



NORTHWEST FUCHSIA SOCIETY

# FUCHSIA FLASH

Vol. 28 No. 4, August 2009

[www.nwfuchsiasociety.com](http://www.nwfuchsiasociety.com)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A hearty thank you to all who asked for and received a warm spring. Winter over extended its visit, spring and summer are fuchsia time. Sales, judged shows, picnics, and potlucks are times spent with fellow fuchsia lovers. We need to share these happy times with others, so bring along new potential members.

As a member of Greater Seattle Fuchsia Society, I am extending an invitation for all fuchsia lovers to share a visit with Ric Reilly from the UK at our scheduled August 11th meeting. As a club we felt Ric has a lot to offer growing fuchsias au naturel, so we are sharing. We will be meeting at Westminster Community Church, 14550 Westminster Way North. (Greenwood turns into Westminster Way at 145th. There is a bank on the corner and the church is right behind this.) This will be an Ice Cream Social so we need to know who is coming. Frances Underwood is the one to contact at 206-522-4312 or [fajunder@comcast.net](mailto:fajunder@comcast.net) by August 1st. Come join us, a good time will be had by all.

We are in the final days of a wonder source of fuchsias so take note: we as a club need to make every effort to continue plant varieties that have been established. Ron and Debbie Monnier have been integral participants in selling, growing and hybridizing fuchsias. We need to continue their efforts so keep track of the fuchsia varieties growing in you yards.

Bob Anderson, President  
NWFS President

## THIS AND THAT..

How are your plants surviving the heat (111 yesterday here)? Luckily I don't have any plants in the greenhouse. Everything is in two shade houses but the difference in plants is quite noticeable. Some being quite perky (unfortunately not the show plants) while some are showing quite abit of stress... Well they've 4 weeks to straighten up before the Northwest Show.

Because there has been a rash of Gall Mite sightings, both last summer and this summer, Salli Dahl asked that we repeat the article on Gall Mites written a couple years ago. As the mites are normally killed by the cold weather, it seems evident that there are growers around with infected stock plants that are kept in the greenhouse for propagation. If you come in contact with such a grower, please call it to their attention.

The gardens at Lake Wilderness are quickly becoming a fuchsia show piece. If you have any hardies not yet on that list, please get in touch with Salli Dahl.

Hopefully the weather in the next days will be more conducive to growing show quality plants and the shows coming up in the next month will be shows the public has come to expect.

**NORTHWEST FUCHSIA SOCIETY**  
**PO BOX 33071**  
**SEATTLE WA 98133-0071**

Board meetings are held bi-monthly. In the months of May, July, and September they will be held on the third Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at Northgate Plaza, 11030 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Seattle. In January, March, and November they will be held on the third Saturday of the month at 10 a.m. at St. Mathews Lutheran Church, 1700 Edmonds Ave NE, Renton. All members are invited to attend these meetings.

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 Quarter Page.....3 ½" x 4".....\$16.00 per month

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*If you have questions or corrections about your mailing label, please Contact Donna Fellows as listed above.*

*The views expressed are those of the contributors and are not necessarily those of Northwest Fuchsia Society.*

**FUCHSIA FLASH**

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**FUTURE FUCHSIA FUN**

August 8 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup>	Sno-King Judged Show & Sale @ Country Village, 23720 Bothell Everett Hwy, Bothell Hours: Sat. 12pm-6pm; Sun-12pm-5pm
August 8 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup>	Puyallup Valley show @ Watson's Greenhouse
August 22 <sup>nd</sup> -23 <sup>rd</sup>	Eastside Show & Sale, Bellevue Botanical Garden, 12001 Main St. Bellevue Sat/Sun 10am-4pm
August 29 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup>	Northwest Show, Tumwater Falls Park, C St. & Deschutes Way, Tumwater
September 11 <sup>th</sup>	Olympia and Fuchsia Fanciers combined show, Huntamer Park, Lacey
September 27 <sup>th</sup>	Western Fuchsia Species Society, Monnier's Country Gardens, Woodburn OR 11 a.m., Potluck at Noon
September 27 <sup>th</sup>	Northwest Fuchsia Hybridizers, Monnier's Country Gardens, Woodburn OR Potluck at Noon, Meeting @ 1 p.m.
Sept.30 <sup>th</sup> -Oct.3 <sup>rd</sup> 2010	<b>Oregon Trail of Fuchsias Convention</b> Crowne Plaza Hotel Lake Oswego, OR

# Just Another Day.....

Ron Monnier  
Monnier's Country Gardens, LLC.  
[mcg@web-ster.com](mailto:mcg@web-ster.com)

Some of the new varieties of fuchsias we get come to us from genetic mutations that occurred in existing hybrid varieties. These genetic variants are referred to as sports. Sports can be foliage variants, where the foliage is different than the original. A sport might also be a variant where the blossom is different from the original. A couple examples of well known sports are 'Firecracker' the tri-color foliage variant sport of 'Thalia' and 'Blue Eyes' the red/blue blossom variant sport of red/purple 'Dark Eyes'.

Sports are found by watching plants. Look for differences. If a green plant has one limb growing on it that is chartreuse, it might be a new variant. Don't be confused though by stress symptoms brought on by excessive heat, poor roots or nutritional deficiencies. Stress can make a plant look different than it's supposed to. Foliage and blossoms can change color, size and shape.

When I have a pretty good feel that I have truly identified a sport I isolate the host plant. I don't want to lose track of it. When I feel strongly that I am looking at a potential new variety I will take measures to keep it going. The way to keep it going is by having enough growth to take a cutting.

Often there isn't enough stem to take a cutting right off. Also, in many cases the sport will be weaker than the original. To encourage growth in the sport I'll strip most of the original plant away, leaving only the limb that has the potential sport. With all the strength focused on the sport, it will grow out enough to take a cutting without taking the entire amount.

