

The *Camellia* Journal



Anna Jane

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 17, NO. 2

MARCH, 1962



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Two ACS Publications Projected

At its Fall Meeting in Florence, the South Carolina Camellia Society voted to give the rights of its *Camellia Show Handbook* to the American Camellia Society. This very useful 80-page booklet was published several years ago but is now out of print.

The ACS accepted the generous offer at its Annual Meeting in Charleston and plans to revise and enlarge it possibly in time for publication this coming Fall.

There has been a long felt need for a booklet on Camellia greenhouse culture. Several articles on the subject have been published in our *JOURNAL* and *Yearbooks*, however, there is no one source of information on the subject. Since the recent freezes have caused many growers to consider erecting a greenhouse before another winter, such a work would be most welcome.

George Wheeler of Birmingham has agreed to accept the editorship of this booklet. He is now selecting the members of a committee to assist him. Such problems as heating, ventilating (even air conditioning) shading, container versus "in the ground" culture,



C. W. PITKIN
California State Director
San Marino

and other special requirements will be covered.

Various types of greenhouses from the conventional steel frame glass house, to fiberglass and do it yourself plastic houses will be discussed. It is hoped to make this publication available to our members at a nominal cost or possibly as a dividend if sufficient funds are available. No date for publication has been set.

Director Walden Cited

Georgia's ACS Director Spencer Walden of Albany was recently honored by the South Georgia Camellia Society. Spencer is considered the founder of the very active South Georgia Camellia Society which embraces a dozen cities in Southwest Georgia with a membership of some 200 and average attendance of 150.

At its February meeting, Past President Mathis presented Walden with a citation plaque and Life Membership in the Society and appointed him a permanent member of its Board of Directors.

At the same meeting the Society donated \$200 to the Camellia Test Gardens in Tifton. Dr. Tom Brightwell of the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station, Tifton, is now President of the South Georgia Society and is in charge of the Test Garden.

-----ACS-----

The new 1962 Edition of the Southern California CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE is available from the Secretary, American Camellia Society. Price \$1.75 postpaid.

President's Message



C. W. FARMER

Your vote of confidence in electing me President for a second term is very gratifying. This means more to me than serving as your President, however great that honor may be. I am humbled by your confidence and the responsibilities of the office.

Because of the fine support and cooperation of the governing board, I have a high sense of dedication and obligation to you. It is the purpose of this New Administration at all times to conduct the affairs of your society in a way to continue to merit your confidence. With your guidance and assistance I pledge to do my very best to make a greater society for the enjoyment of all the membership in 1962.

The people of Charleston and especially Mr. Ashby and his convention committee deserve the greatest respect and admiration of ACS for giving American Camellia Society the very finest of entertainment on such short notice. I think all who attended will agree this was one of the finest, most enjoyable annual conventions that we have had in many years.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. FARMER,
President, ACS.

Our Cover Flower: Anna Jane

ANNA JANE is a ten-year-old seedling of unknown parentage. This camellia has grown in our garden for the past ten years and has been blooming for the past four years. Coloring is a beautiful soft pleasing pink. The flowers have a lasting quality, do not fade and do not shatter. It was entered in the seedling class and won several ribbons in different shows. The ladies were all interested in it, not only for its pleasing color and formation, but perfect for corsages and arrangements.

The plant begins to bloom very early and the flowers are finished by the beginning of January. The bush is a sturdy grower and has stood the cold well up to this time when we had four days and four nights continuous below freezing weather. At this time the bush looks fairly well. Naturally all buds and flowers are all gone on all camelias due to the long severe freeze. It has been sixty years since we have had severe weather like this.

I wore a corsage of ANNA JANE earlier this season after the freeze for eight days. The flowers held up all day in the corsage.

I decided to name the flower for one of my lovely granddaughters.

—AUNT TILLIE AND
UNCLE DAVE WIRTH.

— - - - - ACS - - - - -

Cold Damage Survey

We are making an extensive survey of the extent of the cold damage to flower buds and plants throughout the U. S. At present the greatest damage seems to be in the mid-South, in the Gulf Coast area. Some plants were completely defoliated, some soon died or the bark was split at the crown. With others there may be some delayed damage which may show up later.

We are interested in what effect age and/or size of plant, mulches, humidity, wind velocity, protection, soil types and variety, had on survival. A compilation of replies to a questionnaire will be published later.

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The *Camellia* Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 17

Number 2

March, 1962

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Distinguished British Visitors



SIR GILES and LADY LODER at the Birmingham Bessemer Show

One of England's leading amateur horticulturists, Sir Giles Loder, and the lovely and gracious Lady Marie Loder flew over to New Orleans especially to visit the famous Ozone Camellia Club Show in nearby Slidell, February 3. On Thursday evening preceding the show, the Loders were guests of honor at a dinner party given at the Royal Orleans Hotel by ACS Texas Director George and Mrs.

Du Brul of Dallas. ACS President and Mrs. Farmer, Senior Vice-President and Mrs. Wannamaker, Vice-President Hal Hayward, Louisiana Director Justice and a few other guests attended.

Sir Giles and Lady Loder have been members of the American Camellia Society for some years. Sir Giles is a member of the council of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. They have travelled extensively all

over the world, including two other trips to the West Coast. Their family seat, "Leonardslee" overlooks the lovely South Downs of Sussex for a distance of some 16 miles. The magnificent estate covers some 1,000 acres of which 80 are landscaped in a series of gardens with rare and beautiful plants from all over the world. Leonardslee is especially noted for its magnificent Rhododendron collection. Several outstanding Rhododendron hybrids originated there.

After attending the Ozone Show and the attendant festivities described elsewhere the Loders drove to Mobile where Alabama ACS Director Charles Butler and President Emeritus Hoyt Lee escorted them to Bellingrath Gardens and other points of interest. From Mobile they drove to visit Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fisher at Union Springs, Alabama. In addition to seeing the Fishers' extensive collection, Sir Giles experienced his first quail hunt.

The Loders next attended the excellent camellia show in Birmingham. From Birmingham they flew to Atlanta to visit several greenhouses and take a jet to New York and England.

Sir Giles has promised to write an article for the JOURNAL or Yearbook on his impressions of Camellias in the Southeast.

-----ACS-----

Important Notice!

It is very important that we have your correct complete mailing address. The Post Office Department now charges us 10¢ for each notification of undeliverable mail. The JOURNAL is then destroyed by Post Office and we send another in its place to the new or corrected address. The Post Office, often against the wishes of the members, changes the home address to a Post Office Box number or downtown business address. If you have a zone number or N. W., S. E. or other detail of address, be sure to include.

Incorrect addresses run about 100 per issue of the JOURNAL and cost us at least 50¢ each. If you want your mail to be delivered to your home address rather than to a Post Office Box see your Postmaster.

The Beauty Of Camellias

Is More Than Skin Deep

SAM ZERKOWSKY, Slidell, Louisiana

Just one beautiful camellia well displayed can move an individual, with the ability to see and understand, to admire its beauty. He or she does not have to know anything about camellias, or be especially interested, to be forcefully aware of the powerful beauty of a *VILLE DE NANTES*, a *BETTY SHEFFIELD*, a *KATHERINE MARYOTT* or any one of a hundred others.

A large plant of *TOMORROW'S DAWN* or *VARIEGATED DRAMA GIRL* in bloom with many beautiful camellias can stimulate in a more compelling manner the appeal of this flower from nature's garden. A camellia plant that is evergreen all year can burst forth at its proper time and present such a glorious display. What varied pleasant emotions are set free in the mind of the beholder!

One of our friends upon seeing his first bloom of *KATHERINE MARYOTT* was so impressed with its beauty that he ordered 12 plants. When we asked why he wanted so many of one kind—he replied "It's the most beautiful camellia I have ever seen. It's getting later than you think. I want to admire this while I can still look down on it—it will be too late when I'm under the ground looking up at it."

But to enter a large exhibition hall and look upon thousands of beautiful camellias attractively displayed to emphasize their color, shapes, sizes and forms is to be tremendously inspired and impressed with the supreme power of nature. It is hard to conceive of anyone gazing on so much beauty who does not think of an Almighty force that orders the world and humbly accepts the belief in God.

A single camellia show that is attended by 10,000 people has had an influence for good on them and on many more that they tell about it.

Multiply this 100 times during the dates December to April and a very large number of people are being exposed to many moments of peace.

One seeing a show for the first time is awed by the beauty of color and decides he wants some white, some red, some pink or some variegated camellias.

Another, who, already has some camellias at home or is a collector, is studying the beauties on display which appeal to him, to be added to his collection.



SAM ZERKOWSKY and his granddaughter DONNA BUONO, for whom he has named a fine seedling.

More than once a camellia collector has told us that he has a yard full of camellias—and his wife thinks he has enough—but he just has to have a few more every year. There always seem to be some new beauties that he must own.

An exhibitor is looking at the camellia varieties from A to Z at the camellia show to learn whether he has won any blue, red or white ribbons. Winning even one blue ribbon can stimulate the desire to own more kinds and

to get more interested in growing camellias for their beauty and entering show competition.

To have blooms on the "Table of Honor," to win any of the many trophies or to be lucky enough to win the "Best Bloom of the Show" is to become so thoroughly a camellia enthusiast as to acquire a lifetime interest in growing and knowing such beauty.

Even an active business man who has found a hobby in growing camellias—upon winning his first recognition at a camellia show finds the beauty of camellias has gotten under his skin and he has found a powerful interest to relax and help him enjoy a longer, fuller life.

At a recent show such a business man, who was a beginner in camellia competition, was serving as a judge's clerk. He almost burst with pride when he witnessed the judges selecting one of his beautiful blooms for the "Table of Honor." It was subsequently judged runner-up to best bloom of show. Now that business man has the camellia under his skin even deeper. But more important, his renewed interest has given him a pleasant hobby and a richer appreciation of the beauty in nature.

But the hundreds of thousands who will see the many camellia shows this season, purely from a spectator's point of view, will realize that the beauty of camellias is more than skin deep. The tremendous beauty is so impressive that the spectator forgets all his cares and problems of the moment and dwells in the full enjoyment. Even the cares and problems of the world are pushed into the background for the hour or two spent at the camellia show. Beauty that has such power to blot out the private and worldly cares for even a few moments must be given credit for a deep and good influence.

With every corner of the world today gripped in the cold war—camellia shows should be encouraged, for not only do they bring relief to the millions of spectators, but they exert a force to make people think of the good things in life.

When one is surrounded by beauty it is not easy to think of doing ugly deeds. Imagine a council of heads of state or a meeting at the United Na-

tions, in a room filled with beautiful camellias, instead of cold bare tables and chairs. Do you think the influence would be on the side of good?

If the camellias can make spectators at camellia shows admire beauty and think of the good in the world even for short periods—is not it possible that their beauty might even get under the skin of the leaders of nations and influence every one of them to believe in God and unite (with Him) to promote peace and good in the world for all?

(The power of the camellia to influence does not intend to convey the idea that other beautiful flowers do not exert their own force, but the author wrote about the camellia because he was impressed forcefully on so many occasions by favorable reactions of people looking at them.)

—ACS—

Judge Solomon Honored

The Chatham County Commissioners appointed former commissioner Arthur W. Solomon chairman emeritus of the Park and Tree Committee.

Judge Solomon, a commissioner for 46 years, was praised in a resolution as having contributed more than any other individual to the "conservation, improvement and general appreciation" of the abundance of trees, flowers and shrubs which flourish through the county.

"Judge Solomon, by his protection of the trees and flowers of Chatham County from predators, has greatly enhanced the beauty of said county," said the resolution.

Commissioner Richard Mayer said Solomon had contributed more hours to this end "than any other citizen since Oglethorpe's time."

Judge Solomon, a president emeritus of the American Camellia Society, is largely responsible for the plantings of Camellias and Azaleas in the city and county parks of Savannah and Chatham County, considered among the most beautiful anywhere.

—ACS—

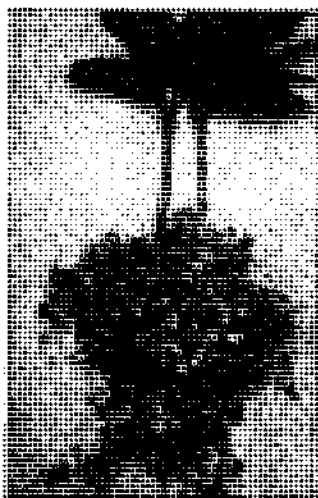
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Camellias and *SNOW*

BERT HOEN, Baltimore, Maryland

The members of the Potomac Valley and Pioneer Camellia Societies will long remember last winter as a tough foe in their fight to push north the front line of outdoor camellias.

The outdoor plantings of Japonicas at the National Arboretum in Wash-

ington afford a chance to evaluate the hardiness of hundreds of varieties for this area. To Dr. de Vos of the Arboretum we look for continued accurate appraisal of the data on camellia culture.

In the meantime, a casual interpre-

tation of last winter's damage there may be of interest.

Last spring it appeared that relatively few Japonica plants, and these the smaller recent plantings, were killed outright.

The flowers, however, suffered very badly. Near the ground, many of the branches, by their contrasting bright verdant foliage, showed clearly where the snow had afforded protective cover. On these branches, flowers of many kinds, even *DEBUTANTE*, bloomed.

