

The Camellia

Journal



Blanche Fougere
"Blanche Fougere"

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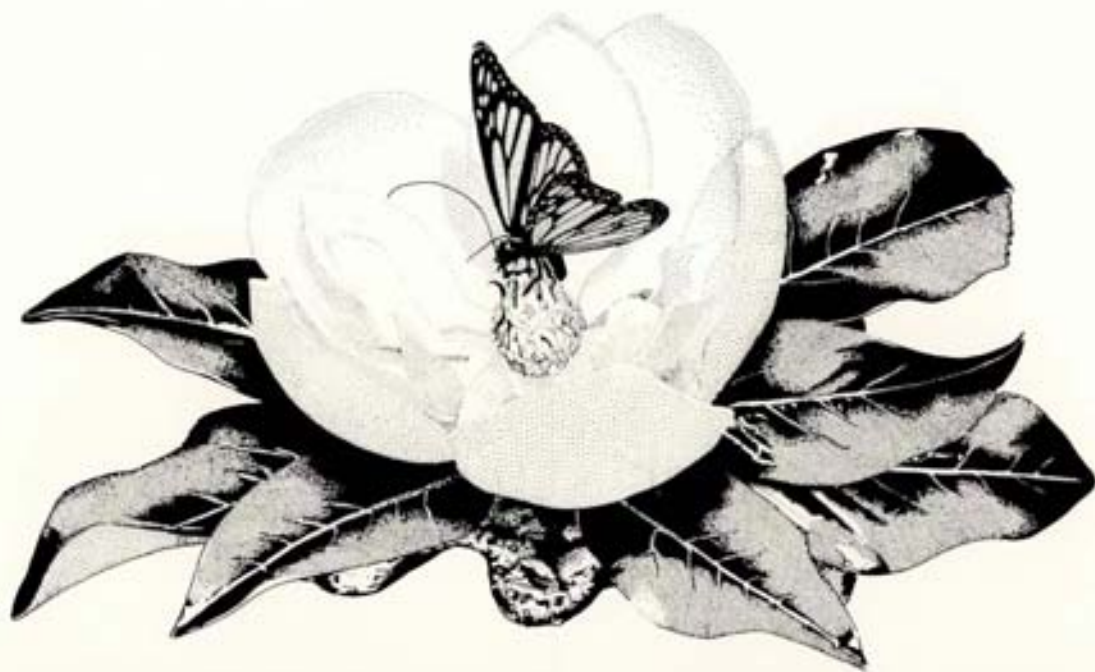
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The *Camellia* Journal

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Volume 32

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November, 1977

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President's Message



WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON

The American Camellia Society has launched a campaign to raise \$20,000.00 to be awarded to the person or firm who comes up with a product that will control petal blight. The fund was started by the contribution of \$5,000.00 by one of our valued members from the Pacific Coast.

I hope that you have been spared the scourge of this menace to the camellia world. But if you have not, you know how many flowers it has ruined, and how many prize winning show blooms have been eliminated because petal blight developed on them before the judges could get to them.

It is our fondest hope that this prize will encourage some one to make that little extra effort that will produce a solution and control once and for all this menace to the camellia world. If everyone who can, would send in a contribution, we will have the prize funded in a short time. It does not have to be a large contribution. As I write this, the fund is over half complete already. So, if each one who can, will send a contribution to the ACS Endowment Fund, the fund

will be quickly raised, and then we can wait and hope for the right result. Surely some one, somewhere, will come up with the right answers, and hopefully this will be of sufficient encouragement.

We also hope, that as many of you, as can, will be with us at the Fall meeting in Savannah, November 10-13 and the Annual Meeting in Ft. Walton Beach, January 26-29. Our good friends in both cities have been working for some time to make both of these outstanding meetings with good and interesting programs for all.

With Bill Donnan's permission, I would like to quote in part from his editorial in the September 1977 *Camellia Review* as follows:

"Civil Wars. If our Hobby is going to survive we are going to have to stop having "civil wars". We are all going to have to close ranks and all begin to pull on the same end of the rope. We are the victims of "civil wars" between members; between local societies; between area councils; and between regional entities! Isn't it about time that we began to work for the Hobby and not *against* some other person or group? Let's drop all of the past differences; slights; and "bent noses" of the past, which tend to divide us. There is too much infighting at the expense of the over-all Hobby. There are too many "civil wars" within the Hobby!"

I would add my blessing and a loud "Amen".



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Front Cover Flower 'Elizabeth Cooper'

This medium size unusual five swirl white camellia; a chance japonica seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky of Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana first bloomed in Fall of 1973.

It was named to honor a devoted camellia enthusiast and editor who devotes much of her time to further interest in camellias.

This medium size white formal double has 60 or more petals arranged in 5 defined swirls. Plentiful, long lasting blooms; untreated 3½ in. by 2 in.; to 5 in. by 2 in. "gibbed". Blooms mid-season.

Plant growth is vigorous, compact, upright with dark green leaves.

Won Best Seedling Award and ACS Provisional Seedling Certificate first time shown in Brookhaven, Mississippi Show in 1973. Has won at least 2 other Best Seedling Awards. Propagated by Tammia Nursery for release Fall 1977 See advertisement page 3 this issue.



"HORSEPLAY HONORS TO THE ACS PRESIDENT"

At the last camellia show of the season in California, that of the Sonoma County Camellia Society, there is always a banquet that includes much fun, good food, and the product of the grape. Seen here is Vera Parker of Sebastopol giving a "solid gold" medal to ACS President Bill Johnston—"not for achievement but for good sportsmanship". On the right, in good spirits and applauding, is Vice President for the Pacific Coast-elect, Ken Hallstone of Lafayette, California. So—the curtain came down on the night of March 26th for the 1976-1977 camellia season in California.

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- 'Elizabeth Cooper'—Medium, white and swirl formal double. Front cover ACS *Journal*, November 1977. Grafts: 5 yr.—\$50.00; 3 yr.—\$35.00
- 'Martha Israel'—Medium, white formal double, 6 point star center. Front cover ACS *Journal*, August 1977. Grafts: 6 yr.—\$50.00
- 'Mayer Israel'—Medium, blush pink formal with pink flecks. Outside back cover ACS *Journal*, August 1977. Grafts: 6 yr.—\$50.00
- 'Lily Schlaudecker'—Large, semi-double to peony form. Medium pink with vegetative color on top petals. Back cover ACS *Journal*, February 1977. Grafts: 7 yr.—\$40.00; 6 yr.—\$35.00; 4 yr.—\$28.00
- 'Harry Bettes'—Large, white peony to anemone form with unusual pom-pom center, some formal double. Back cover ACS *Journal*, February 1977. Grafts: 6 yr.—\$40.00; 5 yr.—\$35.00
- 'Janette Habas'—Large, white, full peony to anemone form. ACS *Journal* front cover, August 1976. Grafts: 6 yr.—\$40.00; 4 yr.—\$30.00; 3 yr.—\$25.00
- 'Sam Zerkowsky'—Large, soft pink peony or anemone center of pink and white petaloids mixed with golden stamens. Rows of pink petals form a skirt. Mid-season, bushy, heavy bloomer. ACS *Journal* cover, August 1975. Grafts: 7 yr.—\$50.00; 4 yr.—\$35.00; 3 yr.—\$28.00
- 'Tammia'—Miniature, formal double pink edge petals white and blush petals. A Show winner. ACS *Journal* cover, November 1973. Grafts: 7 yr.—\$40.00; 5 yr.—\$35.00; 3 yr.—\$28.00
- 'Wylmer Pool'—Large japonica, white with pink to solid pink formal to peony, and other mutations. ACS *Journal*, January 1974. Grafts: 5 yr.—\$35.00; 3 yr.—\$28.00
- 'Dorothy Hills'—Medium japonica, formal double, swirled petals. Blush pink center shading to darker pink; mid-season. ACS *Journal* cover, November 1976. Grafts: 6 yr.—\$50.00; 3 yr.—\$35.00

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I. C. S. Meets in Ville de Nantes

PHILIP W. IRELAND

The 1977 Congress of the International Camellia Society at Nantes, France, May 16-18, is now history but it will be long remembered by those who had the good fortune to attend. The three days were days of pleasure *to the eyes* at the color and magnificence of the incomparable Florales Internationales, *to the senses* at the good food and hospitality extended to the visitors, *to the mind* at the program of talks and papers, and *to the heart* at the friendly associations with the widely diversified group of members of the Congress, united by a common sentiment—love of camellias.

Scheduling of the Congress simultaneously with the Florales Internationales in Nantes, May 12-23, proved to be a happy and unique arrangement. Nantes, the largest city in the west of France and a harmonious blend of the ancient and modern, set down astride the Loire, has been a favorite meeting place of the Florales Internationales which has selected it four times in the past score of years as the site of its exhibitions.

The Florales gave those attending the Congress, including its French members, who were uniformly enthusiastic at what they saw, the opportunity to see the finest horticultural exhibitions in Europe and to observe all aspects of successful plant growing and display, not only on a French and European level but also on an international scale. Among the nations which participated were Belgium, Germany, Great Britain and the Channel Islands, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Kenya, Thailand, and Australia.

A special tribute to camellias was paid by Florales in its lavishly produced and beautifully illustrated souvenir book by printing on its front cover a lovely 'Ville de Nantes' in full color against a background sketch of the Chateau of Nantes. In the book

were additional camellias in color and an article on camellias as a specialty of Nantes.

Highways, riverboats and the railroad serve the Florales Internationales, in the huge Parc de Beaujories near Nantes. The Congress members went out by riverboats and buses. On the three floors of the Grand Palais were gathered the International and the French provincial exhibits. Other buildings in the Parc contained the displays of the cities of France, individual growers, nurseries, and commercial and industrial firms. Still other areas were devoted to fruits, vegetables, to scientific and technical exhibits and to refreshment stands.

First impressions of the visitor were those of masses of color. There were no camellias on display. The season was too late for them to be at their best and nothing but the best was on show. On the other hand, nearly every other flower and shrub appeared in profusion. The azaleas from Belgium, Holland and France were particularly colorful and impressive. So effectively and expertly were these arranged that one could learn as much about garden arrangements and landscaping as about the plants and shrubs themselves.

Gloxinias, lilies, Rieger begonias, bouganvillias of every shade, chrysanthemums, poinsettias and innumerable other varieties of plants made brave and beautiful displays. Orchids in hanging baskets and on tree trunks were given a separate section of their own as was the cactii collection of Princess Grace of Monaco. An entire hall was given over to roses of every shade and hue and of all sizes and shapes.

The exhibits at the Florales, according to the statistics, were extremely popular, attracting enormous crowds, including many farmers and horticulturists of the region.

Each member of the ICS when registering was welcomed by Mr. Jean Laborey and presented with a handsome briefcase containing the souvenir book of the Florales, a catalogue of the camellias grown by Mr. Claude Thoby, including a group of beautiful full color pictures of some of his camellias, and a comprehensive three-page schedule of events, travel arrangements and the program of talks.

The largest group of ICS participants at the Congress, that of the Australians, numbering 50, was organized by Eric Craig, whose charm and efficiency are well remembered by all who attended the ICS Congress in Australia in 1973, by those who welcomed the Australian visit in 1975 and by those who participated in Project Oil. Other ICS members came from Japan (12), from England, the Channel Islands, Italy, France, and South Africa. The American members numbered 15, representing camellia growers from Connecticut to Texas and from the East Coast to California.

To the organizers of the program of addresses and papers held each morning, a vote of high praise is justifiably due. The program was admirably well-balanced. The addresses were both interesting and informative, having something for every one, even in the most technical of talks and in those directed at special groups in the camellia world. Informative also were the question periods which followed each talk, which provided the opportunity for the exchange of experience and knowledge. The morning programs were held in the comfortable and splendidly equipped Neptune Center with translation facilities to meet all requirements—French to English and the reverse and from Japanese to English and French.

Following an official welcome from the Mayor of Nantes to which Mr. Tom Savige responded on behalf of the ICS, the program was opened by Miss Margaret Scott of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Great Britain, with an important report of the results of research into methods of increasing camellia bud

formation. (Only summaries of talks will be given here. Fuller coverage will appear in *The International Camellia Journal*—1977 and in the publications of the ACS.) Although the research had been directed primarily to the needs of commercial growers and to greenhouse culture, the results could prove useful to other growers and to outside culture. It was indicated that heat of 60° F. from spring to July when flower buds were being initiated, was extremely helpful, with lower temperatures after the buds had started. High nitrogen feeding was not particularly helpful to young plants but was advantageous to older ones. Phosphate feeding proved to be of importance in bud development.

Mr. D. C. Trehane of Cornwall, England, speaking on "Climate and Camellias" compared the impact of climate on camellias grown in Sumter, S. C. area, where the late Wendell Levi had made his studies; in a Cornwall garden; and in southern Switzerland. Among his conclusions were: 1: Summer heat in the 70-80° F. range is necessary for bud initiation in *c. japonica* camellias. To establish the optimum heat, however, additional research is necessary.

2. A hot summer plus a hot autumn promotes ripened secondary growth of flower buds on all camellias. In a cool summer and autumn, *c. Williamsii* will primarily benefit.

3. Sun heat increased the hardiness of flower buds. The stages, the duration and the maintenance of the process by which this is done require further study.

4. Excessive heat is tolerated by *C. japonicas* and *C. Williamsii* only with high humidity or shade but these induce attacks by wilt fungi.

5. The intelligent use of fertilizers can assist the ripening and hardiness of flower buds. On the other hand, untimely use of nitrogen can easily destroy them.

6. The testing of cold-resistant camellias needs to be carried out in temperate climates with cool summers as well as in climates with hot summers.

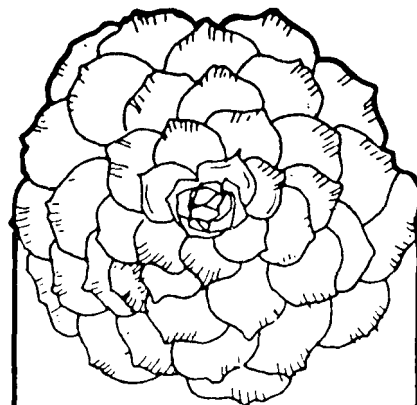
7. Similarly camellias, particularly *C. williamsii* hybrids, bred for cold hardiness in the U. S., should be tested in cool climates.

8. Flower buds exposed to sunshine will withstand short periods of frost down to 4° F. but will perish in long periods of such cold.

Dr. James Smart, well-known to all who have attended ICS Congresses in England and to camellia growers who have met him in the U. S., Australia and New Zealand, gave a reasoned appreciation for the use of greenhouses in camellia growing in England. He held that growing camellias in greenhouses to be superior in comparison to growing them out of doors because of the superior plants, extension of the growing season, higher quality of blooms, better condition of plants and blooms, better working conditions for the grower, and cost. Construction was the major cost, fuel costing less than expected. He kept his greenhouses at 35° F. just above freezing. ACS members will want to study the full text when printed.

A review of the history of camellias in Italy was given by Dr. Antonio Sevesi whose role at the ICS Congress in northern Italy in 1973 will be remembered. Dr. Sevesi drew attention to the enthusiasm for camellias in the 1800's which had unfortunately disappeared by the 1900's. Interest in camellias was reviving and a new start was being made with the aid of French, American and Australian varieties. Camellia shows were being held in Rome and along the Riviera.

"Development of Fragrance in Camellias" was presented by Mr. Tom Savige of Australia, whose articles are well known to readers of *The Camellia Journal* and *Yearbook* of ACS. After a review of the factors involved in producing fragrance in camellias, he commented that "the advances made in developing larger and more ornamental flowers having fragrance is due largely to the work of Dr. William Ackerman of the U. S. National Arboretum, Washington; Dr. Clifford Parks, University of North Carolina;



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and the late Robert K. Cutter of Berkeley, California." His full address will prove to be interesting reading.

"Camellias in the Art of Gardening in Australia" was admirably presented by Mrs. Mary Davis, who showed a collection of slides to supplement her remarks on how camellias were advantageously used in Australian gardens. She paid high tribute to Prof. Waterhouse, President of ICS, for his example in the use of camellias and his encouragement.

"Higo Camellias" was the subject of Mr. Yoshiaki Andoh's talk. He gave a comprehensive review of the history of the camellia from the 16th century when the variety became associated with Higo castle. He commented that in times of war and disturbance, the Japanese turned to camellias and other plants as representing virtues honored by the Japanese. In the question period, many questions were asked about bonsai camellias, on which Mr. Andoh is an authority. A number of slides showing phases of bonsai culture were shown.

The paper of Mr. Milton Brown, Executive Secretary of the ACS, on "Camellia Blight in America" was read by Mr. Houghton Hall in the absence of Mr. Brown. His paper pointed to

the devastating impact of the blight on camellias, the high potency of its spores, and the speed with which the disease could spread. He emphasized the need for individual efforts by unceasing care in removing faded blossoms from the plants and from the ground as the blooms fell. One careless grower could be responsible for the spread of the blight in a wide area.

His paper related how ACS had organized a project to find means of arresting and stamping out the disease and how the Society was in the process of raising funds for the necessary research. At the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Brown extended a warm invitation to all ICS members to attend the 1978 Congress at Massee Lane, November 8-12, '78.

The visit to the nurseries of Claude Thoby, the principal grower of camellias in France, was the outstanding event of May 17. Mr. Thoby concentrates on camellias, although he also grows azaleas and rhododendrons at his two nurseries, where he grows an estimated million camellias each year. All the procedures followed from the time that the cuttings, from which all his camellias are grown, were started until the time they were sold, were carefully explained by Mr. Thoby and

Mr. Emeric Halasz, in charge of the nurseries. When surprise was expressed that camellias 8 to 10 years old were so much smaller than plants of similar age in America, Great Britain and elsewhere, being only 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 feet high, it was explained that demand in France was for finely shaped compact plants with many buds. The constant cutting back of the plants had resulted in smaller plants. Mr. Thoby explained also that while he grew many varieties of camellias, as indicated in his catalogue, the popular demand in France was less for varieties than for colors—red, rose and white. Hence many of his plants were in those colors.

Following the visits to the nurseries, ICS members sat down to a delicious dinner, the menu of which had been selected by Mrs. Thoby. The dinner, at which Mr. and Mrs. Thoby were the hosts, was held in a marquee adjoining the Thoby home. Mr. William P. Kemp, past president of ACS and an I. C. S. Director, after the dinner, felicitously expressed the high appreciation of Congress members to Claude and Ann Thoby for their hospitality.

