



Plumeria Potpourri

The Plumeria Society of America, Inc.

July 2009

The next meeting of The Plumeria Society of America will be held on Tuesday, July 14, 2009 at 7:30 p.m. at the Garden Center in Hermann Park, 1500 Hermann Drive, in Houston.

Anyone with an interest in plumerias is invited to attend.

The PSA Guest Speaker—July 14th



The PSA is proud to announce that our speaker at the July 14th meeting is **Robert Dailey**. His presentation about Water Wise Gardening and Rain Harvesting is of great interest to all plumeria enthusiasts. Mr. Dailey is a master gardener, a rainwater harvesting specialist, lecturer and writer. He is a member of Garden Writers of

America and is currently working on a comprehensive book on completely green gardening, including organic techniques, composting, soil, water conservation and native plants. Robert also oversees the Native Plant Gardens in The Woodlands as well as The Woodlands community garden. He is in the process of helping to develop a network of community gardens throughout The Woodlands.

Originally from Louisiana, Robert has lived in Europe, on all three coasts, and in the southwestern U.S. Hundreds of his articles on gardening can be found online at Suite101.com or by Googling “waterwise gardening,” “desert gardens” or his name.

We hope to see you there!

In this Issue

July Meeting Notice	p 1	DRY Rooting Cuttings	p 9
President's Corner	p 2	Plumerias in Italy	p 10
Elizabeth Thornton's Lemon Drop	p 3	PSA Sales Information & Luau	p 12
Terminology Used with Plumeria	p 5	Naples Botanical Garden	p 13
I Learn Something Every Spring!	p 7	PSA Clear Lake Sale Photos	p 14
John Tarvin's Bag Rooting	p 8	Plumeria Photos	p 16

President's Corner

PSA Show and Sale in Clear Lake

The Plumeria Sale in Clear Lake was a huge success, especially since the economy is down, but we made approximately the same amount as last year's sale. A big THANK YOU goes out to our Plant Sale Chairman, German Collazos, for organizing the day. We especially would like to thank Barbara Randolph, former Plant Sale Chairman, for assisting with the inspection and the purchase of our new turquoise colored table cloths. A big thanks goes to our local Lowe's Store #1053 in Pasadena for loaning us shopping carts.

Volunteers included: Vonna & Richard Bickle, Roger & Laurie Galle, Alan & Denny Innis, Suzanne Semango, David & Linda Courville, Katy Audish, Milton Pierson, Ronnie Snowden, Carolyn Holland, John Frels, Jerome Bielamowicz, Vicki Jenkins, Karen Babb, Thea & Richard Whitenton, Loretta O'Steen, Patricia Collazos, David Holloway, Ron New, Mark & Sharon Wright, Fred Miller, John & Laura Carroll and family, and Shirley Risner. There were a few excellent helpers that I may have not listed here, but please know that your hard work was much appreciated!

Our excellent sellers included: Eulas & Lake Stafford, Emerson & Nancy Willis, Mark & Sharon Wright, German Collazos,

Mark Hockenberger, Mark Terrill, John & Nina Brownlee, Tex & Kay Norwood, Barbara Randolph & Jerry Hurlbert, Virginia McCloskey, Judith Hoffing, Fred Yoder, Mike Janson, Richard & Donna Worthen, Paula Furtwangler, Guillermo Robles, Rosemary Miller, George Gernon and Bryan Holland.

PSA Elections

PSA elections are approaching and we need people who would be interested in serving on the Nominating Committee. Eulas Stafford, Past President, will be heading up the Nominating Committee. If you are interested in serving on this committee or running for a Board position, please contact Eulas at (713) 946-9175. Please consider running for a position and make a difference in the PSA! Ballots will be mailed out at the end of the year, and a slate must be determined by our October meeting.

I have enjoyed the last six years serving as your Director, Vice President and President. It is time for me to move on and not seek a second term. Thanks for your support and cooperation. I will provide assistance as Past President to our new Board. Thanks to all who have made the PSA a continuing success.

