THE PLUMERIA SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC. PRESENTS...

PLUMERIA POTPOURRI

Vol. 18 / No. 3 May 2001

Oxycarboxin, Rust Fungicide

'Courtade Pink' Plumeria Of The Month

Newsletter Devoted To World's #1 Flowering Tree

PSA Officers 2001

Green Light Fung-Away Update !!!

For years the Plumeria Society of America as been pushing the use of ***Green Light Fung-Away granules***. These granules when applied to potted Plumerias help prevent Rust fungus and Black Tip Fungus. On Monday 8/6/2001 the PSA received conformation that the ***granular*** form of ***Green Light Fung-Away*** (with Bayleton) is no longer in production. (*Bayleton is the active ingredient that has proven so effective Plumeria versus Fungus battles.) It is being replaced with **Fung-Away II** (with thiophanate-methyl). However, the **Green Light Fung-Away liquid** and spray will continue to contain Bayleton. Please be aware of this change in the granular form of **Fung-Away**. Leading experts informed the PSA that the new Fung-Away II should prove just as effective as Fung-Away.

Fung-Away Granules w/ bayleton ... Out of Production

Fung-Away II Granules w/ thiophanate-methyl ... on sale now

"Other" Plumeria society news

Southern California Plumeria Society
election results : Ken Ames - President

New Society Formed in Australia
Frangipani Society of Australia

Plumeria Internet Websites

www.plumeria.org
www.plumeria101.com
www.plumeriajournal.com/
www.theplumeriasociety.org
www.io.com/~jrm/plumeria.html
www.ruf.rice.edu/~miltonp/plumeria/plumeria_intro.html
www.ruf.rice.edu/~miltonp/plumeria/psahome.html

Cover photo by Michael Anders of 'Kaneohe Sunburst'
PLUMERIA POTPOURRI is Published 5 times a year and is an official publication of The Plumeria Society Of America. If you would like to become a member and receive the newsletter send $15.00, Name, Mailing Address and Phone Number to: The Plumeria Society Of America, P.O. Box 22791, Houston, TX 77227-2791.

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE...BUT.

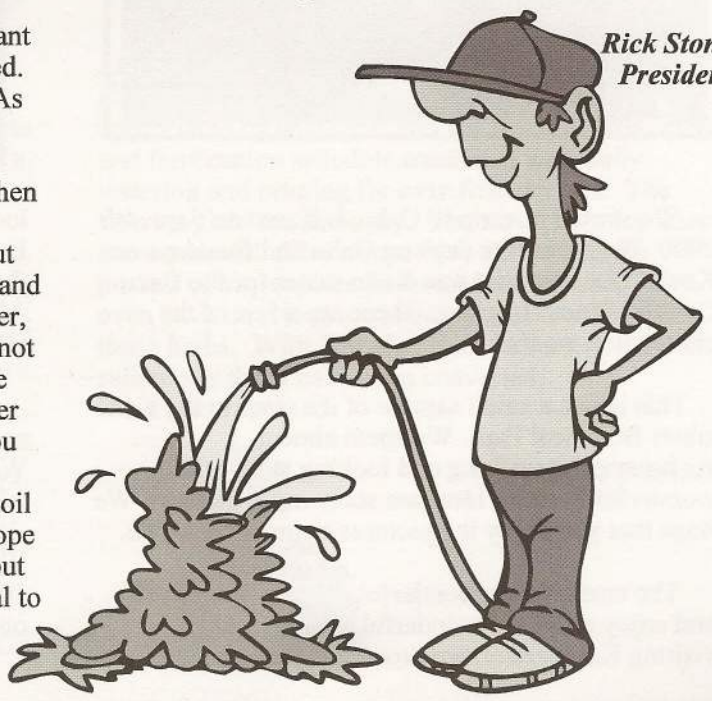
Its Summer again. A great time to grow Plumeria. They love hot weather, or mine do anyway. They also love water. When the weather gets hot, I water my trees at least once, sometimes twice, or more every day. (I grow all my Plumeria in pots, Some placed in the ground). The rumors about watering your Plumeria once every 2 or 3 days are not good rumors. Plumeria need water just like other plants, nobody disagrees with that. For Plumeria however, the discussion always centers around how much water. My answer is...it depends.

In the spring, just as the Plumeria trees are coming out of their dormant time, little water is required. There are little or no leaves and so the plant requires little moisture. Lots of water is not required. Watering once a week, maybe more than enough. As the Plumeria tree become greener and grow more leaves, it requires more water. In the late summer, when the temperatures are usually the hottest, is when the Plumeria has the most leaves and so, needs the most water. Usually lots of water. So, we all run out and water our trees and feel good about our plants and go back inside where it is cool. But, when you water, what's really happening in the pot? The answer is, not much. Most of the water runs down the sides inside the pot and drains out the bottom. Usually the center of the root ball stays dry. Here is why, and what you need to do about it.

The tree roots take water from throughout the soil in the pot. You water only from the top and then hope the water drains down evenly throughout the pot, but It does not do that. It takes time for the soil material to become completely damp. Before moisture saturation can occure, the water that you just poured in the pot has drained out of the pot and the rootball still dry. The way to fix the problem is to water more frequently. You have to stay ahead of the tree. Damp soil will absorb more water more quickly than dry soil. Here is what I do to reduce the problem of dry spots in the center of my pots.

First, I use soil that drains easily and quickly. This gives the water the best chance to drain through the entire root ball. Second, I water in staggered intervals. For example, I might water when I get home from work, then again before I go to bed, then again in the morning. I do that so I can try to keep the entire root system wet.Do I worry about too much water in the pot? No, because the Plumeria tree is removing the moisture as quickly as I water the pot. Here is a key, under watering a Plumeria will not kill it.. The tree will only grow leaves equal to the amount of water it gets. More consistent watering, more leafy trees. If you water every two or three days throughout the hot summer, you will not have as many leaves on your tree as you would have had if you would have watered daily. The Plumeria does not die, it just regulates its growth based on food and water. So, when it is hot, water every chance you get and watch them grow and flower.

