

# The Blue Ridge Chemist

The Blue Ridge Chemist, since 1947 the  
Official Local Section Publication of the  
Virginia Blue Ridge Section, American Chemical Society



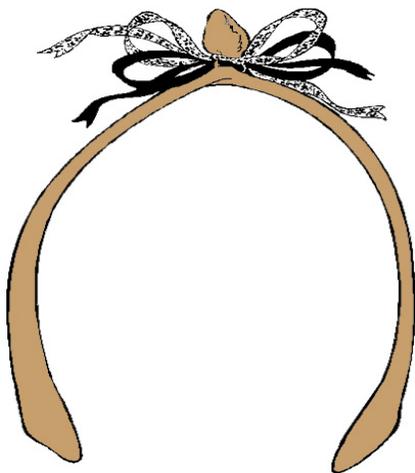
---

VOLUME LXV

November 28, 2012

No. 8

---



**Wishing You a Happy Thanksgiving**

**Lynchburg College Hosts November Meeting**

---

<http://www.acs-vbrs.org>

## VIRGINIA BLUE RIDGE SECTION AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

**651<sup>st</sup> SECTION MEETING**  
**Hosted by Lynchburg College**  
**Wednesday, November 28, 2012**

### **PROGRAM:**

6:00-6:30 Social Time, Burton East Room  
6:30-7:30 Dinner, Burton East Room  
7:30-8:30 Talk, Burton East Room

The social time, dinner, and talk will take place in the Burton East Room at Lynchburg College. The evening's speaker is Henry Schreiber who will give a talk entitled "Producing Yellow Hydrangeas and Blue Roses by Chemical Manipulation".

The buffet dinner will consist of salad, fresh asparagus, roasted red potatoes, pan seared Parmesan-crusted chicken breast with rose wine, and assorted deserts. Cost for the dinner is \$14.00, with students and retired ACS members being half price.

Reservations for the dinner must be made by WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, SEVEN DAYS before the meeting, by phoning William Lokar at (434) 544-8631, or by email to [lokar\\_w@lynchburg.edu](mailto:lokar_w@lynchburg.edu), or by mail to William Lokar, School of Sciences, Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, VA 24501.

## **Dr. Henry Schreiber Virginia Military Institute**

Henry Schreiber received a BS in Chemistry from Lebanon Valley College in 1970. He then studied chromium geochemistry of lunar and terrestrial glasses at NASA Johnson Space Center and the University of Wisconsin - Madison, where he obtained a PhD in Physical Chemistry in 1976. For the past 37 years, Henry has been at the Department of Chemistry of the



Virginia Military Institute, where he is currently the Beverly M. Read '45 Institute Professor in the Arts and Sciences. His research focus at VMI had been on oxidation-reduction chemistry in silicate glasses, first with applications to geochemistry, then to nuclear waste immobilization, and finally to commercial glass manufacturing. For the past ten years, he has been studying the use of metallo-anthocyanins to generate novel colors in flowers. He has more than 125 publications, about 75% of which has been with at least one student coauthor, and has obtained external funding of greater than \$1.9M throughout his career. He was also the general chemistry editor for Chemical Education Resources, a publisher of laboratory modules. Selected honors include Fellow Status in the American Ceramic Society and the State Council of Higher Education in Virginia Outstanding Faculty Award.

## **Producing Yellow Hydrangeas and Blue Roses by Chemical Manipulation**

The blooms of many hydrangea cultivars can be red, purple, or blue, depending on the soil pH. The "default" color of the blooms in neutral to basic soils is red and is attributed to the delphinidin-3-glucoside pigment. On the other hand, aluminum ions become mobile in acidic soils and are assimilated into the hydrangea blooms where they form a blue complex with the delphinidin-3-glucoside. Purples and lavenders have varying percentages of these two pigment forms. Other hydrangeas lack the pigment and have white blooms.

