BromeliAdvisory

June 2017

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Photo of Sunshine Bromeliads where Road Trip Visits Saturday Afternoon



BromeliAdvisory

June 2017 WEBPAGE: http://www.bssf-miami.org/

 http://www.facebook.com/groups/BromeliadS SF/?bookmark t=group
 http://www.facebook.com/pages/Bromeliad-S ociety-of-South-Florida/84661684279

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What	Who
Sales Table	Richtmyer

Stop and Smell the Bromeliads

JUNE 20, 2017 AT 7:30PM AT FAIRCHILD CORBIN A SPEAKER: Carole Richtmyer – Cryptanthus RAFFLE TABLE: Mike Michalski FOOD: Usual Suspects

About the Speaker

Carole Richtmyer yoyo'ed in Texas, where she and husband Rick became enthralled with bromeliads. From the original move to Houston in 1981, then to Dallas in 1982, and back to Houston in 1996, she became a BSI-certified bromeliad judge, Bromeliad Society of Houston (BS/H) President, Director. . . and was even the BS/H editor for 14 years. Now, she is a BSI Master Judge and Instructor. In between she became a Cryptanthus. enthusiart, hybridizer, Honorary Trustee of the Cryptanthus Society (after decades of being on their board), and travels often to tell people about the history and culture of Cryptanthus. From this wealth of knowledge, expect her to add tips on the "how to's" of hybridizing.



President's Message

by Alex Bello

Members,

The long awaited South Florida rains are here, and with a big bang. Many areas seeing well over 8" inches of rain in one day. So we need to consider our Bromeliad Collections and Landscape and ensure we are conducting the proper maintenance to prevent the breeding of Insects which include mosquitoes.

It's rather simple. There are many products that can be purchased at your local hardware store and one application should do it.

On another note, one of the most pressing issues that myself and the board will address over the coming months is advertising our Spring Show and Sale. We want to drum up attendance and get the public to know that we have a big sale at the Spring Show.

The most integral part would be your membership held in spreading the word on FACEBOOK, Instagram, Twitter or any social media. It's simple and free. The sources share your messages with numerous media "neighbors", work colleagues or friends. Next year, we need to make a big push.

As always any ideas or concerns are always welcomed and always feel free to email me or approach me about anything. I will always be there to listen and make it happen

Alex

In Case You Missed It

by Leonard Goldstein

A make-believe business card of recent vintage describes Alex D. Hawkes as a botanist; orchidologist; palm, bromeliad and orchid expert; world traveler; and cookbook author. But how could this be? After all, Alex Hawkes died in 1977.

The business card is the creation of Jorge Zaldivar, and while it's not genuine, Jorge's description is absolutely accurate, the outgrowth of his research into the life and interests of one of the most versatile employees Fairchild Tropical Garden ever had. And those who attended Jorge's program at the May 16 BSSF meeting were treated to a fascinating snapshot of the life of Alex Hawkes. Jorge, owner of Guavonia Guava

Grove in Homestead, is clearly interest in Hawkes for his much broader appreciation of individual.

Hawkes, born in 1927, was a in Orlando when he initiated a correspondence with David 70s. Like Fairchild, Hawkes in tropical fruits, but Central to cultivate those crops. He but there was none to be found rescue came Fairchild, who Hawkes from papaya cultivars the Kampong. Sometime later, tropical fruits was vastly mother moved to Coconut walk to the Kampong. Letters face visits.

The young Hawkes could shrinking violet. Besides Dr. with Col. Robert Montgomery. bromeliad legend Mulford Among the pieces of advice Fairchild was whether to



David Fairchild and Alex Hawkes in the former's garden, "The Kampong," on February 15, 1945.

a foodie, but his initial culinary skills led to a this multi-faceted

high school student living f r i e n d s h i p - b y -Fairchild, then in his midwas particularly interested Florida was not the place first ate papaya in 1945, in his hometown. To the made a selection for growing in his garden at Hawkes's access to improved when he and his Grove, just a 12-minute were replaced by face-to-

hardly be called a Fairchild, he corresponded He also worked for Foster for two summers. Hawkes sought from pursue his college

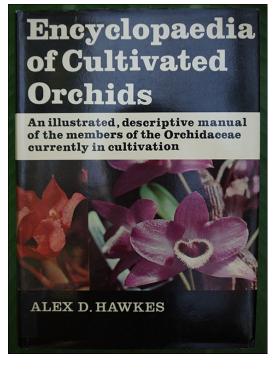
education at Harvard or the University of Miami. Hawkes matriculated at the "U," where he earned his undergraduate degree in 1947. By that time, he had already been the subject of an article entitled, "Orchid Specialist at 20." After all, he had been writing about them since 1945, when he authored a paper on Florida's native species. His first job following graduation from college was at Fairchild Tropical Garden. In 1948 he went to work at the New York Botanical Garden, and then moved cross-country to the University of California at Berkeley for graduate study.