I don't like taking the entire amount as a cutting right off. While being pretty good at cuttings, I don't like risking the loss of a potential new variety to an unsuccessful strike on the cuttings bench. It seems like the cuttings I want the most are the ones most likely to fail. Murphy's law at it's finest. Leaving some of the sport on the plant enables the sport to continue growing on the original plant while trying to duplicate it with cuttings.

Foliage sports are pretty easy to track and follow. A true sport will maintain its different characteristics as it grows. In some cases the difference(s) will intensify the longer it exists. In cases where the differences fade away, the variation might have lacked stability and reverted quickly, or was just a case of stress that wasn't even a sport in the first place. You can follow foliage sports easily because you get to watch the leaves as the plant is growing. It's much more difficult because of the wait time involved with blossom sports.

The stability issue is another reason to leave part of the variant on the original plant. Some times the variation is real node specific. If stability seems to be an issue, try to get side shoots from the original area of change. I've seen times where those shoots can be a little more stable.

Stability in a sport is important. I have seen sports intensify their characteristics as well as lose their characteristics. When trying to propagate your sport, always take those cuttings that show the most vivid of the characteristics. This is true of any sport. Take 'Enstone', the yellow/green variegated sport of *F. magellanica* 'Alba' as an example. Always take the yellow/green cuttings. Taking cuttings off the limbs that are just yellow will most likely yield plants with all yellow foliage instead of yellow/green.

I kick myself with the loss of 'Super Sport'. It wasn't a real stable variety. Cuttings had to be taken off the limbs that had blossoms showing corollas with blue streaking. The cuttings we took one year did not contain the blue streaking. Of course the mother plant died that winter. No more 'Super Sport' with white streaked blue corolla. Mother Nature taught me a big lesson on sports that year!

I've heard that there are ways to force a sport. One might subject a plant to x-rays in a dental lab, cook a plant in a microwave, spit tobacco juice on it, or treat them with certain chemicals. I'm sure there are other ways to screw up the chromosomes of a plant. I've not done any of these things. Seems kind of like cheating. Not that I'm above cheating mind you. When you have as many plants as I have had, you can see that Mother Nature does a pretty good job of creating sports on her own. I've never gotten a good feel for what conditions might have been like to create.

I have noticed though that foliage sports might be somewhat predetermined for some reason. A good example is how *Corallina* has sported independently in two areas and times to give us Tom West and Island Sunset.

I had a Joan Cooper sport last year. Way cool to find a tri color sport on one of my plants. I followed it with a ton of cuttings and grew out a bunch of plants. The longer it grew and especially after I saw it blossom it looked somewhat the same as Rosewitha. It bothered me to the extent that I had to look up the parentage of Rosewitha. You guessed it...sport of Joan Cooper. I had a Jennessa sport the same as Ron Spidell's variegated Jennessa. Herald through a branch this year that is the same as Golden Herald.

Watch those plants! You never know when a plant will sport. It just kind of happens. Who knows, you might just find that one you can say is new and different.

## Arthur Says:

by Arthur Phillips

As I was working through my Greenhouse checking over the fuchsias, mentally selecting the ones to grow on for the Malvern Autumn Show, I noticed a plant with a profusion of large pink buds. In my mind I thought it was a plant of "Claudia" a nice soft pink double lax bush. But on closer inspection (reading the name on the label), I realized that it was "Sara Eliza" A huge double cultivar with soft pink sepals and a pure white corolla. This was a cultivar raised by one of the founder members of the North Worcester Fuchsia Society, Ernie Clements, who named this cultivar after his mother. Ernie, sadly no longer with us, was an excellent grower his specialty being large bushes. These he grew to some effect, and was a regular winner at North Worcester Shows. "Sara Eliza", being one of his only attempts at hybridizing. Although it was never used for show work it is certainly a beautiful bloom. The plant in my greenhouse being the most prolific I have ever seen of this cultivar.

Hybridizing has always struck me as either being very scientific, or having a huge amount of luck. About fifteen months ago, Nancy thought she would give it a try and crossed, "Golden Girl" with "Annabel". Annabel being the mother plant, this being a cultivar growing in the garden as a "Hardy". Well she duly did the crossing and tapped the seedpod to avoid any accidental cross-pollination. Then duly forgot all about it. When she did remember, the seedpod was swollen and covered in mold. But she persevered and planted the seed. This germinated much to our surprise and the seedlings started to grow. This being about the time of one of our trips to the Pacific Northwest. The seedlings being left in some one else's care. Hardy little devils, they survived this neglect, to the extent that we had some of them in flower last summer or early fall. Of the ones that did flower, we had a couple that are markedly different to anything else.

We have grown them on through the winter and brought them into flower again and from nine seedlings we have at least four that are of significant interest. From these we are taking cuttings to see if the cuttings will reproduce as the parent plant. For two of them we are actively looking at possible names. What ever it has been a bit of fun and generated a little alternative interest.

I think in one of my earlier ramblings, that I have mentioned the chance seedling from Nancy's *F. excorticata*. This poor little chap was savaged by Hawk Moth caterpillar and lost a large proportion of its leaf area. But once we had dispatched the nasty caterpillar it soon reproduced its healthy vigor. During our recent very hot weather, we had two days when temperatures reached 93deg F., the parent *F. excorticata* suffered very badly, with its leaves being burnt to a crisp. This is a plant growing in a large pot and standing alongside the seedling. The seedling however has shown no ill effect from the heat/sun. We think that it fared better because its root was better protected. These are beneath the cement. Or was it getting shade we had not recognized. Alternatively was more water getting to its roots than was being given to the pot plant. Nancy says she was watering it three times a day. Whatever, we now have one pot grown *excorticata* with crisp leaves. And one chance seedling growing in a crack in the cement, with bright green lush foliage.

