



**CORNWALL GROUP
NEWSLETTER FOR
February 2019**

The start of another year and the warm weather of autumn has carried through Christmas to give an early spring. Early daffodils are in flower, there are primroses in the hedges and the first *Pulmonaria* are blooming. Everything now depends on the weather. If temperatures continue to rise slowly then we are in the suburbs of spring. On the other hand February can produce some sudden shocks, we may still have a winter to come.

Walking around the garden the activity of the new season is easy to see. The Hazel catkins have opened and my local robins have started singing in earnest. The *Hamamelis* are in full bloom and I have never seen *Lonicera x purpusii* 'Winter Beauty' looking so good in other people's gardens. I don't grow it because in a fit of naturalistic purity I planted its parent, *L. fragrantissima* instead. I have had twenty years to appreciate the error fully. *L. fragrantissima* is a tall, sparse flowered, leggy monster. Introduced from China by Robert Fortune in 1845, it is a real "Beast from the East". I keep it in the garden as a talisman against the cold - I already have one "beast" so I don't need another!

Whatever February brings, there are already chinks in the darkness of winter. The Ranunculaceae is a family with members for every season. In summer there will be fields of buttercups but already there are a few Lesser Celandines in flower on the sunny side of the hedges and the buds are swelling on the *Hepatica*.



***Hepatica acutiloba* .**



***Hepatica americana* .**



***Hepatica transsilvanica* .**

The genus *Hepatica* provides an early distraction from the burgeoning yellow buttercups. Its range stretches from the eastern side of North America through central and northern Europe to Asia, China and Japan. Like many woodland plants they are adapted to take advantage of the bright and moist conditions found before the overhead canopy of leaves expands. The fat resting buds spend the winter nestled under the leaf litter like shiny chunks of chocolate from a Yorkie bar. At the first sign of warmth they start to unfold and release the waiting flower buds within. Flowers are generally blue or white, but pink forms do occur and they have been disproportionately popular in cultivation.

H. americana and *H. acutiloba* are the two species found in North America, distinguished by the shape of their leaves. *H. americana* has three-lobed leaves with rounded tips while in *H. acutiloba* the tips of the leaves come to a distinct point. The two species seem to maintain their distinctiveness in the wild, and it has been suggested that *H. americana* grows best in more acid conditions. Where the two species meet, hybrids can be found. Plants of both species are usually white or pale blue though pale pink forms occur occasionally. Both species can perform well in a sheltered location in the garden or can be grown in pots. If they become dry in their growing season they will retreat to premature dormancy and not prosper.

In central Europe, *H. transsilvanica* grows in similar woodland conditions though in my experience it will withstand drying out better. It comes primarily from Romania and in most forms the flowers are mid-blue. The leaves have from three to five lobes with a dull green, slightly hairy surface. It is unusual in forming spreading clumps of underground rhizomes and is fairly easy to propagate by division. As a result a number of named forms have become available in recent years with flowers in various shades of blue as well as the double flowered 'Elison

Spence'. White and pink forms are also known.

Another strange plant is *H. maxima*, known only from Ullung Island off the coast of Korea. The small white flowers are surrounded by three large green bracts and the large glossy green leaves can make distinctive clumps. The large shiny black seeds have a contrasting white section at the base giving rise to the name 'panda seed'.



Hepatica maxima .



Hepatica nobilis growing at
Wildside.



Hepatica nobilis var.
pyrennaica.

H. nobilis is the commonest species in the genus, with a range that stretches from the Pyrennees through central Europe to Japan. Its wide distribution is a measure of its adaptability and it is the best species for cultivation in the garden. It does well in woodland conditions but it adores moisture when it is growing vigorously (February to June) and likes full exposure to the spring sunshine. A position under the southern edge of a deciduous shrub is ideal, offering more shade as the plants become dormant in summer. In natural populations blue flowered forms are commonest with occasional whites and pinks. In cultivation darker blue forms have been selected with rich colours. Plants are usually propagated by seed and a number of selected seed strains are available. Those from the Pyrennees often have particularly good looking leaves with extensive silver markings. The doubled flowered 'Rubra Plena' is rare in cultivation with deep pink petals arranged in perfect rosettes. It isn't very fast and it has to be propagated by division, so it will never be common or cheap. In recent years a white flowered double has been imported from Germany that seems to be more vigorous though it has yet to receive a cultivar name.



