contact the Executive Director Please renew by sending your check, made payable to ADS, to Jaydee Ager, Executive Director, PO BX 522, Hawkinsville, GA 31036-0522; jager@dishmail.net; (478) 783-2153. You can also renew at our ADS web store: www.daffodilusastore.org.

No Bulb Left Behind
Kate Carney, Youth and Community Involvement Chairman

If you are like most daffodil aficionados, you have collected more and more daffodil bulbs that have now multiplied ten fold, and now you don’t know what to do with them all. Am I right? We all share our special ones amongst friends and at fall meetings. But what about the lost the label ones, the ones you don’t feel are show quality or are just plain tired of, the garden center impulse buy ones which are nothing like the picture and could be anything but what you thought you purchased?

Here’s an idea that will help you and others. Take those outcast bulbs to your local library, nursing home, hospital or hospice and see if they would be willing to let you plant them in their gardens. Even better is to involve some youth like the Boy or Girl Scouts who need to do community service. What a wonderful project! And it will achieve so many things. The first is to spread our favorite flower to people and places so that others will admire their beauty and maybe bring some happiness and cheer. And by culling your collection you will have space for MORE bulbs and thus start this whole cycle over again!

Precise Hot Water Treatment system and procedures

1) A digital thermostat that operates in an electrical amperage that will be within a range of the small hot water heater shown after this device. This thermostat is the one we use and can be purchased online at Dwyer Instruments for $68.00 (this device is guaranteed to vary by only 1 degree F):

http://www.dwyer-inst.com/Products/Product.cfm?Group_ID=402

To be sure the electrical systems between the hot water heater and the thermostat (above) are compatible, be sure they are within the same Amp range. The thermostat above operates with either an 8 or 16 amp range. (You'll want to use a ground fault
2) An example of a small hot water heater tank is below. This brand and model is a “Whirlpool” E1F6US017V tank heater. This Heater holds a 6 gallon capacity and operates at 13.75 amps which will work well with the thermostat above and keep the water temperature well within the desired range. This model can be purchased at Lowes for $238.00.

3) You'll also need a submersible water pump to keep the water flowing and the entire capacity of water at the same temperature. We use a Pond Master Mag Drive pump, model PM5. Here's a piece of website information: [http://www.123ponds.com/pm02525.html](http://www.123ponds.com/pm02525.html) this item costs $68.00 on this website.

4) Even though the thermostat has a temperature probe attached to it, you might want to acquire a separate temperature probe to verify the temperature in an area of the treatment tank that would be furthest away from the water pouring from the heater hose. You can get a basic “probe” type of thermometer that will do this nicely. I found one at Amazon.com as below:
You can purchase any number of these in any kitchen store or larger store around your town.

5) One last suggestion is to use a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) which is nothing more than a portable circuit breaker. You can find these in any of the larger hardware stores at a minimal cost. Here’s an example with 3 outlets that we found at Lowes, but they seem to have dropped this item from their website at the moment:

**Inline GFCI and Triple Tap 3-Ft. Cord**

- NEMA 5-15P and (3) 5-15 R
- 12/3 AWG SJTW Cord
- MODEL #30338024
- UL, CUL 125V/15A

This will plug into your wall outlet and all the above equipment can then be plugged into this device for protection against electrical shock through the treatment process.

My first experience in this process was in the summer of 2007 when I used a 30 gallon aquarium with the above equipment. I put the bulbs in the tank just after starting up the heater system. I added 10 percent Chlorine Bleach as an added measure of security. (This was suggested by a program on Pests & Diseases at the ADS Convention in Tacoma Washington given by Gary Chastagner). It was also suggested that 3 hours @ 113 degrees would suffice in successful treatment for Nematode infection. The bulbs were added and weighted down with bamboo garden steaks held with glad mugs. I started the process with room temperature water because it was suggested that a soak @ 85 degrees would cause nematodes to come out of dormancy and I knew that it would take a couple of hours to get above 100 degrees. This did work and after 2 & ½ hours, the temperature went to 110. It took a while longer to get to 111 but didn’t seem to get much higher. The temp. bounced up to 112 for a second or so, but dropped back
to 111. This continued for the entire process, so I extended the highest temperature treatment to 5 hours.

The following spring, the evidence of HWT was apparent with small spots on the tips of the leaves that look like dishwater spots. This was the verification method suggested by Brian Duncan.

If anyone has any questions, please feel free to contact me.

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