Above this snow line almost all flower buds were killed or badly hurt. The vaunted *BERENICE BODDY* had no more floral life than the great majority of her sister plants. *PINK PERFECTION* had blooms! But what sorry looking survivors they were, terra-cotta colored dwarfs.

DR. TINSLEY came through as though he had withstood a mere ordinary winter. He was surpassed by only one other variety—*MARJORIE* truly was *MAGNIFICENT*.

—ACS—

New College President

Dr. J. Wilson Comer, one of our charter members, has recently been named president of Baldwin Agricultural College, which is adjacent to the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, our headquarters. Both Dr. and Mrs. Comer have long been interested in camellias. In recent years they have moved their camellias from Milledgeville to Columbus to Tifton. Dr. and Mrs. Donaldson, the retiring president, are also keenly interested in camellias. Mrs. Donaldson has been an A. C. S. member for some years. It is fine to have such members as neighbors.

—ACS—

The Norfolk Camellia Show Committee mist-sprayed their show flowers with acti-dione RZ (Upjohn) to prevent damage from flower blight. Norfolk is a city where flower blight is prevalent. Overnight a seemingly uninfected flower can develop large brown areas from the germination of the spores. One flower cannot directly infect another. The flowers should still be burned when the show is over.



Deep Freeze in the Deep South

What's *NEW*?

JOSEPH H. PYRON

Possibly the best new seedling I have seen this year is Dr. Urabec's No. 59-S-7. This seedling was entered in the All-America Camellia Selections tests and is far superior to any introduced by that organization during its existence. This flower is a magnificent loose peony form soft pink. It will be released two seasons hence by those nurserymen who participated in the AACs. Not yet named.

The deservedly popular *GULIO NUCCIO* has sported a very interesting thick petalled fimbriated flower at the Zerkowsky's Tammia Nursery. This is an exceptionally fine flower. Not yet available.

That old favorite *ELEGANS* has sported a very beautiful fimbriated form. This is W. F. Bray's sport. It is being released this Fall by Homeport Nursery, Pensacola.

The versatile *BETTY SHIEFFIELD* continues to throw beautiful mutations. Among the most recent is *BLUSH SUPREME* of LeFebvre of Long Beach, Mississippi. Sam Hjort has several new sports of *BETTY*, among them *PINK HEART BETTY* which has a pink hearted white flower. Another is a delicate blush overlayed with a delicate network of pink veins something

like the effect in *FRANCES McLANAHAN* and *SPRING SONNET*. Still another Hjort sport has deep pink markings from the margins at least halfway down the petals. The bases are white.

A very beautiful seedling of which Ferol Zerkowsky has the propagating rights is designated Seedling A. This is a medium large flower which throws several different formations and color patterns. The basic color is white with a few pink wedge shaped markings. It throws a blush with a very delicate narrow pink border. A solid pink form has appeared. Exceptional.

GUS MENARD is a much better flower than our January *CAMELLIA JOURNAL* cover would indicate. The unique center cluster of light yellow *Acacia* petaloids and yellow anthers imparts a yellow glow to the white petalled flower. This seedling will be introduced by Tammia Nursery. Originated by Ernest Judice.

Owen D. Edge of Columbus, Georgia, felt that the faint blush *Mrs. D. W. DAVIS* would be improved if it were a soft pink. He now has such a flower as a result of a graft mutation. The flower is not as large as *Mrs. D. W. DAVIS*, but it often throws peony-form flowers as does the regular *Mrs.*

DAVIS. He is registering this as *PINK DAVIS*. Possibly will be available this Fall. Certainly a very beautiful camellia.

People who saw Dr. J. M. Habel's seedling No. 25 last season continue to praise it although there has been only one flower. The original plant was cut so much for wood that it will not flower this season. It is a medium large sweetpea. No plans for propagation until it blooms next year.

A FEW SLEEPERS

BADE HARRISON is one of Filo Turner's introductions from Gulf Breeze, Fla. This is a large rose red with rather long petals. It is cold hardy and a profuse bloomer. Should become better known.

JACKIE GILES of Grady McCord of Graniteville, S. C., is a very fine white, not widely grown but it should be.

Another exceptional white which is now some 8 or 10 years old is *Miss BILOXI* from Brodie's Biloxi Nursery.

KITTY is an exceptional hardy and beautiful miniature which reminds one of a diminutive *SAWADA'S DREAM*. *KITTY* was originated by Windbigler (Azalea Glen Nursery), Loxley, Ala., some years ago. One of the best miniatures. It took the Gulf Coast's low temperatures quite well this past winter.

-----ACS-----

Color Slide Contest

ACS is again sponsoring a color slide contest open to all amateur photographers. This is done to encourage the taking of more and better camellia slides. Only 2 x 2 or 35 mm. slides will be eligible. Closeups of individual flowers are desired rather than views of whole plants or of arrangements.

If there are sufficient entries, slides of camellias used in landscaping will also be judged.

Last year's contest was very successful. It is suggested that detracting backgrounds be avoided.

Appropriate prizes will be announced later.

Contest closes May 1, 1962.

Winners will be announced in the September *JOURNAL*.

Send slides to
Executive Secretary
American Camellia Society, Box 465,
Tifton, Georgia



"I CAN GET BY WITH 2 EYES."

Camellias That Came In The Night

MRS. MARY (AI) JOHNSON, *Oregon Camellia Society*

Camellias at Christmas time in many sections of the country are not a novelty at all, but rather the usual thing. Here in Northwestern Oregon, however, we have had several weeks of cold weather, and the flowers—even in the greenhouse—have “gone on strike” deciding not to flower for the Holidays at all. Normally, by this time we may expect to have at least a few dozen of our first blooms of the season, under glass, and a scattered few opening out of doors.

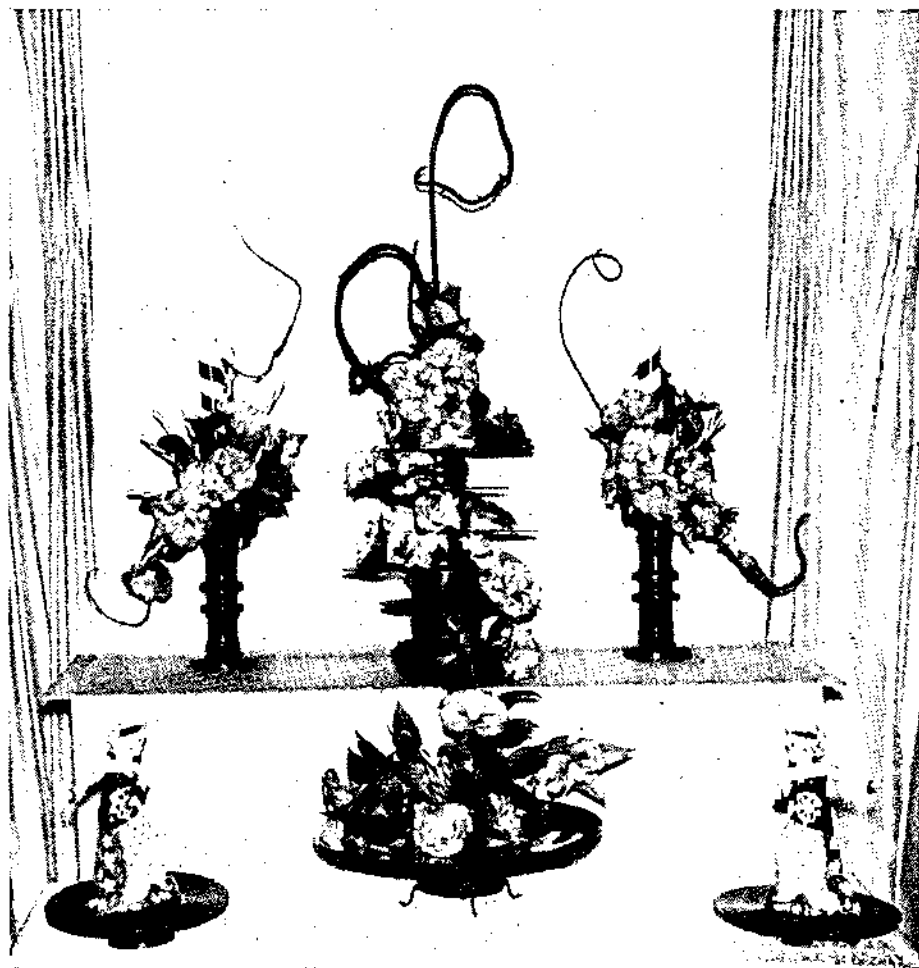
The very nicest things so often have a habit of happening at Christmas time, and this little story began on the Eve of Christmas with a surprise telephone call from Don Stryker, who has grown rare plants, including rare Camellias, at Langlois, Oregon, for many years. (At Langlois, and for a 50-mile stretch of Southern Oregon Coast, is considered our only Banana Belt.) Don excitedly told us about several of his own lovely new hybrid camellia seedlings that were flowering, some for the first time. They were flowering with practically no one to see and enjoy them but himself. Would he, he wondered, be intruding if he loaded them into his truck, plants and all, and brought them to Beaverton, so that some of his Camellia friends in the Portland area could see them? Now, Langlois is a good five hours drive away, but we assured Don that we would not be asleep when he arrived, for we have a traditional “after midnight breakfast” for family and friends on Christmas Eve, so this would just be our pleasure having another friend with us and a FRIEND with CAMELLIAS opened the door even wider.

By 2:30 A. M., Don and Camellias had arrived, and by about 4:00 A. M., the oohs and aahs over the breathtaking beauty of the flowers had subsided enough so that we could start carrying them to the greenhouse. It was freezing that night outside, so out to the greenhouse the plants were taken, as were the boxes of beautiful Camellia

blooms which Don had carefully cut and brought along. (What a treasure for the Pollen Bank in our refrigerator.) He told us that the flowers in

his greenhouse at Langlois had nearly reached the “peak” of blooming, and this we could well imagine, for we once stopped at Don’s just after

Tifton Camellia Day



THE PEPPERMINT TWIST

Camellia Day some time during the height of the Camellia season has become a tradition in Tifton, Georgia. The various Garden Clubs unite to make everyone conscious of camellias on this day. This year, Wednesday, February 14, was selected. Store window displays, arrangements in motels, hotels, restaurants and other public places were featured. Huge trays of camellias were cut to be given to everyone, especially tourists.

One of the most ingenious window displays was arranged by Mrs. Pauline Kent. The central arrangement is a stack of phonograph records with black twisted vines. *VILLE DE NANTES* camellias were arranged in a twist formation. This was flanked by candelabra with peppermint candles, peppermint candy sticks and more *VILLE DE NANTES*, alluding to the Peppermint Lounge where the Twist started. On the lower level are Balinese figurines dancing on records.

Thanksgiving, and found his greenhouse and even the garden simply one mass of lovely Camellias of every imaginable species. Hybrids and even the Reticulatas were putting on their share of the show.

Only a few of the hybrids that Don brought flowered for him a year ago, so we feel particularly grateful for his generosity in bringing them so that we and others might see them. In attempting to describe these new hybrids for you, we feel much like a child with a big piece of cake—eating the frosting first—so why not begin with the one which Don and all of us feel is the prettiest.

C. saluenensis × *C. japonica*

This is a Williamsii hybrid and as such, it is particularly large, running 4½ to 5 inches in diameter. It is also very high centered, and the color is a soft, clear, baby pink, with none of the familiar lavender so often found in other Williamsii varieties. There are 20 or more broad petals, some of which are notched twice, rather deeply (almost one-half inch), from the outer edge of the petal about one-half inch on either side of the center of the petal. These large broad petals join with many slender ones toward the center where they are all intermingled with the stamens, and as one looks down upon this flower, it is both fluffy and crinkled, is large, yet delicate, its substance is firm, yet not coarse, and all in all we think that this is the finest of the Williamsii hybrids that we have seen thus far, and this includes the new BRIGADOON which we feel is so fine after having observed it through the fence at the local test garden for three years. Don's seed parent is a particularly fine Saluenensis from Trewithen in England, and the pollen, japonica. The foliage is slightly larger than most Williamsiis, but it retains the wonderful characteristic of blossom profusion, setting some of its buds along the stems at leaf axillae.

C. paluenensis × *C. japonica*.

Another hybrid of the Trewithen saluenensis × *C. japonica* WHITE EMPRESS. This flower is quite unique in formation, having two distinct rows of long twisted petals, the outer row being several shades deeper pink and rather flat, while the inner row is light

pink and upright, surrounding a central trumpet of long heavy stamens one and one-half inches in length. From the direct center of the stamen circle, three long slender petals recurve softly, to give the flower the final touch of dainty perfection. The total depth is three inches, and the average diameter is four inches. The plant habit is upright, and the foliage is small and rather dull.

C. reticulata × *C. sasanqua*

This lovely pale pink hybrid is delicately two-toned, being deeper pink on the outer edge of the lower petals. A handsome flower, with such interesting parentage; *c. reticulata* TREWITHIN PINK × *C. sasanqua* JEAN MAY, I believe. The flowers are four to four and one-half inches in diameter, and are semi-double, with numerous heavy central stamens and small petaloids, a formation similar to FINLANDIA. The plant is upright and well branched, with foliage that is small, dull and deeply serrated.

C. saluenensis × *C. reticulata*

This hybrid is interesting in particular, because of its extremely prostrate habit of growth, as well as its most interesting parentage. The picture that this plant presents as a whole is that of a hanging basket Camellia with oversized MARY CHRISTIANS hanging down, truly bell-like from its weeping branches. This is another (Trewithen) saluenensis × *C. reticulata*, with flowers three and one-half inches high and approximately four inches across.