Jorge reported that Hawkes's frenetic pace of life kicked into an even higher gear as he moved through his 20s. He traveled to Cuba to collect plants both to create herbarium specimens and to sell back home. (While at Colegio De La Salle on the island, he met the renowned Hermano León – born Joseph Sylvestre Sauget – the famed French botanist who, during his long career in Cuba, published the first two volumes of "Flora de Cuba."). Hawkes wrote palm papers – "The Major Kinds of Palms" – for Fairchild Tropical Garden in conjunction with an around-the-world trip. In the mid-'50s, he collaborated with Nicaraguan orchid expert

A.H. Heller. [Their work led "Nicaraguan Orchid Studies" of orchids also led him to Flickingeria (pronounced and he is credited with

Coinciding with Hawkes's botanist was his development hosted programs on Miami's Channel 2. He was mentioned Herald columnist Larry *Gourmet* magazine, as well as He authored lots of food-shoulders with cooking Julia Child and Craig Hawkes claimed to be than Marilyn Monroe. In fact, unlisted phone number.

None of this is to say that he fact, Hawkes was one of the the Bromeliad Society of Among Jorge's sources on Herndon's September 2009 BromeliAdvisory. [Herndon "important catalyst for the



to the publication of in 1966.] Hawkes's study establish the genus flick-in-jeer-EE-a)in 1965, naming several species.

increasing stature as a as a culinary expert. He first public TV station, often by famed Miami Thompson. He wrote for newspapers around Florida. focused books. He rubbed luminaries James Beard, Claiborne. By 1962 receiving more fan mail he eventually had to get an

lost interest in botany. In eight or so co-founders of South Florida in 1959. this subject was Alan a r t i c l e i n t h e called Hawkes an formation of the BSSF."

The organizational meeting for the BSSF was held at Hawkes's home, and he was listed as Temporary Chairman of the Board of the nascent society. Herndon's description of Hawkes as "an important, if evanescent, figure at the founding of the BSSF" was succintly accurate, for Hawkes disappeared from the organization in the blink of an eye.]

Jorge revealed that Hawkes held, and freely expressed, firm beliefs on a range of subjects. In 1964 he wrote a letter to the editor of the Herald criticizing a plan to plant Japanese cherry trees on U.S. 1. At another time, he wrote to save the Australian pines on Pinetree Dr. in Miami Beach. On a different occasion, he made it clear that no reputable baker would add green food coloring to a Key Lime Pie or use Persian limes in its preparation.

Eventually Hawkes moved to Jamaica, where he continued broadcasting and writing until his death. Proving that fame is fleeting, the only reminder of his remarkable time in Miami is the Hawkes Laboratory at Fairchild Garden. Below is a partial list of publications by Alex Hawkes. For a nice sampling of his recipes, please see Jorge Zaldivar's informative website at https://subtropiccookery.wordpress.com/. For details about the earliest days of the BSSF, please see Alan Herndon's article at http://www.bssf-miami.org/newsbulletins/Sept-2009.pdf.

- 1949 "White Orchids from Cuba"
- 1950 "The Major Kinds of Palms"
- 1961 "Orchids: Their Botany and Culture"
- 1962 "Tropical Native Cooking"
- 1964 "South Florida Cookery" (dedicated to David and Marian Fairchild)
- 1964 "Unique Recipes from the Tropics and Elsewhere"
- 1965 "Guide to Plants of the Everglades National Park" 1965 "Encyclopedia of Cultivated Orchids"

1966 – "The Shrimp Cookbook: 140 Wonderful Ways to Serve Shrimp"
1968 – "Cooking With Vegetables: An Encyclopedic Treasury of Recipes, Botany, and Lore of the Vegetable Kingdom"
1972 – "The Rum Cookbook"
1974 – "Wild Flowers of Jamaica"

1978 (posthumously) – "The Flavors of the Caribbean and Latin America

Mosquito Mix? By Robert Meyer

Sandy found this mosquito-repellent recipe on facebook: Big bottle Blue cheap mouthwash 3 cups of Epsom salt, 3 stale 12 oz cheap beer mix those three ingredients together until salt is dissolved. Spray anywhere you sit outside. Good around pools. Will not harm plants or flowers. Mosquitoes gone from that area for approximately 80 days.

