



# Petal Tones

The newsletter of the National Capital Area Chapter of  
The Gesneriad Society

Volume 44 Number 2

February 2013



Barb's Kohleria 'Peridot's Rolo'

## PLAN(T) A DISH GARDEN OR TERRARIUM FOR SHOW By Lee Linett

It isn't too early to plan on entering a terrarium or dish garden in the chapter's show at the end of September. Why start now when there are months to go? In a word, time; time for the plants to fill in and look more like a natural landscape instead of a put-together, last minute arrangement. There always are things to do at the last minute, but starting from scratch shouldn't be one of them.

When terrariums and dish gardens are placed in the show, they're placed at table level, so keep in mind that judges and viewers will be looking down rather than at eye level. It is important to have some "open spaces" from this perspective as well as a front on view. Winding paths and simulated water or streams should continue to a logical source or end and this is where your creative use of rocks, pebbles, and wood comes into play. While your dish garden or terrarium

### NCAC meetings are held at the National Arboretum.

Doors open at 9:30am with the meeting starting at 10:00am on the second Saturday of the month.

#### February 16, 2013

Pest Diagnostics by Andrew Norris

Bring problem plant in a plastic bag.

Little Show Program Barb Stewart will judge

Raffle

#### Meetings for 2013:

March 9      April 13      May 11      September 14  
October 12      December 14

might be viewed from only one side, the whole arrangement should present a completed look all around, front to back and side to side.

If you want to use a piece of wood or a rock as a focal point, try different angles for placement... upside down or vertically instead of horizontally. Several flat rocks can be stepped up to form ledges and overhangs. Pieces of bark, small branches and twigs can be utilized to prop up and hold different levels of plantings. A dish garden or a terrarium will look much more interesting with different levels of plantings.

A lazy susan is a very useful aid in planting a dish garden and will enable you to turn the container to get all around without having to walk around to the other side. Have your materials on the table within easy reach and take your time in arranging. Save the sheet moss for completing the dish garden or terrarium until a week before entry. The reason is to allow for any last minute adjustments with a minimum of disturbance. When you take the moss

out of the package, cut it to roughly the size(s) you'll need to cover the mix and pick off the bits of detritus then soak the moss in room temp water in a shallow pan for 10 minutes. The moss will expand a bit and more detritus will float to the top. Try to skim it off then place the moss on a few layers of paper towels to soak up excess water. Place the moss where you want it and poke the edges down with a thin bamboo skewer. The moss will green up in a couple of days and give a finished look to your arrangement. Give yourself time and plan on making a terrarium or dish garden to grow throughout the spring and summer. Make a diagram or diagrams. You'll have a better idea of what will fit and what is too much.

### **February meeting:**

#### **Pest Diagnostics            by Andrew Norris**

Members bring your plants that need help! Do you have a bug that you cannot identify or that you cannot get rid of? Do you have bugs in your soil? Do you have tight crowns, stippling, leaf curl, blotches on leaves, or any other unusual defects on your plants? Put your problem plant in a plastic sealed bag and you will leave the February meeting with a solution! Andrew will also explain the details involved to distinguish whether the plant has pests or a cultural problem.

#### **Little Show Program        Jim Roberts**

This past month we had an interesting and fun program called a Dog Show. I couldn't believe how many plants showed up. Starting this month we're going to have a show at every meeting. Some of us have been bringing in plants for "Show and Tell." To make the "Show and Tell" program more interesting, we're going to do some actual judging of the plants in the show. And we'll do the judging right out in the open. We don't have three judges at most meetings. However, we'll get by with whoever we can. If I can't get two judges to help, I'll pick two members from the audience. If there are more than 3 plants in the "Show and Tell" I'll select what I feel are the three best to judge. Not all "Show and Tell" plants are necessarily there because they're show quality. Some are there just because they're new and interesting. And if any member doesn't want his / her plant judged we'll put that plant aside.

The best way for us all to know what judges are looking for in a show plant is to openly discuss the show plants so that you can hear our comments just as a clerk would hear the judges' comments in the judging of a "real" show. One Blue, one Red and one Yellow ribbon will be awarded every month. The person who wins the most Blue ribbons between February and December 2013 will get 5 free plants from the Propagation Committee table at the end of the year in December. Since temps in February are generally cool I don't want us to risk warmth living plants. So how about this for the February group: terrarium Gesneriads; small growing plants that like higher humidity. Examples would be mini *Sinningias*, *Gesneria*, or small rhizomatous plants such as *Phinaea*, *Diastema*, *Amallophyllon*.

