

Shades of Green Hosta Society of Southeast Minnesota



The Hosta Leaf



OUR PRESIDENT'S PEN



Fall is upon us. As much as I hate to see the summer end and the flowers disappear, I have to admit I enjoy fall. It gives us a chance to put our gardens to bed and dream

about what next year's season will be like. There is often a lot of debate about whether to clean up gardens in the spring or the fall. I read an interesting article recently in the latest Hosta Journal from the American Hosta Society that gives some pretty good insight. The article was a Q&A of various people in the hosta industry. One of the people interviewed said he had removed all of the leaves from one of his hosta beds one fall. That winter there was very little snow, so there was nothing to protect the plants from the cold dry winter winds. The following spring he said he lost 44 mature hostas in that garden bed. The hostas in his other garden beds where he did not remove the leaves all survived just fine. I think this is really good advice for us this year, especially with the significant lack of rain we have had over the past few months. Anything we can do to protect our plants for the upcoming winter will be well worth it.

We have an action packed newsletter with plenty of education material. Everything from A-Z hosta related is covered in the hosta dictionary that is included for your benefit. Additionally, our speaker from last month, C. H. Falstad, has provided an excellent write-up on several myths and facts about Hosta Virus X (HVX). The more we can arm ourselves with factual information on HVX, the more successful we will be at keeping it out of our hosta gardens.

For those of you that have not had a chance to meet our scholarship recipients yet this year, two of our scholarship winners are featured in this newsletter. Being able to help these students fulfill their dreams by pursuing a career

in horticulture is something SOGHS should be very proud of.

We have a fun meeting planned for November 10th. Please be sure to join us at 6:30 PM at the Good Shepherd Lutheran Church for an action packed meeting. In addition to the board elections and the photo contest, we are trying something new this year. In the effort to provide as much education as possible at our meetings, we will be having a Hostaholic Panel. Our panelists will be Kurt Johnson, Vickie LeCocq, Jean Meyer, Cindy Tomashek, and Jane Yunginger. This will be a Q&A format, so please come prepared with your questions, you're sure to learn a ton!

See you on the 10th! Kim

Scholarship Recipients

SOGHS provided three scholarships this year to horticulture students studying at RCTC. I had the privilege to present our scholarships to the recipients earlier this year. We are able to feature two of our recipients in this newsletter, Brianna Johnson and Devin Stephens. I think you will be proud to know how much our scholarships have helped these students and the aspirations these young people have.



I chose to go into the horticulture field after working for the Minnesota Conservation Corps. I did a lot of hands on projects with native plants and trees and decided I wanted to go into growing greenhouse crops. After I graduate, I plan on getting more experience in the field by working another season at Pork and Plants where I did my internship over the summer. Eventually I would like to work as a grower in big scale greenhouse production. When I feel that I have the knowledge and experience to be able to operate my own greenhouse, I am going to open my own busi-

ness. The scholarship that I received from SOGHS has made it possible for me to take the classes that I am really interested in. Thanks to everyone for contributing to my education.



I chose the horticulture program simply because it was time to decide what I could do for the rest of my life. I have had the dream of owning my own produce farm for a few years now and decided I better get into to school to sharpen my horticulture skills. I am working towards a transfer degree to continue my education at a four year institution. When done in school I would like to get a few years of experience in the industry working in a greenhouse or being a general grower (while I save up to buy land and start my own venture). The scholarship money has helped by allowing me financially to take more credits in hopes to get through my education a little quicker. It helps so much, thank you SOGHS.



From the Susy Olsen Garden "Jade and an older hosta"

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With the year coming to an end, it's a great time to consider your SOGHS membership for the coming year. Knowing that our club is active, educational, and loaded with

something for everyone, many of the SOGHS members have already renewed. If you are one of those who have renewed it might be time to also consider joining the AHS. For a \$10 membership fee, this scientific educational organization promotes the interest and propagation of our favorite genus, the hosta.

As a member you will receive The Hosta Journal, have access to the 'Members Only' section of the AHS website, and learn about upcoming meetings and convention. Check out the AHS website at <http://www.americanhostasociety.org/> for more information. Editor



Blog Spots 101

Being a techie, you'd think I was a blog-a-holic. Take a seat, hold your hat... I'm not. I joined my first blog this month. In my quest to find a website that listed favorite hostas of 2011, I came across 'Carolyn's Shade Garden Blog' from PA. It just might become a new favorite for me.



