

The *Camellia* Journal



'Oscar B. Elmer'

A *C. japonica* seedling of 'Dr. Burnside' × 'Reg Ragland', originated by Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, California and propagated by Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama. It is a very large, dark red velvet semidouble. Commercially introduced in 1978. ACS Reg. No. 1493. See page 5.

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
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What's New in Camellias?

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Most of us think of camellias as the brightly colored blooms of spring-flowering *Camellia japonica* and autumn-flowering *C. sasanqua*. However, the genus *Camellia* consists of more than 82 species, all of which are of oriental origin. Distributed in southeastern Asia, from Japan to the Himalayas, and in Java and Sumatra, they grow in climates ranging from tropical and sub-tropical to temperate. Camellia species are adapted to outdoor culture in the United States, in the East from Florida to the New England states, and in the West from California to Washington. The American Camellia Society membership covers 40 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Because of their economic importance, Camellias have a long history of cultivation. *Camellia sinensis*, and to a lesser degree *C. irrawadiensis*, are the source of commercial tea. Although the use of tea likely predates historical records, the earliest written record of the tea plant seems to be that of "Ren Tsz' Chun Ts'ui," about 500 BC. Of comparable antiquity are various uses of many camellia species: for the edible oils from the seeds, for dye pigments, pH conditioners, and liquid fermentation from the wood

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Camellia Hybrid 'Cinnamon Cindy': *C. japonica* × *C. lutchuensis*.

Camellia Hybrid 'Fragrant Pink'; *C. rusticana* × *C. lutchuensis*



ash; for medicines from plant extracts; and for spear heads from the hardened wood.

Some 36 *Camellia* species have been successfully introduced into the United States, but many of them are rarely grown by camellia growers.

Most of the minor species have small flowers of little commercial interest. They are difficult to hybridize with commercial cultivars, and it takes many years of backcrossing to get hybrids that are worthwhile. However, continued breeding solely within popular species such as *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* (intraspecific hybridization) severely narrows the possibilities of genetic variation. Eventually, the law of diminishing returns catches up with this type of breeding, and increasingly greater efforts must be made to achieve new variations in flower and plant characteristics. Interspecific hybridization involving the minor species provides the potential for the development of truly new forms of camellias.

The first interspecific camellia hybrids produced were the *Williamsii* hybrids, crosses between *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica*, made in the early 1930's by J. C. Williams of Caerhays Castle, England. During the next several decades other interspecific hybrids were bred by S. R. Clarke of England, B. W. Doak of New Zealand, E. G. Waterhouse of Australia, D. L. Feathers, J. H. Asper, and W. E. Lammerts, all of California, and K. Sawada of Alabama. These plant breeders were the pioneers of camellia interspecific hybridization. The *Williamsii* hybrids were extremely successful in their combination of new flower colors and forms with good plant habit and hardiness. Their popularity is reflected in the large number (over 70) of registered cultivars grown today.

The success of the *Williamsii* hybrids spurred camellia breeders to explore other species combinations. The introduction of *C. reticulata* cultivars from China into the United States in 1948 and the early 1950's,

led to its hybridization with *C. japonica*, *C. saluenensis*, and other species. *C. reticulata*, with its large showy flowers but poor, straggly plant habit, was a perfect candidate for hybridization. Any hybrid progeny that improved plant characteristics, while retaining the excellent flower quality, was a distinct improvement. Here again, success was achieved, with the added bonus of greater hardiness than that of the parent, *C. reticulata*.

By the early 1960's, substantial numbers of cultivar hybrids were distributed throughout the camellia world. Camellia breeders advanced to backcross and second-generation hybridizing. It was perhaps only natural that backcrosses of *Williamsii* cultivars to *C. japonica* would take the lead. These were closely followed by second-generation combinations involving *C. reticulata*, *C. cuspidata*, *C. pitardii*, and others.

It was also in the early 1960's that hybridization programs on both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts extensively explored species compatibility within the genus. At that time, C. R. Parks of California and the author expanded the numbers of interspecific camellia hybrids from a dozen or so to almost 150 species combinations. This work dramatically increased the knowledge of compatibility relationships within the genus. However, with perhaps the exception of hybrids from *C. lutchuensis* and from *C. granthamiana*, few of the F_1 (first generation) hybrids had significant commercial value. Although many interesting and unique floral and plant characteristics were developed among the F_1 generations, few had the direct commercial value of the *Williamsii* hybrids. It sometimes takes one or more backcross generations or outcrosses with other species before the full potential of many of these hybrids can be properly evaluated.

Two aspects of the interspecific hybridization programs that merit special mention are the search for

floral fragrance and the search for cold hardiness. During the past 17 years, floral fragrance from *C. lutchuensis* has been combined with species having large flowers. 'Fragrant Pink' and 'Cinnamon Cindy' were the first of these interspecific hybrids, introduced in 1966 and 1968, respectively. These cultivars and F_1 's of comparable crosses were used to advance the breeding of floral fragrance in subsequent generations. The late R. K. Cutter of Berkeley, California, was a strong advocate of acquiring highly fragrant cultivars. His efforts, and those of Parks and the author have produced many promising, fragrant hybrids.

The search for greater cold hardiness has been equally difficult. Here, Parks and the author, taking different breeding approaches toward the same objective, have succeeded in developing cold-hardy strains that may well extend the cultural limits of camellia northward. Spring-blooming cultivar, 'Frost Queen,' introduced in 1970, was field-tested at winter temperatures as low as -8°F without appreciable injury. Evaluations from co-operators indicated that some flower bud injury occurred at -3°F , leaf burn at -10°F , and severe plant injury, but survival, at -26°F . The winter season 1976-77 showed that most *C. sasanqua* cultivars were susceptible to prolonged freezing temperatures and drying winter winds and that a close relative, *C. oleifera*, was considerably hardier. Hybrids of *C. oleifera* with *C. sasanqua* and *C. hiemalis* may overcome this weakness. The flowers on these hybrids offer much the same size, color range, and character of *C. sasanqua* on plants with smaller, thicker, leaves of equal ornamental attractiveness.

In contrast, hybrids of *C. hongkongensis*, *C. granthamiana* and others show promise for greater sun- and heat-tolerance, useful in extending the range of camellias southward. Also, camellia hybrids have been developed that extend the blooming
(Please turn to page 4)

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President's Message



WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON

We had a great meeting in Perry, Georgia, and at Massee Lane in conjunction with the International Camellia Society. There was a large attendance from overseas and the program worked up for us by the Middle Georgia Society was truly a great one. It was the zenith of a fine year and we made a good many more friends from abroad. This will have been followed by another marvelous annual meeting in New Orleans. Our good friends and fellow members from the Crescent City have been working hard planning another outstanding technical program, and have also arranged for us to enjoy the sights and gastronomical and other pleasures of that world famous City.

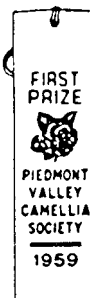
During the past year, your Society, with the help and many hours of work by Dave Feathers as Editor in Chief, has been able to publish and bring forth the first original book on Camellia Culture in twenty years. It is a bargain at the price, and we look forward to its enthusiastic reception by the Camellia World.

Also during the past year, Dr. Daniel Nathan of Fort Valley, Georgia, as Chairman of the Long Range Planning Committee, has put in many hours on the Capital Funds Endowment Program and has gotten the whole program moving. He has done this in spite of his schedule as a very busy practicing physician and surgeon in Fort Valley, and the Society shall be forever grateful to Dan for all his devoted work and efforts. We have high hopes that his campaign will be successful and we look forward to a speedy completion of the drive, which will ensure the future of the headquarters at Massee Lane.

To those of you who have not read Tom Evans' article in the November Journal on the new Show and Judging Rules, I suggest that you do so at once. It is an excellent and concise article. The new Show Rules should be read in full by every Judge, Show Chairman, and Chairman of Judges before their shows. It will help you very much; answer many of your questions, and eliminate many mistakes. Most of the Rules are advisory only; few of them are mandatory; but they can be extremely helpful.

And now we look forward to a new year under the leadership of Roy Stringfellow of Shreveport, Louisiana. We wish him well in his term as President of the American Camellia Society, and pledge him our support as he takes over with new plans and new ideas.

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The *Camellia* Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

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What's New in Camellias?

(Continued from page 1)

season throughout much of the summer; that have willowy pendulous branches suitable for hanging basket culture; and that have new foliage which ranges from pink through red to deep purple for several weeks, before being masked by chlorophyll pigmentation.

The major advances in interspecific hybridization have occurred during the past several decades. This is an exceptionally short time if one considers that it frequently takes a decade or more to develop, propagate, and distribute a new camellia hybrid. Yet, impressive as the accomplishments may be, plant breeders have only begun to use the great reservoir of genetic variation in *Camellia*. If plant breeders, limiting themselves to the 36 camellia species now grown in the United States, were to explore all interspecific crosses, including reciprocals, there would be 1,225 possible interspecific combinations. Experience indicates that not all of these combinations would result in viable hybrids. Some species do not appear to be compatible with certain other species. As an example, the author has explored 243 interspecific combinations and obtained valid hybrids from 124 of them. If we assume that this ratio is typical of the genus, then exploring all 1,225 possible combinations may well provide 625 new hybrid combinations including reciprocals. The use of hormones and other chemicals, in conjunction with pollination and the recent experimentation in somatic hybridization, could greatly increase the number of viable hybrid combinations achieved.

Because the many camellia species available to researchers have such diverse genetic characteristics, the combinations resulting from hybridization offer almost endless possibilities. The author believes that the camellias of the future will be a combination of the best qualities of the various species.

DAVID FEATHERS HONORED

The Governing Board, at the annual banquet, presented the following Resolution to David L. Feathers for his many years of support of camellias culminating by his just-published book, *The Camellia*. The Resolution was hand printed in beautiful calligraphy by one of Dave's many good friends, Ken Hallstone of Lafayette, CA.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, David L. Feathers, a Past Officer, a Fellow and Patron of the Society as well as Life Member and Judge, has made many contributions to the Camellia World, and

WHEREAS, he helped found a camellia society, edited camellia bulletins and journals and has spoken to camellia lovers throughout the world, and

WHEREAS, he has introduced through his hybridizing and growing of seedlings more than thirty named varieties, two of which have received special awards, and

WHEREAS, he has at the peak of his illustrious career accumulated his knowledge of camellias along with that of his fellow camellia lovers into a book appropriately named 'The Camellia';

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of the American Camellia Society, in recognition of his contribution of this notable publication climaxing a great career, expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Board on this 9th day of November, 1978.

(Signed)

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON, *Pres.*

(Signed)

MILTON H. BROWN, *Exec. Sec.*

—ACS—

A Friend of Mine

JAY BIRD

Within the last two or three years we have noticed two gadgets that are helpful in grafting and similar activities. One is a penlight with a flexible gooseneck. It is handy for checking the matching of scion and stump cambium layers and is also a good tool for campers and fishermen as well as when tinkering with motors and power tools in a workshop. Another is a small magnifying glass mounted in a plastic case with battery and bulb that centers a beam of light on the area under the glass. Both items are carried by mail order houses at reasonable prices and replacement batteries are available in hardware stores and similar outlets.

Now to arouse your hunger pangs.

