

The BEGONIAN



JULY, 1972

Devoted to the Sheltered Garden

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GENERAL OFFICES

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Views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the Editors, the Society or its officers.

ACROSS THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Are you not delighted with the beautiful colored covers? As the notice in the May issue informed you, these colored covers are possible because of the generosity of Mr. Jack Bergstrom, the printer of **The Begonian**. It should be known that in order to have the tuberous begonia cover on the issue containing the article about tuberous begonias, Mr. Bergstrom had the color work done outside his shop at his expense. This is a gift to us and we are most appreciative.

A new roster is almost ready. This also is possible because of the generosity of a young mother, with two small children, to give of her time and ability. She is Kathy Collins, the daughter of Virginia and Walter Barnett. Thank you, Kathy. Notice of the availability and cost will be given soon.

Since thank-yous are in order, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the very kind and understanding letters we are receiving from members all over the country. They make our efforts to serve you worth while.

So many Gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind;
When just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.

Margaret B. Taylor

YOUR CANDIDATES

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IN MEMORIAM

The Inglewood Branch of the A.B.S. regrets the passing of one of its most dedicated members, Bert Slatter, on June 9, 1972.

Bert was a former National President. He was the recipient of the Eva Kenworthy Gray award in 1962 for his outstanding contributions to the American Begonia Society.

His handiwork was displayed in many flower shows in the Los Angeles area during his many years of service as National Flower Show Chairman.

He served as Branch President four terms and originated the unique study group which proved very beneficial to Branch members.

His many years of devoted service will keep his memory vivid to all members of the American Begonia Society.

All materials for publication — articles, notices, photographs — should be sent to the Editor, preferably five weeks before date of publication. Deadline is the first of the month preceding month of publication.

Advertising copy and inquiries should be sent to the Advertising Manager.

COVER PICTURE

Begonia versicolor — grown by Nettie Daniels. Photo by Gene Daniels. Read the article by Leah Mae Tagg on page 144.

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

The purpose of this Society shall be:

TO stimulate and promote interest in *Begonias* and other shade-loving plants;
TO encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants;
TO standardize the nomenclature of *Begonias* and companion plants;

TO gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of *Begonias* and companion plants;
TO issue a bulletin which will be mailed to all members of the Society; and to bring into friendly contact all who love and grow *Begonias*.

BEGONIA VERSICOLOR

By Leah Mae Tagg

Begonia versicolor comes from China. It is one of the loveliest begonias we have ever grown. The leaves are apple-green with mahogany zones along the veins and the edges. The apple-green areas are lightly frosted with silver and the leaves are covered with short red hair, both top and underside, which gives them a soft velvet look. The blooms are pink with bright yellow stamens and pistils but the backs of the blooms and the ovaries are covered with red hairs, giving them a prickly look from the back. The male bloom has the usual four petals but the female bloom has five. The stems and peduncles are whitish-green and covered with red hairs.

Bernice Brilmayer describes *B. versicolor* as a "miniature terrarium jewel of finest silk velvet". This is a beautiful poetic description which fits perfectly except for the "miniature" three-inch leaves. The mature leaves on our plants are four and a half to five inches and our specimen of *B. versicolor* measures fourteen inches across. We have no idea what the maximum size would be since we keep it confined in a fourteen-inch glass bowl and when it becomes crowded, we prune it back to an appropriate size for its container. We have never attempted dwarfing one either, so cannot relate its most "miniature" size.

CULTURE

Container:

Since we have no greenhouse, we are not experienced with greenhouse culture of *B. versicolor*. If you have a very tightly sealed greenhouse and

a spare plant, it would be worth the plant and the effort to see if you could succeed in growing a specimen under those conditions. We do not know of anyone who has succeeded with such an experiment.

Without a greenhouse, however, you will need an enclosed container for *B. versicolor*. An enclosed container is one in which the atmosphere around the plant is contained or controlled. The container should be clear—glass or plastic—to admit light. An enclosed container should NEVER be placed in direct sunlight since the heat created inside will kill the plant. This can happen in a matter of minutes.

Any clear closed container can be used for a controlled atmosphere. Our specimen plants are in glass bubbles. Glass bubbles are exactly that—round bubbles of glass with one part flattened so they don't roll and the opposite side opened to admit the plant. *B. versicolor* is planted directly in the bubble with no other pot or container used. We also use glass fish aquariums and clear plastic storage boxes for propagation but the plants in these are kept in individual plastic pots.

Again, almost any clear material may be used to close the aquariums or bubbles. Saran Wrap and Stretch 'n Seal are excellent since they cling to the glass. You can pull them off and reseal them provided there is no draft. Under our conditions these plants do not need fresh air. Our problem was that every time we used our front door, the recently resealed plastic would blow off. We have

since turned to glass covers for all our enclosed containers except the plastic storage boxes which come with clear one-inch deep lids.

Planting:

We use sphagnum moss which has been soaked in liquid fertilizer and Water-In (a commercial soil penetrant) as a soil medium for all the plants in enclosed containers. Sphagnum moss breaks down extremely slowly. It remains very porous, allowing a great deal of air to the roots. We do not use charcoal or any drainage type material in the enclosed containers (see Watering). *B. versicolor* does not require a great deal of medium. Our fourteen-inch specimen is planted in about two cups of moss, which is hardly visible because of the density of the foliage. *B. versicolor* is a rhizomatous begonia and should be treated as such. It has a creeping rhizome, so be sure the growing tips have plenty of room for growing.

Watering and Feeding:

We give *B. versicolor* "once-a-month" care—an excellent plant for the traveler. We clean the bowl, clear the moss, and groom the plant, pruning when necessary. When we clear the moss, we watch carefully for any signs of salt buildup from fertilizing. If none is apparent, we fertilize with a one-quarter strength solution of Spoon-It and a high-bloom acid fertilizer used to neutralize our horrible salty (alkali) water. In mixing the fertilizer, we try for a pH of 6.8 to 7. If there is a yellowish or whitish cast to the moss surface, we use distilled water and no fertilizer. The distilled water will dissolve any salts in the moss and the removal of the water will remove

the salts. We usually do this leaching process at least twice a year.

Fill the bubble with distilled water until the moss is completely submerged. Let it soak for about thirty minutes and then remove the water, using a large cooking baster. It is necessary to tilt round containers so that the water will run out of the moss where you can see it. Be patient at this point and get out as much of the water as possible. The last few drops can be soaked up with a paper towel. This whole process needs to be repeated. Be sure to leave the soaking container out of its proper place as a reminder to remove the water. If the water is allowed to remain overnight, it will not matter, but remember that roots without air will suffocate and roots that are soaking in water cannot breathe. When we fertilize, we use the same physical process described above but we do not repeat it. Since we remove all excess water and fertilizer there is no need for a drainage chamber within the planting medium. Since fertilizer and stagnant water are the causes of bad odors there is no need for the sweetening effects of charcoal.