Carolyn's site at <http://carolynsshadegardens.com/2011/05/09/miniature-small-hostas/>, features a plethora (don't you just love that word) of garden photos with a focus on shade gardening and a great amount of attention to the versatile and fabulous hosta. Besides focusing on the hosta, our plant of choice, there is an interesting 'Letting Go Part One: The Lawn' and the blog thread that follows. Let me just say, "I Like."

Check out this photo-filled blog and see if you agree with me, "this winter I will blog." Is it time to join the world of bloggers, too?

Susy Olsen

Hosta Dictionary,

as found on the American Hosta Society Website

commentator
broadcasts a commentary
comments on current events
commerce
trade and the services industry
e.g. banking and insurance
commercial
commerce 2 of business
etc.

[A]
ALBESCENT – possessing leaves that begin yellow or more pigmented and become whiter as season progresses; e.g. *H.* 'Gold Standard'.

ANTHER – upper part of stamen, male flower part, in capsule-like structure that splits to release yellow pollen.

APOMIXIS - asexual seed produced without the normal fusion of pollen /egg giving rise to seedlings genetically identical to the pod parent; e.g. *H.* *ventricosa*.

AXILLARY - coming from joint of a leaf and stem.

[B]
BACKWARD MUTATION – pigment change of a plant from a variegated state or a state with less chlorophyll to one of more chlorophyll or a solid-colored condition.

BLOOM - 1. flower 2. waxy coating on a leaf, stem, or pod surface producing a dusty appearance.

BLOOM TIME - time period between when first flower of stem/clump opens or is receptive to pollination and the last flower is open or receptive.

BRACT – diminutive or leaf-like structures on scape below each flower.

[C]
CENTERED-OUT – dying out of middle portion of a clump.

CHIMERA – an individual containing cells of two or more different tissues.

CHIMERAL REARRANGEMENT – (in *Hosta*) the changing position of different pigments of different tissues in an individual, i.e. a gold margined hosta producing a gold centered or all gold division.

COROLLA – (in *Hosta*) the collective set of petals and sepals, fused into tepals; normally ap-

pearing as two sets of three.

CROWN – base of a plant where the roots and shoots join.

CULTIVAR - contraction word for "cultivated variety"; a plant that is clearly distinguished by identical physical characteristics and maintains these characteristics through proper propagation means.

CUPPED – leaf blade having the center of the leaf lower than margin, concave.

[D]
DIMPLES – a slight form of seer-suckering

DIVISION – (in *Hosta*) a single shoot with roots attached.

DRAWSTRING EFFECT – leaf distortion caused by expansion of the interior of leaf blade with a correspondingly lesser expansion of the margin tissue. usually occurs as result from a narrow white margin and green to gold center; e.g. *H.* 'Lunar Eclipse'..

DWARF – (see table page 4)

[E]
EMERGED – having shoots above the ground.

EYE – an undeveloped or dormant shoot; dormant bud.

[F]
FASCIATED – a flattening of the flower scape giving the appearance of several scapes fused together side by side.

FERTILIZATION - 1. Application of nutrients; 2. union of egg and sperm.

FILAMENT – the long thin structure that holds the anther.

FLOWER STEM - the main stem of the inflorescence.

FOLDED - bent upward parallel to midrib, keel-shaped.

FURLED - (in *Hosta*) having leaves with edges or sides curled or coiled in to the midrib; e.g. *H.* 'Stetson'.

[G]
GENOTYPE - The genetic makeup of a plant.

GENUS - taxonomic division of related species below family.

GIANT - (see table page 4)

GLABROUS - smooth hairless leaf texture.

GLAUCOUS – a waxy coating (or bloom) producing a white to blue coloring over the plant parts, the coating is capable of rubbing or washing off especially in hot conditions

[H]
HEART-SHAPED – having an acute leaf point or apex, and a flat to cordate leaf base; shaped like a valentine heart; cordate.

HYBRID – a seedling from two distinct parents.

[I]
INFLORESCENCE - the flowering part of a hosta including the raceme, peduncle, pedicel, and flower.

INFLORESCENCE LEAVES - the larger, occasionally flat, leaf-like structures on the flower stem.

[J]
JETTING – (in *Hosta*) having a margin variegation that is not uniform, but irregularly extends into or toward the center of the leaf; e.g. *H.* *montana* 'Aureomarginata', *H.* *montana* 'Choko Nishiki'.

