

the Florida
gardener
november-december 1980





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Flower Show 1980

By Veronica Higgs
The International Garden Club
Nassau, Bahamas

T'was the night before "Flower Show",
And all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring but one little mouse.
While the rest of the household was resting its bones,
She was frantically searching for—"just the right" stones;
They were all of them wrong for the place she had thought of,
And the ones that were right—well—she—just thought nought of.
The plants that she'd babied by night and by day
Were either not out, or had just blown away.
Her precious pin holders had all lost their points,
The "Artistics" were bending at all the wrong joints;
The fruit she had nurtured with such loving care,
Quite without reason—was no longer there!
But "Pull up your socks," she said to herself,
And desperately juggled the jars on the shelf.
Next morning, she wandered 'mong beautiful bowers,
And re-arranged her poor little flowers.
Ah well, she didn't make much of a showing,
But she did help to keep her Garden Club going.



the florida gardener

Volume 29, Number 2

November-December, 1980

(ISSN 0426-5750)

THE COVER

Our front cover holiday wreath incorporates creamy bleached corn shuck loops with dried babies breath and velvety ribbon—all on a straw wreath base. The wreath was made by Kay Henley, Feather Your Nest—Winter Haven

DEADLINES—for Jan./Feb. 1980 issue—Editorial—Nov. 15; Advertising—Dec. 1; Circulation—Dec. 1.

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Official Publication of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc.
a non-profit organization
Member of National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

399 Clubs 647 Circles 29,809 Members
10 Probationary clubs—247 Members

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Advertising—Mrs. Crowell Dawkins, 4705 Clear Ave., Tampa 33609

Published bi-monthly, September through June, 5 times a year, by the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. (USPS 528-730), a non-profit organization. Subscription \$1.15, included in dues, \$2.50 per year to non-members, 50¢ per single copy, for current or back issues. Second-class circulation postage paid at Kissimmee, Florida.

Postmaster: Please mail form 3579 to The Florida Gardener, P.O. Box 1604, Winter Park 32790



Garden Path

Our fall gardens are planted. Soon we will enjoy the fruits of our harvest—vegetables from the many home gardens and flowers that produce a riot of colors to cheer us throughout the fall, winter and spring months. Fall, a time to cheer our favorite football team or enjoy tennis, golf and of course our favorite hobby, working in our gardens. Fall, a time of beautiful weather, clear, blue skies, cool nights and exactly right temperature days! It's wonderful to live in this beautiful state of ours, but it's especially wonderful during our lovely fall months.

November and December are truly special months—part of our magical time of the year, the time of our seasons of joy and thanksgiving. As we prepare for our own Thanksgiving Day with immediate family and dear friends, we think of our vast garden club family also preparing for this special day of Thanksgiving and wish for each of you the happiness of gathering together to give thanks for the privilege of living in this great country with its freedoms and countless blessings. A happy Thanksgiving Day to each and every one of you!

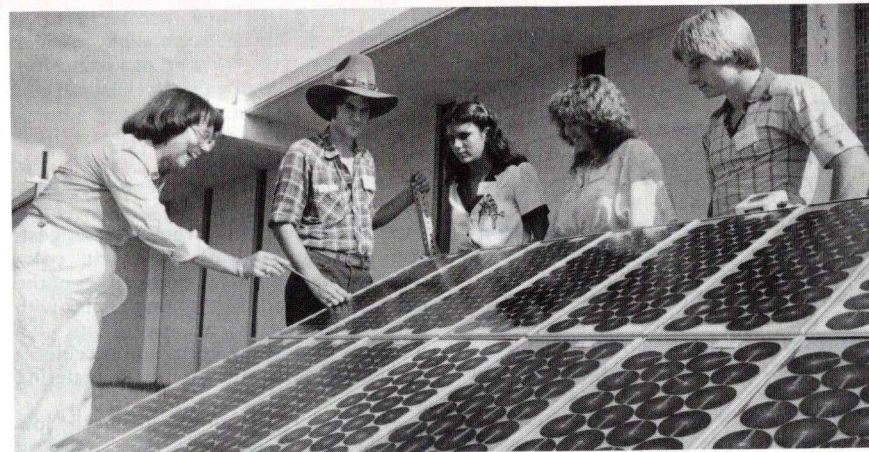
As we traveled the Garden Path throughout our twelve Districts, meeting with many of you, we felt once again the wonderful gift each of you has given us, the privilege of serving as your President. The many activities and projects planned by our nearly 32,000 members would fill many volumes and make wonderful reading! Your service as garden club members is indeed an invaluable gift to your community, state and nation—and especially to me! We glow with reflected pride as we listen to your accomplishments!

As we move forward into December and Christmas, a time of rejoicing and gift-giving, why not resolve to give one of the nicest gifts available to us—the gift of bringing garden club activities into someone's life? Why not, as a gift for that person and as a gift to FFGC, recruit a member for your club or get nine other friends to recruit one person each and together sponsor a new club? The number needed is now only ten! What a wonderful gift to bestow—entrance into our wonderful world of gardening! With this one gift a person may be introduced into horticulture, the conservation of natural resources, the art of floral design, therapy with young and old, educating our youth and the fun of doing all this under the auspices of the largest garden club in the world, FFGC! We once reflected upon the many "unwrapped gifts" we have received. Certainly bringing the joy of gardening and garden club activities into someone's life must be classified as one of the "greatest unwrapped gifts". With these thoughts come my love and best wishes to each of you and to your loved ones for the most joyful Christmas ever!

At your fall meetings each President received the Supplement to the Book of Information. At your meetings this month, ask her to look on page 5 and read under "Coming Events" the many activities scheduled for November and December. These activities are also listed on the back of *The Florida Gardener*. Please note the December 1st deadline for filing FFGC award applications with District Awards Chairman and the same December 1st deadline for mailing National and Deep South Award Booklets to Mrs. Hugh C. Simmons, P. O. Box 13686, Gainesville, FL 32604. The list of District Awards Chairmen is on Page 94 of your Book of Information.

Enjoy your months of joy and thanksgiving with family, friends and your garden.

Ella Wood



President Ella Wood, left, and students inspect solar energy panels at SEEK '80. Continuing from left, Jerry Keith, Theresa Cullum, Yvonne Tyler and Steve Wright. The boys are taking Landscape Design courses with FFGC and the girls are in Ecology classes at Colonial High School, Orlando. All these students were sponsored at SEEK '80 by Conway Garden Club, Orlando.

Exhibition 50

A Fabulous Birthday Party

Exhibition 50 went to Washington and it was the greatest!

Forty Floridians traveled to Washington—many on a chartered bus from Miami, for the September 11-14 celebration of the 50th birthday of National Council of State Garden Clubs.

Why Washington? National Council held its organizational meeting in Washington, D.C. in 1930 and it was fitting to return to this site for the grand 50th celebration.

Things got under way on the evening of Sept. 11 with a Preview Champagne Reception at the Organization of American States building, headquarters for the oldest international organization of nations in the world.

In this beautiful building, with its foyer planting of great trees and fountain, representatives of many of the 50 United States and a number of international affiliates displayed fabulous floral designs created with plant material endemic and indigenous to their areas.

Florida's outstanding exhibit was created by Florida's Exhibition 50 Chairman, Mrs. Joe Robinson of Treasure Island. Utilizing a split palm spath, native

foliage and orchids lovingly carried from home, all of the materials used in Vivian's design were taken from her own yard or from neighborhood yards.

From the seashore, mountains, plains and forests came fabulous natural materials, brought and arranged by garden clubbers from as far away as New Zealand, Australia, Korea and Hawaii, and as close as Costa Rica, Nassau and Bermuda. A display of each state's land use projects was an added attraction, and the festive atmosphere made this an evening to remember.

The next morning found 300-400 men and women touring the White House, meeting the First Lady, Mrs. Carter, and having coffee in the state dining room; then off to the Washington Cathedral went fifty women, invited to create flower arrangements for a Flower Festival held in conjunction with the birthday observance.

Wonderfully coordinated ahead of time by Exhibition 50 Chairman Kenn Stephens of Westwood, Mass., 50 arrangements were placed throughout the massive cathedral. Wonderful plant material

Continued on page 24

Wreaths



to Deck the Halls

Next to the Christmas Tree, wreaths are probably the favorite decoration of most people during the Christmas holiday season. So versatile, most wreaths are easily within the realm of the amateur do-it-yourselfer, and with a little training and practice quite beautiful wreaths can be made.

Fresh growing wreaths of herbs or succulents—a pleasure all year round; wreaths of fresh evergreens—great favorites for the holidays; and permanent and dried wreaths that last for years—each type has its place. Whether hung on a door or wall or placed flat on a table, there are wreaths of dried flowers, feathers, fresh or permanent fruit, spices, and advent wreaths, combining three or four varieties of evergreens and candles.

Herb or Succulent Wreaths

A number of different bases are available for building your wreath. When using growing plants and cuttings such as herbs or succulents, molded wire frames filled with moist sphagnum moss and wrapped with nylon fish line are utilized. After soaking the moss overnight in a solution of water soluble fertilizer, such as Rapid-Grow or Peters, then drained and squeezed to remove excess moisture, enough moss is mounded in the concave trough of the frame to allow root nodes to be covered. Fish line is then wrapped around the frame, spacing the line three or four inches apart. Small herb plants or 4 to 6 inch cuttings of woody stemmed perennial herbs (dipped in rooting hormone) are then inserted in the moss. Circle the frame with cuttings and plants, moving in one direction and using fern pins wherever needed to keep things in order. Aim toward a full, well-rounded effect. For a wreath of succulents, use small-growing types with interesting variations of shape, color and texture.

Better start growing wreaths soon, so they will have time to root and feel at home by the holidays. If things still look a bit sparse by Christmas, tuck in a few extra cuttings to fill the gaps. All sorts of interesting combinations of plants may be

used. Ohio "Garden Greetings" suggests you let one kind of plant and color dominate, using this for outer edges of the circle, filling and highlighting center with contrasting herbs or succulents. It's probably best to use herbs and succulents in separate wreaths as their watering habits differ.

Place both kinds of wreaths in shallow round trays. Keep moss moist, misting daily. Give bright indirect light and a cool place at night. Herb wreaths should last several months.

Straw Wreaths

Plastic wrapped straw wreaths come in a variety of sizes and may be used in several ways. If you are making a green wreath of artificial or fresh plant material, leaving the green plastic on makes it easier to cover wreath without the basic wreath showing through. Use fern pins to secure short (4-5") pieces of plant material, always working in one direction and overlapping to create a neat look. Further decorations may be added after the basic greenery is complete. Secure decorations with fern pins or wooden picks.

Another basic plant material is magnolia leaves. These make a rather stylized wreath. Magnolia leaves last well out of water for a time, especially if they have been conditioned or glycerinized.

Pine cones can be soaked in dry cleaning fluid for an hour to remove the resin and then brushed with linseed oil to bring out the lovely color of the cones. Let dry for several days and then wire with wooden picks for use in your wreath.

When using fresh fruits the Tennessee "Volunteer Gardener" gives this tip for prolonging the life of the fruit: melt 2 lbs. of paraffin in a large fruit can placed in a pan of hot water to prevent fire. When melted, add 1 white crayon or 1 tsp. of white lead paint. Have fruit (grapes, apples, etc.) at room temperature and dip in the melted wax. This would be a good technique to use when making a traditional della Robbia wreath. Incidentally, a wreath of fruit and flowers is symbolic of eternity and the cycle of seasons.