Rick Stone
President



TRIP TO KOKO CRATER

By Lake & Eulas Stafford

We started our trip to Oahu & Kauai on Sept. 4th 2000. We spent five days on Oahu and five days on Kauai. Our first stop was Koko crater for the Dean Conklin Plumeria grove. These are a few of the photos that we took.

This is just a small sample of the trees in the Koko crater Botanical Park. We spent almost six hourrs just walking and looking at all of the wonderful flowers. Here are some more pictures. We hope that you enjoy the pictures as much as we do.

The crater was a wonderful place to spend a day and enjoy all of the wonderful flowers. After visiting Koko crater, we drove around Ohau and looked at all of the plumeria trees in almost Everyone's yard. By far the most popular type was the Singapore White. These trees are everywhere Almost every government office has the Singapores all around the areas.

The next island was Kauai and it was also covered with Plumerias and other flowers. We now know why Kauai is called the "Garden Isle". It was green and flowered everywhere.

Well this has been a short summary of a wonderful 10 days. We hope that you enjoyed this small part of our trip.

The Reluctant Spouse

Roses vs Plumerias

Guess which one wins?

Once upon a time I married a plant nut; my life changed forever. I was 35 years old and never saw anything growing green unless it was food. Some years later we were driving down a residential street with well-landscaped yards when it dawned on me and I exclaimed "I never noticed green before, look what you have done to me!"

Next came "just a few" herbs. My wife is an excellent cook and she needed fresh herbs, sounded good to me. I looked up an undergraduate landscape architect at Texas A&M and had him design and build a stone edged herb garden for the promised fresh Italian dishes and salads. My part was to install a watering system. How could I have known that herbs are weeds? Soon, I was pruning with electric hedge clippers so we could see the yard past the wall of flavors and smells. This was unintended overabundance so we uprooted all but the essential cooking ingredients; that left unplanted garden. Little did I know then that unplanted garden space to a true plant nut is like a banker having idol cash in a mattress; the potential just won't let either of them sleep.

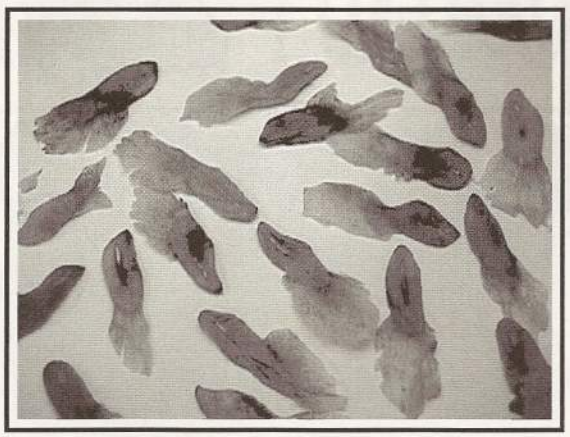
Roses were next. She convinced me that roses would look nice in the stone edged garden that already had a watering system; sounded easy enough. It seems that there is a little more to roses than buying boxes with pretty pictures and snipping bouquets for the home, office, hospital, etc. I met some great people at the Houston Rose Society. Many were men (so this was not a sissy hobby after all) and some were engineers like me. We had great fun discussing irrigation hydraulics, soil chemistry, disease control, pest **control,** selective breeding, propagation, and SHOWING.

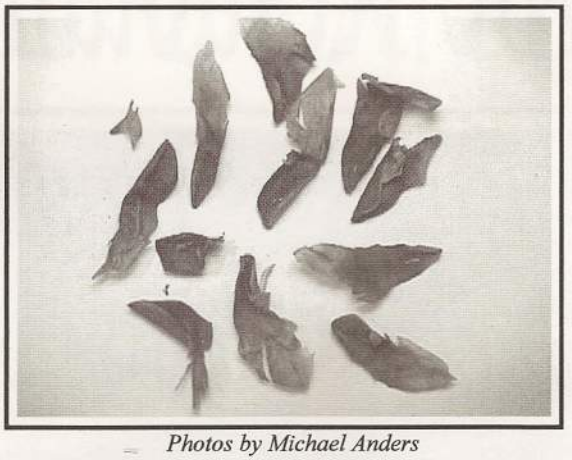
How did I know growing roses was competitive? One had to have the latest cultivars and grow them perfectly in order to haul them all over the country to try to **convince well studied judges** that yours were the best. This brought out my wife's other hidden lifelong goal, travel. She convinced me that it was perfectly logical to go to these rose shows to learn, then show, then truly compete. One day after a trip to visit European rose gardens while our 130 bushes back home suffered our absence, I decided to back off the high labor and time demands of rose competition. "I agree" said my loving plant nut, "besides, I've found a plant with great flowers and no heavy effort."

Now we enjoy plumerias. The lessons learned from roses are a big help with these easy to grow plants. How little attention they need can be appreciated by someone who has had a weekly spray and fertilization schedule combined with daily watering and pruning for over fifteen years. The flowers yield the same joy. The travel opportunities are wonderful. The competitive shows and the pursuit of big trophies have not been missed. We even have time to grow some vegetables to go with those herbs. With 200 plumerias collected so far it is safe to say that I have been converted,.
I'm a plant nut too.