Addresses by four French speakers completed the final day of the Congress. Prof. Coic gave an informative talk on "Methods of Balanced Nutrition of Camellias Grown in Containers". Pere Beauchene, in his talk on "Cultivation of Méristèmes and the Camellias" opened new vistas on the role of the laboratory and science in the reproduction of camellias. His talk was accompanied by slides which in addition to illustrating his subject, also revealed the degree to which France has placed scientific equipment at the disposal of plant research.

The camellia growers of Nantes were distinguished from growers elsewhere by the fact that they developed their own new varieties while other growers took their plants from England and Italy, according to Mr. Paul Plantiveau, Vice-President of the Florales Internationales, who spoke on "The Camellias of Nantes". (His ad-

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dress is to be published in *The International Camellia Journal* 1977.) Among such camellias developed at Nantes were 'Beauté de Nantes', the 'Gloire de Nantes', the 'Henri Favre', 'Eugene Lize', 'Prince Imperial' and, of course 'Ville de Nantes' and scores of other varieties.

Mr. Plantiveau traced with some detail the long history of camellias at Nantes. The first traces of camellias there began in the early 1800's, probably originating from ships which came from all parts of the world to Nantes. The success of Nantes as a center for camellias really began with Mr. Ferdinand Favre, one of the great horticulturists of his day, who had 7,000 camellias. An early influence was the Horticultural Society of Nantes which organized in 1848 an annual Floral Exhibition. At nearly every exhibition, camellias were the outstanding display, as in 1856 when 600 camellias of 150 varieties were shown with great success. Nearly every year a newly developed camellia of Nantes was exhibited.

A reputation had been acquired by Nantes as a center for growing cut-flowers and to the list camellias were added. At the time, a 'boutonniere' of a camellia, red or white, became an indispensable complement to beautiful costumes at evening receptions and parties in Paris. Thousands of camellias were shipped from Nantes to Paris, where in the Halles, 120,000 camellias had been sold up to January 1, 1888.

Tribute was paid by Mr. Plantiveau

to Jean Heurtin for developing the beautiful 'Ville de Nantes' which had carried the name of the city into the world where the camellia was one of the most appreciated varieties. He also thanked the American friends who, with the good offices of Mr. Jean Laborey, had enabled the Jardin des Plantes to acquire a collection of fragrant camellias. He expressed the hope that the Jardin might acquire by the same means a group of the cold-hardy camellias being developed in America.

Dr. Jean Creze concluded the program by describing how his grandfather, Jean Heurtin, had created the camellia 'Ville de Nantes'.

A graceful touch was added to this final working session by the presentation by Mrs. Kiyo Nakamura, an ICS member from Japan, to each member of the Congress, a beautiful water-color of a camellia which she herself had painted, as a small gift to her camellia friends in the cause of international peace and friendship.

The visits of the ICS members to the beautifully laid-out Parc de Proce and to the Jardin des Plantes, one of the oldest botanical gardens in France, dating to the 1600's, were greatly enjoyed. The attention of the visitors was drawn at each garden to the camellias. The Jardin des Plantes had 260 varieties in its collection. A review of the names of the camellias on a list prepared by Mr. Plantiveau showed a large number of varieties familiar to American camellia growers, including the group of fra-

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grant camellias mentioned by Mr. Plantiveau in his talk in the morning.

Following the visit to the gardens, the International Camellia Society was honored by a reception at the Hotel de Ville, given by the Mayor of Nantes at which toasts were drunk to the City of Nantes and to the Society. The final event of the Congress was the visit and dinner at the Chateau de Goulaine, residence of the Marquis de Goulaine, well known in France for his exceptional vintages of wines of the region. A special tour of the Chateau, dating from 1466 and the former residence of the Dukes of Brittany, was given to the guests before the dinner, at which the French cuisine and the elegant wines of the Marquis delighted the guests.

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HUGH SHACKELFORD

Owner

Australian Camellia Research Society New South Wales Foundation Branch 1977 Myer Show

JOHN CARTWRIGHT

This year on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd August, 1977 the N. S. W. Foundation Branch held its annual show at the Myer Blaxland Gallery. Some of our American friends last year were with us for the Show and this year because of the I. C. S. Congress at Nantes the theme was "Le Camellia Internationale"—with a French accent. For our 1976 show the Prime Minister and his wife had been scheduled to officially open the Show but unfortunately shortly before the show, the Prime Minister was forced to decline because of an official trip overseas. Camellias, however, remained to the fore even on his trip for a presentation of 24 plants of our Australian raised 'Brushfield's Yellow' were presented as a gift to the Emperor of Japan by our Prime Minister.



Mrs. Fraser pins bloom of 'Sawada's Dream' (one of her favorites) on Mr. Fraser's lapel.

In early 1977 the Prime Minister's secretary wrote to our Society and asked if because of his inability to attend the 1976 Show, we would allow him to officially open this years' Show. Naturally a letter accepting was sent immediately and so on August 1st, The Prime Minister and his wife duly arrived at the big mid-city Myer Department Store and spent nearly 2 hours with us. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are far from novices when it comes to growing camellias, and Mrs. Fraser told me that they grow between 60 to 70 cultivars at their Victorian property. After seeing the Show and looking at the list she was making perhaps there will be quite a few more in 1978. Mrs. Fraser, in fact, left The Show and went to Camellia Grove Nursery and apparently

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Details in August 1977 Issue



had a consignment sent to the Prime Ministers 'Lodge' in Canberra. I remember saying to her that this would be a wonderful permanent memento of their stay at the Lodge.

Mrs. Fraser had a taste for the delicate and simple camellia—liking the sweet pea colours 'Dr. Tinsley' 'Erin Farmer' 'Ballet Dancer' 'China Doll' and whites 'Lovelight' 'Gauntlettii' 'Ecclefield'; also 'Sawada's Dream' and the attractive 'Pink Gold'. She preferred the delicate pinks such as 'Laurie Bray' 'Julia France' and 'Debutante' to the brighter coloured hybrids such as 'Debbie'. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fraser were able to talk to members of the Society on very equal terms, and obviously have a very good knowledge of Camellias generally. This made their presence at our Show all the more enjoyable as they were obviously keen and genuinely interested.

Mr. Fraser made the comment in his address that it was refreshing to be at such a function at Budget time

especially with a group who were not asking to obtain Federal Government subsidies. We may change his mind in years to come—with his interest in "our shrub" we may have a chance to obtain some funds one day—who knows.

Our Society presented Mr. Fraser with a lovely specimen of 'Brushfield's Yellow' and a silver spoon was also given to Mrs. Fraser as a memento of their opening of the Show. As a result of their visit we received some very good media coverage on televi-



The author, Mrs. Lyn Mealey, the famous Australian artist who painted our glorious 'Ville de Nantes', and Mrs. Fraser (Tamie) wife of the Australian Prime Minister.

sion and in newspapers, which always helps to make the show a success.

Our 1977 Show was a great success and will cause problems for next year's Show manager in trying to equal or better the display.



Peter Levick, President of NSW Foundation, Branch of A.C.R.S. presents Mr. Malcolm Fraser, P.M. with plant of 'Brushfield's Yellow' at opening of Camellia Show, Blaxland Gallery, August 1, 1977.

In Memoriam



Prof. E. G. Waterhouse

"I can climb Trees", said Professor Waterhouse.

Just before he flew to the United Kingdom in March 1975, on the eve of his 94th birthday, Professor E. G. Waterhouse was asked by "The Australian" newspaper if he expected that it would be his last trip abroad. "Not at all", he replied. "I am planning to see the reticulata camellias in China before I reach 100". "In China and Japan", the Professor often remarked, "camellias grow into huge trees. But fortunately," he would add with a rascally smile, "I like climbing trees".

Co-founder and Patron of the Australian Camellia Research Society and President of the International Camellia Society, Professor Waterhouse died on Wednesday morning, 17th August, aged 96.

Professor of German at Sydney University, and equally proficient in French and Italian, he became the world's leading authority on camellias, a flower which gained his love and admiration above all others because of its infinite beauty, and because of the way in which its development has become an international romance. "It is so handsome", he said. "It adds dignity and personality to a garden. I love the sight of its green foliage in the sunlight. And it will live for over a hundred years!"

When the New South Wales Foundation Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society was planning its first city Show, it was Professor Waterhouse who suggested the formula that proved so successful in winning the public's interest: "It would not be a contest," he said. "It would not be something one does for individual gain or satisfaction. It would be galaxy of blooms—for beauty's sake alone!"

In 1952 he suggested the formation of the A.C.R.S., and was its co-founder with Walter Hazlewood, Alex Jessep, and Dr. Raoul Merillees. He was Secretary and Editor for the first eight years, then President for the next three. He believed that the word "Research" should never be dropped from the Society's name (as has

been suggested by individuals from time to time) and averred that research was the really fascinating and rewarding aspect of camellia study.

He produced and named many fine camellias, including the now-famous Waterhouse hybrids. Continuous investigation of the origin of camellias, and their names, established him as a world authority on nomenclature. As Mr. Tom Savidge said in 1968, when awarding the first "E. G. Waterhouse" Medal to the Professor himself—"Who else would have the dedication, the enthusiasm, the mental energy and capacity to set out, in his eighties, to master the Japanese language sufficiently to assist in solving the nomenclature problems associated with the dispersal of Japanese-named varieties in English-speaking countries?"

Who indeed!

He was, to borrow Robert Whittenton's words in describing another gentleman of renown—

"... a man of an angel's wit,
And singular learning.
I know not his fellow!
For where is the man of such gentleness,
lowliness, and affability?
And, as time requireth,
A man of marvellous mirth and pastimes;
And sometimes, of as sad gravity.
A man for all seasons."

Eben Gowrie Waterhouse was made an Officer of the British Empire by Her Majesty the Queen in 1962, and a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George in 1976.

The formation of the International Camellia Society in 1962, his appointment as first President thereof, and his subsequent confirmation and re-election by its world-wide membership, were further honours for Professor Waterhouse, who saw the International Society as a wonderful vehicle for increasing the knowledge and love of camellias. The transfer of the I.C.S. administration to Australia in 1973 rekindled the Professor's tremendous energy and enthusiasm, following the death of his beloved wife Janet, and furtherance of the I.C.S. objectives now became his great dream.

"And so, dear members", he wrote in the International Camellia Journal of 1976, "we are well launched on our great global voyage. We are separated in space, but we all share the same aim and purpose of making the camellia better known and appreciated throughout the world".

Upon our return from the Congress held last May at Nantes, the Professor was most eager to learn every detail of the gathering, and right through the ensuing months, even during the obvious discomfort of this illness, he maintained a vigorous interest in the world-wide activities of his many associates, and their common pursuit of beauty.

So our dear friend didn't get to China after all. But he dreamed dreams. And he saw many of them come true. And he climbed the tallest tree of all—the tree of human dignity and understanding.

Written by
ERIC CRAIG

Hansel C. Beeson, Sr.

Hansel C. Beeson, Sr. of Greensboro, N. C. passed away on May 15, 1977 after an illness of several months. He had been a loyal member of ACS since 1958 and an ACS accredited judge since 1966. He was a lover of camellias and nearly every one in this area knew of him and his hobby of growing camellias. He was never too busy to freely help any one with greenhouses and camellias and to give advice to any one who called on him. He had held various offices including President and Show Chairman of the Men's Piedmont Camellia Club of which he was a member from its beginning. We have lost a valued friend and he will be greatly missed. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nellie Jones Beeson, one daughter, Mrs. Nellie Allred, one son, Hansel C. Beeson, Jr., all of Greensboro, N. C. (Written by Lester M. Allen.)

M. Thomas Brooks

M. Thomas Brooks of Birmingham, Alabama, died on September 6, 1977. "Tom", as he was well known to his host of friends, was a Charter Member of the American Camellia Society and a Charter Member of the Birmingham Men's Camellia Club. He was an active member of the ACS Long Range Planning Committee and has been responsible for some beautiful additions and changes to the landscaping here at Massee Lane. Indeed, this fall, we shall be planting the beautiful pale-pink crepe myrtle, 'Near East', along the county road leading to Headquarters—a suggestion of Tom's when he came to Massee Lane to a meeting of the Long Range Planning Committee last year. He had also drawn up preliminary

landscape plans for an authentic Japanese Garden which it is hoped one day will be part of the beauty that is Massee Lane.

Among Tom's past were his positions of landscape architect for Bellingrath Gardens, Samford University, University of Alabama, Birmingham-Southern College and other major projects. He also played a key role in the establishment of the lovely and very authentic Japanese Garden in Birmingham. Tom has made this world of ours so much more beautiful than it was before he became one of the South's leading landscape architects. We mourn his loss and send heartfelt sympathy to his wonderful wife, Elinor Messer Brooks of Birmingham; but hundreds of thousands of us for years to come will enjoy the beauties that Tom has left for us.

—ACS—

Camellia Flower Blight

MILTON H. BROWN

*Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society
and*

An International Camellia Society Director for U.S.A.

(Paper read by Houghton Hall for Milton H. Brown who was unable to attend ICS Conference in Nantes, France, May 1977.)

Dear Camellia Friends: Ann and I are most sorry that we are unable to attend the first ICS meeting to be held in France; and particularly at the home of the beautiful flower 'Ville de Nantes'. As you know, the 'Ville de Nantes' is sort of the trademark of the American Camellia Society with more than twenty extremely large plants of this variety scattered about our Massee Lane gardens.

I am pleased to introduce to you, indeed, he probably needs no introduction, Houghton Hall of California, who has graciously agreed to read this paper to this august assembly. "Hote," as he is known by his camellia friends throughout the world, is an extremely experienced camellia grower and hybridizer. He is fully aware of the dreadful camellia flower blight. Indeed, he could probably give even a better discourse of this than I. I am certain that he will be pleased to answer any questions you might have after the completion of this paper.

Camellia petal blight, also known as camellia flower blight, is actually caused by the fungus, *Sclerotinia ca-*

melliae Hara. This fungus is a close relative of the organism causing such diseases as brown rot of peaches and petal blight of azaleas. Although related, these three different fungi do not cause the blight on the other plants: for example, *S. camelliae* Hara does not infest peaches; nor does its relative, *Monilia fructicola*, the peach brown rot fungus, infest camellias; nor does its other relative, the azalea petal blight organism, *Ovulinia azalea*, affect either peaches or camellias. Therefore, any control for one does not affect control of the others.

Before discussing the actual life cycle of *S. camelliae* Hara, a word or two of its history is, I think, necessary. The disease was first brought to our attention in a single nursery in central California in 1938. The disease, however, was first described in 1919 in an obscure journal in Japan. Despite concerted efforts on the part of many camellia growers in contacting State Departments of Agriculture, there never developed a uniform control of importing plants from camellia petal blight infected areas. Some states attempted to bar entry of in-

fectured plants, but this was highly unsatisfactory. The American Camellia Society also attempted to get states to adopt appropriate legislation. However, individual camellia growers, either unaware or unmindful of the dangers of spreading the blight, continued to obtain plants from infected areas. In less than twenty years, it spread from California to Georgia, the Carolinas, Oregon, Louisiana, Virginia and other of the states where camellias are grown. Leading nurseries in infected areas very early on took it on themselves to ship plants bare rooted. Many nurseries to this day practice this same habit.

As the name implies, camellia petal blight affects only the blossoms. It in no way attacks the plants. Even the bracts and ovary which comprise parts of the flower seem not to be attacked. All camellia varieties and species that are in bloom during the season of the blight appear to be susceptible.

The cause of camellia flower blight is, as I mentioned earlier, the fungus, *Sclerotinia camelliae* Hara. Infected flowers are invaded by the fungus and food reserves from the flower are transformed by the fungus into a specialized structure called a Sclerotium which forms at the base of the flower.

Let us look at the Life Cycle of Camellia Flower Blight. It is like trying to argue which comes first, the chicken or the egg, or the infected flower or the wind-blown spores. For the sake of logic, however, let us begin with the wind-blown spore landing on a petal of a healthy bloom. Initially, if the weather and humidity are compatible for the growth and spread of the blight, one or two small brown spots will soon multiply to many brown spots and in a day or two, actually, the infected flower will become almost totally brown and drop to the ground. One spot will soon change to almost solid brown. The *Sclerotium*, which is hard and dark in color and varies in size up to that of a normal seed of a *camellia japonica*, is formed within 15-30 days depending on temperature and mois-

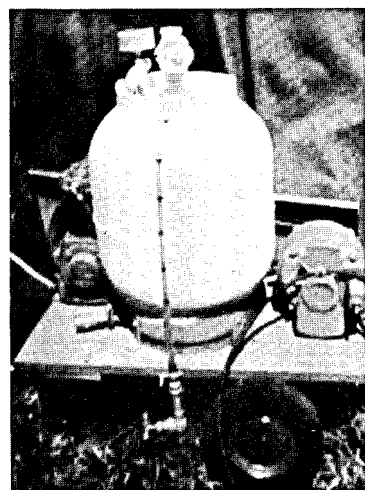
ture. Once it is formed and hardened, it appears to resist natural forces of nature and can survive for several years.

Continuing around the life cycle, you will notice little mushroom bodies; these are formed from the *Sclerotia* on the ground beneath the camellia plants from late December through March generally. These spore-bearing structures are known as *apothecia*. These *apothecia* are saucer shaped, fleshy, generally light tan in color and vary in size from 5 mm to 2 cm. When triggered by the weather or by movement near them, untold tens of thousands or more of the spores are ejected into the air. Each one of these microscopic spores (about 1/2500 of an inch) is capable of beginning a full life cycle of this dreadful disease. (According to Dr. L. W. Baxter, Jr. a single *apothecium* may discharge millions of spores. A single large *Sclerotium* may bear one to twelve *apothecium*. Thus, he notes, the fungus is prolific). In the past, it was generally felt that these spores could be transported up to 1/2 to 3/4 of a mile. However, I strongly believe—and there is no proof neither to support my conclusion nor, I feel, the conclusion of others—that the spores can be blown many miles. I cite an example at our ACS Headquarters at Massee Lane. There are no camellia plants closer than two miles, most of them are three to fifteen miles from us; we always bare root all plants if they haven't arrived bare rooted to begin with. There was no known petal blight in Fort Valley five or six miles away, Marshallville three miles away, Montezuma fifteen miles away or at Massee Lane. Yet, in 1976 camellia petal blight was prevalent in all of these locations simultaneously. My thesis is based partly on the fact that one day in February of this year I could see no further than 50-75 yards in front of my automobile due to a dust storm, with the *dust being blown from Kansas and Nebraska some 2,000 miles away!*

The ideal temperature for the growth and spread of camellia flower

blight is at a range of 50° to 60°F. and with the humidity being rather high, as it usually always is during the camellia blooming season. Dr. Baxter also points out that freezing the affected flowers for 4, 8, or 16 hours at 0°F. does not kill the fungus. This would tend to dispute the argument by some that if they are growing camellias in areas where the temperature regularly dips below 32°F. that there will be no camellia petal blight. Many of us had thought

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this but had no scientific data to support us. I think that the example of this year when we had temperatures here in Middle Georgia as low as 5°F. and with several days of not getting above freezing will bear out the fact that the fungus in its form of *Sclerotia* and the apothecia will not be "frozen out"; this camellia season we had as much petal blight as we had in our first season in 1976 when the temperature seldom got below 35°. The only difference we noted was that the petal blight showed up later—but also the blooms came out much later.

