



P.O. Box 715 Southeastern, PA 19399-0715

Web site: www.ValleyForgeARS.org

NEWSLETTER

May / June 2016

Unless specified otherwise, meetings are at Jenkins Arboretum in Devon

Calendar at a Glance

May 12 (Thu)	2019 Convention Committee at Jenkins at 7:00 pm
May 21 (Sat.)	Winfield "Win" Howe Celebration of Life (see page 3)
June 26 (Sun.)	Annual Chapter Meeting and Picnic at Rick Ray & Liz Ball's.
Aug. 28 (Sun.)	District 8 Cuttings Exchange and Auction at Maris Ogg's (note change)
Sept. 18 (Sun)	P4M with GP at Morris Arboretum
Oct. 20 (Thu.)	Greg Thompson, "Fungal Diseases Affecting, Rhod., Azaleas, & Trees"
Nov. 13 (Sun.)	VF ARS Banquet at St. Davids Golf Club

President's Message

Another successful plant sale is now in the books. Chris Smetana and her crew of volunteers organized the three-day sale which is the biggest plant sale event on the Main Line and maybe all of Pennsylvania. In spite of the rain we had good sales figures every day and will be able to fund our programs to further the cultivation of rhododendrons. Thanks to all the volunteers and Jenkins Arboretum staff for a successful event.

Our 2015-16 lecture series ended with Kirk Brown's wry presentation of the life of Frederick Law Ohlmsted at the GP Chapter's Banquet. We're working on the 2016-17 lecture series and welcome any suggestions for speakers. Please contact me with ideas.

Our Cut Flower Competition directed by the GP Chapter this year had many entries and lots of beautiful trusses. The picnic and annual meeting will be held at the gardens of Rick Ray and Liz Ball in Springfield at 2pm Sunday June 26. See article in the newsletter.

Now I need to go out and plant everything we bought at the plant sales as I am the hole-digger around here.

Bob Smetana, (610) 688-5249, vfarssmetana@yahoo.com

Visit the Chapter's web site: www.ValleyForgeARS.org

On June 26 (Sunday), at 2:00 pm: at Rick Ray and Liz Ball's:

Valley Forge Chapter Picnic and Annual Meeting

Rick Ray and Liz Ball's, 1889 Spring Valley Rd., Springfield, PA 19064



You're in for a treat to tour the Ray-Ball property they call *Creek House*. *Creek House* is not a Versailles, but a collection of plants Rick is testing or has used for teaching in a relatively organized landscape fashion.

You will see many unique plants on a terraced south facing slope. Rick and Liz have transformed the place they bought 15 years ago to a landscape, complete with a self-populated fish pond and a tree/shrub nursery, a wetland and creek. Several cats will be on hand to solicit petting and one will follow you around the garden. You will enjoy an afternoon on the picnic terrace, which was formerly a swimming pool.

Bring a salad, vegetable, or dessert serving 4 – 6 and your own eating utensils and chairs. Meat and beverages will be provided. We encourage new members or members who have never attended before simply to join in the fun and bring along their families or gardening friends.

Parking: Park along Spring Valley Road on the same side as the Ray/Ball driveway. If you have plants to drop off, you can use the driveway temporarily as long as you park out on the street.

There will be a brief business meeting (election of officers) and time to visit their garden.

Directions

From Valley Forge: Take PA-252 South. After crossing PA-3 (West Chester Pike), continue 3.3 mi. on PA-252 South Turn left onto E. Rose Tree Road and go 1.2 mi.

Turn sharp left onto Crum Creek Road and go 0.6 mi. Turn right onto Spring Valley Road and proceed 0.2 mi. to Rick Ray and Liz Ball's on right.

From Concordville: Take US-1 East.

At PA-252 Exit toward Media/Newtown Square

In 0.2 mi. turn right onto E. Rose Tree Road and go 1.2 mi.

Turn sharp left onto Crum Creek Road and go 0.6 mi.