Propagation:

B. versicolor will propagate easily from rhizome cuttings or leaves. Most of the propagation we do is from leaves since we are constantly removing them in order to keep our main plant within the limits of a fourteen-inch bowl. We use the same sphagnum moss as for all bubble plants. The moss should be wrung out and wrapped around the leaf stem. Leave only about a one-and-a-half inch stem on the propa-

(Continued on Page 161)

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS, THE ETHEL REID WAY

Part 3

By Gene Daniels
Co-ordinating Editor

By this time, the tubers that were planted in the spring should be coming into flower. The leaves are a beautiful deep green without a trace of insect damage or mildew.

Or are they? If your garden is like most, including that of Ethel Reid, the worms are chewing a bit and the white spore of mildew is starting its annual attack. The best solution is to stop all pests before they get started. Talking about this is one thing; doing it is another. But any attempt in this direction will be worth ten times the effort to clean up the plants after the damage has been done.

Ethel's protege, Davis Dalbock, believes that he can see an increase in the mildew attack in her garden since he began assisting her at a tender age, about six years ago. They both feel that this increase in the strength and amount of mildew caused by the large numbers of begonias grown in the garden year after year and the tendency for the spore to winter in the garden and start its snowy attack the following year.

Ethel and Davey have found their best success with a Karathane spray in liquid form, available in Ventura, California, as "Doospray". The powder form is difficult to use and leaves its own white residue, which is almost as unsightly as the mildew itself. At the first sign of mildew, or possibly even before this, Davey does one major spray with the Doospray. He blankets the entire yard,

the plants, except for one or two very tender ones like maidenhair fern, the benches, the shrubs; everything gets a solid dose of Doospray at this time. After this initial major treatment, the tuberous begonia plants are spot-sprayed as needed, hitting all parts of the plants, including the stalks.

Three times during the growing season, the plants receive a dose of a "double-duty" systemic, which pretty well eliminates most insect pests and includes an added shot of mildew protection, although it is a much milder spray than comes in the pure form. This leaves the snails and slugs to contend with, and they can be formidable.

Again Ethel's system is an early spray of a liquid slug and snail chemical throughout the garden, to everything *except* the begonias. This includes the pots, the benches, the fences, everything that might house or feed the pests, but keeping it off the begonias so as not to attract them. Following the major preventive spray, snail and slug baits of different brands are alternated as needed. Again these are applied to everything except the potted plants.

This is her basic plan of attack against pests. But she admonishes that it is entirely inadequate by itself. Thorough grooming and inspection of each plant throughout the growing season is the real way to keep clean plants. At least three times per season each pot is lifted from its position, placed on a pedestal of

convenient height, and literally searched. If small holes in the leaves are visible, she uses a hand magnifying glass to find the tiny worms hanging by their own threads. She checks each leaf carefully, top and bottom. The stalks are given special attention in the search for mildew or rot.

In addition to the general purpose spraying and the individual attention, any time she sees a spot of mildew, an ever-ready small hand sprayer kept full of Doospray is put to use. Contrary to most instructions, she finds that this spray will keep for at least a week or two and still be capable of working against mildew. Occasionally a particularly troublesome spot will not be eradicated with spray. Her answer here is to rub it between her fingers, which really seems to do the trick.

Plants are treated usually in the mornings, because the cooler temperatures and lighter winds make it easier. No thought is given to the water content of the plants, as she just doesn't allow them to become so dry that they cannot be sprayed safely. This much dryness would be bad on the plants.

The blooms can burn, but usually with the preventive treatment mildew does not get on the blooms. If it should, and the bloom is especially desirable, it is a simple thing just to peel away the outside petals which are hit first by the mildew, thus leaving a quality flower. As a matter of fact, she will do this all through the season; as the outer petals start to dry or wither she can make a bloom last a week longer by using this technique.

There is another basic manner of

growing plants with little mildew problem, and it is this realm that there is a great deal of experimental work to be done by an avid tuberous begonia hybridizer. Plants vary genetically in their ability to repel mildew. They also vary considerably in their ability to hold their heads high, push their flowers well above the leaves, open their petals in perfect symmetry, and in many other traits.

There are a number of begonia establishments in this country where it is possible to pick a flowering tuber from a group of thousands of flowering plants growing in the fields. Those of you who live close enough to a nursery of this type have an opportunity to further the quality of tuberous begonias in general and your own collection in particular.

It is a bewildering sight to walk up and down the rows and see hundreds of begonias of identical color, with the intent of picking just one plant. The natural inclination is to pick a plant that is close to perfection in all traits.

This is where the genius of Frank Reinelt's eye for selectivity is shown in Ethel's garden. The famous hybridizer knew begonias and he knew what he wanted in them. It is not the physical act of making the genetic cross or growing thousands of young plants that bring fame to a hybridizer; it is the knowledge of what is desirable and the ability to recognize a tendency toward this desirability that produce true specimen begonias.

A tuberous begonia fancier visiting the Capitola, California, tuberous gardens has basically the same

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REPORT ON PHYLLOMANIA — ADVENTITIOUS GROWTHS

By Thelma O'Reilly

This study by Thelma O'Reilly was made while she was a member of the A.B.S. Research Department and the report was submitted to M. Carleton L'Hommedieu, Research Director.

Over fifty years ago experiments were being made to determine the cause of excessive proliferation in plants. *An Introduction To Bacterial Diseases Of Plants* was published in 1920. This book was written by Mr. Erwin V. Smith, plant pathologist with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In a full chapter Mr. Smith explained how he spent several years making experiments with *B. 'Phyllomaniaca'* to determine the cause of its behavior.

It was his theory that shock is responsible, and leaves and internodes are susceptible to shock only during a brief period of meristematic growths. He concluded this comprehensive study of *B. 'Phyllomaniaca'* by saying, "That it is alone in the world in such behavior, I do not for a moment believe."

I have been studying and researching begonias subject to adventitious growths for the past three and a half years. Several members of the American Begonia Society have sent interesting reports of phyllomania to me. I have noted many incidents of the phenomena in California gardens.

After starting my study for the Research Department, I realized I would have to differentiate between types of adventitious growths. I have separated them as follows: phyllomania, an abnormal development of leafy tissue, the production

of leaves in unusual numbers or in unusual places; plantlet, a little plant; leaflet, a small or young leaf; cucullate, having the shape or resemblance of a hood, wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a conical roll of paper.

There are two aspects to consider in the study of adventitious growths. Those occurring on parts of the plant when that particular part is intact and those occurring on a part that has been detached. A great many begonia leaves and petioles will proliferate when detached from the mother plant and exposed to high humidity. Occasionally, rex begonia leaves will show this condition while still attached to the mother plant.

My most intensive study has been with phyllomania as it appears on garden grown plants under varying conditions. There is no doubt in my mind that certain species are parents of hybrids that produce phyllomania and other anomalies. This condition occurs in any part of the world where these particular hybrids are cultivated.

Checking records for the original parentage on proliferating begonias brought an interesting fact to light. Most of them are hybrids of three species, *B. incarnata*, *manicata*, and *heracleifolia*.

I have carefully and completely examined every available hybrid of *B. incarnata* parentage with a hand lens. I found evidence of phyllomania on most, some that has not been recorded, probably because the

(Continued on Page 157)

BUBBLES, BANGLES, AND BEGONIAS FOR '72

To these three big B's add one part each of T and P (T for Taylor and P for Pease) for a grand mixture at the 1972 Begonia Show and Convention September 2 and 3, at Glendale College, Glendale, California.