C. saluenensis × *C. reticulata*

A most fascinating Dwarf growing plant, the seed having been planted in 1955. The extreme bushiness nearly obscures the main trunk of the plant, which is slightly over twelve inches high and about one and one-half feet across, bearing small single pink flowers. There are over 25 buds on this tiny plant.

A number of other equally exciting plants are heavily budded, but at this writing the first flowers have not opened.

Although Don does not propagate on a large scale, it is hoped that he may arrange to have these lovely hybrids made available to us all for they

Sport or Mutant Trophy



Sport—NEW HORIZONS

At the 17th Annual Meeting in Charleston, John N. Sewell of Jacksonville donated an annual trophy for the best sport or mutant, to be administered by the American Camellia Society. Details will be published later.

Many of our finest varieties have arisen as mutants or sports of older varieties.

VILLE DE NANTES is a sport of DONCKELARIL.

BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME is one of many sports of BETTY SHEFFIELD.

TOMORROW'S DAWN sported from TOMORROW.

MATHOTIANA SUPREME and several others sported from MATHOTIANA.

C. M. WILSON, BARBARA WOODROOF, and ELEGANS SUPREME arose as sports of ELEGANS.

HAWAII and SHIRO CHAN in turn sported from C. M. WILSON.

MRS. HOOPER CONNELL sported from ALBA PLENA.

JESSIE KATZ is a sport of TROUBADOR.

THELMA DALE and CHARLOTTE BRADFORD are sports of MRS. BALDWIN WOOD.

NEW HORIZONS is a sport of UNCLE SAM.

-----ACS-----

Mr. David L. Feathers, No. 1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette, California, is agent for the Australian Camellia Research Society. Subscription is \$3 per calendar year. This may be remitted through Mr. Feathers or sent direct to the General Secretary, E. G. Waterhouse, 17 McIntosh Street, Gordon, N.S.W., Australia.

would surely be as jewels in any garden. We hope that Al's slides of these "jewels" turn out well.

FAITH *and* HARD WORK

In spite of dire predictions that a creditable Camellia show would be impossible in Slidell or elsewhere in the Gulf Coast area following the severe freeze in January, Slidell, Louisiana, went ahead with its show plans for February 3rd and 4th. Many shows to the north, east and west had been cancelled. The annual American Camellia Society meeting scheduled for Shreveport was shifted to Charleston.

house camellias contributed to the show. The Loders seemed to be well pleased. Their presence added much interest to the weekend activities. Sir Giles is Chairman of the Royal Horticultural Society's Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook Committee. After visiting the show and several gardens and nurseries he had quite a scion want list.

On Friday evening the judges and other visitors were guests at the elab-

to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Menard of Slidell, for their KATE SMITH. The best greenhouse flower entered by an amateur was a TOMORROW'S DAWN by George Wheeler of Birmingham. The award for best table display of under glass camellias went to Tammia Nursery, Slidell. The Menards won outdoor Sweepstakes and Mrs. Roland Adams, York, Alabama, won underglass sweepstakes. The seedling competition was disappointing since most seedlings are grown outside. Carl Wheeler's formal double seedling won an ACS Highly Commended Seedling Certificate. A magnificent flower designated as Seedling "A" was displayed by Tammia Nursery but was not entered in competition.

The coronation of the Camellia Queen is always a colorful and delightful event. President C. W. Farmer of the American Camellia Society crowned the Queen. This year's queen was Miss Susan Pryor Sloat of Slidell, granddaughter of Mrs. Frances Pryor of Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Mrs. Pryor's Camellia Society was described in the September Camellia JOURNAL.

Among the Queen's attendants were Miss Cervaise Smelser of Lake Charles. The new seedling FIRSTBORN was named for her. She was escorted by Tom Clower, Jr., of Gulfport, who has been attending camellia shows all his life. His father has been ACS Director for Mississippi for many years.

Last year the Camellia Queen, along with the Shrimp, Strawberry, Dairy and other queens from through Louisiana were invited to the Mardi Gras Ball sponsored by the State Congressional delegation in Washington. The Camellia Queen took a large carton of camellias to distribute to the other queens and wives of the Senators and Congressmen. The Queen had an unexpected opportunity to present some camellias to our First Lady, Mrs. Kennedy, who was so profuse in her thanks that the Queen gave the whole box to her. Tammia Nursery and others had to rush replacements by air express in time for the ball.

The dinner-dance is always an enjoyable occasion connected with the Slidell show. Had there been no camellias, the gathering of camellia people from over a large area alone would have been worthwhile.



MRS. GEORGE DU BRUL pins a Camellia on LADY LODER as President FARMER looks on

The Slidell show has gained a national, even international reputation. Sir Giles and Lady Loder of England who had to cancel their visit to Slidell last season for personal reasons were again planning to attend. Should they be advised to defer their visit? Definitely not. Although there weren't as many entries of outdoor Camellias as in former years, there was a surprising number of good blooms entered. A larger than usual section of green-

orate cocktail party at the Ernest Judices' home in nearby Lacombe.

Blooms came from as far as California. Mr. and Mrs. Norris M. Nash of Berkeley flew in with some beautiful camellias. A number of greenhouse camellias were brought down from Birmingham and York, Alabama. Texas had its usual large delegation of growers and nearby greenhouses contributed some excellent flowers.

Best outdoor camellia award went

Camellia As Our National Flower?

A controversy recently arose in Congress when it was brought to the nation's lawmakers that the United States does not have a national flower. Many felt that the rose should have first consideration, however the rose is the national flower of eight other nations already. Nor is the rose as we now know it American in origin although there are a few insignificant native species, including Georgia's state flower, the insignificant Cherokee Rose.

Some have suggested the goldenrod, a common roadside weed, but hayfever sufferers objected and from an aesthetic viewpoint many feel we should have a worthier flower. A seed firm proposed the Marigold. The Iris is a beautiful and widely grown flower. This is France's national flower and most species are not of American origin.

Augusta, Georgia's Mayor Millard A. Beckum is strongly in favor of the Camellia. He has written letters to Georgia Senators Richard B. Russell and Herman Talmadge asking that the "lovely and perfect camellia" be considered before any national flower is selected.

Although the Camellia is oriental in origin, it is in the United States that

Old Camellia Print

In the 1947 Yearbook there appeared a reproduction in full color of The Flower Market, an old camellia print published in 1822, a copy of which was loaned from the Katz collection. This shows blooming potted camellias in a Paris flower market. From an article on the back of the print, the following lines are quoted:

"Even flower-dealing at Paris has its tricks; artificial means confer freshness and tint on the most paltry productions; but the huds vanish the first night after purchase; sometimes the blossoms of one plant are borrowed from another, and fastened on with a pin. In the nursery greenhouses the aristocracy of plants is perfectly established. On one side are the plantes roturieres, such as clematis; capuchin, and basilic; on the other, rich heaths and exotics, among the last of which the camellia japonica sometimes sells for 2,600 francs."

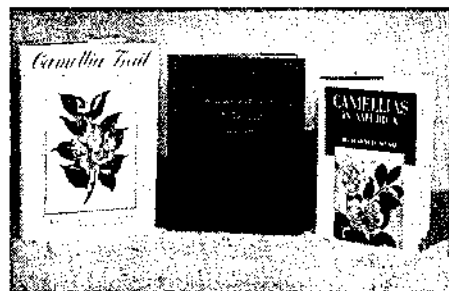
Several people have written to get a copy of this print for framing. We recently came across a few of these which are available from the Secretary at 50¢ each postpaid. The size is 9½" x 7¼" including the margins.

the greatest interest is manifested. The entire world looks to the United States for the best new varieties.

CAMELLIA SPRAYS

Another Competitive Class?

Sir Giles Linder says that the Chelsea Flower show in London and other shows exhibiting camellias have a competitive class which he thinks we might like to try. This is a spray of camellias on its own foliage not over 18 inches above the vases or containers. Milk or soft drink bottles are often used. It is important that all containers be alike. Of course greenhouse growers would hesitate to cut a branch this length but in areas where large plants of older varieties grow outside this would be a very practical idea. One variety does not compete with another variety, nor is size of the individual flowers of primary importance. Sprays of 3 or more PINK PERFECTIONS, DONATIONS or FLAMES would make an interesting additional competitive class.



BOOKS FOR SALE

Waterhouse's CAMELLIA TRAIL	\$25.00
With exquisite color plates.	
Sealy's REVISION OF THE GENUS CAMELLIA	10.00
Indispensible to hybridizers and those interested in the 82 species. With 239 pages, color frontispiece and 95 line drawings and maps.	
Hume's CAMELLIAS IN AMERICA, Revised	25.50
Lavishly illustrated with color plates.	
Tourje's CAMELLIA CULTURE	11.50
Sharp's CAMELLIAS ILLUSTRATED, Revised	
Cloth Bound Edition	6.50
Spiral Bound Edition	5.00
Chidamian's CAMELLIAS FOR EVERYONE	3.95
Southern California CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE	1.75
All New 1962 Edition	

This office has a complete set of American Camellia Yearbooks 1946-60 in excellent condition. Price \$75.00. We cannot break this set for individual copies, however, from time to time we acquire a few out of print Yearbooks—1950, 1953 and 1954 are available at \$5.00 each. Yearbooks of 1949, 1952, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 may be purchased at \$4.00 each.

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Why A State Society?

GEORGE DU BRUL

Many of our camellia people who belong to their local society and also to the American Camellia Society undoubtedly look askance when membership in a state society is suggested which, among other things, means a third check for dues every year! Well, there are good reasons.

In the beginning, I was slow to enthuse over the idea of a state society if for no other reason than that here in Texas we have considerable distances to travel. But, a little over three years ago, Aubrey Harris who was then, as now, Director-at-Large for the Gulf Coast area of the American Camellia Society, told me that Ralph Peer wanted to see a state-wide organization in each of the states in the camellia growing areas. Aubrey asked me to work with Virginia and Vance Burks of Tyler who, at that time, were undoubtedly our best known camellia personalities in Texas. As a result of much discussion, the three of us circularized the membership of the ACS in Texas and called for an organizational meeting of the TEXAS CAMELLIA SOCIETY in Nacogdoches in East Texas.

(2) We selected this centrally located town because of its very fine motor hotel accommodations, reasonable prices and meeting facilities.

(3) As a result of this organizational meeting, in which we had the assistance of L. Caston Wannamaker of Cheraw, South Carolina, Parliamentarian for the ACS, who very kindly made suggestions as to our Constitution and By-Laws—a very enthusiastic meeting attended by almost 200 people from all over the camellia belt in Texas elected officers and a Board of Directors—and the TEXAS CAMELLIA SOCIETY came into being!

(4) We have been most fortunate in our choice of officers: Doctor Chester Kitchens of Texarkana being our first president, and Doctor Glen John-

son of Carthage, the present incumbent. Our vice-presidents and our secretary-treasurer have all done a great job.

(5) And, what has been accomplished? Well, the first week of each October we have held a two-day meeting at the same fine hotel where we first organized and these meetings are really a short course in camellia culture.

(6) We look forward to these meetings which have been a means of camellia people from all over the state getting to know one another better and better. Here I give you the program of one of these meetings:

Judging—How do Judges Judge: Talk and Symposium led by Alton Parker, Temple City, Calif.

Greenhouse Culture — Discussion touching on Watering, Fertilization, Heating, Cooling, Spacing of plants, etc.

Camellia Arrangements and Corsages (Special for the Ladies!)—Mrs. Ledia McKnight, Ft. Worth.

Grafting—Mrs. Sam Zerkosky, Slidell, Louisiana.

Show Organization—Aubrey Harris, Shreveport.

Question Box—Bring your questions and we will try to answer them.

Coffee Breaks were held at mid-morning and mid-afternoon.

(7) We have had many out-of-state speakers—even from such distant points as California. And we have found a veritable gold mine of talent within our own membership—members with interesting slants on such subjects as greenhouse operation, grafting, fertilization, seedling culture, etc., etc.

(8) Too, we found that Texas was the only state between Louisiana and Virginia without a quarantine against Camellia Flower Blight—that is, plants coming into the state from areas known to be infected with this pest. Not having, to our knowledge,

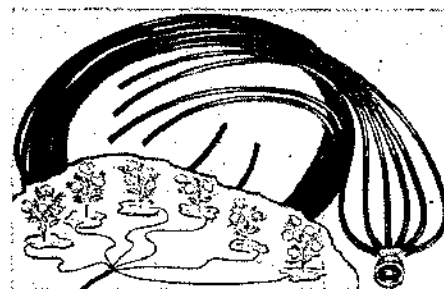
Camellia Flower Blight in the state, we naturally didn't want it. And we have been successful in persuading our State Department of Agriculture to cooperate with us in this respect—something that local societies of themselves probably could not have accomplished.

(9) We have led the way in simplifying the registration of blooms at all of the shows here in our state by sponsoring a uniform registration card. And anyone desiring further information as to this uniform registration card is invited to communicate with Louis Squyres, 2606 Copeland Road, Tyler, Texas.

(10) Our membership is growing steadily and the Texas Camellia Society today is a healthy, growing organization whose annual fall programs are looked forward to with a good deal of interest.