Turn right onto Spring Valley Road and proceed 0.2 mi. to Rick Ray and Liz Ball's on right.

From Upper Darby: Take US-1 West.

Proceed on US-1 West 0.2 mi.

after passing the I-476 Interchange.

Turn right on the State Road jug-handle and keep to the left.

Turn left onto State Road and go 300 feet to Crum Creek Road.

Turn left onto Crum Creek Road and go 0.6 mi.

Turn right onto Spring Valley Road and proceed 0.2 mi. to Rick Ray and Liz Ball's on right.

Winfield “Win” Howe Celebration of Life is on May 21.

Win Howe’s endeavors for the rhododendron world is extensive, and Valley Forge Chapter has indeed lost a key figure. Win died on Feb. 6 after a long illness.

For starters: plant sale, propagation, truss show, judging other chapters’ truss shows, banquet coordination, board membership, chapter president (1994-96), and associate district director, plus, a yeoman’s job as chair of the 2004 national ARS convention.

Win and Anne’s outstanding garden in Upper Uwchlan Township was often on tour, and many other gardening organizations benefited from his participation: Longwood Gardens, Jenkins Arboretum, Green Valleys Watershed



Association at Welkinweir, Elverson Garden Club. Numerous organizations, institutions and fellow gardeners were beneficiaries of his generosity in giving away azaleas, rhododendrons and other plants he had propagated.

Win served his country in the Marines and joined a family concern that produced soaps, detergents and many specialty products. He was vice president in charge of manufacturing.

In addition to Anne, he is survived by children Martin and Rebecca and three, granddaughters, Melissa, Alena, and Emily.

After a private military service, there will be a celebration of life. Visiting hours are from 2 to 5 pm on Sat., May 21, at the Uwchlan Meeting House, 5 N. Village Ave., Exton, PA 19341.

Taking Care of the Gardener

Don’t let ticks and mosquitoes vector in on you!

The CDC and local authorities are on alert for the Zika virus, but it is not a threat in the US yet and especially not in Pennsylvania. Actually ticks are the biggest threat to the gardener in our area with mosquitoes a distant second. They are called vectors because they are biting insects that transmit a disease or parasite from one animal to another. It is important to be aware of what problems they can cause. Pennsylvania has been the **Lyme disease capital of the world** the last 3 years, and **West Nile virus** is an emerging threat. We should be able to recognize the symptoms and the vectors causing the problem, especially the ticks. In fact, one of the best weapons against ticks is to make sure we don’t have any attached to our body when we come in from gardening. In addition to that, preventing tick and mosquito bites is very important and fairly easy to do if we think of it in advance.

What diseases do they spread

The diseases caused by ticks and mosquitoes are many and include some nasty ones. If you know you have been bitten by a tick, always tell medical professionals about this when reporting any new symptoms. The symptoms are very non-specific and are often misdiagnosed as a result unless a possible cause is mentioned.

1. Lyme disease

Lyme disease is an infection caused by the spirochete bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi* which is transmitted to humans by Blacklegged tick (deer tick) and groundhog tick. It is a complex illness sometimes characterized initially by a bull's eye rash. If you are infected and get the rash, you are lucky since it is easily treated at this stage. If the rash is not present, you can get just about any combination of symptoms including including headache, fever, sore throat, nausea, etc. If left untreated, these can turn into

late phase symptoms which may progress to debilitating arthritic, cardiac, and neurologic conditions, but rarely directly to death.

There are several tests for Lyme disease, but treatment is often started before test results are in if the bull's eye rash is present.

The bull's eye rash appears as a red rash and expands to cover a large round region at least 2 inches in diameter over a period of days or weeks. The center of this lesion often tends to progressively clear, giving the name, bull's eye rash. The bull's eye rash is generally accompanied with intermittent fatigue, fever, headache, a stiff neck, muscle aches, and/or joint pain. The joint pain can be mistaken for other types of arthritis, such as juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA), and neurologic signs of Lyme disease can mimic those caused by other conditions, such as multiple sclerosis (MS) and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

Early diagnosis is important in preventing late-stage complications. When detected early, Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics. Left untreated, the disease can spread to the joints, heart and nervous system. Classic signs of untreated cases can include migratory pain or arthritis, impaired motor and sensory skills and an enlarged heart.