Epsom salt is not a salt. It is Magnesium Sulfate. Very soluable form of the same. If you foliar feed with Epson salts, having too much in the spray solution will burn the plants leafs fairly quickly when the sun comes out. Why? Because Epsom salts affect plants in the same way that table salt or any other solute affects a plant's ability to absorb water through cell walls.

But beware. Epsom salts can burn. One person found that 1 tablespoon of Epsom per gallon burned succulents. But that was because it was mixed with fertilizer. A tablespoon of Epsom salts alone probably isn't enough to do any damage, unless you used it in your fertilizer solution, or there was already a high level of solubles in the soil solution.

So the question is: what is in the mouthwash or stale beer which is akin to ferltilizer. If nothing, then the solution should be burn proof.

Mouthwash's active ingredients include Chlorhexidine Gluconate, Triclosan, Thymol, Cetylpyridinium Chloride (CPC), etc.

Cetylpyridinium chloride is a cationic quaternary ammonium compound used in some types of mouthwashes, toothpastes, lozenges, throat sprays, breath sprays, and nasal sprays. Essentially, the addition of this product will attack bacteria.

Stale beer has numerous "other" uses. The fermented sugars in beer stimulate plant growth and kill fungi. Spraying either home brew or Rolling Rock (both are chemical-free) may be best for what is demanded in this case, but that would mean more money. Plants will absorb the sugar in the beer and draw energy from it.

To be safe, use very low dosages. Or dilute the recipe listed in the first paragraph. Good luck.

ZIKA Update By Robert Meyer

From the CDC webpage: "On June 2, 2017, CDC removed the yellow area designation for Miami-Dade County. The yellow area designation was lifted because criteria identified in CDC's Zika Interim Response Plan had been met: more than three mosquito incubation periods (45 days) passed with no additional confirmed local transmission cases and no suspected local transmission cases under investigation with enhanced surveillance in place."

We are mosquito free. Right?

Wrong.

CDC says:

Pregnant women who lived in or traveled to Miami-Dade County between August 1, 2016, and 8 weeks after June 2, 2017, and who conceived up to 8 weeks after June 2, 2017, should be tested for Zika virus.

Pregnant women who have had sex without a condom with a partner who lived in or traveled to Miami-Dade County between August 1, 2016, and June 2, 2017, should be tested for Zika virus. In addition, healthcare providers can consider testing pregnant women who have had sex without a condom with a partner who lived in or traveled to this area up to 6 months after the date the yellow zone was removed.

Pregnant women who have had sex without a condom with a partner who has been diagnosed with Zika virus disease, or with a partner who has traveled to any area with risk of Zika and a CDC travel notice should be tested for Zika virus.

Pregnant women who lived in, traveled to, or had sex without a condom with someone who lived in or traveled to Miami-Dade County and who have prenatal findings suggestive of congenital Zika syndrome should be tested.

Newborns who have birth defects related to congenital Zika infection and whose mothers have lived in, traveled to, or had sex without a condom with someone who lived in or traveled to Miami-Dade County should be tested.

Anyone who lived in, traveled to, or had sex without a condom with someone who lived in or traveled to Miami-Dade County between August 1, 2016, and June 2, 2017, who have signs and symptoms consistent with Zika virus disease should be tested." But, these issues are about the periods between August 1, 2016 and June 2, 2017.

This year, it appears, Brownsville, Texas gets the badge of dishonor. As stated in previous articles, the Zika epidemic hits places randomly – like a hurricane. This year, the random spot is in Texas. The CDC website states, "On December 14, 2016, CDC issued guidance related to Zika for people living in or traveling to Brownsville, Cameron County, TX. On November 28, the Texas Department of State Health Services reported the state's first case of local mosquito-borne Zika virus infection in Brownsville. Additional cases of mosquito-borne Zika have been identified in the area, suggesting that there is a risk of continued spread of Zika virus in Brownsville."