Straw wreaths with the green plastic removed make attractive wreaths in themselves, and can be covered completely, or only partially, allowing the natural straw to become part of the design. All sorts of dried materials do well on a wreath of this type. Material may be gathered together in your hand and pinned to the wreath in a cluster, or attached singly, depending on the size and type of material used.

Styrofoam Wreaths

Styrofoam wreaths are available, too, but are rather fragile and therefore do not lend themselves to many kinds of material. Since water cannot be retained by styrofoam, only dry or artificial material should be used. Other than very occasional use, picks will weaken the wreath and cause it to break, so it is more satisfactory to glue material to the wreath (Elmer's glue works well) or wrap with fish line or fine wire to secure material. A spice wreath works well with gluing. While rather tedious to make, attractive permanent wreaths can be created by combining such things as cinnamon sticks, peppercorns, cloves, bay leaves, cardamom . . . spices with a little size and definite form.

Wild Wreaths

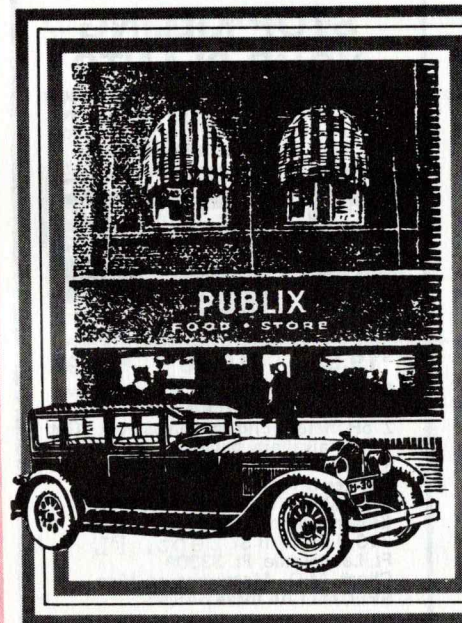
An innovative wreath seen lately is made of twined vines or branches—"wild" wreaths. Obviously only supple material

should be used, such as willow, birch, eucalyptus, and vines like honeysuckle, wisteria and grape. Select the longest pieces you can find, strip off leaves and side shoots and tie into long, loose, straight bundles or loose coils and allow to dry from two to four weeks in a dry, shady spot.

When you are ready to twine your branches, soak in cold water until pliable. The time will vary with the material used . . . from an hour to overnight or maybe two or three days. When it is pliable wipe off excess moisture and dirt, then start twining yourself a wreath of the desired size. Tuck ends under—obviously not all at the same spot on the wreath. If a wilful branch refuses to stay tucked, a thin wire could easily keep things under control.

These wreaths tend to change shape a bit as they dry and assume their own character and color. Decorate with your own choice of material, wiring to branches with thin paddle wire.

The range of decorating possibilities is endless with all of these wreaths. All it takes is a little time and your own ingenuity. The techniques of wiring, gluing and picking are simple and can be perfected quickly. Bows of ribbon, corn shucks, etc. can be added as a finishing touch if you wish (and can cover up a spot that didn't turn out too well!).



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WEKIVA—a Summer Experience

By Mrs. Gustave Harrer
Wekiva Youth Camp Chm.

A fifth grade boy carefully arranged bits of dried grasses and flowers on a wooden plaque. "An L-Shaped design," he proudly explained.

A small girl watched quietly but intently as a baby fox squirrel that had fallen from its nest was fed from a medicine dropper.

A seventh grade boy, who had gotten up every morning at six so as not to miss seeing the deer, excitedly described the doe and two fawns that he had seen that morning feeding near one of the staff cabins.

These are the kinds of activities that filled the days for more than 600 boys and girls at FFGC Wekiva Youth Camp this past summer.

Learning to love and appreciate the woods and the little animals that make their home there; creating beauty from the artistic use of our natural materials; swimming in the cold Wekiva Springs, canoeing down the river, watching the sun go down over Lake Prevatt, singing around the campfire and listening to the night sounds as quiet finally descends over the woods and the lake—this is what Junior Nature Camp is all about.

For those of you who are new to garden clubbing, Wekiva Youth Camp is a dream come true. Beginning in the mid-sixties, FFGC sponsored a Junior Nature Camp, conducted originally for a week or two in various state parks in the state. By 1974 the camp had moved to beautiful Wekiva as a joint effort between FFGC and the State Department of Parks and Recreation. Since then, sessions have expanded to six weeks, and Wekiva Youth Camp has become big business.

The Wekiva dream could not have come true without the enormous support of garden clubs and garden club members all over the state of Florida, beginning in 1973 when 12 Districts raised the necessary funds to build 12 cabins (complete with an Indian name from each District). Garage and bake sales were "business as usual" during those days, and many clubs continued to contribute until the kitchen, the clinic, the office, and the staff cabins were all furnished. Plaques of recognition all over the camp give evidence to the generosity of garden clubs

during those early days of Wekiva Youth Camp.

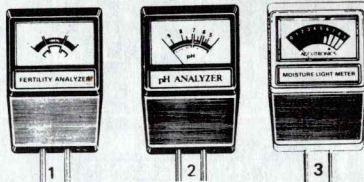
But the effort has not stopped. Many garden clubs include Wekiva Youth Camp in their budget each year; individuals and clubs are saving trading stamps, natural materials, children's books and costumes, and hundreds of clubs send their Juniors and Intermediates for a week of outdoor living and learning at beautiful Wekiva. Clubs without Jr./Int. units send their own children or grandchildren, or sponsor essay and poster contests at school to determine the best possible candidates for camperships. Wekiva is for the children who will be tomorrow's leaders.

Individual volunteers from garden clubs from Pensacola to Miami make up the adult staff at Wekiva—nature and crafts leaders, as well as the women who staff the office, clinic, and the canteen. Occasionally a teacher whose students have received camperships will volunteer for a week. Some of these teachers have continued to come year after year, caught up with the rest of us in the "Wekiva spirit."

Continued on page 32

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THE FLORIDA GARDENER

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NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1980

STATE FLOWER SHOW

"Many Moons Over Florida"

YOUTH DIVISION SCHEDULE OUTLINE

Advance registration required by mail before March 15, 1981
Register with: Mrs. N. J. Gay, 4509 Vasconia, Tampa, FL 33609

(Exhibitors choice of plant material in all design classes, but use fresh plant material wherever possible).

SECTION A: JUNIORS

- Class 1: "The Moon Face" (the moon has a face like the clock on the wall) niche 18 x 14 x 16—4 entries
Class 2: "Crimson Moon and Azure Sky"—niche 18 x 14 x 16—4 entries
Class 3: "Moonbeams"—niche 18 x 14 x 16—4 entries
Class 4: "Harvest Moon" (corsage of dried plant material)
Class 5: "Moon Flowers" (large flowers of dried plant material, painted)
Class 6: "Man on the Moon" (vegetable people)
Class 7: "Hi Diddle Diddle" (cow jumped over the moon) plaques

SECTION B: INTERMEDIATES

- Class 1: "Heavenly Triangle" (moon, sun & earth)—niche 24 x 20 x 16—4 entries
Class 2: "The Moon Shines Bright on Pretty Red Wing" (Indian maid weeping for her lost love) 24 x 20 x 16—4 entries
Class 3: "Moon Child" (Sign of the Cancer)—niche 24 x 20 x 16—4 entries
Class 4: "Moon Shot" (plaques)
Class 5: "Landrat" (large butterfly-shaped space craft—butterflies made from dried plant material, painted)
Class 6: "Moon Magnet"—round tables, 30-inch diameter—4 entries (Isaac Newton was studying moon gravity when the apple fell in his lap).

SECTION C: HIGH SCHOOL

- Class 1: "The Lantern of the Night"—niche 32 x 26 x 16—4 entries
Class 2: "Reaching for the Moon"—niche 32 x 26 x 16—4 entries
Class 3: "Once in a Blue Moon"—niche 32 x 26 x 16—4 entries
Class 4: "Moonlets"—corsages of fresh and/or dried plant material
Class 5: "Moon Rocks"—collages
Class 6: "A Date with the Moon" (calendar)—exhibition table in niche 32 x 26 x 16

SECTION D: JUNIORS, INTERMEDIATES AND HIGH SCHOOL—HORTICULTURE "GREEN CHEESE"—NEW MOON

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Class 1: Terrariums—small | Class 6: Flowering Plants |
| Class 2: Terrariums—large | Class 7: Cacti and Succulents |
| Class 3: Dish Gardens—small 12" | Class 8: Hanging Baskets |
| Class 4: Dish Gardens—large 18" | Class 9: Herbs |
| Class 5: Foliage Plants | Class 10: Vegetables |

Please send self-addressed, stamped envelope for information, detailed schedule and rules, to: Mrs. Edward T. Starr, 201 S. MacDill Ave., Tampa, FL 33609 (813-877-9107) (Youth Division Chm.).

HORTICULTURE SCHEDULE OUTLINE

1—All classes are open to members of Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. Other amateur gardeners may exhibit in Sec. F—Orchids; Sec. I—African Violets; Sec. M—Roses; Sec. N—Cut Flowers; Sec. P—Cut Vines, Shrubs, Trees; Sec. Q—Fruits and Vegetables.

2—ADVANCE REGISTRATION REQUIRED FOR CONTAINER GROWN SPECIMENS, to be mailed on or before March 15, 1981, to Horticulture Entry Chairman; Mrs. J. A. Kennard, 2914 Tambay, Tampa, FL 33611.
PLEASE ENCLOSE SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND RULES.

SECTION:

A. FOLIAGE PLANTS, CONTAINER GROWN: Such as: Acanthus, agave, cordyline, dracaena, aglaonema, anthurium, philodendron, spathiphyllum, aralias, tradescantia, schefflera, croton, plectranthus, asparagus, calathea, maranta, ficus, peperomia, pileas, etc.

B. CACTACEAE: Pereskia, opuntia, cereus.

C. SUCCULENTS: Agave, sanseveria, ceropegia, hoyo, stapelia, crassulas, euphorbias, aloes, haworthias, etc.

D. BROMELIADS: Aechmea, ananas, billbergias, bromelia, cryptanthus, dyckia, guzmania, neoregelia, tillandsia, etc.

E. FERNS: Polypodiaceae and other. Adiantum, asplenium, davallia, nephrolepis, platycerium, polystichum, etc.

F. ORCHIDS: Ascocentrum, brassavola, cattleya, cymbidium, dendrobium, haemaria, laelia, miltonia, oncidium, phaius, phalaenopsis, vanda, etc.

G. ARBOREAL AWARD: Cut branch of tree or shrub, 18" to 40". Evergreen foliage, tree or shrub; Flowering shrub, evergreen/deciduous; Flowering tree, evergreen/deciduous.

Consultant: Mrs. G. A. Steele, 1106 Tee Green Rd., Tampa 33612

H. EDUCATIONAL HORTICULTURE: A collection of a plant family or species of one genus. Winged recess, 40" h x 30" w x 48" w front.

Consultant: Mrs. Mahlon Manning, 2524 W. North St., Tampa 33614

I. FLOWERING/FRUITING PLANTS, CONTAINER GROWN: Acanthus, aphelandra, crosandra, justicia, amaryllis, clivia, anthurium, spathiphyllum, impatiens, pelargonium, african violets, hydrangea, petunia, verbena, etc.