JUVENILE – (in *Hosta*) the pre-adult stages of a plant usually exemplified by more pointed, narrower leaves, fewer vein pairs, thinner marginal variegation, faster growth rate, and often smaller leaf and clump size.

[K]

[L]
LANCE-SHAPED – having a narrow pointed leaf tip and leaf blade width less than one half the length of the blade

LARGE – (see table page 4)

LEAF BLADE – thin, usually flat part of leaf excluding the petiole.

LUTESCENT – possessing leaves which begin the season darker and become lighter or more yellow as the season progresses; not result of bleaching due to poor nutrition or too much sun.

[M]
MACULATA – Latin term for middle

MATURE – (in *Hosta*) a plant with general characteristics that do not change with continued aging.

MEDIO-VARIEGATED – leaves having a lighter center than the margin color.

MEDIUM – (see table on page 4)

MELTING OUT - necrosis of the white or lighter center of hosta leaves.

MERISTEM - region of rapidly expanding cells of one of the growing points of a plant that further differentiate to produce shoots, roots, and flowers.

MID-RIB – the center vein of a leaf.

MINIATURE - (see table below)

MISTED – having small short segments of dark pigmented tissue on a lighter background.

MOTTLED - blotched spotting of leaf blade; e.g. *H.* 'Cynthia'.

MUTATION – a genetic change of DNA in an individual.

[N]

NECROSIS - the death or dying of cells, tissues, or whole plants.

NODE - the meristematic place on a stem where the leaf is attached.

[O]

OVARY - the basal portion of the

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

pistil where eggs are contained.
OVATE - (in *Hosta*) leaves egg-shaped.

[P]
PANICLE - an inflorescence with the main axis branched; e.g. *H. tibae*.

PATTERN - the particular type of variegation.

PEDICEL - the structure attaching an individual flower to the flower stem.

PEDUNCLE - (in *Hosta*) the main stem of the inflorescence; flower stem.

PETAL - see TEPAL

PETIOLE - leaf stalk.

PHENOTYPE - the visually observed characteristics of an individual; physical appearance.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS - the process that healthy plants perform using chloroplast to produce carbohydrates using light energy, water, and carbon dioxide.

PIECRUST - (in *Hosta*) a consistent rippled or crimped appearance limited to the outer edge of a leaf.

PISTIL - the female part of the flower consisting of style, stigma, and ovary.

POD - developed ovary or fruit.

POLLEN - the male gametes.

POLLINATION - the transfer of

pollen to a receptive stigma.

PROGENY - the offspring from sexual reproduction.

PRUINOSE - see GLAUCOUS
PUCKERING - see SEER-SUCKERING

[Q]

[R]

RACEME - inflorescence with flowers attached individually to a main stem by pedicels.

REVERT - (in *Hosta*) the change of a variegated sport back to its original solid colored predecessor.

RHIZOMATOUS - long reaching underground horizontal stems; loosely spreading habit; e.g. *H. clausa*.

[S]

SCAPE - (in *Hosta*) stem bearing the complete set of flowers for a single division.

SEEDLING - plant of seed origin resulting from the fusion of an egg and sperm (pollen).

SEERSUCKERING or **CORRUGATED**- the gathering of a leaf between the veins giving the leaf the bubbled effect as if thread had been pulled out of a piece of material.

SELFING - the pollination of a clone by the same clone.

SHOOT - the stem and set of leaves of an individual division;

dormant set of leaves all enclosed in a single set of leaf scales.

SMALL - (see table below)

SPECIES - taxonomic division of freely interbreeding population of wild or naturally occurring individuals below genus.

SPECKLED - small spotted irregular coloring.

SPLASHED or streaked - having a variegation pattern that has many non-connected light and dark variegated sections usually in streaks running nearly parallel to the midrib, an unstable form of variegation; e.g. *H. 'Beatrice'*.

SPORT - an individual arising from result of mutation or chimeral rearrangement that is genotypically or phenotypically different from the original individual.

STABLE - (in *Hosta*) a plant that maintains its solid or variegated pattern when propagated by division.

STAMEN - male flower parts consisting of filament and anther, usually six per flower.

STIGMA - receptive female tip of the flower at the end of style.

STOLONIFEROUS - (in *Hosta*) see RHIZOMATOUS

STYLE - the long tube connecting stigma with the ovary.