Another conundrum I can not answer. I have ten fuchsias on a bench in the green house. One gets a very bad attack of red spider mite due to the recent heat wave. None of the others shows any indication of being visited. Why? They are all growing in the same place. In the same conditions getting the same treatment.

### **NWFS Annual Meeting, Saturday, October 17, 2009, at the Key Peninsula Civic Center, 17010 S. Vaughn Road KPN, Vaughn, Wa 98394**

#### **From I-5 N or I-5 S**

Merge onto WA-16 W via EXIT 132 toward GIG HARBOR/BREMERTON/SPRAGUE AVE - 13.5 miles

Merge onto PURDY DRIVE NW/WA-302 W toward PURDY/KEY CENTER - 1.3 miles

Turn LEFT onto WA-302/KEY PENINSULA HWY. Continue to follow KEY PENINSULA HWY- 5.2 miles

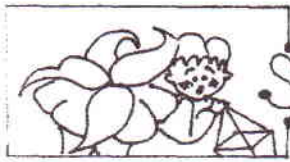
Turn SLIGHT RIGHT at stop light onto WA-302 KPN/ELGIN CLIFTON ROAD KPN - 2.9 mi

Turn LEFT onto WRIGHT BLISS ROAD KPN (gas station on right) - 1.7 miles

WRIGHT BLISS ROAD KPN becomes S VAUGHN ROAD KPN at the stop sign. - 0.1mi

**The KEY PENINSULA CIVIC CENTER, 17010 S. VAUGHN ROAD KPN, is straight ahead.**

**Turn LEFT into the parking lot.**



Some very important bits and pieces:

1. Hey! Any new hardies for the list? You do NOT have to use this form; just include the needed info and a blossom photo.

**NWFS Hardy List**

If you have a fuchsia that should go on the Hardy List, please send the following information:

Name of fuchsia: \_\_\_\_\_

S/SD/D \_\_\_\_\_; T/Lax/U \_\_\_\_\_; F- foliage (variegated/ unusual color) \_\_\_\_\_;  
E= encliandra \_\_\_\_\_; Sepal/ petal color: \_\_\_\_\_; Average height: \_\_\_\_\_

Growing conditions in your garden: (Please make a check mark.)  
Full sun; \_\_\_\_\_ ½ day sun; \_\_\_\_\_ Dappled light most of the day \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ I/we have grown this plant successfully for at least 3 winters.

Minimum temps for any of the 3 years:  
Low 30's \_\_\_\_\_; High 20's \_\_\_\_\_; Low 20's and below \_\_\_\_\_.

In which month does this fuchsia begin blooming? May/June \_\_\_\_\_; July \_\_\_\_\_.  
(If Aug. or Sept., it really is not hardy enough to publicize as such.)

Include a blossom PHOTO. (It can be any size. It will be reduced for the web site & if a print, returned to you.)

Your name or FS \_\_\_\_\_ City or FS \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Send to Salli Dahl by email to [dahlhaus@q.com](mailto:dahlhaus@q.com)  
or by regular mail to 2130-A Little Hanaford Rd., Centralia, WA 98531

NOTE- you can add comments if you wish or use comment on any fuchsias that you feel are mis-marked or in error on the current list. The form itself is not required, but the info & photo are. Thanks!

2. **Gall mite info** is also in this issue. Please take some time to read it and respond if appropriate. It is vital that we all understand the problem and its solutions and **that we help growers who don't get this information.** If you know of a small grower or wholesaler near you who is not a NW member with access to gall mite info, run it off and take it to them, or let me know ([dahlhaus@q.com](mailto:dahlhaus@q.com)) who they are and we'll mail it.

3. **Preservation of fuchsias**- Monnier's large fuchsia collection is going to be preserved- at least the hardy ones are. SW Portland has purchased 100 of them and is planting them now, and the Northwest FS voted to purchase up to \$500-worth to plant at Lake Wilderness Arboretum and other gardens if more space is needed.

Now the tender ones - any ideas there? We'll try planting some of them out and hope for the best but...

4. **Lake Wilderness Arboretum**- your president, rep to the Northwest Board and now you has a list of the 100+ that we know are in at Lake Wilderness. If you have other hardies needing a home this fall, please send them to the next Board meeting. We have homes for them.

## FUCHSIAS at Lake Wilderness Arboretum

### HYBRIDS:

Angel's Earrings  
 Aroute Fils- test  
 Astoria  
 Baby Ann  
 Barbara  
 Blue Bush  
 Blue Eyes  
 Campopple- test  
 Cardinal  
 Celia Smedley  
 Cherry Pop  
 Chickadee  
 Chillerton Beauty  
 China Rose  
 Conspicua  
 Daniel Lambert  
 David  
 De Piesse- test  
 Delta's Wonder  
 Dollar Princess  
 Dorothy Hanley  
 Dying Embers  
 Edith- sport of 'Margaret'  
 Ernest Rankin  
 F x colensoi  
 Fifi  
 Firecracker  
 Flash  
 Garden News  
 Genii/Aurea  
 Globosa  
 Grayrigg  
 Jan Jolie- test  
 Jim Muncaster  
 Jingle Bells/Santa Claus  
 Joan Cooper  
 June Bride/Display  
 Lavender Blue  
 Lechlade Magician  
 Little Jewel  
 Los Angeles  
 Lottie Hobby  
 Macrostema

Margaret- Edith/Remembrance  
 Marie Eileen, sport of  
     'Lena'  
 Mason's Tiny Tots  
 Melanie  
 Mendonoma Bell- test  
 Mephisto  
 Mrs Popple  
 Ocean Mist  
 Olé  
 Papoose  
 Peter Pan's Imposter  
 Plum Glory  
 Porphyrio  
 President  
 Prince of Orange  
 Pumila  
 Remembrance- sport of  
     'Margaret'  
 Riccartonii  
 Sharpitor  
 Southgate  
 Sunray  
 Surprise  
 Thompsonii  
 Tiny Tim  
 Tomarama  
 Tricolor  
 Versicolor  
 Vielleibchen  
 Vivien Lee  
 Voodoo  
 Welsh Dragon  
 Whiteknight's Amethyst  
 Whiteknight's Blush  
 Whiteknight's Pearl

### SPECIES

(Bold = needed.)