Sincerely,
Paula Furtwangler, PSA President

Elizabeth Thornton's Lemon Drop

by *Bud Guillot, Southern California*

In my opinion Elizabeth Thornton's Lemon Drop is the best all-round plumeria in my collection. I first heard of Elizabeth Thornton in 1980 when I was visiting relatives in Houston. One day on a drive, I asked my uncle if he would stop at one of Houston's better nurseries and let me



Bud Guillot (L) and Emerson Willis (R)

check to see if anyone in South Texas was growing plumeria plants. He stopped at a large nursery (I don't recall the name but it was probably Teas.). I saw two tall, slim, approximately 7 feet tall plumeria plants in five-gallon containers. I was asking one of the employees about plumeria growing

in that area and he said, "You need to talk to the tall, slim man standing at the far end of the counter because he knows all about plumerias." I went to the gentleman and introduced myself. He replied, "My name is Richard Eggenberger, and I am a member of The Plumeria Society of America." Richard and I had a long conversation about plumerias and Richard told me about Elizabeth Thornton and the PSA. He also told me about Elizabeth Thornton's book about plumerias. This was before Richard and Mary Helen published their book. I never had the pleasure of meeting Elizabeth but in later years when Emerson and Nancy made their first trip to California to visit Vi and me, Emerson had Elizabeth autograph one of her books for me, and I treasure it.

On their first trip to California, Emerson brought me a forked Lemon Drop cutting and that cutting has grown into a 9 foot tall and 9+ foot diameter tree with more tips than one could count. It is a near perfect umbrella shape and is a mass of yellow and gold blossoms through all the warm summer months and into the fall. It is the "Crown Jewel" of the plumerias in my collection.

About five years ago, the first rust I had ever seen infected my plants in the back yard and then spread to the plants in the

Plumeria Potpourri

front yard and then into my neighbor's yard. I had roughly 250 plumeria plants at that time. Some were in the ground and some in pots. The rust affected every leaf on every plumeria plant except the two Lemon Drop trees. There wasn't a grain of rust on any of the Lemon Drop leaves even though there were affected plants on all sides. I have not seen a sign of rust since that time.

During the freeze we had four years ago, I lost four or five plumerias down to the ground, including the roots, and I lost a number of branches and tips, but I did not lose a single tip on my two Lemon Drops.

In my unscientific evaluation and opinion only, the Lemon Drop is one tough and resilient plant and a "Keeper" in my collection. I welcome your observations and opinions on this magnificent plumeria.



Photo of Lemon Drop taken by Karen Babb, Texas



Bud Guillot's Thornton Lemon Drop

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Terminology Used with Plumeria

Many times we are reading about plumeria or listening to a talk about research and find ourselves in the midst of technical terminology. This Care Bulletin is meant to serve as a glossary of terms that appear from time to time in discussions of plumeria. It covers the main plant parts including growing tips, flower parts, fruit (seed) and leaf parts. All definitions appearing here refer to use of the word in the botanical sense only, primarily in reference to woody plants such as plumeria.

Acuminate. Pointed. Tapering concavely to a slender or acute point.

Apical bud. A bud at the tip of a stem.

Apical dominance. The inhibition of axillary bud growth by the apical bud.

Apical meristem. A region of actively dividing cells at the tip of a growing stem or root.

Axil. The angle between the upper surface of a leaf and the stem to which it is attached.

Axillary bud. A bud located in an axil at the base of a leaf.

Callus. A corky tissue developed by woody species to cover wounds.

Cambium. A lateral meristem in most vascular plants that forms parallel rows of cells resulting in secondary tissues either as secondary growth or as cork.

Chlorophyll. Any of a group of related green pigments found in photosynthetic organisms, *especially*: **1.** A waxy blue-black microcrystalline green-plant pigment, C₅₅H₇₂MgN₄O₅, with a characteristic blue-green alcohol solution. Also called *chlorophyll a*. **2.** A similar green-plant pigment, C₅₅H₇₀MgN₄O₆, having a brilliant green alcohol solution. Also called *chlorophyll b*. These in plumeria leaves make them look green.