2. Rocky Mountain spotted fever

Rocky Mountain spotted fever was first recognized in the United States during the 1890s, but until the 1930s it was reported only in the Rocky Mountains. By 1963, over 90 percent of all cases were reported east of the Rockies. In the west, the disease was limited mainly to people who worked and spent time in wooded areas, while in the east, cases occur when people come in contact with infected ticks from their pets or in their yards.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is caused by very small bacteria, *Rickettsia rickettsii*. The vector in the east is the American dog tick, but the disease is also carried by the Lone star tick and the Rocky Mountain

wood tick.

Symptoms include a red-purple-black rash, usually on the wrists and ankles, which appears from two days to two weeks after infection. A fever, headaches, and listlessness also are characteristic. Broad-spectrum antibiotics are used to treat Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Diagnosis can be made with a blood test, but treatment should not wait for lab confirmation, as fatalities do occur.

3. Tularemia

Also known as rabbit fever, tularemia is carried by the Rocky Mountain wood tick, the Rabbit tick, the Lone star tick, and the American dog tick. Rabbits serve as a reservoir for the bacteria, *Francisella tularensis*. The number of cases in the United States has dropped considerably in the last 50 years. In 1989 only 144 cases were reported, compared to nearly 2,300 cases in 1939.

Symptoms include a sudden onset of fever, chills, loss of appetite, general body aches, and swollen lymph nodes. An ulcer forms at the site of the bite. Blood tests are used in diagnosis, and treatment consists of antibiotics. If not treated, symptoms intensify. Tularemia causes a few deaths each year.

4. Babesiosis

Caused by the sporozoan parasite, *Babesia microti*, the disease is transmitted by the Blacklegged tick. Fatigue and loss of appetite are followed by a fever with chills, muscle aches, and headaches. In more extreme cases, blood may appear in the urine. Babesiosis is more severe in older people and those with no spleen. Fatalities can occur in older patients. The condition has been treated with drugs that are used to treat malaria, but with limited success. Generally, the disease is self-limiting and symptoms disappear on their own.

5. Tick paralysis

Tick paralysis is not a disease, but a condition caused by toxins that a tick injects into its host during feeding. Most mammals seem to be affected, but smaller and younger mammals, including children, are more susceptible.

Symptoms begin a day or two after initial attachment. The victim loses coordination and sensation in the extremities. The paralysis progresses in severity, the legs and arms becoming useless; the face may lose sensation; and speech becomes slurred. If the breathing center of the brain is affected, the victim may die. If the tick or ticks are found and removed, recovery begins immediately, and the effects disappear within a day.

Generally, this condition is associated with ticks attached around the head area, particularly at the base of the skull. Ticks that have been implicated in tick paralysis in the United States are the Rocky Mountain wood tick, the Lone star tick, and the American dog tick. Some individual ticks cause tick paralysis. The toxin that causes this condition is part of the salivary fluid that the tick injects. Because the problem is associated with ticks attached on the head, and because recovery is quick upon removal of the tick, it is theorized that the toxin acts locally and is broken down in the body rapidly. Tick paralysis occurs only sporadically; the important thing is to be aware that it exists and, when symptoms occur, to attempt to find the tick and remove it.

6. West Nile Virus

In Pennsylvania, the risk of contracting a mosquito-borne disease has recently increased with the introduction of West Nile virus. Fortunately, West Nile virus poses little risk to most Pennsylvanians unless they have compromised immune systems.

West Nile virus is a mosquito-borne disease that can cause encephalitis, a brain inflammation. West Nile virus is closely related to St. Louis encephalitis virus which is found in the United States. West Nile virus was first detected in North America in 1999 in New York, and in Pennsylvania in 2000. Prior to that it had only been found in Africa, Eastern Europe, and West Asia.

