



# CITY LIGHTS<sup>®</sup>

METROPOLITAN CHAPTER OF THE INDOOR GARDENING SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC. OCTOBER 2007

*CITY LIGHTS* is published monthly except for July and August and is free with your membership in the Metropolitan Chapter of the Indoor Gardening Society of America. To join or renew your membership, remit \$25 to Met. Chap., IGSA, Inc. Dues cover all members of your household. Visit our site: [www.indoorgarden.org](http://www.indoorgarden.org)

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**MEETING NOTICE : Tuesday, October 23, 2007**

**TIME:** Doors open at **6:00 pm** to bring in plants and socialize  
**Green Thumb Special at 6:30**, Plant Sale Table opens at **6:45**  
Program begins at **7:30**

**PLACE:** The LGBT Center, 208 W. 13<sup>th</sup> St., West of 7<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
(See reception desk for room number)

**PROGRAM:**

**“Pits“**

will be given by three longtime members of the NYC branch of the Rare Pit and Plant council: Woody Brundage, Shifra Nimchinsky and Michael Riley, who will share their expertise in growing ornamental plants from the pits of exotic tropical fruits available in New York City

**IMPORTANT — MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL**

Anyone who has not yet renewed their memberships for 2007-2008 is urged to do so promptly. If you have not paid your membership dues by the time the November issue of City Lights is ready for distribution your membership will lapse. That means no City Lights or any other of the privileges of membership until such time as you pay up. Yearly dues are 25 dollars, cover your whole family and enable you to enjoy 10 each of lectures, plant and supply sales, raffles, show and tell exhibitions, and more each year. So please, use the form in this issue to send your payment to Alexia Watts, 1381 Linden Boulevard, Apt 12B, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11212, or pay at any meeting. Thank you, all.

## President's Message

Every organization needs a motto than embodies it's spirit. The IGS has many guiding principles, the main one being spreading the word about the pleasure of growing plants indoors in concert with other like-minded persons, and lesser ones being greater awareness of the fascinations of botany and the importance of ecology and conservation (at least in my view). So here below, for your consideration are some candidates for the IGS motto. As always, we are eager to hear your reactions and suggestions.

10. The IGS – Fighting Climate Change, One Apartment At a Time!
9. "Mehr Licht" – Goethe (the fond desire of all IGS members)
8. We Show You How to Grow a Green Thumb
7. No Houseplant Left Behind (also the motto of the plant sale table)
6. So Many Plants, So Little Time
5. Never Judge a Man Until You've Watered All His Plants
4. Life is Short, But Vines are long
3. Those who can, grow; those who can't buy more plants at the plant table
2. Better to light a full-spectrum fluorescent than to curse the darkness
1. He who lives by the sword never has a problem taking cuttings

O.K., so not all of these are really mottos, but you get the idea. See you at the meeting.

*Tibor Fuchs*

## Plant Sale Table Donors

Thanks to **Bob Baker, Robert Soret, Robert Fine, Nadia Kulynycz, Roslyn Jones, Sara Savitt, Alison Lovell, Beth Faricy, Ellen Okolita, Norma Baum, Philip Elenko, and Carol Smith** for their donations.

## Where To Buy It

**New Books:** Special Sale. At our 9/25 meeting, the supplies table featured copies of "A Pocket Guide to Cacti and Succulents" by Tony Hewitt. This is a compact reference book with beautiful photographs. Our thanks to Woody, who brought in 5 copies, which we priced at \$7 each. The books were a big hit, and all were sold. We will be bringing in more of this title, along with new titles at future meetings.

**Miscellaneous Supplies for Sale:** the supplies table will be featuring minimally priced odds and ends (from my terrace which underwent renovations this past summer). The items consist mainly of small packets of fertilizer selling for 10 cents each, and seed starting media (not priced yet, but

which will be cheap). Many of the items I brought to our 9/25 meeting were sold.

**Dolly for Heavy Moving:** Home Depot's caster section sells a wonderful item which is handy for moving heavy plants and other objects up to 300 pounds. This is a 3 caster dolly which is 12" in diameter and which lies very flat. This makes it easy to maneuver under the object and very easy to store. It sells for about \$16 and a smaller 8" version is \$9. These came in very handy when I had to move a lot of heavy stuff in order to accommodate the terrace renovation.