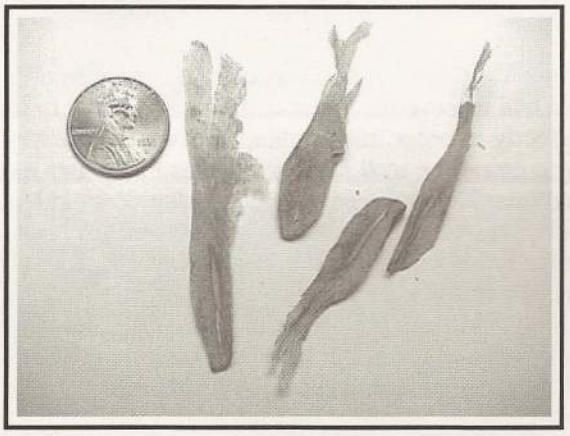
Dick Watson

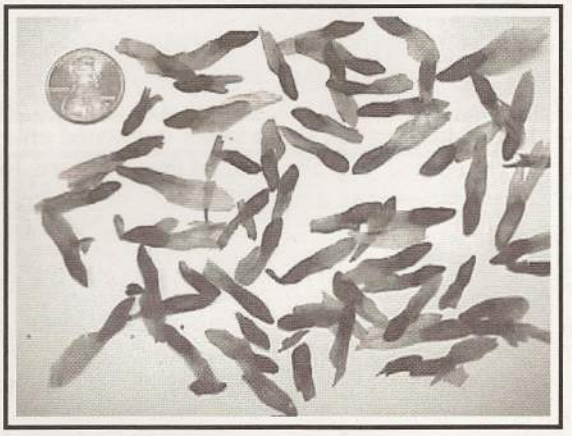
Seed Shots by Michael Anders





Photos by Michael Anders





Reprinted from Proc. Fla. State Hort. Soc. 97:247-248. 1984.
[1]Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations Journal Series No. 5857.

OXYCARBOXIN A NEW FUNGICIDE FOR CONTROL OF FRANGIPANI RUST IN NURSERY AND FIELD[1]

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Abstract. **Foliar sprays of oxycarboxin, at 1.2 g and 1.7 g per liter effectively controlled rust [Coleosporium domingense (Burk.) Arth.] of frangipani (Plumeria rubra L.) in nursery and field trials. Oxycarboxin effectively stopped defoliation as well. Mancozeb, sulfur and mancozeb plus sulfur, and ferbam sprays were not as effective.**

Rust of frangipani caused by Coleosporium domingense (1, 3, 4) is found throughout the tropical range of the host (3). This rust is not controlled effectively in nurseries, field plantings, or door yard plantings of frangipani. The disease which is at its peak during the spring months causes serious leaf drop. Leaf drop renders the door yard plants very unsightly and reduces saleability of the nursery and field plants. Mancozeb, sulfur, and ferbam are fungicides that must cover all leaf surfaces during infection periods if rust is to be controlled. A more effective fungicide is needed to provide control of this disease. This paper reports nursery and field evaluations to determine the efficacy of the fungicide oxycarboxin for control of frangipani rust on Plumeria rubra.

Materials and Methods

Two tests were carried out in the spring of 1979; one on nursery stock and the second on field stock. A randomized complete block design with 4 replications was used in both tests. Each plot contained 4 plants. Oxycarboxin was applied 4 times at 2-week intervals and all other chemicals were applied 8 times at weekly intervals with a hand sprayer at 35 psi. Sprays were started at the first signs of rust pustules.

The severity of rust was estimated by counting the number of pustules on the fourth fully expanded leaf from the branch tip. The percentage defoliation caused by the rust was measured by counting the leaves at commencement of the sprays and number of leaves at the termination of the test.

The chemicals evaluated in the studies were: oxycarboxin (Plantvax-75 W) at 1.2 g and 1.7 g/liter; mancozeb (Dithane M-45) at 1.8 g/liter; sulfur at 8.3 g/liter and ferbam 1.8 g/liter.

Results

Rust caused severe defoliation of unprotected plants in the nursery and the field. The effectiveness of the fungicides was similar when applied to nursery or field plants (Table 1, 2). All chemical treatments reduced disease and leaf drop (Table 1, 2).

Table 1. Effect of fungicides on rust rating and percent leaf drop of nursery grown frangipani.

Fungicide	Rate (g/liter)	Schedule	Rust rating[z,y]	Leaf drop[y] (%)
oxycarboxin	1.7	biweekly	0.1 a	0.0 a
oxycarboxin	1.2	biweekly	0.1 a	0.0 a
mancozeb	1.8	weekly	2.3 b	34.1 b
ferbam	1.8	weekly	2.4 b	37.0 b
sulfur	8.3	weekly	3.2 c	61.4 c
control	—	—	4.5 d	80.5 d

[z]Rust ratings: 0 = no pustules to 5 = 99% leaf surface with pustules and leaf drop.
[y]Mean separation by Duncan's multiple range test, 5% level.

Oxycarboxin applied to foliage of nursery and field plants significantly reduced the incidence of frangipani rust. Leaf rust reduction by oxycarboxin at 1.7 g and 1.2 g/liter was better than all other treatments with a mean disease rating of 0.1 for both rates in the nursery test and 0.2 and 0.5 in the field trial as compared to the control with 4.5 in the nursery trial and 5.0 in the field test (Table 1). Oxycarboxin at both rates reduced leaf drop to 0.0% in both the nursery plants and the field trial as compared to the control with 80.5%, in the nursery plants and 94.5%, leaf drop in the field plants (Table 2). Mancozeb at 1.8 g/liter and ferbam at 1.8 g/liter were equal in effectiveness with

Table 2. Effect of fungicides on rust rating and per cent leaf drop of field grown frangipani.

