum



Did you know...

In Asia, giving someone pink hydrangeas symbolizes that you are the beat to their heart.

Paniculatas to Ponder

by Jeanie Gillis



Paniculatas are at the top of my list of favorite plants! I love to introduce plants to people and whether the person is a beginner or an expert gardener, paniculatas will always grow and make them happy. I also love them because no matter how many times guests drove over or through the *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Limelight' border that I planted at Heritage Museums & Gardens' front parking lot, they always grew back!

Paniculatas love sun and are very drought tolerant once they are established. Like all plants, they need water the first season and in really dry years. Native to Japan and China, paniculatas are fast growers with dark green oval leaves and cone-shaped flowers. They have both showy sterile flowers and non-showy fertile flowers. Blooms grow on new growth so you can prune either in late winter or in early spring. They are very hardy hydrangeas, growing in zones 3-8. Late Cape Cod frosts and freezes won't bother paniculatas. They thrive in tough conditions: road salt, high winds, cold winters, forgetful gardeners and an occasional saltwater high tide flood.

Hydrangea paniculata 'Phantom'

'Phantom' is a paniculata that has been out for a while and gets lots of attention because of its colossal, conical 18" white flowers on fast growing stems. This plant should be pruned back hard in the spring for a fuller shape. Like many paniculatas, 'Phantom' is available in both shrub and standard tree form.



Hydrangea paniculata 'Bobo'

I love 'Bobo' because it is a virtual flower factory, pumping out beautiful large white flowers all season. 'Bobo' is my go to plant when I am asked to create a design for a wedding container or wedding site. In the garden it grows to 3' x 3' and features flowers that turn pink in the fall that look great with annuals and perennials. When purchasing 'Bobo' to go in a container, select one that is already in bloom for immediate effect. Add a skirt of your favorite annual and add a drip system on a timer and you are done for the summer!



Hydrangea paniculata 'Baby Lace'

'Baby Lace' is another pretty paniculata that is perfect for a container. Sometimes you just need to add another hydrangea even when you don't have any more room in your garden. 'Baby Lace' was bred by Dr. Michael Dirr and is part of the Royal Majestics® series of hydrangeas. This collection's tag line is "hydrangeas that are certain to enthrall, intrigue and delight." Best of all, they are easy to grow!





Mal's Corner

– Winter Protection for Hydrangea Macrophylla

by Mal Condon

First and foremost, cold hardiness is all and only about the species *Hydrangea macrophylla*; All the other commonly available hydrangea species are effectively cold-hardy on Cape Cod.

The species *H.macrophylla* doesn't like it hot or cold – or sudden temperature changes in either direction. They mainly flower on 'old wood', and the flower buds that form by October / November must survive the winter to bloom the following June and July. Plus, they often respond too easily and too quickly to warming periods – just a few days of 50 F and buds begin to swell.

The major plant producers / promoters haven't helped the situation either. A plant tag may state the plant is hardy to zone 5 (-20F). The plant may be, but what about bud-hardiness! From my many observations, I believe the vast majority of *H.mac* buds are hardy only to zone 6. But it's more than just the coldest winter temperature!

Yes, temperature is definitely critical. But it isn't just the lowest readings; total sustained cold – winter intensity and duration – is also crucial.

Plant siting is especially important! Be wary of exposed locations; avoid the north to west quadrant unless protected by trees, fences, and buildings. Young, small plants – having small root mass - are much more susceptible to the ravages of winter. And I consider 'young' plants to be 3 gallon and under in container size.

We must also consider the desiccating effect of the cold, dry winter winds. The absolute moisture content of these strong and bitterly cold winds, especially from the north around to the west, are extremely low and the drying effect can be severe - easily dehydrating and killing the tender *H.macrophylla* buds.

Snow cover may be the best winter protection. It is a very good insulator containing +/- 90% air. The 2015 winter snowfall sustained moderate flower bud survival despite some of the coldest readings of the last 15 years. It protects buds and stems from the wicked winds and holds ground level temps near freezing. And that's all good.

Winter Protection Strategies for your *Hydrangea macrophylla*; Focus on new plantings – 1st year in the ground. Build and install 'cages' over these plants to provide significant protection during their first winter.