Section Quelusua  
*F. magellanica*- TM 02- 07,  
     Argentina  
*F. magellanica*- SW 1  
     Chilé  
*F. magellanica*- SW 3 ?  
*F. magellanica* "alba"/  
     "molinea"- Chilé  
 The rest in S. Quelusua- Brazil:  
*F. regia subsp. regia*- B80.87  
*F. regia subsp. reitzii*-  
     B4510 (blunt nose)  
     B4508 (pointed nose)  
 +*F. regia subsp. serrae*-  
     B4456 ?  
*F. alpestris*- B4418  
*F. brevilobis*- B4445  
*F. brachelinae*- PB FEb.  
     2000  
*F. campos-portoi*- SFBG  
*F. coccinea*- FRI 00-003-10  
*F. glazioviana*- B5410  
*F. hatchsbachii*- B4458 -  
Section Procumentes- New  
     Zealand  
*F. procumbens*- 4  
*F. procumbens* "variegata"  
Section Encliandra- Mex/CA  
*F. ravenii*  
*F. cylindracea*  
Section Ellobium- **one of them**  
*F. splendens*- Central America-  
*F. splendens* "cordifolia"  
Section Kierschlegeria- Chilé  
*F. lycioides*  
Section Fuchsia- S. Amer  
*F. denticulata*  
*F. vulcanica*  
Section Skinnera- NZ  
*F. excorticata*

## FUCHSIA GALL MITE INFO:

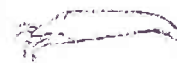
Because we recently learned that some Washington gardens have mite damage, we are repeating the information on *Aculops fuchsiae* and how to control the problem.

We want to send this also to fuchsia growers, wholesale and retail, because somewhere those mites are wintering over and re-infecting plants. We know Mother Nature is freezing them outdoors each winter, so they must be coming from a grower who is not aware of the problem and needs this info.

Help us help them! Do you know growers who are not NWFS members that we can contact? (Salli [dahlhaus@q.com](mailto:dahlhaus@q.com))

(Note- members without a computer will need someone with a computer to run off the photos in color.)

### *Aculops fuchsiae*: FUCHSIA GALL MITE -an eriophyid mite/spider family



### BACKGROUND

Fuchsia gall mite (Keifer) from Brazil was first described in 1972. In 1981 fuchsia mites appeared in California where they spread rapidly and decimated the fuchsia industry. By 2003, growers in Brittany, France, had infestations.

In the Pacific Northwest, fuchsia gall mite has infested plants intermittently over the past ten years. Then in 2005 & 6, serious infestations were found in gardens from Tacoma to Portland, because of warm winters. In 2007 & 8 freezes killed the mites on outdoor plants/hardies.

The Northwest Fuchsia Society (NWFS) is compiling and distributing information on fuchsia gall mite and how to solve the problem. Using California's 20+ years of experience and with input from Northwest growers, we will be able to deal effectively if a gall mite problem occurs again in our yards and greenhouses. Our information will be updated as we learn more.

### RECOGNIZING FUCHSIA GALL MITE

*Aculops fuchsiae*, an eriophyid mite, cannot be seen with the naked eye, and these mites multiply rapidly. They affect only fuchsias and are not to be confused with 'spider mite'. The mites live and reproduce within the folds of galled tissue and among plant hairs. Without a 40+x microscope, their presence can be identified only by the grotesque damage that they do:

>Plant parts (leaves, flowers, stems) are fused together, twisted, & swollen, forming galls.

>Infected areas may look hairy with reddish and whitish areas.



(Courtesy of AFS)

**Early detection-** new leaves thicken and become hairy, & galls and lumps appear. Gardeners suspecting fuchsia gall mite should cut off an affected part of the plant, place it in a Zip Lock bag, and seek assistance from a local fuchsia group. Do not assume that because some leaves are curled or unhealthy (aphids and other insects can cause this!) that the plant has gall mite.



Photos- Larry Mason

The **life-cycle** of *Aculops fuchsiae* is 2-4 weeks with four stages: egg, larva, nymph, adult. The females lay ~50 eggs at one time, and in 1-2 weeks, they hatch. (If half of those 50 eggs are female, in no time at all, there are **hundreds!**) The wee mites are expert at hiding in plant structures to avoid danger, and controlling them is difficult but not impossible.

**Dispersal** of fuchsia gall mites is done by the wind, insects, birds and **especially by gardeners** handling an infected plant and moving on to another-- with the mites hitchhiking on hands, clothes, hair...

## PREVENTION & CONTROLS

**BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS:** *Aculops fuchsiae* has predators, some believed to have been helpful in California, but these predators cannot get to all of these elusive, wee fuchsia mites. Control potential here is limited.

**CLIMATIC CONTROLS:** The climatic control in the PNW for hardies is effective in winter. The last two winters, freezing temperatures for 3 or 4 nights has killed the mites on fuchsias planted outdoors.