Anyone who is not familiar with the delights of Silver Queen corn, when served as corn on the cob has really missed a delicious dish. Doris and Jay recently attended a "corn and cluck" (Silver Queen and chicken) outing, and consumed 3 ears of the corn each. Also, how about fresh blueberries for breakfast, or a compote of blueberries, peaches, and cherries. Another excellent dish any hour of the day is fresh shrimp boiled in beer. Of course, any further use of the beer is nullified, but the taste imparted to the shrimp makes it worth while.

I hope everyone rounded up their gib acid material, etc. in time to make the early applications. It would be

well to annotate your calendar to check the gib status about July 20 of each year, in order that you will have sufficient time to order and receive the material before your desired application date.

It appears the heralded adoption of the Metric System bogged down, due to inertia and lack of interest. In fact, I have not yet seen a label on a package of garden or agricultural material that has indicated any metric weights, etc. This suits me fine, as I prefer sticking with pounds, ounces, inches, etc.

A fellow we know claims he votes for all the outs and against all the "ens". He admits he may get an occasional snow job, but feels he will at least get a change in taste and color.

A thought for camellia show chairmen. The "other species", such as *lutchuensis*, *hiemalis*, *vernalis* and the very small hybrids such as 'Fragrant Pink' seldom produce individual blooms that have much chance in show competition for single blooms.

Shows might do well to establish a class or section for small sprays or branches of such varieties in order that the spectators may see how such varieties would look out in the yard or as table decorations, etc.

We need more contributions. 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—

My Project Oil Once In A Lifetime

EDITH MAZZEI

It was a happy and exciting experience that found me, once again, the only American at Camellia Shows in both New Zealand and Australia, this 1978 camellia season "Down Under". Meeting people whose names had become familiar from reading the Australian Camellia Research Society and New Zealand newsletters through the years and finding them as warm, and kind, as I'd imagined, was a joy, and well worth the long journey from California, into cold weather in Melbourne, Australia.

There is no flower show in conjunction with ACRS Convention, so tours began at once to places of interest around Melbourne, with dinners each night, too. A day's trip by bus northwest to Ballarat and Sovereign Hill, well known as early gold-mining country, was in contrast to a visit to Edgar and Beryl Sebire's property another day. Their camellias grow like the rows of cherry trees, which also are part of their property at Wandin North out of town an hour in Dandenong Ranges, east of Melbourne. Meeting this gentleman and

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his wife, whose names have long been associated with beautiful camellias, developed in Australia, was a happy event in itself. Seeing so many of their hybrids in full bloom, was also a time to be remembered. Many people of the tour, taking pictures of a magnificent bloom of 'Corrine Sebire', and their daughter, Corrine, also there for whom this flower was named. Everyone happy to see Edgar looking so well since his recent illness, and I was happy to be shown by him the grafting he has been able to do himself this year. Beryl and I shared a few thoughts on her antiques collecting and I felt she was glad I had noticed her treasures.

Next day's tour was to Camellia Lodge Nurseries owned and operated by Neville and Erica McMinn. I won't soon forget that visit!! Neville's engineering knowledge certainly shows in his "no maintenance" buildings of plastic and steel, and benches also of steel. To see the many thousands of camellia grafts and small plants already growing, along with seedlings by the score, was the most mind boggling experience one could imagine. All automatic overhead sprinklers and humidifiers in his 100' x 100' buildings and as many azaleas growing as camellias, was something to see and remember. To the McMinn's went the coveted E. G. Waterhouse Award, not awarded annually

or lightly, in fact only six times ever, for distinguished work done with camellias.

From McMinn's Nurseries we then travelled to Olinda, a 5-acre property donated to Australian Camellia Research Society for camellia culture, by the City Council. It is adjacent to Rhododendron Gardens where we enjoyed a delicious alfresco lunch and barbecue and lovely warm weather. While in line for buffet, I was chatting to many folk about their anticipated trip to ACS and ICS meeting at Massee Lane later this year, and found myself, now almost at end of line for food, with only six sausages left on barbecue. It was difficult for me to convince cook I'd rather eat a sausage than the steak being saved for me!! I hadn't eaten one of those sausages for 30 years, so he did save me one!

The Olinda Camellia Garden is being developed with evergreens and shade trees for wind breaks on an exposed piece of property, but with a magnificent view of Port Philip Bay in the distance. This harbour is long remembered by Australians for the convicts who were sent out from England in 1850's. They were imprisoned on an island in this bay and eventually became some of the early settlers of this area of Melbourne. Much work has been done at Olinda and much more to be done, but many hundred camellias already have been planted. I was asked by ACRS President, Len Hobbs, to name a camellia, which would be planted there in my name. This kind gesture was begun with the visitors from USA on the Project OIL trip, three years ago. With great humility I suggested 'Angel Wings' for me since that was the flower which got me "hooked" on camellias six years ago. It was the first bloom I ever entered in a show and won me a trophy, and there began this trail to see lovely camellias blooming everywhere.

There are many memories for me of this visit to Australia. Starting with meeting Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ball who I had introduced by mail to a

niece in Melbourne a year before. The beautiful camellias they brought to her home to welcome me. Being asked to draw the winning ticket at the banquet for the annual raffle of the sterling silver spoons. Remembering the bus ride to Ballarat, and when the bus wouldn't start for the return trip, everyone got out and pushed to start it, and my picture of that, which didn't turn out to my sorrow! The kind invitation to include me at a dinner party held at the Ern Kettle's home, where many out-of-state guests were also entertained, and seeing their gorgeous collection of orchids and camellias. Hundreds of white Australian parrots eating in a field, as we rode along in the bus, one day, was a sight to remember. Seated behind me that day in the bus was Mr. and Mrs. Alex Jessup. He, long recognized in horticultural circles throughout the world, and for 15 years Director of the Melbourne Botanical Gardens where we also toured one morning. A truly delightful and devoted couple, I enjoyed talking with on several occasions during each day's activities. Glad to have pictured the 1978 flower 'Pavlova' grown by Mr. Len Hobbs and glad slide of it turned out for me to show back home. It was named for dessert of same name "Down Under" just as spectacular: One for the eyes; the other heaven to the palate, and disaster for weight watchers everywhere.

I stayed over for the monthly ACRS meeting on Wednesday night where there *was* a flower show. The temperature had now changed from 76° to 37° and snow was falling at Olinda at the camellia garden we had been to three days earlier. A flower show was held in conjunction with meeting and auction of top named plants of camellias. Many flowers so different from California and many varieties still not on show tables back home. Took dozens of pictures to show of the friends met, places visited, and lovely flowers seen; and as I write this, tears still fall from all the slides I've had to throw away. My OIL trip, and so little in pictures to

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AZALEA FOOD and other
STA-GREEN PLANT FOODS

Sold at leading nurseries in the
South

show; didn't know my camera wasn't behaving.

Thursday now, flew on to New Zealand to family and friends. Some new friends I'd met at last year's show, and those who will also come to California and go on to Massee Lane ACS-ICS meeting later in year. New Zealand Governor General, Sir Kieth Holyoake, opened Royal Horticultural Show at 2:00 P. M. Friday, September 15th. Flowers of camellias, orchids and spring bulbs were judged. Much interest was shown by very large crowd, even tho heavy rain was falling outside and no parking for many blocks, but no one cared about weather. The best bloom of American origin was 'Elegans Splendor' which won the ACS silver salver donated 3 years ago on Project OIL trip by Mr. Milton Brown. Best bloom of show was 'Dixie Knight Supreme' which again surprised me because variegation in this Southern Hemisphere isn't generally seen, noticeably absent in fact, by comparison with USA show tables. But biggest surprise of all was these decisions by judges. Both U. S. cultivars and separate awards mention. And I was still taking pictures like crazy and noting every one in sequence, with enthusiasm.

I carried lovely letters with me from ACS President, Mr. William Johnston, and Executive Secretary, Mr. Milton Brown, welcoming Australian and New Zealand travelers to Massee Lane later in the year. A very kind and enthusiastic gesture for the forthcoming convention where visitors from many foreign countries will be present also.

An invitation equally as sincere and enthusiastic was delivered by Mr. Owen Moore, New Zealand President of Camellia Society, for everyone possible to attend the ICS meeting being held in New Zealand next year—1979. A busy time is promised in this beautiful land. Several schedules are being arranged for travel, to visit private camellia gardens at locations which will also in-

clude seeing some of the more spectacular places of beauty en route. A trip which would be for many their

OIL—Once Inna Lifetime, and for others TWINNALT—Twice Inna Lifetime.

—ACS—

Nominations of Directors for The Gulf Coast Territory

The means of nominating the Directors and Directors-at-Large for The Gulf Coast Territory are those as outlined in the May 1977 issue of *The Camellia Journal* on page 23.

President William B. Johnston has named one member for each state; each State Director has been asked to name one member; the third member for each state is the ACS Vice President for the Gulf Coast Territory, who is also the Chairman of each State Committee. *The Committee as a whole shall name the nominees for Directors-at-Large. Each State Committee shall nominate members for State Director of that particular state.* The Nominating Committee, chaired by the Vice President of the Gulf Coast Territory, must make its report to the Executive Secretary before July 1st and the list of nominees shall be published in the August issue of *The Camellia Journal*.

Of special note is the following statement of this system of nomination: "The Committees for each state shall be formed as soon as practicable following the Fall meeting of the Society and the names of the members shall be announced in the February issue of the *Journal*." This announcement, made herewith below, "shall be accompanied by a request that all members of the Society forward to any member of the Committee as soon as possible any suggestions they may have as to members of the ACS to be nominated for election to the Board of Directors." *All members of the Gulf Coast Territory are hereby so notified.*

The State Committees, as well as the Committee as a whole, is "to wait a reasonable time" for the membership of the Society to notify them of any suggestions for nomination. This is *your opportunity* as an individual

member of the ACS of the Gulf Coast Territory, or for your society, to send names to the members of your State Committee for State Director and to the Vice President for Directors-at-Large to be considered by said Committees.

The State Committees are as follows:

Alabama: Herbert Segner,

118 Batre Lane, Mobile, AL 36608; Charles Butler, 3759 Oakwood Lane, Mobile, AL 36608.

Mississippi: Thomas Perkins III,

Box 750, Brookhaven, Miss. 39601; Clyde X. Copeland, 5308 Saratoga Dr., Jackson, Miss. 39211.

Louisiana: John Geiser, P. O.

Box 58, Slidell, LA 70459; Walter C. Dunn, 2215 Beechwood Dr., Monroe, LA 71201.

Florida: Col. E. L. Atkins,

Box 812, Shalimar, FL 32579; Mrs. John Freeman, Apt. 2B, 1121 Eastin Ave., Orlando, FL 32804

Arkansas: Dr. Fred Lee, Drawer A.,

Hillcrest Sta., Little Rock, ARK. 72205; E. N. Kimes, 2111 E. Main St., El Dorado, ARK 71730.

Texas: Mrs. C. W. Thornhill, 3433

Wickersham Lane, Houston, TX 77027; C. O. Zagst, 5 Pine Tree Lane, Houston, TX 77024.

Tennessee: Joe Brinkerhoff, Jr., 1225

Minor Rd., Memphis, TN 38111; Herbert T. Brown, Jr. 3222 N. Ozark Circle, Chattanooga, TN 37415.