Fungicide	Rate (g/liter)	Schedule	Rust rating[z,y]	Leaf drop[y] (%)
oxycarboxin	1.7	biweekly	0.2 a	0.0 a
oxycarboxin	1.2	biweekly	0.5 a	0.0 a
mancozeb	1.8	weekly	3.5 b	59.8 b
ferbam	1.8	weekly	3.2 b	60.3 b
sulfur	8.3	weekly	4.0 b	88.2 c
control	—	—	5.0 d	94.5 d

[z]Rust ratings: 0 = no pustules to 5 = 99% leaf surface with pustules and leaf drop.
[y]Mean separation by Duncan's multiple range test 5% level.

rust ratings of 2.3 and 2.4 in the nursery trial and 3.5 and 3.2 in the field trial. However, leaf drop in mancozeb and ferbam treatments was unacceptable with 34 and 37%, in the nursery test and 59 and 60%, in the field test. Sulfur at 8.3 g/liter provided poor disease control with a disease rating 3.3 in the nursery trial and 4.0 in the field trial. The percent leaf drop for the sulfur treatment was a little better than the control with 61% in the nursery trial and 88% in the field trial.

Discussion

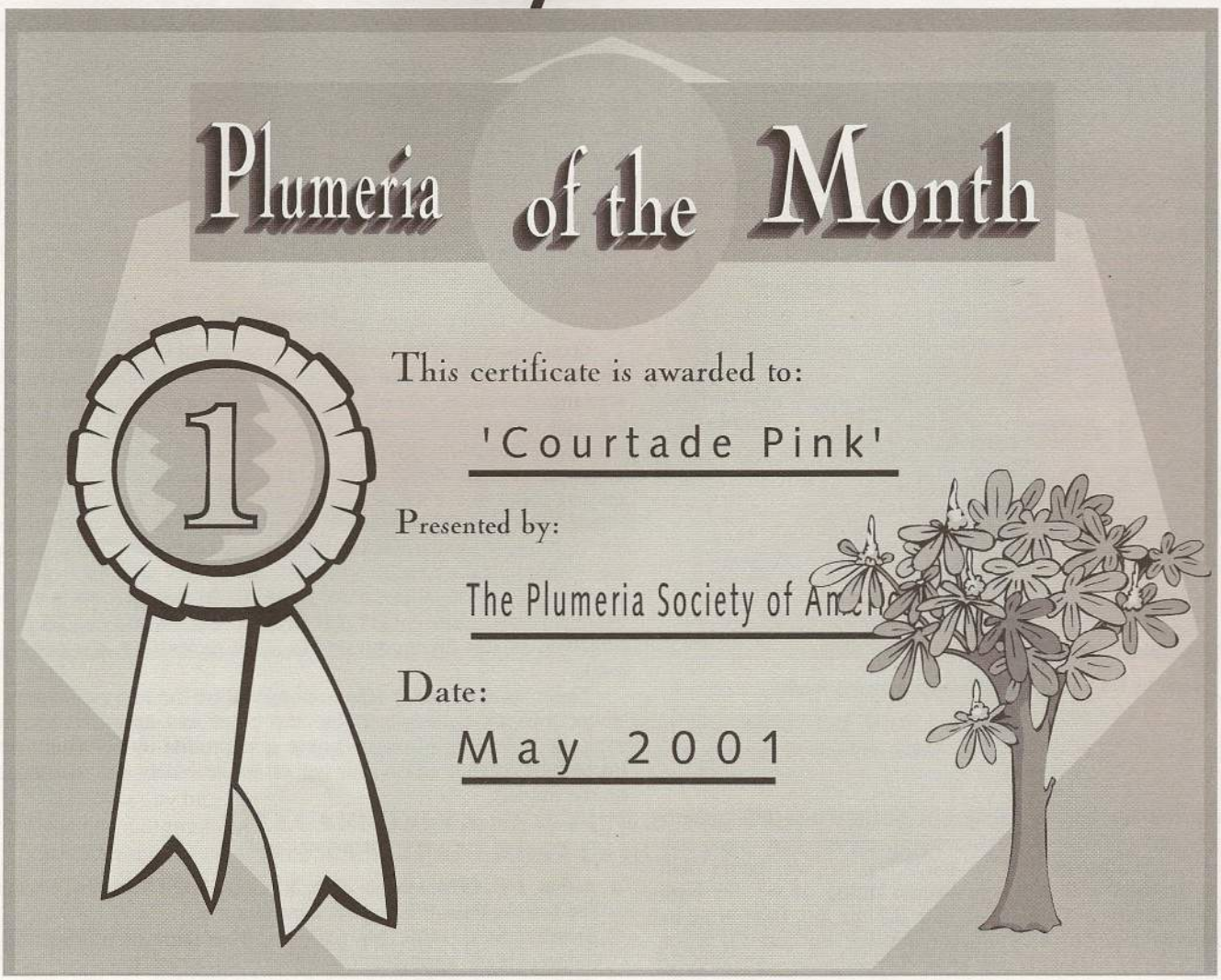
Oxycarboxin (Plantvax-75W) is a wettable powder suitable for use as a spray when suspended in water. Oxycarboxin as a wettable powder is labeled for the control of geranium rust and as a liquid formulation is used as a drench for control of carnation rust (2). Frangipani rust is an annual problem for nurseries and home owners in South Florida and the Caribbean region. The disease reduces the saleability of nursery stock and the aesthetic beauty of a full foliage flowering plant. The use of oxycarboxin not only reduces the disease but has an obvious advantage over the other recommended fungicides since it only takes 4 applications as compared to 8 or more weekly sprays with presently used chemicals. Oxycarboxin as a soil drench might be effective as the foliar sprays but such evaluation has not been made.

There were no toxic effects observed on the leaves, flowers or stems with oxycarboxin at the test rates and spray frequencies evaluated. At present oxycarboxin is approved by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for use on ornamentals and is available on the market.