Show Chairman Tootie Grivich and her committee look forward to the greatest aggregation of begonial chromosomes ever to create beauty and fight mealybugs.

Then add one part of Rudy Zieshenne (Mr. Begonia) and Wanda Elin, our Southern California specialist of the first B, Bubbles.

Whom shall we nominate to be the show's second B, a Bangle? And exactly what is a Bangle? A Bangle is defined as a stiff, ornamental disk, either slipped on or clasped.

SHOW AND CONVENTION SCHEDULE (Tentative)

Thursday, Aug. 31:

10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Registration of entries and preparation of show.

Friday, Sept. 1:

9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. Judging of entries.

1:30 p.m. Judges' luncheon. Preparation of exhibits.

6-8:30 p.m. Preview party.

Saturday, Sept. 2:

10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Show open to public.

11 a.m. Seminar.

1:30 p.m. Annual meeting.

1:30 p.m. Seminar for beginners.

6:30 p.m. Happy time and

7:30 p.m. Banquet at Three Oaks Restaurant, Montrose.

Sunday, Sept. 3:

10 a.m. - 5 p.m. Show open to public.

10 a.m. Tour no. 1.

11 a.m. Seminar.

1 p.m. Seminar.

2 p.m. Tour no. 2.

5 - 9 p.m. Dismantle show.

Monday, Sept. 4 (Labor Day):

9 - 11 a.m. Doors open for clean-up if requested.

The show and the exhibits will be held in the Campus Center Building, which is not air-conditioned. But the annual meeting and some of the seminars will be held in the College Library, which is air-conditioned and beautiful. (This building was the cover picture on the 1971 Northwestern Telephone Directory.)

More complete details for the 1972 Show and Convention will appear in the August *Begonian*. So, for brighter flowers and bigger leaves, for shorter speeches and longer peduncles, see you at the show.

Burnell E. Yarick
Convention Chairman



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RULES FOR THE 40th A.B.S. ANNUAL SHOW

1. The Show Chairman shall have complete charge of all exhibits from the opening to the closing of the show.

2. Competition is open to all who wish to enter. However, *only* A.B.S. members are eligible to compete for the Perpetual and Challenge trophies.

3. There will be no exhibitor's fee.

4. All entries must be made Thursday, August 31, 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. *No entries will be accepted Friday, September 1.* Judging will start 9:30 a.m., Friday, September 1.

5. All entries must be checked with the Classification Committee *before* registration. Competitive entries must be made according to the Show Schedule or be disqualified. Additional classes may be created at the discretion of the Classification Chairman.

6. There will be Begonia Divisions for Growers, a Begonia Division with classes for Novice Growers, and a Division for Students (limited to 20-year-olds and under). A Novice Grower is one who is entering the A.B.S. show for the first time. Each exhibitor will compete in his own Division except for certain Specific Awards. A Novice Grower or Student may enter as a Grower if he wishes to compete with Growers for Special Awards, i.e., Best New Introduction.

7. An exhibitor may enter more than one plant in any Class provided each plant is of a different variety. However, each entry may compete in only one Class.

8. *All* entries exhibited in competitive Classes must have been grown by the exhibitor and have been in his possession at least three months prior to the Show. Arrangements and Corsages excepted.

9. Containers and plants must be clean and neat. The Show Chairman shall have the right to exclude, refuse, or remove any diseased, infected, or unsightly exhibits.

10. All plants should be clearly labeled. Errors will not disqualify but judges will recognize correctness in close competition. Synonymous names are acceptable.

11. No artificial plant material may be entered in any Class or Division, including the Arrangements and Corsages Division.

12. All plants shall be placed by the Placement Committee. Exhibitors in the Begonia Collection Division are responsible for the arrangements of their entries. Credit is given for arrangement.

13. The Show Chairman shall assume complete charge at the start of judging, and

no person will be allowed to interfere with the judges. Only the Show Chairman and personnel authorized by him will be permitted in the Show during judging.

14. No exhibitor or judge may change the Class of an entry without the consent of the Show Chairman.

15. Entry cards must remain sealed until the Show Chairman declares all judging complete.

16. The judges shall make awards according to merit only. If the entry is without merit, the judges shall make no award regardless of the number of entries in the Class.

17. Only entries receiving first place Class awards may be considered for Division trophies.

18. The judges may use only the Point Scoring System for Begonias as approved by the American Begonia Society.

19. Judges are to follow A.B.S. judging procedures prescribed by the Judging Chairman and the Show Chairman.

20. All Begonia entries must receive 85 points to be eligible for Perpetual or Challenge trophies. Entries must receive 90 points or more to be eligible for Cultural Awards.

21. A Sweepstakes Trophy will be awarded to the exhibitor with the most blue ribbons in Begonia Divisions.

22. The judges' decision will be final for awards. If the Show Chairman determines that according to good common judging practices a gross injustice has occurred, it shall be the duty of the Show Chairman to have the questioned exhibit reviewed by a board comprised of a new team of judges selected by the Show Chairman.

23. The A.B.S. will exercise due caution in safeguarding exhibits but will not be responsible for loss or damage to the property of an exhibitor. Exhibitors are responsible for watering and other care of their entries.

24. No exhibit or award may be removed before the end of the Show without the consent of the Show Chairman. Any violation of this rule may result in forfeiture of any or all awards.

25. All Perpetual and Challenge trophies will remain in the possession of the Show Chairman for engraving immediately after the Show. Trophies will be engraved as soon as practical and made available to the winners.

26. All Perpetual trophies and those Challenge trophies not retired must be returned to the Show Chairman *four weeks* prior to the next ABS Show.

1972 Show Schedule

40th Annual Show of the American Begonia Society

BUBBLES, BANGLES, AND BEGONIAS

The basic class is for the potted plants.
Trellised plants are considered potted plants.

DIVISION A — CANE LIKE

EDNA KORT'S PERPETUAL TROPHY
FOR BEST CANE BEGONIA

Class

1. Superba type as *B. sceptrum*, *B. 'Sophie Cecile'*
2. Mallet type as *B. 'Tingley Mallet'*, *B. 'Arabelle'*, *B. 'Faustine'* (green)

All Other Canes:

3. Low canes (under 2 ft.)
4. Medium canes (2 ft. to 4 ft.)
5. Tall canes (over 4 ft.)
6. Trailing as *B. 'Florence Carrell'*, *B. limmingheana*

DIVISION B — SHRUB-LIKE

HELEN BAILEY MEMORIAL
PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST
SHRUB-LIKE BEGONIA

Large Leaved (Bare Leaved):

Class

1. As *B. 'Dorothy Grant'*, *B. 'Braemar'*, *B. caraguatatubensis*
2. Fleshy stemmed as *B. 'Phyllomaniaca'*, *B. 'Paul Bruant'*, *B. 'Gilsonii'*

Medium Leaved (Bare Leaved):

3. *B. 'Thurstonii'*, *B. 'Credneri'* *B. odorata*
4. Quite fleshy stemmed as *B. ulmifolia*, *B. parilis*

Small Leaved (Bare Leaved):

5. Acuminata type as *B. 'Catalina'*, *B. 'Richmondensis'*, *B. 'Rutherfordiana'*
6. Other than acuminata type as *B. foliosa*, *B. fuchsoides*, *B. 'Multiflora Rosea'*, *B. domingensis*

