

# Amersham Gardening Association

www.amersham-gardening.org.uk

## May 2022 Newsletter

### From the Secretary

This time last year I reported that I had lost the flowers on my bergenia to frost, no such problem this year. Nothing in my garden seems to have been affected by the weather. I hope I'm not speaking too soon as at the time of writing I am hoping for rain. Hopefully it should be a good year for growing plants for our two plant sales mentioned below.

It was unfortunate that we had to cancel the Christmas Social but we plan to hold a social in July. It should be

good fun and a chance for members to mix. Again more information later in this Newsletter.

Several garden visits are going ahead and the annual holiday is fully booked. Talks for the rest of the year are also booked.

The committee hope that this will be a good year and that everyone keeps healthy.

Jean Bowling

### RHS Britain in Bloom

The RHS website tells us "Following a two-year hiatus, we're thrilled to see Britain in Bloom UK Finals return for 2022 with 46 community gardening groups looking to wow judges this summer. This year, finalists will be judged according to strengthened environmental criteria

that will help them to consider sustainability issues and implement planet-friendly gardening techniques within their community projects."

Amersham is among the favoured 46.

### Visit to Magnolia House, May 25<sup>th</sup>

This visit is nearly full but there are a few spaces left. If you would like to join us please phone Irene on 01494 727203 before 10th May. Those who have booked have their tickets with the address but may find the following useful. A4094 2m SW of A40 between Bourne End and Wooburn. From Wooburn Church, direction Maidenhead, Grange Drive is on the left before the roundabout. From Bourne End, left at two mini roundabouts then first right.

The visit is from 2.00 to 4.30 pm. £7.50 including tea and cake.

### Visit to Ordnance House, June 1<sup>st</sup>

The booking form for the outing to Ordnance House and Heale Garden and Nursery on June 1<sup>st</sup> is included with this newsletter. If you can't print the form, just write to Frances with the relevant information.

### Plant sales

We have two plant sales coming up: on May 21<sup>st</sup> in the forecourt of St Michael's Church in Amersham and on June 11<sup>th</sup> at the Chesham Bois fete.

Plant sales provide a good way of attracting new members and spreading our love of gardening. For both, please bring along well established plants, cuttings and seedlings, and please label them clearly so that people know what they are.

The national flower of Ukraine is the sunflower. For both plant sales, please sow sunflower seeds now so that we can sell sunflower plants at £1 each in aid of the humanitarian appeal for Ukraine.



## Water hemlock and other poisonous plants

There was a short article in *The Guardian* on November 2<sup>nd</sup> last year about water hemlock (*Cicuta* spp.) that had washed up on beaches in Cumbria after heavy rain. BBC news carried a similar story in March 2018 about water hemlock washing up on Cornish beaches in the aftermath of storm Emma. The roots resemble, and smell like, parsnips. They are, however, extremely poisonous.

They are perennial herbaceous plants which grow up to 2.5 m (8 ft) tall, with small green or white flowers arranged in an umbrella shape, like wild carrot and cow parsley. They grow in wet meadows, along streambanks and other wet and marshy areas of north America and northern Europe.

Water hemlock is one of the most toxic plants, being highly poisonous to animals and human beings. It contains cicutoxin, which causes central nervous system stimulation and seizures if consumed. High doses of anticonvulsant medicine may be required to

### Monkshood (aconitum)

Many varieties of aconitum have the RHS Award of Garden Merit, and they are widely grown. When we moved to Amersham there was a small clump of them in the front garden. We were pleased – unlike delphiniums, monkshood stands tall without staking. However, it was obviously in the wrong place – it prefers a well-drained, evenly moist, humus-rich soil, while the place it was planted was against the fence and sun-baked in the afternoon. Over the years it grew progressively less well, and has now disappeared, although another plant in the cooler back garden, in the middle of a bed containing, among others, phlox and crocosmia lucifer, does well.

I knew that monkshood is poisonous; it contains aconitine and other toxins. It has long been used in Ayurveda and traditional Chinese medicine; a significant number of cases of aconitine poisoning occur in Hong Kong each year.

There is at least one case report of deliberate poisoning by feeding some-one a curry containing the plant. Toxic tinctures may be used by some practitioners of herbal medicine and are available as homeopathic remedies, although these latter are likely to be so dilute that they contain no active poison.