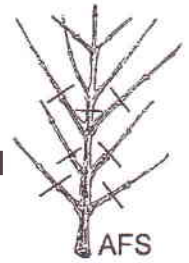
**CONTROL BY FUCHSIA GROWERS:** How fuchsia growers raise their fuchsias has an enormous effect on spreading fuchsia mite. Advice from the American Fuchsia Society (AFS) based in San Francisco, suggests 3 approaches:

1. **Destroy fuchsia mite infected plants.** New starts are inexpensive. They should be purchased from fuchsia specialists who are aware of the problem and have a program to avoid it. Then...
2. **Raise Gall Mite Resistant and Immune fuchsias.** Like with most pests, mites are attracted to some fuchsias, but not to all. Brazilian fuchsias, where the mite originated, have developed resistance. Mites may be present, but damage is minor. Several species are resistant and pass that trait on to their offspring. Some fuchsias are even immune. Hybridizers in California are raising new cultivars specifically for their gall mite resistance. They are appearing in PNW fuchsia nurseries. Information on these- [www.nwfuchsiasociety.com](http://www.nwfuchsiasociety.com) under 'Pests & Diseases'.

3. If mite damage appears: **Prune out the damage to the plant parts.**

## Use chemical controls- choices listed below.

- **Prevention-** start chemical controls in dormancy just BEFORE the new leaves appear. Saturate the plant & soil. To be successful, you need to be persistent, and follow directions carefully.
- For the dormant period (fall & winter) **prune plants severely** (See sketch→). Deeply planted hardies may be pruned even harder. Remove the leaves, young stems & most leaf nodes, galls, & loose bark where the mites reproduce, feed and over-winter. Clean up underneath the plants. Give fuchsia mites as little area as possible to live on and hide in.
- During the plant's growth periods (spring & summer), cut out the mite infected area- cut two nodes below it. Develop a spraying program to delay more mites hatching (see below) & to keep plants healthy.



>In general, **establish a program to keep plants healthy**; stick to it so that you don't spread mites to neighbors and reinfest your own plants.

>**Do not work on an infected plant and then go to one not infected.** YOU will just spread the mite.

>In **handling infected plant material**, wear disposable gloves, burn the plant material or place it in a plastic bag, tie it up snugly, and put it and the gloves in the garbage. Do NOT compost or recycle it.

>**Shower and change your clothes** before you work on clean plants—don't let the mites hitchhike on you!

>**Disinfect** tools and containers.

>If possible, **isolate infected plants** and keep animals away; they could also carry mites to other fuchsias.

## CHEMICAL CONTROLS:

Whatever chemical controls you use...

1. **Choose products specified for Aculops fuchsiae/fuchsia gall mite or eriophyoid mites & safe for fuchsias or ornamental plants. Notice whether it's an indoor or outdoor product. Names of pesticides can be similar and confusing. Ask at your local nurseries!**
2. **Read the directions carefully and follow them so that plants are not re-infected.**
3. **Read and follow the safety precautions. Some products are toxic to humans and other animals.**

## CONTACT SPRAYS- Partial/Temporary Control

After pruning and cleaning up infested plants, contact sprays can help control mites. Saturate the plant because light applications will build immunity. With contact sprays you want to get the new hatchlings, so remembering the life cycle, three applications, 7-10 days apart are needed- or as directed for fuchsia mite on the product.

Contact sprays include horticultural oils and soaps which smother the mites (as well as other pests) like Safer Oil & Ultra Fine Oil (by Sunspray), Volck Oil (by Chevron), Hot Pepper Wax...

To be most effective, use with a 'spreader sticker'. Control potential is limited with contact sprays; plants may be re-infected.

If you have had serious gall mite damage and/or have many fuchsias, you may choose stronger products with active ingredients that kill fuchsia mites. They have a much higher control potential, are relatively safe when correctly used and are longer lasting. For example- Bayer Advanced Complete Insect Killer & Garden Tech's Sevin Bug Killer. (The active ingredient is carbaryl- hazardous to bees and aquatic life. Keep away from standing water; remove any blossoms that may attract bees. Spray outdoors and let dry if bringing back indoors.)

### **SYSTEMICS- The Most Effective Control**

Most effective are outdoor products with systemic qualities, but again, there are hazards to consider. Examples: Ortho Systemic Insect Killer (formerly Isotox- Concentrate- For fuchsia mite, Ortho recommends 3 times; 4 days apart); Orthenex Garden Insect & Disease Control; Bayer's Rose Care in liquid form.

Commercial nurseries have access to products not available to the public. For example, Ron Monnier, of Monnier's Country Gardens in Woodburn, Oregon, has had an effective spraying program and has had no gall mite.

#### **SOURCES:**

Dr. Carlton Koehler, et al, entomologist, Urban Pest Management, U. of California,  
*AFS Bulletin*, Aug., 1985.

*AFS Bulletins*- 1982-2009;

American Fuchsia Society- [www.americanfuchsiasociety.org](http://www.americanfuchsiasociety.org);

European Plant Protection Org.- [www.eppo.org](http://www.eppo.org);

Texas A & M Extension Service- [www.tamu.edu](http://www.tamu.edu);

Bayer, Ortho, & Sunspray product labels.

**NWFS Gall Mite Committee-** Salli Dahl, [dahlhaus@q.com](mailto:dahlhaus@q.com) ; Frankie Dennison, [rldmfd@earthlink.net](mailto:rldmfd@earthlink.net); Ron Herzog, [ronh@americanrooftop.com](mailto:ronh@americanrooftop.com) ; Gwen Jensen, [gjensen11@juno.com](mailto:gjensen11@juno.com); Jackie LaVerne-Crossman, [fuchsiagypsy@comcast.net](mailto:fuchsiagypsy@comcast.net); Ron Monnier, [mcg@web-ster.com](mailto:mcg@web-ster.com); Jay Siegel, [jazfuchsias@prodigy.net](mailto:jazfuchsias@prodigy.net).