Winter Protection Techniques



- Coated or galvanized wire mesh; 2"x3" or 4" openings, available in 24", 36", and 48" wide rolls, 50' long
- The 24" width will work for most young plants

Cage Assembly *Essential Structure*

- Depending on plant size, cut a length of wire cloth to create a circle of sufficient diameter to totally encircle the plant
- To cut the right length to make your required diameter, simply multiply the diameter by 3 and add 2 spaces for overlapping the ends



Plastic band ties are applied at wire strand overlap points

Winter Protection for Hydrangea Macrophylla

1. Cage + Pine Straw: 'Good' - Simple & Effective

You surround and fill the cage with Pine Straw (pine needles). It's an excellent natural insulating material; it stays well knitted together, traps air to form small insulating pockets, dries easily, and can be removed in spring and used as mulch.

2. Cage & Wrap: 'Better' - More Involved

Covering Materials: Burlap is inexpensive but requires at least a double layer to be even minimally effective. Frost Cloth is much better; it's a non-woven fabric available in composite thicknesses for improved insulation. Tyvek (construction house-wrap) is also a non-woven material offering limited one-way air flow and is opaque white for light diffusion and temperature modulation. Polyethylene film – also white for the same reasons – is the most common greenhouse / cold frame covering used in production plant nurseries.

3. Cage & Wrap + Pine Straw: 'Best' - Most Detailed

This is a combination of the preceding approaches – a cover plus the additional insulating effect of filling the cage and surrounding the plant with pine straw.

Winter Protection Techniques–Cage + Wrap Install 1



Winter Protection Techniques–Cage + Wrap Install 2



Conditions Common to All Protection Techniques

Most 'newly planted' H.macrophyllas bloom better following some form of winter protection; and it's well worth the extra effort as a plant's cold hardiness improves with maturity.

Plants must be defoliated before covering. Wait 'til after a killing frost (28 degrees for 2 to 3 hours); a likely target would be around Thanksgiving for the Cape.

Be sure plants are well watered before dormancy and, if the winter is unusually dry, water plants sparingly when the ground is not frozen and the air temperature is above freezing.

A good target date for protection removal for the Cape is April 15th. But watch for late spring frosts and be ready to spread / cover plants with old blankets and sheets.

Other Good Solutions for Poor H.macrophylla Blooming

Select the repeat blooming (remontant) cultivars – like the Endless Summer Series - The Original, Twist-N- Shout, BloomStruck. Also, consider a few other old- time varieties having some of the same desirable hardiness and reblooming characteristics - like Penny Mac, Lady-n-Red, Decatur Blue, David Ramsey, even Nikko Blue.

And you can plant more H.paniculatas, arborescens, quercifolias, and serratas too. All of these species have bloomed faithfully for us every year while the macrophyllas have struggled.

Another viable solution - consider growing your H.macs in containers! This strategy makes it possible to protect your developing plants from winter by placing them in an unheated location – garage, basement, shed-out of the weather - and enjoy reliable blooming every summer. We'll expand on this subject in a future 'Corner'.

Lastly, some form of protection for your new plantings in 2017 will surely help them get through their first winter. And you're confining your efforts to just a few plants that deserve your extra TLC.

It's definitely worth it!

My Best, Mal

Deer Ticks-One Bite Can Change A Gardener's Life

by Larry Dapsis



Fall is a great time for many outdoor activities, including gardening. In fact, ticks and gardening go hand in hand. Surveillance at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station found that over two-thirds of people that sent them in for identification got them from their own back yards.

Adult stage deer ticks began emerging in late September and they will be looking for a potential meal until next April. The risk of getting a tick bite is year 'round; any time you have temperatures above freezing and a break in snow cover, ticks are active. Ticks make a chemical called glycerol which is basically antifreeze.

From a disease standpoint the headline is that it's not just about Lyme disease anymore. Deer ticks can transmit the pathogens that cause babesiosis, anaplasmosis, relapsing fever and Powassan virus. Ticks typically need to be attached for 24 hours or longer to transmit a bug. Powassan is quite different and can be transmitted after about 15 minutes of attachment.