J. DECORATIVE UNITS, CONTAINER GROWN: Collections (5 minimum), ornamental planters, terrariums, plants on naturally-sculptured wood.

K. BONSAI: Cascade, upright, windswept (specify single or multiple trunk).

L. HANGING CONTAINERS: Blooming, foliage (specify single or multiple).

M. ROSEACEAE: Hybrid tea; grandiflora—no side buds; grandiflora, side buds; full-blown, disbudded; floribundas, polyanthas, miscellaneous.

N. CUT FLOWERS: Amaryllis, clivia, crinum, eucharis, anthurium, impatiens, canna (all 1), begonia, dianthus, ageratum, calendula, gerbera, marigolds, gloriosa, lilies, orchids, poppies, delphinium, petunia, strelitzia (1), nasturtium, verbena, etc. (3 for most)

O. HIBISCUS

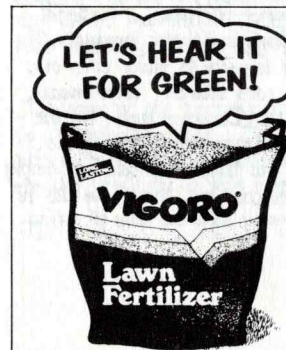
P. CUT VINES, SHRUBS, TREES: 24" to 30" length

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Vegetables of Gold

text, illustration and calligraphy by Gene Bauer
Naturalist, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

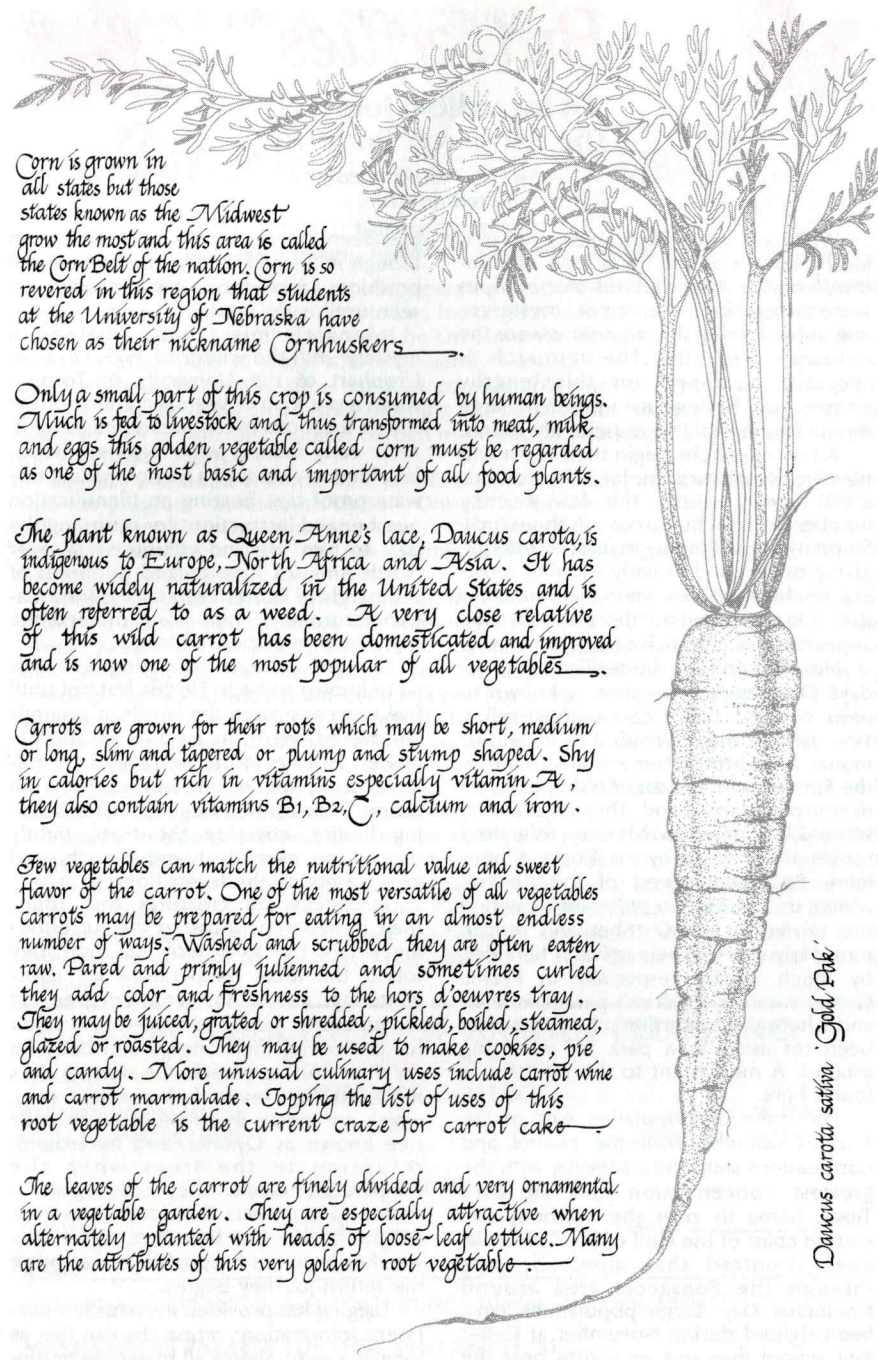
Although searching for precious metallic gold, Christopher Columbus found a plant now regarded as one of the most important of all native American plants and may be as valuable as any gold mine.

Almost all Americans are familiar with the vegetable called corn. In many parts of the world the word corn is simply the name given to the staple cereal grass or grain of the area. What Americans call corn is known elsewhere as maize.

No other plant has played such an important part in the development of western civilization. Pre-Columbian cultures, especially Aztec, Inca and Maya, relied on corn for their existence. Corn was the one reliable crop that kept many early European settlers of this country from perishing.

Every part of the corn plant is utilized. Stalks have been used as a building material; stalk fibers have been used in making paper and yarn; the pith for packing materials and explosives. Husks have been used for wrapping cigarettes and tamales as well as the basis for the crafts constituting a popular art form today. Cobs have been used as fuel, making both pipes and jelly and as a source of furfural, a material used in making synthetic products. The grain itself is used to make corn oil, corn syrup, corn starch, corn meal, corn whiskey (Bourbon) and in the preparation of many breakfast foods. Many of the tender kernels are simply eaten "off the cob" but they may also be prepared in many different ways for eating.

Zea mays
'Golden Cross Bantam'



Daucus carota sativa 'Gold' Pink'

Corn is grown in all states but those states known as the Midwest grow the most and this area is called the Corn Belt of the nation. Corn is so revered in this region that students at the University of Nebraska have chosen as their nickname Cornhuskers.

Only a small part of this crop is consumed by human beings. Much is fed to livestock and thus transformed into meat, milk and eggs. This golden vegetable called corn must be regarded as one of the most basic and important of all food plants.

The plant known as Queen Anne's lace, *Daucus carota*, is indigenous to Europe, North Africa and Asia. It has become widely naturalized in the United States and is often referred to as a weed. A very close relative of this wild carrot has been domesticated and improved and is now one of the most popular of all vegetables.

Carrots are grown for their roots which may be short, medium or long, slim and tapered or plump and stump shaped. Shy in calories but rich in vitamins especially vitamin A, they also contain vitamins B₁, B₂, C, calcium and iron.

Few vegetables can match the nutritional value and sweet flavor of the carrot. One of the most versatile of all vegetables carrots may be prepared for eating in an almost endless number of ways. Washed and scrubbed they are often eaten raw. Pared and primly julienned and sometimes curled they add color and freshness to the hors d'oeuvres tray. They may be juiced, grated or shredded, pickled, boiled, steamed, glazed or roasted. They may be used to make cookies, pie and candy. More unusual culinary uses include carrot wine and carrot marmalade. Topping the list of uses of this root vegetable is the current craze for carrot cake.

The leaves of the carrot are finely divided and very ornamental in a vegetable garden. They are especially attractive when alternately planted with heads of loose-leaf lettuce. Many are the attributes of this very golden root vegetable.



Butterflies

An Incredible Journey The Monarch Butterfly

By Eve Riel Hannahs
Butterflies Chm.



While we were experiencing what is locally known as the "dog days of summer," cooler temperatures north of us were triggering the great mystery—migration. Joining the migrations were the monarch butterfly. The monarch is specially equipped for this lengthy journey by having an unusually large thorax where its flying muscles are found.

A few monarchs begin their flight and traveling southward are joined by others, until those making the fall journey number in the hundreds of thousands. Stopping along the way to feast on energy-giving nectar, and in early evening roosting in the trees, at times the monarchs gather in such great numbers as to give the appearance of a branch of autumn leaves.

How far can these butterflies travel in a day? One tagged specimen is known to have covered the distance of 80 miles. How far can they fly? Another individual monarch was found on Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific, almost 4,000 miles from its source of larval food. They regularly fly some 2,000 miles to Mexico. Migratory routes are bisected by the Rocky Mountains. Populations west of the Rockies winter on the Monterey Peninsula where they arrive in late October and remain until early spring. Their arrival is heralded by much fanfare, especially in Pacific Grove, where a children's parade is held, and where the butterflies' chosen site has been set aside as a park for wintering ground. A monument to the monarch is found here.

The monarch population east of the Rockies funnels down the central and northeastern states into Mexico, with the greatest concentration crossing over Texas. Some fly over the northern and eastern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It has been reported that monarchs pass through the Pensacola area around Columbus Day. Large populations have been sighted during November at Cedar Key, where they rest on shrubs near the water.

South Florida monarch populations are mostly permanent and active all winter. It

has been interesting to note that even though milkweed is present all winter and produces larval food, no hatchings are seen until early April.

Monarch migration remained a mystery until the winter of 1975. Dr. F. A. Urquhart of the University of Toronto spent more than 40 years searching for the winter locations of the greater migrations. After early failures with tagging devices, he ultimately devised a way of making tiny waterproof tags bearing an identification number and instructions for returning the data to him. He and volunteers all over North America have tagged hundreds of thousands of butterflies and the information returned to him has fathomed the mystery of migration patterns.

Limited eastern wintering grounds were known to be in Florida but not until five years ago were the Mexican grounds discovered. Here, in an area of approximately 20 acres in the Sierra Madres, millions upon millions of monarchs were found. They formed huge clouds of swirling bodies, covering the trees, tightly packed on every leaf and branch, and even carpeting the forest floor.

Butterflies are creatures that adjust their body temperature to the surrounding air. At the 9,000 foot elevation they found the ideal temperature for overwintering. The almost constant freezing temperatures furnished a perfect location for preserving their energy and body fat for their northern trek. On warmer days the butterflies leave their roosting sites, which are mostly in a type of Mexican fir tree known as Oyamel, and fly around, returning to the trees when the temperature drops. They congregate in such great numbers that sometimes their weight breaks the branches. When the weather becomes hospitable in the spring the return journey begins.

Tagging has provided even further pertinent information: monarchs can live as long as a year; almost all males die on the way north; the late summer females do

Continued on page 30

THE FLORIDA GARDENER

25th ANNUAL TROPICAL SHORT COURSE

"Plants - Past, Present and Future"

January 27-28, 1981

Biscayne College, 16400 NW 32nd Ave., Miami 33154

Tuesday, Jan. 27 we'll spend the morning learning about herbs and cycads, the prehistoric plants—plants from the past, here today, looking forward to the future. Instructor for "Herbs and Similar Useful Plants" will be Dr. James A. McArthur, a practicing horticulturist for more than 30 years, who is presently working in a horticulture program for retarded children. Dr. McArthur has done considerable work on light effects upon plant growth. Also lecturing on Tuesday morning will be Dr. Knut Norstog, a member of the research staff at Fairchild Tropical Garden in Miami. Dr. Norstog will speak on "Cycads, the Prehistoric Plants."