March, 2006

[www.nwfuchsiasociety.com](http://www.nwfuchsiasociety.com) Go to Pests & Diseases-> *Aculops fuchsiae*

## UNDER THE GROW LIGHT

### Virginia Ferguson, NWFS Vice-President

Where in the world is Virginia? She is hard to find! Is she at martial arts class, fuchsia meeting, Rotary meeting or working a Master Gardeners clinic? Who knows? I had a hard time talking to her. The interview was done on the phone as she bar-b-que'd pork chops on the back deck.

Virginia was born in Newberg, Oregon, just west of Portland. She spent the first 8 years of her life on a 58 acre farm her family owned where they grew walnuts, cattle and turkey's, (boy are they dumb Virginia remarked)! She attended a very small elementary school, there were only 12 students in 6<sup>th</sup> grade class. In the 7<sup>th</sup> grade the family moved to Monmouth, Oregon where she completed her schooling through high school.

When she was married, she and her family lived in various places, Boise Idaho, Salt Lake City, Utah and Dayton, Ohio. Her husband was a computer technician for National Cash Register. In 1966 they moved to Tacoma.

In her 40's she decided to pursue more education and earned a law degree. She practiced family law until her retirement in 2004. She moved into her present home in 1993 and married her present husband in 1994. He is Woody Jones and is retired from the City of Tacoma. They have traveled in their retirement to Europe 3 times visiting Germany, Italy, France and Norway. They have also cruised to Alaska and through the Panama Canal.

Now the good part! How did you get into growing fuchsias? Virginia replied that she always had them around. In 2001 she attended the Tacoma Home and Garden Show, where she visited the fuchsia booth and met Jackie Laverne. That says a lot!!! What are her favorites? The BIG ONES. What else does she grow? Drought tolerant plants. Hebes, Escallonia, Phormiums, Crocosmia, Pieris and Variegated Iris.

Virginia's, hobbies consist of reading, knitting, playing solitaire on the computer and playing in the garden. She sounds pretty well rounded to me.

Thank you Sharon, the above is an excellent article! [per the Flash Editors]

### YOU ARE INVITED .....

The American Fuchsia Society has extended an invitation to all Northwest Fuchsia Society member to their Annual Meeting on Saturday, October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

The meeting, hosted by the Crescent City Branch, will be held at the Del Norte Country Fairgrounds in Crescent City, CA from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.. The featured speaker will be a familiar figure, Salli Dahl, author of "Wildly Seeking Fuchsias".

You are invited to join them for fun, food, and fuchsias in the redwoods. There will be door prizes, raffle items and peoples choice judging of the Fantasy Photo Contest.

Everyone is welcome. Just send \$5.00 per person to Gay McWirtter, 1300 Pine Grove Road, Crescent City, CA 95531.

If there are any questions you can phone 707-464-3618 or email [fooksia2@charter.net](mailto:fooksia2@charter.net) for more information.

### Kevin Jones invites you to a Bloomin' OPEN HOUSE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 19th, 2009, 9am-5pm

JORDAN NURSERY & GREENHOUSES

30407 68th Ave NW

Stanwood, WA

Come and see all of Kevin's varieties, *In Bloom!* A huge blossom display of fuchsias and Martha Washington Geraniums!

Hundreds of varieties! Make your wish list or order them for Spring delivery.

(No plants will be available for sale at this time.)

For more information, call Kevin at 425-345-5393.

# APHID POPULATIONS OFTEN EXPLODE AROUND THE 4<sup>th</sup>

By Don Tapio

**Question:** We cannot believe how many of our garden plants are infested with aphids. There appear to be millions of them and they all appeared in less than a week. What's the best way to get rid of them? We would prefer to not use anything toxic.

**Answer:** Aphids may be found on plants at any time, but there are some situations in which aphids are more likely to thrive and multiply. They multiply rapidly in enclosed areas, such as greenhouses, in cold frames, under row covers, and on houseplants, where they are protected from their natural enemies and variations in weather. Many species are resistant to insecticides and their populations explode when insecticides have killed off their natural enemies without harming the aphids. Aphids are also very sensitive to the physiology of their host plant. They may multiply rapidly when the host plant has been fertilized heavily with nitrogen.

Aphids have many generations each year. Most aphids reproduce asexually throughout much of the year with adult females giving birth to live offspring (often as many as 12 a day) without mating or laying eggs. Young aphids, or nymphs, molt about 4 times before becoming an adult. When the weather is warm, many species of aphids can develop from newborn nymph to reproducing adult in less than two weeks. Because each adult aphid can produce up to 80 offspring in a matter of a week, aphid populations can increase with great speed. In potatoes it is common for aphid population to double every two days. This remarkable reproductive capacity has been observed and described in a more dramatic manner by the French Naturalist, Reaumur, during the late eighteenth century. His calculations revealed that if all the descendants of a single aphid survived during the summer and were arranged into a French military formation, four abreast, their line would extend for 27,950 miles, which exceeds the circumference of the earth at the equator!

Low to moderate numbers of leaf-feeding aphids are usually not damaging in gardens or on trees. However, large populations cause curling, yellowing, and distortion of leaves and stunting of shoots:

(Editor: This curling and distortion of leaves has sometimes been confused with Gall Mite damage).

They can also produce large quantities of a sticky substance known as honey-dew, which often turns black with the growth of a sooty mold fungus. Some aphid species inject a toxin into plants, which further distorts growth. A few species cause Gall formation.

Aphids transmit viruses from plant to plant on certain vegetables and ornamental plants. Squash, cucumber, pumpkins, melons, beans, potatoes, lettuce, beets, chard and bok choy are all common hosts of aphid transmitted viruses. The viruses cause mottling, yellowing or curling of leaves and stunting of plant growth. Although losses can be great, they are difficult to prevent through the control of aphids because infection occurs even when aphid numbers are very low; it takes only a few minutes for the aphid to transmit the virus while it takes much longer to kill the aphid with an insecticide. A few aphid species attack parts of plants other than leaves and shoots. The woolly apple aphid, for example, infects woody parts of apple roots and limbs, often near pruning.