Hairy Leaved:

7. Wide leaved, upright growth as *B. tomentosa*, *B. 'Alto Scharff'*
8. Narrow leaved, upright growth as *B. bradei*, *B. listida*
9. Compact as *B. olsoniae*, *B. acida*

BEST THICK-STEMMED

DIVISION C — THICK STEMMED

(NOT JOINTED)

BEST THICK-STEMMED
BEGONIA TROPHY

Brittle Stemmed:

Class

1. Large leaved as *B. 'Rudy'*, *B. ludwigii*
2. Small leaved as *B. 'Richard Robinson'*

Woody Stemmed:

3. Thick stemmed as *B. pilifera*, *B. incana*
4. Taller growing as *B. kellermanii*, *B. 'Marie Reed'*, *B. 'Tamo'*

Thickset:

5. As *B. J-11*, *B. friburgensis*

DIVISION D — SEMPERFLORENS

CHARACTERISTICS

REDONDO AREA PERPETUAL
TROPHY FOR BEST SEMPERFLORENS
BEGONIA

Species:

Class

1. Semperflorens type
2. Schmidtiana type

Cultivars:

3. Single-flowered
4. Semi-double and double-flowered
5. Variegated foliage as *B. 'Calla Queen'*, *B. 'Charm'*
6. Schmidtiana cultivars

DIVISION E — RHIZOMATOUS

JOHN R. WILLIAMS CHALLENGE
CUP FOR BEST RHIZOMATOUS
BEGONIA

Leaf size will be determined by the greatest dimension of the majority of leaves.

Small Leaved (under 3"):

Class

1. Even margin
2. Cut or compound
3. Crested or spiral

Medium Leaved (3" to 6"):

4. Even margin
5. Cut or compound
6. Crested or spiral

Large Leaved (6" to 12"):

7. Even margin
8. Moderately cut margin
9. Deeply cut margin or compound
10. Crested or spiral
11. Giant-leaved (over 12")

Rhizome-like Erect Stem:

12. Even margin as *B. manicata*
13. Cut or compound as *B. kensworthyae*, *B. carolineifolia*
14. Crested margin as *B. manicata crispa*, *B. "Madame Queen"*

Rhizome Jointed at Soil,

with Erect Stem:

15. As *B. deliciosa*, *B. tenuifolia*, *B. hemsleyana*

Distinctive Foliage:

16. *B. imperialis* and *imperialis*-like plants as *B. pustulata*, *B. 'Silver Jewell'*, *B. 'Emerald Jewell'*

17. Exotic types (without rex background) as *B. 'Crystal Lake'*, *B. rajah*, *B. griffithii*, *B. goeensis*, *B. versicolor*, *B. crispula*
18. Compact hairy as *B. acetosa*, *B. 'Laura Jane'*

DIVISION F — REX CULTURUM

GONDA HARTWELL CHALLENGE TROPHY FOR BEST REX BEGONIA

Leaf size will be determined by the greatest dimension of the majority of leaves.

Small Leaved (under 3"):

Class

1. Spiral
2. Non-spiral

Medium Leaved (3" to 6"):

3. Spiral
4. Non-spiral

Large Leaved (over 6"):

5. Spiral
6. Non-spiral

Upright Stemmed:

7. Spiral
8. Non-spiral

DIVISION G — SEMI-TUBEROUS AND TUBEROUS SPECIES

BEST SEMI-TUBEROUS OR TUBEROUS SPECIES TROPHY

Class

1. Semi-tuberous as *B. dregei*, *B. 'Weltoniensis'*
2. Tuberous species and first generation (F₁) hybrids as *B. cavum*, *B. pearcei*, *B. 'Santa Barbara'*, *B. davisii*, *B. boliviensis*, *B. 'Torsa'*

DIVISION H — TUBERHYBRIDA

PALOS VERDES BEGONIA FARM CHALLENGE TROPHY FOR BEST TUBEROUS BEGONIA

Both single and multiple-stemmed upright plants are acceptable.

Class

1. Multiflora
2. Single-flowered
 - a. Plain
 - b. Crested or frilled
3. Double
 - a. Roseform
 - (1) Solid color
 - (2) Picotee-flowered
 - b. Ruffled flower
 - (1) Solid color
 - (2) Picotee-flowered
4. Trailing
5. *B. socotrana* and its hybrids as *Hiemalis* types and *Cheimantha* types

DIVISION I — SPECIES

INGLEWOOD BRANCH MEMORIAL PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST SPECIES BEGONIA

Species Begonias may be entered in this or in other Begonia Divisions.

Class

1. Cane-like
2. Shrub-like
3. Thick Stemmed (Not Jointed)
4. Semperflorens
5. Rhizomatous
6. Semi-tuberous and tuberous

DIVISION J — BEGONIA GROWN IN A CONTAINED ATMOSPHERE

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST BEGONIA GROWN IN A CONTAINED ATMOSPHERE

Terrariums, bubbles, or other containers providing an enclosed atmosphere for plant growth.

Class

1. Species
2. Hybrids

DIVISION K — BEGONIA HYBRIDS IN CULTIVATION 25 YEARS OR LONGER

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST BEGONIA IN CULTIVATION 25 YEARS OR LONGER

All Begonias grown in any manner may compete in this Division only.

Class

1. Cane-like
2. Shrub-like
3. Thick-Stemmed (Not Jointed)
4. Semperflorens
5. Rhizomatous
6. Rex
7. Semi-tuberous and tuberous

DIVISION L — BEGNIAS GROWN IN HANGING BASKETS AND WALL POCKETS

WILLIAM L. TAYLOR PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST HANGING CONTAINER BEGONIA FERD NEELS MEMORIAL PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST WALL POCKET BEGONIA

Class

1. Baskets
2. Wall Pockets

DIVISION M — NOVEL GROWN BEGONIAS

BEST NOVEL GROWN BEGONIA TROPHY

Class

1. Totem Pole
2. Rocks
3. Driftwood
4. Bark
5. Unique Container Grown

DIVISION N — NEW BEGONIA

INTRODUCTIONS

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST
NEW BEGONIA INTRODUCTION
HERBERT P. DYCKMAN PERPETUAL
AWARD FOR THE MOST
DISTINCTIVE NEW FIBROUS
BEGONIA

JOHN THIEBEN PERPETUAL AWARD
FOR THE BEST NEW RHIZOMATOUS
BEGONIA INTRODUCTION
(other than Rex)

Entries in this Division are not eligible for any other Division trophy.

Original stock plants must have been in cultivation at least 36 months.

Eligible plants may not have been shown in competition before this year's Annual Show.

The hybridizer need not have grown the plants; the grower may enter plants with the hybridizer's permission. Entry forms must show names of both grower and hybridizer, date of germination.

A plant not in bloom should be accompanied by a description of the bloom and time of bloom.

A plant is not eligible if it has been released either by sale or gifts; distribution of a few plants for testing does not constitute release.
Class

1. New Hybrid introductions
2. Other than hybrids as species, mutation

DIVISION O — BEGONIA COLLECTIONS

BESSIE RAYMOND BUXTON BRANCH
PERPETUAL AWARD FOR BEST
COLLECTION OF FIVE BEGONIAS,
EACH FROM A DIFFERENT CLASS

(Entries in this Division are not eligible for any other Division Trophy or Best Begonia in Show Trophy.)