"How do I know if I have petal blight if I have a bloom with brown spots on it?" you might well ask. The first noticeable symptoms will be small brown spots on the petals. After a day or a few days the spots enlarge and cover entire petals and eventually most or all of the flower. When infected flowers are turned over and the bracts (the calyx) and core (pistyl) are removed, a whitish-gray ring of cottony fungus growth is usually prevalent. If you rub the infected brown spot between your fingers, the petal will disintegrate somewhat in a slimy mass. Cold injury, for example, can be distinguished from flower blight rather easily. Cold injury sustained by a bloom is usually brighter in color and generally restricted to the margins of the petals; flower blight on the other hand, always progresses toward the center of the flower. If you are in doubt about the identification of petal blight from the symptoms on the flower put the "suspicious" flower in a plastic bag; punch a couple of holes in the bag and enclose the top of the bag with a rubber band so that the high humidity can be maintained; store the bag at a cool room temperature for about two weeks. Examine the base of the flower at that time for the presence of the hard brown bodies of *Sclerotia*.

As recently as his article in *The American Camellia Yearbook — 1975*, Dr. Baxter states:

"Chemically we have no real good control as yet. Our efforts this

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year with CELA W-524 applied as a spray on the flowers either weekly or twice weekly was not effective. Benomyl (sold as Benlate) is effective when applied as a soil drench, but getting coverage over the entire ground surface is difficult. The fungus is extremely sensitive to benomyl, but thorough coverage and getting neighbors to cooperate are difficult.

"Preventing weeds and grass from growing under the camellias makes pickup of flowers easier. Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB), sold as Terrachlor, is also effective when applied to the soil surface, but again you have the same problem as with benomyl. Efforts thus far to get benomyl taken up by the camellia plant to protect the flower from this pathogen have been discouraging.

"One of the real problems is the prolific ability of an individual sclerotium since it continues to discharge millions of spores over a long period of time. A cleanup of 99% effectiveness does very little good for this fungus.

"In greenhouses, coverage with black plastic or by chemical means is usually more successful than treatments applied out-of-doors. Spraying the flowers is time consuming and usually leaves an objectionable fungicidal residue on the petals. This procedure works well with azaleas where the mass effect of the plant is desired, but perfection of the individual flower is paramount with camellias and spray residue on the flower cannot be tolerated.

"So, at this time, get out the Ben-Gay and pick up the flowers and learn to live with it. Hopefully a systemic chemical will be available soon. For example, Baymet for azalea petal blight looks promising, but now sanitation is the best solution against camellia flower blight."

Can you live with petal blight? The answer is obviously "Yes!" One of the most active areas of camellia growing in America is California where the blight first appeared in 1938 and where it still exists. It is not a pleasant thing to live with and every effort should be made to come up with

a solution for the control and eradication of *Sclerotinia camelliae* Hara.

I strongly urge every one of you growing camellias in countries or in areas of countries that do not have this petal blight to make every effort, through legislation, if necessary, to see that no plants in soil are imported in your area; further, that no plants with flower buds, whether or not showing color, be permitted to be imported. If you feel that you must have the very latest varieties from some other country, be certain to import only plants that have been *completely* bare rooted. The ultimate solution for you who do not have camellia petal blight would be to import only scions (cuttings) since the disease is not able to be transmitted in such a way. Should, for display purposes, blooms be sent to your country or area insist, that the blooms be burned after viewing. Do not let them out of the display room for any purpose whatsoever. (In America, for example, most camellia shows have a rule that all the blooms belong to the show committee and will be destroyed at the end of the show. Many is the time that some wonderful little old lady begs you to let her have the blooms to take to a hospital or nursing home; pleas that are difficult to turn down, *but they must be* because that bloom if infected could be thrown out on the ground inadvertently and that dreadful life cycle be started.)

What are we doing in America about *S. camelliae* Hara? Over the past several years individuals have been engaged in individual research in the hopes of preventing the spread of if not the eradication of the petal blight. As Dr. Baxter points out, there is no solution at the present time. At its meeting in Gulfport, Mississippi in November, 1976, The American Camellia Society accepted a generous offer of \$5,000 to be used as the spring board of a campaign to collect \$20,000 to be given as an award to a person or Company who comes up with a successful program of control of *Sclerotinia camelliae* Hara.

The requirements for rewarding the

\$20,000 as approved by our Camellia Research Advisory Committee on March 17, 1977 are:

1. That the material be registered with EPA as not constituting an environmental hazard.
2. That the material must not deleteriously affect the flowers or the plant.
3. That the treatment must be practical from both a physical and economic standpoint.
4. The material (fungicide) shall have been tested under controlled conditions as an effective agent. This would mean that the material be used on artificially inoculated plants with the viable organism as well as naturally infected ones, backed up by non-treated controls for comparison.
5. The material be used under environmental conditions known to be favorable to the growth and spread of the petal blight disease.
6. That the material be tested independently by at least four competent plant pathologists (two in southeast and two on the west coast) in camellia growing areas known to be subject to petal blight disease.
7. That the material be proven in the above tests to be 90% effective in the control of camellia petal blight.
8. That the material be tested and proven effective over a minimum period of two years tests after first effective results.
9. That the material be capable of commercial production at a reasonable price (within the range of the average camellia grower).
10. That the material be proven safe to warm blooded animals, including man.

In conclusion, I should probably ask you "Have I properly scared you about the evils of *S. camelliae* Hara?" I hope I have, for it was my intention to do just that. I urge every camellia grower at this conference and others who may hear about this talk to take every precaution to prevent the introduction of camellia petal blight.

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'Clarise Carleton' Limited Edition of painting by Genell Murphy Boozer, \$12.50. (Add \$1.00 each for postage and handling.)

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Hybrids: Camellias of Tomorrow, Special Issue of *Journal*, \$1.50 postpaid.

"Greenhouse Special" of *Camellia Journal*, \$1.50 pp.

Back issues of *The American Camellia Yearbook* and *The Camellia Journal*, prices are printed on dust jacket of the 1976 Yearbook.

Send check to: American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, Ga. 31030

If in your garden you do have petal blight, I strongly urge you not to send plants other than completely bare rooted ones and with no flower buds; I further urge you not to send camellia blossoms into any other area presently free of this disease. You should each look at this as a firm responsibility on your part not to be a party to the spread of the blight. We urge all of you who have any scientific and technical knowledge or sound suggestions on how to eradicate this disease to contact the American Camellia Society or either of the Co-Chairmen of the Camellia Research Advisory Committee. The Co-Chairmen are—Ken Hallstone, 996 Victoria Court, Lafayette, California 94549; and Dr. William L. Ackerman, Research Horticulturist, U. S. National Arboretum, Washington, D. C. 20002. Finally, I want to thank the ICS

organizers here in France for letting me present this paper and to thank Hote Hall for presenting it for me. We do look forward to seeing you all in Georgia in November 1978 when ICS will meet with the ACS for the first time that the ICS has held a meeting in America. As our southern friends say, "Y'ahll cum, heah;"

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. "Camellia Flower Blight", H. N. Hansen and H. Earl Thomas; *American Camellia Yearbook*—1946; pp. 43-45.
2. "Camellia Flower Blight", P. M. Alexander, L. W. Baxter and W. M. Epps; Mimeo Series No. 5 Revised, March, 1962; Dept. of Botany & Bacteriology, Clemson College.
3. "Camellia Flower Blight—1975", Luther W. Baxter, Jr. and Susan G. Fagan, *American Camellia Yearbook*—1975; pp. 91-95.
4. Various other articles and personal experience over several years.

—ACS—

Tax Exempt— YES!

We have been asked if the American Camellia Society, as well as the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund, is a tax-exempt organization. The answer: BOTH organizations are separately listed on page 25 of Internal Revenue Service Publication 78 as being tax exempt.

The ACS and the ACS Endowment fund are *each separately listed as being exempt from Federal income tax* as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The purpose of each is listed as charitable, educational and scientific. The ACS received its first letter of determination in 1952 and the ACS Endowment Fund received its in 1966. We have copies of the latest—this year—statement that *each* is so listed.

The Determination Letter, in part, states "*Contributions made to you are deductible by donors as provided in*

section 170 of the Code. *Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers or gifts to or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes* under provisions of section 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code." (Italics are ours for emphasis and not so italicized in the Determination Letter.)

You cannot, however, deduct the cost of your Membership Dues to the Society since you receive "merchandise in kind" for the payment of your dues. However, we understand that a subscription to the ACS publications by professional or business people could be so declared as normal business expense *providing* the publications were placed in a reception room or public place of office.

Any contribution, bequest and such listed above, either to the Society or to the Society's Endowment Fund for use in the said purpose of each or

Fight Blight Contributions

(GOAL \$20,000.00—TO DATE—
9/13/77—\$13,588.00)

Additional Contributors:

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan, Fort Valley, Ga.
Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Kimes, El Dorado, Ark.
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Tyson, Bainbridge, Ga.
Gulf Coast Camellia Society
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Mr. Milo E. Rowell, Fresno, Calif.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ACT OF OCTOBER 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code, SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF *The Camellia Journal* published four times a year at Fort Valley, Peach County, Georgia. (Date of filing: November 1, 1977.)

The names and addresses of the publisher, editor and managing editor are: Publisher, American Camellia Society, Box 1217, Fort Valley, Ga.; Editor and Managing Editor, Milton H. Brown, Fort Valley, Georgia.

The owner is: American Camellia Society, Box 1217, Fort Valley, Georgia. No individual owners or stockholders (A non-profit organization).

The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, during the 12 months preceding the date of filing (November 1, 1977) was 5100. Single issue nearest to filing date: November, 1977.

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

MILTON H. BROWN
Editor

either of these entities is, therefore, tax deductible as stated.

We do hope this clarifies the situation for the many of you who have asked for this information and for others who might be considering contributions or bequests to the American Camellia Society and/or the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund. We can furnish you with a copy of the Letters of Determination from the IRS, District Director, Atlanta, Georgia.

Camellia Scions - Greenhouse Protected

GROUP NO. 1—\$3.00

'Alene Hood'
'Allene Gunn'
'Arch Of Triumph Var.'
'Cameron Cooper'
'Campari'
'Capricious'
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'
'Craig Clark'
'Crane Feathers'
'Debut'
'Desire'
'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.'

'Dr. Lilyan Hanchey'
'Dream Boat'
'Ed Combatalade'
'Elizabeth Dowd Rose'
'Esther Ann'
'Fawn'
'Five-O'
'Flossie Goodson'
'Fred S. Tuckfield'
'Harold Paige'
'Honeyglow'
'In The Red'

'Jack Glenn'
'Janet Clark'
'Jean Pursel'
'Just Darling'
'Kathryn Funari'
'Kiwi Triumph'
'Lady Ann'
'Lasca Beauty Var.'
'Lassie'
'Lerlind'
'Lillette Witman'
'Lois Shinault'

'Look Again'
'Mary Golombiewski'
'Maude Sugg'
'Maui'
'Ming Temple'
'Miss Tulare'
'Molly O'Toole'
'Moody Bozeman'
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'
'Music City'
'My Ernestine'
'My Louise'

'Nuccio's Pearl'
'Paul Harvey'
'Peking'
'Petite Rosine'
'Pharaoh Var.'
'Raspberry Ice'
'Red China'
'Royalty Var.'
'Ruthie K.'
'Samantha'
'San Marino'
'Seventy Six'

'Splash Of Pink'
'Stacy Susan'
'Strike It Rich'
'T. C. Patin Var.'
'Terrell Weaver'
'Touch Of Pink'
'Valley Knudsen Var.'
'Virginia Womack'
'Wendy'
'White Reticulata'
'Zell Boyce'

GROUP NO. 2—\$2.00

'Alberta Marie'
'Angel Wings'
'Ann Day'
'Ann Swinton'
'Apollo 14', R & V
'April Lynn Poe'
'Aquarius'
'Arch Of Triumph'
'Arthur Gayle'
'Babette'
'Baby Face'
'Bart Colbert Var.'
'Betty Ridley'
'Black Knight'
'Bob Hope'
'Botan-Yuki'
'Broadwater', R & V
'Butterfly Wings'
'Cap'n Brooks Var.'
'Carnation'
'Carnival Prince'
'Carnival Princess'
'Carroll Waller'
'Chameleon'
'Charlene Lee'
'China Doll'
'Chittagong'
'Chow's Han-Ling'
'Cinnamon Cindy'
'Circuit Rider'
'Clorine Bowen'
'Confetti'
'Confetti Blush'

'Coral Delight'
'Cornelia Walden', R & V
'Cutie Pie'
'Descanso Mist'
'Dream Castle'
'Dr. Charles Thompson'
'Dr. Clifford Parks'
'Dr. Dan Ellis Var.'
'Dr. Fred Lee'
'Dr. Jas. Brown'
'Dr. J. V. Knapp'
'Dolores Hope'
'Dorothy Copeland'
'Dorothy Johnson'
'Dorothy Zerkowsky'
'Dove Of Peace'
'Dream Time'
'Early Peony'
'Eddie Gilley Var.'
'Eden Roc'
'Edgewood'
'Elegans Champagne'
'Elegans Splendor'
'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'
'Ellen Daniel'
'Elsie Dryden'
'Ernest Gill'
'Evelyn Poe Blush'
'Evelyn Poe Pink', & Var.
'Feathery Touch'
'Flame Var.'
'Florence Kirby Var.'
'Four Bits'

'Four Winds'
'Fragrant Pink'
'Full House Pink'
'Gay Ann Stewart'
'Gay Time'
'Gayle Gibson'
'Gee Homeyer'
'Gladys Herbert'
'Goodie Two Shoes'
'Highlight'
'Himatsuri'
'Holly Blades'
'Homer Fritchie'
'Imp'
'In The Pink Var.'
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'Jackie Mann'
'J. Morgan Sprott'
'Jane'
'Janie Pearl'
'Jean Bardow'
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'Jeffrey Hood'
'Jennifer Wright'
'Johnny Reb Pink'
'Joy'
'Julie'
'Kerryland'
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'Koto-Hajime'
'Lady Laura'

'Lady Velma Var.'
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'Linda Leary'
'Lion Head'
'Little Poppy'
'Little Susie'
'Lorraine Cross'
'Lover Boy'
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'Margaret Weems'
'Mark Stewart'
'Mary Beth'
'Mary Boyce'
'Mary Love'
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'Silver Star'

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'Three Dreams'
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'Tiny Princess'
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'Bessie Shearouse'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'
'Betty Sheffield Dawn'
'Betty Sheffield Dream'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Betty Sheffield White'
'Black Domino'
'Black Lace'
'Black Tie Var.'
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'Blond Betty'
'Blush Debutante'
'Blushing Beauty'
'Bonbon Red'
'Brandi Barlow'
'Breschini's Pride'
'Brooksie's Rosea Superba'
'Buddha'
'Can Can'
'Capt. Rawes'
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'& Var.'
'Carter's Sunburst Var.'
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'Clark Hubbs' R & V
'Coed'
'Commander Mulroy'
'Cover Girl'
'Cradle Song'
'Crimson Robe'
'Debbie Var.'
'Demi-Tasse'
'Diamond Head' R & V
'Diddy's Pink Organdie'
'Dixie Knight Sup.'
'Dr. Geechee' R & V
'Donation'
'Doris Ellis'
'Dorothy James'
'Drama Girl Var.'
'Dryade'
'E. G. Waterhouse Var.'
'Easter Morn'
'El Dorado'
'Eleanor Martin Supreme'
'Elegans Supreme' R & V
'Elizabeth Dowd'
'Elizabeth Haynie'
'Elizabeth Le Bey Blush'
'Ella Ward Parsons'
'Elsie Jury'
'Elsie Ruth Marshall'
'Erin Farmer'
'Evelyn Poe'
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The 33rd Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society Fort Walton Beach, Fla.

January 25-28, 1978

PROGRAM

Wednesday, January 25

Registration at Ramada Inn for early arrivals, 1-8 p.m.
Hospitality room open in TOWERS from 6-10 p.m.
Chairmen: John A. Southworth, liquid refreshments;
Mrs. T. L. Porter, food; hostesses by Delta Omicron
Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority and Gulf Coast
Camellia Society, Food by: Gulf Coast Camellia
Society

Thursday, January 26

Registration, Ramada Inn, 8 a.m.-6 p.m.
9-12 noon—ACS Committee Meetings
(MARINER AND DOLPHIN ROOMS)
12:30 Welcoming luncheon, Ramada Inn by Mayor
H. Gene Smith
Fort Walton Camellia Society President, Ed L.
Atkins
Convention briefing by Dr. H. L. Berridge,
Chairman
2-3:30 p.m.—ACS Board of Directors Meeting
2-3 p.m. GROUP B, PETAL BLIGHT; GROUP C,
DIEBACK, ROOT ROT
(FORUM I—TOWERS)
(see details this issue)

3:30 p.m.—Board of Trustees of ACS Endowment
Fund
DINNER—on your own
7:30-9:30 p.m.—SYMPOSIUM FOR JUDGES (see
details this issue)

Friday, January 27

Registration, Ramada Inn, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.
9-10, GROUP A—CAMELLIA CULTURE
(MARINER ROOM)
9-10, GROUP D—NEW VARIETIES, HYBRIDIZ-
ING, ETC. (TOWERS FORUM II)
10 a.m.—COFFEE BREAK
10:15-11:15—GROUP B. PETAL BLIGHT; GROUP
C, DIEBACK, ROOT ROT (FORUM I—TOWERS)
12 noon—LUNCH, Ramada Inn
1:30-2:30 p.m.—GROUP A—CAMELLIA CULTURE
(MARINER ROOM)
1:30-2:30 p.m.—GROUP B, PETAL BLIGHT
GROUP C, DIEBACK, ROOT ROT
(FORUM I—TOWERS)
1:30-2:30 p.m.—GROUP D—NEW VARIETIES, HY-

BRIDIZING, ETC. (FORUM II—TOWERS)
3:15 p.m.—Eglin A.F.B. Short Tour and Briefing, Tour
coordinator, Dr. E. L. Massie
6 p.m.—COCKTAILS
7 p.m.—SEAFOOD BUFFET—Informal
Time Lapse photography of camellias by
K. F. Harvey
9:30 p.m.—Return to Ramada Inn

Saturday, January 28

9-12 noon—Late registration, Ramada Inn
7:30-11 a.m.—Entering Show blooms—Choctawhat-
chee High School, Racetrack Road
10:30 a.m.—Early lunch, Ramada Inn
12-2:30 p.m.—Judging Camellia Show—Choctawhat-
chee High School, Racetrack Road
2:30 p.m.—Preview of Show by ACS Board members
3 p.m.—Opening Ceremonies for Public
7 p.m.—Close Show
7-8 p.m.—Reception and Cocktails, Ramada Inn
8 p.m.—ANNUAL ACS BANQUET, Ramada Inn
REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ACTION—PROGRAM—DANCING

Sunday, January 29

12 noon-5 p.m.—SHOW OPEN TO PUBLIC

HEADQUARTERS

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January 15 will be guaranteed reservation cut off.