Tuesday afternoon will find Mrs. Jack E. Collins exploring new areas of floral design with her program "Create with Lights." One of the famous "Posey Sisters," Mrs. Collins will come from Germantown, Tennessee for this Short Course. An Accredited Judge and National Council Instructor, she has charmed audiences throughout the southeast with her innovative programs.

Wednesday, Jan. 28 will bring "Bonsai, the 800-year old Art Form" to the students, with Mrs. Constance Derderian, the Honorary Curator of the Bonsai collection of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. A lecturer and teacher in the field of bonsai, Mrs. Derderian has had many articles on the subject published. Also on Wednesday morning Mr. Paul K. Soderholm will speak on "Exploring for New Plants." Curator of the germplasm collections at the Subtropical Horticulture Research Unit in Miami, where over 5,000 plants are maintained in living collections, Mr. Soderholm has done research on the tropical yam and on such ornamentals as *Dombeya* and *Spathodea*.

Finishing out this excellent Tropical Short Course on **Wednesday afternoon**, Mrs. Jack Collins will teach us to "Create and Enjoy."

Accommodations are available on the college campus at the Campus Motel (\$20 single; \$24 double per day), and at the Miami Lakes Inn and Country Club nearby (\$60 single; \$70 double per day)—rates approximate. *Deadlines for accommodations are:* Jan. 15 on Campus, Dec. 15 for Country Club. Please make reservations directly with motels.

Short Course chairman Mrs. Roger Beattie urges interested garden clubbers to make reservations as soon as possible. Treat yourself to two days of information-packed pleasure.

FLORIDA FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS, INC.

1981 Tropical Short Course

BISCAYNE COLLEGE

JAN. 27, 28, 1981

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MAIL TO: Registration Chairman:

Mrs. R. E. Mills, 9735 S.W. 138th Street, Miami, Florida 33176

Please indicate if you plan to purchase catered lunch: Yes ___ No ___

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1980

State Life Memberships

State Life Membership
 Mrs. Edward R. Jordan, Chm.
 11515 SW 97th Ave., Miami 33176
 (contact for information and applications)

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| 1499 Mrs. Samuel A. Davis, Tampa | 1524 Mrs. David Lindsay, Jr., Sarasota |
| 1500 Mrs. Vince V. Canning, Jr. | 1525 Mrs. Ted Van Antwerp, Sarasota |
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| 1515 Mrs. Shelbie Cocrane, Miami | 1540 Mrs. John Jiretz, Jr., Tampa |
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| 1519 Mrs. C. T. Norman, Merritt Island | 1543 Mrs. K. R. Rutherford, Jacksonville |
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THE FLORIDA GARDENER

High School Gardener Program

By Jo Stone
 FFGC High School Gardener Chm.

Now is the time to reregister your High School Units. We hope our 25 traditional organized units will replace their graduates with new students and maintain our 509 membership count. Send your registration forms to Jo Stone, address below.

A new "Booklet of Information for High School Students Sponsored by the FFGC" has been prepared by our president, Mrs. John Wood. It was distributed at SEEK and to District Directors at the September board meeting.

This booklet will be valuable to register units and to those students who will be registered because of attending SEEK, for serving as camp staff or for attending other garden club sponsored schools and workshops.

Under our new "Expanded High School Program", these special students are considered to have fulfilled the seven meeting requirement and may participate in FFGC activities in three membership categories: Associate Member, being allowed to join already registered units; District-wide Member if seven in one District wish to meet together; Individual Member if student works independently. These special students will receive a mailing giving an update of FFGC activities and the name of their District Director and

District High School Chairman.

The Intermediate member whose garden club does not sponsor a high school unit and who wishes to continue in the program, may contact the state high school chairman directly, but programs will have to be set up.

A new handout sheet has been prepared for Voc-Tech or Ag-Tech classes and another for Future Farmers of America. These sheets are available from the state high school chairman. Include stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Garden Clubs are urged to assist those students for whom they provided a SEEK scholarship and those students who served as camp staff. Become involved in the FFGC activities during the school year. Clubs are asked to consider providing scholarships for high school students in the Landscape Design Schools, Floral Design Courses, E E Workshops, etc. This participation fulfills program requirements and students may participate in any other activities open to registered High School Unit members. All they need is a liaison-garden club member who will give them information on deadlines and procedure.

For further information consult: Jo Stone, 624 Balmoral Rd., Winter Park 32789.

THE FLORIDA GARDENER NOTICE OF ADDRESS CHANGE

DISTRICT _____ CLUB _____

CODE NO. _____ CIRCLE _____

NAME _____

OLD ADDRESS _____
(Street) (City) (Zip Code)

NEW ADDRESS _____
(Street) (City) (Zip Code)

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

Mail to: Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. Circulation Dept.
 P.O. Box 1604, Winter Park, FL 32790

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1980

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WAKE UP, AMARYLLIS!
 It's time to awaken your most dramatic flower, the Amaryllis! Cut back all foliage to 3/4 inches, scoop and flush out the top half of the soil (don't take out the bulb), then replace with good potting soil. After giving it a good soaking, place it so that it will receive four sunlit hours daily. Watch it zoom—and don't forget to stake it later for support.
from "Bulletin," National Capital Area

THE TIME IS NOW
 For all ads, patrons, donations of trophies for the 1981 State Flower Show, the deadline is Dec. 1. Have you been putting off getting involved in this beautiful show? Contact State Flower Show Chm. Mrs. Stanley Rodby, 4514 Henderson Blvd., Tampa 33609 with your offer of help.

ANNUAL FALL PLANT SALE
 The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota will hold its annual Fall Plant Sale and Distribution on Nov. 7 & 8, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Many plants are duplicates from the research greenhouse, and offer a good opportunity to acquire fine and unusual specimens. Area plant societies will man booths selling their specialties: bromeliads, ferns, gesneriads, aroids and succulents. Horticulture lectures are scheduled, homemade sandwiches, etc. for sale, and the gardens and display greenhouse are free for these days!

WAYS AND MEANS
 There are still **totebags** left—these sturdy canvas bags are just great for toting around any number of things. Complete with FFGC emblem imprinted in green, these bags sell for \$4.50 plus 50¢ postage. Also available is Headquarters **stationery** . . . note paper size with a pen and ink drawing of the headquarters building on the front, good for garden club invitations, thank you notes, 10 notes per package for \$1.56. Good Christmas gifts for club members are Wildflowers of Florida **playing cards**; \$3.50 for double deck or \$25 for ten packages (make a little profit for your club).

BUTTERFLIES
 Butterfly Chairman Eve Hannahs has just completed a slide program on Butterflies and it's available for use by clubs and circles of FFGC. Contact Photography and Slide Programs Chairman Mrs. Charles Hetzer, 663 Ave. I, NW, Winter Haven 33880 or Headquarters for use of this program.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS PINS
 NEW!!! District Directors Pins are now available at Headquarters. All past and present District Directors are eligible to purchase these pins, which sell for \$16.64 (incl. tax), \$17 if mailed to you. Notify Ways & Means Chm. Mrs. Earl Pratt of the dates to be engraved on the gold bar beneath the FFGC emblem.

MRS. HORACE I. TOMPKINS
 Mrs. Horace I. (Edith C.) Tompkins, well-known to judges throughout the state, passed away on June 20, 1980. A nationally Accredited Flower Show Instructor, Mrs. Tompkins was a favorite with student judges for many years. She was a member of the Pensacola Fed. of Garden Clubs, Dogwood Circle.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE
 Many Norfolk Island Pines that usually make it through our Florida winters without trouble, were damaged by the sudden, untimely cold snap early last March. Yes, these "pines" are sensitive to cold, and while they may not be killed, the tips of the limbs may be damaged enough to cause multiple growth when the tree starts to grow again in the spring. This multiple growth causes the tree to lose its desirable geometrical shape.

ABSENTEE WATERING
 Going off for a few days? If you don't stay too long you can water your indoor plants well, tie a plastic bag around the pot and the plant stem, enclosing all but the foliage. Place it out of reach of the sun, and all will be well for a few days, but don't overdo your vacation.
CORRECTION
 The High School Gardener booklet included in the Presidents' Kit has listed the deadline for the National High School Speech Contest as December 1. **Correct date: January 15.**



ENCHANTED GARDEN CORNER
*by Kathy Sample
 Plant Distribution Chm.*
 Is a Fantastic Native from your District growing on Wildflower Hill at FFGC Headquarters? Big contributors to the garden (van loads of plants and indigenous plant materials) are Gussie Pace, Dist. IV; Irene and Tom Glenn, Dist. VI! A large spreading oak is used by the Tom Glens as an "outdoor room" for plants. Be aware—in a few years, that "last stand" of natives may be found GROWING only in your own garden!

Is There a Horticultural Learning Center in Your District?

By Mrs. Clifton L. Schandelmayer
Arborea & Botanical Gardens Chm.

Yes? Then you are encouraging others to garden effectively and are providing a center of learning for both young and old. This is a time when almost everyone is interested in gardening in one form or another. No doubt the service this center provides and the knowledge you generously share are improving the quality of life in your community.

According to a poll taken recently, we learned that there are some Districts that do not enjoy such a facility. Therefore, this article is written to encourage YOU to get one underway.

To assure you that such a project is **not** out of reach, we share a visit we recently made to the Mounts Horticultural Learning Center in West Palm Beach. We had the pleasure of having Peggy Enders serve as our guide. Peggy is an enthusiastic, hard working member of the North Palm Beach Garden Club. She also serves on the Advisory Board of the Learning Center.

The Center is operated and maintained by the Palm Beach County Cooperative Extension Service and the Board of County Commissioners. Several of the planted areas are a combined effort of the Garden Clubs of District X and the various Plant Societies. All of the walkways in the garden are heavily mulched as are the planted areas. The mulch is deposited in a section of the garden by the local tree trimmers.

School children visit frequently and homeowners and newcomers enjoy a stroll while seeking information on what to plant. This well planned, beautiful garden encompasses just three and a half acres. Guided tours are conducted on Monday and Wednesday of each week by the Urban Horticulturist, Mr. Gene Joyner. Do plan a visit if you are in the area.

The various area plantings include: tropical fruits, where the visitor sees a grape arbor, Jaboticaba, Carambola and pomegranates growing, just to name a few, as well as tropical vegetables such as sugar cane, tapioca and others. A fenced area "Exhibits Plants Poisonous to People." Special emphasis is placed on this area when school children come to visit. A "Touch Garden" allows the visitor to

touch and smell the aromatic herbs, plants suitable for hedges and for ground covers, a lovely "Native Plant Area" planted by the North Palm Beach Garden Club, a Hibiscus Garden planted by the Hibiscus Society, a large fernhouse erected by the local Fern Society, where ferns and other shade-loving plants are housed, the Palm Area includes an unusual palm, *Coccothrinax crinata*, planted by the Palm Springs Garden Club, and a lovely Day Lily Area planted by District X includes several of Jean Wooten's lovely hybrids. District X has also contributed \$1.00 per member for an arbor to be erected for bougainvilleas. A Bromeliad Area planted by the Town and Country Garden Club of Lake Worth, a Bulb Area, a Rose Garden bordered with miniatures, planted by the local Rose Society and yes, even a Rain Forest where, in this lovely cool, shaded area, visitors enjoy orchids, aloccias, erythrina, gingers and dieffenbachias, to mention a few.