Literature Cited

1. Arthur, J. C. 1934. Manual of the Rusts in United States and Canada. The Science Press Printing Co. Lancaster, PA.
2. Shurtleff, M. C. 1966. How to Control Plant Diseases in Home and Garden. 3rd ed. Iowa State University Press, Ames, Iowa.
3. Wellman, F. L. 1972. Tropical American Plant Disease. The Scarecrow Press, Inc. Metuchen, N.J.
4. Westcott, Cynthia. 1971. Plant Disease Handbook. 3rd ed. Van Nostrand Reinhold Company.

Plumeria of the Month



This month, we have selected for "Plumeria of the Month" the Plumeria c.v. "Courtade Pink" and is the 17th one in the series. Previously presented Plumeria cultivars are "Pandora", "Guillot's Sunset", "Dwarf Singapore Pink", "Jeannie Moragne", "Kimo", "Aztec Gold, "Grove Farm", "Puu Kahea", "Donald Angus", "Singapore", "Celadine", "Japanese Lantern", "Keiki", "King Kalakaua", "Dean Conklin" , "Loretta ", and "Tillie Hughes". All of these past issues are available in Adobe PDF format on the web site at **http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~miltonp/plumeria/ColorInserts.html** . These documents can be viewed with the free software "Acrobat Reader" from Adobe. A link to the Acrobat download site is provided as well.

I would like to thank those of you who have generously provided photographs of named Plumeria cultivars contributing to this color insert page. Next month July 2001) we will do "Cerise" using more of the generously donated photos. I am always in need of more photographs of named Plumeria cultivars for future color insert pages. The older varieties have been scheduled for presentation first, then later the more recently named varieties will be showcased. Please help if you can. Credit will be given in the publication for your pictures and the originals will be returned to you if you need them. With your help, we will be able to continue this color page well into the future.

From The Mailbag

Q&A With A Plumeria Expert

This month, I am presenting another group of the questions, comments, and answers provided.about Plumeria from people in many parts of the world. Most of the correspondence is from Plumeria growers in the USA; however, there are many Plumeria growers worldwide. While there is a significant volume of useful information on line at ***http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~miltonp/plumeria/*** (the counter is now up to over 26357 visits), not all issues are addressed. I really enjoy the opportunity to help people grow healthy blooming Plumeria continue to encourage anyone with questions or comments about the culture of Plumeria to e-mail or write them to me. Answers to these questions have been formulated with the best advice available for the specific situation. Together we can help each other to better grow and understand these lovely plants. I have included the geographic location of the question author when it is known, otherwise, answers are fairly general and would apply to Plumeria being grown nearly anywhere. I encourage all of you to direct your Plumeria culture questions to me via e-mail at ***miltonp@ruf.rice.edu*** or write your questions addressed to me at Milton L. Pierson 5254 Stillbrooke Dr. Houston, TX 77096-6200 or call at 713-728-2413. Answers are normally provided in a timely fashion which in some cases can be critical to the survival of your favorite Plumeria plants.•

Pink or a Different Color

Q:
Subject: Info on Plumeria care
Milton Pierson:
I would like some information on Plumeria care Vol.1 No.1, Plumeria Care Bulletin dated March 1991 or any other information available on the planting soil fertilizing care. Starting from seedlings. If you plant a seed from a pink Plumeria will you end up with a pink or a different color? Someone told me the plant from a seedling could be any color when in full maturity. As President of the Hallettsville Garden Club I would like to have a program on plumes. I myself have approx. 60 of my own. Started from my deceased son. I would like to pass this plant and information on to other interested parties. They are such a unique plant. I just love them. Thanking you in advance for any help you can give me. Mary e. Fertsch

A:
Hi Mary,
I have a number of other care bulletins listed on the web that deal with soil, fertilizing, growing from seed, and many other topics. Do you have Internet access to these? If not, I can print off and send a copy of each to you. If you plant a seed from a pink Plumeria you will most likely end up with a pink Plumeria with characteristics similar but not the same as the parent. Most seed are the result of self-pollination. Some times cross-pollination occurs and you can end up with something significantly different, but this is much less common. I too love Plumeria and like to help others to grow and enjoy them. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know. Sincerely, - Milt

How Long Til Blooms?

Q:
Subject: Plumeria Question
Hi Milton,
Approximately how long will it take a Plumeria stick to bloom once I get it reestablished?

A:
Hi Karen,
It usually takes about 2 years for Plumeria to bloom after getting it reestablished. This is if the cutting or plant is 18 to 24 inches tall. Plants or cuttings that are 3 or 4 feet tall can sometimes bloom the same year as reestablished.
Regards, - Milt

Plumeria Sources

Q:
Subject: Plumeria Inquiry
I got your address for the Plumeria Society of America website, which is very nicely done. Since I have a small child, its difficult for me to go from one nursery to the next so I thought I'd pose my question to you. I just moved to the Houston area and am interested in planting some Plumeria in my garden (I live near I-10 and Fry Rd). Can you advise me of a good source? I understand there are some members of the Plumeria Society that sell Plumeria at good rates? Also, do Plumeria need any special treatment in the winter, that is, can I plant them directly outdoors, or do they need to be brought inside in the winter? Is there a particular variety that thrives here in Houston that has a strong fragrance? Thank you for your assistance in advance. - Teresa

A:
Hi Teresa,
Welcome to Houston. While we can grow our Plumeria in the ground here, we still need to move them to a protected place in the winter so they do not freeze. There are a number of sources for Plumeria locally. I have a mail order business called Botanic Treasures on the web at... http://www.botanictreasures.com and sell Plumeria at very competitive prices (also The Plumeria People at www.http://plumeriapeople.com). Teas Nursery in Bellaire is also another good source for Plumeria. The Plumeria Society of America has a plant sale in June and a second one in July. Both of these sales are a good place to get more plants. Most Plumeria do very well in Houston. One of my favorites and very easy to grow is Aztec Gold. The blooms are a bright yellow-gold and smell just like fresh peaches. Slaughter Pink is a very easy pale pink with a sweet fragrance. Actually, they are all nice and easy to make grow well here. Hope I have helped. Sincerely, - Milt

Grow it in Water?