Our spring meeting is an invitation affair with the host society located in a different city each year. Host society this coming February will be the Houston Camellia Society which has arranged a very fine program for us. The speaker for the Saturday evening banquet will be J. Howard Asper, Superintendent of the Huntington Gardens at Pasadena, Calif.

In making our plans for the growth of our state society, we have deliberately planned that officers should serve only for limited periods and we are consistently bringing in new and younger personalities as officers and directors.



SOAKEZE does a good job watering shrubs, especially camellia bushes. Saves much time and work. Attach it to your garden hose; the six small plastic hoses spread out in any direction to soak roots of six plants, some 24 feet apart, without waste of water. Guaranteed to please you or your money refunded. Complete unit only \$4.98 postpaid. Send check or money order.

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Principles of Camellia Fertilizing

DR. J. D. HARRELL, Laurel, Mississippi

You may notice there are fewer articles on Camellia "feeding" than any other phase of Camellia culture. Few writers wish to be specific. First for fear of contradiction and second because each one feels he has a secret better way of producing finer flowers than the other fellow. You know you just don't tell the other fellow about the place you caught your string of fish or enjoyed your best hunting—or just how you grew those prize Camellia blooms. However, this method or principle of Camellia feeding is a summary of writings, scientific experiments and practical application over a period of years. Its use, with changes due to variation in the soil and climate of the Camellia belt, may warrant your consideration.

I am trying to establish a principle, not a schedule of fertilizing by trying to maintain the supply of nutrients in the soil when the plants need it.

Let us study the Camellia plant for a moment. It is a woody evergreen

plant that blooms in the winter. It is slow growing and its root system is not as vigorous when compared to other plants. It does not require a large quantity of nutrients in a short time like farm crops, but needs a steady year-round supply of nutrients, even during the winter months. (This decides our *manner* of feeding.)

It has a life cycle of growth, of rest, of growth, of flowering and dormant periods, year in and year out. (This merits your study.)

Many things affect cycle. The soil, climatic conditions, size of plant, root competition from other plants and trees and other things.

The cycle controls our schedule, or *time of feeding*. The brand and quantity of plant food used. With these factors in mind, you may decide individually.

Equal in importance to the timing of your plant feeding is the method of application.

This is important as roots develop

where they find sufficient plant food and moisture. They have no capacity to seek anything, so we must place our plant food for the plant's best use. (This is a study within itself.)

Briefly: When applying plant food, consideration should be given to the probable extent of the root system of the plant. Cover this area thinly but completely, scatter it, do not put in a band somewhere between the trunk and the outer perimeter of the branches. Do extend the application well out beyond the outside of the branches' "drip line" as the root system precedes the top in growth. It is the small feeder roots who absorb plant food, not the roots adjacent to the trunk of the Camellia. Apply a well scattered application wider than you think is necessary. The mulch of pine-straw may be pulled back but no scratching in the plant food is necessary or advisable. (Wet down.)

TIME OF APPLICATION

Depends on the growth cycle of your plants. Plants in our coastal area (classes as our area) start new growth in March usually, which may continue through June or even later. We are concerned here with the *first* cycle of Camellia growth of March, so our

1. *First application* of balanced plant food should be four or five weeks earlier than the beginning of plant growth. This allows time for nutrients to permeate the soil and be ready for nitrification by bacterial action which takes place when the soil becomes warmer. This may take a month or six weeks before the plant may use this first application. *Hence, our first fertilization should be in early or mid-February.* (Some growers start in January.)

This may be a little earlier than you usually use plant food, but if an early food level is maintained you get good first growth, which is important.

New beauty for AZALEAS and CAMELLIAS

The recommended plant food for all acid-loving plants. Used by America's foremost growers, professional and amateur. Your plants deserve it.

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Ask for
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new edition
CULTURE and
CARE of
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CAMELLIAS



THE RELIANCE FERTILIZER CO., SAVANNAH, GA.

1. Best flower buds form on this first growth.

2. Recent investigations show flower bud initiation periods occur approximately thirty days after growth initiation. The proper maintenance of a balanced food level at this time should encourage buds to set on this early growth. (If you have any shy budders try this early feeding plus ample sunlight on them especially.)

3. Some varieties put on only one growth a year.

2. Your second root feeding of balanced plant food should follow in about six weeks, say March or early April.

A balanced plant food should consist of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium plus essential minerals in a ratio of 1-2-2, in other words a 6-8-8 analysis fertilizer should give good results. Forty per cent of the nitrogen should come from organic sources, the balance from ammonium sulphate. The phosphoric acid from superphosphate and the potash from sulphate of potash. They have used successfully a 6-3-3 and a 7-2-2 analysis fertilizer. (See Lanmerts on blooming seedlings by fertilizer and light ratios.) I mention no acidifiers.

A word about soil PH—(Hydrogen, Ion, concentration) or soil acidity. Camellias like a slightly acid soil but thrive over a wider range of soil variation than was at first thought possible. Our "Piney Woods" soil is naturally slightly acid already, so many growers are discontinuing the use of aluminum sulphate or other acidifiers in their fertilizer. The continual use, over the years, may make your soil too acid and locks up the iron into an insoluble iron phosphate. Recent investigations indicate that emphasis on soil PH or acidity is no longer of major importance.

3. The third application of balanced plant food could be in May or early June.

From the time flower buds set until they start to open the Camellia plant stores food for subsequent growth as well as the development of flowers and has to go until blooming season in the fall on this feeding. A late summer feeding of non-nitrogen fertilizer (say 0-14-14) is not always wise or necessary, it may promote late growth instead of hardening the plant off. This

use is an old belief handed down from the Spring and Fall fertilizing of the land and fruit trees. It sounds logical but scientific tests at the University of Florida experiment station have proven, phosphate and potash alone have little or no effect on plant hardiness and no effect on buds and flowers. If you give it a chance the plant being very adaptable will naturally harden. As a general rule, no fertilizer after June until plant is dormant.

4. Last or fourth application of the year, so called winter treatment, should be in the late fall or early winter, say late October or November. The time is relative, the rule being to feed in the fall only after the plant is dormant. You may safely assume after the first frost or cold snap your plant is completely dormant.

If the plant is dormant the nutrients go to make better flowers. This is what we have been working for all year. Not all writers agree on the dormant use of plant food but in our area they do agree on winter treatment. (Nitrogen.)

Nitrogen—Why do we talk so much about nitrogen in the soil? To maintain the nitrogen level in the soil requires more careful management than phosphoric acid or potash. Heavy rains and watering (plus the plant use), leaches out the nitrogen while phosphate and potash remain stable.

The development of buds and size of flowers as well as growth of the plant, depends more on nitrogen than the other components in fertilizer. This has been proven by scientific tests.

You may have to add Nugreen or Rapid Gro on occasion to supply this nitrogen. There are other high nitrogen compounds on the market.

What is Nugreen, Uramite and Rapid Gro? They are good sources of organic nitrogen.

Nugreen—Is a readily soluble organic nitrogen of around 43%, two tablespoons to a gallon of water may be used around the plants and for leaf feeding and is a ready source of nitrogen.

Uramite—Is a new fertilizer compound introduced, of 38% nitrogen said to release nitrogen slowly so as not to leach out and with a high safety factor. If this be true it has a place in Camellia feeding. I haven't used it yet.

Rapid Gro—Is a 23% nitrogen, 21% phosphoric acid, 17% potash, plus all essential minerals, plus vitamins B, B2 and hormones, a plant food which dissolves completely in water. Use two tablespoonsful to the gallon of water.

These products enable you to supply readily available nitrogen at any time.

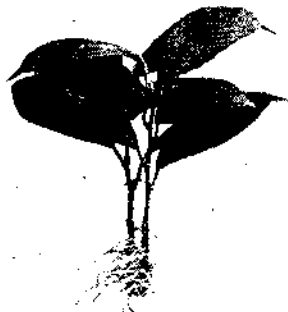


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Winchester, Tenn.



FOLIAGE OR LEAF FEEDING

Is not intended to supplant root feeding. (A shot in the Arm.) Dr. Pirone of the New York Botanic Gardens found plants will readily and immediately absorb nutrients through the leaves, (mainly nitrogen). This takes place in hours, instead of days or weeks by root feeding. I will not go into the highly technical explanation of this phenomenon, but it has been proven true. This leaf feeding is not intended to take the place of the regular root feeding you usually apply, but it serves our purpose to the end that we may apply plant food at the ultimate site of its use (the leaves), and have it available when we need it most.

A word of warning, these high nitrogen content materials are wonderful and will accomplish their purpose if used according to strict directions and solutions.

Amount of fertilizer used. A subject of much discussion. There can be no hard and fast rule to govern the amount of fertilizer that should be used. You must decide for yourself,

for *your* soil. A sandy or light soil requires more fertilizer or at least more frequent application of fertilizer. This applies to canned plants too. (Small applications.) A heavier loam soil may require less as the plant food does not leach out so readily. Phosphate and potash remain stable. More cottonseed meal may be safely applied at one time than other fertilizers, with safety. Largely, you, yourself should decide "how much" is to be applied. Study your own yard, conditions vary in the same yard. Is your soil sandy? Is it on a hillside or near a ditch? Does your Camellia have to compete with other shrubs or tree roots? Are your plants large? Possibly you should feed a little on the heavy side. On the other hand, level, loamy, clear soil, does not require as much fertilizer. I would prefer to err on the lesser application side at first, for you may always add plant food. Use common sense. Generally, Camellias are heavier feeders than we thought years ago. Ordinary commercial fertilizer, say 6-8-8, may be safely applied at the rate of a tight handful, approximately

half cup or 1/6 pound per foot of height of your plant at each application.

To be specific I am trying to establish and keep a food level in your soil. The plants are going to grow when they get ready. You can't start them nor can you stop them, so if we more constantly maintain some plant food available it is there when the plant gets ready for it. If you get good early growth and set buds you are not likely to get a lot of late growth. *Note . . . in suggesting feeding*, in February, March or April, May or June and dormant feeding (four times), I do not necessarily mean you must use *more* plant food than before. You may use the same amount you have generally used but divide it into four parts over the year so a food level may be more constantly maintained. *This is the principle of feeding I have tried to establish.* To follow this principle will give you good plants, good buds and fine flowers.

WATER

Have you ever really thought about the role of soil moisture? You could



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make a study of this one phase of Camellia culture. I'll not go into this except with regard to your fertilizer.

The plant food must be in solution for the plant to use it. (Not over a 0.1% solution at that, for that is why fertilizer kills, too strong a solution.) The sap is about a 0.2% solution. The plant cannot eat food, it must drink it (through the fiber roots). Therefore, the rule is never apply additional fertilizer unless you have had a good rain or have well *watered in* the previous application. Your plant probably hasn't used the original application, so no matter how much time has elapsed since you have applied fertilizer if it is still seen around the plants do not use additional plant food just because it is the month to use it.

The point is you may have to water your plants between applications to have a food level maintained if you have had no rain.

ESSENTIAL MINERALS OR TRACE MATERIALS

You will hear a lot about essential minerals—Iron, Magnesium, Copper,

Manganese, Boron, etc. Frankly, we usually do not have to worry about this phase of Camellia culture. Enough essential minerals or trace materials (and that is all you need, a trace), are present in the usual balanced formula fertilizer.

About *iron*, I shall not go into the role Iron plays in plant life, however, it is necessary to the plants' well being. Chlorosis or yellowing of the leaves may indicate lack of Iron. Now do not confuse with normal yellowing and leaf shedding which occurs mainly in the fall and winter. The Camellia leaf may stay on the bush as long as three years but does finally shed. Some varieties earlier than others. Consequently, if you are not sure check with someone.

Should you decide your plant needs Iron, you may have plenty of Iron in the soil but that doesn't mean your plant can use it. Your soil could be too acid and the Iron has become bound up as an insoluble Iron Phosphate or other compound. Possibly you should have your soil tested, as to its PH. A curative measure Iron Chelate may be sprayed on the leaves.

Also, lack of Iron may indicate lack of nitrogen. Soils change for the worse gradually and must be built up the same way, so don't go dump a lot of Iron Chelate or Epsom Salts around your plants, or anything else for that matter. After applying anything to or about your plants do not expect a change for the better immediately. Allow some time.

In fertilizing your plants you will hear this and you will hear that—"you need essential Minerals", "you need Iron", "add some Epsom Salts". *Let us keep it simple.* Don't over "mother" your plants. If they look good, are growing, setting buds, are good and green and healthy, for pete's sake, leave them alone. You can get into trouble listening to every Tom, Dick and Harry. If you have a plant that doesn't look as well go ahead experiment on it but for safety's sake, don't experiment over your whole yard. I know of some mighty fine plants that have been lost that way. Ask anyone's opinion who you respect and who has been through the mill and not a lot of old Fairy Tales. Try to get some-

(Please turn to page 20)

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New Pacific Coast Vice-President and Mrs. AL PARKER of Temple City, California, with Director-at-Large LES MARBURY (center) of Wilmington, N. C., at Middleton Gardens barbecue.



South Carolina Director MANSFIELD LATIMER, ANN HACKNEY, KATHERINE LATIMER and Atlantic Coast Vice-President SON HACKNEY.

Highlights of the 17th Annual Meeting, ACS, Charleston, South Carolina

When Shreveport was hit by three days of zero weather in January, there were two alternatives: either merely have a one-day business meeting of the Governing Board or try to exchange dates with Charleston which was scheduled to be our host in 1963. The Coastal Carolina Camellia Society of Charleston came to the rescue and in the short period of five weeks put on one of the best annual conventions yet. Almost 300 members attended.