Exhibitors are responsible for arrangements of their own entries.

COLLECTION OF FIVE BEGONIAS:

Class

1. All plants from the same division, but different classes
2. Each plant from a different division

DIVISION P — NOVICE GROWER

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD
BRANCH PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR
BEST BEGONIA GROWN BY A
NOVICE GROWER

All Begonias grown in any manner by Novice Growers compete in this Division only.

Class

1. Cane-like

2. Shrub-like
3. Thick Stemmed
4. Semperflorens
5. Rhizomatous
6. Rex
7. Tuberous

DIVISION Q — STUDENT DIVISION

BEST ENTRY IN STUDENT
DIVISION TROPHY

Open to all 20-year-olds and under. Plants grown in any manner by a student may compete in this Division only.

Class

1. Begonias
2. Other Shade Plants

DIVISION R — GARDEN DISPLAYS

JACK BAILEY MEMORIAL CUP FOR
BEST BRANCH DISPLAY

Open to all Branches in the area.

Following the theme of the show. Edging and floor protection required. The size of the floor garden displays is left to the discretion of the Placement Chairman. Notification of an intended entry in this division must be sent to the Placement Chairman by *August 1, 1972*.

DIVISION S — EDUCATIONAL BEGONIA DISPLAYS

BEST EDUCATIONAL BEGONIA
DISPLAY TROPHY

Entries limited to tables. Notification of an intended entry in this division must be sent to the Placement Chairman by *August 1, 1972*.

Class

1. Branch Entry
2. Individual Entry
3. Student Entry

DIVISION T — PHOTOGRAPHS OF BEGONIAS

BEST BEGONIA PHOTOGRAPH
TROPHY

Open to anyone residing outside 100 mile radius of Show.

Class

1. Black-and-white print
2. Color print
3. Color slide

DIVISION U — PLANTERS

BEST PLANTER TROPHY

A single container with an artistic arrangement of several different rooted plants.

Class

1. Predominantly Begonias
2. Other Shade Plants

DIVISION V — MINIATURE GARDENS

BEST MINIATURE GARDEN TROPHY

Not to exceed 30" square. Begonias predominating.

DIVISION W — FERNS

ARTHUR STRANDBURG PERPETUAL TROPHY FOR BEST FERN

Class

1. Adiantums
2. Ferns under 2 ft.
3. Ferns 2 ft. to 4 ft.
4. Ferns over 4 ft.
5. Tree Ferns
6. Platyceriums

DIVISION X — OTHER SHADE PLANTS

BEST SHADE PLANT (other than Begonia) TROPHY

Class

1. African Violets
2. All other Gesneriads
3. Orchids
4. Bromeliads
5. Fuchsias
6. Vines and trailing shade plants
7. Asparagus
8. Bonsai
9. Shade plants not listed above

DIVISION Y — ARRANGEMENTS AND

CORSAGES

BEST ARRANGEMENT OR CORSAGE TROPHY

Entries should follow the Show Theme: "Bubbles, Bangles, and Begonias"

Foliage and accessories permitted in all classes. Artificial plant materials will not be permitted. Material need not have been grown by the exhibitor.

Arrangements:

Class

1. Begonia flowers and foliage (other than tuberhybrida)
2. Tuberous Begonia flowers
3. Begonias and other shade plant material
4. Rex Begonia foliage predominating
5. Other shade plant material not listed
6. Miniature not to exceed 5".

Corsages:

7. Begonia flowers
8. Other shade plant material

TROPHIES AND AWARDS

Each Class will be judged for First (Blue Ribbon), Second (Red Ribbon), and Third (White Ribbon) on merit only. All Blue Ribbon winners in a Division will be judged for Division Trophies.

An entry must receive 85 points to qualify for a Division, Perpetual, or Challenge Trophy.

A Perpetual Trophy is never retired. A Challenge Trophy may be retired to an exhibitor who has won it three times, not necessarily consecutively.

A.B.S. Sweepstakes Trophy will be awarded to the grower with the most blue ribbons in the Begonia Divisions.

An A.B.S. Cultural Award will be given to the winner of each of the following Begonia Divisions if it receives 90 points or better: Cane-like, Shrub-like, Thick Stemmed, Semper-florens Characteristics, Rhizomatous, Rex, Tuberous (including Tuberous Species) and New Introductions.

Exhibitors will compete for Division Trophies only (see Show Schedule), except for the AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY PERPETUAL AWARD FOR BEST BEGONIA IN SHOW, and the DR. EDGAR IRMSCHER MEMORIAL CHALLENGE AWARD FOR BEST ENTRY IN SHOW. Exhibits in the New Introductions Division, the Novice Grower Division, and the Student Division are not eligible to compete for these awards.

BEGONIAS — PLANTS AND LEAVES

Rex and rhizomatous

Send for list — 10¢

E. A. McWHORTER

2010 Rockland Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

Palos Verdes

Begonia Farm

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COMPLETE SELECTION OF BEGONIAS AND SHADE PLANTS

FUCHSIAS—CAMELLIAS—FERNS

OPEN DAILY

Complete Nursery & Garden Supply Shop
1 1/2 Miles E. of Redondo Beach
Hi-Way 101



AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY BOOKLETS

Point Scoring System for Judging Begonias \$1.25

A Suggested Guide to Classification of Begonias for Show Purposes \$1.50

ORDER FROM: Ruth Pease
8101 Vicksburg Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90045

BEGONIA SHOWS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By Ruth Pease

A.B.S. Judging Course Director

The following questions are often asked when I speak to various groups about preparing their plants for shows and how these plants are then judged.

Question: What should I do to prepare my plants for a show?

Answer: Many are concerned about what to do to their plants in order to enter them in shows. Why wait for a show to do this? What we should do to prepare our plants for a show, to have them look their best, to score high when being judged at the show, should be done throughout the year.

In other words, the following pointers for preparing plants for a show should be applied to plants all during their growing season. Briefly, since it does take study to know your individual plants and their needs, to know when they are mature for their particular variety, the plant should be mature, not a young seedling in a small container. However, there are known varieties of begonias with very small leaves, and habits of growth recognizable as mature plants!

The container should be clean, simple, proportionate to the plant itself.

If stakes are needed, they should be clean, tied one to a stem, where necessary. Several stems tied to one stake is not acceptable when plants are being judged at the show. Ties should be neat, cut close to the stakes, and should be of one material when used on one plant. Different

and assorted ties on one plant detract from the plant itself.

Foliage should cover the stakes as much as possible. This is possible by staking your plant, as needed, sometimes early in the growing season, depending upon the type and variety of begonia.

The inside of the rim of the container should be free from all debris such as fallen leaves, spent blooms.

Rhizomes should be within the container. Occasionally there are rhizomatous varieties that have a habit of growing down and curling around the rim of the container. judges are required to know the habits of growth of plants they are judging.

The plant should be clean, fresh, vigorous, and have clean leaves and fresh blooms. The leaves should be free of dust, and they should be as free of holes as possible, indicating the care you give your plants. Spent blooms or seed pods should not be left on begonias when they are entered in a show.