Q:
Subject: Plumeria Question
Hello, I hope you can give me some advice. I had started a Plumeria cutting (stick) in soil, vermiculite and sand last spring. The cutting summered outside on my porch with southern exposure. I got several leaves over the summer, but they would die and new ones would take over. After bringing the plant in last fall and moving it to an eastern exposure window all the leaves fell off. Then my cat knocked it over last week. It is now sitting in water, as I had heard some people also grow it this way. Could I try growing it in water? Should I cut an inch or so off the bottom of the cutting? I noticed that there wasn't even a root ball when it was in the soil mixture. Would artificial lights help -- is morning sun not enough? Please help! Thanks so much. - Karen

A:
Hi Karen,
The leaves falling off in the
fall is normal. When they fall then new ones grow in the summer indicates a problem of some sort. What size is the pot? Maybe the soil didn't drain well enough. Try getting a good quality mix that drains well from your nursery. Good soil costs a bit more, but is well worth it. The other thing may be watering. Plumeria need to be kept evenly moist during the active growth months of summer then allowed to be more on the dry side in winter. Your plant may have dropped leaves if it got too dry. Check for spider mites also. These are tiny insects that suck the sap from leaves. They leave a weblike stuff on the back of leaves. To control, you may need to mist your Plumeria frequently with water or if it is outside, spray with the garden hose a couple of times per week. I do not recommend growing Plumeria in water. They sometimes will, but mostly not. I would allow the end to dry a day or so, dip in rootone, then plant in a perlite rich soil that drains very well. At least until roots get established. The vermiculite and sand may have held too much water when the weather got cooler and allowed your Plumeria roots to rot off. Artificial lights and bottom heat from a propagation mat will help your plant root quicker. I would think strong morning sunlight might be enough, but Plumeria really do like at least 6 hours of direct sun per day when growing to be able to bloom. I hope I have helped a bit. Let me know. Sincerely, - Milt

When to move them out?

Q:
Subject: Plumeria
I put my plumerias in the garage in mid Nov and have not watered them since. When should I start watering, feeding, and move them outside again? - Mary

A:
Hi Mary,
I think you can bring out your Plumeria by the end of this month. It appears that spring is here now.
When you bring them out, just water them until leaves begin to grow, then you can begin the fertilization schedule. - Milt

Time Release Fertilizers

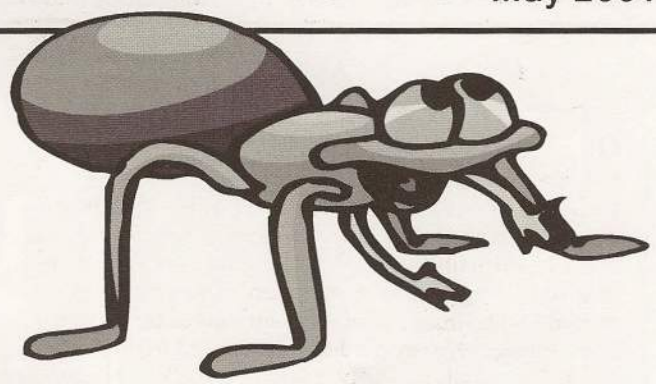
Q:
Subject: Plumeria
Dear Mr. Pierson, Is there a time release fertilizer that could be used on Plumeria? We have looked at most of the Osmocote blends and not been able to find exactly what we are looking for. Thank you for your help. - Kathy

A:
Hi Kathy,
You are right, most of the Osmocote blends do not have the recommended formulation for Plumeria. I found some Rose food by Scotts at Walmart and Home Depot that is 9-18-18 with some trace elements. It comes in a clear plastic 3pound jug thing. The label says that it feeds for 4 months, which is pretty good. I used it last year and think the plants liked it. I will try it again this year. I do experiments with different fertilizers every year. I look for the time release food that has a high middle number. Actually, in my experience, if a fertilizer is labeled for roses, then it will be perfect for Plumeria as well. Hope this helps. Sincerely, - Milt

What Size Pot is Best?

Q:
Subject: Plumeria
I am so excited that I found a source of info on this plant. We have had ours planted (bought it in Hawaii and planted it in our home in Virginia) for 3-4 years now. It is currently 4 feet tall and has just blossomed for the first time this past November. It is now March and it is still blooming. We need some advice. It needs to go into a larger pot. It is in one approx. 12 inches in diameter but seems to need more space (we are beginning to see its roots). How big a pot should we use? Also, how often should we water it and should we feed it any special food? We would appreciate any info you can email us on taking the best care of this plant. We love it. It reminds us of our honeymoon and we don't want to lose it. Thank you. Ron and Toni

A:
Hello Ron and Toni,
You could move it to a 15 to 20 inch or so pot any time now. If it is still blooming, then try not to break up the rootball too much. Water when the top inch or so of the soil is dry. This means quite a lot of water in the summer when growth is at its peak, but very sparingly during the winter. I suggest feeding with a plant food that is high in the middle number (phosphorus). I think Peters makes a bloom builder fertilizer that is water-soluble and has the formulation 10-50-10 plus minor elements. The minor or trace elements are important as well so pick a fertilizer with these too. Feed every other week during May to August, and then do not feed the rest of the year. Mix the fertilizer according to the label directions.
Hope this helps. Sincerely, - Milt