Infected mosquitoes pass the virus onto

birds, animals and people. West Nile virus cases in Pennsylvania occur primarily in the mid-summer or early fall, although mosquito season is usually April-October.

People with mild cases of West Nile virus may experience fever, headache, body aches, skin rash and swollen lymph glands for a few days, the department said, but most people who are infected will not have any type of illness.

Approximately one in 150 people with the virus will develop a more severe form infection known as West Nile encephalitis or meningitis, with symptoms including headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, and paralysis. In those cases, symptoms may last several weeks, and neurological effects may be permanent.

Which ticks and mosquitoes?

Many species of ticks can transmit diseases from an infected host to other uninfected hosts. Some of the more frequently transmitted organisms include parasitic worms, viruses, bacteria, spirochetes and rickettsias. The most important of these to Pennsylvanians are spirochetes which cause Lyme disease, and rickettsias which cause Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

Currently, more than 25 species of ticks have been identified in Pennsylvania. Of these, four species account for nearly 90 percent of all submissions to Penn State for identification. The four ticks are: 1) the American dog tick, *Dermacentor variabilis*; 2) the blacklegged tick, *Ixodes scapularis*; 3) the lone star tick, *Amblyomma americanum*; and 4) a ground hog tick, *Ixodes cookei*.

1. American dog tick, *Dermacentor variabilis*



American dog ticks are found predominantly in areas with little or no tree cover, such as grassy fields and scrubland, as well as along walkways and trails. They feed on a variety of hosts, ranging in size from mice to deer, and nymphs and adults can transmit diseases such as Rocky Mountain spotted fever and Tularemia. American dog ticks can survive for up to 2 years at any given stage if no host is found. Females can be identified by their large off-white scutum against a dark brown body.

Adult males and females are active April-early August, and are mostly found questing in tall grass and low lying brush and twigs. They feed on medium-sized wildlife hosts, including raccoons, skunks, opossums and coyotes, as well as domestic dogs, cats and man. Adult American dog ticks commonly attack humans. Male ticks blood feed briefly but do not become distended with blood. Once finished feeding, males mate with the female while she feeds, which can take one week or more. Once engorged, female dog ticks detach from their host and drop into the leaf litter, where they can lay over 4,000 eggs before dying.

Larvae are active late April - September, and can be found questing for a host (voles, mice, raccoons, opossums, etc.) in the leaf litter. In the northeastern U.S., larvae overwinter and are most abundant in the spring and early summer. After blood feeding for 3 to 4 days, larvae detach from their host, falling into the grass/meadow thatch and leaf litter where they molt into nymphs.

Nymphs are active May - July, and feed on small and mid-sized animals, such as mice, voles, rabbits, raccoons and skunks. Nymphal dog ticks rarely attach to humans. Once engorged, nymphs detach from their host, falling into the grass/meadow thatch and leaf litter where they molt into adults.

2. Blacklegged tick, *Ixodes scapularis*

Blacklegged ticks (a.k.a deer ticks) take 2 years to complete their life cycle and are

found predominately in deciduous forest. Their distribution relies greatly on the distribution of its reproductive host, white-tailed deer. Both nymph and adult stages transmit diseases such as Lyme disease, Babesiosis, and Anaplasmosis.



Adult males and females are active October-May, as long as the daytime temperature remains above freezing. Preferring larger hosts, such as deer, adult blacklegged ticks can be found questing about knee-high on the tips of branches of low growing shrubs. Adult females readily attack humans and pets. Once females fully engorge on their blood meal, they drop off the host into the leaf litter, where they can overwinter. Engorged females lay a single egg mass (up to 1500-2000 eggs) in mid to late May, and then die.