ACS members Bob and Mrs. Davis of Columbia gave a dinner for the members of the Governing Board and their wives at the Charleston Country Club on Wednesday evening before the meeting officially began on Thursday. At least a hundred members came in Wednesday to get an early start. Headquarters were at the Francis Marion Hotel.

The official business meetings of the Directors and

Governing Board were held Thursday morning. Several items of interest to the members occurred. Officers who served during 1961 were reelected except that Al Parker of Temple City, Calif., was elected Vice-President for the Pacific Coast. California state Director Milo Rowell resigned and Caryll W. Pitkin of San Marino was appointed to fill his unexpired term.

A bronze recognition plaque was awarded to Judge Marvin M. Mann of St. Matthews, S. C. The Illges, Peer and Harris awards were not given this year. A new award, the Sewell Sport or Mutant trophy was established.

The Board voted 18 to 8 to combine the directorships of Oregon and Washington at the expiration of their present terms in 1963. The Pacific Coast States will elect directors this Fall.

The \$2 varietal registration fee was abolished as a

Mrs. C. W. FARMER and President FARMER with Mrs. JOHNSON and Mississippi State Director FRED JOHNSON of Jackson, Miss.



Director-at-Large AUBREY HARRIS of Shreveport with Director-at-Large H. E. and NELL ASHBY of Charleston.





Alabama State Director CHARLES and VENETIA BUTLER, Director-at-Large JESSIE KATZ, Georgia Director SPENCER WALDEN and North Carolina Director FRANK DOWD.



Virginia Director ALISON "PREACHER" and ELLA PARSONS, with DR and Mrs. W. F. MATHIS of Moultrie, Georgia (proxy for C. E. SHARPE of Arkansas).

means of encouraging registration of new varieties and sports.

The Board voted to accept and revise the South Carolina Camellia Society's Show Handbook. A Camellia greenhouse culture booklet will be published at some future date.

The Shreveport Men's Camellia Society will be the host for the 1963 annual meeting. Invitations were received from the Jackson (Miss.) Camellia Society and the Camellia Society of Sacramento (Calif.) to be hosts for our 1964 annual meeting. Invitations for the Fall 1962 meeting were received from the Camellia Society of North Florida to meet in Jacksonville, and from the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley to meet in Washington. These invitations were referred to Committee to investigate and make recommendations. Watch for announcement of locations accepted in the new July JOURNAL.

Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Long of Mt. Pleasant opened their beautiful estate, Seaside Farms, to ACS guests. That afternoon an interesting boat trip was made of busy Charleston Harbor and to historic Fort Sumter. It is here that Charlestonians like to tell visitors that the Ashley and Cooper Rivers meet to form the Atlantic Ocean. That evening after a reception for

all, a sumptuous buffet dinner was held at the Francis Marion, after which a concert by the Society for the Preservation of Spirituals was enjoyed on the Sky Terrace. Most of the members of this unique group are descendants of plantation owners in the Charleston Low Country. The ladies wore antebellum hoop skirts and camellia corsages while the men were dressed in white frilled shirts and dress suits. What a full and delightful first day this was!

Friday morning special buses left for the Prevatts' lovely Shady Acres and the Ashbys' home next door with its famous seedlings. Here we saw the new ERIN FARMER, an exquisite sweet pea white with pink edges, just named for our president's wife. Also of considerable interest were JULIA FRANCE, a fine large blush, GLADYS WANNAMAKER, a delicate pink, MARK ALAN, ETHEL MCGEE and others.

Next we visited the famous Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, one of the loveliest gardens in the world. Host Norwood Hastie had thoughtfully labelled many of the parent plants of the famous varieties originating there—DEBUTANTE, REV. JOHN BENNETT, ELIZABETH BOARDMAN, DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND, PROF. C. S. SARGENT and others. Here many of us saw the magnificent new California

(Please turn to page 35)

Mr. and Mrs. LEWIS H. KNOCK of Frederick, Maryland (proxy for MILTON BROWN of Maryland—D. C.) with NORWOOD HASTIE, owner of the famous Magnolia Gardens.

Mr. and Mrs. HORACE SMITH, Tennessee's first State Director, with Dr. FREEMAN WEISS (standing), our only Minnesota member.



FERTILIZING

(Continued from page 17)

thing based on scientific experiments. Ask among our Camellia Club, everybody wants the same thing. That is to grow healthy plants from which you get healthy blooms. Do not *wholly* believe all you read.

We have talked about nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, trace minerals, etc., in reality these are small essentials for the plant's well being. Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen, plus sunlight play a much larger role in plant life. You can get pretty complicated talking about photosynthesis or the plant's ability through the leaves, with light, making compounds which man cannot duplicate in this way. It suffices here to say we are only trying

to provide the proper environment for our plants. You must have clean green leaves on your plant and some oxygen or aeration of its roots. You do not hear these points stressed much nor the reason why, but plants in containers or in the ground with constant "wet feet" and no air simply won't prosper.

So before we get too smart let us say we can only provide optimum conditions for the plant; it does more for itself and by itself than we do.

With all our feeding, watering, spraying, you must give the plant a chance to do its fine work, which it will, but we can't hurry it. It does it in its own good time and in its own way. We must try to do what the plant likes, not what we like, for it to

prosper. We as humans eat three or more meals a day to maintain nourishment. The plants to a degree require also a food level. It works out.

Color time. A little secret of how you may produce larger blooms for shows. Now I don't mean you should throw a tarp over them and hook up a large light bulb or use your wife's electric blanket; it has to do with feeding.

(I hope Bill, Slim and Milton will forgive me.) Scientific tests have proven that nitrogen plays the major role in plant growth, bud formation and flower size. It has been proven also that Camellias require considerable quantities of fertilizer, nitrogen in particular during periods of growth and flower development, so at *color time*, we apply soluble organic nitrogen. After first flower buds swell and just before or immediately after the first sign of color appears (plant is ready to bloom).

1. Apply Nugreen or Rapid Gro to the soil about the plant, two tablespoonsful to a gallon of water.

2. Spray leaves and buds with a solution of two tablespoonsful of Rapid Gro or NuGreen plus four tablespoonsful of Sugar per gallon. (This has to do with Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, ratio.) We call this the "sherbet". This will provide you with available nitrogen immediately and will help produce flowers of excellent size, color, and quality. (You may repeat this at intervals of two weeks.) You may use this treatment on a sick plant any time.

There is also the "Tea" or Manure Water which can be made from fresh barnyard manure which I will not go into here.

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At any rate use common sense as to the amount used. Small plants do not require as much as large ones. Plants in containers require less, applied more often.

Some growers fertilize every month, which I think is too much, some use plant food once a year, some, other schedules and as I have said the Camellia being very adaptable produces good blooms. However, I feel you can keep your plants well nourished on four feedings a year (without too much work), plus "a shot in the arm" of nitrogen occasionally. I know too, this method has worked for me. Should you try it I hope you have the same good luck.

-----ACS-----

Foliar Nutrition

The above-ground parts of plants, including foliage, fruit, and woody branches can absorb appreciable quantities of nutrients applied as sprays. Nutrients applied to the foliage are absorbed much more rapidly by the plant than are nutrients applied to the soil. Foliar-applied nutrients are utilized much more efficiently than are soil-applied nutrients. For these reasons, foliar nutrition offers many advantages and is an important supplement to the normal method of applying nutrients to the soil and roots.

Growth of plants in the early spring is often limited by cold soil temperatures, although air temperatures may be warm enough to stimulate growth. Cold soil temperatures depress the activity of soil micro-organisms which normally convert nitrogen to a form

available to plants. In addition, uptake of nutrients by roots is greatly reduced by cold temperatures. Thus, the plant may not grow due to a lack of available nutrients in the soil and the inability of roots to absorb nutrients that are available. This condition may be so pronounced that nitrogen deficiency symptoms may be evident in the early spring.

However, plants with a high nutrient content may grow for a limited time even though roots are not absorbing nutrients from the soil. The problem is to increase the nutrient content of plants late in the growing season so that the plants will be in good condition in the spring. Since foliage and woody branches absorb

nutrients even during the dormant season, it is possible to increase the nitrogen content of plants by nutrient sprays during the late fall and winter. The nitrogen absorbed from dormant season sprays may be sufficient to support shoot growth when spring air temperatures begin to rise. The use of foliar nutrition may in effect lengthen the growing season by several days or even weeks.

Foliar applications do away with the dangers of a late fall soil application of nitrogen which may force tender new growth if the fall season is unusually warm, and which may not be desirable.

—From *Balls and Burlaps*,
Washington.

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from

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BONNIE MARIE, PLANT PATENT # 1801, large phlox pink, incomplete to anemone form. E.

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JIMMY JAMES—soft flesh pink semi-double, 4½ to 5 inch. M.

1 gal. can graft.....\$25.00 ea.
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ROBBIE—sorry, sold out.

For release, fall 1962, advance orders accepted on the following varieties @ \$25.00 ea. 1 gal. grafts.

- **DOROTHY JAMES**—fornal white, pink tip to each petal (see illustration 1961 Yearbook)
- **DAINTY DALE**—large shaded salmon pink peony
- **JULIE**—shaded salmon pink incomplete
- **EDNA RALEY**—large flesh pink incomplete, very early

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First Beginnings

MRS. M. B. GALLAGHER, Graystead, Bovingden, England

Falling in love with plants can be just as world shaking as any other kind of falling in love, and when my son came home from a Chelsea show with a far-away look in his eye and price lists of camellias, I did not realize that my gardening life, which up to then was an easy and comparatively inexpensive business of seed sowing and swapping plants with my friends and neighbors, had changed forever.

The first essential was to discover if the soil in our garden was acid enough for the spoiled and pampered darlings. If not, we would have to acquire pots and tubs, peat and rain water to make life right for them. Luckily our soil was not too bad, and with bracken, hops and peat we were able to bring the soil down to pH 6, and make suitable beds. This is an old garden with mature oak trees and shelter on all sides. In our former garden in Hampshire camellias just romped away—the rainfall was higher there than in our present garden in Hertfordshire. Camellias are surface rooting, and so by digging and removing the topsoil for about two feet we have had no casualties.

Our first camellia was a *williamsii* J. C. WILLIAMS. We watched over it like a hen with one chick, and how it rewarded us. It was a perfect beauty—a lovely shade of pink, and as it was planted near the kitchen door I was able to visit it many times each day. The *williamsii* "Hybrids" really do suit our English climate, and we have since added DONATION, MARY CHRISTIAN and CHARLES MICHAEL which is a large soft pink, all those have never failed to give us flowers.

We next begged a few cuttings from a friend who had a wonderful camellia and azalea garden near Southampton. My favorite from those are LADY VANSITTART and SYLVIA, a large clear bright red single with yellow stamens, which make the grey days of winter a joy. By now the bug had really got us, and seeing a copy

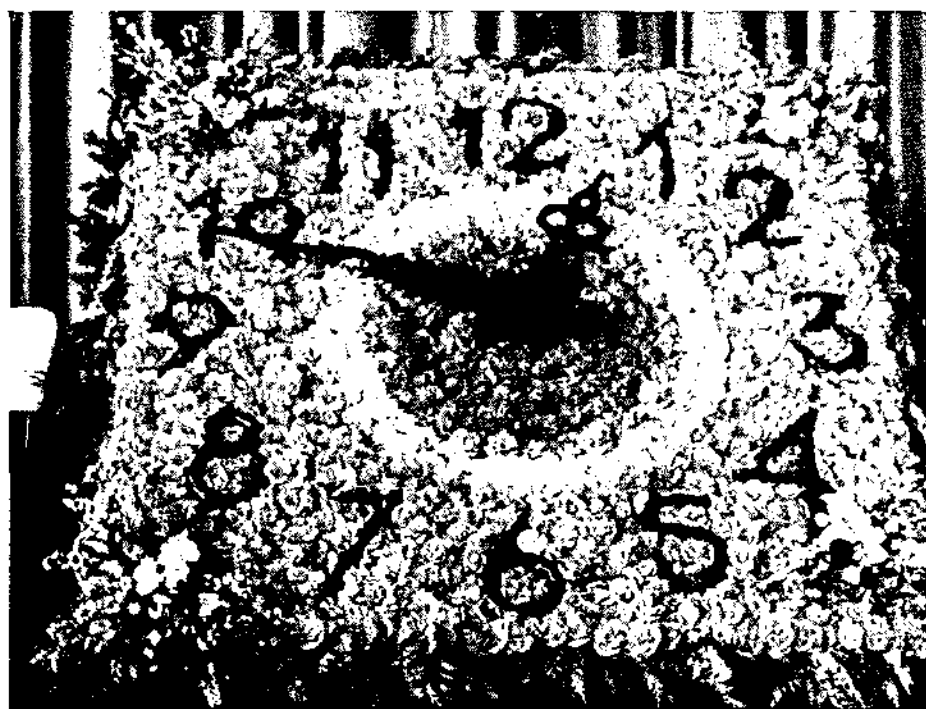
of the American Society Yearbook with the lovely colour photos, we decided to join the Society. We read this eagerly each time it came and it led us on to erect a greenhouse so we could try the Yunnan reticulatas. My pride and joy among those is without doubt PURPLE GOWN and so far my very small plant has honoured me with two flowers every year. BERENICE BODDY came next, a single light pink very hardy. JOSEPH PFINGSTL, whose name fascinates me apart from the beauty of the plant, DR. TINSLEY, a very pale pink at the base with deeper pink at the edges, and at Christmas I got HIGH HAT and am now eagerly awaiting its flower.