The Chairman of *each* State Committee as well as the Committee of the Whole is Gulf Coast Territory Vice President, Robert A. Sansing, Jr., 3507 Firestone Blvd., Pensacola, FL 32503.

Results of Election of Directors for The Atlantic Coast Territory

The duly appointed committee, selected by President William B. Johnston, opened the ballot box for the election of Directors and Directors-at-Large for The Atlantic Coast Territory on November 1st. Chairman of the Committee was Dr. Earl Beatty, Jr.; Mrs. L. V. Teeter and Mrs. Charles Bryan were members.

The results are as follows and as reported to the Governing Board of the ACS at its regular meeting on November 8, 1978:

Directors-at-Large

*Dr. Daniel E. Nathan	418
**Mrs. Carl Allen	264
Dr. William Ackerman	205
Foster N. Bush	136
Clyde Dorrity	59

State Directors

Md./DC/No. Va.—

***John C. White

Virginia—

***Mrs. Charles Urquhart

North Carolina—

**Graem Yates	64
Fred Mayo	57
James McCoy	23

South Carolina—

***Dr. Luther Baxter, Jr.

Georgia—

**Hulyn Smith	134
Dr. M. B. Wine	97

Those elected take office or resume office during the meeting of the New Governing Board during the ACS Annual Meeting in New Orleans on January 25th.

The Governing Board, through the Executive Secretary, wishes to thank all who participated in the election and we look forward to the same outstanding support they have always given to the ACS and to camellias.

* Reelected.

** Elected.

*** Unopposed and declared winners also.

—ACS—

can pull together, people from all walks of life, from states, coast to coast apart, from countries, all over the world. Ex-enemies, erstwhile rivals, strangers, old friends, all mixing together in cheerful harmony, exchanging ideas, chit-chat, knowledge and, above all, friendship.

This is precisely what the most beautiful of flowers did at the International Camellia Society convention, held at the invitation of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society and of the American Camellia Society at Fort Valley, Georgia, last week.

It was the occasion of the world wide conference of the I. C. S. and the American Camellia Society, who were celebrating the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of their beautiful headquarters and gardens at Massee Lane, Georgia, joined with the Middle Georgia Camellia Society in inviting the conference to Fort Valley.

Over 400 members from Connecticut, The Carolinas, Alabama, Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oregon, Louisiana, D.C., California and TEXAS!! As well as from countries as far afield as Japan, France, Australia, New Zealand, Channel Islands, Wales, South Africa and England attended, making it a truly *International meeting*. Looking back in retrospect, I did feel a small pang of regret at the thought that here were peoples who had fought and killed each other in times gone by, yet could come together in peace and harmony, to pay homage to a beautiful flower. Surely, there must be a moral in there somewhere.

A fine program had been arranged, scientific papers were presented—and debated both on the floor and in odd corners till late into the nights following. There were visits to the famous Calloway Gardens and to Massee Lane, the American Camellia Society Headquarters and Gardens and, as an exciting bonus, it also happened to be the occasion of the home coming parade for the Fort Valley State Col-

The International American Camellia Conference

AN INTERIM REPORT

Mr. Geoffrey Wakefield, F.R.H.S., noted author of *Camellias for Every Garden*, noted horticulturist and landscape person, and a transformed Texan from England, wrote the following for *The Montgomery County Daily Courier*, Conroe, Texas of November 18th. It expresses well what so many people have said about the conference held in Perry and Massee Lane, Georgia from November 7th through 12th. (In our May issue of *Camellia Journal* there will be a detailed article by Philip Ireland.) All photographs courtesy of the *Leader-Tribune*, Fort Valley, Ga.

FLOWER MAGIC

What is the fatal charm, the overwhelming fascination of a flower that



International Camellia Society's President Tom Savage at Massee Lane.

lege so those from overseas were given the opportunity of seeing, what was to them, a completely unique event. (It was extremely good too).

Culminating event of our program was the annual show, of the Middle Georgia Camellia show put on at the exhibition building at Massee Lane. Over 1200 superb blooms were on show. An extraordinary number of such high quality in consideration of the extremely dry season Georgia has endured.

As well as individual blooms and groups, there was a very large entry in the floral art classes. These never fail to fascinate me. Traditional oriental designs, modern abstracts as well as colourful creations for the home. The winners were rewarded with

beautiful prizes of silver, crystal and porcelain.

We give thanks to the people responsible, especially so to Wally Freshwater. His was a particularly heroic effort in that his wife Virginia had but recently been released from hospital following major surgery. Many thanks, Wally, many thanks Virginia.

Thank you too American Camellia Society and last of all, thank you International Camellia Society. You have really set an example the rest of the world could—and should follow. If this humble pen may suggest it to you all, especially United Nations, the Camellia should be adopted as the symbol of peace and friendship amongst all nations.



Mrs. Kiyo Nakamura of Beppu City, Japan is seen at Massee Lane. In her devoted efforts to promote peace throughout the world she graciously painted camellia pictures and gave out a few hundred to delegates at the banquet of the ACS/ICS/Middle Georgia meeting.

—ACS—



Australian Tour Guide Peter Wagner and the "fearless leader" of 40 Australians on the extended tour, Eric Craig. Eric is also an ICS Director and the Chairman of the ICS Executive.



Visitors from New Zealand: Mr. and Mrs. Bob Nelson from the Bay of Plenty and Mr. and Mrs. Alan Chesswas of Wanganui.



Yoshiaki Andoh of Kobe, Japan. Mr. Andoh, seen with his official ICS necktie, is a Vice President of the ICS.

Photos in this article courtesy of The Ledger-Tribune, Fort Valley, Georgia.

—ACS—

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made.)

Mrs. Kate Atkins, Shalimar, Fla.

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Berridge

Mr. Graydon Ausmus, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Mrs. Lawrence R. Smith

Chattanooga Camellia Club

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Morgan

Mr. A. M. Bickley, Marshallville, Ga.

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mr. Charles B. Butler, Columbus, Ga.

Mrs. W. H. Miller

Mr. and Mrs. Boynton Cole

Mrs. Caroline Gordy

Mr. Van V. Cassell, Fair Oaks, Calif.

Camellia Society of Sacramento

Mr. Gordon B. Cassells, Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellis

Mr. H. G. Champlin, Pensacola, Fla.

Pensacola Men's Camellia Club

Mrs. I. E. Dunn, Mobile, Ala.

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Berridge

Mr. Len Girdner, Fort Valley, Ga.

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Judge and Mrs. Sherrill Halbert

Mrs. Anna B. Howard, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

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Judge and Mrs. Paul Harkey

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Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Marbury

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Deane Hall

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Fetterman

North Carolina Camellia Society

Mr. and Mrs. David S. Bullard

Mrs. Burrows T. Lundy

Mr. and Mrs. Boynton Cole

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Rollings

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mason

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS

January 25-28, 1979 New Orleans, Louisiana
 November 29-December 1, 1979 Gainesville, Florida
 February, 1980 (Exact date to be announced later) Jackson, Mississippi
 January 28-February 1, 1981 Palos Verdes Peninsula, California
 February 1982 (Exact date to be announced later) .. Charlotte, North Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. Rene M. Petit
 Mrs. Anne Finch
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Harrison, Anne,
 John, Robert and Gaines
 Mr. and Mrs. E. Ray Bond, Jr., Ray,
 Dick and George

Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Tolson
 Dr. and Mrs. L. G. MacDowell
 Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Smith
 Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Weathersbee
 Dr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Watkins
 Dr. and Mrs. Roscoe J. Saville
 Mrs. Mayo M. FitzHugh
 Mr. Joseph H. Pyron
 Mr. S. Scott Price
 Mr. Howard N. Price
 Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
 Miss Antoinette Jones, Calif.
 Camellia Society of Sacramento
 Mrs. Lesley Jones, Gulfport, Miss.
 Laurin McKie
 Mrs. W. F. Mathis, Moultrie, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Garoni
 Mr. Mark E. Rumph, Fort Valley, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown
 Mr. Henry Sargent, Newnan, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Keith
 Mr. George Shook, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
 Mrs. Lawrence R. Smith
 Mr. Arthur W. Solomon, Jr., Savannah, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Garoni
 Mr. Maxwell Kittle Stamm, Decatur, Ga.
 Mr. Llewellyn Wilburn
 Mr. T. Ed Stephens, Marietta, Ga.
 Mr. and Mrs. Boynton Cole
 Dr. Lucille B. Taylor, Conroe, Texas
 Caushatta Camellia Society
 Mrs. Ed S. Trevey, Beaumont, Texas
 Mr. Roy W. Clark
 Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Adkisson
 Southeast Texas Camellia Society

—ACS—

Century Club Donors

(Donors of \$100.00 or more to
 the General Fund)

Mrs. Robert P. Hatcher
 Mr. Douglas Deane Hall
 Mrs. Douglas Deane Hall

—ACS—

Special Gifts

Mrs. A. M. Domingos: 31 ACS Yearbooks,
 72 ACS Journals
 Ray Gentry: Three camellia plants
 Mrs. Mayo FitzHugh: Could not attend
 ACS/ICS Meeting, donated Registration
 Fee to American Camellia Society
 Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Beard: 7 camellia plants,
 1 large fern, 2 Norfolk Island Pines
 Dr. Earl Beatty, Jr.: 3M Casual Portable
 Copier
 Mr. Louis Squyres: Sundial for Hemerocallis
 Garden, Generous Donation for Garden
 Work and Maintenance