The CONVENTION early registration fee for three
days is \$42.50. Friday and Saturday is \$35.00; Saturday
is \$23.00 *before January 15.* After January 15 it will be
\$47.00 for three days; \$40.00 for Friday and Saturday;
\$28.00 for Saturday. Check should be made to Fort
Walton Camellia Society and sent to Registration Chair-
man: August A. Lenert, Jr., 330 Hollywood Blvd., S. E.,
Ft. Walton Beach, Florida 32548.

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location, time, flight number. Transportation is being
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Milton W. Chaffee, Chairman, Herbert G. Campbell,

Co-Chairmen. COOL storage provided by BORDENS for Camellia Show blooms. Please state if you need service.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE! Outstanding and distinguished panelists will share their expertise in three GROUPS. Following will be your time to clarify, question, discuss your problem, or contribute your findings. The PROGRAM schedule provides for rotation to allow participation in a variety of subjects.

For details of each of these groups please see pages 34-35 of the August 1977 issue of *The Camellia Journal*.

CALLING ALL JUDGES! In response to a suggestion of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CONVENTION COMMITTEE there will be a two hour symposium for judges to be given during the 33rd Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society in Fort Walton Beach, January 25-28, 1978. (See SCHEDULE) According to Dr. Daniel E. Nathan, Acting Chairman of the Committee, "The symposium to cover the salient points of judging with one hour of lecture and one hour of open discussion and conference. It is hoped that all judges will avail themselves of this most important and valuable opportunity of becoming more proficient and effective in their efforts to improve the quality and depth of knowledge of their responsibility and obligation."

Symposium Chairman—Thomas C. Evans, Aiken, South Carolina; Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, Virginia; Dr. Daniel Nathan, Fort Valley, Georgia; Milton H. Brown, A. C. S., Executive Secretary, Fort Valley, Georgia; Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, California; John M. Augis, San Jose, California; Mrs. Neal (Bea) Rogers, Theodore, Alabama.

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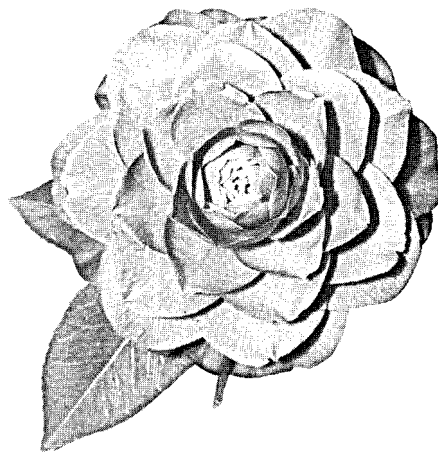
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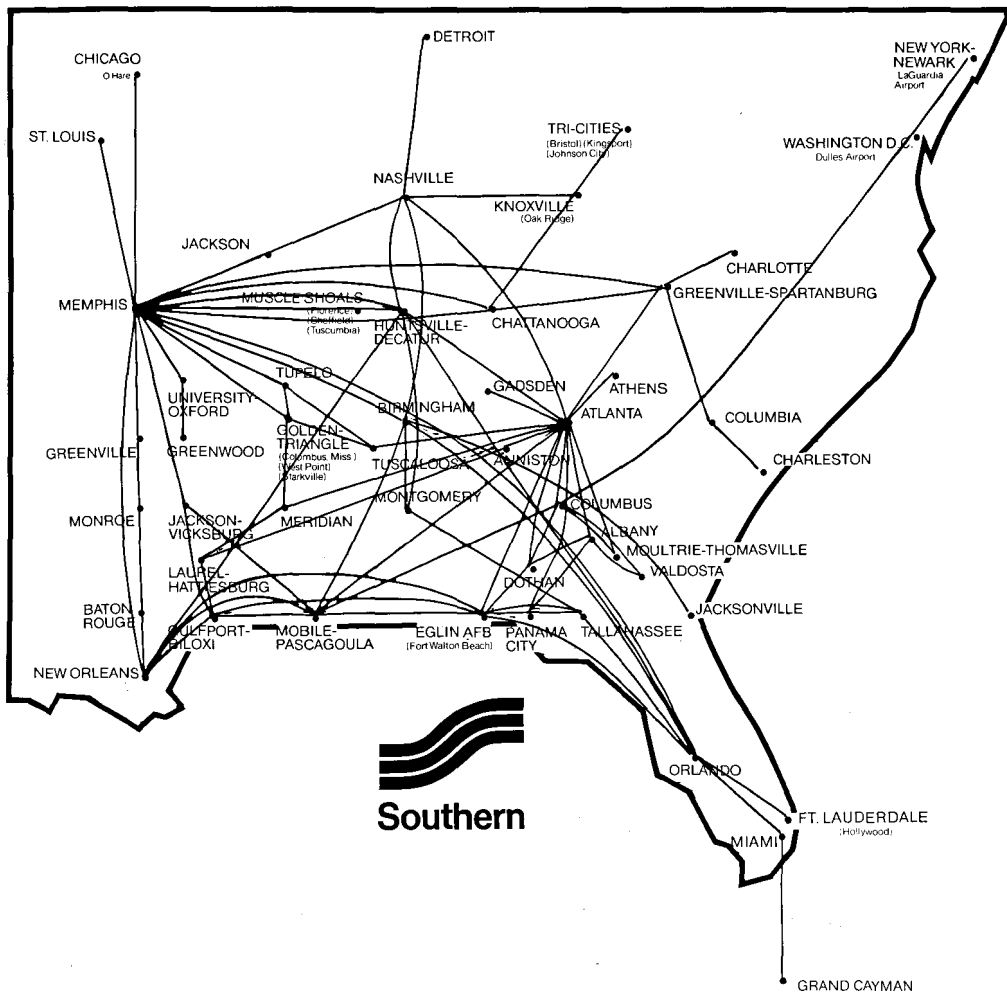
Welcomes

The Thirty-Third Annual
American Camellia
Society Convention

Fort Walton Beach
Florida

January 25-28, 1978

See Details in this Issue



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"Camellias Magnificent: The Big Show"

an unincorporated association of the members of

MEN'S CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF BIRMINGHAM

assisted by

THE MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUBS OF AUBURN, PENSACOLA AND TUSCALOOSA

in cooperation with

THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

SHOW SCHEDULE OF SILVER TROPHIES AND AWARDS

1. Best Japonica Bloom in Show—GREEN CARD
2. Best very large Japonica Bloom in Show—GREEN CARD
3. Best large Japonica Bloom in Show—GREEN CARD
4. Best medium large Japonica Bloom in Show—GREEN CARD
5. Best medium Japonica Bloom in Show—PINK CARD
6. Best small Japonica Bloom in Show—GRAY CARD (mark card "SMALL")
7. Best miniature Japonica Bloom in Show—GRAY CARD
8. Best white Japonica Bloom in Show—GREEN CARD
9. Best 'Louise Hairston' Bloom, Solid or Variegated. Trophy donated by Mr. and Mrs. William Hairston—GREEN CARD
10. Best 'Sam Zerkowsky' Bloom, Solid or Var. Trophy donated by Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky—GREEN CARD
11. Best Reticulata Bloom (Includes Hybrids with Reticulata Parentage)—GOLD CARD
12. Best Hybrid Bloom with other Parentage—GOLD CARD (mark card "Non Retic")
13. Best 3 Japonica Blooms, same variety—GREEN CARD
14. Best 5 Japonica Blooms, 2 or more varieties—GREEN CARD
15. Best 3 Reticulata Blooms (Includes Hybrids with Reticulata Parentage)—GOLD CARD
16. Best 3 Hybrid Blooms, with other Parentage—GOLD CARD (mark card "Non Retic")
17. Best Seedling—Japonica—BLUE CARD (mark card)
18. Best Seedling Reticulata or Retic. Hybrid—BLUE CARD (mark card)
19. Best Seedling Hybrid with other Parentage—BLUE CARD (mark card)
20. Sweepstakes
21. Sweepstakes Runner-up
22. Silver Trophies or Tupperware to the 20 Blooms comprising the Court of Honor. Runner-up to each best Bloom award will be the first Honor Bloom for that category—other Honor Blooms by judges' vote.
23. Best Arrangement in Show will receive the same kind of Trophy as does the Best Japonica Bloom in Show. Best in other Arrangement Classes will receive the same kind of Silver Trophies as do the First Honor Blooms.
24. Best Table Arrangement in Show will receive Silver Trophy. Best in other Table Arrangement Classes will receive the same kind of Silver Trophies as do the First Honor Blooms and other Arrangement Classes.

SPECIAL NOTE: Due to the large amount of Silver Trophies and other awards, we ask each exhibitor to use correct color entry cards to assure proper placement and judging of your blooms.

BIRMINGHAM CAMELLIA SHOW

THIS IS AN OFFICIAL SCHEDULE FOR YOUR USE

Please direct any request for Show Information to:

RALPH B. DAVIDSON
Pres. "Camellias Magnificent"
2716 Alta View Drive
Birmingham, Ala. 35243

T. L. BIDDLE
Show Chairman
2915 Crescent Ave.
Birmingham, Ala. 35209

C. T. WILLIAMS
Pres. Men's Camellia Soc.
521 Maple Street
Birmingham, Ala. 35206

+ + +

RULES FOR HORTICULTURAL SECTION TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

1. No more than one Blue, one Red and one White ribbon shall be awarded to each variety.
2. Best Bloom in Show and Best Bloom in each other category will be selected from single entries **ONLY**.
3. No Bloom shall compete in more than one category.
4. Chemically treated blooms will be judged with untreated blooms and outside blooms.
5. Plants from which flowers are exhibited must have been owned by and in possession of entrant not later than January 1, 1978.
6. Wiring blooms to wood from parent plant is not only permissible but desirable.
7. More than one bloom to a single stem will disqualify the entry.
8. If only one bloom of a variety is entered, it shall constitute a class, and it will be judged against the standard of perfection for the variety, and awarded a Blue, Red or White ribbon, or no ribbon at all, at the discretion of the judges.
9. Judges may refuse to award a prize in a given variety and class if they deem the entries to be below show quality.
10. There will be no limit of blooms of any variety, and the exhibitor may win Blue, Red or White on the same variety if so chosen by the judges.
11. Blooms in competition for awards or prizes may be exhibited by amateurs only. The word "amateurs" is not to be rigidly construed, but sensibly and reasonably, to the end that those who earn their livelihood in whole or in part, from the business of dealing in Camellias commercially, shall be prohibited from exhibiting blooms for awards and prizes.
12. Classification and Entry Committee is authorized to reject entries of poor quality.
13. Flowers shall be placed alphabetically so that both the exhibitors and the public may find any flower with ease.
14. Flowers will be received from 7:00 A.M. until 11:00 A.M., Saturday, February 11th, 1978 and judging will begin promptly thereafter.
15. Exhibitors are not limited to members of any Society.
16. All persons except specified Show Committees must be off the floor by 11:15 A.M.
17. The Show Chairman shall have the authority to destroy all or any of the entries at the conclusion of the show, this by reason of the danger of flower petal blight.
18. The decisions of the Judges on Bloom Awards are final and are not subject to revision by the Show Committee or any other person or committee.
19. The Show Committee reserves the right to interpret the Rules and make further rules for the proper conduct of the Show.

+ + +

Show Headquarters: The Guest House Motor Inn, 951 So. 18th St. Hospitality hours and Banquet will be at this location also. When you make reservations and when you register advise Reception Desk you are with the Camellia Show. There is a special rate.

+ + +

IT WILL BE "NICE TO HAVE YOU IN BIRMINGHAM"

Fungicide Spray Tests for Flower Blight Control

GORDON E. HOLCOMB

Associate Professor of Plant Pathology
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. 70803

Tests were conducted in 1976 that indicated a strong potential for use of fungicide sprays for control of camellia flower blight (see August, 1976 issue this journal). Similar tests were conducted during the 1977 camellia season on an expanded scale and at two different locations.

Six fungicide treatments were applied to camellia flowers with a hand sprayer. Each treatment was applied to nine camellia bushes (varieties 'Pur-

ple Dawn', 'Tricolor', and 'Professor Sargent') that were randomly distributed within a large planting on the Louisiana State University Campus. A second test was conducted in the camellia gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Stone of Baton Rouge. Two different treatments were again applied to nine different bushes but in this test all bushes were of different varieties. The tests were begun February 18, before blight had appeared on the University plantings, and spray applications were made weekly through March 14 for a total of five sprays. Blight readings were taken every 2 to 3 days and the number of blighted flowers was recorded along with the total number of flowers produced on each bush.

The results (Table 1) continue to be very encouraging. Bay Meb appears to be more effective than Daconil with the additional advantage that it does not cause the noticeable injury associated with Daconil. Daconil caused some marginal browning and spotting of flowers that ranged from slight injury on 'Purple

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Sorry to have to do this but am going to use the ground to build condominiums. Many thanks to all my Camellia friends for your support in the past.

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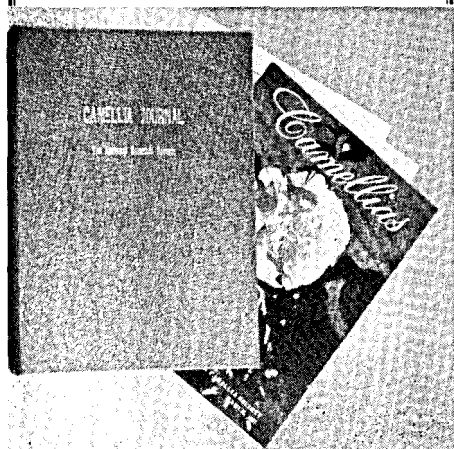
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Dawn' and 'Professor Sargent' to slight to moderate injury on 'Tricolor'. Such injury would be unacceptable on display and show flowers but could be tolerated on yard and display garden flowers. Levels of blight incidence were considerably higher during the 1977 season in comparison to those during 1976. This is also reflected in the reduced level of control by the fungicides. These same two fungicides again gave outstanding control of azalea flower blight—a disease closely related to camellia blight.

TABLE 1. Effects of fungicide sprays on incidence of camellia flower blight

<i>Treatment and Rate per 100 gallons</i>	<i>Number flowers blighted</i>	<i>Total number flowers</i>	<i>Percent blighted *</i>	<i>Percent blight reduction</i>
TEST ONE				
Bay Meb 6447 25W 1.0 lb	339	1662	20	69
Bay Meb 6447 25W 0.5 lb	460	1645	28	65
Daconil 2787 54EC 1.5 pt	470	1393	34	47
Daconil 2787 54EC 0.75 pt	556	1565	36	44
Daconil 2787 75W 0.75 lb	788	1752	40	38
Daconil 2787 75W 1.5 lb	532	1334	45	30
Check	1175	1841	64	0
TEST TWO				
Bay Meb 6447 25W 1.0 lb	476	1387	34	53
Daconil 2787 54EC 1.0 pt	1273	2310	55	34
Check	1144	1579	72	0

* All fungicide treatments gave significant control in comparison with the check at the .01 level based on the Chi-square test for independence.

A Friend of Mine

JAY BIRD

In our November 1974 column we mentioned the use of the new controlled release fertilizers, and the advantages they offer. I have continued using the "OSMOCOTE" formula 18-6-12 in potting mixes and as a top dressing, and have been pleased with the results. No, I will not say it has worked miracles but it is more convenient to apply than other types, and I believe also more economical and reliable. The principle involves the controlled metering of the nutrients in the fertilizer pellets, into the surrounding soil where they are in turn taken up by the root system. Our application rate for container plants has been one to one and one-half tablespoons to a 6 quart plant and proportionate amounts to other sizes twice a year. We mix a measuring cup per cubic yard of potting soil. Plants in the ground get pot-luck feeding, probably one-half cup for a plant 3 feet tall, accompanied by an equal serving of dolomite, and followed by a good watering.

Our observations indicate the majority of disbudded flower buds are discarded by dropping on the ground immediately after being detached from the plant. In areas where camellia petal blight exists we wonder whether such buds should be incinerated? Can anyone voice an opinion

as to blight spores working their way into tightly curled and closed flower buds of the small size normally removed during a routine summer disbudding operation.

We have received a few remarks that some camellia shows have refused to accept blooms of varieties not listed in the camellia *Nomenclature* publication. I cannot concur with such a regulation, particularly since so many excellent new varieties of foreign origin have not yet been registered and described in the listing. In any event, a good bloom or one of a new variety should be allowed to stand on its own merits. Anyone care to rebut this statement? Equal time will be granted if a good case is presented. Possibly the show officials should ask the exhibitor to write a note on the entry cards as to the origin and background of the variety. Such data would be helpful to the judges and to the nomenclature specialists.

Yes, you are right, I do enjoy starting arguments, especially when they may be constructive.

We need more contributions. New and interesting short topics as well as comments on published topics or items will be welcomed. Forward to Jay W. Ellis, P. O. Box 888, Keystone Heights, Florida 32656.

—ACS—

Thoughts from the Editor

BILL DONNAN, Editor of *The Camellia Review* of the Southern California Camellia Society, in Vol. 39, Issue No. 1, September-October 1977.

I have been sitting here at my desk trying to compose a good editorial for the first issue of the new year. I feel like the budding young playwright who yearned to write a box-office smash hit play. He was told that there were three sure-fire topics which were guaranteed to produce a successful play. They were (1) The Civil

War; (2) Dogs; or (3) Doctors. So he wrote a play about the veterinarian who treated Lincoln's dog.