There should be no evidence of disease or insects on your plant.

The plant should be full, symmetrical, depending upon the variety. Some begonias grow with their leaves facing in one direction. A generalization would be to have your plants clean, well-grown, pleasing to the eye, with a look of having been cared for and shaped.

Old brown stipules should be removed on the shrub-like, cane-like, and rhizomatous plants, as well as

on the rex begonias. In some cases the stipules are part of the beauty of the plant, but they are to be fresh, this season's growth.

Too many woody stems on a cane-like, shrub-like, or *semperflorens* begonia often indicates a lack of pruning, shaping, working with the plant. Pruning, repotting, pinching, and feeding are all things that begonia growers should do throughout the year. Deciding which plants are worthy of going to the show should then be no problem. They will *all* be ready for exhibiting. Some growers select one or two plants in their collections and work steadfastly with them all year, preparing them for shows. Much depends upon the individual. To grow, show, and enjoy your plants, we suggest preparing all of them the year-round.

Question: Won't my plants suffer from shock if I take them from my garden to another environment such as a show?

Answer: This depends upon the area of the show. If it is out-of-doors and the wind will blow on the plants or the hot sun will shine on them, they will be in trouble. However, considering that the show is in a protected area, perhaps indoors with good ventilation, we can be assured they will come through beautifully.

A good rule to follow is to water your plants early before loading them into your car, allowing time for them to drain completely. Add B-1 to this watering. Do this again as soon as you bring your plants home at the close of the show. It helps them to get over any shock they may have suffered being away

from "home." Seasoned exhibitors do this every time they exhibit their plants.

Question: Do you have any suggestions on how to transport plants to the show?

Answer: Transporting your plants to the show in order to get them there safely takes time. Some plants can be placed together snugly, containers close so they will not slide, and the foliage arranged carefully to avoid a chance snapping or breaking.

Plants can also be placed carefully in a cardboard container with foliage spread carefully over the open end of the container. If several small plants are placed in such a container, care should be taken to wad newspaper and fill the spaces between the pots to avoid slippage in the box.

Cascading plants in baskets can be suspended from a rod placed across and through slightly opened windows in the back of a car or else in an enclosed trailer. Care should be taken to stop to check these supports every so often on the way to the show to be certain they are sturdy and the containers still intact.

Some plants such as the upright tuberous begonias should be staked carefully for rigidity and support of the blooms so they will not be weakened by the movement of the vehicle. These extra stakes should be removed from the plants when they are registered at the show and used again when transporting the plants home from the show.

Special care should be taken when removing your plants from the vehicle. Foliage will be entwined. Patience is needed.

RESEARCH REPORT

The Research Department has agreed to supply all the begonias needed for our research project at Rutgers University. James Wyrzten, of Wyrzten Exotic Plants, and your Director supplied the necessary plants for the preliminary work being done by Dr. Moser.

A large number of cane begonia plants will be needed by fall, when a student will be starting on the project. Anita Sickmon, our Round Robin Director, has contacted members of the Kusler Cane Begonia Flight to supply cuttings and the Knickerbocker Branch has also offered to help supply many of the plants needed. Between these two sources, most of the plants should be available by fall.

A full report on the project will be given in September, at which time the project should be well started.

M. Carleton L'Hommedieu
Research Director

PHYLLOMANIA . . .

(Continued from Page 148)

tiny growths never grew large enough to be visible without magnification.

B. 'Phyllomaniaca' has an obscure origin but early writers attribute its parentage to *incarnata* and *manicata*. A few years ago, Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné made an interesting experiment. He duplicated this cross and the results were seedlings of great "hybrid vigor" and excessive phyllomania. The seedlings matured into plants looking so identical to 'Phyllomaniaca' that without labels they could have been mistaken for each other. Mr. Ziesenhenné's plants

went a step further by producing masses of adventitious buds on every part of the floral organs.

B. manicata has produced some beautiful varieties. *B. manicata* var. *crispa* is crested. *B. manicata aureo-maculata* has yellow, pink, white, and green variegated foliage. *B. manicata aureo-maculata crispa* is a colorful, crested variety.

Less frequently seen in cultivation than *B. 'Phyllomaniaca'* is 'Pseudophyllomaniaca'. Its leaves are more deeply lobed and it bears a striking resemblance to 'Paul Bruant'.

B. 'Templinii' is a handsome variegated, proliferating sport of 'Phyllomaniaca'.

Another magnificent begonia of unrecorded origin has recently appeared in cultivation. It is called 'Midas Touch'. Under my growing conditions, its leaves vary from vivid golden yellow and green to solid yellow, including the adventitious growths. Its leaf shape and habit of growth are remarkably similar to 'Pseudophyllamaniaca'. Could 'Midas Touch' be a sport of this hybrid?

Mr. Smith's study prompted me to try an experiment with four plants of *B. 'Phyllomaniaca'*. I deliberately shocked two of the plants by wounding the tissue in various places. After two years of careful observation, I concluded that it made little difference in the overall results. Those that were not wounded or repotted developed, like clockwork, the same amount or more phyllomania.

If, as I suspect, there is a certain condition present in a few *Begonia* species causing phyllomania and other anomalies in their hybrids, I hope it is discovered before the passing of another fifty years.

CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

We have had numerous requests for seed of Himalayan begonias and through the courtesy and generosity of one of our members we have the following to offer.

In most cases, these plants have one-half of the leaf smaller than the other, the base forming two rounded lobes. All the parts of the plants are particularly tender and brittle. The flowers are in axillary peduncles branching into a cyme, and each of the ramifications of the cyme has a pair of stipules at the base. The flowers stand up on slender stalks. There are two kinds of flowers, one having stamens only and the other bearing pistils only.

The stamen-bearing flower consists of two large obtuse sepals and two to five petals. Both the sepals and petals are similarly colored, and one cannot be distinguished from the other. In the center is a round ball of anthers, the filaments of which are united into a common stalk. The anthers usually are club-shaped, fleshy yellow bodies, having a curved pollen cell on each side. They discharge pollen grains.

The pistil-bearing flower has a calyx and corolla like the other flowers. Beneath the calyx of this flower is a fleshy thick part, usually having three unequal wings, divided into two to four cells containing minute ovules. The ovary is terminated by two to five stigmas, each of which has two very twisted hairy lobes.

When ripe, the fruit is a berry or a thin brown case having three wings, of which one is very much larger than the other two. It con-

tains a multitude of small seeds of an oblong form, usually covered with a network, the meshes of which are disposed with wonderful regularity. If a slice were cut off a little below the calyx, it would have quite the appearance of a Gothic church window.

Begonias thrive in moist, shady places in the subtropical zones of the world—India, Africa, and South America. Here the summers are warmer and the winters are cooler, when compared with other regions in similar latitudes.