SUBSTANCE - amount of thick-

ness between veins, to touch, of a fully expanded leaf blade.

[T]

TEXTURE - characteristics of the leaf surface to the eye.

TWISTED - a leaf rotated around itself producing an askew condition.

[U]

UNDULATED or **WAVY**- a course wave to the leaf blade; e.g. *H. 'Undulata'*.

UNFURLED - stage of leaf development when blade is open and completely separated from the petiole; usually when a leaf has completely untangled from itself.

[V]

VARIEGATED - leaf having more than one color due to a difference in pigment components as margined, medio-variegated, splashed, misted, or mottled.

VEIN PAIRS - the matched set of veins on opposite side of the center midrib.

VEINS - the prominent lines of connective tissue for carrying water and nutrients. (in *Hosta*) nearly parallel to the edge or center of the leaf.

VIRIDESCENT - possessing of leaves which begin the season lighter colored and become more green as the season advances.

[W]

WHITE-BACKED - having a glaucous underside; e.g. *H. hypoleuca*.

[XYZ]

Table of Relative Hosta Size

<i>Hosta</i> Size	Leaves	Mature Plant
Dwarf	<2.0 sq. in.	<4" tall
Miniature	2.0 to 6.0 sq. in.	4" to 6" tall
Small	6.0 to 25 sq. in.	6" to 10" tall
Medium	25 to 81 sq. in.	10" to 18" tall
Large	81 to 144 sq. in.	18" to 28" tall
Giant	>144 sq. in.	>28" tall



Hosta Virus Myths

by C. H. Falstad
(originally posted on the Hosta library site)

***NEW* MYTH** - HVX spreads easily/HVX is difficult to spread.

FACT - Which is it? Dr. Lockhart, who is credited with discovering HVX has said it is difficult to spread, while others say it is easy to spread. It depends on the point of view. A virologist considers it difficult compared to other viruses which can spread more easily because they are transmitted by insects or other vectors. Gardeners and nursery owners on the other hand feel that it spreads easily because it is easy to spread it while doing the things they normally do with the plants, like cutting flower scapes, damaged leaves, or dividing. In this case there is no myth because both are true.

***NEW* MYTH** - Some hostas are immune.

FACT - The basis for this myth (and it is a dangerous myth at that) is a study done by Dr. Lockhart. In this study several varieties were not infected despite numerous tries. The report on this study in The Hosta Journal did unfortunately use the word "immune" to describe these plants. Testing for this "immunity" was not exhaustive, and the use of the word was clearly a case of jumping the gun. Since this study, one of the "immune" cultivars has tested positive (not the actual plant from the

study), and this should be taken as evidence that these cultivars are not to be considered truly immune unless further testing proves them so. In a sidelight, articles mentioning this "immune" list have started adding plants that were not in the original study. One included 'Gold Standard', which is one of the most easily and heavily infected in the marketplace. No hostas should be considered immune at this time.

MYTH - Plants infected with a virus may recover.

FACT - Viruses do not just disappear, nor does a plant "fight off" an infection. The virus is permanent and will be with the plant until it dies. For practical purposes in the garden and nursery, there are no cures for viruses.

MYTH - Hostas from Tissue Culture will not have viruses.

FACT - If a hosta has a virus before going into tissue culture, the virus will be propagated along with the plant. Many infected hostas in the marketplace were tissue-cultured. Plants that were clean after the tissue culture process may also be infected when being grown on. Labs are beginning to test all propagating material so in the near future tissue cultured hostas from those labs will be clean.

MYTH - All hosta cultivars will exhibit the same symptoms if infected with the same virus.

FACT - Symptoms can vary considerably with the same virus, and different strains of a virus may cause different symptoms.

MYTH - All mottled foliage in

hostas is caused by viruses.

FACT - Mottling patterns in hostas can have a variety of causes, some of them environmental, and many have causes which we do not yet understand. 'Xanadu Paisley' has been repeatedly tested and despite its similarity to HVX symptoms has yet to be shown to be infected with any diseases. Old plants like 'Cynthia' and 'Filigree' also have no known cause for their mottled appearance and have never been known to pass this trait to other plants.

MYTH - Viruses will kill, or at least severely inhibit growth of the host plant.

FACT - Eventually, some deterioration in the health of the plant can occur, but a plant may survive for many years when infected with a virus. Different viruses affect the plant's health at different rates, but some effects may go unnoticed.