Well, I sez to myself, why not write about Civil Wars; Dogs; and Doctors for my editorial! So here goes!

I want to preface my remarks by saying that the Camellia Hobby is in dire need of some critical review. In

this age when millions of people are flocking to gardening, the Hobby of Camellias is dwindling! Our local societies find it hard to maintain membership. Our meetings see a dwindling attendance. We have fewer exhibitors at our shows. Our *Camellia Review* subscription list is going down. Now, where do Civil Wars; Dogs; and Doctors come into this picture?

CIVIL WARS: If our Hobby is going to survive we are going to have to stop having "civil wars." We are going to have to close ranks and all begin to pull on the same end of the rope. We are the victim of "civil wars" between members; between local societies; between area councils; and between regional entities! Isn't it about time that we began to work for the Hobby and not against some other person or group? Let's drop all of the past differences; slights; enmities; and "bent noses" of the past which tend to divide us. There is too much in-fighting at the expense of the over-all Hobby. There are too many "civil wars" within the Hobby!

DOGS: The Hobby is "going to the dogs" and it is time to turn things around! How long has it been since we have held judging instruction classes here in Southern California? How long has it been since *you* have brought blooms to a meeting or to a show? What has happened to the intermission demonstrations at our local society meetings? When did *you* last give a flower or a plant to one of your neighbors; or bring him to a meeting or a show? How long ago was it that we dropped the custom of giving out certificates, ribbons, ceramic ash trays or other "little items" to show exhibitors? Under the guise of the time honored notion that "it takes too much time" or "it's too much bother," we have allowed our Hobby or facets of it, to "go to the dogs!"

DOCTORS: Somehow, we are going to have to "Doctor things up" within our Hobby! Let's all bring a neighbor to the first meeting of our local society this fall and introduce him to the joys of camellias. Let's devise some way to structure and stage

our shows so that the same 20 people don't garner 90 percent of the awards! Let's expand the "novice class" in everything we do within the Hobby, not just in connection with our shows, *but in everything!* Let's have more novice judges; novice seed gatherers; novice raffle ticket sellers; novice plant procurement people; novice contributors to *Camellia Review*; novice members. We *need* new mem-

bers! We need some new blood! Your Hobby needs a blood transfusion. Your Hobby needs a Doctor and *YOU* are the "Doctor!" **WE NEED YOU!**

As Editor of The American Camellia Society's *Camellia Journal* and *The American Camellia Yearbook*, I highly recommend this article to which I think we should all give serious thought and act accordingly as we now enter into a new camellia season.

—ACS—

Regional Meetings

ELIZABETH COOPER

GCCS ANNUAL MEETING

All roads led to Mobile on Aug. 5 for the annual Gulf Coast Camellia Society meeting. Things got off to a good start that Friday evening with a catered seafood feast in the greenhouses at Belle Fontaine Nursery with Bea and Neal Rogers, the gracious hosts. Following the happy hour, so much shrimp, oysters, crab, gumbo and mullet (Biloxi bacon) was consumed that all were in a mellow mood for the plant auction by Son Hackney and Bill Robertson to benefit the Flight Blight Campaign. It netted \$527.00 for this ACS Campaign!

The usual round of Saturday morning greenhouse shopping ended when Vi Stone called the meeting to order at 1 p. m. at the Rodeway Inn, the weekend headquarters. Following reports of officers and chairmen, a panel of expert judges under the leadership of Milton Brown discussed correct and incorrect judging procedures from A to Z. Panelists and their assigned topics were as follows: Buddy Bills of Beaumont on "Show Schedules as They Relate to ACS Cooperative Shows"; George Anderson of Pensacola on "Briefing Judges" and "How to Pick the Best Blooms According to the Rules"; Marshall Rhyne of Belmont, N. C. on "How to Select the Best Blooms of Each Variety as Set Forth in the 1972 Rules and Regulations Governing Procedures for Judging"; Dr. Harry T. Moore Jr. of

Nashville on "Etiquette and/or Ethics of Judging"; and Tom Perkins of Brookhaven, Miss. on "Misgivings, Aspirations and Pet Peeves of Judges and Judging". Brownie discussed all phases of registering and judging of seedlings.

Two general recommendations came out of the panel discussion and

audience participation as follows: "(1) The ACS Exhibit and Awards Committee should give serious consideration to the elimination of redundancies, contradictions and inaccuracies in the current lengthy Rules and Regulations;" "(2) ACS should publish the new rules and regulations in briefer form and in pocket size for ready use at shows."

Specific recommendations pointed up the following: (1) Chairmen of judges should write all instructions in detail for each judge; (2) Encourage use of *Camellia Nomenclature* book on the spot as basis of information on all blooms; (3) Judges should not engage in politicking; (4) Impress on judges to complete work in order to open show on time (one sure way is to serve lunch after judging); (5) Judges should stay after show opens to mingle with viewers to answer questions, to give encouragement and to solicit new members.

The meeting closed with the election of the following new officers:



CAMELLIA GROWERS MEET AT CHEEKWOOD

Mrs. George E. Garrison of Birmingham, Ala.; Milton Brown of Fort Valley, Ga., Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society; Robert A. Hill of Pensacola, Fla., Director-at-Large of the Gulf District of the American Camellia Society; Mr. Garrison, of the Birmingham Camellia Show; Mrs. Brown, and Dr. William Y. Bennett of Pensacola, read a plaque, explaining the propagation of camellia plants, in the Julia Bainbridge Memorial Camellia House at Cheekwood. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Volunteer State Camellia Society, which was held in Botanic Hall at Cheekwood. Dr. Bennett was guest speaker.

Mrs. Henry Stone of Baton Rouge, president; G. E. Harrison of Nashville, Vice President-at-Large; Mrs. John Comber of Pensacola, Secretary; and Curtis Williams of Birmingham, Treasurer. Vice Presidents for the states are: Alabama, Herbert Segner of Mobile; Arkansas, Dr. Hilery Hanna of El Dorado; Florida, Dr. T. E. Lundy of Pensacola; Georgia, Mrs. Milton Brown of Fort Valley; Louisiana, John Geiser of Slidell; Mississippi, Thomas Perkins of Brookhaven; North Carolina, Fred Mayo of Fayetteville; South Carolina, William Robertson of Aiken; Tennessee, Herbert Brown of Chattanooga; and Texas, Gregory Davis of Houston.

Named to other posts were R. A. Sansing of Pensacola, Liaison; Mrs. James Smelley of Moss Point, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Oscar Elmer of Metairie, Historian; Dr. Alvin Johnson of New Orleans, Research; and Mrs. A. B. Cooper of Nashville, Editor.

Saturday evening following a happy hour, a Constantine's banquet was enjoyed after which Tom Perkins showed slides taken on the Australia-New Zealand trip. There was another auction of plants by Mark Cannon and Bill Robertson which netted the GCCS treasury \$288.50. A rising vote was given Bea Rogers and Carlos Deupree, who planned the delightful weekend. Texas took a bow for having the largest delegation, 14 with 10 of them new! Tennessee had the largest percentage attendance with 10 of 14 there. Arkansas has become affiliated having six members and Dr. Hilery Hanna was named Vice President for that state.

VOLUNTEER STATE GATHERING

Forty some enthusiastic camellia growers from Chattanooga, Memphis and Nashville and their guests met Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, in the Botanic Hall at the Tennessee Botanical Gardens in the capital city of Tennessee for the annual get-together of the Volunteer State Camellia Society.

Presiding was A. B. Cooper, ACS director for Tennessee, followed by

G. Ernest Harrison, president of the host group, the Middle Tennessee Camellia Society. The program was a clear and concise slide lecture on petal blight given by Dr. William Y. Bennett, a camellia grower of Pensacola, Fla. and professor of botany at Pensacola State College. He was accompanied to Nashville by Robert A. Hill of Pensacola, a Director-at-Large of the ACS for the Gulf Coast territory.

So concerned was the group in combating this blight, though not yet in this area, that \$75.00 was directed toward the Fight Blight Campaign.

Other out-of-state guests at the meeting were Ann and Milton Brown, who brought the group up-to-date on

ACS affairs; Marian and George Garrison, Birmingham; Margie (Mrs. P. J.) Marice of Mobile and Harold Cawood of Americus, Ga. Special guests were Dr. Roger Sauve, plant pathologist with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. Sauve.

Following the meeting a picnic supper was served with James M. White as chef par excellence assisted by Mrs. N. L. Carter, Mrs. E. F. DeMoss, Mrs. Don McEachern, Mrs. George Griffin, Mrs. Ernest Harrison and Mrs. A. B. Cooper.

On Sunday the visitors were taken to spend the day at Opryland in that delightful atmosphere of beautiful flowers and toe-tingling music.

—ACS—

Growing Camellias to Withstand Cold*

ROBERT O. RUBEL, JR.

Winter Hardiness of Camellia japonicas was first recognized by Thunberg 150 years ago. He found these plants withstanding 26 degrees below freezing, in their native haunts of the Orient.

During the past 100 years, numerous Camellias, planted in Southern gardens, have survived zero weather with very little injury to foliage or wood. It is hard to locate finer looking Camellias in the United States than those growing at Esquiline Hill near Columbus, Ga. They were planted more than 75 years ago. At Mobile, Ala., Camellias endured sub-zero weather in 1899.

Perhaps there are gardeners who may not agree with the writer. If you

have lost Camellias because of sub-freezing weather, there was something wrong in the culture of the plants. Thousands of Camellias have died in nurseries of the South during the past few winters, when the temperature fell to 25 degrees above zero. Isn't it logical to assume there must be something wrong with their method of culture, especially when one nursery experiences no loss from sub-freezing weather, and other nearby nurseries sustain heavy losses?

There is a general impression that Camellias are very slow growing ornamentals. However, it is easily possible to secure an annual wood growth of 24 to 36 inches on Camellias by four heavy applications of fertilizers in the spring and summer months. The penalty of using excessive fertilizers result in soft, tender wood growth, without flower bud development. "Hard" wood development is the best evidence of "balanced" feeding. Forcing Camellias to quick growth causes soft, tender wood with little bud development. This soft new growth is easily killed by cold. Let us grow sturdy, winter-hardy plants as nature

* This article by the venerable Robert O. Rubel, Jr. appeared in *Garden Gateways*, Vol. 4, No. 1, January 1936 published by The Garden Club of Georgia. Would you believe it? The subscription was 20¢ per year! The author had a picture with this caption, "Camellia Japonica, Variety Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent. This outstanding 'winter hardy' Camellia exemplifies both strength and dignity of character in form, structure and distinctive red coloring. Its compact, globular flowers, 3 to 3½ inches in diameter and composed of 230 incurved petaloids, bloom from November through March." Mr. Rubel operated Longview Nursery in Crichton, Alabama for many years.

intended, and not attempt to force tender growth, only to be killed by a light freeze.

Another factor influencing winter hardiness of Camellias is the selection of a well drained location for planting, where the Camellias are protected from morning sunshine. To prevent quick thawing of frozen foliage and wood growth, natural or artificial shade will prove beneficial after a severe freeze. A Camellia will survive numerous sub-freezing days and nights during the winter months, if allowed to thaw out very slowly.

These are prime requisites in growing Camellias so they withstand low winter temperature: They should be planted in well drained, distinctly acid soil, free from an excess of humus, and relatively deficient in nitrogenous fertilizers, and by all means protected from morning sunshine.

Flower bud development is dependent on available phosphorus, which can be supplied by use of a liberal quantity of acid phosphate.

—ACS—

"Hard" wood growth and general stamina are reflected in an available form of potash in the soil.

While no specific fertilizer formula can intelligently be made without having a complete analysis of the soil, it is usually safe to broadcast a small amount of cottonseed meal around each Camellia in the spring. The use of five parts by weight of 16 percent acid phosphate and one part by weight of sulphate of potash mixed with an equal weight of cottonseed meal will prove beneficial in producing sturdy growth.

Looking back 75 or more years, when hoop skirts were in vogue, Negro slavery was prevalent and the chivalry of the old South was at its best, Camellias, too, were the favorite winter garden flowers of our great grandmothers. An abundant crop of brilliant colored blossoms at a season when flowers are most appreciated will be the reward of those owners of Camellias using commonsense methods in their culture.

Horticulturally Speaking

It's that time again. WINTER! We pray she will be a little kinder this season. The prognosticators claim that such a severe winter occurs only once each ten years. Let's hope this prediction comes true. Even some Gulf Coast outside growers were hurt last year. With the advent of more early shows we can have some good flowers before the bad freezes start. (Editor's Note: For a quite complete compendium of reports on last winter see the *1977 Yearbook*.) Gibbing for the early shows started in late August and early September so by now some of you have been rewarded with some fine blooms.

Our Horticulture Committee consists of knowledgeable growers from different sections of the Camellia Belt and their remarks are beamed for the new members and novice growers.

Winter Culture Outdoors

Phillip Ireland of Washington, D. C. advises that for the Northeastern States the 1976-77 winter was disastrous for outdoor camellias. The National Arboretum reports, for example, that plant injury among its camellias was the most devastating in the 30-year history of its collection. The damage appears to have stemmed less from the cold, since the lowest temperature was not as low as in the years when the damage was less, than from other causes.

It is the conviction among camellia specialists in the area, both amateur and professional, that the factors which actually caused the damage were:

1. Lack of adequate rain in the late fall and early winter.
2. A longer period of below freezing temperatures which froze the

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ground for many days in succession

3. Drying winds.

The general conclusion has been that damage to the majority of plants has been due to dehydration rather than to the actual cold.

Dr. Chiun T. Ling of Maryland agrees with Ireland in the above and adds: "Another factor most damaging to camellias in winter is repeated alternate freezing and thawing due to rapid wide fluctuation in temperatures. Camellia roots are much more sensitive to freezing than stems and foliage. Mulching serves the dual purpose of conserving moisture and protecting against rapid temperature changes in the ground. Pine needles, pine or fir bark give good protection yet do not hinder aeration. A mulch of 3 inches or more is needed in the Northeast region for protection. Large leaves are found ineffective as mulches, but crumpled newspapers make good substitute when other suitable materials are not available."

To keep rabbits from chewing the trunks of camellias, a one or two feet high chicken wire circular fence has been found effective. They dare not jump in, probably suspecting it to be a trap. Naphthalene moth balls scattered around the bush may be able to

repel squirrels and field mice from the plants. The chemical should be replenished from time to time.

Moving across the United States to the Pacific Northwest, Russ Gainer advises—"Camellias in Oregon love the warm winter rains. However, an early frost or a continued deep freeze in winter is a possibility. He uses 2 to 4 inches of bark dust mulch. This protects the roots and the cambium layer at ground level which is the most sensitive part of the plant."

Ed Lewis from the same area says—"Container plants outdoors require protection from freezing. Heavy temporary mulch of pine needles, oak leaves or sawdust, will protect the plants in one gallon cans or larger. Care must be taken to cover all of the containers as well as to fill the spaces between them. After danger of frost is over by mid-March the mulch should be removed. The sawdust may be stored for future use. The leaves and pine needles may be composted for container soil mix."

Norwood Hastie, Jr. of Charleston, South Carolina quotes the late H. Harold Hume—"You prepare your camellias for winter the previous summer."

During the winter months, camellias are rather dormant and as far as the plants are concerned, not too much culturally has to be done.

If there is camellia or tea scale still active on the foliage, both can be controlled during cold weather by spraying with Cygon.

Pruning can certainly be done during the winter as well as any other month. It is a good time to eliminate weak wood from the interiors of the plants.

When planting camellias in the ground try to avoid planting them in wide open areas. The cold will play havoc with foliage color, and flower buds. It makes a world of difference if plants are under the protection of pines; even nearby trees help some.

If in spite of your care the camellias do get cold damage, do not be in a hurry to take corrective measures. Just cultivate normally and give them

a chance to put out new growth. By mid-summer, new growth should be coming out in various areas on the plant; then, dead and badly injured branches can be pruned.

Out Southern California way, Leone Summerson asked Caryll Pitkin to share his knowledge with us, and Caryll obligingly writes; "Certainly our number-one problem is the maintenance of proper moisture at all times. While the winter season is considered to be our rainy season, sadly enough the rains don't always come. In which case we have the daily chore of watering because a dried out plant just can't produce prize-winning blooms. Rarely do we have to be concerned with drowning our plants, but it can happen especially if the soil doesn't drain properly.

We should discontinue the use of nitrogen rich fertilizers in the late summer or early fall and begin to apply compounds containing the other elements, principally phosphoric acid and potash. In addition, I apply liberal amounts of soluble iron chelate monthly it seems to intensify the color."

Bill LaRose of New Orleans writes—"By late November and early December a definite pattern of cool weather has set in along the Gulf

Coast and it is a welcomed relief from the summer's heat as we move into the final phase of another camellia season.

The gibbing that was started prior to the early shows continues, along with a diligent watering program, which is so important now that the buds begin to swell in size and blossom.

During the months of January and February scions are cut for giving to, or exchanging with friends. How fortunate we are to have this extension of the Christmas Season, and what a nice way to be remembered. This is also the time I make my final decisions as to which camellias will be cut down and used for root stock in grafting. Since my garden space is limited, I am forced to be very selective in choosing varieties and only those that are good performers are allowed to remain."

Dr. Emil Carroll of Conroe, Texas advises—"I think the winter care of camellias can be divided into two categories—basic plant care, and preparation for shows. In our East Texas area, scale is active in the winter and will generally require at least one treatment during the season. My preference is oil spray with Cygon added.

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Being basically lazy, I do not fertilize during the winter months, but I do feel that foliar feeding during the fall and winter would result in better bloom quality. We have very changeable weather and I make sure there is plenty of moisture prior to a freeze.

As to shows, disbudding is a constant requirement because I always miss so many first time around. As a basic outside exhibitor, I disbud one to a terminal, leaving the one that faces downward for protection from the element—I've scraped ice off the back of winners."

Winter Culture Indoors

Those of us that have greenhouses are blessed (most of the time) with good flowers regardless of the outside temperature. Of course there have been times when the gas or electricity failed and we then join the ranks of the outside growers. Yes, greenhouses *are* rewarding, but we will admit there is a little more work involved.

"Son" (Hackamore) Hackney, the champion scion scrounger of the Camellia World gives us the following words of wisdom—"If we have practiced a little T. L. C. (tender loving care) on our plants the past six months, we

should begin to see a lot of color in buds and a few flowers by now.

