

Fuchsia Folk are Friendly Folk



# The Standard



THOMAS BERGE

THOMAS RITCHIE

## NAME THAT FUCHSIA

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BLOEMENCORSO ZUNDEERT FLOWER PARADE 2016	15 16

This double has bright cerise tube and sepals and a white Corolla, reflexed sepals and full corolla. Growth upright, vigorous and bushy, will make a good half or full standard

RHS award of Merit 1929, sometimes it can be disappointing and has been replaced with Swingtime etc although mine has grown okay.

British, Hybridised by Veitch 1894



### COMMITTEE 2017



John Henshaw	Jim Beveridge	Barry Knott	John Delaney
Les Hughes	Chris Hughes	Mike Bove	Audrey Herbert
			Ken Herbert

We would like to extend a welcome to all new members who have joined since our last newsletter and hope their stay with us is a long, enjoyable and productive one. One way of airing any concerns or points is by having them published in the newsletter or indeed if you have any articles you would like considered for publication we are always looking for extra material.

## EVENTS 2017

JULY 18th PRE SHOW TALK

JULY 29th ANNUAL SHOW AT SHIRLEY INSTITUTE

AUGUST 15th TBA

SEPTEMBER 19th PLANT AUCTION

OCTOBER 17th DAVID HOWELL

NOVEMBER 21st TBA

DECEMBER 5th CHRISTMAS SOCIAL

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

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Once again we are having some nice Spring weather, some nice sunny days and now the rain has come to give the gardens some much needed water as I believe we have had one of the driest winters on record. I made an error in the Autumn when I cut my plants back and very remiss of me I did not water them enough over the Winter and consequently I have lost almost all of them.

I have acquired a few new ones of which I have lost several but my hanging pots and wall baskets just not have come back as good as they should have done, anyway enough of my woes.

This year we have a new show venue, it is at the Shirley Institute in Shirley, Solihull. It is easily accessible from the main Stratford Road and details are on the back of the newsletter. I hope as many of you who can will put plants on the showbench as the show needs your support this being a new hall we need to put on a reasonable show for the public to maybe encourage them to join as we need new members and shows are where we have the best chance of recruiting them, so please do what you can to help and any help you can give on the day would be much appreciated, good growing to you.

*Barry*

## LIFE MEMBERS

BARRY KNOTT  
 BRIAN HAINES  
 CAROLE HERBERT  
 ELAINE DORE  
 GEORGE JONES  
 JOAN MORRIS  
 JOHN DELANEY  
 JOHN HENSHAW  
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 JOHN BOULTER  
 ARTHUR DAVIS  
 JOHN HEWITT  
 BARRY KNOTT  
 KEN HERBERT  
 IVOR STANSFIELD

## SHOW PRIZES

It has been suggested that we ask members if they have any unwanted gifts that may be suitable for the Raffle or the Key In The Box prizes that members would be willing to donate. This would help offset some of the cost of the show which over the last few years we have made a loss on, last years Raffle prizes were all donated and we thank those who donated them, Anyone wishing to donate a prize please let me know what it is before the next meeting.

## WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS.....BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Because of the trouble Jim Beveridge had last year with Thrips and could not find a suitable chemical to control them and had to dump all his plants this is just another method of control.

Commercially available natural enemies include predatory mites (*Hypoaspis miles* (= *Stratiolaelaps scimitus*), *Neoseilus cucumeris*, *Amblyseius swirskii*) and predatory bugs (*Orius* species). *Hypoaspis miles* is a soil dwelling predatory mite that is primarily used against fungus gnat larvae in propagation houses. However, this generalist predatory mite may also feed on thrips pupae in the growing media.

*N. cucumeris* primarily feeds on the young thrips larvae but may survive on pollen and spider mites in the absence of thrips. Because it only feeds on the first instar thrips larvae, it is important to begin releases preventively at planting. It is sold in bulk with a bran carrier for broadcast release, or for use in breeder piles. *N. cucumeris* is also available in sachets or mini sachets that are often used in hanging basket crops. The predatory mites emerge from these sachets over a four to six week period. *N. cucumeris* is most effective at temperatures greater than 70° F with an optimum range between 50 to 85° F and relative humidities between 60 and 85%.

*Amblyseius swirskii* is a predatory mite that feeds upon both thrips and whiteflies. It may also feed upon broad mites, two-spotted spider mites and pollen in the absence of thrips and whiteflies. However, this predatory mite prefers warmer temperatures than *N. cucumeris* (77- 82° F) and a relative humidity of 70%. It is available in breeding sachets or in bulk releases.