We hope this garden visit has inspired you to work toward establishing a Horticultural Learning Center in your district. Start the ball rolling; speak to the city fathers, the County Agent and local plant societies. This will be a rewarding endeavor. Personal involvement will enable members to share their plants and knowledge with others and introduce them to the numerous rewards of gardening.

The Mounts Horticultural Learning Center is located at 531 North Military Trail, West Palm Beach.

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THE FLORIDA GARDENER

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By Mrs. Charles Hetzer
Photography & Slide Programs Chm.

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Terms of Loan

1. Request for materials made at least two weeks in advance of desired date.
2. Two-day use period allowed; longer periods pre-arranged if desired.
3. Cost to borrower: PREPAID INSURED PARCEL POST—Winter Park and return . . . plus 50¢ per slide program, \$2.00 per film.
4. Damage to items while in borrower's possession—to be repaired or replaced and charged to borrower at cost.
5. Statement that borrower is a garden club member, giving name of Club or Circle. Telephone requests to be confirmed by mail.
6. Each program is planned for approximately one-half hour.
7. MAILING ADDRESS: Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., P.O. Box 1604, Winter Park, FL 32790.

Partial List of Available Slides

BIRDS AND NATURE:

Bird Conservation and Marsh Areas: 32 slides, commentary on flora and fauna of Everglades and other marsh areas.

Florida Birds, Nests and Eggs: Set #1, 54 slides; Set #2, 43 slides, with guide.

Florida Water Birds: 43 slides, commentary.

Wings and Songs over Florida: 54 slides, commentary, bird song cassette.

The Birds of Northwest Florida Gulf Coast: 140 slides, commentary. Program may be divided in half. First half: water fowl, shore birds, hawks. Second half: land birds. The birds are not necessarily from the NW Gulf Coast only. Some are tropical.

CONSERVATION:

State Parks of Florida: 80 slides, commentary. Scenes of Florida state parks. Brochures give further information.

Trees and a Woman's World: 51 slides, commentary on forestry operations, trees and the environment, made in cooperation with the Southern Forest Institute and National Council.

Tiger Creek: About 70 slides, commentary on FFGC's Land Trust project.

FLOWER ARRANGING:

Basic Flower Arranging Workshop: 56 slides, guide. Basic instructions by Mrs. Frank L. Woodruff III.

Personality Profiles: 10 slides on flower arrangements interpreting personalities of outstanding members of National Council—*Deep South Regional Convention, Orlando 1966*. Very good commentary.

HORTICULTURE:

Orchids of Mixed Genera: 22 slides, commentary. Species of Hybrids: 33 slides, guide, on improved cultivars and species as found in nature.

Award-winning Slides of Flowers and Plants: 60 slides, guide. Slides span seven years. Chosen for perfection, appeal, true color and good composition.

THERAPY:

Appalachee Correctional Institution: 76 slides, guide.

Horticulture Therapy: 80 slides, commentary on the Union Correctional Institution, Raiford.

WILDFLOWERS:

Wildflowers of Florida: 49 slides, commentary. Very good program of most common wildflowers. Closeups as well as fields of colorful wildflowers.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Chrismons: 46 slides, guide. Examples, history and explanation of Chrismons (monograms of Christ for the Christmas tree).

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1980

Camellias

Culture Outline for Camellias Grown in Florida

By Henry C. Lunsford, Sr.
Gainesville, Fla.

Camellias can be called the royal family of evergreen shrubs and should be planted in every garden where conditions permit.

A slow-growing shrub of various types of growth (bushy or upright and loose or compact) camellias may attain a height of 25 feet and a width of 15 to 25 feet over a very long period of time.

The foliage of this plant is luxuriant and varies in size, shape, color; a plant well worth a place in your garden for the foliage alone. Its blooms from September through March are a sight to behold.

Location

The camellia is a semishade-loving plant and should be protected from the full sun, either by trees or some kind of shading material—lathe or saran type material. Sixty percent shade is recommended. Do not plant too close to trunk of trees or close to buildings.

Soil

Camellias must have good drainage, a cool, moist condition for the roots and

should have a neutral or slightly acid soil condition—wettable sulfur (1 lb. per 100 sq. ft.) or ammonium sulfate (pH 5.0-6.5) will reduce the soil pH to this acid condition.

A good planting mixture consists of equal parts leaf mold, sandy soil, peat moss or well rotted manure. Dig a hole at least 24 to 30 inches in diameter, according to the size of the ball of your plant (be sure room is left after the ball of the plant is put in the hole) and place the above mixture around the ball. Make the hole deep enough to hold the plant, but do not plant the ball deeper than the plant was when you took it out of the ground or container. Also be sure crown of dirt under the ball will not settle after covering plant roots. If planted too deeply, camellias grow poorly, die, or will not bloom properly, if at all. Mulch with such materials as sawdust (well rotted), leaves, pine straw or similar things. Remember camellias have shallow roots and must be kept cool and moist.

Watering

New plants should be watered thoroughly once or twice a week during dry spells. Established plants require less watering except in times of prolonged droughts. During the blooming season however, more water is required, but do not keep ground soggy.

Fertilization

Poor leaf color and stunted camellia growth are quite often due to things other than inadequate fertilization. These symptoms often indicate poor soil preparation and aeration, planting too deeply, or injury to the root system by root-rot organisms. Over fertilization injures the shallow root system.

In general, for well branched plants, not more than one tablespoon of a balanced fertilizer, such as an 8-8-8 analysis, or an Azalea-Camellia fertilizer, per foot of plant height is necessary. Apply this in split applications, the first before growth begins in the spring (just after blooms are gone), and the second in May and the third in July. For your March fertilizing (the spring application) you may add 5

parts cotton seed meal and 1 part blood meal. July 1st, repeat with C/S meal only. Reduce rates for small plants. Soak plants well with water after fertilization to prevent burning of the shallow roots. An additional fertilizer, Bloom Special, or a 0-12-12 fertilizer may be used in September and November to increase the quality of your blooms. Use the same application as just stated. Always have your soil tested before applying any type fertilizer. If your soil needs minor elements, the Azalea-Camellia fertilizer contains this plant food.

Pruning

Prune to shape leggy plants, to control size, to renew vigor of old plants, or to remove weak and dead branches. Inside crossing of branches and low growing branches should be removed at least annually, to let in light and air aiding in control of pests and diseases. Some recommend pruning in the spring during dormancy. However, pruning can be done throughout the year. Paint your cuts with a pruning compound (available at most seed and feed stores).

Disbudding

Varieties which produce heavy bud crops should be disbudded to obtain better and larger flowers. By midsummer, flower buds may usually be distinguished from leaf buds. Terminal buds should be thinned to one and those along the stem should be removed.

Gibbing

Gibbing is an art of applying Gibberellic Acid (3% solution) as a growth hormone to the growth bud just beneath a flower bud. It takes approximately 5 to 6 weeks to respond, depending on the variety and somewhat on the weather. Warmer weather will cause the acid to react quicker than cold. Hybrids will take longer than the standard varieties—80-120 days. After you break out the growth bud, usually a cup is left. Add only one drop of the acid solution with an eye dropper or a hyperdermic needle. The bloom becomes somewhat larger than usual and of a better quality flower. Another advantage is they you can get medium and late openers to bloom earlier and have a longer flower season.

Bud Dropping

Some varieties have a tendency to drop their buds or have such a tendency in certain localities due to petal formation in flowers or to the fact that they bloom so late the new growth forces the buds to fall. It seems to be the consensus of opinion

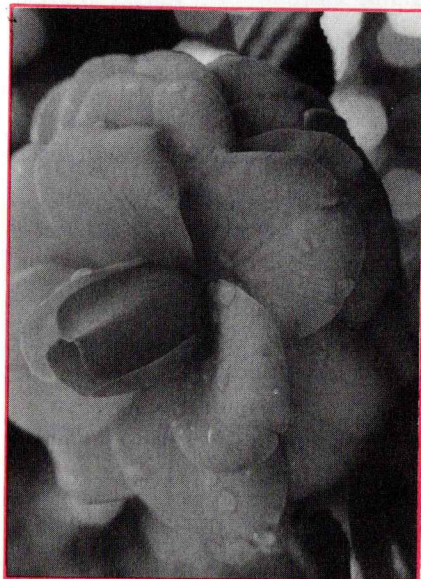


Camellia Alba Plena
Photo by Cypress Gardens

that the causes of bud dropping, except in those varieties that are bud droppers by nature are: (1) faulty culture, such as improper watering, improper planting or soil, insufficient drainage or failure to use a balanced fertilizer properly or at all, (2) A prolonged weather condition, such as a long dry season or a long wet one, (3) A sudden change of temperature.

Insects

Scale, spider mites, aphids and thrips are among the most important pests of Camellias. Scale feed on the underside of



Camellia Rubra
Photo by Cypress Gardens

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leaves and when you have a large population you will notice the top of the leaves become a yellowish green. The three most common scale are tea scale, camellia and Florida red scale. If you do not eradicate these pests, your plant will finally die. Frequent inspections should be made of your plants. **Cygon** is the most frequently used spray. It is systemic insecticide and is dissolved into the juices of the leaf or body of the plant, thereby killing the scale. Cygon may be used throughout the year. Oil emulsions, such as Florida Volck, may be used, but with caution. Use emulsions only when the temperature is below 85 degrees and above 40 degrees in order to prevent injury to your plant. Spray after blooming is over and four weeks later. Spray as needed for rest of the year. Use insecticide according to the label on the container.

Diseases

Dieback is probably the most common camellia disease in Florida and is most common in the spring, even though it can occur at other periods. The leaves wilt and the new twigs will die slowly. The fungus causing dieback is inside the stem and not controlled by fungicides. Diseased branches should be removed about six inches below the lowest symptom and burned. Sterilize your clippers with 10% chlorox before cutting any other plants. Paint wounded area with pruning paint.

Root rot may attack your camellia roots. The plant will become weak and die. There is no control of this disease and the plant should be removed and destroyed. Since the disease is soil borne, soil treatments are necessary before replanting. See your seed and feed dealer for treatment material.

Propagation

Seed is the poorest way to start a new plant. Use your seedlings for grafting material. Flowers usually do not come true to the seed parent anyway.

Grafting is done in order to get new varieties fairly quickly. Many persons like to use Sasanqua grafting stock as they can withstand wetter ground and more resistant to diseases than other stock. However, some varieties of camellia stock may be used. Grafting is usually done in January or February, but can be done in other parts of the year.

Air Layering

Take a branch about the size of a pencil or little finger size and cut a one-inch ring through the cambium layer about 18 to 24

inches from the tip of the branch. Dust rootone on the upper part of your one-inch cut, wet a hand full of sphagnum moss, squeeze it out and place around your cut. Wrap aluminum foil around the sphagnum moss and tie each end tightly. Polyethylene wrapping may be much better as you can see the roots when developed. It takes approximately six weeks to get roots. Cut stem off and put it in a container with a good soil mix. Keep watered so plant will not dry out. You usually will get blooms from your air-layer next year if you will take the air-layer off your plant by August. Usually air-layering is done in the late spring.