Show Dates

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location and Sponsor	Date
Aiken, South Carolina, Kennedy Junior High School, Aiken Camellia Club	January 20-21, 1979
Mobile, Alabama, Springdale Plaza Mall, Camellia Club of Mobile	January 20-21, 1979
Dallas, Texas, North Park Mall, Loop 12 at Central Expressway, Dallas Camellia Society	January 21, 1979
Charleston, South Carolina, Charlestowne Square, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1979
New Orleans, Louisiana, Monteleone Hotel, Camellia Club of New Orleans (In conjunction with 34th ACS Annual Meeting)	January 27-28, 1979
Palos Verdes, California, South Coast Botanic Garden, South Coast Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1979
Fort Walton Beach, Florida, Choctawhatchee High School, The Fort Walton Camellia Society, Inc.	February 3-4, 1979
Jackson, Mississippi, Walter Sillers Plaza, Jackson Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1979
Liberty, Texas, City Hall, Atascosita Camellia Club	February 3-4, 1979
Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club of Savannah	February 3-4, 1979
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Tuscaloosa High School Cafeteria West Alabama Camellia Club, Inc.	February 3-4, 1979
Tyler, Texas, Lobby of Citizens First National Bank, Tyler Camellia Club	February 4, 1979
Birmingham, Alabama, Municipal Auditorium, Birmingham Men's Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1979
Columbia, South Carolina, Columbia Mall, Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	*February 10-11, 1979
El Dorado, Arkansas, South Arkansas Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1979
Redwood City, California, Veterans Memorial Bldg., Peninsula Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1979
Shreveport, Louisiana, Pierremont Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	February 10-11, 1979
Atlanta, Georgia, Lenox Square on the Mall, North Georgia Camellia Society, Atlanta Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1979
Augusta Georgia, 21st Annual Show, Augusta Garden Center, 598 Telfair St., Under Direction of The Augusta Camellia Society & The Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., In Cooperation with The Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Co.	*February 17-18, 1979
Lake Charles, Louisiana, Gayle Hall, McNeese State University, Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1979
Memphis, Tennessee, Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Memphis Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1979
Thomasville, Georgia, Thomasville Garden Club	February 17-18, 1979
Whiteville, North Carolina, Waccamaw Academy, Whiteville Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1979
Fort Worth, Texas, Lobby of the First National Bank, The Fort Worth Camellia Society, Inc.	February 18, 1979
Atwater, California, Atwater Chamber of Commerce and Central California Camellia Society	*February 24, 1979
Charlotte, North Carolina, Eastland Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	February 24-25, 1979
Chattanooga, Tennessee, Eastgate Center Mall, Chattanooga Camellia Club	*February 24-25, 1979
Monroe, Louisiana, Central Savings Bank & Trust Co., 300 DeSiard St., Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 24-25, 1979
Moraga, California, Campolindo High School, 300 Moraga Road, Delta Camellia Society	February 24-25, 1979
Wilmington, N. C., Wilmington Hilton, Tidewater Camellia Club	*February 24-25, 1979
Waycross, Georgia, The First National Bank, 420 Lebeau St., Waycross Federated Garden Club and The First National Bank	March 1-2, 1979
Fayetteville, North Carolina, Cross Creek Mall, Fayetteville Camellia Club and sponsored by Cross Creek Mall	March 3-4, 1979
Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood, Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 3-4, 1979
Concord, California, Willows, 1975 Diamond Blvd. off Hwy. 680, Northern California Camellia Society	March 10-11, 1979
Greensboro, North Carolina, Four Seasons Mall, Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	March 10-11, 1979
Fresno, California, Fresno City College, Central California Camellia Society	March 11, 1979
Modesto, California, E & J Gallo Winery, Modesto Camellia Society	March 17-18, 1979
Norfolk, Virginia, Military Mall of Norfolk, Virginia Camellia Society	March 24-25, 1979
Santa Rosa, California, Coddington Mall, Sonoma County Camellia Society	March 24-25, 1979
Portland, Oregon, Jantzen Beach Center, Oregon Camellia Society	March 31-April 1, 1979
Baltimore, Maryland, Clyburn Mansion, 4915 Greenspring Avenue, The Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland	April 22, 1979
Gainesville, Florida, First Florida Savings and Loan Association, 515 N. Main Street, Gainesville Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS 30th Annual Fall Meeting)	December 1-2, 1979
Jacksonville, Florida, Regency Square, Camellia Society of North Florida	December 8-9, 1979
Slidell, Louisiana, Municipal Auditorium, Ozone Camellia Society	December 8-9, 1979
Jackson, Mississippi, Walter Sillers Plaza, Jackson Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS 35th Annual Meeting)	February 2-3, 1980

* Changes since last issue.

—ACS—

CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE NOVEMBER 1978 JOURNAL

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Bart Colbert' (Solid & Var.), very large, strong pink (to purplish pink when gibbed), rose form to formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> seedling of 'Adolphe Audusson' x 'R. L. Wheeler', mid- season	1503	Ralph E. May
'Ruffian', very large, white with yellowish tinge, peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> seedling of 'Charlie Bettes' x 'Tomorrow', mid-season to late	1504	Dr. W. F. Homeyer, Jr.

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Pop Homeyer', very large, deep rose with white & pink radial stripes in center, semidouble to anemone to peony to rose form double, <i>C. hybrid</i> a cross of female parent <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe' and male parent <i>C. granthamiana</i> , early to late	1505	Dr. W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
'Frances B. Homer', very large, blush pink, semidouble to peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> seedling of 'Elizabeth Boardman', x 'Don-Mac', mid-season	1506	Dr. W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
'Twilight', medium to large, light blush pink, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1507	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Freedom Bell', small, bright red, bell shaped semidouble, non-retic hybrid chance seedling, early to mid-season	1508	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Virginia Robinson', large, orchid pink, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1509	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Rose Parade', medium, deep rose pink, formal double, hybrid (hybrid 'Donation' x <i>C. japonica</i>) early to late	1510	Nuccio's Nurseries
'China Lady', very large, rich orchid pink, semidouble with irregular petals, hybrid (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Buddha' x <i>C. granthamiana</i>), early to late	1511	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Little Slam', miniature, rich red, full peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	1512	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Scentation', medium to large, silvery pink, peony form, fragrant, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1513	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Touch of Pink', very large, blush pink to tipped pink edges, irregular semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	1514	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Nuccio's Ruby', large to very large, darkest rich red ruffle petalled, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid chance seedling, mid-season	1515	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Garden Glory', medium, rose form double, rich orchid-pink, hybrid (<i>C. saluenensis</i> x <i>C. japonica</i>) seedling, early to late	1516	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Francie L.', very large, rose-pink, semidouble with irregular, upright, wavy petals, hybrid (<i>C. saluenensis</i> 'Apple Blossom' x <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Buddha') seedling, mid-season to late	1517	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Debut', very large, rich rose red, wavy petaled loose peony form, hybrid seedling (<i>C. reticulata</i> x <i>C. japonica</i>) mid-season	1518	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Maui', large, white, heavy anemone form with rippled guard petals, <i>C. japonica</i> , mutant of 'Kona', mid-season	1519	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Silver Triumph' very large, white with golden stamens, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	1520	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Carnival Queen' large, white irregular semidouble to peony form, occasional stripe of rose red and pale pink, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1521	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Bob Hope', large to very large, brilliant dark red, irregular semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1522	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Grand Prix', very large, brilliant red, irregular, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1523	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Carnival Princess', large, pale pink bordered white, irregular semidouble to peony, <i>C. japonica</i> , mutant of 'Carnival Queen', mid-season	1524	Nuccio's Nurseries

(Please turn to page 12)

SOME WILL WANT TO BECOME A GUARDIAN

- Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown, Mrs. L. V. Teeter, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan: "Get Well to Virginia (Freshwater)"
- Mrs. John A. Tyler, Jr.: To establish the John A. Tyler, Jr. Miniature Camellia Award
- Mrs. C. W. Thornhill: Needlepoint Pillow for ACS Reception Room
- Mr. F. F. Becker, II: Two camellia plants
- Mr. and Mrs. William P. Simmons: Gift in Honor of W. P. Stevens and In Appreciation of Mildred Stevens
- Mr. Douglas Deane Hall: Contribution to Society
- Mr. Frank D. Jamison: Contribution of load of sand for garden
- Fort Valley Redi-Mix: Hauling load of sand
- Mrs. Felton Walker: Fern for Boehm Building
- Mr. Sinclair A. Frederick: Furnished laborers to work in Garden
- Mrs. G. A. Wilkinson: 22 ACS Yearbooks, 50 ACS Journals
- Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Donation to "Fight Blight" honoring the Golden Wedding Anniversary of Harold and Elsie Dryden
- The Mrs. Philip G. Rust Charitable Trusts
- Mr. Hugh Shackelford: 4 plants for Massee Lane
- Spencer C. Walden, Jr. To establish The National Camellia Hall of Fame

STEEL & PLASTIC CONTAINERS

+ + +

THE LERIO CORP.

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MOBILE, ALA. 36601

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Carnival Prince', large, rose pink, irregular semi-double to peony, <i>C. japonica</i> , mutant of 'Carnival Queen', mid-season	1525	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Elegans Champagne', large to very large, white with cream center petaloids, sometimes base of petals showing pink, anemone form, <i>C. japonica</i> , mutant of 'Elegans Splendor', early to mid-season	1526	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Silver Waves', very large, white, wavy semidouble with golden stamens, <i>C. japonica</i> seedling, early to mid-season	1527	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Show Time', very large, clear light pink, semi-double with fluted petals, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	1528	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Nuccio's Pearl', medium, blush white with center and outside petals toned deeper pink, formal double with pointed petals, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1529	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Nuccio's Jewel', medium, white shaded to orchid-pink on edges, loose to full peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> seedling, mid-season to late	1530	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Nuccio's Gem', medium to large, white, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	1531	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Ack-Scent', large, shell-pink, peony form, hybrid ('Kramer's Supreme' x 'Fragrant Pink Improved'), mid-season	1532	Dr. W. L. Ackerman
'Frost Prince', medium to large, deep pink, hybrid, (<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Shishi-gashira' x <i>C. oleifera</i> (PI 162561), early	1533	Dr. W. L. Ackerman

—ACS—

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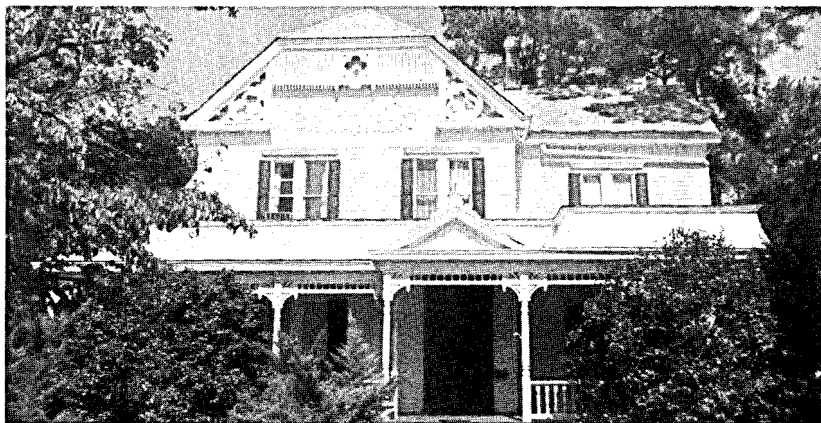
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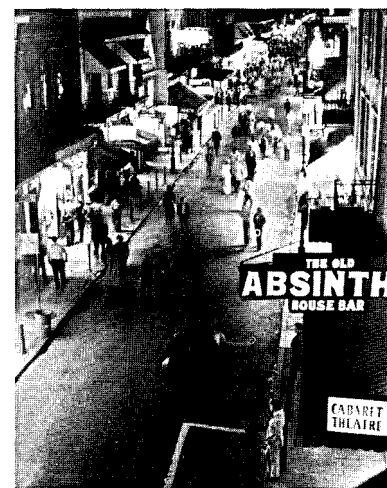
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Finance: James C. Liipfert, 701 Forrest Dr., Fort Valley, GA 31030

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Long Range Planning (Includes Fund Raising): Dr. Daniel E. Nathan, P. O. Box 1179, Fort Valley, GA 31030

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—ACS—

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The Governing Board of the ACS and the Board of Trustees of the ACS Endowment Fund formally launched the Fund Raising Campaign with the goal of \$500,000.00 over the next four years—or less, if possible. All members will soon be receiving the brochure explaining the reasons for the campaign and the various means of contributing to it. You may know of some business firms or corporations or funds that could be approached to contribute to the very worthy cause as explained in the brochure. Please let the Fund Raising Campaign Chairman know about it. He is Dr. Daniel E. Nathan, P. O. Box 1179, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

The following have already contributed and are listed in each category in order of the date of the gift.

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Even as the Campaign is only formally launched we have at hand \$61,795.00 in cash, securities and pledges. In addition, we have been informed of \$71,000.00 having been placed in wills for the ACS Endowment Fund. This makes a total of \$133,795.00 as of November 27, 1978.