Here on the East Coast by November 1st we have fertilized our outside plants with 0-14-14 to help harden the last spurt of growth for cold weather. In late fall or early winter I also like to spray my plants with oil, using a 50 to 1 ratio (5 lbs per gallon of water). This also applies to plants in the greenhouse. Those of us who use a 4-mil polyethelene plastic on the sides of our greenhouses try to have the plastic up and houses ready to close, if necessary, by November 1st. After the houses are closed I like to dust the floor generously with a 10% Sevin dust. I find that this keeps crawling insects in check and I am not bothered with aphids on plants and flowers.

My fertilizing program for the greenhouses starts after the first killing frost, or near Thanksgiving. I use a liquid fertilizer every three weeks during December and January. All plants are watered thoroughly before the liquid fertilizer is applied. I try to apply fertilizer 2 to 3 days after watering. I have used many different types of fertilizer but since I can no longer get bloodmeal, I use commercial type fertilizer such as Ortho-Gro, Rapid-Gro, Peters Special, etc."

Stanley Magee, a good South Louisiana greenhouse grower, advises—"A clean house to begin the season with is a must. New gravel, sawdust, should be replaced where necessary and walk-ways and row diagrams established. Get your greenhouse in order now so it will make the leisure hours you spend in your greenhouse effective and efficient for the things you do later.

The high humidity inside greenhouses causes heaters to need a good pressure cleaning before cranking up for the winter season. A good thermostat, a tight house, should save some fuel costs. During warm, sunny winter days, to keep temperatures down inside, proper ventilation can be achieved by opening of doors and windows, rolling up the sides of your poly, or installing exhaust fans.

Winter, or prior to and during blooming season, feeding should be light. Low nitrogen and high phosphoric acid and potash plus iron is a good formula. You only want to promote blooms at this time, not growth. A good liquid fertilizer supplement will keep your plants healthy all winter and make for better blooms. I also like to mix a little gib solution in a plastic hand spray bottle and spray the buds a couple of times a week after gibbing and on through the bud development stage up to a week before opening of the bloom."

Bob Sansing advises—"Continue our gibbing regularly that was started back in September. In the greenhouse, the leaf eating and sucking insects will start showing up about this time. A good spraying of the greenhouse and plants with your favorite pest killer will be in order, if you haven't already done so. After the plants start blooming profusely it is very difficult to do a good job of spraying."

Milton Brown tells us in the August 1977 Journal that we will be able to keep on gibbing. This is a great relief to know, for one can never tell what the E.P.A. will come up with next. Beginners will find many articles on how to gib in past issues of the

A. C. S. Journal and Yearbook, the most recent on page 20 of the August, 1977 Journal will tell you of one way to mix your gib.

Those of us that enter our flowers in shows are constantly striving to learn how to hold that show winner that has reached its peak on the plant, two, three or four days before a show. One of the best articles on this subject can be found on page 24 of the August, 1975 Journal by Dorothy Copeland entitled "Picking-Packing and Piddling." She humorously refers to Father (Clyde) as "Piddling." But those of us that compete with them would like to know his "Piddling" secrets, for they constantly take home the lions share of the silver in most of the shows they enter.

While the winter time is our harvest time, it is a mistake to assume that we have nothing to do but pick and enjoy the flowers. It is true that if we have given our garden proper care during the spring and summer

and if the weather is kind, we will probably have beautiful blooms to enjoy. However, that little extra care will mean the difference between a good flower and a show winner.

Throughout the Spring, Summer and early Fall we look forward to the months of November, December and January—the months that we are especially blessed by our camellias with a harvest of beautiful blooms. Each blooming season they seem to be more beautiful than ever before. This is when we have the joy of sharing our blooms with friends, hospitals, nursing homes, civic organizations, etc., to say nothing of traveling the Camellia Show Circuit, entering blooms in the shows, competing with our friends for ribbons and and silver, and most of all—sharing fellowship with these friends from other communities and states. It makes all the work we put into cultivation during the Spring, Summer and Fall most worthwhile and enjoyable.

—ACS—

Morphological Studies of Leaf Cell Structure of Certain Cultivars and Species and Their Relationships in Camellia

DR. KENZO IRIYAMA

D.Sc. Shinkichi Tateishi
Yamada-Mura, Toyama Pref. Japan

INTRODUCTION

Although the separation and classification of plant species on the basis of their taxonomic morphology has been the classic procedure since early times, the system has been supplemented, especially in recent years, by studies in micro analysis of cell structure of plant organs, and by genetic species compatibility comparisons. This has also been true for the genus *Camellia*.

Dr. Sealy (1958) divided *Camellia* into 12 subgeneric sections plus Dubiae (unclassified section) on the basis of taxonomic morphology. Unfortunately, species of only six of these plus certain species within Dubiae are available to researchers out-

side of mainland China. Dr. Ackerman (1971) using species within six subgeneric sections plus Dubiae, found that, on the basis of species compatibility studies, these sections fell into two distinct groups:

(1) s. *Camelliopsis*, s. *Camellia*, s. *Theopsis*, and s. *Heterogenea*; and (2) s. *Paracamellia*, s. *Thea*, and *C. heimalis* and *C. miyagii* of s. *Dubiae* (these two species were later reclassified as *Paracamellia*). Several years ago, Dr. Shimada (Kyoto Horticultural Society), Dr. Tateishi and Dr. Hagiya (Niigata University), indicated that the distribution of *C. rusticana* (*snow camellia*) in the Kurohime Mountains, Niigata Pref. was only at the highest elevations. Also, their mor-

phological index of macro analysis was parallel to the histological index of *C. rusticana* leaves. Dr. Tateishi found lenticular cells in epidermal layer of *C. japonica*, and Dr. Shimada and Dr. Tateishi found hypodermal layer in *C. rusticana* palisade parenchyma layers. Therefore, it became apparent that histological examinations of camellias might prove to be a valuable tool to differentiate certain camellia species.

The author, in a previous article in the *American Camellia Year Book* (1975) reported on the distribution of *C. japonica* and *C. rusticana* at Toyama and Gifu Prefectures by means of micro-anatomical analysis. He reported that lenticular cells were found only in *C. japonica*, but in *C. rusticana* there were special hypoderm layers under their epithel layer. The author, utilizing micro analysis techniques on leaf cross-sectional cell structure, first separated cultivars of *C. rusticana* from *C. japonica* and then expanded these studies to include many other species. This paper presents the work accomplished on species identification resulting from histological studies of leaf cell structure.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Leaf samples of *Camellia* species and cultivars were obtained locally from within the Toyama Prefecture area and by importation from the following cooperators in the United States:

- (1) Mr. Milton H. Brown, Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society, Fort Valley, Georgia.
- (2) Mr. Kenneth C. Hallstone, and Mr. David Feathers, Lafayette, California.
- (3) Dr. William L. Ackerman, Research Horticulturist, U. S. National Arboretum, Washington, D. C.

The leaves were prepared for microscopic study by paraffin sectioning and examined by the author in his clinic laboratory in Toyama Prefecture. Histological studies were made

of the cross-sectional leaf tissue involving the upper epidermal, hypodermal and palisade parenchyma layers. Variations had previously been noted (1975, 1976) by the author in the presence or absence of hypodermal-like cells in the epidermal layer and certain other irregularities in the hypodermal and palisade parenchyma layers.

Lenticular or mucilaginous cell plasma have different staining reactions from hypodermal and hypodermal-like cell plasma for Giemsa and Safranin solutions. Plasma of hypodermal and hypodermal-like cells, which have chlorophyll substances, are easily stained with Giemsa solutions but this reaction was blocked with Streptomycin solution and after treatment with the latter, the plasma could no longer be stained. This effect was first noticed by the author in his experiments with tuberclose bacillen in his research at Kagawa Pref. for tuberclose. Also, this effect was not found to be the case with lenticular or mucilaginous cells, which stain easily in Safranin solution. In addition, hypodermal and hypodermal-like cells stain differently according to season change, in winter they stain strongly while in late spring the staining is much weaker. Also, some morphological differences in plasma were found which may explain the staining reactions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Differences were discovered between leaves sent from Fort Valley and Lafayette, USA, and the samples studied of Japanese forms of *C. japonica* and *C. rusticana*. Among nineteen leaf samples obtained from Fort Valley of *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata* cultivars, Table I, two ('Mandalay Queen' and 'Betty Sheffield Supreme') had Hypd. L. cells mixed with many lenticular cells in the epithel layer. This was the first time that this type of cell structure had been observed in Camellia. These special cells were named "hypoderm-like" cells because their plasma had characteristics of staining the same as hypodermal cells

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in second layer of *C. rusticana* leaves. This irregular condition, reported by Dr. Tateishi as occurring in some *C. reticulata* forms. There were two or three regularly arranged palisade parenchyma layers among the *C. japonica*, but *C. reticulata* does not have regular structures of the second palisade parenchyma layer. Since this condition was also found to be the case in the two *C. japonica* cultivars mentioned above, this suggests hybridity.

Among the leaf samples of fragrant flowered forms received from Lafayette, most had cell layers similar to *C. reticulata* as far as the epithel layer, but some of the palisade parenchyma layers were small. This was similar to the observations made by Dr. Tateishi on *C. lutchuensis* (*C. gordonia*). This condition was later explained by the fact that many of the Lafayette fragrant flowered forms are of hybrid origin and were developed out of Dr. Ackerman's first generation of *C. japonica* x *C. lutchuensis* crosses.

The existence of special hypodermal layers were not found in the USA sources of *C. japonica* as they were among Japanese forms. Also, it was difficult to find true *C. rusticana* histological layers in the leaf sections of

the USA camellia groups. It would appear that plant materials from USA are highly variable and that many cultivars considered to be pure species are actually hybrid in origin.

Dr. Tateishi had found in the hypodermal layer of his so-called Yukibata-tsubaki (an intermediate between *C. japonica* and *C. rusticana*) that the first layer of palisade parenchyma was similar to the hypodermis of pure *C. rusticana*, but were mixed with palisade parenchyma cells with granules of chlorophyll in their plasma. This special formation was found only under the epidermis. The microscopic structures may be an important means of identifying species and hybrids of questionable origin in the future. Examples of differences found among the leaves of several species are shown in Figure I.

Hypoderm-like epidermis cells—plasma variation of the epidermal layers? were found in camellia leaves received from the National Arboretum, Washington, D. C. Histological studies disclosed the presence of lenticular cells (especially among pure forms of *C. japonica*) and hypodermal layers under the epidermis (especially among pure forms of *C. rusticana*).

Moving from the study of cellular differences between *C. japonica* and *C. rusticana* a number of other species were observed in the National Arboretum leaf samples (Table II). The special variations of epidermal cell plasma found in the Fort Valley samples of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' and 'Mandalay Queen' were again observed among the species samples from the National Arboretum. These variations in structure were found in leaves of *C. granthamiana*, *C. irrawadiensis*, *C. japonica variegata*, *C. pitardii* var. *pitardii*, and *C. salicifolia*. Incidentally, all of these species are of Hongkong, Burma, Korea, China, Formosa, or Japanese origin, in areas of relatively high temperatures. It would appear that those five species and the two *C. japonica* cultivars previously mentioned, have special hypodermal-like cells in their epidermis,

and also have lenticular-like cells (lenticular cells may be the same here as mucilaginous cells by Metcalf and Chalk). Actually, lenticular or mucilaginous cells may be found side by side in a mixed condition.

Using Dr. Sealy's classification of subgeneric sections, the results of the histological studies of the National Arboretum samples was segregated as follows:

(1) *Section Camellia*

Hypoderm-like epithelium cells were found mixed with lenticular cells in epidermal layers of *C. japonica variegata* and *C. pitardii* var. *pitardii*, while *C. reticulata* had some specialties of *C. confusa* (spaces between cells) in the first layer of palisade parenchyma (P.P.).

(2) *Section Camelliopsis*

Both mucilaginous cells (MC) and lenticular cells (LC) were found in the epithelium layer, while *C. salicifolia* had hypoderm-like cells mixed with other epithelium cells.

(3) *Section Theopsis*

MC were found much more frequently than LC in the epithelium layer, and *C. fraterna* had *C. reticulata*-like spaces between cells in the P.P. layer. These same spaces were found in *C. lutchuensis* and *C. tsaii*.

(4) *Section Heterogenia*

C. granthamiana had hypoderm-like cells in the epithelium layer, *C. crapnelliana* had many MC cells in the epithelium layer.

(5) *Section Paracamellia*

C. oleifera had many MC cells in the epithelium layer but few LC, and *C. kissii* had no MC or LC cells.

(6) *Section Thea*

C. irrawadiensis, had few hypoderm-like cells in the epithelium layer.

(7) *Section Dubiae*

C. miyagii had LC and MC in their epithelium layers. *C. vernalis* had few hypodermal-like cells in the epithelium layer.

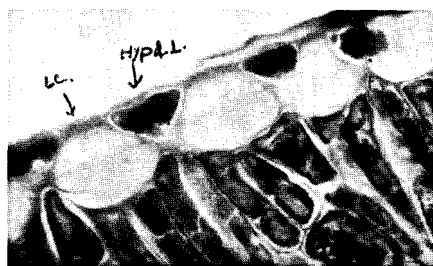


Fig. 1. *C. Pit v. Pit.*

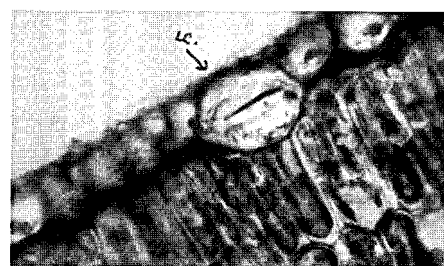


Fig. 2. *C. Maliflora*

Studies with *Camellia* and related Genra Compatibility and on their Histological Speciality.

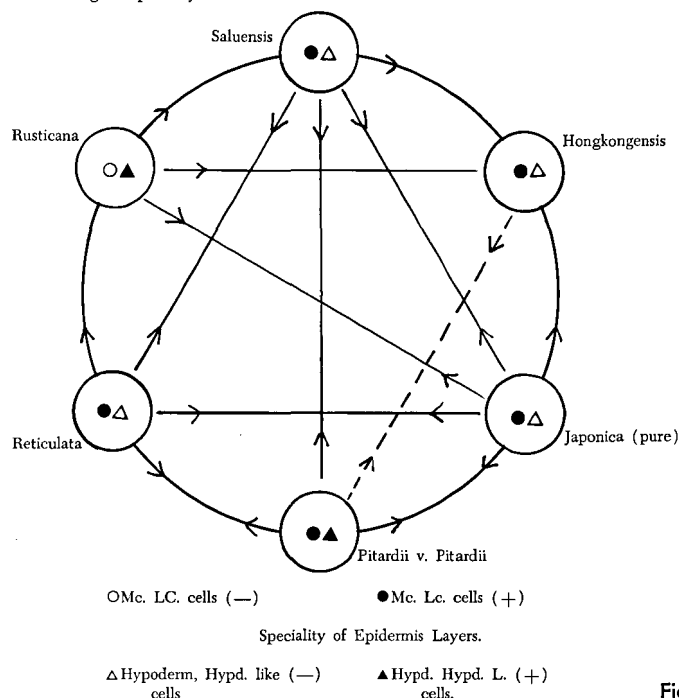
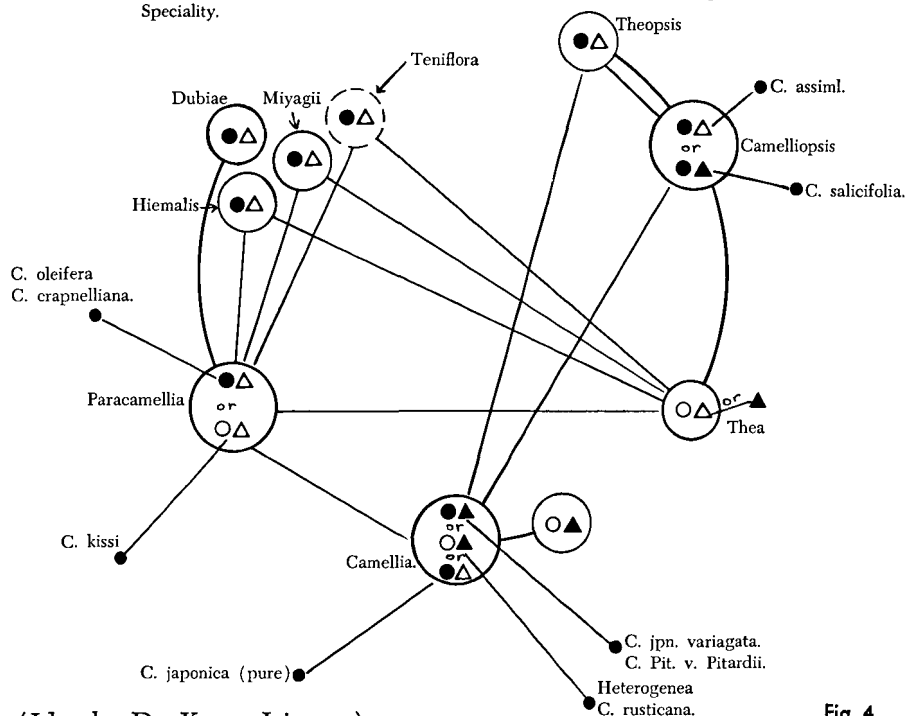


Fig. 3.

Compatibility between Species of different Sections and their Histological Speciality.



(Idea by Dr. Kenzo Iriyama)

Fig. 4.

However, *C. vernalis* 'Dawn', of the second group from the National Arboretum, had hypoderm-like cells mixed with LC or MC cells in the epithelium layer.

After studying Dr. Ackerman's separations of Sealy's subgeneric sections of camellia, it was found that patterns of correlation exist between Ackerman's divisions of the species, based on genetic hybridizing compatibility and the results of the author's histological studies (Figures 2 and 3). In general, species within Ackerman's first group have hypodermal-like cells within the epithelium while those within his second group do not. Also, there appeared to be larger numbers of lenticular cells within epidermal and palisade parenchyma layers in group one compared to group two, but this distinction was less clear.

SUMMARY

Histological studies were made of the cross-sectional leaf tissue of camellias involving the upper epidermis, hypodermal and palisade parenchyma layers. Variations were noted in the presence or absence of Hypoderm, Hypoderm Like, and Lenticular cells in the various leaves and certain other irregularities in the hypodermal and palisade parenchyma layers. Leaf

samples from the USA were more variable, even for supposedly pure species clones, than were the Japanese samples suggesting considerable hybridity among the former. Observations of differences in leaf cell structure between clones of *C. japonica* and *C. rusticana* were followed by the expansion of observations to other species. The microscopic leaf structures may be an important means of identifying species and hybrids of questionable origin in the future.

