

HOLLYWOOD GARDEN CLUB

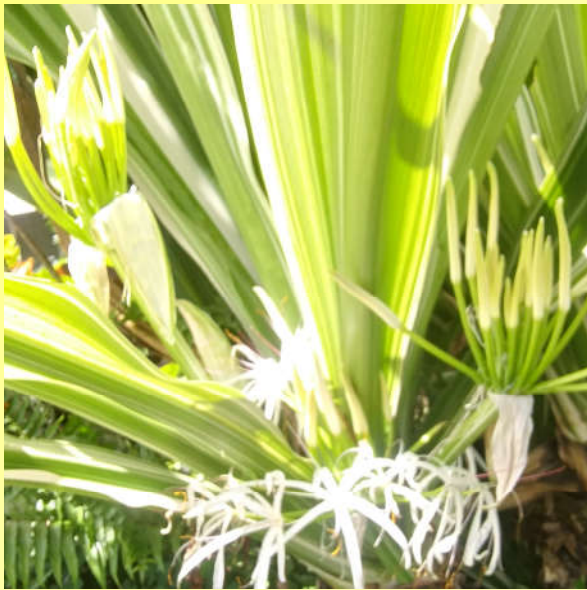
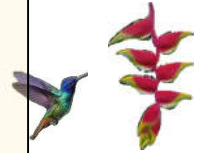
MAKING HOLLYWOOD MORE BEAUTIFUL ONE GARDEN AT A TIME!

SEPTEMBER 2021

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



HOLLYWOOD GARDEN CLUB MEETING
Fred Lippman Multi-Purpose Center
3rd Tuesday of the month
NO MEETINGS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE



Variegated Grand Crinum Lily in bloom - Crinum Lily (*Crinum asiaticum variegatum*) This makes a fantastic specimen plant. It attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Height 6', spread 6'. Crinum lilies can take the heat and full sun facing south. Propagation is by offsets, seeds and bulbs that can weight up to 40 lbs.



PINWHEEL JASMINE



BEGONIA "ALBA"



LADY OF THE NIGHT

We love flowering plants that add beauty and aroma to the night garden. These 3 are easy to grow and propagate. They have white flowers give off sweet fragrance at night. The jasmine and lady of the night are small bushes that can be accent plants. The begonia needs room for its 18-24" long stems with leaves.

VISIT OUR WEBSITE - **Hollywood Garden Club** <http://hollywoodgardenclub.com>

What would you like to see in our newsletter?? 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.

Ferns can be our best friend in the garden adding that light tropical feel, hiding the base of taller plants, or just creating a border. Some of them can also drive you crazy as they spread and invade garden areas that are meant for other uses. Here are some varieties that are garden friendly. Staghorn ferns are Epiphytes. They belong to the genus, *Platycerium*. They are valued for their highly variable and unusual growth habits. The plant produces two different fronds, basal and foliar fronds also called fertile fronds. The basal fronds are round, overlapping layers, which clasp onto a growing surface. The fertile fronds hold spores which, when germinated, form new plants. Both fronds are covered with hairs giving them a silvery cast. These hairs provide some protection from insects and conserve moisture. *Platycerium bifucatum* is the most common species and the easiest to grow. It produces large numbers of “pups”, eventually forming a very large plant that is hardy to temperatures of around 30 degrees.



Australian Tree fern

If you have the room this is an unusual addition to your garden.



Miniature variety of Staghorn Fern - 40 years old



Southern shield fern (*Thelypteris kunthii*)

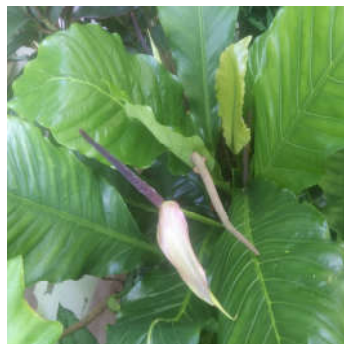


Giant Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum trapeziforme*)



**Crested Japanese Bird's Nest Fern
(*Asplenium antiquum*)**

**Dwarf Bird's nest in bloom
(*Asplenium goudeyi*)**



Fishtail Fern (*Nephrolepis falcata*)



Andinum Staghorn Fern grown
For 1 year and just remounted.