No. 1—*B. picta*

Tuberous root-stock, capsules three-celled with three papery wings, of which one is much larger than the other. In its native surroundings it grows on rocks or in crevices of stone walls. The flowers are rather large and conspicuous and pale rose in color. The leaves are nearly equally cordate pilose above and often variegated and very ornamental. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2—*B. xanthina*

Thick rhizome, ovate leaves which are unequally cordate. The flowers are medium sized and conspicuously yellow. Capsule has unequal wings, one very elongated. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 3—*B. cathcarti*

Cordate leaves that are acute and glabrous, large, thick, with bristly hairs on stems when grown cool. Flowers are deep yellow on long stems. Needs humidity. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 4—*B. lacinata*

Bears roundly ovate leaves on long petioles. The leaves are unequally

cordate and acutely lanceolate. The peduncles are axillary as long as the leaves, bearing two to six flowers, of which more than half are stamen-bearers. Large pink flowers. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 5—B. Bhotan species

Also called *B. deliciosa*. Upright, branched, with an untypical rhizome-like stem which hides just beneath the soil surface. Gray spots on olive-green, deeply slashed leaves. Large and lovely soft pink flowers. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 6—B. semperflorens

Species from India. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 7—B. fuchsoides

Seed came with the India begonias; however, we know it to be a native of Mexico and South America, so it would seem unlikely that this is the true name. If anyone wants to try seeds, they are yours without charge if you will keep us informed as to what they produce.

No. 8—B. macdougalli

Mexico. Large, palm-like plant suitable for specimen plant outdoors where climate permits or in a greenhouse. Good begonia if you have sufficient space. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 9—B. parvifolia

A species of *Begoniastrum* section with deep pink flowers. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Greenhouse plants:

Sinningia pusilla

Small plant of Gesneriaceae family prized for its beauty as a terrarium plant. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Other genera:

Phormium tenax-rubrum

Leaves dull red. Important plant used in landscaping. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Phormium colensoi

Similar to above. Yellow-flowers. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Please send requests for seed to:

Mrs. Florence Gee
Seed Fund Administrator
234 Birch Street
Roseville, Calif. 95678

TUBEROUS . . .

(Continued from Page 147)

opportunity. In these gardens, all plants in a given row are the same color and were planted at the same time. But they are not the same. If one plant flowers two weeks earlier than all the others, this *might* be a desirable trait. If one plant stands head and shoulders above the others, this *might* be good. There are some that can grow three double blooms side-by-side on the same stalk without any rot or droop. This, too, *might* be good. One plant might show no sign of mildew when grown in a group of heavily mildewed plants. This *might* be good.

When you have the opportunity to select a field-grown flowering tuberous begonia, make the most of it. There are many more traits to watch for, some of which probably haven't even been thought of. The challenge is there for the creative, enthusiastic grower, especially if he tries a bit of hybridizing.

Frank Reinelt has retired from hybridizing tuberous begonias. Maybe he has done all there is to be done. I don't believe it. Somewhere there is a person who will have an idea, the desire, enthusiasm, and perseverance to bring tuberous begonias to even greater heights.

Is it one of you?

MRS. BERT ROUTH

Louisburg, Missouri 65685

RHIZOMATOUS BEGONIAS

\$1.00 each—Leaves 35¢

Erythrophylla (Beeksteak)
Black Jewell
Brocade
Alice-Mac
Bow-Nigra
Bunchii
Carol Star
Cleopatra
Chantilly Lace
Decker's Select
Enchantment
Gi-Gi
Joe Hayden
Laguna
Merry Merry
Norah Bedson
Persian Brocade
Silver Star
Spaulding
Zaida
Zee Bowman
masoniana (Iron Cross)
Aqua Marine
Catalina
Illsley
pearlii

RHIZOMATOUS BEGONIAS

\$1.25 each

Angie
Leo Rowan
Leslie Lynn
Missouri
heracleifolia nigricans
Randy
Roberta
Ricinifolia
Regency
Vernon
Gay Star
Raspberry Parfait

FIBROUS BEGONIAS

\$1.00 each

Annabelle
Argenteo Guttata
Bleeding Heart
Peach Leaf
echinosepala
Green Medora
Helen
Helena
incarnata
Jean Pernet
Medora
Spring Song
Sir Arthur
acida
Corbeille de feu
Digswelliana
Thurstoni
Blue Lake
Grey Feather

FIBROUS BEGONIAS

\$1.25 each

Otto Hacker
Elaine
Frances Lyons
Pinafore
Robinson's Peach
coccinea rosea
Nora Hanson
Tingley Mallet

HAIRY

FIBROUS BEGONIAS

\$1.25 each

Chocolate Soldier
Conbow
Credneri
Dwarf Houghtoni
hugellii
Margarita
Nelly Bly
metallica
prunifolia
Raythel

REX BEGONIAS

\$1.00 each

Amy
Bertha McGregor
Cora Miller
Evergreen
Fiesta
Fairy
Forty Niner
Green Countess
Green Gold
Helen Teupel
Jack Frost
Lillian
Les Matheson
Lucy Clossom
Merry Christmas
Mountain Haze
Old Smokey
Peace
Sue Zug
Silver Lake
Sandy
White Lace
Venetian Red
Red Berry
New Blue Bell
Purple Petticoats
Leaves 35¢ or 3 for \$1.00

\$1.25 each

American Beauty
Black King
Blushing Ole
Crimson Glory
Curly Stardust
Dottie
Mikado
Prince Charming
Shirt Sleeves
Sir Roy Yewell
Winter Garden
Leaves 40¢ each

\$1.50 each

Glory of St. Albans
Helen Lewis
Leaves 40¢ each

8 Begonias, my choice — postpaid \$7.00

Fresh cane cuttings — 1/2 price of plant

Leaves of \$1.00 plants — 35¢ or 3 for \$1.00

Leaves of \$1.25 & up plants — 40¢

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Special Delivery 65¢

SEND 10¢ FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF PLANTS WE GROW

VERSICOLOR . . .

(Continued from Page 145)
gating leaf. Continue to wrap the stem until you have made a ball to fit the size pot you are using. We use two-inch square plastic pots commonly called liners. Cuttings are then placed in one of the plastic storage boxes. All our bubble plants are given a fourteen hour-day from Cro-Lux Wide Spectrum fluorescent bulbs. Propagation of *B. versicolor* is under two four-foot lights and new growth is seen within three weeks. We allow the tiny plants to fill their pots thoroughly before moving them to a larger size. When they have filled two-and-a-half inch square pots they are ready to go into

bubbles of any size. Water and fertilizer are run through each pot of moss and then removed from the storage boxes with the cooking baster. It usually is done more frequently because these boxes are opened often and dry out more quickly. The specimen bubble plants are never opened except for their "once-a-month" care.

B. versicolor requires little care for the amount of pleasure and beauty it provides. Once you find the proper technique, you will find it one of the easiest to grow and care for. If you have tried and failed, I sincerely recommend the motto, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again." We did and we're really enjoying it.

THE LOS ANGELES INTERNATIONAL FERN SOCIETY

presents

THE NINTH ANNUAL FERN AND EXOTIC PLANT SHOW

Saturday, July 29, 1972 — 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Sunday, July 30, 1972 — 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The outstanding Garden and Patio Show of the Southland, emphasizing the tropical look in Southern California landscaping. The largest collection of specimen ferns ever assembled in one place.

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GARDEN DISPLAYS: Lavish entries by specialist plant societies, high school horticultural classes, individuals displaying their hobbyist skills, and a variety of commercial exhibits showing actual application of their products.