In some situations ants tend aphids and feed on the honeydew aphids excrete. At the same time, they protect aphids from natural enemies. If you see ants crawling up aphid-infested trees or woody plants, put a band of sticky material (Tanglefoot, etc.) around the trunk to prevent ants from getting up. Do not apply sticky material directly to the bark of young or thin-barked trees or to trees that have been severely pruned; the material may have phytotoxic effects. Wrap the trunk with fabric tree wrap or duct tape and apply sticky material to the wrap.

Least toxic controls for controlling aphids include using insecticidal soaps, or washing aphids off infested plants with a strong stream of water. Avoid using insecticidal sprays that may be toxic to natural parasites and predators like ladybird beetles.

Permission to use this article was given by its author:

Don Tapio, WSU Extension Agent Grays Harbor County and

Appeared in the July issue of Master Gardener Newsletter of Lewis County

# NORTHWEST FUCHSIA SOCIETY BOARD MEETING

July 16, 2009

President Bob Anderson called the meeting to order at 7:26 pm. There was a discussion on the time the meeting should start. Jackie LaVerne made a motion we start at 7:30 pm, Pat Arndt seconded it and the motion passed. We welcomed 30 members and no guests.

Sunshine report, Irene Bergum has had a stroke. She is in Everett at Providence Hospital, in the rehabilitation section. If I get more information I will pass it on. Vice President, Virginia Ferguson visited Lake Bay and Olympia since our last meeting. The minutes were approved. We looked over the treasurer's report and it was accepted.

## REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES

**FLASH** – Ken Gronert needs to have articles by the 10 of the month in which we have meetings. Please feel free to send him an article.

**HISTORIAN** – Gwen Jensen would like pictures taken at your show and please identify any people in the picture.

**JUDGES** – Sharon Miller needs the Judges reports turned in by October 1<sup>st</sup>. There will be a Judges Symposium November 7<sup>th</sup> at 10:00. Details to follow please mark your calendar. Susan Bean has finished the Judges Hand Book and handed it out to those who were at the meeting. Many thanks to Susan, this was a very large undertaking, she did a great job.

**PUBLIC RELATIONS** – Joan Hampton reported that Ric Reilly will be here in August and has been invited to talk to NWFS. Greater Seattle Fuchsia Society is having an Ice Cream Social at the Westminster Community Church in Shoreline on August 11<sup>th</sup> at 7:00 pm, and all clubs are invited to attend. You must RSVP by August 1<sup>st</sup> [fajunder@comcast.net](mailto:fajunder@comcast.net). Ric spoke at our convention and this is a good opportunity, if you missed his talk, to hear him, and the rest to hear him again.

New Zealand fuchsia calendars will be available, Joan needs the order in by August 1<sup>st</sup>.

**SCHOLARSHIP** – Sally Williams reported the recipient of this years scholarship is Robin Reason, one of our own, a member of Lake Bay Fuchsia Society. She is very excited about going back to school and receiving our scholarship.

**GROWERS** – Frances Underwood sent letters to 3 growers that have no affiliation with our clubs. If they would like to be on our growers list they need to join.

## NEW BUSINESS

Sally Williams made a motion to have the Web account separate and have the Flash be a general account as an expense. Sharon Miller seconded it and it passed.

Shirley Rock gave a PowerPoint presentation on recruiting new member and keeping the old members interested. One of the items is giving new members a Member Packet. It would include these possibilities; club roster, the booklet ESFS published "Fuchsia Growing Guide", growing and care tips, list of club activities, by-laws, what is NWFS? and any other information you feel will help.

Salli Dahl talked about gall mite and the need to find where it is coming from. We have freezing weather in the winter, so it kills the gall mite on any plants outdoors. It can only be transmitted by plants in a greenhouse over winter.

Bob Anderson asked that all clubs get the information for the Annual Meeting Booklet turned in by September 1<sup>st</sup> to Shirley Rock.

Salli Dahl told us about the Lake Wilderness Garden. They want a large fuchsia garden, with species, and hardies. Will made a motion for NWFS to set aside \$500.00 to purchase plants from Ron Monnier, having Ron pick the plants, for Lake Wilderness Garden and various gardens in the northwest area. Dan Winchester seconded it and it passed.

Bob Anderson would like nominations made for the Awards to be given at the Annual Meeting be sent to him before the September meeting. He will sort them and give them to the members making the presentation.

Our next meeting will be September 17<sup>th</sup> at 7:30 in Seattle. Greater Seattle and Eastside Fuchsia Societies will provide refreshments.

Respectfully submitted,  
Jackie Lyons, Secretary

# MEMBER SOCIETIES

## EASTSIDE FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Evergreen Court  
900 124th Ave NE  
Bellevue WA 98005  
Third Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: George Lyons, Jackie Lyons, Debbie Metzger

Conrad Olsen, Pres  
7315-79th Ave SE  
Snohomish WA 98290  
425-220-7378  
[cnrolsen@aol.com](mailto:cnrolsen@aol.com)

## TAHOMA FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Lakewood Presbyterian Church  
8601 104th Street SW  
Lakewood WA 98498  
Fourth Monday, 7:30 p.m.  
Reps: Mary Best, Virginia Ferguson, [mbest1@wamail.net](mailto:mbest1@wamail.net)

Mary Best, President  
4830 N. Mullen  
Tacoma WA 98047  
253-756-7811

## AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

## FUCHSIA FANCIERS

Borst Park, Centralia  
West of I-5 - off @ Exit 82  
Second Monday 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Salli Dahl, Ken Gronert