*Acontinum. napellus* has been used since ancient times as a poison used on spears and arrows for hunting and battle. As wolfsbane, it was believed to repel

halt seizure activity and intubation and mechanical ventilation may also be required. All parts of the plant are poisonous, but the toxin is especially concentrated in the roots – the part most likely to be eaten by people foraging for wild food. A 2 – 3 cm portion of the root can be fatal to adults, and use of toy whistles made from the water hemlock stem has been associated with deaths in children.

The plant was used in pre-Roman Sardinia for the ritual killing of older people “considered a burden”.

Wikipedia tells us that “*Cicuta* spp. are often mistaken for edible plants such as *Angelica archangelica*, wild celery (*Apium graveolens*), pignut (*Conopodium majus*), wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*), and water parsnip (*Berula* spp.).

Surprisingly, Amazon sells packets of 200 seeds of *Cicuta maculata* for £13.99. It is perhaps an attractive plant, resembling cow parsley and wild carrot in flower

werewolves (and real wolves!). Ancient Romans used it as a method of execution.

I did not take any precautions when handling the plants, or even when cutting them back in autumn. Wikipedia tells us that “severe toxicity is not expected from skin contact; however tingling and feelings of coldness in the extremities, has been reported, as has mild toxicity (headache, nausea and palpitations).”

The [WebMD website](#) says “despite serious concerns about safety, some people take aconite by mouth for heart failure, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, facial nerve pain, and many others, but there is no good scientific evidence to support these uses. It also says “some people use aconite in a cream or lotion, but this is dangerous. The poisons in aconite can be absorbed through the skin, causing severe side effects”. Perhaps we should wear gloves when cutting the plants. I cannot find the reference, but the *Guardian* article of November 2<sup>nd</sup> mentioned a case of fatal aconitum poisoning when a gardener with a cut on his hands worked with the plant.

Plants produce toxins like aconitine to protect themselves against animals that might otherwise eat them. However, monkshood is the food plant of a variety of moth caterpillars, which are unharmed by the poison that they accumulate in sufficient amounts to render them toxic to birds that might otherwise eat them.

## Clivia



A couple of years ago I saw that our clivia plants were getting rather crowded, and beginning to stretch their plastic pots. So, I split and repotted them. This was a mistake; clivia prefers to be crowded, and flowers best when it is. However, most of the plants are growing well in the greenhouse, and come into the conservatory as they bloom. We have more than we really want (yes, some will make their way to a plant sale soon), so we offered one to a neighbour. She had had one of our plants a few years ago, but now declined the offer on the grounds that she has now acquired a dog, and clivia is poisonous to dogs.

The [Garden Design website](#) has a list of indoor plants that are poisonous to either cats or dogs: aloe vera; amaryllis; begonia; calla lily; dieffenbachia; jade plant; kalanchoe; philodendron; sago palm; sanseveria; weeping fig.

The [PDSA website](#) also has a list of indoor plants to avoid: aloe (*Aloe vera*); amaryllis (*Hippeastrum* spp.); dumbcane (*Dieffenbachia* spp.); cordyline (*Cordyline australis* and related spp.); dracaena (*Dracaena fragrans* and related spp.); ivy (*Hedera* spp.); lilies (*Lilium* spp.); peace lily (*Spathiphyllum*); poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*); philodendron (*Philodendron scandens* and related spp.); sago palm (*Cycas revoluta*); yucca (*Yucca* spp.)

Neither mentions clivia.

Many years ago a young couple moved in next door to us. More or less their first action was to rip out all the plants our former neighbours had scrimped and saved to create their front garden, and replace everything with lawn and a three bar fence. We could not see, but assumed that they had done the same in the back garden. One day while I was tending our very floriferous front garden, little Nicola (aged about 5) stood on the

bottom rung of the fence and said wistfully “Mummy says we can have flowers when my baby brother is old enough not to be hurt by the germs”.

Oh dear, ante-natal lessons on hygiene had obviously been misunderstood – or perhaps they had read about the many poisonous outdoor plants listed on the [PDSA website](#).

## How did they get there?

We are told that snails do not like a rough surface, yet we routinely see snail trails up the rough brick walls of our house. So, obviously a rough surface will not protect plants from snail damage.

All too often we find that the watering can spout is blocked by a snail that has somehow managed the perilous journey up the side and then over the top, to fall in to the water at the bottom of the can.

From time to time we find a snail on a plant that they cannot be assumed to have climbed up – eg in the middle of the leaf rosette of an aeonium – surely they cannot fly or jump that high!