Prevention is key. I recommend wearing permethrin treated clothing and footwear. Retreat clothing after six washings or 45 days. I treat my footwear every 4 weeks. All the major garden centers on Cape Cod carry product. You can also use repellents on your skin like DEET or alternatives like picaridin or oil of lemon eucalyptus. Avoid products with the "all natural" label...there is no proof that they work at all.

You can also consider a perimeter yard spray as an effective 1-2 punch. You can contact a professional to do this or you can easily do it yourself. Garden centers carry a product under the Bonide label called Eight. This is a hose-end sprayer that contains permethrin. Treat where the lawn transitions to brush, trees, leaf litter...that's where the ticks are. Include woody ornamental plantings. I recommend applications in mid-late May, mid-late June and mid-late October.

Enjoy your gardening and stay tick safe!

Editor's Note: Larry Dapsis is the Deer Tick Coordinator and Entomologist for Cape Cod Cooperative Extension. He can be reached at 508-375-6642 or ldapsis@barnstablecounty.org.

Dan Pessoni Featured Speaker at Fall Meeting



Dan Pessoni was the featured speaker at the fall members' meeting on September 9th. His 'Driftwood Garden' is currently the Outer Cape's only nationally registered American Hemerocallis Society Display Garden, featuring 800 varieties of daylilies. In addition, and of special interest to our society, are the 105 hydrangeas Dan has added in recent years. His garden is also planted with 50 rhododendrons and 370 varieties of hosta. Dan's slides are available in the member section of the CCHS web site under the General Meetings tab or by clicking on the following link:

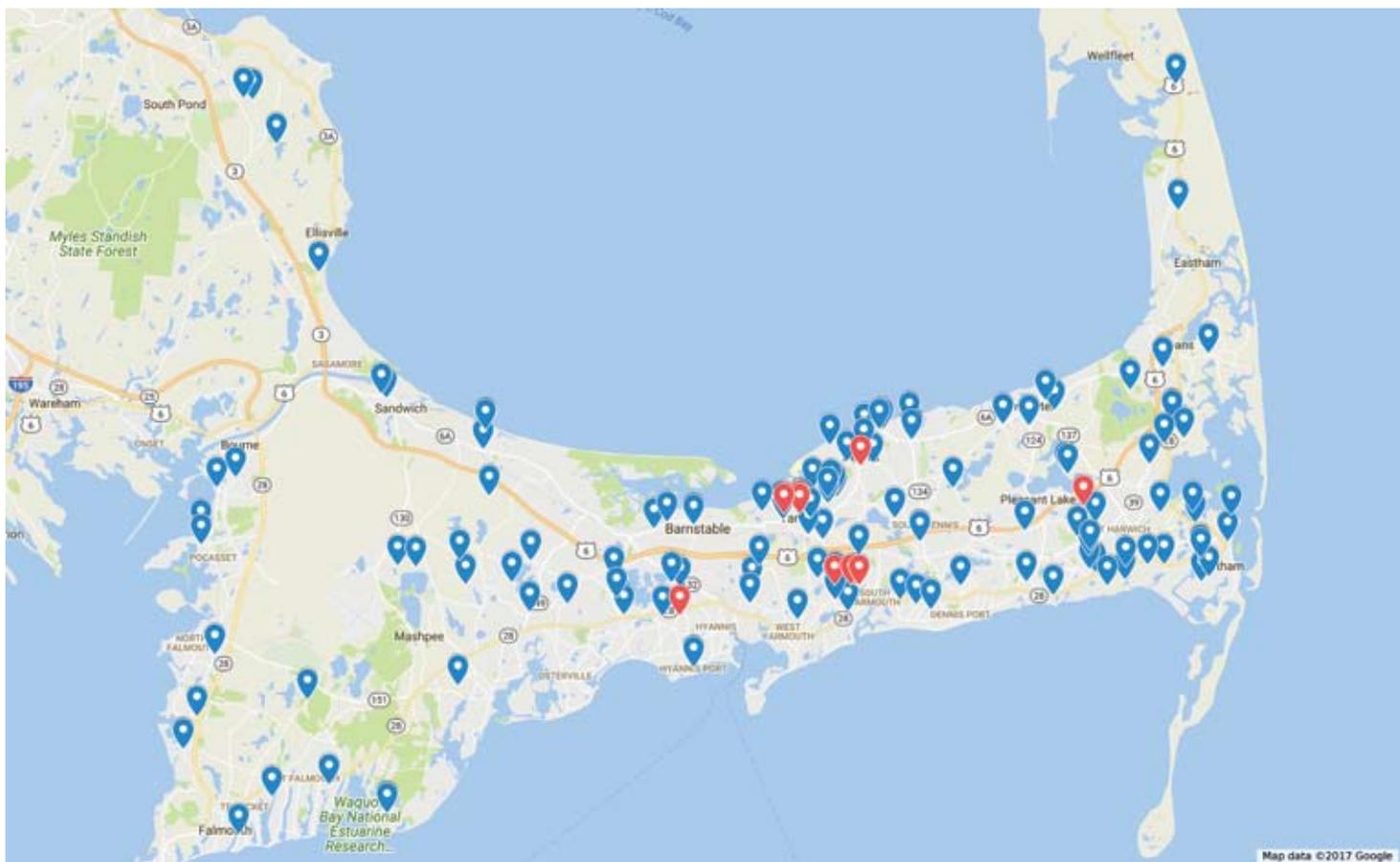
<http://www.thecapecodhydrangeasociety.org/members/pdf/Sept2017DanPessoni.pdf>