Hepatica nobilis ssp. *japonica*
'Anju'.



Hepatica nobilis ssp. *japonica*
'Ryokku Un'.



Hepatica nobilis ssp. *japonica*
'Una Bara'.

Specialists in the genus have been cultivating collections of European *Hepatica* for a century or more, however the plants have a much longer history in Japan where the flowers have been developed to a very high degree.

The plant growing wild the mountains of Japan is generally considered to be *H. nobilis* ssp. *japonica* however this is sometimes treated as a species in its own right. A number of populations in Japan have been given formal names but the taxonomic status of these plants is still unclear. Plants in cultivation are usually referred to as *H. n. japonica* forma. *magna*, indicating the selection that Japanese growers have made for plants with larger, often double flowers, in brighter, distinctive colours.

The double flowered plants are highly valued in Japan, and although plants are available in the UK, most notably from Edrom Nursery, they can be very expensive. As well as the usual white, pink and blue flowers, Japanese growers have produced variations with lilac, salmon and even green flowers. The most highly prized forms have double flowers that show more than one colour, often in precise patterns.

In popular fiction pirate captains would roam the seas looking for islands where they might bury their treasure. If you have just paid £100 or more for a single division of a double Japanese *Hepatica* you might not want to do the same in the garden, preferring the safety of a pot in an alpine house. If you are able to pollinate them, the seed is easily grown in a damp compost, seedlings should not be allowed to dry out. Seed should be sown while it is still green, as soon as it detaches easily from the flower stalk. If the seed is allowed to dry out you might as well use it as kindling to start a bonfire because it is already dead!

LAST MEETING

"Galanthomania and the Winter Garden". by Tricia Howard.

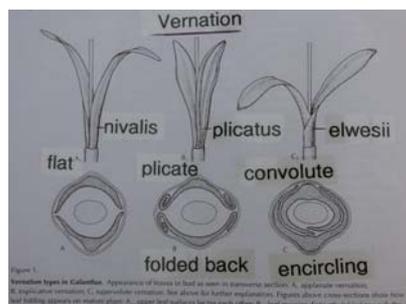
Snowdrops have a large and passionate following. Many snowdrops are sold on e-bay and the record price for a bulb last year was £1,700. New cultivars like 'Midas' routinely sell for £100 per bulb.

Matt Bishop has written the most complete book on snowdrops so far. He was head gardener at the Garden House and his collection can still be seen in the gardens there. There is a second book on the way which will contain details of about 2,500 cultivars. The Garden House is open on weekends through February so that visitors can see the snowdrops. Alan Street, the nursery manager at Avon Bulbs, has also been very active in the introduction and marketing of new varieties. Joe Sharmon at Monksilver Nursery has a very large collection of cultivars and he also collects snowdrop memorabilia. Aaron Davis has written a recent monograph covering the species as they are found in the wild. Recently we have seen *G. woronowii* appearing in garden centres, from Georgia. *G. gracilis* from Bulgaria, Romania and Western Turkey is also often available.

Tricia is now looking after a collection of snowdrops from Beryl Harding's garden in Porthscatho. It was difficult to find the labels on many of them but Tricia now has them planted in pots and lined out in the garden. February is the best month to see them.



Galanthus nivalis



Types of leaf arrangement



G. elwesii 'Godfrey Owen' six petals

Galanthus nivalis comes from Europe, Asia Minor and the Near East. It was probably introduced to the UK by Roman soldiers. Because it is usually in flower on Candlemas, 2nd February, it has been widely used in churches. The flowers are honey scented and pendulous, moving gently in the breeze.

Galanthus are part of the Amaryllis family and produce true bulbs, usually each bulb produces a pair of leaves annually. The flower is made up of three inner segments with green marks on them and three white outer segments that are about twice the size. The species can be distinguished by their vernalization, the cross-sectional pattern of the leaves as they emerge from the bulb. In *G. nivalis* the paired leaves lie flat against each other. In *G. plicatus* the flat leaves are folded back on themselves at the edges and in *G. elwesii* the leaves are convolute. The inner leaf is rolled and the outer leaf is wrapped around it.