After a period of wet weather, we were surprised that the water butts were not full. Lifting the lid on the diverter on the drain pipe revealed that the outlet for the hose pipe to the butts was blocked, not only by a small plug of mud and leaves, but by two quite large snails.

Presumably they had washed down from the roof, but that begs the question of how they got onto the roof in the first place. Were they dropped on the roof by birds, or did they manage to climb the walls of the house (yes, we know they do that) and then round the soffit boards and fascia to get onto the roof or into the gutter?



## Almost a garden a day for 3 months

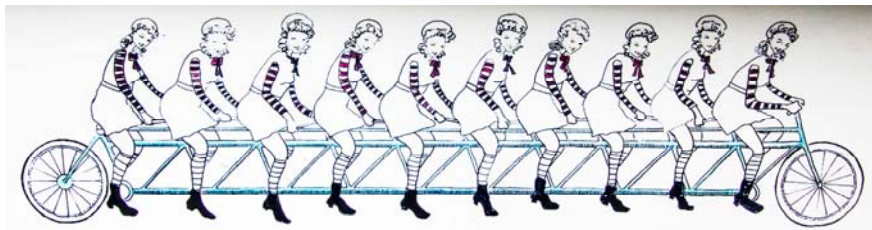
My non-gardening friends (yes, I have some, although I do my best to convert them) are often surprised to learn about the annual AGA holiday visiting 8 or more gardens in 4 or 5 days. They would be more surprised to read in the April issue of *The Garden* about two young Americans, Loyal Johnson and Sam Brewster, who in 1928 came to Britain and visited 80 gardens in 3 months, travelling some 1500 miles, mostly by bike. Johnson kept a diary of the trip, and they took photographs and made sketches.

Of Chatsworth he wrote "The gardens alone contain 200 acres and from 25 to 30 gardeners are employed, whereas 75 to 80 were used prior to the war". According to Wikipedia, in 2022, "the garden is managed by a team of 20 gardeners, 3 trainees and 50 volunteers". Of the sunken garden at Hatfield House he wrote "the dahlias are far too tall for the garden".

At Great Dixter they were reprimanded by Nathaniel Lloyd for "taking photographs and making sketches

without permission". However, the visit ended well, with Lloyd giving them a tour of the gardens. Wikipedia tells us that "When he retired from his business in 1909, Nathaniel Lloyd began looking for an old house to buy and renovate. In 1910 he purchased the 15th century manor house Dixter for the sum of £6,000 and also bought a 16th century timbered yeoman's house in Benenden Kent, subject to a demolition order, for £75, dismantling it and moving it to Dixter. He commissioned Edwin Lutyens and together they renovated the houses, built onto them and designed the 5 acre garden. At that time it was renamed Great Dixter". Christopher Lloyd, his youngest son took over the gardens in due course.

A new on-line exhibition, curated by the RHS Lindley Library and the Gardens Trust *The bicycle boys: an unforgettable garden tour* opens on June 8<sup>th</sup>. Volunteers are researching some of the sites Johnson and Brewster visited on their tour, and how they have changed.



Not really relevant, but this wall painting in Stavanger caught my eye.

For more information, visit <https://www.rhs.org.uk/shows-events/viewevent?EFID=3338&ESRC=CMS>.

## On selling plants

I have been wondering lately if we could increase our "green credentials" when it comes to the plant sales. Consider for a moment what is entailed in putting a

garden centre equivalent plant on the table for you to buy.

### First of all there is the pot.

Those of us who divide, grow and propagate plants just NEVER have the right size pot and you get through loads. Do you ever wash and return your pot? Buying new ones goes against the grain these days when we are trying to minimise plastic and soon when the new

style pots come in to use the cost will be far too great. That cost would have to be passed on to you, so no more ultra cheap plants.

### So can we do without the pot?

### Secondly there is the compost.

Not only is the new peat free compost more pricey, but the working conditions of the people making the coir are awful. Why are we turning a blind eye to this? I can see in the not too distant future the accusation that "you exploited us" will be levelled against the western world. It is also shipped a huge distance. I appreciate that the tanker style ships carry a vast quantity, but just consider how much compost is consumed by those never ending greenhouses you see on TV, and that's just in this country. Add in the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany and suddenly those tankers look like toys.

Also, consider the wood element of this compost. Again you have to scale up your thinking of quantities. "Ah but it's sustainable forestry" you cry, but should we be encouraging the planting of vast ecologically sterile plantations. There is no wildlife in them, no birds, no insects, they are absolutely silent. The land they are planted on, although poor quality, actually does more for the environment and insect life.