The amazing thing about so much beauty is that camellias are easy to grow. Once you have made the soil right for them—and this is essential—and mastered the amount of water they require they don't object to climate. They grow as far north as Scotland and while a sudden frost spoils the flowers in the open, it does not kill the plant.

Growing camellias has added a complete new interest to my days. I visited gardens like Exbury, Bodnant and Cacthays, and was treated like a blood sister by growers who have dozens of trees to my one. Those gardens in the spring have to be seen to be believed—they resemble one's childhood idea of fairyland. I learned about men like Kingdon-Ward, Forrest and Wilson, and was able to follow their travels through their books. It introduced me to a world where men searched for months in dangerous jungles and swamps in much discomfort because of a rumour of a new colour camellia while men at home financed expeditions in the hope of getting a new plant for our English gardens.

It all seemed so peaceful and worthwhile, and rather nice to think that while our scientists can make atom bombs and rockets they could not make anything of such beauty as a camellia.

Being for many years just an ordinary housewife and mother I have no ambitions to reach the moon—but if I thought there was any hope of bringing back something so beautiful as a new and more colourful camellia I might get ready to go, but I really don't believe it possible.



Floral Clock, Wanganui Show, N. Z.

Potomac Valley

Test Garden Program

CLIFFORD C. PRESNALL, Washington, D. C.

For several years the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley has been testing the older varieties of *Camellia japonica*, primarily for cold hardiness. This year we are initiating a more ambitious program of testing varieties and hybrids and are writing to you and other originators and propagators to obtain plants for our test gardens.

Discussions with several officials of the American Camellia Society and other prominent camellia fanciers have resulted in our adoption of a testing procedure designed to insure uniform and accurate tests, full protection to propagators, and a reporting system favorable to the northward advancement of camellia growing. Briefly, our plan is as follows:

We are prepared to test all late

blooming new varieties as well as mid-season varieties selected for cold hardiness, and exceptionally early blooming varieties. Testing is scheduled for each variety in not less than 3 gardens, one of which is the National Arboretum, the others being private gardens selected by the Executive Board of our Society. Dr. Francis DeVos, the Assistant Director of the Arboretum and its camellia expert, is technical advisor to the program. The owner of each selected private garden is required to sign an agreement that propagation will not be made from any test plant during the testing period.

Each developer having a variety or varieties on test here will receive annually a confidential report. After three

blooming seasons for any given variety, a public report will be made by our Society through its publications and/or the American Camellia Society. A standardized, objective report form will be used, designed to eliminate the element of personal opinion; i. e., a mathematical report including temperatures endured and percentages of floral and vegetative damage, if any.

ANNUAL RECORD KEEPING FOR EACH PLANT

1. Variety, age, height, and whether grafted or own-root.
2. Estimated percentage of leaf burn from cold.
3. Estimated percentage of annual growth killed back by cold.
4. Actual count of flower buds after disbudding and before first frost.
5. Actual count of blooms: (a) undamaged by cold; (b) slightly damaged by cold, e. g., black stamens or slight damage to petal edges or flower form.
6. Dates of first and last blooms.
7. Unusual behavior, e. g., "bull-nosing."
8. Other general comments.

We trust this testing program appeals to you and that you will be agreeable to cooperating with us to the extent of between three and five plants of each new variety showing indications of cold hardiness.

To standardize the tests, we prefer two-year grafts (or four-year own roots). We feel it would be appropriate for one plant of each variety to be donated to the National Arboretum. We are prepared to pay transportation costs on Arboretum plants and all costs at wholesale rates on plants destined for private gardens. Shipment of all plants should be made to the National Arboretum, 28th and M Sts., N. E., Washington, D. C., transportation collect, with billing to the Treasurer of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, Mr. Merrill G. Beede, 908 Junior Street, Alexandria, Va. Shipment not later than April 10 is desired. Shipments should be timed to reach Washington early in the week, as the Arboretum is closed Saturdays and Sundays.

We will be looking forward to this cooperation with you in seeking to promote wider recognition of camellias in northern areas.



Floral Carpet, Wanganui, N. Z.

Camellia Show Judging

MRS. S. J. (Jessie) KATZ, Covington, La.

Camellia shows have been held for many years, most of them judged by people perfectly competent to do this. In each locality, however, there were different customs and slightly differ-

ent rules and standards for judging; this caused some confusion in the minds of those who saw the results of the judging by these varying standards. With the same people viewing

shows in widely separated areas it became obvious that it would be better to have all judging follow a single standard, thus making the decisions comprehensible to all. The American Camellia Society undertook this job a few years ago, attempting to embody, in one set of rules for judging, those already existing but to correlate and standardize them so that everywhere shows would be judged by one and the same set of rules.

First of all, it should be made clear that the Society did not set up an arbitrary set of standards to which they expect the blossoms to conform. These rules were the result of many years' observation of varieties, and their characteristics, and the best that could be expected of each variety was adopted as its standard of perfection.

It is evident then that to do a good and a fair job, every judge must not only know the rules and point scores for judging blooms, but must be thoroughly familiar with the typical qualities of as many varieties as possible. He must know with certainty which form, color, size and texture is characteristic of each variety, regardless of his preferences in such matters. One judge may, for instance, prefer light pink to dark pink but in judging a variety whose proper color is dark pink, he must regard a lighter shade as a failure to live up to its standard of color unless this deviation has occurred often enough and consistently enough to justify separating this as a "sport" after which it is judged by its own standard of perfection.

When an experienced judge approaches a table of specimen blooms he does not have to stand there minutely examining each blossom displayed. All of us, whether we are judging or just looking at a large number of camellia blooms actually do an unofficial job of judging whether we realize it or not, in that case, of course, we do not call it judging but choosing one we like best. A judge's eye always passes up the mediocre or inferior specimens and fastens immediately on one, two or three or perhaps five or six of the most nearly perfect ones. These easily sort themselves out from the others so the judge can then give his full attention almost at once to deciding among these better specimens for first, second and third choice.



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It is at this time that the point scores comes into consideration—not as a mathematical problem of adding each one's total score but in judging the *relative* values of certain qualities. Let us consider, for example, two blooms singled out as possible blue ribbon winners. They are, let us say, equal in size, color, texture and substance; one has failed to attain the full perfection of form for the variety but its surface is unblemished. The other is of perfect form but has a scratch on the surface of its petal. Since Form is rated 20 points and Condition as 15 points the bloom with good form has more points in its favor and becomes number one choice despite the slightly scratched petal which may not be due to any fault in its development or care given it by its grower but may possibly be a result of handling in placing it in the exhibition.

Minor faults, such as small damage to back petals, not apparent as the bloom is displayed are considered only when two flowers are so nearly equal as to necessitate such careful inspection to make a choice between them.

Because of the great number of blooms often found in each varietal grouping, it helps greatly for the judges to distribute themselves so as to view the display from different positions and then to discuss their choices from the standpoint of their angle of view, or their proximity to the specimen in question. Often a judge standing at one end of the grouping can call the attention of the other two judges to something they had not been able to observe so well. This is a great time saver and makes for pleasant and cooperative attitudes among the judges. There are times when all the judges on a panel are not in complete agreement in their evaluation of the entries; more often than otherwise this can be easily resolved by discussion among them and only rarely does it become necessary for a vote to be taken. Since this does happen occasionally, however, the rule was made that a panel must consist of at least three and always an uneven number; in this way a tie is impossible if the necessity arises for a vote.

Occasionally a single class contains so many entries that judging is made difficult, especially if the blooms have been placed too close together for the judges to have a clear view of each. Faced with this situation it is often the wise practice of experienced judges to ask for an extra table to be placed temporarily near the exhibit and, with the assistance of the clerk or clerks, to set aside on this table the superior entries in this one class. Then, with ample room to view the blossoms,

it is easy to make a choice among them quickly.

In judging seedlings the judges are instructed to judge the "variety" rather than the individual bloom displayed. By that it is meant that, in looking over the new seedlings which will become named varieties, the judge is trying to assess the value of the variety in the future and it is of little importance at the moment whether the particular specimen shown has been damaged by weather or hand-

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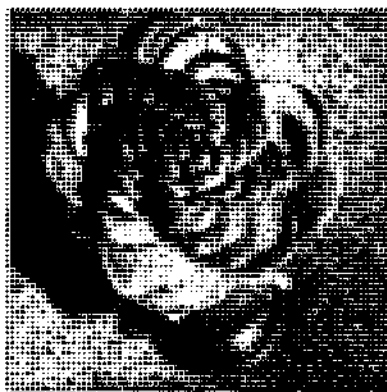
ling or even age, provided it is still in good enough condition to see its typical qualities. This is fair practice because a grower often has difficulty in finding a good bloom of his seedling at the exact time of the show, since there are usually so few plants existing at this early stage. This rule is to encourage originators of new varieties to get them before the judges even though the one blossom open at the time of the show is not in prime condition.

Try to remember when you view a show and find the judging not exactly in accord with your opinions that judges are conscientious, are trying to do a good and a fair job but may have a different viewpoint from your own, or know something about the requirements for the particular variety that you do not know. Judging usually takes place on Saturday and changes can occur during the passage of time before you view the show on Sunday which may, at times, make you wonder why a certain flower was chosen; but the judges are obligated to "assess the entry as he sees it at the time of the judging." It is also well to keep in mind that judges cannot be prejudiced for or against any entry by knowing its owner—names are well concealed until after the awards have been made.

In order to appreciate better the care and attention given by a judge in making his decisions why not try your hand at it unofficially. Walk up to a blooming plant or a table of blooms and, after making your choices, go over your reasons for each decision. You may find you have a talent for it and even decide to become a judge. Certainly you will more fully appreciate the problems which confront a judge.

If you are not already familiar with them, read the rules for judging published by the American Camellia Society and you will have a far better understanding of the reasons for which the judges' choices have been made; and, more important still, you will be able to choose your entries for competition more wisely.

—Permission of Texas
Camellia Society.



TAMMIA SEEDLINGS

"DONNA BUONO"
"PURPLE SWIRL"
"TICKLED PINK"

TAMMIA INTRODUCTION

"KATHERINE MARYOTT"
"JUANITA SMITH"
"ELEANOR GREENWAY"
"TERRY ELLER"—Min.

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DISNEYLAND
DR. BILL HARRISON
ECCLEFIELD
ELIZABETH DOWD
ETHEL RIVERS
EVELINA
FANCY FREE
FIVE-STAR GENERAL
GOLDEN SPANGLES
GINGER, Min.
HALLMARK
HIGH, WIDE 'N' HANDSOME
JENNIE MILLS
JULIA FRANCE

KERWIN
LADY MACON
LADY IN RED, S., VAR.
LADY LINDA
LEONARD MESSEL
LITTLE BABE, Min.
LOVE LETTERS
MARS
MARGARET WELLS
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Container Culture With Camellias?

DR. CECIL H. ESHELMAN

Camellias grown in containers offer certain distinct advantages over those plants grown in the ground. Following are some of the most important advantages:

1. *Provides excellent control over growing conditions.*

Container culture enables the grower to utilize those growing methods that he thinks will result in his plants producing superior flowers. With this method it is relatively easy to experiment with new mixes, fertilizers, sun exposure and a certain watering program. As an example we might mention the problem of maintaining the health of mature *Reticulata* plants. Most large plants of this species lose leaves, their branches become very spindly and their general appearance becomes quite unattractive. It has been suggested that the solution to

this problem would be to determine their culture needs as it is evident that their needs vary from that of the *Japanica* species. The factors of soil, sun, fertilizer, water and temperature are factors that should be explored, and with the excellent controls that are provided through container culture, a solution should be forthcoming quite easily.

2. *Container culture—a solution to faulty soil conditions.*

In California we have a wide variety of soil conditions, varying from excellent sandy loam, which offers good drainage, to a soil composed of heavy adobe or decomposed granite. Camellias will thrive for a short time in the latter type of soil, but they usually die eventually.

A soil that contains an ample amount of organic material, that is quite por-

ous and loose, and that provides aeration and good drainage is the desirable soil for all Camellia growers. This condition can be maintained and duplicated if the container type of growing is used. If you live in an area that has unsuitable soil, raised flower beds or containers are your answer.

3. *Container culture permits the correction of most growing failures.*

The greatest cause of camellia failure is improper drainage caused by unsuitable soil. A heavy, poorly drained soil gradually accumulates salts that if left become toxic and they will kill the tender rootlets. Most water is alkaline in reaction whereas Camellias thrive in a slightly acid condition. To counteract this alkaline tendency it is important to provide a soil mix sufficiently well drained that the toxic salts can be leached out of

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the soil when generous amounts of water are applied. This spells out the importance of watering thoroughly at frequent intervals. Even with an ideal well-drained soil mix it is sometimes profitable to apply a light dressing of soil sulphur to help maintain an acid soil.

It is important to maintain a normal nutrient level in the soil at all times. When a loose mix is used the nutrient level is more difficult to maintain, thus requiring more frequent applications of fertilizers.