Different species of predatory bugs (*Orius* spp.) are generalist predatory that feed upon thrips, spider mites and pollen. Both adults and larvae are predatory and can feed upon both the larval and adult thrips. They are most effective on long term greenhouse vegetable crops such as peppers due to the presence of pollen. Growers have experimented with using thrips banker plants ("Black pearl" Ornamental Peppers) and habitat plants to help encourage their establishment in the greenhouse. Minute pirate bugs may also undergo a resting or diapause period during short days.

Beneficial insect killing nematodes (*Steinernema feltiae*) that are used against fungus gnat larvae may also be effective against thrips pupae in the growing media.

The insect killing fungus *Beauveria bassiana* requires a relative humidity greater than 70% and temperatures between 65 and 75° F for 8 to 10 hours in order to be effective. Thorough spray coverage is also needed. *Isaria* (= *Paecilomyces*) requires a relative humidity of between 68 and 100% and temperatures between 72 and 86 °F.

## DVDs FOR SALE

We have copies of a slideshow DVD for sale for anyone with a computer or DVD player. Having been upgraded it now holds 648 different blooms and runs for about 45 minutes. The cost is £ 4.50 including post & package and profits are passed on to society funds

**My wife and I were happy for twenty years; then we met.**

## SPOT PESTS & DISEASES AND SOME HOME MADE RECEIPES

COURTESY OF THE NORTHWEST FUCHSIA SOCIETY

### RECOGNIZING PESTS AND DISEASES:

**Aphids-** Curled leaves or sticky leaves- you can easily see them on stems with their long 'beak'/ Not well-ventilated.

**Botrytis-** Damping off. Young stems collapse./ Not well-ventilated.

**Gray Mold-** Fluffy gray mold on plants. / Not well-ventilated.

**Spider mites-** Leaves get webbed, dappled and striped with red or bronze areas, and drop. Tiny mites can be seen under the leaves. / Too dry.

**Root weevil -** Plants collapse. Small white grubs are found feeding on roots. Nearby rhodies show notched leaf margins- a warning.

**Rust-** Orangish, rusty areas appear, usually under the leaves. /Not well-ventilated; too moist.

**Slugs -** They love moist greenhouses and tender growth to raise their young.

Look under the pots as well.

**Thrips-** Small, narrow-bodied, yellow, brown or black insects seem to be smothering the plant. Shoots and flower buds are damaged. / Too warm or too little water, not common in the PNW.

**White Flies-** Under the leaves, small white eggs are laid- leaves become sticky.

When the plant is touched, little, white flies scatter frantically into the air.

**Yellow leaves-** The plant is lacking magnesium.

Besides the many commercial products available in gardening centers and the decreasing lack of the traditional ones, there are some homemade recipes that NWFS members have found to be less expensive, easily kept on hand, and they work well when things get out of hand:

#### ***For aphids, white flies, spider mites, and thrips-***

**ISOPROPHYL ALCOHOL- 70 %** 1 part alcohol- 3 or 4 parts water.

Add a 'spreader sticker'/wetting agent.\* Spray it on the fuchsia, particularly under the leaves and on the stems.

(\* **Spreader stickers** increase the effectiveness of contact sprays. Examples:

A couple drops of Ivory Liquid (soap, not detergent) in your sprayer bottle.

A couple drops of vegetable oil like Canola, the lightest and least expensive.

Ivory bath soap can be grated & kept in a jar. 1 T per quart. )

Sticky leaves? Cause: aphids and/or white flies. Both insects secrete a fluid that is sticky, "honey dew". Look under the leaves for aphids, and if you disturb the leaves, and you see some tiny white things fluttering about, then you have white flies.

You can treat both problems with an insecticide or you can mix **a solution of 1 cup of rubbing/isoprophyl alcohol and a cup of Simple Green in a quart of water** and spray directly on the insects. Plus the Simple Green will wash the sticky substance off of the leaves. After a few minutes you can spray the plant with clear water to wash all of the solution off. Two or three treatments 3 days apart should take care of your situation.

#### ***For fungus problems like rust, botrytis, gray mold-***

**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 3 %**, use full strength.

(NOTE: A higher concentration than 3% may harm the plant.)

Keep it in its **brown bottle** and add the sprayer to it.

Spray it on leaves and stems.

Make sure the plants are well-ventilated around the leaves and in the soil.

#### ***For yellow leaves-***

1 T. Epson salts. Dissolve in a glass of hot water.

Add it to your gallon watering can and water the soil.