- *Beth Faricy*

## Show and Tell

**Tibor Fuchs** was the Moderator for the September 25, 2001 display table of beautiful plants. His introductory description was followed by the owner's cultural information, a very effective conversational approach. First, **Bob Baker** brought in three plants: African Violet '*Melody Kimi*' from leaf cutting 12/25/06 - should flower in blue & white. 2, 40 watt tubes, cool-white wide-spectrum, on for 12 hours. *Episcia suomi*, same lighting, from plant sale table. *Sinningia* hybrid, same lighting, Seed Gift Fund, pretty flower, one at a time. **M. Bogen:** *Drosera capensis*, grown at N.E. windowsill & 2, 40-watt tubes, on for approx. 12 hours, use non-chlorinated water, from Frostburg, Maryland. Also a *Lockhartia 'Golden Speak'* hybrid - same light conditions (Aqua. tubes). Also a *Pleurothallis Birghamii*, same light conditions, bought at Rockefeller Center Orchid Show. **Tibor Fuchs:** also brought in 3 plants - variegated Hibiscus, grown at a West windowsill, from a cutting, in same pot for at least 12 years. *Kalanchoe thyrsiflora*, grown outside on fire escape, bought from a local greenhouse. *Streptocarpella 'Concord Blue'*, 8 months from cutting, local greenhouse, grown on a fire escape. **Nadia Kulynycz:** *Pedilanthus tithymalioides*, commonly "Devil's Backbone", in the Euphorbia family, grown at an East window, bought at Union Square Market without the leaves. **Ellen Okolita:** *Rhipsalis*, grown at a North window, bought at a flower stall at 13th Street, one of her favorites, she calls it her "molecule" plant. **Karen Sternberg:** Brought in 2 plants. *Gasteria disticha* (maybe), grown at edge of West window, BBG arid display, from a single leaf, broken off and strewn aside; rooted in C & S mix, and here it is after 17 months. And a *Zamioculcas zamiifolia*, grown 10 feet from West window, maybe from plant table, propagated from 2 branches, took 5 months to sprout. The plants on this table were enough to send us hunting for the sources and the plants!

Thank you, all.

PS: All names of the above plants that are listed in Hortus Third have been checked for spelling, and corrected if necessary, so, correct your plant labels if needed!

*Virginie Elbert*

## Growing, Grooming and Propagating African Violets (Saintpaulias)

**Karyn Cichocki**, the nationally known expert-grower and judge of African Violets, first spread out her demonstration plants, pots, soil mix, and tools, then asked, "Who here grows African Violets? Mmmm, lots of people. Under artificial light or on windowsills?" Then added that African Violets are the cousins of other *Gesneriads* - *Epicias*, *Sinningias* and *Streptocarpella*, which is in the *Streptocarpus* family. She has brought in two African Violet species - one that has red-reverse leaves; the other, also a miniature, has tiny purple leaves, and is a trailing variety. So we have rosette varieties and trailing varieties.

**The Pots to Use.** One can use clay or plastic. With clay pots you have to be careful that they don't dry out too quickly. In a really humid growing area you wouldn't have that problem. But - you would need a heavier soil, so it wouldn't dry out too quickly. Karyn grows in plastic pots - all shapes and sizes. To start out she uses little solo drinking cups; and for the mini plants you can grow them in this size pot forever. When she has used clay pots, she doesn't like the green algae that develops. They also dry out too fast in her growing conditions - and they are not easy to clean.

She reuses her pots, and makes a mixture of some kind of detergent soap, a little bleach, and hot water. Soak the pots for an hour, rinse them off. Besides cleaning the dirt off, it will sanitize them for any bugs that might be on them. So make sure that used pots are cleaned.

**Potting Mix.** She uses a very light potting mix. An equal mixture of: **Promix** peat moss, **New Zealand sphagnum moss**, coarse **Perlite**, and coarse **Vermiculite**. The **New Zealand sphagnum moss** and the **Promix peat moss** are first dampened with hot water, and put into a 250 degree oven for an hour to sterilize them. Everything you read mentions that the process of making the peat moss sterilizes it. But - you don't know where it stands after mining. In the town she lives in, **Scott's** processed soil was put into bags. It would come in trucks, and be dumped into fields and just sit there. So sterilizing the soil and its components is very important.

