



THE COASTAL NC DAYLILY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

APRIL 2020

No. 102

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

So much on my mind – COVID-19; Club Plants – Weeds/Fertilizing/Spring Sales; Fall Regional; Family & Friends.

I'll start with the first thoughts – COVID-19. We will **NOT** have a meeting in **APRIL**. Whether we will have a meeting in May is yet to be determined. I encourage all of you to follow the directives on how to stay safe during this pandemic.

Beverly came over on Monday and we got the entire row of Club plants weeded! Yay. I gave them all a dose of Milorganite and will follow that in a few weeks with some 10-10-10.

All local Master Gardener Shows have been cancelled. These were our revenue avenues as we used them to sell our club plants. So, we will punt and try something new this year. We have a Facebook page and have already established a PayPal account and can use these to sell plants on-line. There are several pages where we can advertise our plants without a fee. Currently we have 19 cultivars. Keep your fingers crossed – our goal is \$500 on-line sales.

If you have plants that you would have donated to our Spring sales, save them for the Fall Regional. Please go ahead and pot them up so that they can grow & increase this summer! The preference is to have potted plants at the Regional.

Ken and I will be checking in with our Committee Chairs to keep the Fall Regional plans moving forward. Thanks to Ken, we are in a great position with so much of the planning already done. We are really looking good at this point. Check out our Ad and Club News article on Pg. 26 in the most recent *Hemalina!*

Please go ahead and book your room at the Fall Regional hotel. We have been advised there is a local (OBX) event that due to COVID-19 has postponed their event to the same weekend as our Fall Regional. That event usually books the entire Hotel, so there may not be any EXTRA rooms once our 50 rooms are booked.

I pray that you, my friends, and your families will be safe and healthy on the backside of the COVID-19 pandemic. When you are homebound and if you get bored, pick up the phone and call your Daylily peeps. Nothing brightens my day more than talking daylilies!

Pat

NOT CANCELLED

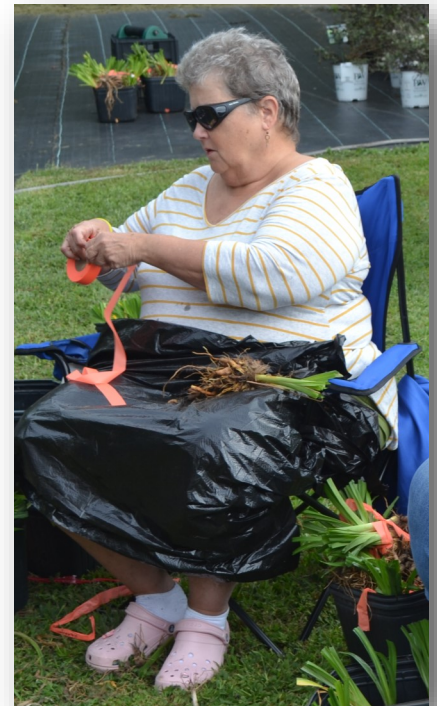


GARDENING



A Lady that knows how to prep for a daylily sale -

VICKI THOMPSON



We were pleasantly surprised at our last meeting, as we welcomed back a longtime CNCDS member, Vicky Thompson, from Elizabeth City. After cleaning her hands from gardening, she picks up with her other hobby, quilting. Vicki is also a fan of Blue Grass music... but who isn't? If you haven't met her before, please introduce yourself at the next meeting.



Procrastination may cost you \$30

Our lower cost (\$119) block of rooms at the Comfort Inn are already being reserved. When they are filled, the remaining rooms will cost \$149. Your credit card will not be charged until you actually use the room. Why wait? Call 252.441.6333 and tell the operator that you are with the Daylily Society, Group Code: WD87H3.

Run out of books to read?