**WHEN INSULTS HAD CLASS**

These glorious insults are from an era "before" the English language got boiled down to 4-letter words.

**A member of Parliament to Disraeli:** *"Sir, you will either die on the gallows or of some unspeakable disease."*

*"That depends, Sir, " said Disraeli, "whether I embrace your policies or your mistress."*

*"He had delusions of adequacy." -Walter Kerr*

*"He has all the virtues I dislike and none of the vices I admire."- Winston Churchill*

*"I have never killed a man, but I have read many obituaries with great pleasure."-Clarence Darrow*

*"He has never been known to use a word that might send a reader to the dictionary."-William Faulkner (about Ernest Hemingway)*

*"Thank you for sending me a copy of your book; I'll waste no time reading it."-Moses Hadas*

*"I didn't attend the funeral, but I sent a nice letter saying I approved of it." -Mark Twain*

*"He has no enemies, but is intensely disliked by his friends."-Oscar Wilde*

*"I am enclosing two tickets to the first night of my new play; bring a friend, if you have one."-George Bernard Shaw to Winston Churchill*

*"Cannot possibly attend first night, will attend second ... if there is one." -Winston Churchill, in response to Shaw*

*"I feel so miserable without you; it's almost like having you here."-Stephen Bishop*

*"He is a self-made man and worships his creator."-John Bright*

*"I've just learned about his illness. Let's hope it's nothing trivial." -Irvin S. Cobb*

*"He is not only dull himself; he is the cause of dullness in others." -Samuel Johnson*

*"He is simply a shiver looking for a spine to run up." - Paul Keating*

*"In order to avoid being called a flirt, she always yielded easily."-Charles, Count Talleyrand*

*"He loves nature in spite of what it did to him." -Forrest Tucker*

*"Why do you sit there looking like an envelope without any address on it?"-Mark Twain*

*"His mother should have thrown him away and kept the stork."-Mae West*

*"Some cause happiness wherever they go; others, whenever they go."-Oscar Wilde*

*"He uses statistics as a drunken man uses lamp-posts ... for support rather than illumination."-Andrew Lang (1844-1912)*

*"He has Van Gogh's ear for music." -Billy Wilder*

*"I've had a perfectly wonderful evening. But I'm afraid this wasn't it."-Groucho Marks*

Today a man knocked on my door and asked for a small donation towards the local swimming pool, so I gave him a glass of water.

## NURSERY TRIP 2017



Nineteen members of our society visited Jackson's Fuchsia Nursery at Clifton Campville. We were made very welcome by Noel and Vanessa and had refreshments, we spent a considerable time going round the greenhouse, sorting out which plants to buy and it was a difficult choice as the plants on offer were of a superb quality and we all came away well pleased with our purchases.

We then went to the Queen's Head in No Mans Heath for a very good Sunday lunch which was enjoyed by all, a very pleasant day out. On a personal note it was my first visit to Jackson's and well worth it, a nice day to celebrate my birthday amongst friends.

*Ken Herbert*



**If you can smile when things go wrong, you have someone  
in mind to blame.**

## A POTTED HISTORY OF GERANIUMS by Julie Benson

In the seventeenth century, a colony was established in South Africa, and soon plant hunters were finding interesting plants to send back to Europe. Initially the interest was medicinal, but people began to appreciate the new and beautiful flowers being discovered and "stove plants" became fashionable among wealthier people.

Pelargoniums were found growing in a variety of conditions, but always warmer than Europe. Plants were found with fibrous, tuberous and tap roots. The top growth on some scrambled through other plants, so that the stems were up to six or seven feet long while others were short and bushy. The flowers were single and simple with five petals. Colours ranged from white to dark red. then the different plants were brought together in greenhouses it was found they crossbred easily and new plants were created.

By the middle of the nineteenth century there was great competition between people who could afford to employ large teams of gardeners to have the most spectacular displays, and nurseries developed many hundreds of varieties.

The First World War changed everything with most able bodied men off to war and the gardens and greenhouses were needed to produce food. After the war, fashion changed in gardening as in other ways of life, and it wasn't until the 1950's that pelargoniums came back into fashion as more people became interested in growing flowers again. New varieties such as stellars came from Australia , and many new varieties from America, so now we are spoilt for choice.

Many old varieties have been saved, but often the name is lost and I have found the same plants with different names in different nurseries. So even when looking through specialist catalogues it can be difficult to be sure what you are ordering.

