
HOLLYWOOD GARDEN CLUB

MAKING HOLLYWOOD MORE BEAUTIFUL ONE GARDEN AT A TIME!

SEPTEMBER 2024

Member of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs – <http://ffgc.org> – Deep South Garden Club - www.dsgardenclubs.com
National Garden Clubs, Inc., www.gardenclub.org, and Deep South Region



Next Meeting – Home of Susan Berry
September 21, 2024, 11:00 a.m.
We will have a potluck lunch
Bring a chair and something to share



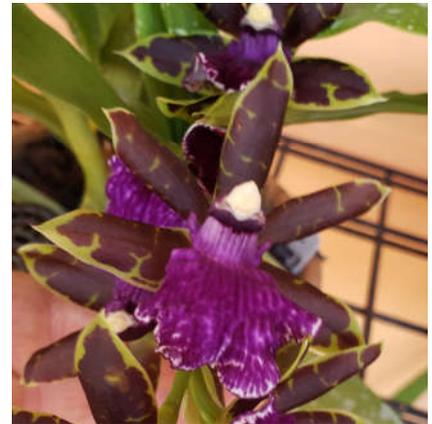
Our August meeting was held at the home of Seth Shealer. His garden was featured in our June newsletter. This month we focus on his love of orchids, and he has filled his garden with a variety of them.



Mickey's Florida Sunrise
Brassavola hybrid



Dendrobium *Bigibbum*



Zygopetlum

Orchid Care: Abundant rainfall presents dangers to all orchids growing outside without cover. Black rot appears in sympodial orchids typically in new or immature growth or in older growth that has been damaged mechanically. In monopodial orchids it usually is manifest as crown rot. Black rot is a rapidly progressing disease that must be dealt with quickly as it is highly contagious and will quickly spread through an entire collection.

Cut the infected part with scissors sitting in a jar of TSP 1 heaping tsp to an 8 oz glass of water. Place plants in a dry spot for a week. The pathogens that cause black rot are not fungi but are a water mold. I have saved many plants with PHYSAN 20, which is an ALGAECIDE FUNGICIDE, BATCDERICIDE, VIRUCIDE. With heavy rainfall I use 2 1/2 tsp per gal of water, and spray well. After a week of recovery spray your orchids with 1 tsp. per gal of SUPERTHRIVE just to give them an extra boost.

Excerpts from Lisa's Corner

HAPPY BIRTHDAY
Judith Bostwick and Anna Fraker

"Friends are like flowers; they make life more beautiful."

VISIT OUR WEBSITE - [Hollywood Garden Club](http://hollywoodgardenclub.com) <http://hollywoodgardenclub.com>

Email pictures from your garden or other suggestions to mtabela@comcast.net

Membership in Florida Federation of Garden Clubs is open to all regardless of gender, age, race, ethnicity or religious affiliation.

Color in Hollywood Who says you need to go north to enjoy the rich gold and red tones of the fall season? You can have these colors year-round by planting the copperleaf in your garden. The copperleaf family offers a wide variety of choices. How



Acalypha amentacea subsp. Wilkesiana Copperleaf
photo from Susan's garden

about a green and cream leaf to brighten up a dark corner?

Copperleafs (*Acalypha wilkesiana*) make a great privacy screen. They are fast growers and can turn into a large bush. They can be kept inbounds with regular pruning. They can also be pruned as a small tree but must be given the attention to keep this shape. Placement in the garden in the sun to part sun is best to bring out the splash of color that draws the eye. Used as an accent plant they make a knockout statement in the garden. There are

many varieties ranging in mottled colors from reds, russets, green, golds and pinks. Copperleafs are not too fussy about their garden soil and propagation is by cuttings or air-laying.



This copperleaf is planted in part sun and changes from bright red to green & pink to mostly green depending on the angle of the sun during the year.



Copperleaf Java white

The more sun this Copperleaf gets the brighter the color.