Cork. The protective outer tissue of the bark.

Corolla. All the petals of a flower considered as a group or unit.

Cotyledon. *Botany.* A leaf of the embryo of a seed plant, which, upon germination either remains in the seed or emerges, enlarges, and becomes

green. Also called seed leaf; a food storage structure in seeds.

Cultivar. A cultivated variety, produced by horticultural techniques.

Cytokinin. A plant hormone primarily stimulating cell division.

Flower. *n.* **1.** The reproductive structure of some seed-bearing plants, characteristically having either specialized male or female organs or both male and female organs, such as stamens and a pistil, enclosed in an outer envelope of petals and sepals. **2.** Such a structure having showy or colorful parts; a blossom. *v.* To produce a flower or flowers; blossom.

Flowering plant. A plant that produces flowers and fruit; an angiosperm.

Fragrance. **1.** The state or quality of having a pleasant odor. **2.** A sweet or pleasant odor; a scent.

Glabrous. Having a surface without hairs, projections or pubescence; smooth.

Graft. The union of a piece of one plant to another established plant.

Inflorescence. **1.** A characteristic arrangement of flowers and buds on a stem. **2.** A flower cluster.

Leaf scar. A scar left on a stem after a leaf has fallen.

Leaf. A usually green, flattened, lateral structure attached to a stem and functioning as a principal organ of photosynthesis and transpiration in most plants.

Limb. One of the larger branches of a tree.

Meristem. A region where cells actively divide.

N-P-K ratio. The relative proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in a fertilizer.

Obtuse. **a.** Not sharp, pointed, or acute in form; blunt. **b.** Having a blunt or rounded tip.

Ovary. The ovule-bearing lower part of a pistil that ripens into a fruit.

Panicle. A highly branched inflorescence (branched cluster of flowers in which the branches are racemes).

Plumeria Potpourri

Petal. A unit of a corolla, usually showy and colored.

Petiole. A leaf stalk.

Pistil. The female, ovule-bearing organ of a flower, including the stigma, style, and ovary.

Pollen. The fine, powder like material consisting of pollen grains that is produced by the anthers of seed plants. A structure that develops from a microspore in angiosperms to become a male gametophyte.

Pollination. To transfer pollen from an anther to the stigma of a flower.

Pubescent. Having short hairs or soft down.

Raceme. An inflorescence in which flowers are borne on short stalks on an elongated stem.

Root. The usually underground portion of a plant that lacks buds, leaves, or nodes and serves as support, anchoring the plant to the soil. A root draws minerals and water from the surrounding soil, and sometimes stores food.

Rootball. **a.** The collective mass of roots and soil in the pot of a containerized plant. **b.** The collective mass of roots and soil attached to the base of a bare rooted plant.

Scion. A plant part (detached shoot or twig containing buds from a woody plant) inserted into a root stock during grafting.

Seed. A ripened plant ovule containing an embryo.

Seedling. A young plant that is grown from a seed.

Seedpod. 1. a. A dehiscent fruit of a leguminous plant such as the pea. **b.** A dry, several-seeded, dehiscent fruit. Also called seedpod (follicle).

2. A dry, single-chambered fruit that splits along only one seam to release its seeds, as in larkspur and milkweed.

Stamen. The pollen-producing reproductive organ of a flower, usually consisting of a filament and an anther.

Stem. a. The main ascending axis of a plant; a stalk or trunk. **b.** A slender stalk supporting or connecting another plant part, such as a leaf or flower.

Stigma. The receptive apex of the pistil of a flower, on which pollen is deposited at pollination.

Stock. A rooted plant into which a scion is inserted during grafting.

Style. The usually slender part of a pistil, situated between the ovary and the stigma.

Terminal bud. The apical bud.