### DID YOU KNOW

These words are of German origin but have now become common English usage

Blitz	Cobalt	Cramp	Crush	Dachshund	Dollar
Erssatz	Feud	Flak	Flatter	Frock	Garden
Glockenspiel	Hamster	Hinterland	Kindergarten	Lager	Loafer
Marzipan	Meerschaum	Nickel	Noodle	Plunder	Poltergeist
Poodle	Pretzel	Sabre	Scale	Snorkel	Spanner
Spitz	Stout	Veneer	Waltz	Yodel	Zigzag
		Zinc	Zither		

**Sometimes I wake up grumpy; other times I let her sleep.**



## VERTICILLIUM WILT

**Verticillium wilt – The foliage of fuchsias with verticillium wilt turn yellow, pale green or brown, often beginning on one side of the plant. As the disease progresses, leaves shrivel and drop off the plant. This fungal disease is often deadly.**

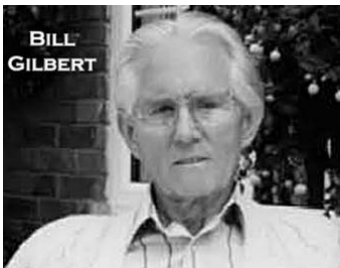
**Verticillium wilt is a fungal disease that lives in the soil. It invades susceptible plants through their roots and spreads through the plant's vascular system.**

**The list of plants affected by verticillium wilt is extensive and includes trees, shrubs, and garden annuals and perennials. It can also affect fruit and vegetable crops. Verticillium wilt symptoms mimic those of other plant diseases and environmental problems, and this makes it hard to diagnose. The leaves wilt and curl, and turn yellow or red. They eventually turn brown and drop off.**

**Stems and branches die back. It's not unusual to see these symptoms on one side of the plant while the other side appears unaffected. As the disease travels up a tree or shrub's vascular system, it leaves dark discolorations. If you peel back the bark, you'll see dark streaks on the wood. If you cut through a branch and look at the cross section, you'll see rings of dark color. These discolorations in the wood can help you tell the difference between verticillium wilt and other plant diseases.**

**Verticillium wilt can't be cured once it enters the plant. It's best to remove and destroy small, easily replaced plants. The disease remains in the soil after you remove the plant, so don't plant another susceptible species in the same area.**

### BILL GILBERT



At some point in your membership of our society you will have heard the name Bill Gilbert mentioned in reverence and he was probably the most well known of our members and known as our favourite son. Bill was a founder member of our society [ number 21 ] and joined at the very first meeting in Digbeth and was a very good friend of Stanley Cash. He was also friends with Don Stilwell and took great pleasure in showing the letter he received from Don outlining the biennial growing method to him and Bill then introduced it into our society.

He was well known on the show circuit and had plenty of Bronze medals to his credit, this was surprising really as he suffered with double vision [ how he pinched his plants I do not know ] and never passed his driving test so when he went to shows he had to rely on people to provide transport for him.

The BFS annual for 1973 carried a photograph of Bill with his standard of Barbara which had won the Best in Show at the Midland, a double celebration for Bill that year as he won Best in Show at our own show with a superb plant of Countess of Aberdeen. The story behind the standard was Wilf Tolley gave Bill a cutting of his plant Barbara, Bill then decided to prove he could grow it into a full standard in 13 months which he did, and when he came to transport it he had to take out a panel in his greenhouse to get it out and then pass it over several gardens as he lived in a terraced house to an entry large enough to get it out as it was six foot tall by six foot across, how the transport got it there I do not know.

Bill was a member of committee in 1990, 1994 and 1995, he was made President 1991-1993 and was Vice President 1994-1996 and worked tirelessly for the society. Bill was a Toolmaker by trade, which explains his precision in everything he did and managed the Toolroom at a car components manufacturer for years. He always gave credit where credit was due, and said his success on the showbench was down to his wife Joan, she had this knack of knowing exactly when a plant wanted water and because she did not work she was there to do the watering because Bill worked long hours, whatever type of plant Bill grew he grew them to perfection, he did not just grow fuchsias any plant and was known for trying all types of growing techniques and materials.

One of Bill's passions was his hybridising and he was meticulous in his approach and would never release a cutting if it did not throw a lot of flowers. His releases were Joan Gilbert, Bill Gilbert, Brookwood Dale, Brookwood Gem, Brookwood Glow, Brookwood Joy, Brookwood Lady, Brookwood Monarch, Brookwood Maiden, Brookwood Petite and the one probably everyone knows Brookwood Belle and grows, we have tried to get it classed as a hardy as it is in our area, no luck so far [ Glow and Monarch were never released because they did not throw enough flowers ] He mentored several members John Fenn and our own John Delaney to name two and was a true gentleman, he would never suffer fools and if he thought you were wrong he would tell you so, he saw us through our better years and was sadly missed when he died of leukemia I believe.