—ACS—

A Letter to the President

October 17, 1978

Mr. William B. Johnston, President
The American Camellia Society
1715 North Farris Avenue
Fresno, California 93704

Dear President Johnston:

I was extremely interested in the August 1978 issue of *The Camellia Journal* and the article on page 11,

entitled "Letter to President Johnston"* and as a relatively new grower would like to enlarge upon the questions posed.

I feel that for all new society members, the matter of expertise in growing vis-a-vis gibberellic acid to be a matter of question and concern.

For the past three years, I have

faithfully practiced a regimen for my plants based on various articles in *Camellia* publications on how to grow prize winning blooms. To date, my blossoms are of a satisfactory nature but not of the size that achieve award. I fully recognize that culture can vary and be assigned to the variables of climate, soil, geographic location, feeding and watering processes.

At this juncture of cultivation efforts, I truly cannot define my lack of success. I can but wonder how much more expertise is required or is it the lack of gibberellic treatment?

I believe that gibbing and treated flowers are here to stay. However, I hope that in time there will be a greater dissemination of techniques and knowledge by winning experts who produce flowers of unquestionable development. Then if one fails in producing large *Camellia* blooms, they will have a greater certainty for their lack of achievement.

Until that time, I will continue to enjoy my beautiful plants, their modest blooms, along with the good fellowship of my local society. Nevertheless, I will continue to question the size of those prize winning flowers and the policy of gibbing.

I would ask that this letter remain anonymous.

* This is the very thoughtful letter of Harold Paige and his wife Mary H. Paige concerning *camellia* shows, the use of gib and membership in local *camellia* societies and The American *Camellia* Society.

—ACS—

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'Aquarius Var.'	'Dr. Clifford Parks' & Var.	'In the Pink'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Red Emperor Var.'
'Arch of Triumph Var.'	'Dream Boat'	'Iris Laughhead'	'Mary Golombiewski'	'Rose Gem'
'Arthur Gayle'	'Dream Girl'	'Jack Glen'	'Mary Phoebe Taylor'	'Royalty Var.'
'Aunt Matie'	'Eddie Gilley'	'J. Morgan Sprott'	(Hyb.)	'Samantha'
'Autumn Glory'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Jane Eagleson'	'May Westbrook'	'Sandy Sue'
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'Capricious' & Var.	'Guilio Nuccio Pink'	'Liddy Jenkins'	'Pharaoh Var.'	'Tonya'
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Camellias in Western Australia

C. A. NEWMAN

President Western Australia Branch, A. C. R. S.

Western Australia is the largest of the Australian States with an area of 2,525,500 square kilometres.* It is rich in agricultural lands and in minerals the development of which give this State a tremendous potential. With a total population of a mere 1,197,100 this can well be appreciated.

The capital city Perth, with its Port of Fremantle and metropolitan area, have a population of 805,747. Perth stands on the banks of the Swan River and was the centre of the Swan River Colony founded in 1829, so 1979 sees Perth and Western Australia celebrating its 150th birthday. It is the most beautiful of all the capital cities and lies on the rolling coastal plains between the green hills of the Darling Ranges and the sparkling blue waters of the Indian Ocean. In the main, the soils are of sandy nature with good drainage and with the addition of plenty of humus is well suited to the culture of camellias.

(* EDITOR'S NOTE: Equivalent to the area of the following U. S. states: Texas, California, New York, Penn., Georgia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi.)

The formation of the Western Australian Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society in 1973 has boosted interest and a large number of the most popular and newer varieties are being grown with much success. Many older varieties are grafted over with the pick of the most modern varieties as they become available. The great majority of plants are grown in full sun with what ever protection is afforded by trees, buildings and fences and despite our long, dry and hot summers hosts of very beautiful blooms are produced. We have had to endure water restrictions and three years of draught but this has not dimmed our enthusiasm. Fortunately underground water is readily available in most districts and many have put down bores and established their own reticulation systems. In most cases the water is of fair to good quality. Many of our worries are hopefully coming to an end with the return of normal winter rains and most of our reservoirs and dams are filling rapidly. We will all remember last summer's record hot day of 112°F which spelt disaster for many plants. We have learned that in most

cases heavy mulching and thorough watering are most important. We, as most camellia growers, have learned camellias are extremely hardy plants once established and, given reasonable treatment, will survive great hardships. Plenty of water is their number one requirement in our State.

Most established homes in our metropolis stand on a quarter acre block with a 66' frontage, so most have all the space required for establishing a nice collection of Camellias producing champion blooms, with room for a shade-house and an area to grow plants in containers if so desired.

Tracing the history of the earliest known plantings of camellias in Western Australia first prompted me to write this article. It is proving most interesting and absorbing and though we have assembled a good deal of information, our findings are by no means complete. So far it seems the earliest known planting was at "The Park", home of the Fawcett family in Pinjarra, in rich alluvial soil on the banks of the Murray River. Pinjarra is one of the oldest towns in the State, first settled in 1833. It is 86 kilometres south of Perth. Fortunately much of the early history of "The Park" has been preserved and is available to me. Captain T. H. Fawcett resigned his commission and came to Western Australia in 1856. It seemed obvious to him that camellias would do well at "The Park" so he imported a number from England. The plants actually left there on April 3rd, 1861 and were sent by a nurseryman, Low. They were carried by the sailing ship "Crym". The voyage took six months and to protect the young camellias from the vicissitudes of climates likely to be experienced during the long journey they were packed in "Wardian" cases. These cases were designed by Ward a collector for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, to enable plants to survive journeys through tropics and elsewhere. A letter sent to Captain Fawcett by his brother in England rebuked him on the cost,

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Although several times half submerged by flood waters, eleven survived and flourished; and, at last report some were 25 feet high with trunks two feet in diameter, surely a tribute to hardiness and longevity. Names of survivors have been traced as 'Lady Hume's Blush,' 'Rose La Reine', 'Great Western', 'Lowii', 'La Pace Rubra' and 'Saccio Nova.' They were identified from blooms sent to the late Professor E. G. Waterhouse

several years ago. There are possibly many more early plantings in the Pinjarra area and we hope to be able to learn more in our future enquiries.

I am told there are some very large plants at the Government nursery, Hamel, south of Pinjarra, planted in the 1890's. We hope to be able to trace their history. There are some large plants also at Harvey, probably over fifty years old. There are many more old established towns in our South-West which we hope to explore and perhaps discover more old plants which have survived the years through difficult conditions and varied treatment.

—ACS—

Gibbing in the Antipodes

We have heard much—and all conflicting and contradictory—information on gib in Australia and New Zealand. This prompted us to write to the Presidents of the New Zealand Camellia Society and the Australian Camellia Research Society.

From New Zealand, President Owen Moore wrote:

"One or two have done some gibbing over the years but mainly from the interest angle. With our seasons and the growing conditions we get it is generally considered that it is not necessary. Sure I have seen some really exciting blooms as a result of it but then we can get good blooms without. Gibbed blooms are not allowed in competition at our shows. Shows are late in the season and so it is not necessary to gib to get blooms for exhibition purposes. Until a few years ago we had it clearly stated in our rules for National that *no bloom could be exhibited which had come from a plant treated with gibberellic acid that season*. We thought that too severe and out of date so now it is *no treated blooms*. Perhaps there could be a place for its use in a specific breeding programme to enable one to get a particular parent earlier than normal to

coincide with another but over and above that I do not feel under our conditions it is necessary and the rewards are not great enough to warrant the extra work." (Italics are your Editor's.)

From *Australia*, President H. K. C. ("Tim") Dettman sent us the following two short articles from the viewpoint of gibbing and judging.

GIBBING & JUDGING

My good friend Milton Brown asked me to do a short article on the status of the use of gibberellic acid in Australia, including consideration of gibbed flowers in shows, separate classes, the methods used, and its effect on judging camellias.

It seems to me that, as the heading of this article indicates, there are two aspects in the matter to be considered. I therefore had no hesitation in asking Mr. Pat Goonan to let me have his views on the gibbing angle, and I am writing shortly on the judging.

Pat qualifies in my view as the most consistently successful exhibitor in New South Wales, where more than half of the members of our Australian Society live; he grows excellent flowers and he shows them to perfection.

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THE GIBBING

By PAT GOONAN

Gibberellic Acid and Camellias

The automobile industry appears to have very successfully adjusted its sales campaign towards consumers so that the availability of optional extras enhance the appeal of a basic model motor car.

For many years I have regarded gibberellic acid as an optional extra with camellias. Flowers — like motor cars — may appeal to some in their basic form. There are those persons who resent any changes whatsoever, and then there are those who derive heaps of pleasure in making full use of whatever options are available.

With camellias, we have the delicate and beautifully small flower such as 'Magnoliaeflora' which I feel is best left alone, gib tending to produce grotesque distortion which does nothing to enhance its appeal. At the other end of the scale what could be more eye catching than say a 'Howard Asper', which blows up into a majestic masterpiece to fascinate the onlookers.

In Sydney, our flowering season continues from February to October, and although separate classes are provided for treated and non-treated blooms at the NSW Foundation Branch of the ACRS monthly meetings from February to June, both gibbed and not gibbed blooms are entered in the one class from July

onwards. This is because we have not found any obvious benefit from gib in this latter part of the season.

Since all our major public shows occur from late June to August we have not felt the need for separate classes, and it is generally felt that treated and untreated blooms share the prizes fairly evenly. Thankfully, an additional bonus we receive because of not having separate classes is that we have no problems with cheating.

The gibberellic acid most commonly used in Sydney comes in the form of a tablet which is marketed by ICI Australia Limited under the trade name of "Grocel". This is a 10gm tablet containing 1gm of active gibberellic acid. It is completely soluble, and is mixed with water to give concentration of approximately 11000 ppm.

As for the status of gib, this is where the camellia enthusiasts of Australia approach an almost political difference of opinion.

Those opposing its use do so on the grounds that it is an artificial aid which misleads the general public, and eventually disappoints when flowers so produced are not obtainable under ordinary growing conditions.

The advocates for gib would like to place it in a category similar to any fertilizer which when used will improve the quality of blooms. They strongly deny that any secrecy should

exist concerning its use, and point out that it is readily available to everyone, and is simply another feature of cultivation.

No matter what feelings you may have as to its pros and cons, there is no denying that it does, at the very least, extend the blooming season by many weeks, permitting flowers to be obtained before what might be impossible weather conditions, and if for no other reason gibberellic acid must be considered an extremely valuable asset.

THE JUDGING

By TIM DETTMANN

For many years in the early 1960's I chaired a sub-committee of National Councillors of the Australian Camellia Research Society whose aim was to set out rules for judging camellias which could be applicable all over Australia, and in 1965 at the Annual Council Meeting such a principle was approved. Three years later the Uniform Rules were approved, and circulated as the Judging Rules for the Society as a whole, and these were subsequently also accepted by New Zealand with certain alterations.

An early question of course was whether naturally grown flowers should be judged separately from treated flowers, and for several years the branches of the Society experimented with separate judging.