But, as this issue goes to another venue, more good news to the locals arises. Vaccines have reached level two for tests. The NIH reports on its website, "NIAID [National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases] is leading the trial, which aims to enroll at least 2,490 healthy participants in areas of confirmed or potential active mosquito-transmitted Zika infection, including the continental United States and Puerto Rico, Brazil, Peru, Costa Rica, Panama and Mexico. The two-part trial, called VRC 705, further evaluates the vaccine's safety and ability to stimulate an immune response in participants, and assesses the optimal dose for administration. It also will attempt to determine if the vaccine can effectively prevent disease caused by Zika infection." But, the issue has a life span of a minimum of two years as the NIH concluded, "The study is currently expected to be completed by 2019.'

So, things are less dreary locally. But, nationally, the issue will be upon us for a period of years.

Separating Pups Reprinted from FECBS Journal June 2014 By Jay Thurrott

When is a good time to separate bromeliad pups? When should we repot existing bromeliads – either to a larger pot size or just to replace the "worn-out" potting mix? When are the oak tree leaves finally going to stop falling into my bromeliads so I can clean all of the fallen debris out of the leaf axils? That time is here! It's summertime and if you plan your workdays in the garden so that you can avoid the mid-day heat of Florida's summer, you can accomplish a lot in the garden. Summer in Northeast [Southeast as well] Florida is when our bromeliads are in their most active growth period and you can take advantage of that in many ways. First, if you have always wanted to try your hand at mounting a bromeliad on a favorite piece of driftwood, this is the perfect time to do it. A well mounted plant now will set its roots into the wood much more quickly than at other times of the year and in a very short time you should have a beautiful epiphytic display that will appear to have been growing on that wood for most of its life. Just be sure to start out with a young plant – older, more mature bromeliads are less likely to produce new roots for attachment.

UPCOMING EVENTS

June 17, 2017 Field Trip See Last Page for information

Bromeliads by the Bay Extravaganza August 4-5, 2017 Clarion Hotel www.clariontampa.com 813-971-4710



www.clariontampa.com 813-971-4710 2701 E. Fowler Ave., Tampa, FL 33612 813-971-4710 http://www.bromeliadguildoftampabay.org/news Rate guaranteed by hotel until July 13,2017

Registration: \$100.00 per person After July 25, 2017: \$110.00 per person Registration includes: Friday Night: Barbeque Buffet Saturday: Plant Sales 9 AM to 4 PM Seminars with guest speakers Raffles Silent auctions Banquet and Rare Plant Auction Sunday: Optional Garden Tours

July 1-2, 2017 The 25th International MANGO Mango Festival Fairchild



World Conference May 29, 2018-June 3, 2018 San Diego, CA







Continue to Miami

P 3. Turn right onto US-1 N

4. Keep left to continue on I-95 N

1. Head northeast on Old Cutler Rd toward Matheson Park

• 2. At the traffic circle, take the 2nd exit onto SW 42nd Ave/S Le Jeune Rd

Continue on I-95 N. Take I-95 Express and Florida's Turnpike to US-441 N/S State Rd 7 in Davie. Take exit 54 from Florida's Turnpike

Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden to 14601 Sheridan St - Google Ma Keep left at the fork to continue on I-95 Express, follow signs for Express Lanes 7.5 mi 85 ft A 7. Merge onto I-95 N 0.5 mi * 8. Use the left 2 lanes to take exit 12A for FL-826 W/Florida's Turnpike 0.8 mi eep left at the fork, follow signs for Turnpike and merge onto Florida's Turnpike 11.0 mi Use the right 2 lanes to take exit 54 for FL-84/I-595/US-441 toward Ft Lauderdale 0.5 mi 11. Keep right at the fork, follow signs for I-595 E 0.4 mi 12. Keep left, follow signs for US-441 N and merge onto US-441 N/S State Rd 7 0.9 mi Follow US-441 N/S State Rd 7 and W Broward Blvd to Holly Ln in Plantation 8 min (4.1 mi) 13. Merge onto US-441 N/S State Rd 7 2.1 mi ↑ 14. Use the left 2 lanes to turn left onto W Broward Blvd 1.9 mi 15. Turn right onto Holly Ln Destination will be on the left Stop 1 21 Holly Ln 16. Head south on Holly Ln toward W Broward Blvd 279 ft 17. Turn right at the 1st cross street onto W Broward Blvd 40 mi 18. Turn left onto S Hiatus Rd

aps/dir/Fairchild+Tropical+Botanic+Garden,+10901+Old+Cutlar+Rd,+Coral+Gables,+FL+33196/21+Holly+Lane,+Plantation,+FL/1... 2/3

19. Turn right toward FL-84 W

0.7 mi

0.3 mi

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4.3 mi

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