We also need more plant food with this compost, as that wood element takes the nitrogen as it decomposes, so to satisfy this need we have to up the manufacturing of feeds which means more chemicals are needed. I honestly don't know what goes in to making Phostrogen, Miracle-grow, Tomorite and all the other

fertilizers you can put in to pots and hanging baskets, but it all comes from the earth somewhere. (Seaweed feed is excused).

### So can we do without compost?

### No pots, no compost

Now if I want to lift and divide a herbaceous plant and put it elsewhere in my garden I do just that, lift, divide and put it into a new hole. I certainly don't go through all the rigmarole of putting it in a pot, watering and feeding it until it has a new root system, then relocating it. And if I want to give some to a friend it probably goes into a bag for a couple of days and they pop it into their garden.

I am quite happy to buy my roses bare root, fruit bushes and trees and iris rhizomes etc, too. You only need to look at the displays in the garden centres in autumn and spring, even Tesco, to realise just how many plants can be sold bare root or with a little compost in a bag. So could we stop trying to be a mini garden centre at the monthly plant sales and offer plants that that have recently (I emphasise that) been lifted and are simply in a bag., Nobody bats an eyelid at a bunch of Snowdrops in a bag, so why not say a clump of *Iris siberica*? It could

mean we can offer more varieties, keep the costs down and give you something easier to carry home instead of those pesky cumbersome pots that always fall over in the car. You can also see that the plant has a decent root system, so no more of these cuttings potted up 24hr before selling.

I know Colin has been exhorting us to get dividing and potting up ready for the plant sales but honestly I know from experience that come the day three quarters of those plants have been in a pot for less than a week. So why bother putting them in a pot at all? Obviously this does not apply to any bedding, just to herbaceous. We could have some signs that explain we are doing our bit for the planet by abandoning pots and unnecessary compost.

### Anybody with me?

Susan Jeffery

### The editor replies

The photo on the right is not my greenhouse; although I have a very impressive collection of pots from plants bought over the years, mine are stacked in a couple of small tool cupboards behind the greenhouse, and brought out for use and washed as and when required.

It is sobering to realise how many plants we have bought over the years, and even moreso to read the labels that have remained on the pots, reminding me of plants that we no longer have. Did we really buy these plants, and if so, what happened to them?



The mild winter and warm spring have meant that we have had splendid, unfrosted, displays of magnolias and camelias around Amersham – and presumably elsewhere as well. Whatever I did or did not do last year was certainly the right thing for the two camelia bushes we inherited when we moved here 18 years ago – they have never bloomed as well as they did this year.

## What grows here, or keeping up with the neighbours?

I received two seed catalogues this spring with personalised covering letters telling me what my neighbours in post code HP6 are growing. It seems that all are growing vegetables rather than flowers.

This might be useful information to let me know what varieties are likely to grow best in local soil, although, as shown below, there are few similarities between the

two lists. Of course, this may reflect the likes and dislikes of people who buy seeds from either D.T.Brown or Mr Fothergill's.

However, we do not know how many people in post code HP6 buy from either company. If only relatively few, then the lack of concordance between the lists is meaningless.

**Mr. Fothergill's**

Special promo code F22512  
Use to take advantage of these offers

**The top 10 varieties grown in your local HP6 postcode area:**

Code	Description	Page
13194	Cucumber Burpless	13
15193	Tomato Tumbling Tom	24
15883	Cucumber Marketmore	13
17145	Courgette Goldena	4
16564	Climb. Bean Blue Lake	6
10326	Carrot Nantes 5	11
12592	Courgette Green Bush	12
41934	Potato Charlotte	27
11349	Perpetual Spinach	8
10546	Lettuce Little Gem	15

**D.T. BROWN**  
Seed Merchants Est. 1908

Your Introductory Offer Code: **D22520**

You may well be interested in these local favourites in your HP6 postcode

**Dr Bender**

16798	Sweetcorn Swift	27
23772	Squash Walnut	24
16527	Cucumber Burpless Tasty	15
11294	Chard Bright Lights	14
20672	Courgette Defender Seeds	14
15219	Parsley Moss Curled 2	5
11992	Runner Bean White Lady	9
24881	R. Bean Firestorm Seeds	9
13940	Courgette Zucchini	14
14594	Chard Perpetual Spinach	5

## Disconnect from food

The letters from seed suppliers above suggest that we in post code HP6 – at least we gardeners – are well aware of where our food comes from. A lengthy and thought-provoking article in *The Guardian* at the end of March suggested that this is not so for many people, and there is an increasing disconnect from food and its sources. Of course, it has long been known that many people do not really understand where food comes from. I remember a TV interview with children in, I think, Shepherd's Bush market, in which one, when asked where milk comes from answered (correctly) "cows", and went on to explain that you cut the cow in half and there are the bottles of milk inside! Then there was the child who said that red-top milk comes from girl cows and blue-top milk from boy cows.