### **Bloomin' Now**



**Blooming for Kenneth Moore**

Kenneth has photos of his *Sinningia defoliata* blooming. He bought it at the 2011 NCAC's September show at Behnke's and kept it outside near front door (kind of under bushes) all summer. When the leaf came off in late fall, he noticed the inflorescence and was super excited! He crossed pollinated by hand with one of the flowers and used the pollen from *Sinningia reitzii*. He is hoping something interesting grows from the future seeds!



Another view of Kenneth's plant



Leaf damage on Barb's plant



**Ask Mr. Gesneriad**

Question from Barb:

I would like to know what might have caused this kind of damage on an otherwise healthy looking *Streptocarpus* plant. No pests are visible on the plant.



Another view of the *Streptocarpus*

### Mr. Gesneriad

It is difficult to tell from the photos but there is a possibility that the plant has been in a drafty area like a window or has had a heat burn from being near a heat duct. The problem looks like it may be confined to one side of the plant. It could also be fungal (mildew) if the plant is very closed to other plants and is missing out on air circulation. My suggestion would be to bring it to the meeting for closer examination and a discussion to help figure the problem out.





Photos of the “Dog Show” in January 2013

## The NCAC Propagation Committee

The Propagation Committee has been busy potting up seedlings and buying starter plants for our members. Beginning sometime during 2013 NCAC meetings there will be a selection of plants available for sale. Pricing will be in the \$2.00 to \$4.00 range, depending upon the rarity of the plant material and the time it took to grow the plant. In all cases, the prices of the plants on our on the Propagation Table cost less than if they were bought from any commercial vendor out there. They may not be as large, but they’ll be

healthy starts that any of us will be able to grow on to show plants. The committee expects to see a profit of \$1.50 to \$3.50 per plant, which will be returned to the fund to buy new plants for further propagation.

Jim Roberts just spent a bundle on new plant material. Much more than the club has authorized (his good judgment is not really authorized!). Cuttings will be started of these new plants and will show up on the Propagation Table over the next few months. Jim has tried to find plants that he has not seen show up on the Raffle Table, including plants which add new plant material to all of our collections. The Committee will also be starting a number of plants to sell at the September show. Profits made from these sales will go into the Chapter’s general fund.

As you visit various nurseries, or order new plant material for your own personal collection, please remember the Propagation Committee. New plant material will always be welcome. And if you have room to help us grow plants on for sale, let us know so that we can share what we’re doing.

## Propagation: Techniques for getting more from your collection by Andrew Norris

Having been an avid grower of several genera of gesneriads for nearly 5 years, I heard the word ‘propagation’ and I immediately thought of asexual or vegetative reproduction of plants. While many people recall the mechanics of sexual plant production, where the pollen from one flower fertilizes the pistil of another and seeds are formed; where violets are concerned, it is not possible to obtain an exact replica of a variety in this familiar fashion. How then, does one go about getting more of their favorite African violet? The following are some methods of getting exact duplicates of your most desired varieties.

### Leaf Propagation:

Leaves are the most common and productive means of getting exact copies of your favorite violet. With few exceptions, the humble leaf contains all of the genetic information and ability to form a new, identical plant. A leaf should not be too old, but is

best taken from the third row out from the growing center or crown of the plant. A plant with more rows of leaves may have perfectly viable leaves in the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> rows, but the last and largest row is typically the oldest and will not be as productive as younger leaves. Immature or “baby” leaves are said to often give you only one or two, but very strong plantlets, so may also be used. Simply remove the leaf as close to the stem of the violet as possible. I find using my index finger to follow the petiole (leaf stem) to where it meets the neck or stem of the violet and pressing downward from above gives a clean break. Sometimes a gentle pull to one side or scissors may be needed to avoid damaging other leaves.