References

- American Heritage *Electronic Dictionary* (1992)
- Webster's *New Collegiate Dictionary* (1976)
- Brian Capon (1990), *Botany For Gardeners*, Timber Press, Portland OR, pp. 220
- Published over the years in the *Plumeria Potpourri* newsletter: the *Plumeria Care Bulletins* were primarily authored by Milton Pierson and the PSA Research Committee



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I Learn Something New Every Spring!

by *Karen Babb, Texas*

Each spring when the plumeria are brought out in the sunshine, there is always excitement and a bit of anxiety about what I will find. This year, a handful had lost tips and or branches as if some strange rot had set in during the winter, and others were pushing inflos. The longer I grow these wonderful plants the more they surprise me.

I got a rather late start due to an odd spring, and even now, I am still trying to get the plants placed out in the yard where they will spend their summer. The real surprise was lurking under some electrical tape on several branches that got bumped/broken during the fall when they were being stored away. If you have grown plumerias for any length of time, you'll know what I am referring to. Something falls over, gets bumped/run into and a branch is almost broken off of the plant. In years past, I have taken a few splints and some floral tape and wrapped the break securely. They usually heal up with no problem if you find it right away. Last year, I just used some green electrical tape to stick them back together. Here is where the surprise came about. Upon removing the tape this spring, while repotting those plants, I discovered roots under the tape. The branches appeared to be leafing out just like normal but were not fully connected to the plant and were removed.

Perhaps the electrical tape provided a more airtight seal, or perhaps I didn't get the branch correctly stuck back on the plant, but it was quite interesting to see the results when I removed the tape.

This outcome seems to fall somewhere between air layering (minus the damp sphagnum) and Jim Little's prehardening method, where branches are diagonally cut without completely severing from the mother plant and left to callous before being removed to root.



The jury is still out on how easily these cuttings will be completely rooted, as they are both in rooting tubes for the time being. Here's to a wonderful, bloom-filled growing season and more surprises/learning experiences.

John Tarvin's Bag Rooting Technique

by *John Tarvin, Southern California*

My new rooting technique is the best and easiest method of rooting plumeria I have used. This method is easy, and it takes little time and materials. The cuttings can be rooted in your garage, house, or even under your bed. The cuttings need little or no light and do not have to be watered. When the roots fill the bottom of the plastic bag they are ready to be planted.



No more looking at a potted cutting and guessing if it has roots. Many cuttings can be rooted in a small area and at any time of year if you keep them in a warm house.

Materials needed are peat moss, small plastic bags, rubber bands and rooting hormone. Cuttings should be dried for two weeks or more. The bags I use are 5" tall and 4" wide. The rubber bands are called grafting bands—8" long and 3/8" wide. A large rubber band will work.

The peat moss needs to be damp, not wet. I use a clean bucket and a spray bottle to dampen and mix the peat moss. Add the water a little at a time and mix with your hands until damp. If you squeeze the peat

moss in your hands and water drips, the peat moss is too wet.

Dampen the end of your cutting and dip the bottom in rooting hormone. Fill a plastic bag half full of peat moss and tamp down with your fingers or a plant stake. Place the cutting in the center of the plastic bag and place peat moss around the outside of the cutting. Fill the bag to 1/2" from the top with packed down peat moss. Squeeze the top of the bag tight against the cutting. Wrap with a rubber band, making sure all the air is out of the bag (very important!). You do not want to see condensation forming inside the plastic bag. Place in garage or house. The tested cuttings had 2" to 3" roots in three weeks but some cuttings may take a little longer.

Yard Tour

Bryan and Carolyn Holland invite all plumeria lovers to attend a free yard tour at their home in League City. Please come any time between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, July 25th. Bryan has constructed a very unusual patio enclosure that he can erect to create a greenhouse during the winter. The Hollands have several large specimen trees on display which will be in full bloom in late July. Bring your camera! Their address is:

1172 Rustling Wind Lane
League City, TX 77573

If you are interested in hosting a yard tour, please contact the PSA at plumerialady@gmail.com.

DRY Rooting Cuttings

by *Dany Kashou, Southern California*

I thought some of you might like to see how I “dry root” my cuttings here in San Diego. Many of you might not have seen cuttings in this state. At this point, it is almost a sure success as they are so well swollen and roots are already dropping.