**Wick Watering.** A description of the process - even though Karyn doesn't use it: Cut an 8- to 10-inch length of nylon stocking or nylon yarn. Put one end through a hole in the bottom of an empty pot. Pull the end up to the top edge of the pot, with the rest of the wick hanging below the pot. Add a layer of soil, then the plant, and settle it in with more soil around the edges. The wick should come up through the soil, not pressed against the side of the pot; gently pull the wick downward so the top is level with the top of the soil. Water the pot, and moisten the hanging wick. Have

ready a covered container of water, a hole in center of cover for the wick to pass through; push the wick through, down into the water. The pot will draw up whatever water it needs. In order to have that kind of watering you need a very light soil. Add another portion of Perlite and Vermiculite to the soil to lighten it.

**Demonstration Plants:** This *African Violet 'Beanstalk'*, has foliage which has a long-stemmed, narrow leaf, instead of the typical round Violet leaf. But it also has a bustle; on the back of the leaf there is a little curling that looks like a bustle. It is a trailing violet, with a flower that looks like a flying wasp. She hasn't gotten it to bloom yet, but it is an interesting plant. A second African violet plant is called a **Chimera** - a mutated blossom with color down the center of the petal, sometimes, a purple flower with a white line down the middle, but generally two tones. This one is light lavender with darker lavender streak down the middle of the petal. Because the plant is a mutation, it will not propagate true from a leaf. One has to pinch-out the crown, wait until it suckers, propagate the sucker, and wait for baby plants to appear; it can be a long process. That is why **Lyndon Lyon** sells the plants from \$12.50 to \$15.00 and new plants for \$20.00.

**Propagation from Leaves.** When Karyn was a kid she water-propagated leaves, putting a piece of Saran wrap over the top and tucking it under the container. The problem is a different type of root from soil-roots. If you take that leaf and babies and put them in soil - the soil has to be kept very wet to prevent shock, but the roots might suffocate. Instead, a light soil - just one-part **Perlite** and one-part **Vermiculite**, so it can remain wet, and still allow the roots to breathe and develop the plantlets. So she recommends starting leaves in regular potting mix. But if the other way works for you, she always says that if it is not broken, don't fix it!

Here is a leaf with a long stem on it. Don't stick it down into the potting mix because it will take too long to root. She cut the stem at a 45-degree angle, leaving 3/4 of an inch of stem attached to the base of the leaf. The angle exposes a lot of the inside of the stem that goes into the soil - starting plantlets much quicker. Then she held up a pot with a leaf she put down in May '07. Her basement growing temperatures are cool so it takes a little longer for propagation. If you grow in a warmer area, plantlets should show in probably 2 to 3 months. You can see how small the plantlets are in this May 16, 2007 dated pot. Another pot is dated last October - 2006.

**When to Transplant the Plantlets.** Whenever they have reached a size you feel comfortable in transplanting them. Some people do it the second it has 2 or 3 leaves. Karyn said that obviously she is not on top of her repotting, so generally the plantlets are a pretty good size. At this point she is holding up a detached plantlet from its mother's leaf. When she first started growing African violets, she would put down every single plantlet that came up from a leaf. She has found, from experience, that it is best to take the biggest plantlet, and throw the rest out. All the tiny plantlets are just going to sit there, take forever to grow, and not amount to anything! She takes the first, lower leaves off, and now has a bit of bare stem between the crown and the roots. She next filled a solo cup with potting mix, opened up space in the center, settled the plantlet into it, braced it with a couple of pinches of mix, and finished by watering the pot.

Karyn added, that if you think you have disturbed the roots, then put the cup into a closed container or a baggy for extra protection and humidity, so it will not dry out too quickly. A tip: If you have just removed the plantlets from the leaf of a plant you absolutely love, and want more plantlets - just recut the leaf and restart it! On the pot of the just planted baby put its name, and the date of the transplanting, and in this case - mostly growing for show plants - with a waterproof pen.

Getting back to Soil. She hears a lot of people saying - my plant is wilted - I keep watering it, and it still stays wilted. It can be two things - it already has enough water, or there is something going on at the roots. If the soil is still damp, lift the plant out of the pot, and carefully examine the roots. It is possible that you have soil mealy bugs, or some other soil critter that is sucking the life out of the plant. If it is not too wet, and doesn't have any bugs in the soil - she doesn't know what the problem is! But the best thing to do is to check the plant roots.