Once you have removed your leaf, cut the petiole down to about an inch in length and at an angle. This allows the most contact with the rooting media and moisture that the leaf will need to root. I like to put the leaf in a bowl of tepid water with a few drops of ‘Super Thrive’ and allow it to soak, but this optional. If you obtained your leaves from a friend or a vendor, it is always a good idea to make a fresh cut at the end of the leaf stem and give the leaf a soak. Even a wilted leaf can be revived in this way and go on to produce new plants. ‘Super Thrive’ is a product containing vitamins said to help with rooting and general plant health. No rooting powders or hormones are recommended, because often you end up with a leaf putting out lots of roots and no new plants. If your petiole is broken, the leaf can still be saved by cutting away part of the leaf, nearest the lost petiole, and in essence a new petiole is formed by the exposed midrib of the leaf. Some like to remove the top third of the leaf or trim the top and sides of the leaf to fit the available space some believe this speeds up rooting as well. I will remove the top of the leaf on a reluctant leaf, that has failed to produce or has been seen to continue growing in size, but prefer not to remove the top initially.

While your leaf is soaking, choose a container to root it in. The smaller and shallower the container, the faster the leaf will fill the available space with roots and send up new plants. A favorite among growers is the plastic solo cups. Punch a hole or several holes in the bottom for drainage and label the cup with the date and the name of the variety you are propagating. Never neglect to label your cups, before potting the leaves or you will learn how inadequate the human memory can be! There are several materials one can

use for rooting leaves in. Leaves will root in seed starting mix, your usual violet mix, perlite, vermiculite, sphagnum moss, or a suitable combination of the above. Leaves will root in plain water, but lose the roots formed in the water, once potted in soil and are best started in some solid media from the start. My preference is to root leaves in my usual potting mix, perhaps lightened a bit with additional perlite. I do utilize sphagnum moss for treasured or more difficult varieties.

You are now ready to pot up the leaf. For smaller leaves, I simply fill the cup 1/3 to 1/2 full of my chosen media, moisten the media to saturation of a wrung out sponge (barely damp), and tap the cup lightly on a surface to settle the mix, but never pack it down. Now, gently press the petiole into the mix, up to the base of the leaf. For larger leaves, I will place a small amount of mix in the bottom of the cup and hold onto the leaf, while spooning mix around the petiole. This provides the best possible situation for the leaf to be supported and held upright. Hair pins, floral wire, tooth picks, and the like can be used to hold a leaf in place.

Once potted, the leaves will need a humid atmosphere, for best production. A plastic bag sealed and inflated with air, will do for one or a few small leaves. Various clamshell type containers, used for pastries, salads, and readymade foods are perfectly adaptable for this purpose. The container need only be large enough to accommodate the leaves, clear to allow in light and to see the progress of the leaves, without disturbing them or letting the humidity escape, and sealed well enough to prevent desiccation of the leaves. Remember, the leaves, at this stage, have no roots for absorbing water, so are only able to stay hydrated by absorbing water from the humid air, through the leaf.

Place the sealed container in a warm, bright location. Leaves need less light to root than actively growing plants, but a bright location will give the best results. I like the top shelf of the light stand, for warmth, but the top of a well-lit kitchen refrigerator, or similar location will yield results. The leaves will need little to no care, while they root. Checking them one a week to ensure none have dried out and adding a few drops or a tablespoon of water as needed is all. Often this is never required, since the humidity is high enough so the potting mix never dries out. Keep an eye out for and remove any leaves that turn moldy,

black, or become mush. This is not cause for concern and is something we all see from time to time, though a 98% success rate is not hard to achieve with rooting leaves.

From here, you can expect that the leaves will begin to produce roots after a week or 2 in the mix and then fill the cup with roots within a month or two, and new plants should begin to appear within 6-8 weeks. These are not hard rules, as cooler temperatures slow the process and some varieties take longer than others, for example those with white, pink, or yellow patterns, or variegation in the leaves. Try to take the leaf showing as much as green as possible from these varieties, so that enough chlorophyll (the green parts of the plant cells) is present to provide the leaf with a strong start. As long as the leaf is green and turgid, it still has the potential to bring about new life.

There is little you can do for a reluctant leaf. Squeezing or banging the cup sharply on a hard surface to disturb the roots is said to work. Removing the top 1/3 of the leaf, or adding a few drops of fertilizer, such as fish emulsion or 1/8-1/16 a teaspoon per gallon of your usual fertilizer may help. Otherwise, try a brighter or warmer location, being careful not to "cook" the leaves in a sunny window, and let nature take its course.