The second most common cause of Camellia failure may be detected at an early stage when container culture is used. I have reference to poor root structure that is frequently found on grafting stalk, the direct result of carelessness in handling the root stalk when they are small plants. If the seedling tap root is left unattended while it is growing in the frame or in its small pot, the root upon growing long will hit the bottom of the container, and then start growing in a corkscrew formation. This faulty form presents no problem until the plant has grown, and its roots, because of their abnormal form, will exert pressure, root against root. This pressure will eventually interfere with the passage of nutrition along the cambium layer causing the plant to lose its normal momentum and eventually die.

Another faulty growing habit is to retain the young plant in its three-inch clay pot until the roots have utilized the entire soil mass. The main roots meanwhile are forming a permanent circular form that conforms to the shape of the container. Later

this ball is moved to a larger container where of course the large roots retain their circular shape, and eventually when the roots grow and expand the pressure factor is brought to bear and the plant will suffer accordingly. With container culture a detailed examination can be made of the root structure as each move is made to its larger container, and those plants that have a structure root problem in the process of developing should be discarded at this time and new grafts made of the variety if it is to be retained in the collection. Another test may be made to determine the condition of the root system, which is to test the degree of firmness that the plant is contained in the soil. If the main trunk can be moved freely from side to side, an unsatisfactory root structure may be suspected. When a plant is firmly secure in the soil it usually indicates a healthy, normal spread of roots, and its chances of survival are very good.

4. Container culture permits duplication of soil mix.

It is my observation that most commercial Camellia growers in California use container methods of culture because they can duplicate the soil mix, and regulate most of the culture factors, thus assuring excellent response from their plants. Most amateurs over the years will try most growers' suggestions regarding growing technique, many times resulting in their plants suffering permanent damage. An example would be to use a liquid fertilizer carelessly, damaging the tender roots. Cultural opinion is freely given by those who are overenthusiastic re-

garding certain aspects of their cultural practices. It is a good policy to study the methods of the most successful commercial grower in your area and then try to emulate his growing program. Container culture permits duplication of soil conditions and control over all growing factors. This condition is not easily obtainable if plants are grown in the ground.

5. Container culture is a space saver.

Growing Camellias in the ground is ideal if the soil is suitable, the shade adequate, and there is ample room for expansion in your collection. Many collectors in California have built their homes on small lots and have a limited amount of space that is available for growing their Camellias. Collectors find that their enthusiasm increases from year to year and shortly the factor of space is all important. Most grafts are made on root stock that is planted in gallon containers and these are arranged close together, occupy a small space. After several years have passed the gallon grafts are ready to move to three-gallon containers. These and even much larger containers will occupy about one-half the space as the plants that are in the ground. The possibility of moving the plants in their containers to more favorable locations because of the individual plant's peculiar growing habits is a factor which is worthwhile. I consider space economy another advantage of container type of growing. My collection has expanded considerably because of this feature.

Some general grafting culture hints.

Fungus is a factor with all grafting, and occurs on the surface of the cut



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grafting stalk, especially when the surface of the cut stays moist for a period of time. It has been observed that the Sasanqua species root stalk does not weep or bleed when the grafting cut is made. This weeping feature is a decided drawback to the Japonica plant and many collectors are selecting the former species in preference. The Sasanqua also appears to have more vigor, is hardier and presents rapid growth.

A graft may stay in a gallon container for several years, or until the

top has caught up with the root system. When this balance has occurred and the roots have utilized the soil it is time to move the plant to the next larger container. It is now possible to obtain excellent two-gallon metal containers that are the gallon can size in height but have the greater width, a dimension which is ideal for the shallow rooted Camellia.

Camellia thrive in a pot-bound condition to a certain point. When the soil in the container dries more rapidly than it should, or if the foliage is

Supplemental List Of Judges

Woodside CALIFORNIA

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Jacksonville FLORIDA

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Warrington

Mr. Charles W. Merritt, Jr.

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Mrs. Ralph E. Allison

Mrs. James L. Pittman, Jr.

Cairo

Mr. R. A. Bell (Nov.)

Mrs. Ira Higdon, Jr. (Nov.)

Waynesboro

Mrs. W. N. Brooks

Abbeville LOUISIANA

Mrs. A. K. Ammen

Covington

Mrs. Frank W. Spizale

Lafayette

Mrs. Albert P. Micciche

Monroe

Mr. Frank V. Spivey

Meridian MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Malese (Webb) Brunson

Mr. W. E. Harbour (Nov.)

Mrs. E. R. Jones

Moss Point

Mrs. James L. Smelley (Nov.)

Natchez

Mrs. Saul Habas (Nov.)

Charlotte NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. J. P. Mason

Columbia

Mrs. Carroll T. Moon

Elizabeth City

Mrs. Clay B. Foreman

Smithfield

Mr. J. M. Osborne

Wilmington

Mrs. J. Henry Gerdes (Nov.)

Mrs. W. H. Powell

Conway SOUTH CAROLINA

Mr. John P. Causey, Jr. (Nov.)

Fort Worth TEXAS

Dr. R. V. Price (Nov.)

Marshall

Mr. J. Mac Prothro

retarded in its growth and shows evidence of losing its normal green color, it is time to advance the root ball to the next larger container, using caution to avoid over-potting. An over-potted plant may suffer because the roots find it difficult to utilize the moisture that is in the soil and a damp soggy condition is constantly present, a soil condition disliked by Camellias.

—From Shreveport
Camellia News.

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LEE WELLS (No. 599). A 10-year-old chance seedling of LINDSAY NEILL that first bloomed in 1956, originated by Dr. R. F. Wells, Panama City, Florida. Plant growth is spreading, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and 2 inches in width. The semidouble flowers, similar to FINLANDIA, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth, are rose red with golden stamens and have 14 to 16 petals and occasional petaloids. Flower buds are oval, showing color early, slow opening. Two or more rows of petals, inner petals curled and twisted, with a mass of golden stamens. Flower holds well, cold resistant. Blooms Early to Midseason.

ANNA RAY (No. 600). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958, originated by Mrs. Homer Ray, Sr., Moultrie, Georgia, and propagated by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga., for commercial release in Fall, 1962. Plant growth is dense, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width. The peony form flowers, similar to DAIKAGURA, are $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth and have 40 petals and 12 to 15 petaloids. The blooms are Lt. rose-pink (Munsell Hue 75RP 7/10 - 6/12) with creamy filaments and yellow anthers; stamens in center cluster and in 5 bundles; petals folded and upright, veins deeper pink. Blooms Early to Midseason.

ANN QUARLES (No. 601). An 11-year-old seedling of ROSARY $\times$ LEUCANTHA that first bloomed in 1954, originated by H. E. Quarles, Mobile, Alabama. This plant has been grafted on 60 plants and bloomed 100% true for 7 years. Plant growth is upright and open, medium in rate with dark green leaves. The semidouble flowers, similar to FRIZZLE WHITE, are 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches depth and have 24 to 30 petals and 6 very frilly petaloids. The blooms are white with white stamens. Flowers freely under normal conditions, good heavy texture and good lasting quality. Beautifully proportioned and stands cold well. Blooms October to February.

LINDA ABBOTT (No. 602). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by Edward Abbott, Monticello, Florida, and propagated by Monticello Nursery, Monticello, Florida, introduced commercially in 1961. Plant growth is upright, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The peony form flowers, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, are blush pink variegated (pink-red and white) with gold yellow stamens and have 29 petals, 45 petaloids and 100 stamens. Bloom has heavy to medium texture, good lasting quality and seems to be cold resistant. Blooms October through March.

MARYON CAPERS (No. 603). A 12-year-old chance seedling that first

bloomed in 1955, originated and propagated by Q. C. Roberts, Ocean Springs, Miss. Named for originator's daughter. Plant growth is dense and average, medium in rate, with leaves averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The medium rose flowers 3 inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth, are similar to LALLAROOK, and have 85 petals, no petaloids. Blooms November through January.

MARY AGNES PATIN (No. 604). A 9-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by T. C. Patin, Hammond, Louisiana, and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La., for commercial introduction in 1962. Plant growth is upright and open, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width. The rose form double flowers, similar to PUNTRY, are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The blooms are China Rose (024/2) and have 45 petals with white stamens interspersed. Excellent texture, some petals fimbriated, scattered petals form rabbit ears in flower. Long lasting, flower falls complete. Blooms Early.

MARCEL VALOIS (No. 605). A 9-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by T. C. Patin, Hammond, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La., for commercial introduction in 1962. Plant growth is upright, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width. The semidouble flowers similar to FRIZZLE WHITE are $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth and have 19 petals and 16 petaloids. The



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ruby red (827/1 Horticultural color chart) flowers have white filaments and golden yellow anthers. Unique because color not noted before—color hard to determine from color chart—golden yellow anthers against this background makes flower outstanding. Good substance. Blooms Early to Midseason.

COMMANDER MULROY (No. 606). A 12-year-old chance seedling originated by T. C. Patin, Hammond, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La., for commercial introduction in 1962. Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and 1¾ inches in width. Plant is well shaped. The formal double flowers are 3 to 3½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth and have 60 petals. The blooms are blush to white with pink bud center and pink edged. Flower falls whole, long lasting quality, excellent texture for corsage flower. Blooms Midseason.

MARGUERITE VEO (No. 607). A 6-year-old chance seedling originated and propagated by W. H. VEO, Orlando, Florida. Plant growth upright and open, medium in rate, with light green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and 1 inch in width. The peony form flowers, 4½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, are clear deep rose with bright orange stamens and have 32 petals and 6 to 7 petaloids. Excellent lasting qualities, holds up very well when cut. Blooms December to February.

FUNNY FACE BETTY (No. 608). A sport of **BETTY SHEFFIELD** that was first observed in 1955. First propagated

in 1955 and has bloomed 100% true on 35 plants for 5 years. Propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La., for commercial introduction in 1961. Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4½ inches in length and 2¾ inches in width. The semidouble to peony form flowers, 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, are blush pink changing to Neyron rose (623/1 Horticultural Color Chart Vol. 2) with white stamens. Does not have HERME markings as does the **BLUSH BETTY**—solid color with occasional stripe as original flower. Does not have silver edge. Color difficult to get from color chart. This color not seen in a camellia before. Flower falls whole. Keeps well. Blooms Midseason.

AROMA (No. 609). A 7-year-old hand pollinated seedling of **VILLE DE NANTES** × **ROOSEVELT BLUES** that first bloomed in 1958, originated and propagated by Dr. Walter C. Hava, Waveland, Miss. Plant growth is upright and dense, rapid in rate with light green leaves averaging 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in width. The semidouble flowers, similar to **DONCKELARI**, are 4 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth and have 18 petals and 20 petaloids. The blooms are lavender rose variegated with white stamens and have a pronounced fragrance, similar to an Easter lily. Blooms Midseason.

PURPLE SWIRL (No. 610). A 12-year-old chance seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed in 1951, originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky of Slidell, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery of Slidell, introduced

commercially in 1960. Name and description has been published in **ACS JOURNALS** and the **CAMELLIAN**. Plant growth is upright, of average density and rapid in rate. The glossy, dark green leaves are saw-tooth serrated, heavily veined and average 3¾ inches in length, 2 inches in width. The formal double flowers average 3 inches in width and are old rose in color, turning rosy purple in cold weather, composed of 5 swirls ending in center of flower. A spiral stem caused the flower to swirl. Said to be cold resistant. In very warm weather sometimes produces a small formal flower without swirl. Blooms Midseason to Late.

DONNA BUONO (No. 611). A 10-year-old chance seedling originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky of Slidell, La., and being propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, for commercial release in 1961. A description of this flower has been published in the **ACS JOURNAL** and the **CAMELLIAN** in 1961. Named for Mr. Zerkowsky's granddaughter. Plant growth habit is upright, average and rapid in rate. The dark green leaves average 4 inches in length, 2 inches in width. The rose form double flowers are 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth with 36 petals. The color is Tyrian Rose 24/2 (Horticultural Color Chart, Vol. 2) with a silvery effect. A profuse bloomer in Midseason and flowers are long lasting, falling as full flower. An excellent seed plant.

ALMA ARMSTRONG (No. 612). A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958. Originated by Mr. E. A. Judice and registered by Mr. Charles J. Arthus of New Orleans,

FRANCES GARONI—TO BE RELEASED IN 1962

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La. Dense, average, slow growth. The dark green leaves average 4 inches in length, 1½ inches in width. The semidouble red flowers, similar to HERME, are 4½ inches in diameter, 2 inches in depth, with 20 petals, 30 petaloids and yellow stamens. Texture and substance is the same as MATHOTIANA, and said to be long lasting. Blooming season—Early.

GLADYS WILMOT (No. 613). A 12- to 15-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1949. Originated by Mr. Roy L. Wilmot, Gainesville, Fla., late Secretary of American Camellia Society, from seed secured from Japan. Registered by Mr. Arthur C. Brown who states his plant was grafted with a scion from the original Wilmot seedling by Austin Griffiths in 1950-51. Location of original seedling not now known. Plant growth is upright and spreading, average in denseness, rapid in rate. The dark green leaves are oval, 2½ inches long by 1½ inches wide, finely serrate—petiole ¾ inch. The semidouble flowers, similar to BERENICE BODDY, are 2½ to 3 inches expanded and 1½ inches in depth. Color, white flushed pink, light at center deepening to margins, petals 16, obovate, mostly 1½ x 1 inch, apices rounded, stamens about 46, filaments white. Flowers closely resemble those of BERENICE BODDY and are believed to be more cold resistant. Within 2 to

4 days after a killing freeze—18 to 25 degrees—the flower buds of GLADYS WILMOT open into normal unmarred blooms. Flowers December to February.