When I lived in a flat in West Ealing, there was an elderly russet apple tree in the grounds. One of my neighbours saw me picking up the apples and asked "What are they?". In his defence, at the time the local supermarket sold mainly French golden delicious apples in styrofoam

trays of four, wrapped in shrink film. Obviously the russets looked nothing like the apples he was used to.

About the same time I was walking on Horsenden Hill, and had picked a small polythene bag full of blackberries. A couple of young lads asked me "What are they mister?". How very different when, some years later, I lived in Kenton and walked to Northwick Park station every day. In the autumn I often saw respectable gentlemen in suits picking and eating blackberries from the bushes alongside the bridge over the railway line. Of course, we all knew to make sure that the berries we picked were high enough to be picked without bending down – not for reasons of comfort, but to make sure they were growing above dog urination level. I still keep to this sensible rule when I pick the blackberries growing wild along the edges of our close.

The *Guardian* article noted that at one time if you asked children "Where does food come from?" they would answer "the supermarket". Now, it seems, many will answer "Mummy's iPad".

## Forthcoming meetings in the Drake Hall

### May 26<sup>th</sup> Manoj Malde, Designer's journey to Chelsea

Garden designer Manoj was born in Kenya and moved to the UK at the age of four. He attributes much of his love of colour within his garden designs to his ethnic background and Indian ancestry.

Now an award winning garden designer, Manoj originally trained in fashion design at the Royal College of Art gaining a Master's Degree before travelling the globe working in Italy, Germany, New York, Hong Kong and India. He worked in the fashion industry for 18 years, latterly as a Creative Director.

Manoj then studied garden design at the English Gardening School and uses much of his fashion experience within his colourful landscape designs. The thought process behind garden design is not unlike fashion design – the concept still begins with themes, mood boards, colour palettes and textures. Manoj says; "Designing a planting scheme is like creating a beautiful silk print. I've gone from haute couture to 'hort' couture."

Since 2011, Manoj has been creating gardens for private clients as well as property developers and he plans to develop his design work further into public

spaces, hotels, spas and more private gardens in the Mediterranean and further abroad. He is often asked to give presentations to garden societies and he enjoys writing gardening blogs.

Manoj's is one of the popular regular garden designers on the highly regarded BBC2 series '*Your Garden Made Perfect*'. He has also shared his indoor plant expertise on Channel 4's '*Steph's Packed Lunch*'. He has appeared in the past on the Channel 5's '*Great British Garden Challenge*' and has also been featured on the '*Gardeners' World*' and '*Gardeners' Question Time*'. He aims to inspire a passion for gardening to a wider audience especially those from ethnic backgrounds.

In 2017 he created 'Beneath a Mexican Sky' garden at the Chelsea Flower Show sponsored by Inland Homes Plc. The garden was awarded a silver-gilt medal. Manoj is currently training to become a RHS show judge. He is a pre-registered member of the Society of Garden Designers and is one of their regional coordinators. Manoj was also included in the top 50 list of leading garden designers by *Horticulture Week* 2020.

### June 23<sup>rd</sup> Vanessa Garstin, Restoring Little Heath Farm Nursery

Little Heath Farm Nursery, Little Heath Lane, Potten End, Herts, HP4 2RY

Little Heath Farm Nursery is in a peaceful location adjacent to National Trust Area of National Beauty land. It has a cottage garden ambience amongst the wildness of nature. For many years, the nursery has specialised in, and become known for, alpines. Alongside that, many other plant species are grown on and sold. The nursery grows a wide range of hardy plants and herbaceous perennials, alongside shrubs, ferns and trees, with many unusual varieties scattered in many of the categories. It is now run by Vanessa Garstin with her husband Jonathan maintaining the buildings, land and endless repairs.

The nursery was started in the early 1970s by David Mansfield-Thomas, and subsequently operated by John and Jan Spokes who retired in early 2018. They had been at the Nursery for many years during which time they turned what was once a charming but somewhat neglected site into a quiet and picturesque nursery with a cottage garden atmosphere.