Photo from Mary's garden

THINGS TO DO LIST SEPTEMBER 2024

PRUNING – We are in the height of hurricane season. Prune all trees that are close to your house. Never trim more than 1/3. Roses and bougainvillea's can be shaped up now. Trim off all dead leaves, flowers and branches from all your plants for that perfect manicured garden. Do not prune gardenias after September fertilize them in October.

PROPAGATION –Bromeliad babies can be cut away from the mother plant when they are 1/3 her size and have their color or they can be left attached. For plants that have outgrown their pots, replant in containers that are 2 inches larger. Divide and replant perennials and bulbs that have grown too big for their locations. Now it is time to air-layer plants. Plant cuttings in the ground now. They seem to root faster in the rainy season. Fill containers for planting flowers and vegetables now. Do not let the bottom of the pots meet with the soil. Put them on small steppingstones.

INSECTS –Heavy rains are bringing insects inside the house. A chemical barrier around the foundation and ant bait trays outside will discourage them for now. Research has shown that soapy water spritzed on a floating fire ant raft will sink and kill it. The soap acts to break down the hydrophobic coating on fire ants' bodies, causing them to drown. Plus, soap is mildly insecticidal against many insects. Outside lights that are on at night attract termites. Plants and trees send out a chemical alarm when insects attack them through the subterranean mycorrhizae.

WATERING – Turn off automatic sprinkler timers. Water only when you see plants are wilted in the morning. Measure 1 inch of water a week. For mangos and lychee trees water less and no nitrogen, Sept. to flowering.

ORCHIDS – Plants may have fungus from too much water. Move them to a dry location to prevent the disease being spread by splashing raindrops. Leave enough space between orchids for a cat to walk between. "One needs a cat to grow good orchids". Hurricane preparation – Water and allow to dry, take down any that are hanging and bring orchids inside. If they are outside place them under roof on concrete, out of the wind. Reduce feeding this month except on vandas and phalaenopsis.

FEEDING –Feed bananas with cow manure, 1 qt. for a 3' X 3' area. Use low-nitrogen fertilizer on bougainvillea and poinsettias. Palms need to be fertilized with palm food. More palms die from nutritional deficiencies than from diseases. Use time released fertilizer on potted plants. Bury kitchen scraps and coffee grounds around plants. Leave plant and tree clippings on the ground for mulch. Feed Caladium bulbs with ½ strength liquid fertilizer. Do not fertilize tomato plants before fruit set or you will only have lush leaves. Keep water off their leaves. Trim their lower leaves to keep them off the ground. Feed Fruit trees with Miracle Grow 1 tablespoon to a gallon.

PLANTING VEGETABLES – <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/VH021> Florida Vegetable Gardening Guide

If you are planting in black nursery recycled pots, use the 15-gallon size, and place them in at least 6 hours of sun a day. Planting by seed lets you plant more varieties but using transplants from the Garden Centers gets you off to a faster start. For seed planting in pots use, seed starting mix. For starter plants in pots, use organic soil or Miracle Gro Potting Mix, with some added perlite for better drainage.

PLANTING NECTAR PLANTS – attracts birds, bees and butterflies. This will increase your vegetable and fruit yields and feed the wildlife. Just a few plants are; ageratum, alder, cosmos, citrus, dune sunflower, firebush, ginger, golden dewdrop, lantana, Mexican flame, pentas, scarlet milkweed, scarlet sage, verbena, wild coffee, zinnia.

PLANTING BUTTERFLY LARVAL PLANTS – Some are; citrus, dill, fennel, parsley, ficus, mustard, nettles, false nettle, passion vine, pipevine, red mangrove, ruellia, scarlet milkweed, wild Petunia, wild lime, wild tamarind, and willow.

PLANT INFORMATION SITE – South-Florida-Plant-Guide.com

Susan Berry

President of the Hollywood Garden Club, Master Gardener, Certified Garden Consultant, Certified Landscape Designer, Advanced Master Naturalist, FMNP Land Steward, and FFGC Earth Steward