PINK PASSION (No. 614). A 6-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by Mr. John T. Weisner and propagated by Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, both of Fernandina Beach, Florida, commercially introduced in 1961 and advertised in the ACS JOURNAL. Growth habit is upright and dense, rapid in rate with light green leaves averaging 3¾ inches in length, 1¾ inches in width. The semidouble pink flower is 4¾ inches in diameter, 2½ inches in depth with 16 to 20 petals, 2 to 3 petaloids, cream stamens. Flowers December–March.

ARTHUR WEISNER (No. 615). A 5-year-old seedling of DONCKELARIJ x LINDSAY NEILL, that first bloomed in 1959, originated by Mr. John T. Weisner and propagated by Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, both of Fernandina Beach, Florida, introduced in 1961 and advertised in the ACS JOURNAL. Growth is spreading and dense, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4¼ inches in length, 2 inches in width. The semidouble red flowers, resembling HERME in form, are 5 to 5¼ inches in diameter, 2¼ inches in depth with 14 to 16 petals, 5 to 15 petaloids and pink stamens. Flowers October–March.

CELEBRITY (No. 616). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957, originated by Mr. John T. Weisner and propagated by Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, both of Fernandina Beach, Florida, commercially introduced in 1961 and advertised in ACS JOURNALS. Upright, open, rapid growth with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length, 2 inches in width. The semidouble white to blush flowers resemble FRIZZLE WHITE and are 5 inches in diameter, 1¾ inches in depth with 14 to 16 petals, none to many petaloids, white stamens. Blooms November–March.

MARY LIBBY (No. 617). An 11-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1954, originated by Mr. John T. Weisner and propagated by Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, both of

Fernandina Beach, Florida. Introduced in 1961 and advertised in ACS JOURNALS. Upright, open, rapid growth with light green leaves averaging 3¾ inches in length, 1¾ inches in width. The semidouble flowers are white with pink stripe and white stamens, 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth with 18-22 petals. Flowers December–March.

GUSTAV GERBING (No. 618). A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by Mr. John T. Weisner and propagated by Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, both of Fernandina Beach, Florida, and introduced commercially in 1961 and advertised in ACS JOURNALS. Growth habit is upright and dense, medium in growth rate, with light green leaves averaging 4 inches in length, 2 inches in width. The rose form double flower, similar to MATHOTIANA, is rose color, 5 inches in diameter and 2¼ inches in depth with 20 to 24 petals, pink stamens. Flowers January–March.

DIMPLE DARLING (No. 619). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by Mr. John T. Weisner and propagated by Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, both of Fernandina Beach, Florida, introduced in 1961 and advertised in ACS JOURNALS. Growth habit is upright, open and rapid in rate, with light green leaves averaging 3¾ inches in

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length and 1¼ inches in width. The semidouble blush pink flowers, similar to HEUME, average 4¼ inches in diameter, 2 inches in depth, with 9 to 15 petals, a varying number of petaloids, white stamens. Blooms November-January.

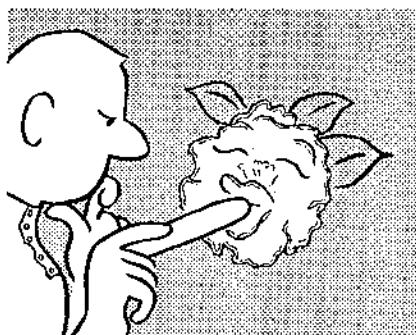
BUCCANEER (No. 620). A 9-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1955, originated by Mr. John T. Weisner, propagated by Gerbing's Camellia Nursery, both of Fernandina Beach, Florida, introduced in 1961 and advertised in ACS JOURNALS. Average, upright, dense growth, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4¼ inches in length, 2 inches in width. The semidouble rose red flowers, similar to DONCKELARIJ, are 5 to 5¼ inches in diameter, 2 inches in depth with 12 to 14 petals, none to many petaloids and pink stamens. Flowering season—December to March.

CAVALIER'S LADY (No. 621). A 10-year-old Sasanqua seedling that first bloomed in 1956, originated by Mr. Charles J. Hayes, Virginia Beach, Va., propagated by Cavalier Nursery, Hilltop, Virginia Beach, Va., to be commercially introduced in 1962. Growth habit is upright and dense, medium in rate, with dark green leaves. The rose form double flower is described as lavender pink, 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter, 1 inch in depth, with 20 to 25 petals, yellow stamens. Said to have good floescence, exceptional lasting qualities for sasanquas. Blooms Early to Midseason.

-----ACS-----

From Camellias to Roses—congratulations are in order to Mr. and Mrs. Clive Pillsbury, for winning the most coveted trophy of the American Rose Society, at the recent Rose Show and Convention held in San Diego last month, the famous Nicholson Bowl.

They are the first couple in 30 years to win it; the intervening years the trophy has gone to individuals. They also received a second major award of the American Rose Society—The Rosedale Bowl. We are all so very happy for them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury are members of A. C. S. Mr. Pillsbury is the new president of the San Diego Camellia Society.



Camellia Clinic

Q. Should mulch be removed in the winter?

A. There is no reason for removing mulch in the winter. Mulch is a good insulator and would tend to prevent freezing of the soil and roots. If the water in the soil is frozen it is unavailable to the plant. With drying winds, the plant is subject to physiological drouth. Mulch may be replaced in the spring after flowering as a sanitation measure to help control Flower Blight. Mulching can be overdone by too heavy an application. This would have the same results as planting too deep. We hope to obtain more information on benefits of mulching as a result of a questionnaire on cold damage now being sent out.

Q. This is our first show. What ex-

penses of the judges should we reimburse them for?

A. Judges do not expect any compensation or expenses such as hotel bills, meals or travel. They serve at their own expense.

As a minimum of entertainment a luncheon immediately prior to or just after judging should be given. Often a party or dinner is held the evening before or the evening after the judging or both but this is not necessary.

Q. I am now an ACS accredited judge. How do I let certain shows know I want to judge?

A. Being invited to judge is by invitation only and one does not ask for an invitation. The local show committee refers to the list of accredited judges in the Yearbook and Journals.

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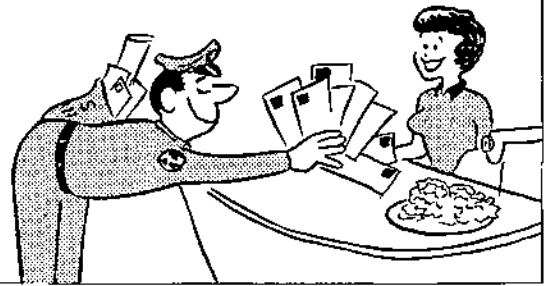


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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



There seems to be enough interest in the New York City area to begin a local chapter or club. Do you think this advisable?

—W. S. G., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Ed. note: There are approximately 100 ACS members in the Metropolitan area. There must be many more camellia growers than this membership would indicate. Formation of a successful local organization would be entirely feasible and advisable. Possibly the Horticultural Society of New York would run a small notice to those interested to contact you for purposes of forming a club.

* * * * *

Why doesn't ACS have a sport or mutation award similar to the Illges, Pcer or Harris awards?

K. H., Georgia.

Ed. note: Elsewhere in this issue announcement is made of the Sewell Sport Award to be administered by the ACS. This will enable us to recognize such outstanding sports as BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, TOMORROW'S DAWN and others.

* * * * *

Chairman of Judges for the Birmingham-Bessemer show always sends out a list of judges together with their home addresses to each judge. This enables one to know whom to look for the night before the show. It is a courtesy and a convenience that other shows might well emulate, although several others do this.

—D. C. S.

* * * * *

My husband has Camellias as a hobby. He built his own greenhouse and has very good luck in the blooming of the plants. We live quite far north for Camellias but I have one to wear to church each Sunday.

—MRS. K. S., West Virginia.



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HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from page 19)

hybrid BRIGADOON for the first time in the Magnolia Gardens Nursery.

Our next stop was the equally famous Middleton Gardens, America's oldest landscaped gardens, with its elaborate series of lakes and terraces sloping down to the river. Here are huge live oaks, and shaded walks through thousands of huge camellias and azaleas. By this time all were ready to enjoy a delicious barbecue under the huge oaks. I wish everyone who has been disappointed in trying to find Southern hickory-smoked barbecue could have tasted this—it was just right! Admission to all of the gardens was by courtesy of the owner.

We were back at our hotel by mid-afternoon. Many rested, but a number of brave souls went on the tour of charming old 18th century Charleston homes. Many of these featured camellia arrangements in the houses and camellias in the exquisite small gardens. One of our members, Dr. H. R. Pratt-Thomas, whose home was on the tour, is developing an extensive camellia garden.

Friday evening was devoted to a number of small parties, dinners and to a continuous showing of slides, artistic arrangement demonstrations and greenhouse culture discussion. Evidently our members are becoming more and more greenhouse conscious, hence the need for our forthcoming booklet on greenhouse culture.

Saturday morning many visited antique shops, and more of the historic homes and public buildings. At 2:30 p. m., ACS members had a preview of the large and very fine Coastal Carolina Camellia Show.

That evening a reception was held for all, honoring the newly elected Officers of ACS, after which the annual banquet and installation of Officers was held. There was a capacity attendance at this enjoyable affair. A highlight was a humorous talk on Gullah dialect.

One member called his wife to tell her what she was missing by not coming with him and to tell her to start making plans to attend all future meetings.

Sunday morning tired but happy groups bade goodbye to our hosts, old

friends and newly made friends, made a few last minute scion swapping notes and departed for California, New Jersey, Texas, Ohio and various other states.

The Charleston members couldn't have done a better job if they had had five years instead of only five weeks! We want to go to Charleston again!

-----ACS-----



COLETTI by Mrs. Genie Allgood

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Cold Damage to Camellias

A. P. FATHERREE, Jackson, Mississippi

The camellia bushes in the Jackson, Mississippi, area seem to be badly damaged as a result of the hard freeze that we had in early January. This is almost a new experience to all of us who are now growing camellias in the yard. I had begun growing camellias about 1949 and had a few plants in 1951 when we had almost

zero weather. My oldest bush was a PROFESSOR SARGENT. It was about 3½ or 4 feet tall and was killed back about one-half way to the ground. I did not cut it back until after new growth had begun, at which time I cut the dead wood back. The plant came out and within a year there was no sign of damage.

It seems to be the opinion of many that the best thing to do to plants at this time is to leave them alone until new growth begins and then prune them back to live wood. It is my opinion that we will not be able to determine the damage until this summer or maybe later. They may show ill effects because of lowered resistance and attacks from die back for several years.

Special attention should be given to plants this spring and summer. Be sure that they are properly watered in case of drought. It might be well not to use any fertilizer that would tend to stimulate too much new growth until the actual damage of the plant is determined. Anything that might be done to make the plant more healthy and vigorous especially the control of insects, is important.

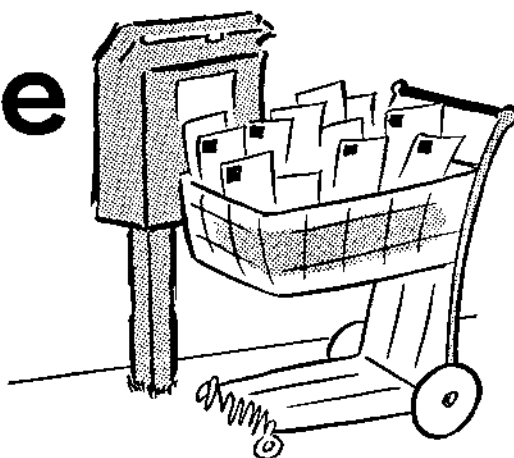
I have attempted to get the opinion of other authorities on cold damage. Mr. R. L. Brent suggest leaving the plants alone until after new growth begins to determine the damage and then cut back to good wood. Mr. W. F. "Hody" Wilson of Hammond, Louisiana, suggests to leave them alone until new growth begins—do not use fertilizer. Be sure that they are well watered and mulched. Mr. C. M. Campbell, Superintendent of the Horticulture Experiment Station, Crystal Springs, suggests that plants be left alone until new growth begins. I think this is the consensus of most of the authorities.

To summarize, I would suggest that the camellia plants be left alone until new growth begins, if any. After new growth has put out, prune the plants back to good wood. As a precaution in pruning I would keep my pruning tools in a solution of Captan and paint the wounds with Tree-Kote.

In pruning, it will be well to keep in mind the natural growth of the plant and try to cut it back and thin it out so it will come as near as possible keeping its natural growth and not be too thick. If after several new shoots come out from the same stem, it might be well to thin them to one in order to keep the plant from being too thick.

*From Camellia Chatter,
Jackson Camellia Society.*

Shoppe by Mail



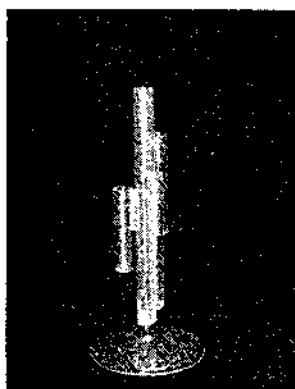
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