## HOW DO FLOWERS GET THEIR COLOURS

How do flowers get their colors? Why are roses red and violets blue? People always admire the beautiful colors of flowers in bloom but rarely does anyone know the perfect science that goes into the color production of one of the earth's greatest natural beauties. The reason a flower has color is the same reason a person may be born with brown or blond hair, possess blue or green eyes, dress in colorful clothing or wear red lipstick.

Color, when you boil it down to the simplest terms, exists solely to reproduce and procreate – in plants and in humans. The Color Making Process The color of flowers, such as the red in roses and yellow in marigolds, are found in pigments that are decided upon in the hereditary genome of the plant. Flower colors of red, pink, blue and purple come mainly from the pigments called **anthocyanins**, which are in the class of chemicals called flavanoids (what gives plants their color). Other pigments are carotenoids, found in tomatoes and carrots, that provide yellow, red and orange in the plastids. Chlorophyll is the most well known pigment, providing all that green you see in leaves and foliage. All these scientific terms really mean that, similar to people, plants carry certain pigments in their genes that decide before they are “born” what color they will be.

### Why Flowers Have Color

Let's talk about the birds and the bees... literally. Flowers that are bright in color are meant to attract birds, bees and other insects in order to help the plants reproduce. Bright colors or dull colors are fixed in the genetics of a flower. If a plant needs to reproduce with the help of the birds and the bees – the genetics will make the flowers have bright colors to attract the animals (think putting on makeup and doing hair to attract a mate). In addition, if the pollination and reproduction are made this way, the fruits of the plant will be sweet and pleasant tasting. If reproduction through pollination is done by way of wind and air – the pigments of the plant will be inconspicuous and dull with bad tasting fruit. If the plant calls for pollination, the bright flower and sweet pollen will coax birds, bees and insects to land on it. As these animals eat the sugar or honey, some of the pollen will stick to their feet. When they land on another flower some of that pollen will spread and voila! Pollination occurs. If a flower's anthocyanins did not position the genetic groundwork for brightly colored plants then none of this would be possible.

### Playing with the Genetics of Flowers – Is it Possible?

One might ponder the question, if you know what pigments and chemicals create the colors in flowers, can you alter the pigments to create new colors? The answer is yes but it may be hard for just anyone to do this. Just ask Robert Griesbach, a research plant geneticist at the ARS Floral and Nursery Plants Unit, located in Beltsville, Maryland. He has figured out a way to turn roses a bright blue. The trick is extracting just the right amount of one pigment and implanting it in another to create a recipe for an entirely new color. The change of red roses to blue roses is just the beginning. By extracting certain genes from plants, the future of plant color could be a wide variety of fabulous colors. Another way to change the color of a flower petal on a much smaller scale is to change the PH level of the anthocyanins An easy experiment you can conduct yourself is to crush a red rose petal on a white plate with the back of a spoon or spatula and add either vinegar or baking soda and note the color change.

### Conclusion

Imagine getting a bouquet of royal blue roses or growing green sunflowers in your yard. Possible? Yes. Plausible for the public to pursue? Perhaps it's best to leave that up to the scientists. Whether you are adamant about enjoying the natural colors of flowers or can't wait to see what blooms science has to offer, next time you venture out into the garden or pick up a bouquet of fresh blossoms, think about the perfection that goes into making these sweet smelling beauties. Perhaps you will have a better understanding of how similar we are to everything else that grows on this earth.

IT MAKES ME LAUGH



Noah's Ark Theme Park Destroyed In A Flood

The new 'Noah's Ark' Theme Park in Williamstown, Kentucky was destroyed in a fl..  
 THEGOODLORDABOVE.COM



For Sale : Wedding Dress, Size 8. Worn Once By Mistake.

Husband Throwing Darts At His Wife's Photo And Not Even A Single One Hitting The Target..

From Another Room Wife Called The Husband : "Honey What Are You Doing.. Husband: "MISSING YOU"..

At a cocktail party, one woman said to another, 'Aren't you wearing your wedding ring on the wrong finger?'  
 'Yes, I am. I married the wrong man.'

A man goes to a wizard to ask if he can remove a curse he has been living with for the last 40 years.