When the new plants are large enough to handle comfortably for you or have leaves as large as the American dime, they can be gently teased away from the mother leaf with a tooth pick, by gently uprooting the whole leaf. Resist the urge to pot up every baby, keeping only the strongest 3 or so, as you will find, some leaves are quite generous. Leaves can be cut and set down to root a second time, if more plants are desired. Remove any tiny or unhealthy leaves from the young plant, leaving 3 of the largest leaves intact. Pot the new babies in your usual violet mix and give them a sealed environment, as you did the leaves for a week or 2, to establish themselves, then slowly expose them to room air, opening the container or bag a little more each day, until fully open at about a week. Treat them as you would a full sized plant, and begin fertilizing as you normally would. Expect to see your first blooms in 3-6 months and to achieve a show-worthy specimen in about 1 year. Repotting the new plants every few months and removing immature leaves from the plants will speed things up considerably. Leaves are amazing in their simplicity

and their ability to be manipulated into bringing about lots of new material to grow and share.

### Suckers:

Using suckers another way of reproducing your favorite plants and is very fast. Suckers are small plants, usually without their own roots, seen as a cluster of leaves between the leaf axils of established plants. In the case of chimera (pinwheel colored flowers), suckers are one of only two ways to reproduce exact copies of the plant, the other being bloom stalk propagation, covered later. Suckers are also valuable ways to get some fantasy (splashes or spots of a different color over a background of another color) varieties to come true, where leaves only yield solid color blossoms. I find spotted or puff fantasy typically successful with leaves, where suckers are desirable in case of streaking type fantasy, though sometimes leaves will work as well. *Saintpaulia* 'Live Wire' is an example of a fantasy variety that seldom comes true from leaves. Suckers are most often removed on sight for the dedicated show grower, because they destroy the plant's symmetry and rob the main crown of energy for blooming. Suckers are normal an encouraged on trailing varieties and are considered to be crowns in this case. In some cases, as in the chimera, suckers are desired and are encouraged by removing the top of the plant (crown), putting the decapitated crown down to roots and allowing the remaining roots and stump to produce suckers. Rooting suckers is fairly straight forward. Allow them to grow to a manageable size and using a dull pencil, clay working tool, paring knife, or similar implement, pop the sucker from the main stem, as close to the stem as possible, trying to keep the sucker intact. Pot the sucker up, as you would a small plant, separated from a leaf, and treat the same, allowing 4-6 weeks for it to form roots, before exposing it to room air. Once rooted and growing in the open, treat as you do your other plants and expect a show plant in as little as 6 months.



## **Rooting Crowns:**

Crowns are only removed from trailers and chimeras, as a rule. On occasion, a plant may need to be restarted from a crown, after cultural problem or disease destroys the roots. A crown is removed by cutting through the main stem of a single crowned violet or the ‘branch’ of a trailing one. Remove all but the first three leaves in the crown and set the bare stem into the mix to just below the crown and treat as you would a sucker or leaf cutting. If the crown came from a diseased plant, be sure to remove any mushy or brown material and cut away the diseased portions, until you reach the healthy, cream colored tissue, seen in the middle of the stem. In these cases, the application of a fungicide may be desired, either sprayed on the material or as a powder you can dip the stem into, before rooting. Expect a blooming plant is as little as 2 months, even immediately in the case of trailers and a show plant within 3-6 months.

## **Blossom Stem Cuttings:**

Bloom stem cuttings are one of only two ways to get chimera and some fantasy violets to come true to their color pattern. Bloom stems are somewhat less successful and harder to root than other material, but bloom stalks that have the largest, tiny leaves, below the blooms are your best bet. If you know you are going to try bloom stem propagation, remove the blossoms from the bloom stem, before they open and allow the tiny leaves, if present, to grow larger. After a week or two, remove the bloom stems and cut the bottom of them stem at an angle, leaving about an inch in total length. It is at the joint, right below the tiny leaves that you will hope to get roots. There is a rooting gel product, called ‘Keiki Grow’ that is used by orchid growers and has been said to be successful with bloom stem propagation. As far as I am aware, you use a sewing needle to lightly scratch the gel into the stem, right at this joint, to promote rooting and plantlet formation. This method also works, while leaving the stem on the plant, but removing the flower buds is still advisable. If you are using soil mix, pot them up and treat them as you did the leaf cuttings. Expect a longer time for the bloom stem to produce babies. An alternate method of rooting blossom stems is to float them in water, by sticking them through a piece of Styrofoam or by rooting in floral oasis. Once roots are seen in the floating cuttings, they should be potted into traditional mix and treated like rooting leaf cuttings.