Larvae emerge from eggs later in the summer. Unfed female blacklegged ticks are easily distinguished from other ticks by the orange-red body surrounding the black scutum. Males do not feed. The six-legged larvae are active July-September and can be found in moist leaf litter. Larvae hatch nearly pathogen-free from eggs, and remain in the leaf litter where they will attach to nearly any small, medium or large-sized mammal and many species of birds. Preferred hosts are white-footed mice. Larvae remain attached to their host until replete, which usually requires 3 days. Once fully engorged, the larvae drop off of the host and molt, re-emerging the following spring as nymphs.

Nymphs are active May-August, and are most commonly found in moist leaf litter in wooded areas, or at the edge of wooded areas. The eight-legged, pin-head sized nymph typically attaches to smaller mammals such as mice, voles, and chipmunks, requiring 3-4 days to fully engorge. Nymphs also readily attach to and blood feed on humans, cats and dogs. Once fed, they drop off

into rodent burrows or leaf litter in animal bedding areas where they molt and emerge as adults in the fall.

3. Lone star tick, *Amblyomma americanum*



Lone star ticks are found mostly in woodlands with dense undergrowth and around animal resting areas. The larvae do not carry disease, but the nymphal and adult stages can transmit the pathogens causing Monocytic Ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and 'Stari' borreliosis. Lone star ticks are notorious pests, and all stages are aggressive human biters.

Adults are active April-August and can be found questing for larger animals, such as dogs, coyotes, deer, cattle and humans on tall grass in shade or at the tips of low lying branches and twigs. Females are easily recognized by a single white dot in the center of a brown body, with the males having spots or streaks of white around the outer edge of the body. Females require a week to 10 days or more to engorge and can lay 2,500-3,000 eggs.

Nymphs are active May-August, and can be found questing for deer, coyotes, raccoons, squirrels, turkeys and some birds as well as cats, dogs and humans. Where abundant, nymphs seemingly swarm up pant legs and can become attached in less than 10 minutes. Nymphs typically take 5-6 days to become replete, and once fully engorged, they fall off of the host into the leaf litter, where they molt into adults.

Larvae are active July-September and can be found questing for a wide variety of animals, including cats, dogs, deer, coyotes, raccoons, squirrels, turkeys, and some small

birds. After feeding for around 4 days, they drop off of the host and bury themselves in the leaf litter, where they molt into nymphs.

4. Groundhog tick, *Ixodes cookei*



The **groundhog tick**, *Ixodes cookei*, can be found east of the Rocky Mountains into New England and southeast Canada. The tick

mostly feeds on rodents and medium-sized mammals, especially groundhogs and skunks. It will feed on a variety of animals including humans. This tick can transmit Powassan virus.

An adult groundhog tick is about the size of a sesame seed and has a tan body with a reddish-tan plate on its back behind its head. Nymphs and larvae are a lighter tan color and are much smaller than adults. Groundhog ticks feed on small mammals such as skunks, raccoons and groundhogs.

Groundhog tick larvae, nymphs, and adults will readily bite humans and dogs. Groundhog ticks become active in the spring and remain a nuisance through mid-August, with peak activity occurring during late June.

Groundhog ticks may be found in brushy areas and along trails bordered by tall grass or weeds. They are also common in unused human dwellings since these environments are nesting places for small mammals

5. Northern house mosquito, *Culex pipiens*



Pennsylvania has 60 species of mosquitoes. The mosquito most often discovered in urban areas of Pennsylvania is the northern house mosquito, *Culex pipiens*. This is

also the mosquito that is thought to transmit the most human cases of West Nile virus in Pennsylvania and consequently poses the greatest annoyance and risk to our citizens.

Some mosquito species can complete their life cycles in as little as 7 days but the northern house mosquito requires a minimum of 10-14

days – more often closer to a month.

Adult female mosquitoes require a blood meal in order to produce viable eggs. While feeding, the females inject saliva-containing anticoagulants that prevent the blood from clotting. Because mosquitoes take numerous blood meals, they can acquire disease organisms from an infected host and later transmit those organisms to previously uninfected hosts.