EDUCATIONAL DISPLAYS: Ecology and composting, raising ferns for spores, fern identification and herbarium specimens, California native ferns.

COMPETITIVE PLANTS: Entries open to everyone — no limit on number of plants entered in one class or in the show — trophies, ribbons and cash awards.

DEMONSTRATIONS: Platycerium mounting, basket planting, composting, greenhouse management, garden consultant.

SALES: Ferns of all kinds including unusual Staghorns; innumerable varieties of fuchsias; bromeliads of breathtaking beauty; highly desirable begonias and other exotic plants; hand made pottery.

PRIZE DRAWINGS: Several drawings each day during the show; Major Prize Drawing for GLASSHOUSE and many other fantastic prizes at 7 p.m. Sunday.

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CONNECTICUT BRANCH

4th Sunday of each month
Mrs. Priscella Beck, Secy.
R D No. 1, Box 121,
Mystic, Conn. 06355

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m., Members' Homes
Mrs. George W. Hopkins, Secy.
1619 S. Beckley Ave., Dallas, Texas 75224

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School
Telegraph at Stuart, Berkeley, Calif.
Miss Carol E. Orpin, Secy.
428 Norvell Street
El Cerrito, Calif. 94530

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Washington
Grace Fisher, Secy.
770 Monroe Ave. N.E., Renton, Wash. 98055

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Gladys Máttuket, Secy.
1801 Azalea Drive, Alhambra, Calif. 91801

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
First Methodist Church, Marshall Hall
3205 D Street, La Verne, Calif.
Mr. Robert I. Wilson, Secy.
544 Fountain Drive
Mira Loma, Calif. 91752

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:00 p.m.
Miss Lola Price, Secy.
628 Beach Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J. 08044

GLENDALE BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Glendale Federal Savings, 401 N. Brand
Mrs. Katharine Alberti, Secy.
3322 Troy Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 90068

GREATER BATON ROUGE BRANCH

Mrs. John H. McKay, Secy.
5116 Baton Rouge Ave., Baton Rouge, La. 70805

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive
Mrs. B. A. Russell, Secy.
5926 Jackwood, Houston, Texas 77036

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Horticultural Society of N.Y.
128 West 58th St., New York
Miss Margaret Huger, Secy.
505 East 82nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10028

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Sunday, 1:30 p.m.
Great Western Savings and Loan Bldg.
6300 East Spring St., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Paul E. Powell, Secy.
3031 Shakespear Dr., Los Alamitos, Calif. 90720

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Sear's Garden Center
6201 Florida St., Baton Rouge
Mrs. Johnnie L. Tanner, Secy.
1962 Cederdale, Baton Rouge, La. 70808

MESQUITE BRANCH

Mrs. Billie Lyles, Secy.
928 Calle Reale, Mesquite, Texas 95149

MIAMI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. Marie Evans, Secy.
610 63rd Drive, Hialeah, Florida 33012

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Friday, 11 a.m., Member's Homes
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Glenn Lucas, Secy.
Kansas City, Mo. 64109

MONTEREY BAY AREA BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Lighthouse and Dickman Sts., New Monterey, Calif.
Frederick Ball, Jr., Secy.
P.O. Box 527, Pebble Beach, Calif. 93953

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
525 Ocean Blvd., Long Beach
Barbara Welty, Secy.
4741 Hazelbrook
Long Beach, Calif. 90808

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Lions Club, Walnut St. and Garden Grove Blvd.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. R. L. Nevins, Secy.
1913 Aspen Circle, Fullerton, Calif. 92631

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Anne Stiles, Secy.
East Delaware Trail, R.D. No. 2, Medford, N.J. 08055

PORTLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lavene Jenkins, Secy.
9920 S. W. 53rd Ave., Portland, Oregon 97219

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.
R. H. Dana School Cafetorium
135th St. and Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret Buell, Secy.
18500 Mansel Street
Redondo Beach, Calif. 90278

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members
Miss Marcella Flynn, Secy.
7 Fairfield Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island 02914

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 6:30 p.m.
Dales Recreation Center
3936 Chestnut Street, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret K. Elmore, Secy.
3935 McKenzie, Riverside, Calif. 92503

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 12 noon, Homes of Members
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego, Calif. 92103

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Betty Tillotson, Secy.
3912 Wildrose Way
Sacramento, Calif. 95826

SALINE COUNTY BRANCH OF KANSAS

4th Monday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Wayne Smith, Secy.
1823 Highland, Salina, Kansas 67401

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way
Mrs. Louise Eby, Secy.
1137 Hillside Blvd. So. San Francisco, Calif. 94080

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mabel Anderson, Secy.
16609 Cypress St., Covina, Calif. 91722

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Porter Hall, 7:30 p.m.
University & La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa
Mrs. George Bayse, Sr., Secy.
2347 Langmuir St., San Diego, Calif. 92111

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puente Del Sol
Miss Gladys M. Grant, Secy.
460 Mountain Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103

SANTA CLARA VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8 p.m.
Member's Home
Elisabeth Sayers, Secy.
369 Ridge Vista Ave.
San Jose, Calif. 95127

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.
Calvary Lutheran Church
7002 23rd Ave., N.W.
Mary Sanderman, Secy.
13045 37th N.E., Seattle, Wn. 98125

SHEPHERD, THEODOBIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 6200 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Bernio Crosby, Secy.
231 Bethel St.
Ventura, Calif. 93003

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Members' Homes
Mrs. Henry Flaherty
606 South Third, Salina, Kansas 67401

SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshler Field House
430 South 156th Burlew
Sally Harding, Secy.
11632 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Washington 98168

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Members' Homes
Mrs. R. M. Bonnlson, Secy.
Rt. 2, Box 155 Dickinson, Texas 77539

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Thursday, Sabine National Bank Bldg.
Port Arthur, Texas
Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Secy.
4620 Evergreen St., Port Arthur, Texas 77640

TEXASTAR BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.
306 Cody, Houston, Texas 77009

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club
8020 Alverstone St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Barbara Mack, Secy.
424 Oregon St., El Segundo, Calif. 90245

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m. every other month
Pittsburg Garden Ct., 1059 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Irene Fediacko, Secy.
125 Arlington Ave., Butler, Pa. 16001

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center
5703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier
Miss Anno Rose, Secy.
14036 Ramona Drive, Whittier, Calif. 90605

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Noon Women of Menhara
Mrs. Stuart I. Brackon, Secy.
727 Mt. Moro Rd., Villanova, Pa. 19086

CALENDAR

July 18—Seattle Branch: "Exhibit Preparation and Plant Grooming" will be the subject for the program.

July 28 Redondo Area Branch: Joe Littlefield will be the speaker. Pot-luck at 6:30 p.m.

August 3—Westchester Branch: Dorothy Behrends will speak on "Begonia Multiplication".

August 24 San Francisco Flower Show, Inc. invites members of the begonia Societies to attend the annual Fiesta de las Flores Preview, at the Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way in San Francisco, Thursday evening from 6 to 8 p.m. The theme will be "A Visit to Shangri-La". Refrescos y Aperitivos—\$3.50.

This is the kick-off of the San Francisco County Fair-Flower Show, which runs from August 24 through August 27.

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