## **Bucket Plants:**

Bucket plants are uncommon, but are essentially suckers that form on the blossom stems. They can be left on the plant, until blooming has ceased and then potted up and treated like a traditional sucker.

## **Growing from seed:**

While we don’t get true varieties from seed, seed is still a fun and exciting way to grow new plants and get new varieties. Many people order viable seed from the internet and plant seeds for the fun of experiencing the unknown. Hybridizers, both hobbyist and professional alike, essentially are sowing for the unknown, but in this case, they have an idea of what they hope to see, based on the chosen parents. I won’t list the sets of dominant and recessive genes here, but a Google search will yield this information, for those interested. Pollinating a violet is a simple matter. Once the perspective parents are chosen, you want to replot the mother plant. Once in bloom, you want to pollinate the mother plant within 3 to 7 days of the plant’s flowers opening. Pollen is best harvested when the anthers have dried, about a week after opening and can be stored for months in a refrigerator. Using a jewelry tag, label the bloom stem with the date and the cross to prevent it from being accidentally removed. Choosing a flower from the father or donor plant that has been open for about a week, use a needle to slit the anther open and tap some of the powdery pollen onto a clean sheet of paper. Using a soft brush transfer the pollen to the sticky end of the pistol on the mother plant bloom. The base of the flower or ovary will begin to swell within days of successful pollination and the resulting seed pod will be left in place for approximately 4-9 months, until it has dried. Once dried, the seed pod is removed and either stored in the refrigerator and labeled or sowed immediately. Sow the seed by creasing a sheet of white paper and gently opening the pod onto it. Tap the tiny seed into the crease and use the paper to lightly disperse the seed over a moist bed of seed starter or violet mix, without fertilizer. Do not cover the seed with soil mix. Cover the seed, like you do cuttings and place in a warm, bright location, such as the top shelf of the light stand or a bright spot in the warmer rooms in your house. Sprouts will appear as tiny green specks in as little as a week and in as long as month. As the seedlings grow, replot clumps of seedlings into small pots, and continue separating

them further as they grow, beginning to fertilize once they have been potted individually. You can expect seed grown plants to give you an adult plant within about a year.

**Other Gesneriads:**

Many gesneriads can be propagated in the same way as violets mentioned above. As many ways as violets make available to propagate them, gesneriads offer a few more.

**Stolons:** Stolons are small plants formed along runners, like a strawberry plant. Examples of plants that are easily reproduced by rooting stolons are *Alsobia* and *Episcias*. The stolons can be removed and treated like African Violet suckers or be pegged down, still attached to the mother plant in the same pot or a smaller pot and tucked into potting mix. The stolon should be ready to grow on its own within 2 weeks, when it can be treated like the adult plant.

**Scaly Rhizomes:**

Plants such as *Kohlerias* and *Smithiantha*, and *Achimenes*, make worm-like structures, called rhizomes. These rhizomes are actually densely packed, modified leaves, which help the plant survive adverse conditions. The scaly rhizomes are very much like the familiar bulbs of daffodils, tulips, and onions, in form and function. The most productive way to get plants from these structures is my scaling. By taking the rhizome and rubbing between the fingers, over damp potting mix, you will distribute numerous scales, each capable of growing a new plant! Treat the planted scales like violet seed, expecting to see plants in about 2 weeks. This is a very fast way of getting numerous plants. Alternately, the rhizomes can be potted up, an inch below the potting mix and kept in a warm location, barely moist, until growth is seen, then placed in it permanent location and treated like an adult plant.

**Air layering:**

Air layering is used on woody stems and involves binding a wad of moist sphagnum moss around a joint in the stem. The stem is lightly scoured and the moss secured with a rubber band and plastic wrap, until roots are visible under the plastic. The plant can then be removed from the parent and potted up. It is

best to cover the newly potted plant for extra humidity for a few weeks, and then wean it as described for leaf cuttings, to room air. *Beslerias* and *Drymonia* are examples of plants that can be reproduced in this way.

**Stem cuttings:**

Stem cuttings are essentially crown cuttings and are often used in trailing plants, such as *Columnneas* and tuberous plants, like *Sinningias*. The stem is removed and the leaves stripped off, to the point of a node or joint in the stem. The node is buried in potting mix and the cutting treated like a leaf cutting, until rooting and growth is evident. The cutting can then be treated like an adult plant and will function as such in short order.