The late Margaret Owen was an enthusiastic collector of snowdrops and found a snowdrop with six inner and six outer segments which she named 'Godfrey Owen' after her husband.



Galanthus nivalis f. *pleniflorus* 'Blewbury Tart'



G. 'Trumps'



Galanthus nivalis Sandersii Group

G. plicatus 'Augustus' was named after a famous snowdrop grower, E. A. Bowles (1865 - 1954). It is easily recognised and has chubby flowers.

G. nivalis 'Flore Pleno' is less elegant than the typical snowdrop with rather untidy flowers, but it is vigorous. 'Hill Pöe' is similar but with a tight rosette of inner segments. It was described by E. A. Bowles in a chapter of 'Snowdrops and Snowflakes' by F. C. Stern.

'Hippolyta' is one of a number of double flowered hybrids raised between *G. nivalis* 'Flore Pleno' and *G. plicatus* by Heyrick Greatorex around 1940. 'Cordelia' and 'Desdemona' are others. They all increase well.

'Blewbury Tart' was discovered in 1975 in Oxfordshire. The double flowers are unusual in looking upwards slightly. 'Viridapice' has green marks on the tips of the outer segments. 'Trym' was discovered in a garden in Bristol in 1990. It has a green, heart shaped mark on the outer segments which curve back like a Chinese pagoda. 'Trumps' is similar and was discovered in 1999. 'Andre Meyer' has a green stripe down the middle of the outer segments. It was introduced in 2017 and sold for £60 per bulb. 'South Hayes' is a similar plant discovered by Primrose Warburg in 1990. 'Magnet' is over 100 years old and has a long, arching pedicel from which the large flower dangles. It was named after a childrens fishing game using a rod and string with a magnet on the end. 'Merlin' is one of the oldest cultivars raised by James Allen in the nineteenth century. He was one of the first to deliberately raise snowdrop hybrids.

The first snowdrop with yellow markings was 'Sandersii', discovered in Northumberland in 1877. When a yellow marked form of *G. plicatus* was discovered, the stock was sold to a Dutch Nursery for £1000 but all the plants were lost. It remains in cultivation because Joe Sharmon, who named it, retained a bulb in his own garden. In 1990 he also introduced 'Grumpy', named because the green markings on the inner segments look like a grumpy face. 'Walrus' was introduced in 1960 from Northamptonshire. It is a double with a long spathe and narrow petals.



Beryl's collection in row



Snowdrops along drive at Pine Lodge gardens



Twin scaling

There are many other plants that bring colour into the winter garden. *Ilex x altaclarensis* 'Lawsoniana', *Jasminum nudiflorum* and *Acer griseum* provide winter interest. *Daphne bholua*, *Sarcococca* and *Mahonia* have scented flowers. Hellebores and *Cyclamen coum* spring up soon after Christmas. *Polypodium cambricum* 'Pulcherrimum' is a good fern for providing fresh green leaves in mid winter. Clipped Yew, Box and *Pittosporum* 'Tom Thumb' help to provide evergreen structure through the winter. *Camellia* 'J. C. Williams', raised at Caerhays Castle, flowers early in the year as do *Pulmonaria* and *Chaenomeles*, joining with the grasses and seed heads that have overwintered. Snowdrops need good light in the growing season and don't like too much competition. Mulching and an annual application of bonemeal help them to thrive. Good colonies can be seen at Cotehele and in the Snowdrop Valley on Exemoor and naturalised in the woods at Lanhydrock. At the Garden House there are displays of snowdrops planted at the base of the hedges to keep them out of the way when the borders are cultivated. Snowdrops thrive under deciduous trees where they get a long, dry dormancy in the shade. Large plantings can be seen in these conditions along the drive at Pine Lodge. Snowdrops don't prosper for long in pots. They don't appreciate being frozen in the pots though they do better in a sand plunge bed.