Spider Mites

Q:
Subject: advice
Dear Milton,
I realize that probably everything I need to know is in the Plumeria Care Bulletin, but I am nervous about doing anything to hurt my tree. I live in Oklahoma, and the last two winters I have brought the pot inside to our basement, where it sits under a grow -light. It has become quite large, and the stalk is almost "serpentine". It is really too tall to stake it in our basement, so it is just leaning against a workbench. I'm so afraid to cut it off, but read that it was okay. When should I do this in Oklahoma? Also, I never had a bloom outside, but did have one about a month after we moved it inside (you would have thought we had a new baby, we were so excited). I fertilized it, but do you think it could be because it's not in full sun in the place where I set it out? I think that it is also infested with spider mites.
I have used an insecticidal soap, but I'm not sure that they are all gone. Should I continue to use it daily?
Any advice you could offer towards care in our zone would be greatly appreciated. Thanks, Margaret

A:
Hi Margaret,
You can trim your Plumeria any time now. Let the cutting heal for a few weeks in a warm dry place until the weather warms a bit more, then root it and you will have another Plumeria! I do understand your excitement about the Plumeria flowers. I get excited about them too. They are great! To get more flowers, try to place the Plumeria in a full sun location in the summer. This is necessary for the plant to bloom. It will also help the plant to grow more upright. I think you will have to keep after those spider mites. They are really a pest this time of year and to control them, you have to do exactly what you are doing. Hope this helps. Sincerely, - Milt

Send Questions To:
Milton Pierson
5254 Stillbrooke Drive
Houston, TX 77096-6200

Trouble Shots by Michael Anders

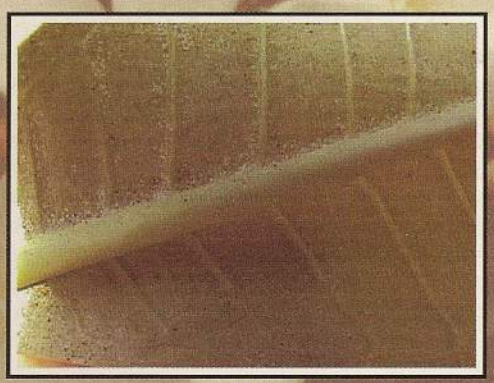
Rust fungus

Grasshopper damage

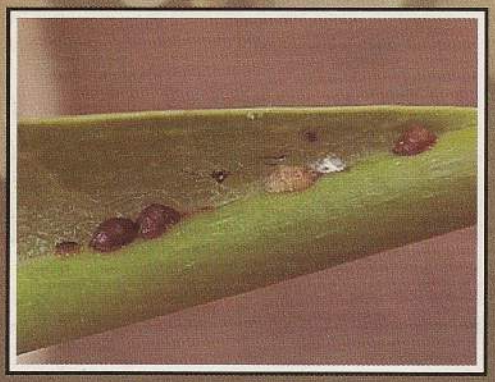
Starting of Black Tip fungus

Black Tip fungus

Mealybugs

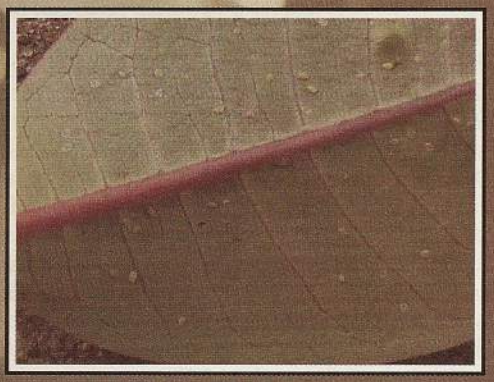


Spider Mites



Scale insects

All Photos by Michael Anders



White Fly larvae

Plumeria 'COURTADE PINK'

By Milton L. Pierson

The Plumeria c.v. 'Courtade Pink' was named in honor of the late Mr. Edward Courtade, Sr. in 1975. This plant's history was discovered through personal communication with Elizabeth Thornton in November 1997.

Courtade Pink originated from a seedling of Slaughter Pink, sprouted by Edward Courtade, Sr. at his nursery in Houston, TX. Elizabeth Thornton then purchased the seedling for $1.50 and grew this plant for 8 years before the first flowering. The first year flowers were a medium pink and of average size for a Plumeria. In following years this Plumeria, which Ms. Thornton named Courtade Pink, produced large light lavenderish pink flowers with a golden yellow center ranging up to 5 inches in diameter per floret. Fragrance is medium lavender It was officially registered in the 1980s as one of the original 51 named cultivars to be registered by the Plumeria Society of America, Inc.

This Plumeria produces very large, breathtakingly lovely flowers with a glowing golden center. When you see the individual flowers, you are impressed by their size. Plants flower easily and produce large clusters of blossoms with an enchanting lavender fragrance. This is a cultivar that is easily open pollinated and each fall should see the onset of several seedpods. Elliptic rounded petals are light lavender pink and fade to white within one day in the sun. Scent is medium lavender. Plants are vigorous and flower abundantly.