Membership Has Grown

Hats Off to Our Founders and Their Vision!

The Cape Cod Hydrangea Society membership has grown from the original eight members who first met in September 2007 to 190 members ten years later—proof that a small group of dedicated people can accomplish big things!

The original membership is shown in red on the map below; current membership is shown in blue. Membership now stretches from Wellfleet across the Sagamore and Bourne bridges to New Hampshire, Nova Scotia, Washington, DC., Tennessee and as far away as California. For a full list of current members and their contact information go to the member section of the society's web site: https://www.thecapecodhydrangeasociety.org/members/pdf/CCHS_Members_Directory.pdf



Current Membership



Original Membership

Please welcome these new members who have joined the Cape Cod Hydrangea Society since the beginning of 2017.

Carol Alper	Orleans, MA 02653
Marilyn & Ralph Archibald	Forestdale, MA 02664
Kate Brigden	Menlo Park, CA 94025
Alan Budney	Sandwich, MA 02563
Ayn Cavicchi	Reading, MA 01867
Marcia & George Chapman	E. Falmouth, MA 02536
Rosalie & Baird Davis	N. Chatham, MA 02650
Laureen Gilgen	E. Sandwich, MA 02537
Ken & Linda Grady	Falmouth, MA 02540
Mary Jo Juelis	Cummaquid, MA 02647
Sandra Kosta	Reading, MA 01867
Bett McCarthy	Barnstable MA 02630
Lynette McCloy	Yarmouth Port, MA 02675
Patricia McDonald	Centerville, MA 02632
Bennett Ojserkis	Plymouth, MA 02360
Marjorie & Francis Ricci	Centerville, MA 02632
Jon Swick	Saratoga Springs, NY 12866
Sandra Thell	S. Yarmouth, MA 02664
Mary Walsh	N. Chatham, MA 02650



CCHS Board of Directors 2017-2018

CO-PRESIDENTS	Judy and Peter Berrien	DISPLAY GARDEN MAINTENANCE	Paula Rushworth
VICE PRESIDENT	Pat Vigliorolo	WEBSITE	Judy Bartha
TREASURER	Ginny McCabe	WAYS & MEANS	Mary Kay Condon
SECRETARY	Mary Ann Staudenmayer	HYDRANGEA UNIVERSITY	Joan Brazeau
MEMBERSHIP	Emily Woudenberg, Jane McGinnis	SOCIAL AFFAIRS	Joyce Halpert
NEWSLETTER	Suzanne Boas	PROPAGATION	Tom and Judy Bartha
DISPLAY GARDEN CURATOR	Mal Condon	HISTORIAN	Elizabeth Payne