The wizard says "Maybe, but you will have to tell me the exact words that were used to put the curse on you"

The man without hesitation, "I now pronounce you man and wife"

**WORDSEARCH PUZZLE**

E E P E E T T E N R A G A S L A  
 T S E R C D L O G A L B I R A W  
 R E S A M D L E I F A I N E X T  
 E L S I V A R T S E M A J G P A  
 A U N T I E M A G G I E V N A Y  
 S K I N G C O R P O R A L I C L  
 E R S E T A P J A M C I K F R O  
 N A T B Y F U R Y I H A G N R R  
 R P W I M Y A D A D V I K E C O  
 O N X A Z B I T Y H N S K E R A  
 H E N M R A N I B A S I T R E R  
 T D I A L B E C A E P A L G N O  
 Y P B R E L B M U T A L C U N L  
 R M O T H T I M S N A O J I U F  
 A A D E L E Q U E E N S P A R K  
 M H S N Y N A I L G N A T S A E

*FIND THE FUCHSIAS INSIDE THE WORDSEARCH GRID VARIETIES BY TOM THORNE & WILF TOLLEY BY READING IN STRAIGHT LINES HORIZONTALLY, VERTICALLY OR DIAGONALLY EITHER BACKWARDS OR FORWARDS*

ALSA GARNETT  
 AUNTIE MAGGIE  
 AWTAYLOR  
 BABYFACE  
 BARBARA  
 EAST ANGLIAN

ERICA SHARP  
 FLORA  
 GOLDCREST  
 GREENFINGER  
 HAMPDEN PARK  
 JAMES TRAVIS

JOAN SMITH  
 LINDY  
 MANDY  
 MARY THORNE  
 PEACE  
 QUEENS PARK

RUNNER  
 SABINA  
 STRIKER  
 TEEPEE  
 TUMBLER  
 XENIA FIELD

**NAME THAT FUCHSIA.....BALLET GIRL**

**Why is oxygen produced as a byproduct of photosynthesis?**

**Photosynthesis**, process by which green plants and certain other organisms use the energy of light to convert carbon dioxide and water into the simple sugar glucose. ....An extremely important **byproduct of photosynthesis** is **oxygen**, on which most organisms depend.

**Why is chlorophyll a considered to be the primary photosynthetic pigment?**

photosynthetic **pigments** The **pigments** responsible for the capture of light energy during the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis. In plants, algae, and cyanobacteria the green **pigment chlorophyll a** is the **primary pigment**, absorbing blue and red light.



## TWELVE OF MY FAVOURITE FUCHSIAS

Its very difficult to pick out favourite fuchsias as there are so many to choose from and from the hundreds we grow over the years and for every one you pick there are five to take their place so it is very hard. My choices are based upon several points, I like strong contrasting colours in most cases mainly singles as they tend to throw more flowers, reasonable foliage colour and sturdy growth, my choices are:-



**Brookwood Belle :-** An upright bush, small double, red sepals and a white corolla, very strong growth and throws masses of flowers and has proved hardy in our area.



**Brookwood Joy:-** This is a double and can be grown in an hanging pot or basket, tube and sepals white tipped green, corolla hyacinth-blue and marbled phlox-pink, lax upright.



**Brookwood Petite:-** The thing I like about this single is it throws masses of flowers, an upright bush ideal for a pot, tube white turning to pink, sepals pink, corolla light blue with white veining.



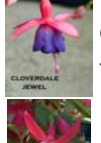
**Caradela:-** This is one for the baskets or hanging pots, it's a single, tube white, sepals red, corolla lightish-blue with red veining, very floriferous and medium blooms.



**Chillerton Beauty:-** One of the old ones, definitely hardy, strong upright growth and will grow anywhere, sepals pale rose pink, corolla mauvish-violet slightly veined pink, very free flowering.



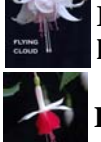
**Celia Smedley:-** A strong growing bush with freely produced slightly larger than medium single flowers, sepals neyron-rose, corolla vivid currant-red, makes a good pot plant.



**Cloverdale Jewel:-** This one is a semi-double, very floriferous, upright bush, tube and sepals held well back to tube neyron-rose, corolla wisteria-blue with rose veining, early flowering.



**Ernie:-** This is one of the latest ones compared to the others and is just a simple red and white, upright growth, tube and sepals red, corolla white, strong grower and very floriferous.



**Flying Cloud:-** Out of the whites I like this one the best, it's a double, creamy white self with just a hint of pink at the centre, medium sized flowers.



**Land Van Beveren:-** Not much known about this one except its sounds Dutch, upright growth, tube and sepals white, corolla deep bright red and throws quite a few flowers.