Cuttings

Take approximately six inches of wood from the tip of a branch, remove the bottom two or three leaves, cutting at a 45 degree angle and leave three leaves at the top of cutting. Dust with Harmodin No. 3 and put in a mixture of 1/3 sand and 2/3 peat mixture. Put cutting approximately two inches into the soil media. In approximately six weeks they should be rooted and ready to be moved to containers. Take cuttings in May or June and hardened spring wood (at tip of branches of the new growth).

References:

David Feathers & Milton Brown. *The Camellia*.

Mary Noble and Blanche Graham. *You Can Grow Camellias*.

American Camellia Society Yearbooks and Journals.

How to Grow and Use Camellias—A Sunset Book.

Frank Griffin. *Camellias*.

Camellias in Florida (from your County Agent or U. of F.).



GULF FARE

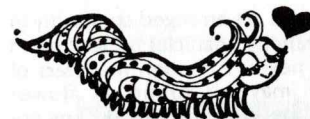
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THE FLORIDA GARDENER



book briefs

By Mrs. Pierre Thompson
FFGC Book Chairman

PLEASE NOTE FRIENDS: Mrs. Pierre Thompson has moved! My new address: "Millefleur" at One Pelican Reef, St. Augustine 32084. For all books, write directly to publisher, but I'll be happy to answer all questions.

BUILD YOUR OWN SOLAR WATER HEATER (\$3.00). **SOLAR HEATING FOR SWIMMING POOLS (\$4.50).**

By: Environmental Information Center of The Florida Conservation Foundation, Inc., 935 Orange Ave., Winter Park 32789.

The Solar Water Heater booklet is described as "the best and most complete solar water heater building guide available." It has several categories of usefulness. Economical and practical needs for solar energy are explained and 46 steps are given for building a solar heat collector, from easily obtained materials. A home craftsman with a little experience should have no difficulty constructing this.

"Solar Heating for Swimming Pools" contains a wealth of information of great value and explains this use for solar energy that is most attractive today. "Solar Energy," wood, water falls, animal wastes, methane and gasahol, as well as direct solar applications that have become ever more imperative today, due to soaring prices and new shortages of petroleum during the past year.

For a nominal sum you can familiarize yourself and others with up-to-date information of benefit. Write the above publisher for your copies today.

MINIATURE ORCHIDS—by Rebecca Tyson Northern

Publisher: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020

Price: \$26.95

This is a "one of a kind" lovely book for the miniature orchid lover. The author's 37 years of orchid growing experience speaks for itself as you dream through this book

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1980

of wishes. There are more than 90 color illustrations and 187 black and white photographs as well as a list of additional journals and reference books for your further study. Your windowsill can beam with a healthy collection of these exotic beauties. What a delightful sight to wake to. Yes, start a new hobby that will bring you countless hours of pleasure.

GARDENING NATURALLY—7010 Industrial Park, Rt. 102, Stockbridge, Mass 01262

Yum, Yum, Yum . . . that's what my plants are whispering to me as I water their pretty little faces. My 10-bushel Revolving Earthmaker Drum Composter has given me the most beautiful rich compost I have ever seen, and believe me, I've tried many composting methods. I love the drum conception. It's one which can be manipulated so easily, rather than those hoe and shovel methods. I just can't tell you how beautiful my flowers are and such a difference from previous years. You are invited to come see me and my Gardening Naturally composter anytime, and I will show you the beautiful results that I am so fortunate to experience. Write the above address for all the details, as there are different types and prices. So be good to yourself; you deserve a present, and this will bring you a lifetime of easy composting and exceptional gardening.

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Plant Families Compositae

Part IV. **COMPOSITAE** or **ASTERACEAE**
(frequently called the Daisy Family)

By Fanny-Fern Davis
Wildflower Chm.

This family gets its name, Compositae, from the fact that in many genera the so-called "flower" is in reality a composite of many tiny flowers arranged in a tightly compressed discoid head, as for example in the daisy or sunflower. In these two examples the flower head is composed of two kinds of flowers:—those on the periphery which are called "ray" flowers and those in the center, called disc flowers.

The disc flowers are inconspicuous, but when studied with a hand lens they will be seen to be composed of a corolla consisting of five petals united into a tube, generally with five teeth, arising from an inferior ovary at its base. Stamens, when present, are usually five in number, united in a closed tube around the single style which in fertile flowers is terminated by a two-branched, often curled stigma. There is no calyx of green sepals as in most flowers, but in its place many genera have at the base of the corolla and the summit of the ovary, a few minute scales, bristles, spines, or a circle of fine hairs called a "pappus." These are most easily seen when a flower head is "going to seed" by cutting the flower head in half vertically, thus exposing the individual flowers, each with its pappus. Often the pappus aids in seed dissemination as in the case of the dandelion seed.

The corolla of the ray flower consists of a basal tube of five united petals which expands on one side into the large showy corolla, at the very tip of which can usually be seen five teeth, indicating it is composed of five united petals. Because of these bright, petal-like ray flowers, the head is mistaken for a single flower,—the ray flowers for petals and the involucre bracts at the base of the head for sepals. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Some genera have both ray and disc flowers, as in the daisy, sunflower or black-eyed susan. Others have only ray flowers as in the dandelion or chrysanthemum. Still others have only disc flowers as in ironweeds, Joe-Pye weeds, thistles, goldenrod, etc. In the latter group

the disc flowers are arranged compactly in profusely branched panicles rather than in flat discoid heads. Although members of this family may be found in flower throughout the growing season, they are generally most conspicuous in fields and roadsides in late summer, fall and early winter.

It is relatively easy to recognize members of this family. However it is frequently extremely difficult to identify the genus and particularly the species without the use of a hand lens and a botanical key. It is the largest family of wildflowers in the United States and probably in the world, with its approximately 19,000 species in some 920 genera. Of these, Mary Francis Baker says in her **FLORIDA WILDFLOWERS** there are "several hundred species found in Florida." In her book, which unfortunately has never been revised, she described 94 species belonging to 57 genera.

Birthday

Continued from page 3

donated from all across the country was available, and the thrill of working in the beautiful surroundings of the cathedral with such marvelous plant material cannot be described. Add to that the bonus of a Boys Choir from Harrisburg, Penn. practicing for a Sunday afternoon concert—almost too beautiful to believe.

Because not all states were present, Florida was represented by four very fortunate arrangers . . . State President Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Joe Robinson, Chairman of the first International Flower Show Mrs. Edwin Dean and Florida Gardener Editor Mrs. William Lemons.

While the ladies worked at the Cathedral the rest of the people were entertained with a tour and lecture at Dumbarton Oaks and later by a demonstration of Oriental Flower Arranging by Mrs. Wha Kong Im of Korea.

On Saturday morning at 10 a service of sung Matins opened the Flower Festival. An afternoon tea at the New Zealand Embassy and a buffet supper and tour of the National Arboretum rounded out the day, where the fabulous Bonsai Collection given by the Japanese people to the people of America during the Bicentennial Year, was seen, as well as a very fine new herb garden. A stop at the Lincoln Memorial by moonlight on the way back to the motel was the icing on the cake . . . of a fantastic 50th birthday party.

THE FLORIDA GARDENER

Horticulture

Happy Tomatoes

By Mrs. Jess Elliott
Food Garden Chairman

In the last year, I have discovered that more people grow tomatoes in their back yard garden than any other vegetable. If you are growing them in containers, I have found that the use of a quality controlled synthetic soil mix is most helpful! These mixes give the plant what it needs for vigorous growth and fruit production. Garden stores everywhere sell special soil mixes under a wide variety of trade names.

Over the past three years I have used the mixes in many ways. The following is some of what I have learned: (a) The lightweight mixes can be used as is or with 10%

fine sand added, for a slightly heavier mix; (b) If you plant in containers, the minimum size for easy manageability of watering and fertilization is the 5 gallon can or pail. However, you will have higher yields and less frequent waterings if you use a 10 gallon container holding 1 cubic foot of soil mix.

Varieties

If you have had trouble with tomatoes in the past, use varieties with resistance to soil-borne diseases as indicated by the initials: "V"—verticillium; "F"—Fusarium wilt; "N"—nematodes.

The growth habit is indicated by "determinate"—Det., or "indeterminate"—Ind. The determinates are the bush type. The indeterminates are the tall growers and are generally grown on stakes, trellises or in wire cages.

These seven varieties are widely adapted:

1. Early Girl		50 Days	Ind.
2. Spring Set	V F	65 Days	Det.
3. Spring Giant	V F N	65 Days	Det.
4. Better Boy	V F N	72 Days	Ind.
5. Burpee	V F	72 Days	Ind.
6. Big Girl	V F	78 Days	Ind.
7. Big Boy		78 Days	Ind.

The following varieties are especially well adapted to Florida growing conditions:

1. Walter	F	75 Days	Det.
2. Floradel	F	78 Days	Ind.
3. Atkinson	F N	78 Days	Det.
4. Tropired	F	80 Days	Ind.
5. Indian River	F	80 Days	Ind.
6. Homestead	F	82 Days	Det.
7. Manalucie	F	87 Days	Ind.

The following tomatoes are fine for small containers:

1. Tiny Tim	(55 days)	only 15 inches tall—use 6" pot or hanging basket
2. Small Fry	(63 days)	cherry type—2 to 5 gal. containers
3. Tumbler Tom	(72 days)	1½ to 2" fruit—baskets, 2 gal. containers or window boxes.

Flower Show Schools

SARASOTA—COURSE V
November 17-19, 1980

Instructors:
Mr. Bob Thomas
Mrs. O. Fenton Wells
Chairman:
Mrs. Francis Millican
1733 South Dr.
Sarasota 33579

GAINESVILLE—COURSE IV
Feb. 3-5, 1981

Instructors:
Mrs. Thomas Ward
Mrs. Robert Guthrie
Chairman:
Mrs. John Havelock
P. O. Box 147
Archer 32618

PENSACOLA GOES TO CAMP WEKIVA

By Mary Anna Barfield (Mrs. Jesse)
Pensacola Fed. of Garden Clubs, Inc.
Nosegay Club

You don't know what you've missed!!!

Having decided that the first week of camp (Boys' Week) was the best week for me to work, I packed five eager boys and craft materials for 100 campers into my son's van and we were off.

Since the staff crew had to be at camp on Saturday before campers arrived on Sunday we decided to leave on Friday. (It's only 470 miles).

The boys' excitement on Saturday was almost overwhelming by the time we arrived at Wekiva. Meeting Counselors and the Staff, getting placed in proper cabins, and being awed at the camp surroundings kept my group from being bored.

The week went very well. The campers (and counselors, too) liked my driftwood, sea shells, and ceramic critters. Each camper decorated their own piece of driftwood and took it home. There was a different craft each of the five days at camp.

There also was swimming, canoeing, nature and conservation trips which helped keep the boys interested in camp. Judi Aronson, the waterfront instructor, was from Pensacola and all the campers fell in love with her.

There were chores to do, also. Three of my group were in the same cabin and much to our surprise their cabin was judged cleanest the first day with the reward of an extra swim.

Things that will be remembered by the boys for years to come was the good fellowship, trail hikes, swimming, good food, the campfire, the flag ceremony morning and evening, skit night, awards night, the friendly counselors and staff.

Personally I am happy that I have been able to take all of my grandchildren to this wonderful camp at least once. To top off this year's camp experience the youngest one of the group that I took was selected Camper of the Week!!!

Won't some of you reading this article consider volunteering as camp workers for next year? This was my fifth year on the Staff.