Bloom colors such as yellow and orange have remained elusive to produce in hydrangea blooms, and would be expected to have consumer demand. Studies have shown that molybdate, in addition to aluminum, ions also form blue complexes with delphinidin-based pigments in model solvents. However, cut stems of red hydrangea blooms, when placed in molybdate-containing solutions, displayed little if any bluing, but instead a yellowing; and cut stems of white blooms showed distinct yellowing whose intensity was proportional to the molybdate concentration. Analogous to the chemical manipulation (aluminum ions, pH) of the soil to change hydrangea blooms from red to blue or vice versa; it may now be possible to change hydrangea blooms from white to yellow through molybdate additions in the soil or through sprays.

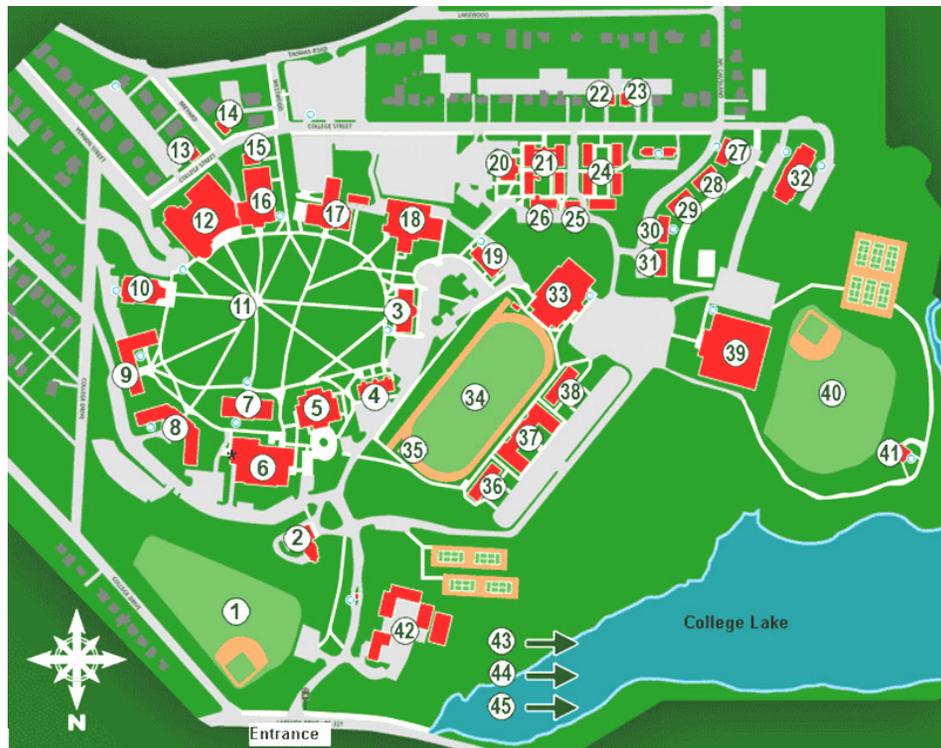
Equally elusive as yellow and orange blooms in the hydrangeas has been the production of a blue rose. But, instead of using roses as a starting point, our strategy has been to use the lisianthus, a cut flower of rapidly increasing popularity, which has a rose-like bloom. Unfortunately, colors of lisianthus blooms only include white, red, and purple among others, but no true blue. The principal pigment in



## Directions for Lynchburg College

From Roanoke, follow Route 460 East and exit off Route 460 at Candler's Mountain Road. Follow signs to Route 501 North (River Ridge Mall will be on your left, and Wachovia Bank will be on your right). Take the right exit ramp to 501 North. Follow 501 North about 4 miles. At the first intersection (marked by a traffic light and Honda Dealer on the left) turn right onto 221 North (Lakeside Drive) and proceed 2 miles. The campus entrance will be on your right immediately past College Lake. The Meeting will be in Building #6 (Burton Student Center). Enter on the left side.

## Map of Lynchburg College



Non-Prof. Org.  
U.S. Postage  
**PAID**  
Salem, VA 24153  
Permit No. 31

Vernon Miller, Editor  
VA Blue Ridge Section, American Chemical Soc.  
Chemistry Dept., Roanoke College  
Salem, VA 24153-3789

Return Service Requested

The January meeting will be at Hollins University. Details will be in the next Blue Ridge Chemist.