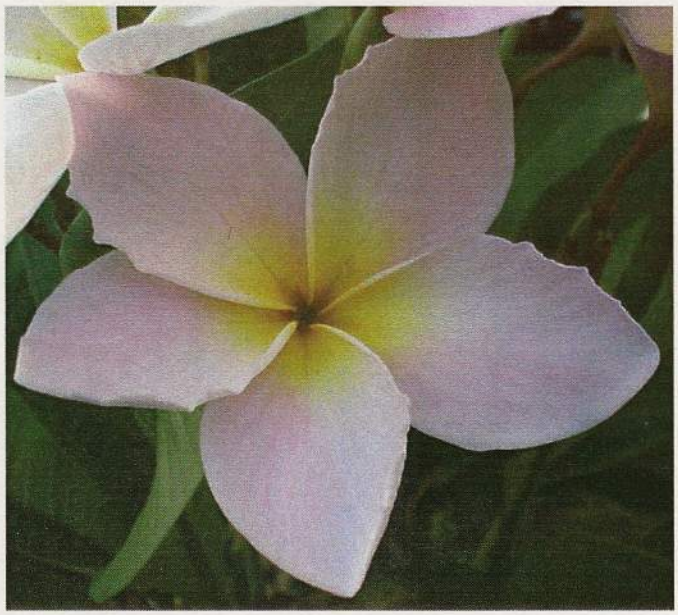
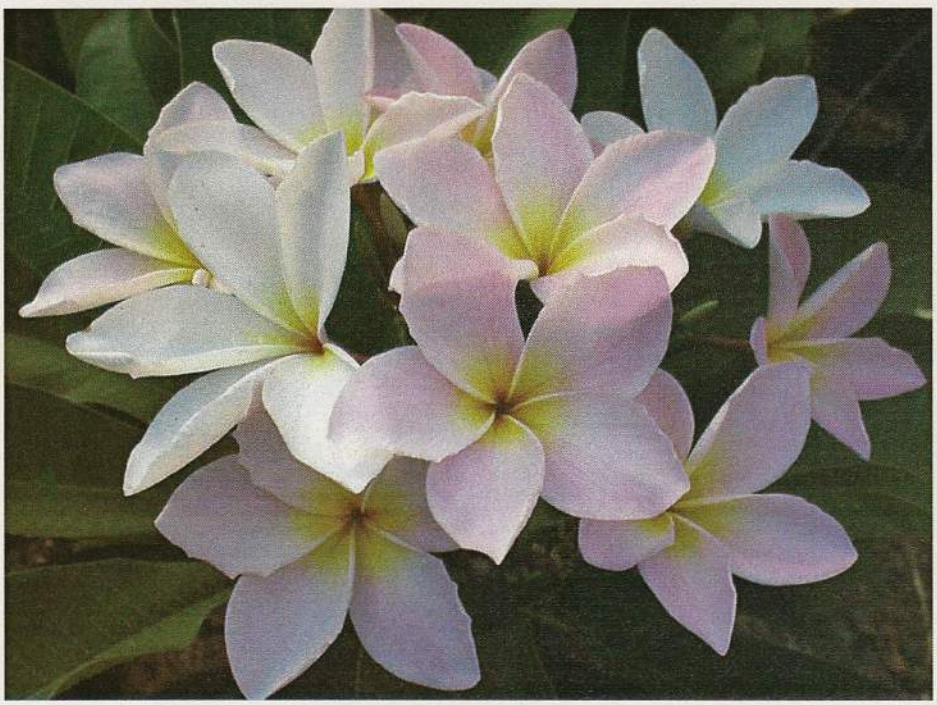


Fig. 1. **Photo of an individual flower.** ***(Photo by Milton Pierson, The Plumeria People)***

The flowers average 4 to 5" (12.5 cm) in diameter with wide, long, somewhat incurved elliptical petals. The petals are also slightly overlapping with rounded point at the tips and have a medium texture.

The color on top is pale red-purple 69A with a brilliant center of yellow 9B. The bottom is a very pale red-purple 69C fading to near white on the right. A small splash of yellow 9B is in the lower right.

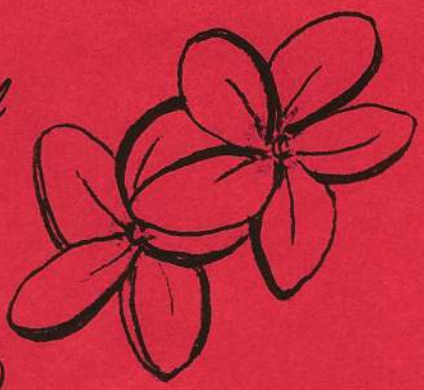


The flower texture is delicate with an average keeping quality. The tendency to fade is dramatic. Petal type is wide obovate, are incurved slightly with a slight overlap and round tip. Fragrance is medium lavender and intensity of fragrance is mild. Leaves are light green with a light green border, moderately pubescent on the bottom, and have a rigid texture. They are elliptic in shape with an acute tip and average 30 cm in length and 10 cm wide. Leaf petioles are green. The plant is deciduous with poor to fair branching and an upright, rather lanky growth habit. New growth is moderately pubescent. Its tendency to set seed is average. The seed parent is Slaughter Pink and pollen parent is unknown.

Fig. 2. **Photo of an entire inflorescence.** ***(Photo by Milton Pierson, The Plumeria People)***

Plumeria Society Social

You are invited to
Golfcrest Country Club
2509 Country Club Drive,
Pearland, Texas (281-485-4323)
Saturday, September 22, 2001



Social hour	6:00 – 7:00 pm	($cash bar$)
Dinner	7:00 – 8:00 pm	$25.00 per person
Entertainment	8:15 – 9:00 pm	Includes Gratuity

Dress: Mexican or Hawaiian (bring a cutting to exchange with a friend and see what's new)

Mexican Buffet: Chicken Fajitas, Cheese Enchiladas, Mexican Rice, Refried Beans, Mango Fruit Salsa, Guacamole, & all Condiments, Coffee & Tea

Any questions please call Suzanne 281-438-9770

Reservation cutoff is Wednesday 9-19-01 return below and checks payable to: The Plumeria Society of America, Inc. P. O. Box 22791, Houston, Texas 77227

Name(s)_____

Amount ($25.00 each)_____ Check Number_____

Telephone Number_____

Total number members and guests attending 9-22-01_____