If you have a high interest in daylilies and want to learn more about the characteristics of daylilies, including bloom size, bloom form and are interested in learning what makes a great show flower or what is considered a fault in an exhibit, then **EXHIBITION JUDGING** may be for you! Find out how. Get the HANDBOOK, **FREE** as a PDF download @

<https://www.daylilynetwork.org/store/ViewProduct.aspx?id=11280327>

If you are highly interested in daylilies and want to learn more about them, you should consider becoming a **GARDEN JUDGE**. Garden judges learn to look at the "whole plant" in evaluating what makes a great garden plant. As a garden judge, you are encouraged to grow a representative sampling of all forms and types of daylilies so that you can better train your eyes to recognize outstanding plant performance as well as gain knowledge of the various forms of daylilies. How? Get the HANDBOOK, **FREE** as a PDF download @

<https://www.daylilynetwork.org/store/ViewProduct.aspx?ID=11804109>



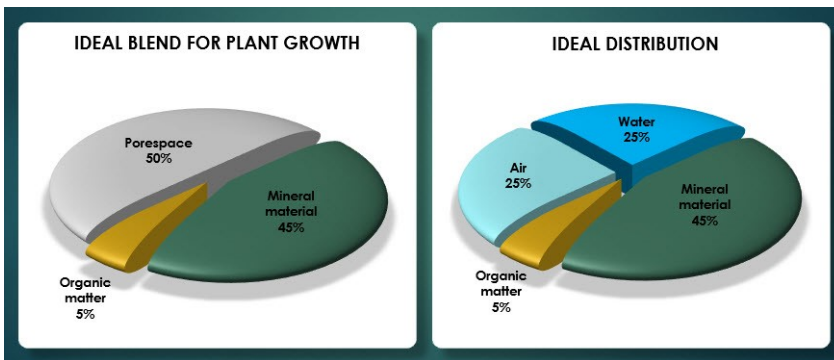
NC Cooperative Extension - SOIL - Presentation REDUX



by Ken Ferguson

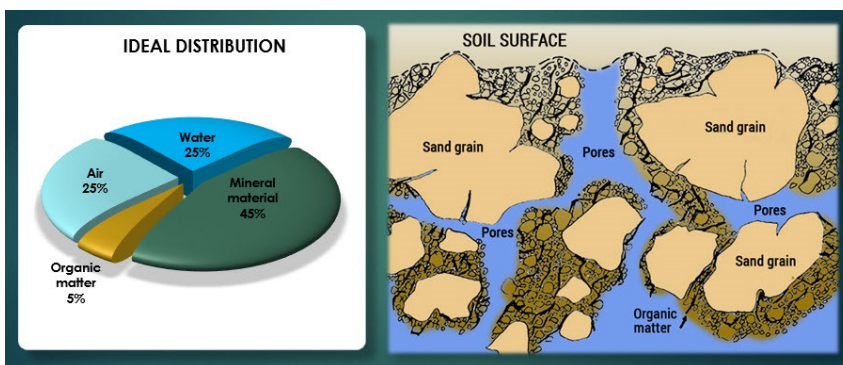
Soil is alive... with moles, earthworms, insects, springtails, nematodes, viruses, algae, bacteria, yeast, actinomycetes, fungi, and protozoa. There are about 50 billion microbes in 1 tablespoon of soil. Like all living things, soil breaths, exchanging gases between the atmosphere and the roots of a plant. And healthy soil is a mix of solids, liquid and gases.

FYI—DIRT is not synonymous with SOIL.



“An ideal soil for plant growth contains 50% porespace and 50% solids, with the porespace filled with equal parts air and water. This distribution rarely occurs because porespace varies with soil texture and soil management. For example, tilling increases porespace, while poor drainage and compaction reduce it.”¹

“Soil solids are a blend of mineral materials and organic matter. The mineral materials are typically weathered rock of varying sizes called sand, silt, and clay. The organic matter consists of decaying plant and microbial residues.”¹



“The relative amounts of porespace and mineral and organic matter vary greatly among different soil types. But for plant growth, most soil scientists agree that 50% porespace, 45% mineral matter, and 5% organic matter make up an ideal ratio.”¹