Considered to be a medium-sized mosquito, the adult *Culex pipiens* may reach up ¼”. The House mosquito species' body is usually brownish or grayish brown. The proboscis and wings are usually brown.

Larvae are known as wigglers since they seem to move in that manner. They feed on fungi, bacteria and other tiny organisms through straw-like filters. These larvae will undergo growth throughout this stage.

Pupae are known as tumblers because of the way they seem to “tumble” through the water. Their rounded, comma-like shape makes this mode of movement easy. These pupae do not eat during the 1-2 days in which they will become an adult mosquito.

Control of this mosquitoes is achieved through meticulous removal of water holding containers. Birdbaths and pet bowls should be scrubbed and the water changed at least every few days. For the gardener, check stacks of pots and saucers that are exposed to rain and make sure they are dry. The homeowner needs to ensure that gutters and downspouts are free of leafy debris that might retain rainwater. Still-water ponds, water features, and wet ditches can be treated with the biological control, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*, sold as **Mosquito Dunks** or **Mosquito Bits**.

Protect yourself!

The best advice for preventing Lyme disease, West Nile virus, and other tick and mosquito-borne diseases is to:

1. Wear treated light-colored SPF

clothing while outdoors, including a broad-brimmed hat, a long-sleeved shirt, and long pants tucked into the socks. **Permethrin** treated clothing will kill ticks that are crawling. Spray-on applications can last 5 or 6 washing. Pretreated clothing may remain effective up to 70 washings. It is for use on clothing only. It does not harm or irritate skin, but it offers no benefits if applied to skin. It is considered totally safe to people, the environment, and to clothing.

2. **Check your body daily** for the presence of ticks. Self-examination is recommended after spending time in infested areas. If an embedded tick is found, it should be removed with fine tweezers by grasping the head and pulling with steady firm pressure. The tick should not be grabbed in the middle of its body because the gut contents may be expelled into the skin. The use of heat (lit match, cigarette, etc.), or petroleum jelly is NOT recommended to force the tick out. These methods will irritate the tick, and may cause it to regurgitate its stomach contents into the individual, thereby increasing the possibility of infection.

3. **Use tick & mosquito repellents.** DEET, Picaridin, Oil of lemon eucalyptus have proven to repel both ticks and mosquitoes for up to 8 hours. These are the most effective formulations. Weaker formulations protect for shorter periods of time.

30 to 40% DEET such as Sawyer Ultra 30 and 3M Ultrathon offer up to 12 hours protection. **WARNING:** DEET can damage plastics but will not damage cotton, wool or nylon. For children, do not use concentrations stronger than 30%. Do not apply to open cuts.

Picaridin was developed as an alternative to DEET. With a concentration of 20%, Sawyer Picaridin offers up to 8 hours protection. Care should be taken when using near plastics.

Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus such a Repel 30% Lemon Eucalyptus provides up to 7 hours protection. It is totally safe around all materials and people. It is an ingredient in Vicks VapoRub.

Natural Plant Oils such as citronella, cedar, geranium, etc. offer limited protection.

The first line of defense against ticks and mosquitoes is to take precautions in the outdoors by using insect repellents, wearing long sleeve shirts and long pants treated with permethrin, checking for - and promptly and properly removing – any ticks, and showering shortly after exposure.

What to do if you get bit

Tick Bites. Usually, removing the tick, washing the site of the bite, and watching for signs of illness are all that is needed. When you have a tick bite, it is important to determine whether you need a tetanus shot to prevent tetanus (lockjaw).

Many of the diseases ticks carry cause flu-like symptoms, such as fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, and muscle aches.

Symptoms may begin from 1 day to 3 weeks after the tick bite. Sometimes a rash or sore appears along with the flu-like symptoms. Tick paralysis is a rare problem that may occur after a tick bite.

Though rare, tick bites can trigger a severe anaphylaxis reaction. If epinephrine is available, do not hesitate to use it. Using an epinephrine auto-injector as a precaution will not harm you and could save your life. Call 911 after using the EpiPen.