**London Eye:-** This is quite a new one, small bloom, single short tube and sepals pink, corolla deep-blue maybe violet with white veining, upright bush, very floriferous.

**Thalia:-** This is the most common and popular Triphylla around, single, flower colour is a rich orange-scarlet and they stand out against dark-green foliage.

As I say I could have included many more but you have to draw the line somewhere, you all have your favourite fuchsias but you will struggle to name ten, if you can why not let me know what they are and why you like them and it will give me something to put in the newsletter.

What pigments are directly and indirectly involved in photosynthesis?

It absorbs light of 453nm and 642 nm maximally. It is not as abundant as **chlorophyll a**, and probably evolved later. It helps increase the range of light a plant can use for energy. Carotenoids: This is a class of accessory pigments that occur in all photosynthetic organisms.



## WHY

**1... WHY** Why do men's clothes have buttons on the right while women's clothes have buttons on the left?

**BECAUSE** When buttons were invented, they were very expensive and worn primarily by the rich. Since most people are right-handed, it is easier to push buttons on the right through holes on the left. Because wealthy women were dressed by maids, dressmakers put the buttons on the maid's right! And that's where women's buttons have remained since.

**2 ... WHY?** Why do ships and aircraft use 'mayday' as their call for help?

**BECAUSE** This comes from the French word m'aidez - meaning 'help me' - and is pronounced, approximately, 'mayday.'

**3 ... WHY?** Why are zero scores in tennis called 'love'?

**BECAUSE** In France, where tennis became popular, the round zero on the scoreboard looked like an egg and was called 'l'oeuf,' which is French for 'the egg.' When tennis was introduced in the US, Americans (naturally), mispronounced it 'love.'

**4 ... WHY?** Why do X's at the end of a letter signify kisses?

**BECAUSE** In the Middle Ages, when many people were unable to read or write, documents were often signed using an X. Kissing the X represented an oath to fulfill obligations specified in the document. The X and the kiss eventually became synonymous.

**5 ... WHY?** Why is shifting responsibility to someone else called passing the buck'?

**BECAUSE** In card games, it was once customary to pass an item, called a buck, from player to player to indicate whose turn it was to deal. If a player did not wish to assume the responsibility of dealing, he would 'pass the buck' to the next player.

**6 ... WHY?** Why do people clink their glasses before drinking a toast?

**BECAUSE** In earlier times it used to be common for someone to try to kill an enemy by offering him a poisoned drink. To prove to a guest that a drink was safe, it became customary for a guest to pour a small amount of his drink into the glass of the host. Both men would drink it simultaneously. When a guest trusted his host, he would only touch or clink the host's glass with his own.

**7... WHY?** Why are people in the public eye said to be 'in the limelight'?

**BECAUSE** Invented in 1825, limelight was used in lighthouses and theatres by burning a cylinder of lime which produced a brilliant light. In the theatre, a performer 'in the limelight' was the Centre of attention.

**8 ... WHY?** Why is someone who is feeling great 'on cloud nine'?

**BECAUSE** Types of clouds are numbered according to the altitudes they attain, with nine being the highest cloud. If someone is said to be on cloud nine, that person is floating well above worldly cares.