To give a bit of background, they start off life in the garage under grow lights and on a heat mat. I have them sitting in a milk crate that has shredded newspaper in the bottom. If you were to pick up a cutting and feel the bottom, it is very warm to the



touch. Those in the photo are less than a month old. I like to observe this process, and I feel at this stage they are ready for potting up into soil. I have found by starting the rooting process

this way, I can totally avoid the chance of rotting at the base which can happen with traditional methods.

Normal claw leaves are showing and on a few varieties, the full leaves have come out, but nothing more than they would if they were potted up. As you know, usually once claw leaves appear, there seems to be a stall in the full leaf growth, and this

is when the roots begin to grow, prior to full leaf growth. For someone like me who is impatient and must constantly check his cuttings, this allows me to check the bottoms and not disturb what is going on.

Frankly, I also feel that the cuttings don't really know what type of medium they are in when rooting, and it is the heat and light that do all the work. The soil only holds them upright and supports roots once they decide to show up. The soil also provides the ingredient that will allow them to possibly rot. Misting allows for the humidity that they need at this time.

1. Cut selected branch and dip in Rootone as soon as you cut.
2. If you have received the cutting from someone else, dip in Rootone when you receive the cutting.
3. Place upright in box with shredded paper on bottom and if you don't have a milk crate, any cardboard box will do. (If I take the cutting myself, I will place in the box for rooting on the second day once the bottom has stopped dripping.)
4. Mist cuttings from the top daily if they are hard on the bottom. You can also mist the bottoms as they will dry out very fast.
5. I have seen a big difference in the bottoms and some have started to swell within one week, with roots appearing within two weeks.

Plumerias in Italy

In 1800, some rich English families settled in Sicily, the big island in the middle of the Mediterranean Sea. Using their boats they started a large commerce with America and Asia. Thanks to their passion for botany, they started to import many species of palms, ficus, tropical trees—creating wonderful gardens along the Sicilian coast and in Palermo, Sicily's main town. During this period, the plumeria arrived, won the Sicilian's heart, and began its life in the Mediterranean Sea area.

The wonderful Palermo Botanical Garden had the first big collection of plumeria and from there the plumeria spread in Palermo and along the Sicilian coastline where the temperature is never under 11 degrees Celsius and where the summer (35 degrees Celsius and more) lasts from June to October. Actually, Sicily is in the extreme northern subtropical area where the plumeria can proliferate and grow open-air. The new name given to plumerias by Sicilians is "Pomelia" and now everyone calls it this.

In 1900, Palermo Botanical Garden classified the species in its garden which are *Plumeria Rubra* (*Acutifolia*-*Bicolor*-*Tricolor*-*Rosea*-*Rubra*-*Lutea*-*Jamesonii*). Nowadays the plumerias are in many Sicilian gardens. They are big trees producing hundreds of flowers. Almost all

by *Antonio Butera, Palermo, Sicily, Italy*

of them have white petals with yellow throat in six varieties that have no name yet but they are very beautiful. These white flowers with yellow throat are also used for bride's bouquets and wedding church decorations.

Approximately 20% of the plants in private gardens have pink flowers (4 varieties) and some have yellow flowers (*Lutea* and *Jamesonii*).

Palermitan terraces are full of potted plumerias—often very large plants which give a very beautiful appearance when they are flowering from June to November, both for Palermitans and tourists.

The plumeria in Sicily do not have any of the typical diseases of tropical areas and the rich, volcanic soil helps them grow quickly. Potted ones from December to May need no care. Irrigation starts at the end of May.

There are imports available from worldwide tropical nurseries so the most famous varieties are now starting to spread. Also, many Palermitans coming back from their holidays in Asia bring plumeria branches which produce beautiful tricolor or red flowers. In all nurseries in Sicily you can find plumerias but usually among friends they give branches (cuttings) or plants!