Tricia uses electrical conduit and a Brother labelling machine to make her labels. The tape is expensive but it is long lasting. Tricia finds that snowdrop gardens need good paths or they become slippery and muddy in the flowering season.

Snowdrops can be propagated by division "in the green" while they are growing. They should be divided carefully and replanted immediately, either singly or in groups of three. Seed can be saved although it takes a few years to get a flowering sized bulb. Tricia covers the pollinated flowers with a little muslin bag until the seed ripens at the end of May. It should be sown immediately and germinates in the autumn. In the wild the seeds are collected by ants for the sake of the fleshy, nutritious aril attached to it. Tricia has raised an interesting seedling from 'Trymposter'. Snowdrops can also be propagated by twin scaling as with daffodils. It allows fast multiplication, the twin scales should be treated with yellow sulphur to protect them from rots. They are stored in plastic bags of moist perlite for about 12 weeks, when tiny bulbs will have formed. They can then be planted up.

The Hardy Plant Society have a Galanthus group that members can join. They are meeting for a study day in Somerset this year and Tricia is planning to attend.

THE THREE STEMS COMPETITION

Many thanks to Sarah Wilks for judging the Three Stems competition. A spell of warmer weather has confused the seasons with plants hanging on from summer flowering beside winter shrubs and an early daffodil. *Lonicera fragrantissima* and *Viburnum x bodnantene* 'Dawn' from Jo Waterhouse were producing faint promises of perfume. Sue Lake had also brought the *Lonicera* and teamed it with the pale yellow flowers of *Coronilla valentina glauca* 'Citrina'.

I thought that the *Clematis nepalensis* from Pam Dormand was particularly pleasing. It is moderately vigorous and flowers reliably in mid-winter. The greenish flowers are mottled with purple on the inside and are clustered in the leaf axils to make a fine display.



1st. Peter Howard.
Narcissus 'Avalanche',
Lychnis 'Petit Henri' and
Euryops .



2nd. Pam Dormand.
Clematis nepalensis , *Camellia*
'Crimson King' and *Acacia*
baileyana 'Purpurea'.



3rd. Jean Gadd.
Camellia sasanqua double
white.

A fascinating mixture of plants on the display table reflected the season. *Galanthus* 'Farrington Double' is the earliest of the double snowdrops to open, the large flowers have a good shape with tidy rosettes of inner segments protected by the broad white outers. A flowering shoot of *Grevillea* 'Olympic Flame' showed that it is a good plant for Cornish conditions, surviving the cold spring and looking fresh right to the end of the year. The first forced hyacinths made an appearance, the heavy perfume filling the top end of the hall. Tricia had brought in a Christmas arrangement of foliage that looked remarkably bright and I had brought in the silky hairy rhizomes of *Humata tyermanii*, a small growing asian fern.



***Galanthus* 'Farrington
Double'.**



**Christmas arrangement from
Tricia Howard.**



Hyacinths.

The second display table was a riot of seasonal colour and attracted a lot of attention later in the evening! Thanks to everybody for bringing such delightful things, a good time was had by all.



The New Years Walk - St Newlyn East and Lappa Valley (mud, sweat and beers)!



Meeting in the Pheasant Inn car park.

Fig growing from St Newlina church.

Lappa Valley Steam Railway.

On a cold and grey morning twenty two hardy members and nine dogs gathered in the car park of The Pheasant Inn, St Newlyn East for our annual walk and lunch.

The settlement of St Newlyn east was recorded in 1311 as Villa de Sancta Newelina and takes its name from the church of St Newlina. It is thought that both the settlement and church date from early mediaeval times.

Before leaving the village the party walked around the grounds of the ancient church and were read a poem in relation to a Fig Tree on the church wall...

*In ancient days Newlina came
The Saint who gave this place its name
Her staff she planted and she prayed
Let here a Church of God be made
This fig tree is her staff folks say
Destroy it not in any way
Upon it lays a dreadful curse
Who plucks a leaf will need a hearse.*



East Wheal Rose Mine.



Walkers on field ...



... and track.