“Soil texture, which refers to the proportions of sand, silt, and clay, influences nearly every aspect of soil use and management. Sand is the largest particle (at 2.0 to 0.05 mm), silt is much smaller (0.05 to 0.002 mm), and clay is the smallest (less than 0.002 mm). Much of a soil particle’s ability to react with water and nutrients is related to the amount of surface area available.”¹

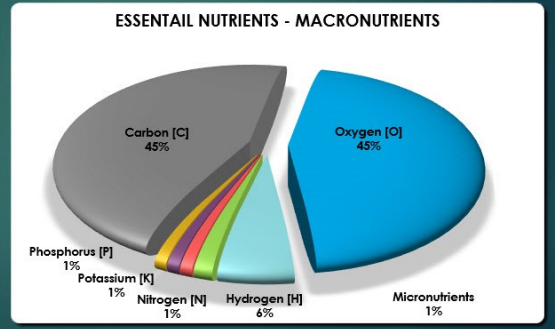


BLACK	High in organic matter >4%
BROWN	Good organic matter and well drained
GRAY	Low organics, poorly drained, color may be due to ferric oxide Fe_2O_3
RED	Low organics, well drained, color may be ferrous oxide FeO
YELLOW	Low in organics, well drained

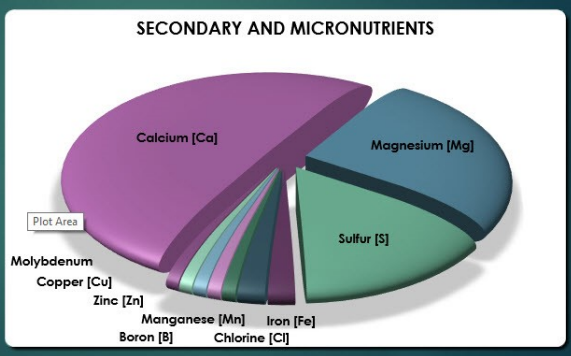
“Organic matter, the soil minerals present, and the drainage conditions all influence soil color. Color alone is not an indicator of soil quality, but color does provide clues about certain conditions. For example, light or pale colors in grainy topsoil are frequently associated with low organic matter content, high sand content, and excessive leaching. Dark soil colors may result from poor drainage or high organic matter content. Shades of red indicate a clay soil is well-aerated, while shades of gray indicate inadequate drainage.”¹

“Many people confuse plant nutrition with fertilization. Plant nutrition refers to the needs of the plant and how a plant uses the basic chemical elements. Fertilization is the term used when these elements are supplied to the soil as amendments. Adding fertilizer during unfavorable growing conditions will not enhance plant growth and may actually harm or kill plants. To complete their life cycle, plants need 17 essential nutrients, each in varying amounts.”¹ aka MACRONUTRIENTS

98.7% of all NUTRIENTS



1.3% of all NUTRIENTS

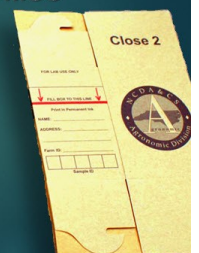


“SECONDARY nutrients include magnesium, calcium and sulfur, none of which are more than 1% of total nutrient needs of the plant. MICRONUTRIENTS are needed in a much, much smaller amount, all less than 0.01%.”¹

“Soil testing provides valuable information on pH and plant-available nutrients. Test your soil before planting and every two to three years thereafter. Inexpensive soil test kits are unreliable. Reports are sent by mail only if there is a special request submitted to the lab. Otherwise, provide an email address on the form to receive notification that the report is complete and online.”¹