Nancy Hamilton  
21634 Old Hwy 99 SW  
Centralia, WA 98531 360-736-9470

## EUGENE FUCHSIA & BEGONIA SOCIETY

Garden Club  
1645 High Street  
Eugene OR

Faye Spidell, Pres.  
1855 S Kipper Ave  
Eugene OR 97404  
541-485-2992

## GREATER SEATTLE FUCHSIA SOCIETY

St. Paul's Church of Christ  
NW 65th & 12th NW  
Seattle WA  
Second Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Frances Underwood, Bob Anderson, Ron Herzog

Claudia Attebery  
5822-4th NW Seattle WA 98107  
206-789-0615  
[gattebery@comcast.net](mailto:gattebery@comcast.net)

## CRESCENT CITY BRANCH AFS

Box 432 Crescent City CA 95531  
<http://www.ccfuchsia.net>  
707-464-4784  
Fax: 707-464-5579

Beverly Overstreet, Pres  
2201 Lagoon Ave  
Crescent City CA 95531  
Phone: 707-464-3827  
[bevsgarden1@peoplepc.com](mailto:bevsgarden1@peoplepc.com)

## LAKE BAY FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Key Center Library  
Key Center WA  
First Thursday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Selma & Ken Crocker, Sharon Miller

Myrwanwy Shirley, Pres.  
PO Box 358  
Vaughn WA 98394 253-884-2283  
[Fshirley@centurytel.net](mailto:Fshirley@centurytel.net)

## Southwest PORTLAND FUCHSIA CLUB

Edgewood Downs Retirement Home  
7799 SW Scholls Ferry Rd  
Beaverton OR 97008-6055  
Second Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.

Clarence Berger, Pres.  
7325 SW Scholls Ferry Rd  
Beaverton OR 97008-6055  
503-844-1966  
[swportlandfuchsia.org](http://swportlandfuchsia.org)

## SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

## NORTH CASCADES FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Creekside Retirement Community  
400 Gilkey Road  
Burlington WA  
Third Monday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Gloria McDonald, Betty Peary, Shirley Rock

Rich Wesen, Pres.  
4814 Chuckanut Drive Bow WA 98232  
360-786-8850  
[rwesen@hotmail.com](mailto:rwesen@hotmail.com)

## NORTHWEST FUCHSIA HYBRIDIZERS' SOCIETY

Contact Salli Dahl  
[dahlhaus@q.com](mailto:dahlhaus@q.com)

## NORTH OLYMPIC FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Fourth Tuesday at 1 p.m.  
Paradise Restaurant Sequim

Chuck Milliman  
1382 Jamestown Rd  
Sequim WA 98382  
[milliman@olympen.com](mailto:milliman@olympen.com)

## NW FUCHSIA LORE COLLECTORS CLUB

Meets at various member homes. For more informationn  
contact Joan Hampton, Secretary, 12735 1st Ave NW  
Seattle WA 98177-4221 206-362-3713 [joanfuchsia@comcast.net](mailto:joanfuchsia@comcast.net)

## OLYMPIA FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Schmidt Mansion  
330 Schmidt Place Tumwater 98501  
1st Monday 7 p.m.  
Reps: Jackie Crossman, Dorothy and John McMann

Ken Gronert  
17117 Leitner Rd SW  
Rochester Wa 98579  
360-273-7145  
[kentuchsia@comcast.net](mailto:kentuchsia@comcast.net)

## WESTERN FUCHSIA SPECIES SOCIETY

Meets four times a year at various member homes.  
Contact Gail Sharman 1145 Shipping St NE  
Salem OR 97303

## PENINSULA FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Clearbrook Inn  
12295 Schold Road Place NW  
Silverdale WA  
Third Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Jay Siegel

Jay Siegel  
345 NE Torval Canyon Road  
Poulsbo WA 98370-8760  
360-779-3020  
[jazfuchsias@prodigy.net](mailto:jazfuchsias@prodigy.net)

## PILCHUCK FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Marysville Library, Marysville  
Second Thursday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Frankie Dennison, Kevin Jones

Diane Woodard, Pres.  
2513 Cleveland Ave Everett WA 98201  
425-252-6215  
[dlw48@comcast.net](mailto:dlw48@comcast.net)

## PUGET SOUND FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Seaview United Methodist Church  
4620 SW Graham Street  
West Seattle WA  
Fourth Saturday 10 a.m.  
Reps: Irene Bergum, Dan Winchester

Janet Dillow, Pres.  
4743-51st Place  
Seattle WA 98116  
206-938-2284  
[janetdillow@hotmail.com](mailto:janetdillow@hotmail.com)

## PUYALLUP VALLEY FUCHSIA SOCIETY


Puyallup Public Library  
324 S Meridian, Puyallup 98371  
First Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Henri & Renae Carney, Sally Wipf

Beverly Mills  
17007-90th Ave - Ct E  
Puyallup WA 98375-2261  
253-848-9009

## SNO-KING FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Good Shepard Church  
6915 196th SW  
Lynnwood WA  
First Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
Reps: Sally Williams, Pat Arndt, Ted Koval

Ted Koval, Pres.  
123 So Kelsey  
Monroe WA 98272  
360-794-5469  
[sally.williams@comcast.net](mailto:sally.williams@comcast.net)



**WESTERN  
FUCHSIA  
SPECIES  
SOCIETY**

Interested in those magnificent fuchsia species?

**WFSS meets four times a year in Oregon and  
Washington**  
Growing Fuchsia Species in the PNW - \$9.  
Dues are \$10 a yr/per household.  
WFSS- 10710-2nd AVE NW; Seattle, WA 98177  
(Include names, address, phone, e-mail)