They then left the village along Metha Road into the valley before turning into Metha woods, noted for its bluebells in the spring and the red colour of the riverbeds in the valley.

Metal sulphide ores within mines react with air and water to form sulphuric acid and dissolved metals. When this acidic solution (known as Acidic Mine Drainage) meets water, it is diluted and the reduced acidity causes dissolved iron to precipitate out as orange or yellow hydroxides, colouring the water and sticking to anything in the watercourse.

Before climbing out of the valley the party crossed the narrow gauge railway line of the Lappa Valley Steam Railway.

Lappa Valley Steam Railway follows part of the route of one of the tramways built by Victorian entrepreneur Joseph Treffry. After building his tramway from Par through the Luxulyan Valley, Treffry built tramways from Newquay which included one to East Wheal Rose which was opened in 1849 for hauling ore from the mine to Newquay harbour.

Now out of the wooded valley area and crossing a field there was a clear view to the left of East Wheal Rose mine. *East Wheal Rose was a lead mine opened in 1835. Silver and zinc also existed within the lead ore at levels that made it profitable to commercially extract these. By 1857 four engines were working the mine but after the company got into financial trouble the mine was abandoned. It re-opened in 1881 with a new engine house but closed again in 1888. The mine had more than 20 shafts with workings reaching 150 fathoms.*



CHPS boldly going where no-one has gone before!

Exiting the field we turned right onto a track which lead us to a road and then onto a path on the other side into an area best described as heathland to our left with wetland to our right. We steadily climbed uphill reaching the highest point of the walk where we took a breath and admired the views across the valley.

The route now took us down the edges of some fields separated by small wooded areas. The second field had a ditch to be jumped and it was here we hit a major obstacle! The ditch which, when this walk was tested, had contained a trickle of water now held significantly more which in itself would have been okay, but the ground leading up to, and even more so, the ground on the far side of the ditch had become a soft, wet, muddy quagmire! There was much muttering, cursing and even some cussing (but I can't speak for other members) as we pulled, pushed, sank, squelched and slogged our way across. This field was in fact marshland!

A number of springs rise in the marshes here. All the streams in the Lappa Valley are tributaries of the River Gannel. The name of the river is from the Cornish, An Ganel, meaning "the channel". At high tide the River Gannel used to be navigable all the way to Trevemper Bridge and schooners and barges would transport coal, timber and sand to the mining and agricultural industries further inland. In 1838 the East Wheal Rose mine began discharging mine waste into the tributaries of the river. This caused silting and slime to coat the riverbed. Despite complaints to the Admiralty about the impact on the river's navigability, the silting continued. Since the closure of the mines the water quality has greatly improved and the Gannel River supports wildlife including salmon and the once common but now endangered European eel. The salt marshes created by the silting have also become an important habitat which is now earmarked for protection within a Marine Conservation Zone.

**Marshy moments ...****... Action-Peter ...****... and a well-earned rest.**

The now much muddied but victorious party continued onto a well-used, and muddy, farm track, which held no terrors to the victors of the marshes, and where they crossed the old trackbed of the Newquay to Perranporth railway. This track ended near a barn where the final gates and stiles were navigated across a paddock and it was onto a lane leading to the road back into the village where well-earned refreshments were taken in the Pheasant Inn.

Finances.

As our membership has fallen slightly and expenses are rising we need to increase our income. Remember you can sell plants at our indoor meetings and give 10% to CHPS and also a raffle prize would be most welcome. Our main fund raising event is our Spring Plant Fair on Saturday 4th May, so please mark this day in your diaries and now start raising some plants for the CHPS stall. If any members have any other fund raising ideas please let a member of the committee know. Thank you. Tricia Howard.

CHPS Recruitment Stall at the Spring Plant Fair.

As you will be aware, in order to stay a strong and financially robust society, there is a need to gain more and hopefully younger members for the Cornwall HPS, as our numbers have been dwindling for a few years. The committee has decided to have a separate stall at the CHPS Spring Plant Sale for recruitment and the national HPS has given us a grant for an advertising flag, banner and other expenses. Brian Hiley, supported by his team of volunteers will continue to organise the CHPS Plant Sale and tombola stall, but we need another member to organise this Recruitment stall. Will you organise and run the Recruitment stall?