Soil Sampling – How to

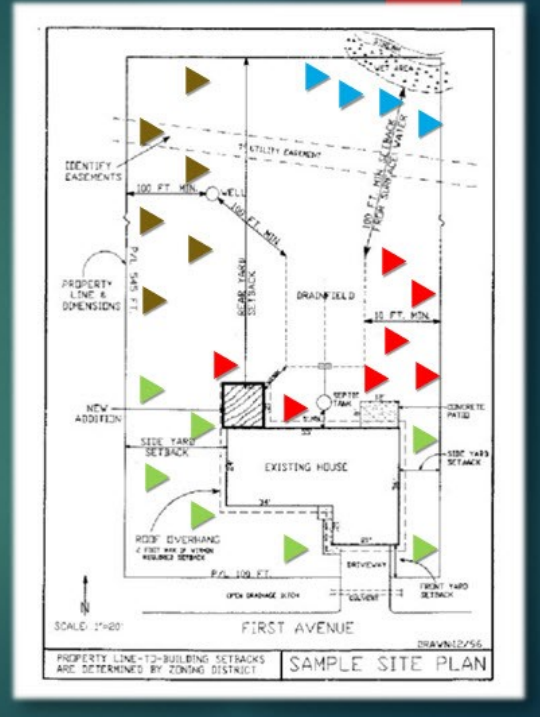
- Boxes and forms at the Extension Office
- Fill box to **FILL** level
- Soil can be moist but not too wet
- DO NOT** put soil in plastic bag
- DO NOT** tape box shut



Soil Sampling

5-10 samples each

- ▶ Lawn
- ▶ Garden
- ▶ Wooded areas
- ▶ Low lying areas



- "Collect samples with stainless steel or chrome-plated tools. Using brass, bronze, or galvanized materials could contaminate the sample.
- The bucket in which material is collected should be made of plastic.
- Make sure the collection bucket is clean because even small amounts of residual lime or fertilizer can affect the test results.
- Avoid taking samples from areas that are obviously different from the norm, such as wet spots, compost piles, animal urine spots, and brush piles, or from under eaves or sites where trash has been burned.
- Remove large pieces of organic material, such as roots, stalks, and leaves, from the sample.
- If using a trowel or spade, dig a hole, then take a slice of soil down one side. Repeat this procedure in five to eight spots for each area to be tested. Mix these cores together to obtain one composite sample. If the soil is very wet, it could be more difficult to mix, but do not attempt to heat the soil to dry it
- Place about a pint of the composite sample for each area sampled in a soil testing box and label with a return address on the side of the box. Make up a code that will be easy to remember, such as "flawn" for front lawn, "byard" for back yard, or "veg" for vegetable garden. Any combination of letters and numbers can be used. Make notes about where the samples came from so that when you receive the results, you can easily identify how to treat the areas differently based on the results.
- Do not tape the boxes in any way. The lids are removed before the boxes go in the soil lab ovens, and tape makes this process difficult. Do not put the soil in a plastic bag before placing it in the box as doing so will prevent proper drying in the lab oven."¹

IMPORTANT DATES



Federal Taxes are **not** due until JULY.



**Eat More
GARLIC**

National Garlic Day



ADS Members



For those of you who are members of AHS, you have or will soon receive the Spring Daylily Journal. Attached to your Journal is a copy of the bylaws with proposed changes for your vote.

Note: **THIS IS AN UP OR DOWN VOTE**. You do not get to say, "I am in favor of that change, but not this one".

These are clarifications so that you may be well informed when you cast your votes.

- **President can be elected from a past AHS director, or current Regional President if no one wishes to serve.**
- **Quorum at a convention will be reduced from 100 to 40.** If passed, ONLY 2/3 of 40 (OR ONLY 27 PEOPLE) are required to pass a bylaws amendment at a convention. (If this is changed, amendments can be passed by the block vote of a few.)
- **Secretary is made an AHS officer.**
- AHS officers **CAN BE PAID**.
- The **Board can change dues WITHOUT the traditional member vote.** Dues can be increased 2% times the number of years since last increase. If no increase has occurred in the last 10 years, dues could be raised 20%. (So, the Board can change dues while authorizing pay to the President, VP, Secretary and CFO.)
- **5% of principle and all interest from the Life Member Fund may be transferred to the General Fund annually.** (This money is currently meant to pay for journals, not general business to make the bottom line appear better.)

The deadline is April 25th. Make your voice heard and vote.