Then in 1971 although the Uniform Judging Rules were considered

to be applicable to the judging of all camellias, including those chemically treated competing against those not so treated, it was resolved that an explicit reference to this matter be included in the Uniform Rules. The new clause read as follows:—

"Flowers treated with gibberellic acid are to be judged on their merits regardless of the fact of such treatment. If gibbing improves the bloom, so much the better for it. If, as often happens, gibbing results in a poorer flower, not typical of the best of the variety, then the flower is penalised. Gibbing is therefore to be considered as no more than another legitimate horticultural practice. However, it is open to Show Managements to provide separate classes for all or some gibberellic acid treated flowers if thought fit."

Gibbing in New South Wales is now more firmly than ever established as a horticultural practice of great value for everyone, not just the expert. It opens up quite another dimension for camellia growers and its drawbacks and benefits are widely understood, and indeed taken for granted.

I know that there are still some "purists" who think that gibbing is something immoral, but happily the majority now thinks otherwise, and makes increasing use of this valuable practice.

—ACS—

A Look at Camellias in the Republic of China*

PHILIP W. IRELAND

When we knew that we would be going to Taipei, capital and largest city of the Republic of China for two weeks or more, we hoped that an opportunity would be available to see and learn something about camellias in Taiwan. We found that the American Camellia Society listed two mem-

bers in Taipei and that the International Camellia Society has two members there and 21 members in Hsin-chu, about 50 miles south west of Taipei.

To open the way to meet some of these camellia people, letters were written to the ACS members and the ICS members in Taipei, giving the dates we expected to be in Taiwan and our address as the Grand Hotel, Tai-

pei. No replies to the letters were awaiting us but we assumed it was due to the change of our address from the Grand Hotel to the Sesame, where guests of the Republic were being housed, and to the language barriers. Inquiries were made of knowledgeable people as to whether they knew of camellia growers in Taiwan. We did not make much progress because our time was so occupied by the mat-

* From *The Newsletter*, April-May 1978, of The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley. Mr. Ireland is Editor of this worthwhile publication sent to members of that Society.

ters which had brought us to Taipei. We did learn, however, that camellias were known, not as camellias but as tea-flowers.

One day, I was asked by a hotel clerk whether I was the American interested in tea-flowers because a telephone enquiry had just come in. On the assurance that I was indeed interested, the clerk made an appointment for the next afternoon.

At the appointed time, a charming Chinese girl, Joanne Chao, speaking excellent English, met me and introduced me to Mrs. Jen Yi-Fang Wang. During our conversation it was clear that Mrs. Wang was much interested in camellias and grew them in her garden. She was proud to be a member of the American Camellia Society although she spoke little English. Mrs. Wang, the daughter of a Chinese general and the widow of another, is a painter of note. Her pictures are distinctly in the Chinese classical style, being in water color on silk, created with a very fine brush technique rarely employed in modern times but entirely suitable to depict the subjects chosen by Mrs. Wang which include those of ladies in ancient China and scenes from the early life of Christ in which the Madonna, the Christ Child and other persons are very clearly Chinese. Mrs. Wang has made trips to the United States to show her pictures: the first was in 1971, and the second in 1974. She is hoping to make a third trip in the near future.

Mrs. Wang proposed that she take me to the Tang-Ming Shan Governmental Developmental Station which was about 15 to 20 miles outside of Taipei. The station of which Mr. Shao-Pu Yang was in charge had gardens and greenhouses covering twenty-four acres. It was devoted to the cultivation and development of ornamental plants including camellias, azaleas, gardenias and other plants for planting along the avenues and streets of Taipei and other urban centers in Taiwan.

Mr. Yang said that he has some 350 varieties of camellias at the station. The original stock of camellias had

been brought over from the mainland in the late 40's. Apparently some of these had been good-sized plants at the time since many of the camellias on the station were in reality trees of 20 to 30 feet with trunks 8 or more inches in diameter. Most of the other camellias were 7 to 10 feet and had obviously been planted in recent years.

When asked where the station had obtained these later varieties, Mr. Yang said that scions had been obtained from the United States, England, Australia, Japan and Italy. None had been obtained from France. The scions had been grafted on sasanqua or seedling stock and had grown very well in the Taiwanese climate.

The station, according to Mr. Yang, had not attempted to make use of the indigenous camellias either as stock or hybridizing, very little of which was actually done at the station. Most of the indigenous species had small white flowers and small leaves and grew for the most part as shrubs on the sides of hills and mountains although on the lower slopes, they frequently attained the height of 25 feet or more. Mr. Yang's description corresponded generally with that in *Camellia Nomenclature* of species known to exist on Taiwan: *C. brevistyla*, *C. caudata*, *C. nokoensis*, *C. salicifolia*, *C. sinensis*, *C. transarisanensis*, and *C. transnokoensis*. All of these with the

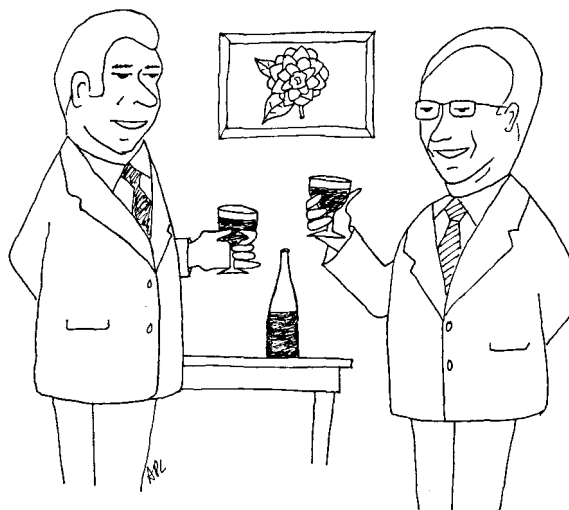
exception of *C. caudata* are described as having small leaves.

Mr. Yang recognized the names of only a few of these as appearing on the island but was prepared not only to accept the existence of such species but also to suggest that exploration of the hills and mountains might discover additional species.

Most of the camellias at the station including those from Australia, England, Japan and the United States, had been given Chinese names. Thus, a small pink formal double with all the characteristics of 'Pink Perfection' had the name of 'Canton Pink'. Other varieties had been given Chinese names such as 'Heavenly Delight', 'Righteous Scholar', 'Seven Levels', 'Eighteen Scholars', etc. Still others had literal translations of their name while others had names which were phonetic translations.

Both Mrs. Wang and Mr. Yang, when asked about the existence of yellow camellias, were confident that such camellias existed. Mrs. Wang said that she had once seen a yellow camellia in the vicinity of Shanghai. Both were equally confident that yellow camellias did not exist on Taiwan.

Concerning fragrant camellias, both were much interested in the fact that current research and hybridizing was being directed toward creating fragrant camellias. Neither knew of camellias indigenous to the island which possessed fragrance.



"YES, BROWNIE, THE 1976 ~~SEVENTH~~ ^{MATHOTIANA} WILL BE A 'VINTAGE' YEAR!"

In Japan we found growers were also interested in the indigenous camellias of Taiwan. According to Mr. Hiroshi Terada, with whom we talked in Tokyo, articles on the indigenous camellias of Taiwan had appeared in Japanese publications written by Japanese growers interested in the subject. He offered to send translations of these articles. These may provide additional information on the indigenous species.

ANYONE CAN BECOME A
MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENTS
CLUB

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society Held Most Successful Meeting in August 1978

Mrs. Henry ("Vi") Stone, the retiring President of The Gulf Coast Camellia Society held a most successful meeting in Mobile in August. There were more than ever in attendance; the Society had gained a huge percentage in membership; all had a wonderful time. Among those present was "Hody" Wilson who seemed in great spirits. He was honored by an award of a painting of one of his originations, the lovely *C. japonica* 'Evelina' which he originated and had

registered as ACS Reg. No. 403 on March 17, 1959. Anne (Mrs. "Son") Hackney had made the lovely oil painting.

The program was made up entirely of lady speakers on the various topics of camellia culture, preparing camellias for shows, and other camellia lore. For details, you can read the *Gulf Coast Camellia Bulletin*, edited by Elizabeth (Mrs. A. B.) Cooper. (All photos by Greg Davis of Houston, Texas.)



ACS President Elect Roy and Mary Stringfellow are flanked by members of "The Nashville Sound", the George Griffins and ACS Director-at-Large Ernest and Helen Harrison.



Anne Hackney and her lovely oil painting of 'Fashionata' which she painted and gave for raffle. This and plants, branded pears, food and other items "rejuvenated" the treasury of the GCCS.



Program Co-Chairmen, Ann Brown and Son Hackney assist South Carolina Camellia Society President Bill Robertson in raffling the painting of 'Fashionata'. In front of Son, you can see part of the painting of 'Evelina'.



Some talk, (Mrs. Bill (Joyce) LaRose) and some eat, (Mrs. Leslie ("Janie") Richard, and President Emeritus Charlie Butler.)

Camellia Flower Wine

A. P. LANDRY

Ever wondered what to do with all those beautiful camellia blossoms which bloom between shows? Why not try a batch of wine made with camellia flowers? I've experimented with several batches of camellia wine for the past three years and have been pleased with the results. The wine is a rosé colored, light bodied, table wine. I've shared some with members of the Baton Rouge Camellia Society and other camellia acquaintances throughout the country and have been very pleased with their favorable reaction. Brownie has asked me to share the recipe with everyone and I have summarized the results of my experiments in this article. I would like to say at the outset that not all of my attempts have been successful and on occasion, I have had to use the procedure described at the end of the article called "If fermentation stops".

It is essential that all items used be meticulously clean and sterilized so that no unwanted bacteria, etc. will contaminate the wine during the process. Mix some sulphite crystals with water as directed on the package and use this solution to sterilize

everything which will come in contact with the wine while you are working with it. (The flowers themselves will be sterilized by pouring boiling water on them.)

The recipe is designed for about 2½ gallons of wine. The recipe can be doubled for 5 gallons or reduced proportionately if a smaller volume is desired. Fermentation is usually more reliable in larger volumes. I have used pink and red flowers because of the color they impart to the wine. I plan to experiment with flowers of other colors this year.

It will take approximately three or four weeks for the main fermentation stage to complete and another two or three months for settling and clearing to occur. It will be drinkable about 6 months to a year after bottling.

RECIPE INGREDIENTS

- 1 gal. Camellia Flowers
- 2½ gal. water
- 5 pounds sugar
- 1 (level) tsp. pectic enzyme powder
- ½ (level) tsp. grape tannin (or 1 cup drinking tea)

- 3 (rounded) tsp. yeast nutrient
- 3 (rounded) tsp. acid blend
- 1 pkt. (5 grms.) dried wine yeast
- 4 stabilizer tablets
- 1 (level) tsp. yeast energizer

NOTE: Wine making ingredients listed above and the wine hydrometer can be obtained at a wine supply store or by mail from Wine Art of America, 2308 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 73103.

MATERIALS NEEDED

(All materials should be polyethylene, glass or stainless steel unless otherwise stated.)

Primary Fermenter—plastic waste basket twice the size of volume of wine being made.

Secondary Fermenter—Used after primary fermentation is complete. Can be plastic or glass of proper volume with opening which is convenient to cover with plastic food bag secured with rubber bands.

Strainer—Plastic kitchen colander works well.

Cheesecloth—To line the colander when straining the flowers.

Funnel—for ease in transferring between containers.

Hydrometer—(Optional, but very desirable; directions for use included with the hydrometer.)

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Marked for use in making wine, the hydrometer is used to determine sugar content, potential alcohol, actual alcohol produced, residual unfermented sugar, etc.