Peter and Sarah will prepare the literature and, to give the stall some colour, I could prepare a flower arrangement and a few show plants for display. The CHPS Plant Sale is on May 4th and the role would mean setting up the stall and telling visitors about CHPS with a hope of getting them to join (or at least initially coming to a meeting as a guest). The Plant Sale is 10am to 2pm setting up about 9am, so it clearly would be best to have a couple of helpers (I'm sure between us we can find two).

Once we have the banners and literature we can use it at future events and could possibly have a recruitment stall at the CGS show next year, 2020 (National HPS have given the green light on paying for the stall). If you undertake this first recruitment on May 4th, your input into the value and future of the stall will be most useful.

Please consider this and let me know if you will undertake the role. Please email me (hiddevallygardens@yahoo.co.uk) before the AGM if it is a possibility. We can discuss it at the February meeting or before if you ring 07966 230222

Tricia, CHPS Chair

OTHER EVENTS LAST MONTH

Winter isn't the best of times for garden visits, but a sunny day, a measure of recklessness and a promise from an old friend to buy me lunch, took me to Rosemoor in December.

Rosemoor. 3rd December 2018.

Bright light got me out of bed early on the 3rd December and off I went to Rosemoor. The garden illuminations were running at the time but unfortunately I had come and gone again before lighting up time. I am told that this year they were even more spectacular and certainly the cables and lights stretch further into the garden than ever before.

The winter sculpture exhibition was also running (and still is). I particularly liked a shoal of rusty fish swimming across the grass beyond the formal garden. I suppose that rust is the price they have to pay for living underwater. I recognised some remarkable wood carvings of tall 'stacked' villages carved from single tree trunks. It took a while to remember that I saw them in the winter garden at the Hillier Arboretum last year. A pair of lazy otters playing on a boulder by the streamside were well sculpted and well placed. A small flock of metal sheep lying down on the grass were leaning back a little further than they should and looked as though there would be a strained bleat and a flailing of legs at any moment as they struggled to right themselves. Clearing up was well underway in the formal garden, the large clumps of grasses that had been left for the winter display were made more striking by the removal of the vegetation around them.

A lovely winter day and an excellent lunch, I was glad I went.



A shoal of fish.



**Bright winter light at
Rosemoor.**



Grasses tidied for the winter.

Christmas Lunch. 15th December 2018.

Thirty two members enjoyed a delicious festive lunch on 15th December in the oak panelled dining room at Trenyhton Manor. We had one long table and two head tables laid out with silver candelabra, the candles glimmering on a dull day, making it a special occasion. Many thanks to Phil Gadd for organising this event and Pam for doing the raffle which had some great prizes. It was a loud occasion with loads of chatter and laughter. The history of Trenyhton Manor is interesting. It was originally built in 1872 by an Italian architect and commissioned by General Garibaldi. The two Egyptian pillars inside the front entrance originated from the Temple of Ephesus. In 1891 Bishop Gott of Truro had the manor as a Bishop's Palace for 15 years and it was he who panelled the dining room with carved wood from churches and cathedrals. After this it was a Great Western Railwaymen's convalescent home. Trenyhton means "the gorse farm" but today it is a resort with wonderful views across St Austell Bay.



**We have received this note through the main office from
Sharon Smith, a freelance journalist,**

"I am looking for gardens of all sizes, styles and budgets to write about for UK national gardens/gardening and homes titles. This is purely editorial so there is no cost involved. (I also write about domestic interiors and am always on the hunt for any with magazine potential).

I wondered if you or any of your members might be interested for your own gardens or if you know of anyone who would like to try for a magazine. It should not have already appeared in or approached any UK national magazine unless it has changed since publication.

I can send you a selection of PDF's of my work to show that I am a bona fide journalist.

If you think this may be of interest please do contact me, Sharon Smith.

sjsjourno@gmail.com 07790 501683

and this about organisation at the main office.