Call your doctor or seek immediate medical care if:

- You have signs of infection, such as:
- Increased pain, swelling, warmth, or redness around the bite.
- Red streaks leading from the bite.
- Pus draining from the bite.
- A fever.

Watch closely for changes in your health, and be sure to contact your doctor if:

- You develop a new rash.
- You have joint pain.
- You are very tired.
- You have flu-like symptoms.

- You have symptoms for more than 1 week.

Mosquito Bites. Mosquito bites can be an itchy nuisance. They'll go away on their own. If you need relief in the meantime, apply a hydrocortisone cream or calamine lotion to the bite. A cold pack or baggie filled with crushed ice may help, too.

In the United States, mosquitoes can spread West Nile virus. For about 80% of people who are infected, this virus causes no symptoms. But in some people, West Nile virus can cause severe illness and even death. Those more at risk for getting sick from West Nile virus are people aged 50 and older.

In mild cases, symptoms may include:

- Fever
- Body aches
- Headache
- Vomiting
- Swollen glands

Serious symptoms require a doctor's care. They include:

- High fever
- Muscle weakness
- Vision loss
- Neck stiffness
- Disorientation or stupor
- Tremors, convulsions, numbness, paralysis

Symptoms usually occur three days to two weeks after a bite from an infected mosquito. If you notice any severe symptoms, see your doctor right away. You can usually treat less severe symptoms, such as a mild fever or headache, at home.

ARS Has A New Address

Executive Director, Laura Grant retired after 12 years of dedicated service. At its directors meeting in Williamsburg, the ARS selected a new “Office Administrator”, Katherine Sterner. The new ARS address is:

American Rhododendron Society

P.O. Box 214, Great River, NY 11739

Ph: 631-533-0375 Fax: 866-883-8019 E-

Mail: member@arsoffice.org

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FIRST-CLASS MAIL



NEWSLETTER
May / June 2016



<p style="text-align: center;">In This Issue</p> <p>Page 2 VF ARS Annual Picnic & Meeting Page 3 Win Howe Celebration of Life, May 21 Taking Care of the Gardener Ticks & Mosquitoes Tick & Mosquito-Borne Diseases Page 5 Which Ticks & Mosquitoes Page 8 Protect Yourself Page 9 What To Do When You Get Bit ARS Has A New Address ARS website: rhododendron.org</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Coming ARS National Meetings</p> <p>Fall 2016 Regional Conference, Sept. 30 to Oct. 2, Newport, OR. Spring 2017 Convention, Eureka, CA Spring 2018 Convention, Germany Spring 2019 Convention, Philadelphia, PA</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Officers and Committees:</p> <p>President: Bob Smetana (610) 688-5249 Vice President: Debby Schmidt (610) 388-8573 Treasurer: Chris Smetana (610) 688-5249 Secretary: Joan Warren (610) 913-0005 Directors: Michelle Hawk ('12-'15) (610) 687-9120 Ellin Hlebik ('12-'15) (610) 584-9764 Kathy Woehl ('12-'15) (610) 644-6249 Darlene Henning ('13-'16) (610) 987-6184 Steve Henning ('13-'16) (610) 987-6184 Alice Horton ('14-'17) (610) 430-0196 John Ryan ('14-'17) (610) 971-2368 Membership: Darlene Henning (610) 987-6184 Newsletter Editor: Steve Henning (610) 987-6184 Plant Sale: Chris Smetana (610) 688-5249 Plants-for-Members: Jim Willhite (484) 887-0232 Programs: Alice Horton (610) 430-0196 Truss Show (V.F.): Debby Schmidt (610) 388-8573 Webmaster: Jim Willhite (484) 887-0232 VF Chapter's web site: ValleyForgeARS.org</p>
<p>Please contact us with email changes or if you receive this newsletter by letter carrier rather than email, even though you have e-mail. Please inform Steve Henning of any changes (rhodyman@earthlink.net).</p>	