**9 ... WHY?** In golf, where did the term 'Caddie' come from?

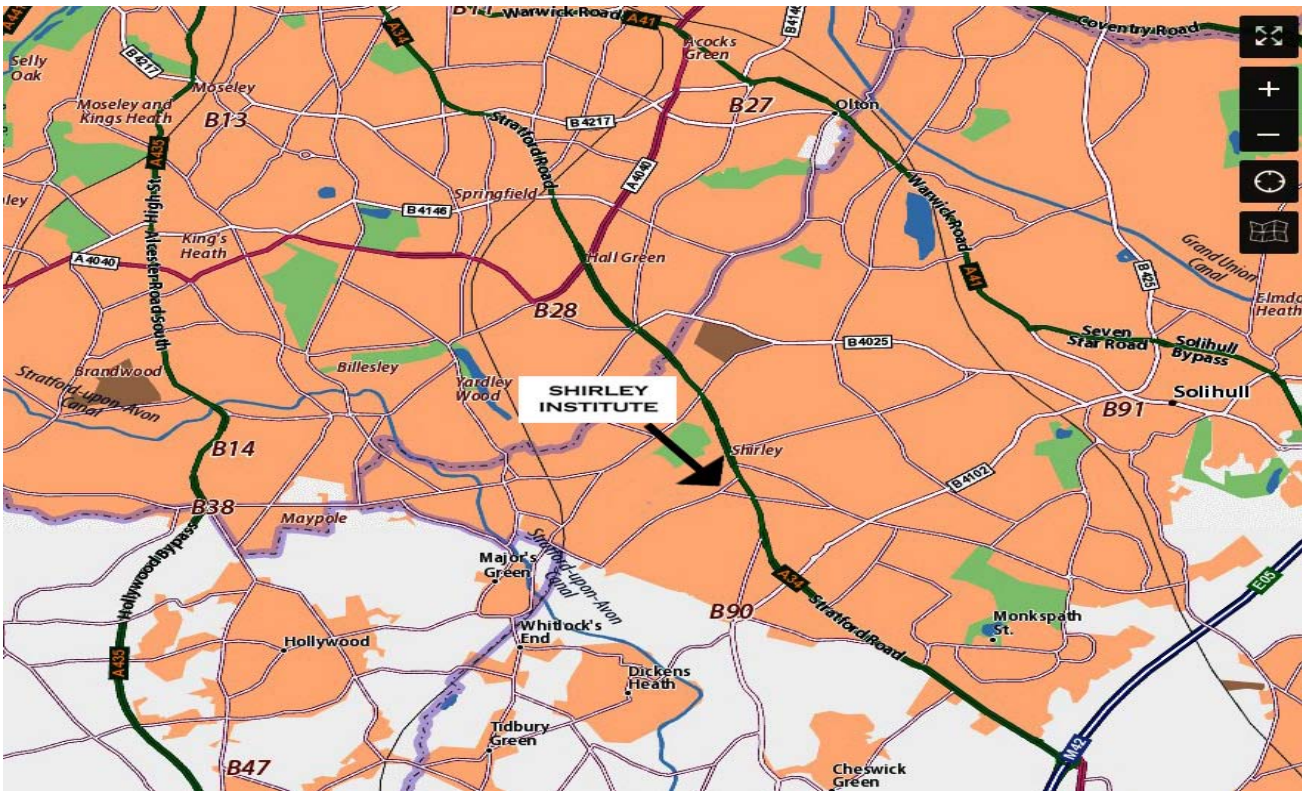
**BECAUSE** When Mary Queen of Scots went to France as a young girl, Louis, King of France, learned that she loved the Scots game 'golf.' He had the first course outside of Scotland built for her enjoyment. To make sure she was properly chaperoned (and guarded) while she played, Louis hired cadets from a military school to accompany her. Mary liked this a lot and when she returned to Scotland (not a very good idea in the long run), she took the practice with her. In French, the word cadet is pronounced 'ca-day' and the Scots changed it into caddie.

**10 ... WHY?** Why are many coin collection jar banks shaped like pigs?

**BECAUSE** Long ago, dishes and cookware in Europe were made of dense orange clay called 'pygg'. When people saved coins in jars made of this clay, the jars became known as 'pygg banks.' When an English potter misunderstood the word, he made a container that resembled a pig. And it caught on.



**SHOW VENUE SATURDAY 29th JULY 2017**



This years show is being held on  
**SATURDAY THE 29th OF JULY**  
 at **THE SHIRLEY INSTITUTE 24,CHURCH ROAD,SHIRLEY,SOLIHULL B 90 2AX.**  
 Make note that this differs from our normal Sunday show and this year is on Saturday.Staging  
 will be on Friday and Saturday morning times to be arranged later and the show will be open to  
 the public at 1.00pm providing the judging has finished.  
 Public transport is available on a regular service,the No 5 bus runs from Birmingham right down  
 the Stratford Road to Solihull and the train station is about a 15 minute walk away.



**BLOEMENCORSO ZUNDEERT FLOWER PARADE 2016**

Bloemencorso Zundert is the biggest event of the year for the small town of Zundert, the Netherlands, and incidentally, the largest flower parade in the world. People look forward to it for months, and in summer they spend weeks and weeks preparing for it. Huge floats are made Of wire, cardboard and papier-mâché and entirely covered in dahlias in intricate designs. The dahlias for grown specifically for the parade, and thousands of them are required just to cover one float. The floats are made by twenty different hamlets and each of them consists of hundreds of builders, aged 1 to 100, who are all equally crazy about the bloemencorso. The older members of the hamlet are often responsible for planting and growing the dahlias, while the younger ones build the float in large temporary tents that are built exclusively for the event. Every year, Zundert manages to brush off the old-fashioned atmosphere that comes with the word 'flower parade' by presenting spectacular and modern dahlia creations to its audience.