As you all know Sally left us at the end of October, since when Clare has been struggling to keep up with the workload. This has been exacerbated by difficulties with the IT systems, including a couple of days when access was impossible. Those problems have now been resolved (I hope!) and we have engaged someone else to help Clare (Vicci) but there remains a significant backlog of membership renewals to be dealt with. If you have renewed your membership by post please be assured that all post has been opened and all cheques etc are being kept safe but it will take a while longer for these to be processed and thus appear on your bank statements. For the next couple of weeks we do have to prioritise the seed orders as it is essential that all these are completed by mid-January, ready for the Shropshire team to pick out the seeds and get them posted to you. It would be extremely helpful if members could avoid phoning the office for the next few weeks unless the need really is urgent. Enquiries can be emailed to admin@hardy-plant.org.uk and will normally receive a reply the same day if within office hours. If you still need to renew your membership please use the online facility or the postal form from the last newsletter. If you haven't ordered your seed yet, please do so as soon as possible, again using the online or printed form. The final date for receipt of seed orders is 10th January.

Please be assured that we are doing all we can to get the office running smoothly again as soon as possible.

Thank you for your patience.

Wishing you all a very Happy New Gardening Year. Judi.

**A note from Barbara Santi about Trengwainton.
"Home of Springs, Trengwainton Film Tour"**

I wanted to let you know that we are touring across Cornwall our latest film *Home of Springs, Trengwainton*, which tells the story of the beautiful Trengwainton Garden, Madron (National Trust). The film and book have been the result of us running an exciting three year Heritage Lottery Funded community project www.trengwaintonheritage.co.uk

To watch the trailer for *Home of Springs, Trengwainton* visit <https://vimeo.com/awen/trengwaintonfilm>

I hope you can make it to one of the venues and should you wish us to screen the film in your local area do get in touch.

Barbara Santi. 0781 210 1388

[www. barbarasanti.co.uk](http://www.barbarasanti.co.uk)

www.trengwaintonheritage.co.uk

COMING EVENTS

Spring is definitely underway with snowdrops and daffodils springing up all over. That isn't to say we are done with winter, forecasters are warning of chills to come but the earliest *Pulmonaria* are in flower, there's no going back! The arrival of the snowdrop season means that there are events going on right through the month. Please let me know if you hear of others, I am particularly interested in the smaller local events that I might not hear about without your help.

The Garden House, Buckland Monachorum, Devon.

2nd February, 11.00am - 3.00pm.

Snowdrop sale featuring Avon Bulbs.

Check website for details: www.avonbulbs.co.uk

Rosemoor, Great Torrington, Devon.

3rd February, 10.00am - 5.00pm.

Snowdrop sale featuring Avon Bulbs.

Check website for details: www.avonbulbs.co.uk

www.rhs.org.uk (if you can find anything useful on the RHS website you're a better person than me!)

Higher Cherubeer, Winkleigh, Devon.

8th, 15th and 23rd February, 2.00pm - 5.00pm.

National Collection of Cyclamen and over 400 varieties of Snowdrop planted in the garden.

Check website for details: www.ngs.org.uk

Shaftsbury Snowdrop Study Day.

9th February.

Lectures, lunch, snowdrop sales and a tour of the Heritage Snowdrops in the town are all happening. Ticketed event .

Check website for details: www.shaftsburysnowdrops.org

Cornwall Garden Society, The Alverton, Tregolls Road, Truro.

12 February, 7.30pm.

Rosy Hardy from Hardy's Garden Plants will be talking on "Spring Flowering Perennials".

Check website for details: www.cornwallgardensociety.org.uk

Cornwall Garden Society, Penventon Park Hotel, Redruth.

13th February, 2.30pm.

Rosy Hardy from Hardy's Garden Plants will be talking on "Right plant, right place".

Check website for details: www.cornwallgardensociety.org.uk

The Mount, Delamore, Ivybridge, Devon.

16th and 17th February, 10.30am - 3.00pm.

Thousands of snowdrops naturalised through the wood.

Check website for details: www.ngs.org.uk

Shepton Mallet Snowdrop Festival.

16th and 17th February, 10.00am - 4.00pm.

A range of events in the home town of James Allen. Check website for details: www.sheptonssnowdropfestival.org

Alpine Garden Society, South Wales Show.