After studying Dr. Ackerman's compatibility relation separations of Dr. Sealy's taxonomic subgeneric sections, correlations with the author's histological studies were apparent. It was found that species within Ackerman's first group have hypodermal-like cells within the epithelium while those within his second group have none. Also, there appeared to be larger numbers of lenticular cells within epidermal and palisade parenchyma in group one compared to group two, but this distinction was less clear.

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- (EDITOR'S NOTE: The accurate, but detailed, charts are available if an ACS member wishes to write in to have us make Xerox copies of them.)

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Show Reports

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, January 22-23, 1977 (20th Annual)

Sponsor: Southeast Texas Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 261.

C. japonica outstanding bloom certificates awarded, grown unprotected:

Under three inches: 'Kitty' won by A. Sidney Johnson

Three to five inches: 'Professor Charles S. Sargent' won by Mr. & Mrs. Herschel Neel

Over five inches: 'Tomorrow' won by Mr. & Mrs. R. P. Rees

C. japonica outstanding bloom certificates awarded, grown protected:

Under three inches: 'Grace Albritton' won by Harold Showalter

Three to five inches: 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme' won by W. M. "Buddy" Bills

Over five inches: 'Ivory Tower' won by W. M. "Buddy" Bills

Outstanding *C. hybrid* or *C. reticulata*, grown unprotected:

Won by Mr. & Mrs. Herschel Neel for 'Valentine Day Var.'

Outstanding *C. hybrid* or *C. reticulata* grown protected:

Won by J. T. Kirchmer for 'Francie L'

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Won by W. M. Bills

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Won by R. P. Rees

Best Bloom Judges Competition, grown unprotected:

Won by Mrs. Peter DiSclafani for 'Helen Bower Var.'

PORTLAND, OREGON, April 2-3, 1977 (36th Annual)

Sponsor: Oregon Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 600. Attendance: Over 5,000 (Public Mall)

Most Outstanding Bloom (Best-In-Show): 'Elegans Supreme' won by Russel Gainer

C. japonica outstanding bloom certificates awarded:

In open: 'Tricolor (Siebold)' won by Cecil Loose

Runner-up: 'Carter's. Sunburst' won by Oscar Tinkle

Under glass: 'Elegans Supreme' won by Russel Gainer

Runner-up: 'Kramer's Supreme' won by Russel Gainer

C. reticulata (Includes hybrids with reticulata parentage)

Under glass: 'Francie L' won by Russel Gainer

Runner-up: 'Shot Silk' won by Russel Gainer

C. hybrid (With other than reticulata parentage)

In open: 'Angel Wings' won by Ed Lewis

Runner-up: 'Elegant Beauty' won by Ed Lewis

Under glass: 'Elsie Jury' won by Russel Gainer

Runner-up: 'J. C. Williams' won by Henry Landauer

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In open won by Oscar Tinkle

Under glass won by Russel Gainer

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In open won by Andy Sears

Under glass won by Henry Landauer

Number of ACS Membership sold: None

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IMPORTANT NOTE

It is important to remember that an ACS Seedling Certificate can be given only in those shows that are Cooperative Shows with the ACS. Judging, of Seedlings is covered in Rules and Regulations Governing Procedures of Judging of American Camellia Society Cooperative Shows," pages 182-200. *The American Camellia Yearbook-1972.*

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Reticulata Hybrid ☐

Non-Reticulata Hybrid ☐ Other: ☐

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Reticulata Hybrid ☐

Non-Reticulata Hybrid ☐ Other: ☐

Chemically Treated () Yes () No

Protected () Unprotected ()

Size (Circle) Min. -S-M-ML-L-VL



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SPECIES: Japonica ☐ Sasanqua ☐

Reticulata ☐ Reticulata Hybrid ☐

Non-Reticulata Hybrid ☐ Other: ☐

Chemically Treated () Yes () No

Protected () Unprotected ()

Size (Circle) Min. -S-M-ML-L-VL

Seedling Name or No. _____

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Date

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Fort Valley, Georgia, Massee Lane, Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 5-6, 1977
Shreveport, Louisiana, Pierremont Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	November 5-6, 1977
Greenville, Alabama	November 12-13, 1977
Pineville, Louisiana, Community Center, Highway 28 East, Central Louisiana Camellia Society	November 12-13, 1977
Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club (In conjunction with the ACS 28th Fall Meeting)	November 12-13, 1977
Charleston, South Carolina, Main Offices of First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., 34 Broad Street, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	November 19-20, 1977
Gulfport, Mississippi, Westside Community House, Gulfport Men's Camellia Society, Inc.	November 19-20, 1977
Valdosta, Georgia, Crescent Garden Center, Valdosta Camellia Society	November 19-20, 1977
New Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans Hilton Hotel, Southern Camellia Society	November 26-27, 1977
Albany, Georgia, The Albany Mall, 2601 Dawson Road, Highway 82 West, Men's Garden Club of Albany	December 3-4, 1977
Alexandria, Louisiana, The Louisiana Baptist Building, 1220 MacArthur Drive, The Twin City Camellia Culture Club	December 3-4, 1977
Arcadia, California, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Southern California Camellia Council	December 3-4, 1977
Brookhaven, Mississippi, Main Office of Brookhaven Bank & Trust Company, Brookhaven Camellia Society	December 3-4, 1977
Jacksonville, Florida, Regency Square, Camellia Society of North Florida	December 3-4, 1977
Port Arthur, Texas, Mingle Chrysler-Plymouth Bldg.	December 3-4, 1977
Slidell, Louisiana, Municipal Auditorium, Ozone Camellia Club	December 3-4, 1977
Gainesville, Florida, Gainesville Camellia Society	December 10-11, 1977
Houston, Texas, Memorial City Shopping Center, Katy Freeway at Gessner Road, Houston Camellia Society	December 10-11, 1977
Dallas, Texas, Martin-Caraway-Martin Art Gallery, Commerce and Ervay Streets, Greater Metroplex Camellia Society	December 11-12, 1977
Moss Point, Mississippi, Merchants & Marine Bank, Moss Point Camellia Society	December 10-11, 1977
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 7-8, 1978
Panama City, Florida, Municipal Auditorium, Camellia Society of Panama City	January 7-8, 1978
Ruston, Louisiana, Ruston Civic Center, Ruston Men's Camellia Society	January 7-8, 1978
Beaufort, South Carolina, Beaufort Academy on Lady's Island, Council of Beaufort Garden Clubs	January 14-15, 1978
Beaumont, Texas, Southeast Texas Camellia Society	January 14-15, 1978
Orlando, Florida, Altamonte Mall, Highway 436, Altamonte Springs, Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 14-15, 1978
Pensacola, Florida, Pensacola Men's Camellia Club, Inc.	January 14-15, 1978
San Marino, California, Huntington Gardens, Southern California Camellia Society	January 14-15, 1978
Aiken, South Carolina, Kennedy Junior High School, Aiken Camellia Club	January 21-22, 1978
Shreveport, Louisiana, Pierremont Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	January 21-22, 1978
Tallahassee, Florida, The Tallahassee Federal Savings & Loan Association Building, 440 North Monroe Street, Tallahassee Camellia Club	January 21-22, 1978
Tulsa, Oklahoma, Tulsa Garden Center, Camellia enthusiasts in Tulsa area	January 22, 1978
Augusta, Georgia, Augusta Garden Center, 598 Telfair Street, Augusta Camellia Society, The Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc. and in cooperation with the Georgia Railroad and Trust Company	January 28-29, 1978
Charleston, South Carolina, Main Offices of First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., 34 Broad Street, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	January 28-29, 1978
Fort Walton Beach, Florida, Chocawhatchee High School, Fort Walton Camellia Society, Inc. (In conjunction with ACS 33rd Annual Meeting)	January 28-29, 1978
Palos Verdes, California, South Coast Botanical Gardens, South Coast Camellia Society	January 28-29, 1978
Dallas, Texas, Northpark Mall, Dallas Camellia Society	January 29, 1978
Jackson, Mississippi, Plaza Walter Sillers State Office Building, Jackson Camellia Society	February 4-5, 1978
Liberty, Texas, City Hall, Atascosita Camellia Club	February 4-5, 1978
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Municipal Auditorium, West Alabama Camellia Club, Inc.	February 4-5, 1978
Boston, Massachusetts, Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts Horticultural Society	February 10-11-12, 1978
Birmingham, Alabama, Municipal Auditorium, Birmingham Men's Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1978
El Dorado, Arkansas, Arkansas Power and Light Building, South Arkansas Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1978
New Orleans, Louisiana, Camellia Club of New Orleans	February 11-12, 1978
Redwood City, California, Veterans Memorial Bldg., Peninsula Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1978
San Diego, California, Balboa Park, San Diego Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1978
Tyler, Texas, Citizens 1st National Bank, Tyler Camellia Club	February 11-12, 1978
Arcadia, California, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Temple City Camellia Society	February 18-19, 1978
Atlanta, Georgia, Lennox Square on the Mall, 3393 Peachtree Road, NE, North Georgia Camellia Society, Atlanta Camellia Society	February 18-19, 1978
Memphis, Tennessee, Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road, Memphis Camellia Society	February 18-19, 1978
San Jose, California, McCabe Hall, Santa Clara County Camellia Society	February 18-19, 1978
Wilmington, North Carolina, Blockade Runner Motor Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, Tidewater Camellia Club	February 18-19, 1978
Fort Worth, Texas, Lobby First National Bank, Fort Worth Camellia Society, Inc.	February 19, 1978
Charlotte, North Carolina, Eastland Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	February 25-26, 1978
Chattanooga, Tennessee, Eastgate Center Mall, Chattanooga Camellia Club	February 25-26, 1978
Georgetown, South Carolina, Council of Garden Clubs	February 25-26, 1978
Moraga, California, Campolindo High School, Delta Camellia Society	February 25-26, 1978
Monroe, Louisiana, Central Bank, 300 DeSiard, Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 25-26, 1978
Pomona, California, Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan, No. 99 N. Gary, Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 25-26, 1978
Whiteville, North Carolina, Waccamaw Academy, Whiteville Camellia Society	February 25-26, 1978
Fayetteville, North Carolina, Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 4-5, 1978
LaCanada, California, Descanso Gardens, Southern California Camellia Council	March 4-5, 1978
Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood, Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 4-5, 1978
Sacramento, California, Convention Center, Camellia Society of Sacramento	March 4-5, 1978
Bakersfield, California, Aram Adams Memorial Gardens, Camellia Society of Kern County	March 11-12, 1978
Concord, California, Sun Valley Shopping Mall, Northern California Camellia Society	March 11-12, 1978
Fresno, California, Fresno City College Cafeteria, Central California Camellia Society	March 12, 1978
Modesto, California, Gallo Administration Building, Camellia Society of Modesto	March 18-19, 1978
Norfolk, Virginia, Virginia Camellia Society	March 18-19, 1978

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Santa Rosa, California, Santa Rosa Junior College, Sonoma County Camellia Society	March 25-26, 1978
Portland, Oregon, Jantzen Mall, Oregon Camellia Society	April 1-2, 1978
Slidell, Louisiana, Municipal Auditorium, Ozone Camellia Society	December 2-3, 1978
Slidell, Louisiana, Municipal Auditorium, Ozone Camellia Society	December 1-2, 1979

—ACS—

Future Meetings of the ACS

November 10-13, 1977	Savannah, Georgia
January 26-29, 1978	Fort Walton Beach, Florida
November 9-12, 1978	Massee Lane/Perry, Georgia

This will be held in conjunction with The International Camellia Society.

January 25-28, 1979	New Orleans, Louisiana
November, 1979 (Nov. 29-Dec. 2)	Gainesville, Florida
February, 1980 (Firm date to be made later)	Jackson, Mississippi
February-March, 1981	California—place and exact date not yet known

(NOTE: The Fall meeting for 1980 has not as yet been taken.)

—ACS—

Camellias Registered with ACS Since the August 1977 Camellia Journal

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Linda Gilmore', medium, white base heavily striped crimson throughout, hybrid with reticulata parentage, mid-season to late	1442	David L. Feathers
'Virginia McCowen', large, white shading to light pink at outer edge of petals, semi-double, japonica, mid-season to late	1443	Richard E. Dodd
'Carter's Sunburst Blush', very large, pale pink striped with deeper pink with an $\frac{1}{8}$ inch white border on each petal. The semidouble to peony form japonica is a mutant of 'Carter's Sunburst Pink' and blooms early to late	1444	Hulyn Smith
'Joyce Connell', very large, lavender rose, single reticulata hybrid, early to late	1445	David L. Feathers
'Douglas Potter', large, deep rose, peony form, japonica, early to mid-season	1446	Douglas Mayfield
'Flaming Youth', large, brilliant light red, single, reticulata seedling, early to mid-season	1447	David L. Feathers
'Alyson Pollard', medium, blush with occasional rose small streak, formal double, japonica, early to mid-season	1452	Douglas Mayfield
'Mrs. Marion Mayfield', very large, snow white, anemone form, japonica, early to mid-season	1453	Douglas Mayfield
'Dr. Ed', very large, pure white, single, japonica, mid-season to late	1454	William Garoni
'Josh Sprott', miniature, light pink, formal double, japonica, mid-season	1455	Ferol Zerkowsky
'Dorothy Hills', medium, white to blush pink, formal double, japonica, mid-season	1456	Ferol Zerkowsky
'Harry Bettes', large, pure white, semidouble, anemone form peony form, rose form double to formal double, japonica, mid-season	1457	Ferol Zerkowsky
'Mayer Israel', large, blush to light pink with pink flecks, rose form double to formal double, japonica, mid-season	1458	Ferol Zerkowsky
'Martha Israel', medium, pure white, rose form double to formal double, japonica, mid-season	1459	Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky
'Tammia Blush', miniature, formal double, mutant of 'Tammia', japonica, mid-season	1460	Ferol Zerkowsky
'Elizabeth Cooper', medium, pure white, formal double, japonica, mid-season	1461	Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky
Correction from May Journal 1977		
'Virginia Womack', large, light pink, formal double, hybrid	1410	Dr. R. K. Womack

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Mr. Carl P. Franklin

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Redwood City:

Mr. John H. Hall

TENNESSEE

Nashville:

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THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Inaugurated in 1962 with the following objectives:

1. To foster the love of camellias throughout the world, and to maintain and increase their popularity.
2. To undertake historical, scientific and horticultural research in connection with camellias.
3. To cooperate with all national and regional Camellia Societies and with other Horticultural Societies.
4. To disseminate information concerning camellias by means of bulletins and other publications.
5. To encourage a friendly exchange between camellia enthusiasts of all nationalities.

Since the International Camellia Society will meet in the United States November 7-12, 1978 at ACS Headquarters and Perry, Georgia in conjunction with the Fall Meeting of ACS and the Middle Georgia Camellia Society, we are anxious to increase our membership in ICS.

The ICS year begins January 1, 1977. The membership is only \$6.00 per calendar year payable by check or money order to International Camellia Society, % Joseph H. Pyron, U.S.A. Membership Representative, Box 132, Reynolds, Georgia 31076.

The International Camellia Journal 1977, Volume 9, will be sent to all paid up 1977 members late in this year.

Death of a Camellia

JOHN GALLAGHER

The Pharmacy, Verwood, Dorset

It is with deep regret that I must report the death of one of the world's most famous camellias which died last fall.

The original plant of *Camellia Williamsii* 'Donation' at Borde Hill did not survive the very hot and dry summer we had in England and finally gave up the ghost.

Camellia 'Donation' was bred at Borde Hill, one of our finest gardens in Sussex, by the late Col. Stephenson Clarke from a pale form of *C. saluenensis*, collected by George Forrest in the Yunnan, and the very hardy *C. japonica* 'Donckelarii.' Other seedlings from the same cross are still at Borde Hill, but the one selected and named 'Donation' was to make camellia history.

In 1941 a plant was given to the late George Johnstone of Trewithen in Cornwall. This was followed in 1942 by yet another and also a plant of 'Salutation' from the same breeder.

By 1956 the two plants of 'Donation' had reached heights of 10 feet 6 inches and 12 feet 8 inches respectively and had a spread of around 8 feet. It was at Trewithen that the full glory of Col. Stephenson Clarke's creation could be seen to its full advantage.

At this year's Camellia Competition at the Royal Horticultural Society in London, the present owner of Borde Hill, Mr. R. N. Stephenson Clarke and his head gardener discussed with me the astonishing distribution of this famous plant throughout the world. "How many plants of 'Donation' do you think have been propagated?" I asked. "We guess that the number is in excess of five million—world wide," they replied.

Needless to say Borde Hill still has many plants of the camellia and also 'Salutation' throughout the garden, but they are rather sad to have lost the "mother" of them all.