The most loved variety is named *Acutifolia* from Palermo. This has light green, very long and shut leaves; it has a wonderful

Plumeria Potpourri

round flower about 12 cm. in size with a big light yellow center. The rest of the petal is snow-white and has an amazing hot vanilla and gardenia perfume. It is the real queen of gardens and terraces. According to research carried out by the University of Palermo, this variety is unique to Palermo. Sicilians think it is the most beautiful in the world!

The plumeria Lutea is very long-lasting and flourishes in Palermo. It has huge, very fragrant, deep yellow flowers, but the growth of new plants is limited. Among the varieties that have recently arrived, the Aztec Gold is the most popular. It acclimatized very well and is the first to flower in May. It is very appreciated!

In Sicily, cuttings are planted between March and April in small size terracotta or plastic pots using the same soil used for orange trees. For balconies people prefer terracotta pots.

I hope that PSA members who come to Sicily visit and admire the great and gorgeous Palermo Botanical Garden. It is among the most ancient in the world, and showcases our much loved “Pomelia.”

For Sicilians it is very pleasant to spend time in our gardens on warm evenings enjoying the fragrance of jasmine and plumeria—along with a drink of course!

Greetings to everybody from Palermo, Sicily, Italy.



Red Orange (JL)

PLUMERIA PLANT SALE
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The Plumeria Society of America, Inc



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PSA Sales Information

Below is a timeline of important dates for our 2009 sales:

- June 30 Commitment to sell on August 8
- July 14 Sellers' meeting (**after the general meeting**)
- July 30 Submit list of plumeria to be sold at August 8th sale

August 8 Sale in Katy, Texas

With your help, this is going to be another great year for sales!

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Luau 2009

by Sharon Wright

It's never too early to start planning ahead, so let's think October! The luau this year will be held October 17th at the newly enlarged "Stafford Botanical Gardens" (mostly plumerias, but plenty of other goodies too). For those of you who've never seen Lake and Eulas' place, you're in for a real treat.

In honor of the PSA's birthday, the Board has decided that **all members who RSVP by October 13th will be admitted free.** Others will be charged \$10, and guests will be \$15 as usual.

Details will follow at a later date, but be sure to mark October 17th on your calendar.

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Naples Botanical Garden and Plumeria Society of America Join Forces **World's First Public Collection of All Registered Plumeria**

An alliance between Naples Botanical Garden and The Plumeria Society of America (PSA) will ensure the regulated registration and protection of the over 300 cultivars of plumeria that are currently registered as well as future registered cultivars.

“We are extremely excited to be joining forces with PSA on this critical effort to preserve and protect these plants,” stated Judy Sproul, Board Chairman of the Garden. “This will be the most extensive show garden of plumeria in the country and perhaps the world. We look forward to this exciting effort and a long relationship with PSA.”

Plumeria is a small genus of seven or eight species native to tropical and subtropical Americas. First found in the Caribbean, they are also native to Mexico, Central America and Venezuela.

The range of flower colors is expansive—from yellow to white, pink, rainbow

and deep red. Plumeria, also known as “frangipani,” are now grown throughout the tropical areas of the world. They are especially popular in Hawaii where they grow abundantly and the flowers are used to make leis.

“Aside from our superior growing climate for the plumeria, an added benefit of having a complete collection here is the security that we can provide for the plants—they will be fully protected,” said John Vandenburg, chair of the Garden’s Horticulture and Collections Committee. Fully supported by PSA, the effort will include examination of all registered plumeria including review by the original breeders where possible.

The Garden is in conversations with the North American Plant Collections Consortium (NAPCC), which oversees plant collection preservation and management, to have the collection registered with them.

Plants for the Naples Botanical Garden

by *Eulas Stafford*

Members who wish to donate registered plumerias (rooted or cuttings) to the Naples Botanical Garden may bring them to the PSA July 14th meeting. We will have a trailer that can hold up to a four foot tall plant. These plants will be transported to Naples, Florida in July.

If you registered the plumeria, your name will appear under the Plant Name. As registers, you will be given the first chance at donating a plant. If you have a registered

plant that you would like to donate, your name will be included on the place card as the donor.