17th February, 11.00am - 3.30pm.

Carleon, Newport NP18 1NF.

Check website for details: www.alpinegardensociety.net

The Garden House, Buckland Monachorum, Devon.

Every Friday, Saturday and Sunday through January and February. 11.00am - 3.00pm.

Large collection of snowdrop varieties planted in the garden.

Check website for details: www.thegardenhouse.org.uk

Snowdrop Valley, Wheddon Cross, Exmoor.

Saturday 2nd February to Sunday 3rd March .

Snowdrops naturalised through a privately owned valley on Exemoor. Park and Ride operates from 9th - 24th February. Sensible walking clothes advised.

Check website for details: www.wheddoncross.org.uk

West Cornwall Spring Show.

Friday 1st and Saturday 2nd March .

Marazion Community Centre.

Check website for details: www.wchs.co.uk

Please would you let me know of any garden shows, open days or other events that may be of interest to our members so that I can include them in the next newsletter.

If you are planning to attend an event please check the details for yourself. I try to verify them all, but I might make mistakes!

All other content gratefully received.

cornwallhps@gmail.com

Cornwall Group HPS Renewal.

Please note that membership renewals were due on the 1st January (in case it slipped your mind). If still outstanding please send it to Jane or bring to the February meeting.

Cornwall HPS Posters.

Attached is a poster for the next meeting. Please print it out and display it somewhere so that we can attract new members.

Many Thanks.

NEXT MEETING

A.G.M.

after which, Sarah Chester from the RHS will talk to us on a "Taste of China" .

Wednesday 6th February 2019 .

Ladock Village Hall, 7.00 for 7.30.

In addition Janet Dale will be bringing some of her snowdrops for sale.

Documents for the meeting.

Please find attached the agenda for the AGM, the minutes of last years AGM, accounts for last year and the treasurers report. You might like to bring a copy for reference during the AGM.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Wednesday 6th March 2019 .

Chris Birchall from Tale Valley Plants will talk on "Shade Tolerant Plants".

7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.

<p>Wednesday 3rd April 2019 . Terry Baker from the Botanic Nurseries will talk about "Digitalis". 7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.</p>
<p>Wednesday 1st May 2019 . Visit to Caroline Latham's garden. Trebartha nr. Launceston. 6 for 6.30pm.</p>
<p>Saturday 4th May 2019 . Cornwall HPS Plant Fair. Livestock Market, Truro.</p>
<p>Wednesday 5th June 2019 . Visit to Judith Carrigan's's garden. Trewether, St Winnow, PL22 0LE. 6 for 6.30pm.</p>
<p>Wednesday 3rd July 2019 . Visit to Lix and Charlie Pridham's garden. Roseland House, Chacewater. 6 for 6.30pm.</p>
<p>Wednesday 7th August 2019 . Visit to Sue Newton's garden. Gardens Cottage, Prideaux, St Blazey. 6 for 6.30pm.</p>
<p>Wednesday 4th September 2019 . Marina Christopher from Phoenix Perennials will bring plants and talk about Autumn Colour. 7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.</p>
<p>Wednesday 2nd October . Dr Julian Sutton from Desirable Plants will say "I believe in the Western Cape". 7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.</p>
<p>Wednesday 6th November 2019 . John Amand from the bulb company Jacques Amand will talk about "Unusual Bulbs and how they get to your garden". 7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.</p>
<p>Wednesday 4th December 2019 . Christmas Social and Brian Hiley will talk about "My Favourite Gardens". 7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.</p>

**Saturday 14th December 2019 .
Christmas lunch.
To be arranged.**

**Saturday 4th January 2020 .
New Years Walk.
To be arranged.**

**Wednesday 5th February 2020 .
A.G.M and Jonathan Hutchison will talk about "The Falkland Islands".
7 for 7.30pm, Ladock Village Hall.**

Please let me have any items that may be of interest to the members so that I can include them in the next newsletter. News items, visits, photographs and upcoming events especially welcome. Please let me know if I drop any clangers!

John Sirkett cornwallhps@gmail.com