P.S. Disneyworld and Sea World are practically right next door to Wekiva and make a splendid post-camp excursion. I have done both of these after previous camps.

P.P.S. Hats off to the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs and Lib Harrer and her capable staff!

Membership News

By Mrs. Frank T. Lowe
Membership Chm.

Christmas is coming, a time to "sell" the merits of Garden Club activities. A Christmas arrangements workshop using Florida's beautiful material—camellias, poinsettias, holly and greens and teaching wreath construction using nuts, seed pods and cones—a public service program sure to increase your membership.

New—"The Seed Club"

An extension to the "I Got One" campaign has been approved—a growth club with no dues, no officers, no committees—the sole purpose is to increase membership. Following is a preliminary draft of the various levels of growth in membership. When a member has recruited three new members he/she will become a member of the club. The next level would be ten new members and when 25 is reached he/she would become

a member of the club forever with no responsibility of recruitment. The ten and 25 new members would be cumulative.

The primary goal of the club is to increase FFGC membership and at the same time recognize those responsible for increasing membership by presenting them with some sort of symbol (to be announced later) to acknowledge their achievement—thus "THE SEED CLUB." The new member is the seed planted to make our club grow.

Spread the word that garden club members are individuals joined together, using their talents and energy to promote mutual interests and objectives, knowing that what they are doing is vital to their communities and to their country. We need to tell others so they may share in the companionship and rewards—and we become members of "The Seed Club."

"AS YE SOW, SO SHALL YE REAP"—
THE HARVEST OF REWARDS"

THE FLORIDA GARDENER



Dedication ceremonies of a Blue Star Memorial Marker at the Interchange of Julia Tuttle Causeway just west of Alton Road in Miami Beach took place earlier this year—the first such marker on Miami Beach. The marker was sponsored by Tropical Garden Club of Miami Beach. Shown here at the dedication are (l. to r.) Mrs. Herbert A. Frink, project chairman and immediate Past President of Tropical Garden Club; Mrs. Murray (Marilyn) Meyerson, wife of Miami Beach mayor and Mrs. John G. Wood, President FFGC, who is shown here receiving the key to the city of Miami Beach from Mrs. Meyerson.

Bicentennial Park

The Garden Club of Crystal River took a city lot and transformed it into a beautiful park during the Bicentennial Year. Garden club members and myriad visitors to the park now find serenity amid the native flora, which includes dogwood, holly, azaleas, wild verbena, pine hyacinth, lupin, stokesia, spiderwort, blue-eyed grass and yellow jasmine to mention a few.

Constant maintenance provided its own reward when a young couple from Dothan, Alabama—Garland Loyless and Angela Pittman—were married in the park. They had been traveling to Ft. Myers where they planned to be married when their car broke down in Crystal River. While there they spotted the Bicentennial Park and knew it would be the perfect spot for their wedding. The local police chief served as best man and his secretary was the maid of honor. There was no music, but the birds in the trees were in good harmony. Each member of the party was presented with a rose bud and the bride carried a bouquet.

Our park is collecting memories which are all documented by our Civic Concern Chairman, Mrs. Howard Cone.

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1980

National Life Members

State Chairman
Mrs. Sidney R. Davis
P. O. Drawer 8, Ft. Myers 33902

- 2882 Mrs. G. Don Kelly, Ft. Myers
- 3001 Mrs. Stanley Parker, Cypress Gardens
- 3015 Mrs. Ray Adey, Lehigh Acres
- 3016 Mrs. Bruce H. Pollock, Naples
- 3017 Mrs. John Bush, W. Palm Beach
- 3019 Mrs. C. B. Adams, Jacksonville Bch.
- 3020 Mrs. Charles Graham, Neptune Bch.
- 3024 Mrs. Shelbie Cochran, Miami
- 3025 Mrs. Cecil Halbert, Jr., Deltona
- 3026 Mrs. Steve Fritch, Tampa
- 3027 Mrs. Harold Gilbert, Sebring
- 3028 Mrs. John Jiretz, Tampa
- 3029 Mrs. U. A. Young, Tampa
- 3036 Mrs. Wade C. Stephens, Tampa
- 3037 Mrs. Clark E. Moss, Ft. Myers
- 3038 Mrs. V. I. Thackery, Bartow
- 3039 Mrs. George Floyd, Sr., Jacksonville
- 3042 Mrs. Jack L. Baker, Jacksonville
- 3048 Mrs. Richard Pope, Sr., Winter Haven
- 3049 Mrs. S. E. Haskins, Jacksonville Bch.

Flower Show Calender

Mrs. Joe C. Robinson, Flower Shows Chm.
11080 Seventh St. East, Treasure Island, FL 33706
(Please register your shows with this chairman)

1980

- Nov. 22, Boca Raton, **DECK THE HALLS**, Christmas House of the Boca Raton Garden Club, Garden Center, Mrs. Joseph Hoover, Chm.
Dec. 4-5, Clewiston, **CHRISTMAS IS**, Clewiston Garden Club and Green Thumb G.C., John Boy Auditorium; Mrs. John Stitt, Chm.
Dec. 5, Lakeland, **SING A SONG OF CHRISTMAS**, (table show), Garden Club of Lakeland, Inc.; Mrs. R. O. Dewey, Chm.
Dec. 7, Palatka, **HISTORY IN USE**, The Garden Club of Palatka; a tour of historic buildings; Mrs. Dorothy Teeft, Coordinator.
Dec. 9-10, Dunedin, **THE SOUNDS OF CHRISTMAS**, The Dunedin Garden Club, VFW Post, Mrs. Alice Changstrom, Chm.

1981

- March 7-8, New Port Richey, **LET'S GO COLLEGIATE**, New Port Richey Garden Club, Pasco-Hernando Community College; Mrs. Cloy E. Lee, Chm.
March 13-14, Belleair, **FASHIONS IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS**, Belleair Garden Club, Garden Center, Mrs. John Felgenhauer, Chm.
March 17-18, Winter Park, **ARTS 'N FLOWERS FESTIVAL**, Winter Park Garden Club, Garden Center; Mrs. Jo Stone, Chm.
March 17-18, Winter Park, **YOUNGER THAN SPRINGTIME III**, Winter Park Youth G.C., Garden Center; Susanne O'Leary, Student Chm.
March 19-20, Ft. Lauderdale, **EXTRA, EXTRA, SPECIAL GARDENER'S EDITION**, Federated Garden Circles of Ft. Lauderdale, Inc., Glenn Dates Garden Center, Mrs. Francis Lind and Mrs. Charles Minor, Co-chairmen.
March 28-29, W. Palm Beach, **MUSIC, MUSIC, MUSIC**, W. Palm Beach Garden Club, Garden Center, Mrs. John Bush, Chm.
April 11-12, Tequesta, **THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS**, Travelers Palm Garden Club, Lighthouse Gallery; Mrs. Robert Glennan & Mrs. Richard Zellner, Chairmen.
April 25, Milton, **CHANGING TIMES**, Milton Garden Club, Standard Home Placement Show, Horticulture & Juniors in Garden Center; Mrs. Willis D. Gay, Chm.

Floral Design Schools

- Correction: Council of Garden Clubs of the Halifax District:** (VI), at Finney Memorial Garden Center, 827 N. Oleander Ave., Daytona Beach 32018. *Chairman:* Mrs. J. D. Tate, 2723 S. Peninsula Dr., Daytona Beach 32018. Oct. 7-8; Oct. 21-22; Nov. 11-12; Jan. 6-7; Feb. 3-4; March 10-11.
- Winter Park Garden Club** (VII) at Winter Park Garden Club Center. *Chairman:* Nancy Shoemaker (305-678-1065) 556 Ranger Blvd., Winter Park 32792. Sept. 17-18; Oct. 22-23; Jan. 7-8; Feb. 4-5; Feb. 25-26; March 4-5.
- Orlando Garden Club** (VII) *Chairman:* Mrs. Stanford C. Long (305-628-4022). Oct. 6-7; Nov. 10-11; Jan. 5-6; Feb. 9-10; March 2-3; April 6-7.
- Clermont Garden Club** (VII) *Chairman:* Mrs. Joe Duncan, 6 Cypress Dr., Clermont 32711. Nov. 24-25; Jan. 22-23; March 30-31; Nov. 1981; Jan. 1982; March 1982.
- Garden Club of Crystal River** (V) *Chairman:* Mrs. William F. Thaxton, Rt. 3, Box 522, Crystal River 32629. Nov. 17-18; Jan. 19-20; March 23-24; Nov. 16-17, 1981; Jan. 18-19, 1982; March 15-16, 1982.

DEEP SOUTH REGIONAL CONVENTION

DEAR DEEP SOUTH REGIONAL MEMBER,
The Louisiana Garden Club Federation, Inc., invites you to the Sheraton Motel, Bossier City, Louisiana on March 15-18, 1981 for the Deep South Regional Convention. This is for all garden club members and their guests.

We will try to impress you with a tour to Natchitoches, the oldest city in the Louisiana Purchase, being founded in 1714. See the lovely old iron circular stairway built in 1853, the Church of Immaculate Conception. Eat a famous Natchitoches Hot Meat Pie, visit plantation homes and much more.

Mrs. John McInnis, an international judge, will present designs to be used in the home, whether you are a judge or an avid garden clubber.

We don't want to give away too much of our plans. Plan to attend. It will be the place to be March 15-18, 1981.

Any questions you may have, I'll attempt to answer. Watch your newsletter for further details.

We want **you**, we need **you** for our convention to be the big success we hope it will be.

Anticipating your arrival next spring,
Marie
(Mrs. William O. Wissman, Chm.)
Deep South Regional Convention
2403 Melrose Dr., Bossier City, La. 71111)

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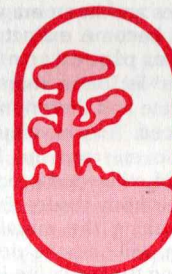
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WORLD BROMELIAD CONFERENCE

The Bromeliad Society of Central Florida in cooperation with the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies presented the 1980 World Bromeliad Conference in Orlando, May 1-4, only a few miles from where the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc. was holding its annual Convention at the same time. Many of those attending FFGC Convention took advantage of this added treat, and attended the Bromeliad Show as well.

This was not a show you could visit without falling in love with at least one variety of bromeliad! Almost everyone had pad in hand, making notes of varieties they would like to take home. Three salesrooms were in constant activity.

Remember the spectacular "Orangeade" at the State Flower Show in 1978? Well, it was topped by a newer improved hybrid called "Cherry", which won its Belgian hybridizer the top award for a new introduction . . . really an improved cultivar!

Broad areas between the tables were filled with exhibits from various Bromeliad Societies. Texas had a star-shaped base filled with bromeliads. Our affiliate South Florida Bromeliad Society had the most beautiful plants for display, but the top awards went to beautiful plants that were also well labeled.

Out of this wealth of well-grown beauty, top award-winning plants were displayed in the center of the room on a wedding cake-like platform, and in the center of this display was a *Guzmania Lindenii* grown by Bert Foster, for whom *Aechmea Bert* was named. At the Award Dinner his silver award was presented by his mother, Racine Foster, for whom *Vriesea Racinae* was named. Bert's father, Mulford Foster, is a name familiar to all garden clubbers. Mr. Foster was presented FFGC's first Medal of Horticultural Achievement several years ago.

Surrounding the *Guzmania Lindenii* were many other silver winners. A *Neoregelia meyerendorffii* crossed with *Orthophytum naviodes* won for Nat DeLeon the Best Multi-generic Entry. The *Tillandsia xerographica* seemed to be just perfect.