MYTH - If symptoms disappear after showing up in a previous year the plant has either cured itself or didn't have a virus in the earlier year.

FACT - The expression of virus symptoms can disappear, but this does not mean the plant is cured. The virus is still present in the plant and still able to infect other plants. Sometimes this can be due to environmental factors that might reduce the rate a virus replicates thus preventing a high enough population, or titer, to effect expression.

MYTH - Removing a leaf showing infection, or dividing out the portion of the hosta showing symptoms will help

cure the plant.

FACT - Removing some symptomatic tissue will have no real effect in "curing" a plant of a virus. The virus is already in all or most all parts of a plant by the time symptoms show.

MYTH - All plants infected with HVX will show symptoms immediately.

FACT - To the contrary, many plants in Dr. Lockhart's study did not show symptoms after three years despite testing positive for infection. We do not know if they will ever show symptoms, but they are infectious in this state.

MYTH - If the symptoms have not spread to nearby plants the virus is safe.

FACT - If a virus is "safe", how did that plant catch it? The only way to tell if HVX has spread to other plants is through ELISA or other more sensitive scientific testing. It may be years before infected plants show symptoms.

MYTH - If a plant doesn't show symptoms it doesn't have a virus.

FACT - It can take years for an infected plant to show symptoms. During this time it very much can infect other plants. Only careful scientific testing can determine if a plant that does not show symptoms is infected with a virus - there is no way for the gardener or nursery owner to tell.

MYTH - HVX is the only virus affecting hostas.

FACT - There may be more than ten viruses currently known to be found in hostas. HVX is now the most common

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(Continued from page 5)

by far, but Impatiens Necrotic Spot, Tobacco Rattle Virus, and Tomato Ringspot Virus have been frequently identified.

Some as yet unidentified viruses have appeared also.

MYTH - Symptoms of Hosta Virus X look attractive.

FACT - Actually, this is not really a myth. The effects of HVX on some hostas can be attractive to many, thus heightening the risk of introducing the virus into the home garden. In addition to the mottling, these symptoms can include making the infected plant more compact and more glaucous. Nursery professionals and home gardeners alike have actually named HVX-infected hostas and offered them as new varieties.

MYTH - Virused hostas are worth more money than healthy hostas.

FACT - Well, does this really make any sense? If you buy a hosta for \$5 and infect it with a disease as common and widespread as HVX, how could it possibly be worth more? When infected with an incurable disease, it should be thrown away

because it is no longer worth anything. Putting a different name on it once it is infected doesn't really change this.

MYTH - If we pretend the virus doesn't exist it will go away.

FACT - If we ignore the presence of Hosta Virus X in our gardens or nurseries, it will continue to spread until many more plants have it. In time, the number of infected plants will increase beyond any hope of eliminating the virus. It is irresponsible to keep the virus around, because it can infect other plants and spread itself.

All plants exhibiting HVX symptoms must be destroyed immediately to prevent further infection, and in nurseries all plants in a batch that had symptomatic individual plants must be also considered infected and likewise destroyed.

MYTH - Talking about HVX and other diseases will ruin hosta gardening.

FACT - While it may be unpopular in the short term, allowing incurable diseases to run unchecked through nurseries and gardens will certainly cause worse problems down the road. The long-term impact of disease-filled gardens on their owners will surely be a

negative one and far outweigh any short-term effects of facing our problems now. A healthy

garden is a source of joy to the gardener, but a garden full of diseases and other problems will never provide the same enjoyment, and if it gets worse every year we will lose our enthusiasm.

MYTH - People don't want to know about HVX.

FACT - It is not a pleasant subject, but as adults we all understand that life isn't perfect. The world contains many harmful organisms, and some of these do affect hostas. We can face the issues of plant health when we need to. We understand that sometimes there are outbreaks of a particular disease that require our special attention. We don't really want to know, but we have to know to keep our plants healthy. We don't want that information kept from us when the time comes that we need it.

PAGE 4
NORTHERN
STAR

MYTH - Viruses are a "grower problem" and not a cause for concern among gardeners.



FACT - Hostas infected with HVX or other viruses ceased to be simply a "grower problem" when the retailers sold them to gardeners. Thousands of virus-infected plants have already been sold at the retail level, and many gardens now harbor virus-infected hostas. All gardeners should be aware of HVX and other viruses and be careful to avoid spreading them to other plants and to other gardens.