Squirrel's foot fern

(*Davallia trichomanoides*)

This fern gets its name from the furry rhizomes that grow on top of the soil and resemble a squirrel's foot. There are also rabbit's foot and deer's foot varieties. This is a slow grower. Can be grown in pots or hanging baskets to show off the rhizomes.

Cardinal air plant
(*Tillandsia Fasciculata*)



GROWING EPIPHYTES IN SOUTH FLORIDA

Epiphytes are plants that require another plant as a support, but don't take anything from the host. Many of these interesting plants are rare, and some are even endangered. Many are threatened by human collection and development. Epiphytes get everything they need from the sun, organic matter that falls their way, and moisture in the air. "Air" plants get their common name from the fact that they get all of their nutrients from the atmosphere. Epiphytes may live high in the tree canopy or on the trunk of a tree. Some plants can

be put in soil or in small containers. Others can be grown on driftwood or slabs of bark fiber and make lovely accents for the patio or porch. They do very well here with little care, mounted in trees. Some examples of low maintenance epiphytes are: Bird's nest anthurium, orchids, night blooming cereus, resurrection fern, mistletoe cactus, Spanish moss, air plants and staghorn ferns.



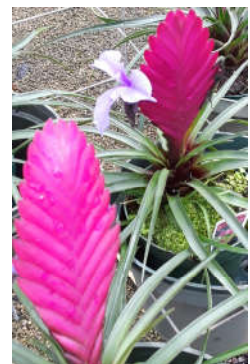
Mistletoe cactus grown in
basket with orchid mix



Tillandsia xerographica



Tillandsia ionantha in bloom



Tillandsia Cyanea

The garden is like a painting that is never finished.

THINGS TO DO LIST SEPTEMBER 2021

PRUNING – We are in the height of hurricane season. Prune all trees that are close to your house. Never more than 1/3 should be trimmed. Roses and bougainvilleas can be shaped up now. Trim off all dead leaves, flowers and branches from all your plants for that perfect manicured garden. Clean, sharpen and oil all tools, and buy a new one.

PROPAGATION –Bromeliad babies can be cut away from the mother plant when they are 1/3 the size and have their color or 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 need it. You can air-layer plants now. Where your AC drips outside your house in the soil, plant your cuttings.

INSECTS –Heavy rains are bringing insects inside the house. A chemical barrier around the foundation and ant bait trays inside 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. Lights in the garden and around the house attract termites. Try this DEET-FREE mosquito repellent, Cutter Lemon & Eucalyptus. I liked it.

WATERING – Turn off automatic sprinkler timers. Water only when you see plants are wilted in the morning. Use a can or water gauge to measure 1 inch of water a week. **VACATION** – Place a plastic bag under pots and fold down to 1". When making holes in new pots place them on the side of the pot, 1" from the bottom, they hold water longer.

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 through. "One needs a cat to grow good orchids".

FEEDING – Put cow manure on bananas. Use low-nitrogen fertilizer on bougainvilleas and poinsettias. Palms need to be fertilized now. More palms die from nutritional deficiencies than from diseases. Use time released fertilizer on orchids and potted plants. Bury your kitchen scraps and coffee grounds around plants. Leave plant and tree clippings on the ground for mulch. Prepare your fall vegetable & flowerpots. Place something under the pots so the bugs can't get up into the soil. Feed Caladium bulbs ½ strength liquid fertilizer. Do not fertilize tomato plants before fruit set or you will have lush leaves only and keep water off the leaves. Trim the lower leaves to keep them off the ground.

PLANTING VEGETABLES – <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/VH021> Florida Vegetable Gardening Guide
If planting in 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, Pro Mix, 3B Mix, or Micro Start 323. For starter plants in pots, use organic soil or Miracle Gro Potting Mix, with some added perlite for better drainage.

PLANTING BULBS – Amaryllis, spider, calla, rain and Easter lily, alocasia, and gloriosa can be planted now.

PLANTING ANNUALS – Coleus, gaillardia, kalanchoe, pentas, periwinkle, tropical milkweed, and sage are a few.

PLANTING HERBS –Parsley, all mints, rosemary and basil in pots, keep in semi-shade for now and out of the rain.

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

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

Live in the moment, stare into a flower.

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*