She brought this plant in as an example of a culture break. Most of the leaves are the size they are supposed to be; they have the variegation that is supposed to be - but there is a change. The outer leaves are smaller; they are growing tighter together. This is what happens to variegated plants in the summer time. They like to be on the cooler side. She didn't have this plant down on the bottom of her plant stand where it is cool - she had it at the top. Eventually it will grow out, but it will take a while. So with this plant's green and white variegated leaves, barely an inch long, she will take the whole crown down on this miniature plant. Also there are a lot of immature smaller leaves which she wants to take out. When we are judging African violets, we don't want immature leaves to be there. The leaves have to be pretty much the same, except what is coming out of the crown. Also, she is taking out a few larger leaves, as the other leaves are never going to catch up to them. Easier to take it completely down! Now she has a gigantic root ball, and a teeny, tiny plant. Next, she cut the root ball down. In a show, this plant cannot be any bigger than 6 inches in diameter. So most miniatures are grown in 1 ½ to 2-inch pots; if put in bigger pots it is going to get too big. Semi-miniatures, which can grow up to 8-inches, can be put in a 2 ½ inch pot - but no bigger. She will repot this plant in a smaller pot. She put soil in the bottom of the pot, put the plant in and added soil around the sides. It will also root from that bare stem where she removed the leaves. In about three months this plant will be grown out to the size it was before she cut it back. She pointed to the pile of cut-off leaves on the table, saying that anyone can help themselves to these leaves. The final bit was to mark the pot with a waterproof pen; *Rob's African Violet 'Love Bite'*, miniature, and the date. She doesn't grow many standards because she just doesn't have the room.

Propagation from Seeds: Karyn showed us a plant on which she had set seed and we could see the seed pod. It takes

about 9 months for the seed pod to mature on species plants; hybrids about 4 months or even 5 months. It takes a lot of patience. When the stem starts to shrink, and the seed pod turns brown, you can take the pod off the plant. It is better to do it that way than to try to beat the clock by taking it off the plant too early - the seeds might not be mature. The following instructions for seed growing apply both to your own seed pod, or for bought seeds. Use regular soil mix or a seed-starting mix. She puts it in a pot, dampens it, and just sprinkles the seeds on top of the soil. The seed is so fine - smaller than bottled ground pepper - really, really fine, so you can't cover it with mix. If you do have to water the soil, water from the bottom. If you water from the top, you will force the seed down into the soil and it will not germinate. On top of the soil it will germinate in about a week or two. You may think you are just sowing a couple of seeds or so - then you have a million plants.

Next, another type of African Violet leaf. It has a lighter color at the base of the leaf, and is a little cupped, a bit harder to grow as it has a tendency to stay bunchy. It grows best at the end of the plant stand; so would be best at a north or west window. It has a cute, bell-shaped flower - not a flat flower.

If you are growing the rosette forms of African violets, they have to have an even growth. The leaves should be the same size; the growth pattern should be the same, and the whole plant in a nice, perfect wheel. The trailing-varieties have to have at least three stems growing for a trailer; stems are just elongated rosettes, but it still has a growing center. It can have more than three stems - but a pleasing form to it. At first, most of the trailers look as if they are suckering - and then the sucker starts growing a stem - and some have to be forced to do this. For a young trailing violet, some people will punch the center out of a rosette, forcing it to sprout out. The same way you make a hanging-basket type of plant branch out, by taking out the growing tip. That is what you want - multiple branching of the plant.

Fertilizers: Where she lives in New Jersey she now knows she has very high lime in her water, but she struggled for years as her plant leaves kept looking bleached out. Previously she had lived on Long Island where they always added lime to the soil mix, and she and the plants were happy. And when she moved she continued to use her very successful soil mix with lime. Finally she got smart and tested her soil - the pH was 7 1/2! She was making things worse by adding lime to the soil, as there was enough lime in the tap water. She found the best fertilizer for her is Miracle Grow Tomato Fertilizer. The plant leaves stay nice and green, with 1/4 teaspoon to a gallon of water. But here in New York City you don't need to buy Peter's or Schultz African Violet Fertilizer. Buy any fertilizer with an even-number formula printed on the box; 5-5-5 or 10-10-10 - 1/4 teaspoon to a gallon of water, used with every watering. Once a month, water with plain water to wash out any fertilizer salts in the soil.