Lynn Nehrings garden



Millennium Dick Witt's garden

A-H-S Display Garden

It was a difficult summer for the hostas in the display garden, but for the most part they triumphed! After being buried under too much mulch, some of the very small hostas are still not thriving, but the medium and large hostas are doing very well. The mulch certainly did keep the weeds down – I weeded once a month during the summer and each time it took a half hour or less. Hopefully, next spring the small hostas will rebound and bulk up some.

Since next year will be one of much activity (until the MRHS convention is over), I am seeking a volunteer(s) to organize a team to do monthly maintenance at the display garden. The time commitment is very minimal and we are only responsible for weeding the area around the pond where the hostas are planted. It would also be necessary to acquire and replant any varieties that don't survive (hopefully there will be no losses). Please contact me to learn more or to volunteer. Cindy – (507) 289-2614 or prestonplantsj@aol.com



It could start out... "One evening late this summer two beady eyes peaked at me from under my H. Sum and Substance ..." Or "Don't you just love a crisp summer tossed salad straight from the garden? The neighborhood deer do!" ... or how about, "If I could only keep one of my hostas, I would have to keep.." or "I've conquered the problem of slugs... here's how..." Interested in a chance to get published in our SOGHS newsletter with the potential of getting some national recognition? Original new articles are in need to infuse our hosta community with everything from entertaining to educational themes. If you have a hosta experience that is worth sharing, a companion plant that needs more exposure, an under utilized ground cover to promote, your article is needed. Don't worry about the article to be 'word perfect.' We have wordsmiths that will work their magic. Send your article to ga2hafun@gmail.com . I'll fit them in when I can and... thank you in advance for your submissions. Don't forget pictures... we love pictures!

C-onvention C-hatter We had another great brainstorming/planning meeting on Sat., Oct. 15. Many thanks to Susy and Rick Olsen for hosting the meeting! Members will be able to start signing up to volunteer for specific time slots where help is needed prior to and throughout the convention at our November 10 meeting. There are many ways for you to participate as a volunteer and get in on the action without having to register for the convention, such as room monitors, registration, garden assistants, leaf show assistant, live auction spotters, bus captains, and many more. The Hosta Show, Vending, and the Live Auction are all open to non-registered/public guests.

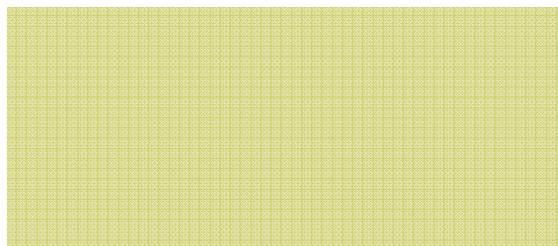
We will also be seeking donations to help contain our costs and keep the registration fee as low as possible. Perhaps you would be willing to provide some baked goods or snacks for the hosta-tality suite or donate an item to the raffle or live auction...please consider ways you can contribute if you cannot volunteer (of course, one doesn't preclude the other).

Future committee/sub-committee meetings will be posted as soon as dates and locations are firmed up. Plus, look for a more detailed convention schedule to be posted on the web site soon along with the volunteer sign-up opportunities, so keep checking for updates.

Don't be shy, call June or me today to find out how to get involved! Your Convention Co-chairs, Cindy and June



Susy Olsen
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SOGHS 2011 Calendar of Events

- **November 10 --- General member meeting / year-end special event/ photo contest/ Board Election.**
- **November 29 --- Joint executive board meeting of 2011 and 2012 officers**

It's hard to believe that our last meeting of 2011 is fast approaching. That means it is time to renew your membership for 2012. Please stop by the membership table to see if your membership is current or up to renewal. You can also give me a call at 288-3511 and I will let you know. If all your information is current, you can simply drop a check in the mail to me. Single memberships are \$10 and joint/family memberships are

\$15 per year.

Our membership is at an all time high of 224. Welcome to our newest members!

Have a safe and warm winter!

Mona Keehn

1635 Chippewa Dr NW

Rochester, MN 55901

Membership/Promotion Chair

Brianna Johnson & Alex Bryngelson
 - our scholarship recipients for 2011

Paul & Joleen Mainz

Karen O'Rourke

Joyce Rapp

OPERATION HOSTA: JULY 12-14, 2012 www.soghs.org