"As many of our regulars say, time loses meaning when you visit us. Come here and experience that for yourself. We are sure there is pixie dust in the air here."

<https://littleheathfarmnursery.co.uk/index.html>

### July 28<sup>th</sup> Social evening

This is to make up for the Xmas social that had to be postponed from last December. We plan to hold our usual Xmas social in December this year. We will provide wine and soft drinks, as well as paper plates and serviettes. Please bring your own cutlery and wine glass.

If your family name begins with A – F, please bring something sweet for the buffet; if it begins with G – Z, please bring something savoury. In both cases, "finger food" is preferred. There will be a raffle, table quiz and other entertainment

### Holiday June 30<sup>th</sup> – July 4<sup>th</sup>

Details will shortly be sent to those who have booked– in the meantime, if you have forgotten what you let yourself in for, see the November newsletter at [Newsletter- 2021-11.pdf \(amersham-gardening.org.uk\)](https://www.amersham-gardening.org.uk/newsletter-2021-11.pdf)

## Alswick Hall and Daisy Roots, April 27<sup>th</sup>

This trip was originally organised for May 2020, and had to be postponed because of Covid lock-down. A date in May 2021 also had to be postponed, so it was a great pleasure that it went ahead this year. The unseasonably dry weather of April continued, but without the warm sunshine of the previous weeks; it was rather cold. However, the impeccably maintained gardens made up for it – apparently there are only two gardeners to keep everything in perfect condition. The main features in May are trees in bloom, tulips (in small groups and large drifts), a few late daffodils and splendid fiddle-head ferns coming into leaf. After the bulbs die down, we were told that the gardens are filled with dahlias – so if we have a chance to go back again (hint, hint), late summer would be best.



The original building at Alswick Hall was constructed in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century by the Baesh family, and provided regular accommodation for Queen Elizabeth I. The Crouch family of Corney Bury purchased the Manor later in the century, establishing a newer, larger property. Sadly, by the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the house was in a poor condition. Work on restoring the original Tudor features began in 1945; in 1965 it suffered a devastating fire. In recent times, the Johnson family have renewed the property.



All around the gardens are chairs strategically placed to enjoy different views – doubtless it is very pleasant for the owners to wander round the gardens with a pre- or post-dinner drink, and for the sporting members of the family there is a swimming pool and a tennis court with floodlights.



The present gardens were constructed in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century by the Houblon family.

The aim was to give the house and grounds the appearance of a Georgian gentleman's residence. The central water feature and terraces were built in the 1940s, utilising the natural slope of the land with shallow steps leading down to the lily pond.

Daisy Roots is an independent nursery specialising in hardy perennials; they exhibit at Chelsea most years, and also at Chénies plant fair.

Thanks to Liz Moulton for organising a most enjoyable day

## Some requests for help

We always need people to meet and greet members and visitors at our meetings.

If you can help, please contact Felicity Vickery Tel: 01494 726284, email [felicityvickery@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:felicityvickery@yahoo.co.uk)

We need people to help with the tea and coffee at our meetings. There is a rota so you are not expected to help at every meeting.

If you can help, please contact Liz Moulton Tel: 01494 784913, email [libbym6740@gmail.com](mailto:libbym6740@gmail.com)

**Please remember the raffle at each meeting.** The profit on the raffles makes a very useful contribution to our expenses; subscriptions alone do not cover the cost of meetings and speakers.

**Publicity.** If you know where you could put a publicity poster please contact [david.bender@btinternet.com](mailto:david.bender@btinternet.com)

At present we have posters in the following places:

White Hill Centre, Chesham  
Van Hage garden centre  
Little Chalfont Library  
Coleshill Village Hall

## Committee and Contact Details

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## Past newsletters

There is an archive of past newsletters from May 2014 to the current issue on our website at

<http://www.amersham-gardening.org.uk/newsletter.html>

## Local events

If you know of local garden events, open gardens, etc, please email [newsletter@amersham-gardening.org.uk](mailto:newsletter@amersham-gardening.org.uk) to let us know as early as possible, so that information can go out in the newsletter and on the website.

## Photos from outings

You can see links to lots of photos from our outings at <http://www.amersham-gardening.org.uk/outings.html>

## See the photos in this issue full size

[Click here](#) to go to the Flickr site containing the photos from this newsletter.

Click the button on the top right of the screen for a slide show; you can scroll through the pictures using the > and < arrows on the right and left of the screen