**Asked for Questions.** What to do when a plant is unmanageable, leaning over to one side?

Karyn's answer was doing just what she demonstrated - take all the leaves off, leaving a top rosette and roots at the end of the stem. If plant is not big enough for the next size pot, reuse the same pot, removing some soil from the bottom of the pot. Sink the plant in and

fill in soil so the bare stem is almost covered. New roots will form on that stem. Or, if the plant has lost a lot of leaves and the stem is dry, take the back of a knife blade - not the sharp side, and scrape the brown part and scabs off so the flesh is showing the stem will now form roots when you follow the directions just given.

Another question, about "Rolling" a plant. Karyn said that she hasn't tried it with African violets. There is a grower in Canada, Bevin Anderson, whose commercial greenhouse, **Gesneriad Garage**, uses this technique on *Kohlerias* and *Streptocarpus* when the long, narrow center stem gets too long. Maybe it could be tried with Begonias. To shorten the plant, you first withhold the water a bit, until the center stem is flexible. Then take the plant out of its pot, and roll the stem around the root ball, and repot with just a small portion of stem and the top leaves showing above the soil. She does not feel that it works with African Violets. You might be able to do it with a trailing violet. (P.S. He demonstrated this technique at a Indoor Society meeting here in New York - VE).

Humidity, how to create? If you have a problem and are growing on a plant stand, take an acrylic mat or an acrylic blanket, and lay it out on the tray, and wet that. The plants sit on top of that. Because it is wet, it will raise the humidity. In a smaller area, put pebbles on a saucer; put water in the saucer; and the plant on top of the pebbles. The pebbles will keep the pot off the water, but the water will create a bit of humidity. If you really have a problem you will have to grow in a closed container, like a covered fish tank. A friend who travels a lot does this - but also wicks his plants in the container. His house must be very dry, because if you wick in a closed container, the soil gets too wet, and the leaves will start to rot.

How to sterilize the soil? (This was covered fully, earlier in this article, VE) Karyn went on to say that she uses dark plant pots so she can see any soil mealy bugs - white pots make it hard to see these white, cottony bugs. Then she uses **Marathon** which is a granular systemic, which is not all that evil. It does not smell, and you don't have to spray it. But you have to keep the soil moist. If the soil dries out, then you have to reapply it. It is great for mealy bugs and thrips. She hasn't had mealy bugs in years, in her soil. For her it doesn't work so well on foliage mealy bugs for some reason.

"Now, I think I'm done," said Karyn Cichocki, holding up her arms. Amidst all the clapping and talk, she was soon surrounded by a crowd of members - sharing information on their growing, asking questions while she packed up. And a heartfelt thanks to Karyn from all of us for sharing her tremendous knowledge from long years of growing African violets in home conditions and for her descriptions of the ideal look of the plants from her years of judging African Violets.

*Virginie Elbert*

Sources:

Lyndon Lyon Greenhouses, Inc.  
P.O. Box 249, 14 Mutchlet Street, Dolgeville, NY 13329-0249  
(315) 429-8291, Paul Sorano. Large Catalog \$3.00 Lists of African Violets all sizes, shapes and colors, Color photos. And you know how beautiful his plants are from the ones on sale at the Meeting!!

Rob's Mini-o-lets, P.O. Box 9, 7209 County Road 12, Naples, NY 14512, (716)374-8592  
Ralph Robinson. Catalog \$1.00. A hybridizer of Miniature African Violets. One of his plants is mentioned in this text - a demonstration plant by Karyn.

### Nobody asked me but... by Bob Baker

Some of my readers may remember that the late New York Post sports writer Jimmy Cannon used to put forth his punditry under the title I have appropriated (read:stolen) for this piece. I am not in the slightest averse to appropriating (read:stealing) ideas for my columns or plants for my collection. So I don't shy away from appropriating (read:stealing) a title. Especially as, this time, I plan on being even more arbitrary than usual. My subject? Things that give this plantlorist severe annoyance.