Please complete the enclosed form included in this newsletter and bring it along with your plant donation.

You can also check the website (www.ThePlumeriaSociety.org) for plants that are being donated and sign up for plants that you wish to bring. Thanks for your plumerias!

PSA Show and Sale I (Clear Lake) — June 13, 2009



Clockwise from top left:

- Rosemary Miller, Ronnie Snowden and Nina Brownlee
- Carolyn & Bryan Holland and friends
- Nancy Willis (L) and Barbara Randolph (R)
- John Frels, Vicki Jenkins and Jerome Bielamowicz
- Loretta O'Steen and Laurie Galle
- Elgin Blackweel, Guillermo Robles, George Gernon and Milton Pierson
- Mark Terrill (R) with shopper
- Happy plumeria shoppers



Plumeria Society Website

Additional information concerning The Plumeria Society of America and culture of plumeria plants may be found on the World Wide Web at the following address:

<http://www.ThePlumeriaSociety.org>

A listing of currently registered cultivars — Research Committee Bulletins — PSA By-Laws
Plumeria Care Bulletins — Photos from past events — Map links to meeting and sale sites
Photos of plumeria plants and flowers — past color insert pages in PDF format

Purpose of The Plumeria Society of America

- (1) Promote interest in and increase knowledge of plumeria hybridization, propagation and culture of plumerias.
- (2) Share this knowledge with hobbyists interested in plumerias.
- (3) Provide a register for recording, identifying and classifying by name new types and varieties of plumerias.
- (4) Encourage and unite plumeria enthusiasts around the globe, throughout America and across the seas.



Copy this page for all your friends who love plumeria or just want to know more about them.

The Plumeria Society of America, Inc.

P.O. Box 22791

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Dues are \$25 per year

PSA Calendar — 2009

- January 13 meeting
- March 10 meeting
- March 20–22 Texas Home & Garden Show
- May 12 meeting
- June 13 Show & Sale I (Clear Lake)
- July 14 meeting
- August 8 Show & Sale II (Katy)
- October 13 meeting
- October 17 Fall Social

- All regular meetings are held at the Houston Garden Center in Hermann Park, 1500 Hermann Drive, Houston, TX. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m., workshops begin at 6:45 p.m.
- Bring your blooms. Bring your friends.
- Bring plants, cuttings, etc. for door prizes!! These can be anything, not just plumerias.
- Visitors are invited and encouraged to attend.

PSA Officers/Committee Members — 2009

Paula Furtwangler	plumerialady@swbell.net
<i>President</i>	281-579-3237
Mark Wright	wright5447@global.net
<i>Vice President</i>	281-438-3653
Karen Babb	kbabb@comcast.net
<i>Secretary</i>	713-721-4197
David Holloway	david.r.holloway@motivaent.com
<i>Treasurer</i>	281-251-1478
Eulas Stafford	estafford@pdq.net
<i>Director and Registration</i>	713-946-9156
Loretta Osteen	lofresh@aol.com
<i>Director</i>	409-935-1436
Tex Norwood	tex@digitaltexas.com
<i>Director and Webmaster</i>	409-767-8135
Vacant Position	
<i>Membership</i>	
Milton Pierson	miltonp@botanictreasures.com
<i>Research</i>	713-728-2413
Sharon Wright	wright5447@global.net
<i>Social</i>	281-438-3653
John Frels	johnfrels@mortgageassoc.com
<i>Publicity</i>	713-524-1850
German Collazos	german.collazos@tic.toshiba.com
<i>Plant Sale</i>	713-896-5500 x2539
Irene Jones	ijplume@sbcglobal.net
<i>Newsletter</i>	760-436-6885

Plumeria Potpourri

“Photos taken May 24, 2009 at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl [Oahu, Hawaii]. By the end of today, all graves will be decorated with a plumeria lei and cut flowers or potted plants.”

—Dr. Richard Criley, Hawaii



**Photo of Nancy Ames Rainbow
taken by Karen Babb, Texas**



**Photo of Mary Moragne
taken by Karen Babb, Texas**