Sulphite Crystals—for sterilizing all containers and utensils used.

Miscellaneous—Measuring cup, spoons, plastic food bags, rubber bands, siphon tubing, etc.

PROCEDURE

Select only clean, fresh flowers. Remove the calyx (green base of the flower) and any bruised petals while washing under running water to remove all dust, etc. Place one gallon of water to boil while the washing is in progress. When flowers have been thoroughly washed, place in plastic primary fermenter (waste basket). When water has come to a rolling boil, pour over the flowers. They will immediately turn purple (if red or pink flowers were used) and wilt. Stir well immediately and several more times in the next few minutes to ensure that all flowers are thoroughly sterilized by the hot water. Let stand for twelve hours to extract the color and flavor from the flowers. After twelve hours, strain the liquid from the flowers and discard the flowers. Return the liquid to the primary fermenter.

Prepare a yeast starter solution by mixing together 1 cup ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) of the five pounds of sugar, 1 tsp. nutrient, and 1 tsp. acid blend with 2 quarts water. A convenient container is a clean, sterilized gallon jug. Once all is dissolved, add a packet (5 gm.) of dried, all purpose, wine yeast to the mixture. Cover the jug opening with a plastic sandwich bag (or suitable substitute) secured with a rubber band. This keeps the mixture clean and uncontaminated, but permits the fermentation gases to escape. Put the jug aside.

Now, add the remaining $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of sugar to the liquid obtained from the flowers. Stir until dissolved. Dissolve the 3 tsp. nutrient, 1 tsp. pectic enzyme powder in 2 cups warm water and add to the mixture. (This

main mixture is referred to as the "must" throughout the fermentation process.) Dissolve the $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. of grape tannin, the tsp. of yeast energizer, and 3 tsp. acid blend in two cups warm water and add to the must. (A cup of fresh drinking tea can be substituted for the grape tannin.) The total volume should now be approximately 2 gallons and the specific gravity on the hydrometer will read about 1100. Cover the primary fermenter with a plastic bag, secured with a rubber band. (Several ordinary rubber bands can be tied together to form a ring large enough to fit.) Put aside for 36 hours.

After approximately 36 hours, the yeast starter solution will be fermenting vigorously in the gallon jug as evidenced by the milky, cloudy appearance with foam on the surface. Add the yeast starter to the must, being sure to get any yeast which has settled on the bottom of the jug. The specific gravity of the must will now be approximately 1090 and the volume will be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Re-cover the must. Stir once or twice daily for the next several days. Fermentation should be evident on the second or third day by the appearance of foam on top of the must. The foam will be very thick for the next week or so as the must goes through its most active fermentation phase. When the fermentation subsides (about two weeks after adding the yeast, or when the specific gravity has dropped to about 1010 or 1000) siphon into secondary fermenter leaving behind the sediment on the bottom of the primary. (This is called "racking" the wine.) Put the wine aside so that fermentation can continue to completion. When fermentation is complete, the wine will begin to clear and throw a deposit on the bottom of the container.

After about 3 or 4 weeks in the secondary fermenter, the wine should be quite clear with a heavy deposit on the bottom. (If not, wait a couple more weeks.) Rack the wine, leaving all sediment behind. The same secondary container can be re-used by

washing thoroughly and returning the must to it. The specific gravity will probably be about 990 if all the sugar has been fermented. Rack again after one more month has elapsed. The wine should be crystal clear at this time with very little deposited sediment. After waiting one more month the wine is ready for final treatment and storage.

STORAGE

Personal tastes vary widely, so there can be no universal rule on how sweet the finished wine should be. Camellia wine made with this recipe will be a light bodied, medium acid, table wine and should be dry. Most of my friends who have sampled the wine seem to like it with some residual unfermented sugar; that is: a final specific gravity between 1000 or 1005. This means that if the finished wine has a specific gravity of 990, then some sugar will be added to "sweeten it to taste". **Caution:** Taste first and don't oversweeten; you can always add more sugar later if desired, but there is *no* way to remove sugar. One cup sugar added to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons will raise the specific gravity about 8 or 10 points. That is; the specific gravity will change from 990 to about 998 after dissolving 1 cup sugar in $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

When bottling for storage, the wine should be "stabilized" to prevent renewed fermentation by dissolving four stabilizer tablets (ascorbic acid) in the must before storage. Once the wine has been sweetened to taste, and stabilized, it can be stored for aging. Clean, sterilized, glass gallon or half-gallon jugs are convenient. Some of the wine can be put directly in bottles at this time if desired. Fill each container to the top. Storage should be in a cool, dark area and should be for several months. The flavor of the wine undergoes subtle changes due to certain chemical processes which take place during storage. It will continue to improve with age for several years, so hide some of it away to share with friends several years from now.

IF FERMENTATION STOPS

If fermentation is not evident after several days (foam on the surface or bubbles rising to the surface), special procedures will be required to try to get it started. One method is to prepare another yeast starter solution (1 tsp. nutrient, 1 tsp. acid blend, 2 qts. water, pkt. dried yeast). After 24 hours, the starter solution should be fermenting vigorously. Now add 2 cups of the "must" to this starter. If fermentation of the starter is still proceeding well next day, then add about 2 qts. more "must" to the starter. After another 24 hours, you should now have about a gallon of the fermenting starter solution which

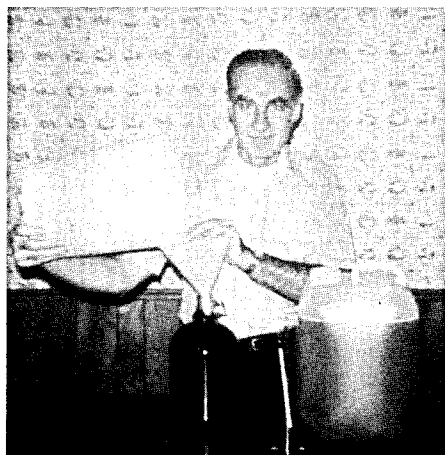
can be added to the original volume so that it can all be started fermenting.

If the new starter described above does not work, here is a last resort method which should work. Make a batch of apple wine by combining half apple juice and half water, 1 tsp. nutrient, and two pounds sugar per gallon of liquid. Mix well, sprinkle a packet of dried wine yeast on top and cover with plastic. Allow to ferment for a week and draw off the resulting wine leaving intact all the yeast which will have settled on the bottom. (Allow fermentation of the apple to complete, rack when the wine clears, and treat in same manner described

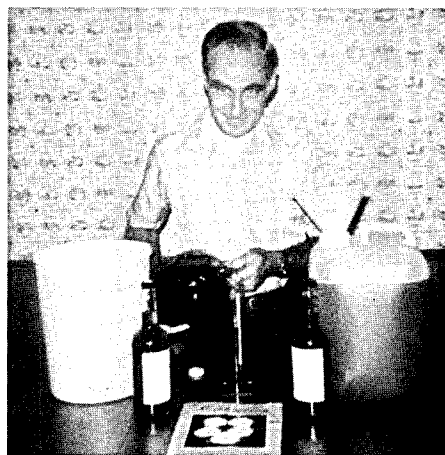
for camellia wine.) Now, add the camellia "must" to this yeast and mix together. Cover with plastic. Active fermentation should result and will be quite evident in a day or so.

IN CONCLUSION

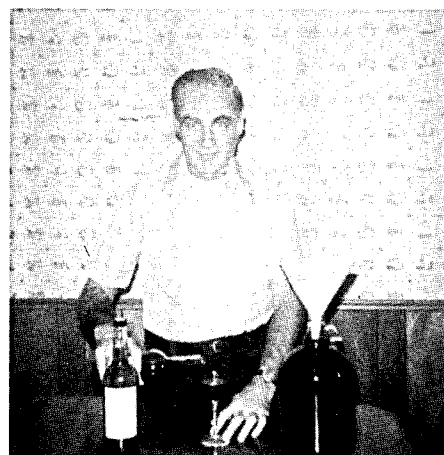
I have tried to include comments on every aspect and hope I have not discouraged anyone from trying a batch. There is some uncertainty and risk involved, but it's also an interesting challenge. I am very much interested in hearing from anyone who makes camellia wine with this or any other procedure, so that the method can be further refined. Good Luck!



Bottling for storage



Bottling (for friends, we hope?)



Step up and have one

A Few Highlights of the Meetings of the ACS and the ACS Endowment Fund Board

Perry, GA Nov. 7-12, 1978

These are five of the highlights of the meetings of both Boards. Due to printer's deadline for this issue, we could not include all highlights or minutes. They will be in May issue of this *Journal*.

NEW ACS MINIATURE AWARD ANNOUNCED

The Exhibitions and Awards Committee, chaired by Thomas C. Evans of Aiken, SC, obtained approval of The Governing Board of the ACS to establish The John A. Tyler, Jr. Miniature Award. This award has been made through the generosity of his widow Martha Ann Tyler. Income from the investment will be used annually to purchase the plaque. The

winning variety is to be chosen each year and the announcement made at the Annual Meeting of the ACS. A suitable plaque will be awarded to the originator of the variety, or next of kin should the originator not then be living. The variety must, of course, be registered with the ACS and be described as a miniature in *Camellia Nomenclature*.

Fuller details of the award will be carried in the May issue of this *Journal*.

NATIONAL CAMELLIA HALL OF FAME ESTABLISHED

The Governing Board of the ACS approved the recommendation of the

Exhibitions and Awards Committee to establish the ACS National Camellia Hall of Fame. Spencer C. Walden, Jr. of Albany, Georgia has made this new national award possible by a generous contribution to the ACS; the proceeds of which are to be used for suitable plaques to be awarded annually to the originator, or next of kin should the originator not then be living, at the Annual Meeting of the ACS. An original list of winners will be announced at the Annual Meeting of the ACS in New Orleans this month. There will be a master plaque at ACS Headquarters on which the winners will be inscribed. There will be one winner in

C. japonica and one amongst the Interspecific Hybrid of the Genus *Camellia*. Full details will be carried in the May issue of this *Journal*.

ANN BROWN IS HONORED

Ann Brown received two unexpected and very outstanding awards of recognition during the Meeting. She was made a Member of The Presidents Club of the ACS Endowment Fund's Fund Raising Campaign by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer C. Walden, Jr. of Albany, Georgia, making her the tenth (10th) Member. Also, The Board of Trustees of the ACS Endowment Fund generously presented to Ann at the banquet on Saturday night a lovely Boehm porcelain Limited Edition 'Swan Lake' With Bee. She was "almost speechless" after these two completely unexpected awards of recogni-

tion for her unstinted work for the ACS and the ACS Endowment Fund.

HELEN TEETER HONORED

Mrs. L. V. (Helen) Teeter, Secretary to the Society, was personally honored by the members of the Governing Board and the Board of Trustees for her devoted ten years of exceptionally fine service. Each member contributed to make her a Patron Member of the ACS. Helen thus becomes the ninth such member of the Society. This is a well-deserved honor and she was "flabbergasted" when Dr. Nathan made the presentation at the banquet.