First among them is humongous plants. We are seeing these days huge specimens totally out of proportion to what nature intended. They remind me of Gulliver-sized Alice cramped into the White Rabbit's bedroom. I'm thinking of miniature African violet trailers 20 inches or more across as grown by clever Japanese ladies. (See African Violet Magazine, Nov-Dec, 1992.) You likely know that a properly grown-for-show miniature non-trailing AV must not exceed 6 inches in diameter. In trailing AV's, however, 'miniature' refers to leaf size alone. Hybrids registered as miniature trailers may be grown to any diameter, providing that each entree consists of only one, many-crowned plant. For the painstaking technique necessary to achieve plants of monstrous proportions, see the above cited article. My concern is that this practice is a perversion of the hybridizer's intent, not to mention nature's. Think if it were to be carried over to standard AV trailers. Would we then see show plants with the spread of beds of impatiens? No less distressful are single-crowned *Episcias* two feet across with leaves the measure of canoe paddles. Or an egregious *Chirita 'Hisako'* I heard of which was 36 inches in diameter by the tape. These plants belong in the Guinness Book of World Records - along with the 1241b. cabbage shown in Thompson & Morgan's 1993 seed catalog - not in our shows. Bigger is not necessarily better, not where taste should be the final arbiter. Or am I wrong in thinking taste matters? Nobody asked me but I don't much like micro-miniature plants either, especially those tiny African

Violets which sell for more than the standards. This Frugal Horticulturalist balks at paying so much for so little, although he yields to the lure of *Sinningias* as tiny as *pusilla*, and 'White Sprite'. I find those AV's cutsey-pie, precious and as labor-intensive as roses. When it comes to plant size, I'm a devotee of the Golden Mean. My motto? Extremism in the pursuit of moderation. Then I am bothered by bonsai. In my book, bonsai is topiary for the indoor grower minus the grotesque animals. It's an attempt to make plants pass for something they're not. Boxwood hasn't the genes of giraffes or grizzly bears. So, too, a 20 inch trident maple isn't a weathered 30 foot specimen on a mountainside, nor is a tortured juniper 3 inches tall and 11 inches wide a wind-sculpture miniaturized by natural processes. When I see a plant which has been well grown in harmony with nature's intent, I admire the plant and envy the grower. When I see a plant which is unlike anything nature intended, I may respect the skill and perseverance of the grower but I pity the plant. You haven't asked, I know, but I am also severely annoyed by entropy. Now, my dictionary defines entropy as "a measure of the degree of disorder in a ... system." It goes on to say that entropy "always increases in a ...closed system". I hope that scientists didn't put in years of late nights to determine this because only a passing familiarity with my plant rooms could have enlightened them in no time. The key words in the definition are "disorder" and "increases." Together they describe my horticultural life.

Take my work area. Four times a year I sweep this card table clean, then restore and re-order the jars of twist 'ems and plastic labels and paper clips; the bottles of insecticides and fertilizers; the empty seed packets; the horticultural calendar; etc, etc. I layout fresh newspaper cut to size. Then I stand back and admire my handiwork, feeling like the Lord God on the seventh day of creation. But as soon as I turn my back, entropy insinuates its way under the door and disorder soon again prevails. There's no stopping it. It's a scientific law. It strikes the shelves on my plant stands too. All the time I am ordering the shelves with flourishing, bug-free plants stationed at just the right distance from the lights, chaos is waiting in the wings. Overnight, greenery gremlins upset a newly potted something or other, and dirt defiles the crystal clear water under the egg crate. *Episcias* soon stretch; *Kohlerias* grow at hitherto unheard-of rates; *Acalyphas* touch the tubes and burn. Flowers bloom and fade unseen behind the foliage *Anthurium*. *Sinningias* go dry, wither, even die. It doesn't help at all to know that it's just the same damn entropy that disorders the contract files in the boss's office, and your well-organized pantry- not to mention everybody's bank statement, until, buoyed by false hope, you intervene in these meshugah "closed systems" and start the process all over again.

Like it or not, these are some of the things I don't

like. I know you didn't ask me but ...

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### MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

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**JOIN** the Metropolitan Chapter of the Indoor Gardening Society **NOW** for informal, information-packed evenings. Mail this completed form with your check for \$25 made out to Metropolitan Chapter, IGSA, Inc. to Alexia Watts, 1381 Linden Blvd., #12B, Brooklyn, NY 11212.

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