

## Presidents Message

Jean and I are heading home. It has been a long time since we have seen so much rain, and we will be happy to be back in San Diego again.

I hear the demonstration Jim Zemcik did for the October meeting was a big hit. And I am pleased at the number of people that brought in their plants for some advice.

This month we need you all to bring back the plants Jim helped you with so we can see how they are doing. Jim says the unusual heat may have actually been detrimental to your project performance. Not to worry. The weather will change and Jim will give you some advice on kicking up the growth. If you forgot to bring in a plant last month, it is not too late. Bring in your worst plant, or a good one you want some advice on, to the November meeting and Jim will lend you a hand. The goal is a prize winning display plant for the May 2017 show.

The large plant Jim wacked on, "Sally Spafford" is a great plant he watched for months last year. For a long time he thought it would die. It turned out gorgeous. From what I hear, you will be surprised what it looks like at the next meeting after seeing him tear into it at the last meeting. Jim will bring his plant back and share it with us.

Jean and I are looking forward to seeing you all and drying off. At this writing we are in the middle of another four day storm.

Jack Ohmstede/President

## How to Keep Geraniums Blooming

Keep geraniums blooming by pinching off old blossoms and pinching back longer branches. This encourages bushier foliage development and more flowering. By removing dead blossoms, the geranium puts its energy into new growth production. For this reason, it is also important to pinch off any dead or diseased branches or leaves. Geraniums also need at least six hours of sunlight each day, and when they do not get it, their blooming frequency is diminished. Ensure that the planting location is getting the proper amount of light, and if it is not, consider moving the geraniums to a different location.

## November Meeting

November 8, 2016

7:00pm

# Happy Thanksgiving

Don't forget to -

Bring Cuttings from your Garden -  
Bring a plant for "Show and Tell"

## Symbolism of the Geranium Flower

Horseshoe Geranium – Stupidity or Folly

Ivy Geranium – Favor

Lemon Scented Geranium – Unexpected Meeting

Oak Leaf Geranium – True Friendship

Source: <http://www.flowermeaning.com/geranium-flower/>



## Geraniums at Haleakala

Heralded as the "geranium capital of the world" by botanists, the high slopes of Haleakala National Park are home to four species of Hawaiian geraniums found nowhere else on earth. These rare and unique plants are known as 'hinahina ("silver") or nohoanu ("cold-dwelling") in Hawaiian.



Geranium cuneatum

Geranium cuneatum subsp. tridens can be found scattered throughout the subalpine shrubland at Haleakala.

Geranium cuneatum subspecies tridens, or "silver geranium," is the most common species of geranium at Haleakala. Its small silvery leaves, like the silversword, are covered with silky hairs that reflect sunlight and preserve moisture. The three triangular teeth on the leaf edges give it the name "tridens" -i.e. tri (three)-dent (teeth). You can see the silver geranium at the Headquarters Visitor's Center, along the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail, and in many other places in the shrubland.

The endangered Geranium multiflorum has vibrant pink and purple flowers.

Geranium multiflorum, or "many flowered geranium," has delicate pink, purple or white flowers that are pollinated by the native Hawaiian yellow-faced bee. The leaves are often tinged red, possibly an adaptation to protect them against the harsh alpine sun. These endangered plants are found in high-altitude grasslands and forests, and sometimes in the shrubland. You can see Geranium multiflorum planted at the Headquarters Visitors Center.



Geranium multiflorum



Geranium arboreum

The graceful Geranium arboreum is pollinated by native birds, who fit their curved beaks into the flowers. As a result of ungulate predation and the loss of native birds, G. arboreum has become critically endangered.

Geranium arboreum is the rarest of the four, and is the only bird-pollinated geranium in the world! The beautiful curved red flowers are adapted to fit the bill of nectar-sipping native honeycreepers like the i'iwi, who pick up pollen on their foreheads and transfer it to other flowers. Once widespread across the lower slopes of Haleakala, this critically endangered species is now restricted to nine isolated populations with fewer than 50 individuals. Park staff are actively growing and planting these endangered plants in moist, shady gulches where they thrive. You can see the sprawling stems of Geranium arboreum along the Hosmer Grove Nature Trail.

Geranium hanaense is a rare, sprawling geranium found in high-altitude bogs on the eastern slopes of Haleakala. Geranium hanaense may represent an evolutionary transition-its silvery toothed leaves resemble Geranium cuneatum, while its white and purple flowers resemble Geranium multiflorum. Geranium hanaense was only recently discovered in 1988, and is in the process of being listed as an endangered species.



Geranium hanaense