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'Arthur Gayle'	'El Greco'	'Lady Laura'	'Nioi-Fubuki'	'Spring Festival'
'Bellbird'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Lemon Honey'	'Nuccio's Pearl'	'Springtime'
'Blossom Time'	'Emily Box'	'Les Berg'	'Overture'	'Star Song'
'Bo-Bo'	'Emily Kate Caple'	'Lime Light'	'Pat Guernsey'	'Strike It Rich'
'Bolderdash'	'Esther Ann'	'Little Beant'	'Patricia Coull'	'Sunning Hill'
'Bonbon Blush'	'Exuberance'	'Mary Golombiewski'	'Paul Gilley'	'Tamzin Coull' & Var.
'Burn's Bennett'	'Feathery Touch'	'Mary Westbrook'	'Paul Harvey'	'Temple Festival'
'Camelot'	'Grover Meaders'	'Maui'	'Pink Delight'	'Terrell Weaver'
'Cameron Cooper'	'Harbinger Var.'	'Melonia Newton'	'Pom Pom Girl'	'Tina'
'Capricious' & Var.	'Hot Pants'	'Minnie Ruth'	'Pop Gee'	'Tonya'
'Cherry Glow'	'Howard Capel'	'Miss Tulare'	'Prudence'	'Tracey Spencer'
'Circuit Rider'	'Ida Berk'	'Mrs. Paul Gilley'	'Raspberry Ice'	'Tranquility'
'Corinne Sebire'	'In the Pink'	'Muriilo'	'Rita Thornton'	'Vi Henderson'
'Craig Clark'	'Jack Glen'	'Music City'	'Rose Gem'	'White Retic'
'Dawn Song'	'Janus'	'My Dianne'	'San Marino'	'Winifred Sebire'
'Debut'	'Jean Pursel'	'My Ernestine'	'Silver Star'	'Winter Sun'
'Dolly Dyer'	'Kalimna'			

GROUP B — \$3.00 EACH

'Angel Wings'	'Dianne Clark' (Hyb.)	'Guilio Nuccio Pink'	'Liddy Jenkins'	'Pretty One'
'Ann Day'	'Dolores Hope'	'Hagoromo'	'Lillette Witman'	'Prissie Miss'
'Anne Witman'	'Dorothy Johnson'	'Haku-Tsuru'	'Linda Henson'	'Red Dandy'
'Aquarius Var.'	(Hyb.)	'Harbinger' & Var.	'Lion Head'	'Red Emperor Var.'
'Arch of Triumph Var.'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	(Retic.)	'Lisa Gael'	'Royalty Var.'
'Asagao'	& Var.	'Harold L. Paige'	'Lo Lo Ma'	'Samantha'
'Asahi-No-Umi'	'Dream Girl'	'Harusamen Nishiki'	'Lois Shinault'	'Sandy Sue'
'Aunt Matie'	'Eddie Gilley'	'Helene Roux'	'Lorraine Cross'	'Satura-Gari'
'Autumn Glory'	'El Rojo Var.'	'Hi-No-Tsukasa'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Sheila'
(Hyb.)	'Ellie Rubensohn Var.'	'Iris Laughhead'	'Mary Phoebe Taylor'	'Shin-Tsukasa-Nishiki'
'Aztec'	'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'	'J. Morgan Sprott'	(Hyb.)	'Small One'
'B. C. Goodman'	'Fuji-No-Yuki'	'Jane Eagleson'	'Michael Witman'	'Snowy Egrets'
'Bob Hope'	'Fiona Capp'	'Janet Clark'	'Ming Temple'	'Soyokage'
'Brushfield's Yellow'	'Firelight'	(Retic.)	'Misty Sunrise'	'Tahai Raku'
'Buddy Benz'	'Gallic Moods'	'Just Sue'	'Mouchang Var.'	'Terry Gilley'
'Burgundy Queen'	'Garden Glory'	'K. O. Hester Var.'	'Oaso'	'Theme Song'
'Chameleon'	'Gay Time'	'Kabai'	'Oh-Asa'	'Todd Gilley'
'Charles Henty'	'Gee Homeyer'	'Kerryland Var.'	'Oh-Nishiki'	'Tom Eagleson'
'Chinese Lanterns'	'Gilly's 34'	'Kiwi Triumph'	'Old Prints'	'Waka-Kayeda'
'Chittagong'	'Glen Arden'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Petite Rosine'	'Wendy'
'Crane's Feather'	(Dwarf)	'Leah Homeyer'	'Pharaoh Var.'	'Wide Awake'
'Cutey Pie'	'Granthamiana Pink'	'Lee Eagleson'	'Pink Frost'	'William Jackson' & Var.
'Daintiness'	'Greystone'	'Lela Laurents'	'Prairie Fires Var.'	'Yamato-Nishiki'
'Daisy Eagleson'				

GROUP C — \$2.00 EACH

'Aquarius'	'Cleolua D'	'Gulio Nuccio'	'Little Slam'	'Red Lion'
'Arch of Triumph'	'Diddy's Pink Blush'	(McVey's strain)	'Leonora Novick'	'Silver Triumph'
'Annie Hazelwood'	'Dorothy Brown'	'Helvetia'	'Margaret Davis'	'Silver Mist' & Var.
'Arbutus Gum'	'Daintrie Sievers'	'Helen Van Aken' & Var.	'Marguerite Cannon' & Var.	'Sugar Daddy' & Var.
'Aroma'	'Descanso Mist'	'Helen Bower' & Var.	'Mark Alan Supreme'	'Sunny Bank'
'Apollo 14' & Var.	'Dorothy Copeland'	'Howard Asper' & Var.	'Mike Witman' & Var.	'Tiffany' & Var.
'April Lynn Poe'	'Dream Castle'	'Henry J. Henty'	'Miss Charleston' & Var.	'Trewithen Pink' (Retic)
'Bernadette Karsten'	'Dr. John Taylor' & Var.	'Ivory Tower'	'Morgan Whitney'	'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'
'Berenice Beauty'	'Elegans Supreme' & Var.	'Innovation'	'Masse Lane' & Var.	'Tomorrow's Dawn Peony'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	'Evelyn Poe Blush'	'Jane Morgan'	'Mathotiana Supreme' & Var.	'Tomorrow Moonlight'
'Black Lace'	'Evelyn Poe Pink' & Var.	'Jean's Unsurpassable'	'Mini Pink'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Black Tie'	'Early Peony'	'Jean Clere'	'Mouchang'	'Tomorrow Peony Var.'
'Blaze of Glory'	'E. G. Waterhouse' & Var.	'Jean Marie'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'	'Tomorrow Peaches'
'Bea Rogers'	'Elegans Splendor'	'Joe Pyron'	'Nancy Mandarich'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Betty Pink Chiffon'	'Ellie Rubensohn'	'Jonathon' & Var.	'Nuccio's Gem'	'Tomorrow Tuxedo'
'Broadwater' & Var.	'Firechief' & Var.	'Judy Nordan'	'Nuccio's Red Velvet'	'Tomorrow Leanne's'
'Brooksie's Rosea Var.'	'Fircone' & Var.	'Kohinor'	'Nick's 13'	'Tomorrow Pink' & Var.
'Carolina Sunrise'	'Fragrant Pink'	'Kramer's Picotee'	'Otto Hopfer' & Var.	'Tomorrow Queens'
'Charlotte Holmes'	'Granada' & Var.	'Kay Acker'	'Pirates Gold' & Var.	'Valentine Day' & Var.
'Corinne Dawn'	'Grand Prix' & Var.	'K. O. Hester'	'Reg Ragland Supreme'	'Ville' (Burris)
'Clark Hubbs Var.'	'Granthamiana'	'Kerryland'	'Rena Swick' & Var.	'Ville' (Thick)
'Cresta Blanca'	'Guillio Supreme'	'Kona'	'Rob Roy'	'Wild Silk'
'Chow's Han-Ling'		'Lila Naff' & Var.	'Ray Lange'	'William Hertrich'

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Free Brochure available — Write us with your questions or special projects. Absolute Money-Back Guarantee!

The material was applied at 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 pints per 100 gallons of water to tea scale-infested camellias and rotunda holly. Other treatments were 2 pints of Cygon and 2 pints each of Cygon and Exhalt. Sprays were applied with a pump-up hand sprayer on January 5, 1977 and counts were made February 1, 1977.

Results and Discussion: Within 2 days after treatment many scales had turned brown to black and died. Counts were estimated due to the extremely large numbers on many leaves. On rotunda holly the lowest rate (4 pints) gave a reduction of 73.9 percent from the average of 28 scales per leaf on the control and the highest reduction was 98.9 percent with 12 pints of Exhalt. Exhalt at 2 pints increased the effectiveness of Cygon from 68.6 to 84.1 percent. Comparable results were obtained on camellias. The applications would undoubtedly have been more effective had greater pressure and a finer mist been used to insure more uniform coverage.

The material was relatively ineffective against oleander scale on *Miche-*

Back Cover

'Dorothy Zerkowsky'

Chance japonica seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky of Tammia Nursery in Slidell, Louisiana. First bloomed in 1971. Since then this large camellia has produced many different faces. See back cover this issue for the principal forms to date. The "genes" seem to be unbalanced as in other varieties that produce mutations.

Size 4½ inches by 3 inches deep and larger when "gibbed". Blooms mid-season (Oct.—Mar.) with 8 to 10 tiers of petals. Flowers are long lasting. Plant growth is vigorous, compact, upright with dark green leaves.

Has won several Best Seedlings Awards and ACS Provisional Seedling Certificate. Won Best Seedling and Best Bloom in Show in Natchez, Mississippi November 1974.

Propagated and released by Tammia Nursery. See advertisement page 3 this issue.

This camellia has 80 or more petals and was named to honor a camellia lover and "green thumb" gardener of Natchez, Miss.

lia fuscata. Both Exhalt 800 and 410 are being investigated as anti-transpirants to prevent dessication and death from freeze damage on various woody ornamentals.

A Gift In Memory Of

Name of deceased	Town

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Name

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Given by

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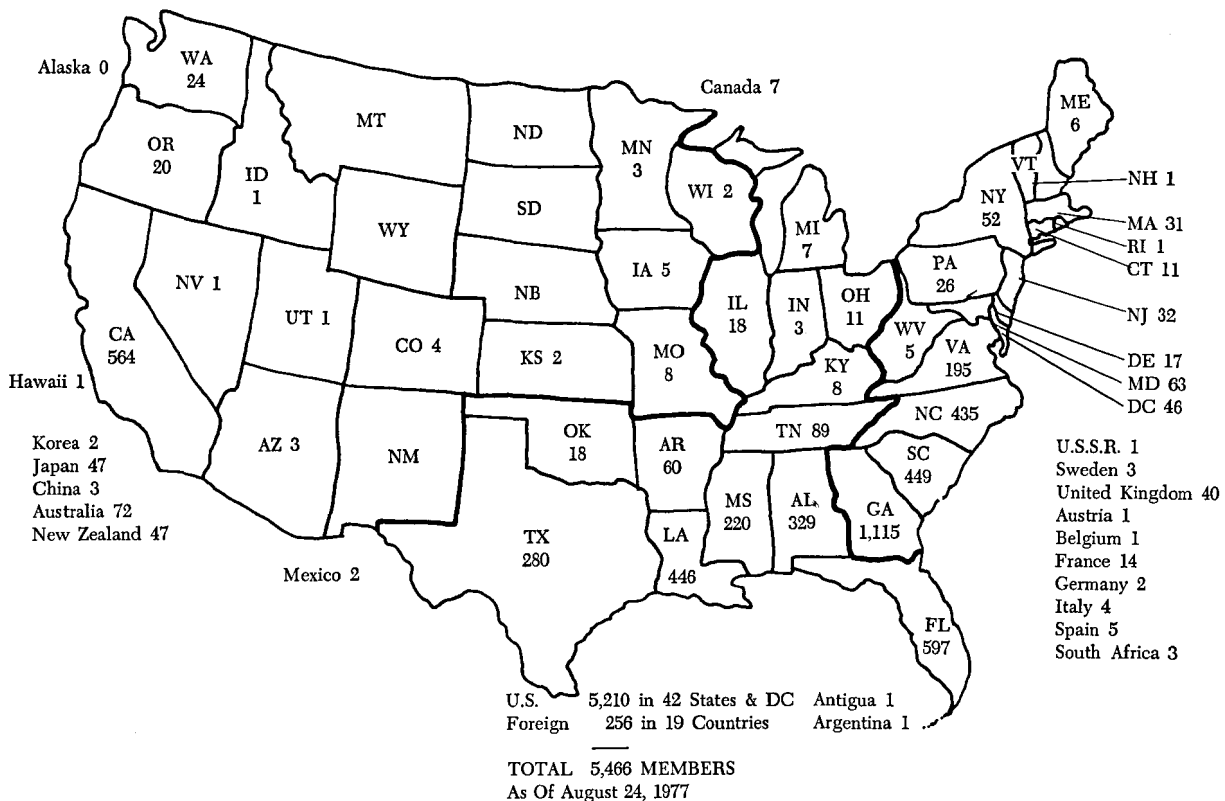
STA-GREEN FERTILIZER

NEW 'DEE DAVIS'
'SARAH ALICE RUFFIN'

New Members, Renewals, Change of Address Since 1977 Roster was sent to Printer

ALABAMA	Ocala:	LOUISIANA	Cades:
Dadeville: Raff, Dwight T. 68 Still Waters Drive 36853	Wines, Robert L. 2610 SE 38th Street 32670	Sterlington: Seng, Mrs. Barry S. P. O. Box 489 71280	Evans, Rev. Willie J. Route 1, Box 1 29518
Mobile: Quarles, Mrs. H. E. C 3970 Byronelle Dr.S. 36609	GEORGIA	NEW MEXICO	TEXAS
Arkansas	Atlanta: Munn, Lucian B. P. O. Box 27036 30317	Fairacres: Buchanan, Mrs. E. L. P. O. Box 155 88033	Houston: Dornon, Mrs. K. 16410 Parksley 77059
El Dorado: Jones, Perrin 926 Hazelhurst 71730	Cartersville: Colquitt, L. B., Jr. 100 Allison Circle 30120	NORTH CAROLINA	VIRGINIA
Colorado	Fort Valley: Vinson, Mrs. Frank L P. O. Box 469 31030	Charlotte: Watson, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. J-J 7021 Robinson Ch. Rd. 28215	Suffolk: Rupp, Walter J. 510 Dumville Avenue 23434
Fort Collins: Colorado State Univ. Libraries Serials Department 80523	Wyatt, W. C. 427 Marshallville Rd. 31030	Greensboro: Craft, William H. 1000 Dover Road 27408	AUSTRALIA
Florida	Greensboro: Martin, James S. 304 East Street 30642	SOUTH CAROLINA	Camellia Grove Nursery P/L Mona Vale RD St. Ives 2075 N.S.W.
Bartow: Stuart, Mrs. J. K. Box 1130 33830	Macon: Giles, R. Adm. & Mrs. D. T., Sr. 3307 Hallwood Circle 31204	Aiken: Evans, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. LJ-LJ 121 Kalmia Circle 29801	NEW ZEALAND
	Reynolds: King, William H. P. O. Box 583 31076		Smyth, Mrs. E. M. 22A Nihill Crescent Mission Bay, Auckland 5

THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FOR 1977



From the Desk of the Executive Secretary/Editor

Yes, the sap is rising in the camellias and in the camellia growers. Today, September 12th, we have 'George B. Barrett,' 'Lady Clare,' 'High Hat,' 'September Morn,' 'Alba Plena' and 'Oniji' blooms—thanks to gib. We have discovered in our group of species a wonderful late summer—July through August—blooming cross, 65-55, of Dr. William Ackerman's hybridizing program. Do we have the beginnings for a summer-blooming hybrid of merit as some size is "brought into" this fragrant cross? Let us hope so!

International Notes

Because of the tremendously successful International Camellia Society Conference in Nantes as reported herein by Philip Ireland, we are postponing once again our own article on "Project Oil". It will definitely appear in February 1978 issue of the *Journal*. We should also inform you that plans for the ICS/ACS Conference, hosted by the Middle Georgia Camellia Society, are well under way. The Conference will begin on the evening of Tuesday, November 7, 1978 and run to Sunday. Initial details will be printed in the 1977 issue of *The International Camellia Journal*; more complete details will be available for the February issue of this publication. To date the Convention Chairman has received acceptances for speakers from England, France, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Africa as well as America. The Headquarters will be at the Holiday Inn. P. O. Box 615 Perry, Ga. 31069. There are already reservations for 30 of the 120 rooms blocked out. Any overflow will be quartered in the adjacent Howard Johnson Motel or other motels in Perry. The Holiday Inn has a lovely new Convention Center capable of handling some 400 plus conventioners. You might want to make your reservations *very early* to be certain



(Photo by James A. Henkel)

of being quartered in the Convention Headquarters Motel.

The 1979 ICS Conference will be held in New Zealand in August. We are already thinking of getting up "Project Twinalt"—i. e., Project Twice Inna Lifetime! Are you interested? If so, let us know and we shall try to work up a good trip for some 20 to 30 members and friends. As one of our friends said, "It would be a camelliaorfic trip!"

Life Memberships

Thanks to Dr. Kenzo Iriyama, we are inching upwards in our total of Life Members. He has recently made Dr. Shoichi Kawano of Toyama University, Japan, our newest Life Member. Let us all make that special effort to obtain at least five more before the end of 1977!

Proof Goof

There was a "proof goof" on page 14 of the August Issue of *The Camellia Journal*. Under the committee listing in column one under "Exhibitions and Awards" the name of John M. Augis, San Jose, CA was inadvertently omitted. This printing error in no way affected Mr. Augis' status; the Chairman, Thomas C. Evans, was aware of the appointment and sent Mr. Augis

the various reports and requests for suggestions that he sent to all other members properly listed. Our regrets to Chairman Evans and Mr. Augis for a printing error.

Altering Flowers for a Show

At the Modesto meeting of the ACS Governing Board there was an extensive discussion on altered flowers at camellia shows. While much of the discussion was on painting blooms, some also raised the question of cutting off the anthers, particularly those of *C. reticulata* and associated hybrids whose anthers turn brown almost immediately upon cutting. The minute of that meeting as sent to members of the Governing Board for their approval, along with the entire minutes, reads as follows: "Dahlen made a motion that the Governing Board go on record to say that we suggest that altered flowers entered in flower shows not be accepted, such as painting. Wells seconded and the motion carried."

ACRS Silver Anniversary

The year 1977 is not only the Silver Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, it is the Silver Anniversary of the Australia Camellia Research Society. In 1952 the ACRS, as it is known, began under the leadership of Alex W. Jessep, then Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, Walter G. Hazlewood and the late E. G. Waterhouse. In 1954, a joint effort known as The Australian and New Zealand Camellia Research Society published *The Camellia Annual*, June 1954. Number 1. These early *Annals* are a vital part of our outstanding camellia library at Massee Lane. The New Zealand Camellia Society then began its own publication in 1958.

On behalf of The Governing Board of the American Camellia Society and of the some 6,000 members in America and overseas, we send our heartfelt good wishes to the ACRS on its Silver Anniversary and our encouragement for many more decades of leadership in and association with the camellia societies and camellia growers worldwide.



Courtesy MacMillan Co., N. Y., from *Tourje: Camellia Culture*

CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT

Comparison of symptoms of camellia flower blight with injury resulting from the elements, in the variety 'Finlandia'. Upper flower shows damage from sun and wind. Others show progressive stages in the development of the devastating flower blight.

I (we) agree that every effort should be made to eradicate the dread camellia petal blight. Please use the enclosed donation for this purpose. I understand the money will be used only for that purpose and kept in a separate account until the award is made. Also, I (we) understand that a proper notification will be made to me (us). Contributors will also be listed in succeeding issues of *The Camellia Journal*.

Amount of Donation \$_____; Signed: _____



Formal Double—White with Pink



"Rosea"—Pink Formal Double



Anemone—White



Anemone—White with Pink



"Blush"—Semi-Double



"Peony"—White with Pink



Rose Form Double with Pink



Formal—White/Pink; White/Blush Edge;
Blush Pink



Blush Anemone

The "Many Faces" of Japonica 'Dorothy Zerkowsky'

ACS Reg. No. 1308

Chance Japonica Seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky of Tammia Nursery in Slidell, Louisiana. The many faces above have bloomed on the Parent Plant since it first flowered in 1971.

This large size 4½ in. x 3 in. deep to 5½ in. x 4 in. and larger treated blooms December through March with 8 to 10 tiers of 80 petals. Propagated by Tammia Nursery. See page 3 of this Issue.