I have provided the here the basics for reproducing your African Violets and Gesneriads and hope to see your success at the next club swap, sales table, and hopefully, grown to grace out show tables with blue ribbon winners!

**Desperately Seeking**

<i>Primulina</i>	'Cynthia'	Andrew Norris
<i>Smithiantha</i>	<i>aurantica</i>	Andrew Norris
<i>Petrocosmea</i>	<i>kerrii</i>	Barb Stewart
<i>Nautilocalyx</i>	<i>lynchii</i>	Corey Wickliffe
<i>Pearcea</i>	<i>hypocyrtifolia</i>	Corey Wickliffe
<i>Smithiantha</i>	<i>zebrina</i>	Jim Roberts
<i>Smithiantha</i>	<i>multiflora</i>	Jim Roberts
<i>Drymonia</i>	First Peach'	Jim Roberts
<i>Lysionotus</i>	<i>serratus</i>	Jim Roberts
<i>Corytoplectus</i>	<i>capitatus</i>	Jim Roberts
<i>Corytoplectus</i>	<i>cutucuensis</i>	Jim Roberts
<i>Nautilocalyx</i>	<i>mettittfolia</i>	Lee Linett
<i>Nautilocalyx</i>	<i>picturatus</i>	Lee Linett
<i>Sinningia</i>	<i>concinna</i>	Ken Moore
<i>Sinningia</i>	'Li'l Georgie'	Lee Stradley
<i>Saintpaulia</i>	'Optimara Colorado'	Mike Cagley
<i>Sinningia</i>	'Orange Raindrops'	Mike Cagley
<i>Streptocarpus</i>	'Cape Essense'	Mike Cagley
If you have an DS for Jim, bring to March meeting as he will not be attending 2/16		

## National Capital Area Chapter (NCAC)

A Chapter of the Gesneriad Society, Inc.

"The purpose of the chapter shall be to afford a convenient and beneficial association of persons interested in Gesneriads; to stimulate a widespread interest in the identification, correct nomenclature, culture, and propagation of Gesneriads; and to encourage the origination and introduction of new cultivars."

(NCAC bylaws, revised April 1981.)

**NCAC meets on the second Saturday** of the month in the Administration Building of the U.S. National Arboretum. For details, please refer to the latest issue of *Petal Tones*, the website, or contact one of the people below.

The Gesneriad Society website: [www.gesneriadsociety.org](http://www.gesneriadsociety.org)  
NCAC website: [www.nationalcapitalgesneriads.org](http://www.nationalcapitalgesneriads.org)  
NCAC Blog: <http://dcgesneriads.blogspot.com/>  
Website & Blog: Kyoko Imai  
[web@nationalcapitalgesneriads.org](mailto:web@nationalcapitalgesneriads.org)

President: vacant

Vice President: Jim Roberts  
Marriottsville, MD 21104  
410-227-2324  
[jim.roberts@wildblue.net](mailto:jim.roberts@wildblue.net)

Treasurer: Barry Woolf  
1301 Malus Court  
Fallston, MD 21047  
410-879-1654  
[Woolfphoto1@comcast.net](mailto:Woolfphoto1@comcast.net)

Secretary: Harold Belcher  
3006 Crest Avenue  
Cheverly, MD 20783-1103  
301-773-3006  
[hbelcher2@verizon.net](mailto:hbelcher2@verizon.net)

Directors: Andrew Norris, Kyoko Imai, Donna Beverin  
Committees:  
Hospitality: Lee Linett  
Membership: Kyoko Imai  
Programs: Brian Connor

Newsletter Editor: Donna Beverin  
[editor@nationalcapitalgesneriads.org](mailto:editor@nationalcapitalgesneriads.org)  
or  
[Petaltones@gmail.com](mailto:Petaltones@gmail.com)  
or  
[Donnabeverin@gmail.com](mailto:Donnabeverin@gmail.com)

Website and Blog: Kyoko Imai  
[web@nationalcapitalgesneriads.org](mailto:web@nationalcapitalgesneriads.org)  
<http://dcgesneriads.blogspot.com/>  
[dcgesneriads -at- gmail.com](mailto:dcgesneriads-at-gmail.com)

**Membership dues reminder:** \$10 per household

Barry Woolf, NCAC Treasurer  
1301 Malus Court, Fallston, MD 21047 or bring to meeting.