It was indeed a treat to be surrounded by all these beautifully grown and beautifully staged bromeliads.

Those who missed this year's FFGC Convention missed not only a rewarding convention, but also the extra excitement of the 1980 World Bromeliad Conference.

Butterflies

Continued from page 12

not develop productive ovaries and consequently do not mate until they fly south to their wintering place, and monarchs do not fly at night.

On the monarch's journey northward the female seeks out milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.) plants for laying eggs. As these plants mature to become their host, the populations follow the season northward with the original female usually dying along the way. On rare occasions some original females do make the return trip to distances as far north as Canada. It may take three or four generations to ultimately reach their northernmost breeding grounds.

We know that migrations occur and partly why, but it is still not known what is in the make-up of migrating species that guides them to their reproducing and wintering sites. As one question is answered it presents another, leaving the complete mystery yet to be solved.

The monarch is aptly named. It is beautiful in all stages and in an era when other species have become extinct (and many should be placed on the endangered species list), the monarchs continue to proliferate and their numbers have not been reduced. They have built-in protection carried over from the larval stage, as their diet of milkweed produces heart poisons in their body tissues. Even a large bird, upon making the mistake of ingesting a monarch, will become violently ill. The factor saving the bird's life is that the poison is emetic. Black and orange color combinations are such strong reminders that the monarchs are not to be eaten that similar butterflies enjoy the protection passed on by the monarch.

Not the least reason for monarchs deserving their royal name is their migratory habits. When one is seen sailing along on gossamer wings it is difficult to realize that this fragile creature is capable of migration.

Please play your part in aiding migrations by incorporating milkweed in your garden. You will be rewarded by knowing you have assisted the beautiful monarch in making its incredible journey.

Why Plant a Tree?

Mrs. Michael J. Cousins
Conservation of Natural Resources Chm.

Wood is a renewable energy. It is a commercial asset in all eight regions of National Council. It is an asset which every garden club member should be helping to restore.

PAT

PAT, a Plant Anniversary Trees project, is being co-sponsored by National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc. and the U.S. Forest Service, marking the 75th anniversary of the beginning of the conservation movement in our country. Approved in May at the 1980 National Convention in Oklahoma City, PAT will extend through the spring of 1981.

Plant an Anniversary Tree to mark a child's birthday, a wedding, moving into a new home or other special events. These trees may be plantings in home landscapes, on school grounds, around libraries, hospitals or office buildings, in parks, along streets or highways or in memorial groves. Trees can be planted by individuals, garden clubs, civic and other organizations. An Anniversary Tree may be a forest tree, one grown for landscape beauty, or a fruit tree. It can be evergreen or deciduous.

Products and benefits derived from trees are much more important than most of us realize, and affect our lives every minute of every day. In these days when extreme heat is covering much of our land, we realize especially the value of shade provided by trees. Trees are excellent barriers for deadening the noise of busy streets and highways. They help purify the air; they provide material for paper products, furniture, lumber for building, heat and fuel, food for our tables and much more.

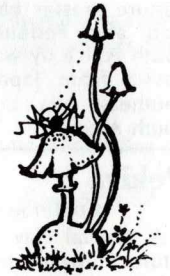
One authority has said that each of us is only one tree away from no paper towels, tissues, etc. Encourage your community to collect newspapers for recycling. Each ton of paper collected for recycling saves 17 forest trees.

It is hoped that every garden club member will be responsible for planting one or more trees during this anniversary

year. More trees are being harvested than are being planted. Soon there will be a shortage of all products made from wood, and a shortage of fruit and nut harvest if this situation is not reversed.

In many areas May is late for planting bare-rooted trees, but trees grown in pots or those purchased with earth around the roots are planted by many during the summer months. Fall planting is a possibility in some areas. With long range planning many fine plantings can be made early next spring.

HELP



By Fanny-Fern Davis
Native Plants Chm.
P. O. Box 475
Valparaiso, Fl. 32580

Have you been identifying the native plants in your area as they come into flower throughout the passing months and have you been keeping a record of their flowering dates? If so, I would appreciate so much your sending me this information as you accumulate it, in order that I can compile for FFGC a list of *what* native plants are in flower *when* in each of our counties throughout the State. If you are interested in the flowering of native plants in your environs and have not started such a diary, you will find it a fascinating hobby! Please share your data with me!

My deadline is to have such a SEASONAL LIST OF FLORIDA'S NATIVE PLANTS, ready to share with all by State Convention, 1981. If *your* county is to be represented, I need all the information you can send me *now* and on perhaps alternate months through February.

If you have also identified the ferns, please let me have a list of them, also, as well as the months during which they are not conspicuous.

PLANTS ON THE MOVE

From Fla. Dept. of Agriculture
& Consumer Services

GAINESVILLE—The fact that people are traveling now more than ever before comes as no surprise to anyone. What most people don't realize, however, is that the world's plant population is also on the move. In fact, many of the more common plants in Florida are not native at all, but have been brought into the state from the far-flung corners of the earth.

Australian pines of South Florida present the largest examples of foreign plant migration. In Australia it's called the shee-oak from the sound wind makes whistling through its branches. Some call it the beefwood tree after the color of its wood.

Many of Florida's popular lawn and pasture grasses have also come to us from afar. Bermuda grass came from South Africa by way of South America, zoysia from Japan, centipede from Southeast Asia, and bahia grass from South America.

Wekiva

Continued from page 6

A typical day at Wekiva includes Nature Study or Investigations, creative crafts, swimming and sports. Evening activities feature Audubon programs, movies from the forestry department, Ranger presentations, campfires, skit nights and night hikes.

Wekiva is a unique experience for 600 lucky boys and girls each summer. In 1979 the program won the Bronze Seal—a National Council Award for an "outstanding project worthy of National recognition." It is a project that all members of FFGC can be justly proud of.

Clubs are invited to visit the camp and become a part of the Wekiva experience. If you would like to visit while camp is in session, write this chairman. For a tour during the rest of the year, clubs should contact Capt. William Benson, 1800 Wekiva Circle, Apopka 32703.

Information on fees and registration will be in the Jan./Feb. Gardener, or can be obtained from your local garden club president or by writing this chairman: Lib Harrer, 2815 NW 29th St., Gainesville 32605. Questions and/or suggestions are always welcome.

Flowering plants and shrubs have been on the move for centuries. Roses, for example, were brought to Europe from Asia long before the first plantings were made in America. The same is true of chrysanthemums. Azaleas and camelias were originally oriental origin while carnations and oleanders came from the Mediterranean region.

Tung trees, alligatorweed, water hyacinth, poinsettia, and castor bean along with literally hundreds of other plant species of foreign descent have now become so common to Florida landscapes that they are taken for granted. According to Florida's Division of Plant Industry's botanist, Dr. Kenneth Langdon, many new plant species continue being introduced into Florida each month. Most come into the state as part of larger plant shipments ordered by Florida's large and prosperous nursery industry.

Over 300 plant species a month are now being received by Langdon for identification and classification. Plants from as far away as Tasmania and the Amazon Basin are almost becoming commonplace.

In an effort to prevent the possible introduction of harmful plant pests and diseases into Florida, anyone planning on moving into this area should have their plants inspected before leaving their home state. All Florida residents who contemplate moving their plants to another state should contact the nearest Division of Plant Industry office several weeks before moving. Visual inspection of your plants and proper certification are necessary and will eliminate the risk of having your favorite house plant confiscated and destroyed by plant inspectors of another state.

JOIN US!

Our invitation is for you to read and enjoy *The National Gardener*. Let it have a long life on your coffee table . . . and when you need help in planning a program for your club, **there it is.**

How about your club being a 100% club and receive *The National Gardener* citation?

For any assistance in promoting your National Gardener get in touch with this chairman: Mrs. Sam G. Vercoe, P. O. Box 103, Neptune Beach, FL 32233.

THE FLORIDA GARDENER

Scholarships

Requirements: Scholarship average of B and need for financial aid.

Florida High School Gardeners

ELIZABETH McCULLAGH MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000 for a graduating senior to attend the college of their choice. Must have been an active member of a High School Gardener Unit for at least two years. Send for application in **March** of senior year.

POLLY MOODY MEMORIAL YOUTH SCHOLARSHIPS: to attend SEEK Youth Conference in August, in Orlando. Send for application in **February**.

SALLY RAHM SCHOLARSHIP FOR WEKIVA YOUTH CAMP: for one or more students to attend camp each year. Send for application in **February**.

College Upper Classmen

GEORGE MORRISON SCHOLARSHIP IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE: \$1,000 to a Florida student attending one of the following schools: University of Florida, University of Georgia, North Carolina State University or Louisiana State University. Send for application in **March** of sophomore, junior or senior year.

TAYLOR R. ALEXANDER ECOLOGY SCHOLARSHIP: \$1,000 at University of Miami where professors make recommendations.

AGNES McINTOSH STUDENT AID GRANT: \$700 for a Florida student attending a Florida college or university and majoring in a subject pertaining to garden club objectives. Send for an application in **March** of sophomore, junior or senior year.

Graduate Students

H. HAROLD HUME FELLOWSHIP IN HORTICULTURE: \$2,700 for students attending the University of Florida and recommended by professors in horticulture.

For applications and further information contact: Mrs. David C. Stouder, 5251 SW 64 Avenue, Miami, FL 33155.

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Bi-Monthly Bulletin of National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

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The National Gardener is published in January, March, May, July, September and November. Subscriptions **must be received before the 1st of the month prior to month of publication** to commence with the next issue. Subscriptions received after the 1st of the prior month will commence with the next following issue.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1980

- November** 1 **Dues delinquent**
 7-10 Environmental Education Workshop School, Withlacoochee
 12-14 Environmental Education Workshop—FFGC Dist. 8 & 9
 17-19 Flower Show School, Course V, Sarasota
- December** 1 **DEADLINE for filing STATE AWARD applications with DISTRICT AWARD CHAIRMEN** (see BOI—FFGC Award Section)
 1 **DEADLINE for mailing NATIONAL and DEEP SOUTH Award Booklets to:** Mrs. Hugh C. Simmons, P. O. Box 13686, Gainesville 32604
 2-3 Flower Show Symposium, Tampa

1981

- January** 6-7 Board of Directors Meeting, Winter Park
 15 **DEADLINE for NC Speech Contest for High School Students**
 16 Arbor Day
 27-28 Tropical Short Course, Miami
 30 **DEADLINE for MAILING FFGC Awards Presentation Booklets**
- February** 3-5 Flower Show School, Course IV, Gainesville
- March** 8-13 Blanche Covington Nature Study Course, Wekiva
 16-19 Deep South Convention, Bossier City, LA
 23-25 Gardening Study Course, Series II, Course 3, Tallahassee
- April** 3-5 State Flower Show, Tampa
 7-9 Short Course, Gainesville
 14-15 Flower Show Symposium, Pensacola
 19-23 NCSGC Convention, Atlanta, GA
 27-29 Landscape Design School, Series XIII, Course 4, Winter Park
- 29-May 1 Landscape Design School, Series XIII, Course 2, Jacksonville
- May** 7-8 FFGC Convention, Carillon Hotel, Miami Beach
 9 Post-Convention Board of Directors Meeting, Miami Beach
 13-28 Spring District Meetings
- November** 4-6 Landscape Design School, Series XIII, Course 3, Jacksonville

Floral Design Study Course dates: see Index, Pg. 1