FIGHT BLIGHT IS OVER THE TOP

The Executive Secretary reported to the Governing Board that the Fight Blight Campaign had reached \$19,-

400.00 of the goal of \$20,000.00. One of the Presidents Emeriti said, "This is the most important project ACS now has and I would like to see us reach the goal today. Therefore, I am offering a contribution of \$100.00." Five others immediately followed suit. The goal was reached at the Board Meeting. At the banquet the raffle of the two Australian silver spoons netted an additional \$787.00! Actually, as of November 27, 1978 the Fight Blight Fund has \$20,889.52 in its separate account to be used only for this purpose. The Research Advisory Committee can, in 1979, now move forward to consider an annual grant of \$1,000.00 for steps toward eradication of this dread disease. Details of the meeting of the Research Advisory Committee will be in the May issue of this *Journal*.

—ACS—

Mint Julep and Greenhouses

CHARLES H. HEINS P.E.

Associate Editor *Carolina Camellias*

I noted with interest the problem of "Does Your Greenhouse Coat Over With Ice Inside During The Cold Month" in the November 1978 *American Camellia Society Journal*. Living in the Southeast Coastal Region humidity is ever present. We appreciate that greenhouses are humid and that plants especially the royal camellia thrive in humidity. With humidity comes condensation and its associated problems. The deterioration of the wooden parts of a greenhouse are not due to the high humidity but condensation on the glass or plastic surfaces which is absorbed by the wooden members. This is just one of the greenhouse problems that we must live with. Ice, of course, is only the hard form of water that belongs in the mint julep, certainly not in the greenhouse.

To assist camellia friends who live in far off places, and true Southerners who seem to be getting a little bit more of winter than we deserve, I have done some investigation into the problem to provide specific informa-

tion on condensation and ice formation in the greenhouse. Glass (or plastic) as a thermal barrier when used in our greenhouses or our homes is just about worthless. We know that sitting near a large window on a cold day can be very uncomfortable. The heat is leaking out of our home through the glass at a high rate and the air being chilled is called a draft. (True if the window has leaks the cold wind can blow through). Fortunately, glass and plastic have one redeeming feature that no other material has and that is passing light needed for the camellia. (This article will not cover long wave radiation and the "greenhouse effect.")

All materials have some insulating properties. The fiber glass insulation in your attic—if 6 inches thick—will have a resistance to the passage of heat of 19. Often referred to as $R=19$. The glass in your greenhouse or home has an insulation value of 0.05749 of $R=0.05749$. In other words, it will pass 330 times as much heat as the

fiber glass. Fortunately, we have a couple of small things working for us or we could never provide enough heat to prevent the whole greenhouse from freezing. On each side of the glass is a very thin film of stagnant air. This film is a wee bit thicker on the inside than the outside when the wind is blowing. In fact the film is still air has an R value of 0.685 or 12 times as great as the glass itself. The film on the outside, with a mild 15 M.P.H. wind blowing has a value of $R=0.167$, still 3 times as great as the glass. The total insulation of the glass/film combination is $R=0.91$. Much better than the glass alone. In fact the two films ($R=0.852$) are so much better than the glass that a 4 mil plastic film can be considered to have the same value as the glass since it has these same two films of stagnant air. This thin film on the inside, while helping to hold the heat in the greenhouse is doing nothing to prevent the condensation of moisture on the glass surface and since most of the insulation of the glass/film combination is on the inside, the surface temperature tends to approach the outside temperature. Just as moisture collects on the outside of your mint julep glass it will collect

on the inside glass surface of the greenhouse. However, something else much more important is also happening. This cold glass surface is actually determining the maximum relative humidity that you can have in the greenhouse. With the mint julep you had a limited quantity of ice in the glass and an infinite quantity of moisture in the air. Now in the greenhouse you have a very large surface of glass

compared to the sources of moisture to hold the humidity at a high level in the greenhouse. You can fog the greenhouse and raise the humidity above the maximum only if you provide moisture faster than it is condensing out. When the fogger is not operating the humidity will stabilize at the maximum determined by the surface temperature of the glass. The process of plants transpiring moisture

to replace the moisture condensing on the glass is chilling them the same as you feel a chill when you walk into an air conditioned room after working in the garden.

The following tables show the surface temperature and the maximum relative humidity with single, double and triple glass. A 3/4 inch minimum air space is assumed between the double and triple glass.

TABLE 1

SINGLE GLASS

Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity
35	35	35.0	100.0
35	30	31.2	85.6
35	25	27.5	71.9
35	20	23.7	60.2
35	15	19.9	50.3
35	10	16.2	41.9
35	5	12.4	34.8
35	0	8.6	28.8
35	-5	4.9	23.8
35	-10	1.1	19.6
35	-15	-2.7	16.1
35	-20	-6.4	13.1
35	-25	-10.2	10.7
35	-30	-14.0	8.7
35	-35	-17.7	7.0
35	-40	-21.5	5.7
35	-45	-25.3	4.6
35	-50	-29.0	3.6

DOUBLE GLASS

Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity
35	35	35.0	100.0
35	30	33.3	93.5
35	25	31.6	87.2
35	20	30.0	80.7
35	15	28.3	74.7
35	10	26.6	69.1
35	5	24.9	63.9
35	0	23.3	59.0
35	-5	21.6	54.5
35	-10	19.9	50.2
35	-15	18.2	46.3
35	-20	16.5	42.7
35	-25	14.9	39.3
35	-30	13.2	36.2
35	-35	11.5	33.3
35	-40	9.8	30.6
35	-45	8.2	28.2
35	-50	6.5	25.9

TRIPLE GLASS

Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity
35	35	35.0	100.0
35	30	33.9	95.8
35	25	32.9	91.9
35	20	31.8	87.9
35	15	30.8	83.7
35	10	29.7	79.7
35	5	28.6	75.9
35	0	27.6	72.3
35	-5	26.5	68.8
35	-10	25.4	65.4
35	-15	24.4	62.2
35	-20	23.3	59.2
35	-25	22.3	56.3
35	-30	21.2	53.5
35	-35	20.1	50.8
35	-40	19.1	48.3
35	-45	18.0	45.9
35	-50	17.0	43.6

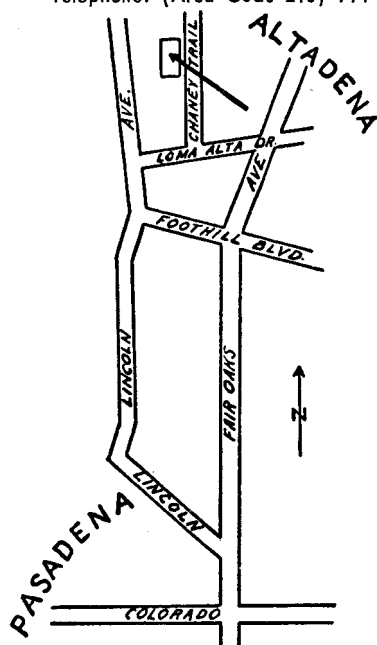
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GROWERS OF RARE CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS SINCE 1935

SINGLE GLASS				DOUBLE GLASS				TRIPLE GLASS			
Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity	Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity	Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity
40	40	40.0	100.0	40	40	40.0	100.0	40	40	40.0	100.0
40	35	36.2	86.3	40	35	38.3	93.7	40	35	38.9	95.9
40	30	32.5	74.2	40	30	36.6	87.7	40	30	37.9	92.0
40	25	28.7	62.5	40	25	35.0	82.0	40	25	36.8	88.3
40	20	24.9	52.4	40	20	33.3	76.7	40	20	35.8	84.6
40	15	21.2	43.9	40	15	31.6	71.5	40	15	34.7	81.1
40	10	17.4	36.6	40	10	29.9	66.2	40	10	33.6	77.8
40	5	13.6	30.4	40	5	28.3	61.3	40	5	32.6	74.5
40	0	9.9	25.2	40	0	26.6	56.7	40	0	31.5	71.2
40	-5	6.1	20.8	40	-5	24.9	52.4	40	-5	30.4	67.8
40	-10	2.3	17.2	40	-10	23.2	48.4	40	-10	29.4	64.6
40	-15	-1.4	14.1	40	-15	21.5	44.7	40	-15	28.3	61.5
40	-20	-5.2	11.5	40	-20	19.9	41.2	40	-20	27.3	58.5
40	-25	-9.0	9.4	40	-25	18.2	38.0	40	-25	26.2	55.7
40	-30	-12.7	7.6	40	-30	16.5	35.0	40	-30	25.1	53.0
40	-35	-16.5	6.2	40	-35	14.8	32.3	40	-35	24.1	50.4
40	-40	-20.3	5.0	40	-40	13.2	29.7	40	-40	23.0	47.9
40	-45	-24.0	4.0	40	-45	11.5	27.3	40	-45	22.0	45.5

SINGLE GLASS				DOUBLE GLASS				TRIPLE GLASS			
Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity	Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity	Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity
45	45	45.0	100.0	45	45	45.0	100.0	45	45	45.0	100.0
45	40	41.2	86.5	45	40	43.3	93.8	45	40	43.9	96.0
45	35	37.5	74.7	45	35	41.6	87.9	45	35	42.9	92.2
45	30	33.7	64.3	45	30	40.0	82.4	45	30	41.8	88.5
45	25	29.9	54.6	45	25	38.3	77.2	45	25	40.8	84.9
45	20	26.2	45.8	45	20	36.6	72.2	45	20	39.7	81.5
45	15	22.4	38.4	45	15	34.9	67.6	45	15	38.6	78.2
45	10	18.6	32.0	45	10	33.3	63.2	45	10	37.6	75.0
45	5	14.9	26.7	45	5	31.6	58.9	45	5	36.5	71.9
45	0	11.1	22.1	45	0	29.9	54.5	45	0	35.4	69.0
45	-5	7.3	18.3	45	-5	28.2	50.5	45	-5	34.4	66.1
45	-10	3.6	15.1	45	-10	26.5	46.7	45	-10	33.3	63.4
45	-15	-0.2	12.4	45	-15	24.9	43.1	45	-15	32.3	60.7
45	-20	-4.0	10.2	45	-20	23.2	39.8	45	-20	31.2	57.9
45	-25	-7.7	8.3	45	-25	21.5	36.8	45	-25	30.1	55.1
45	-30	-11.5	6.8	45	-30	19.8	33.9	45	-30	29.1	52.5
45	-35	-15.3	5.5	45	-35	18.2	31.3	45	-35	28.0	50.0
45	-40	-19.0	4.4	45	-40	16.5	28.8	45	-40	27.0	47.6

To prevent the formation of ice, the inside surface temperature has to be above freezing. Do not make the assumption that by raising the inside temperature with single glass you can prevent it. See what happens to the surface temperature when the inside temperature is raised, and how quickly the relative humidity drops.

TABLE 2

SINGLE GLASS			
Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity
35	0	8.6	28.8
40	0	9.9	25.2
45	0	11.1	22.1
50	0	12.3	19.5
55	0	13.6	17.2
60	0	14.8	15.3
65	0	16.0	13.6
70	0	17.3	12.2
75	0	18.5	10.9

Double and triple glass show much more desirous results in holding the surface temperature and humidity up as shown in the following table.

TABLE 3

DOUBLE GLASS				TRIPLE GLASS			
Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity	Inside Temp	Outside Temp	Surface Temp	Relative Humidity
35	0	23.3	59.0	35	0	27.6	72.3
40	0	26.6	56.7	40	0	31.5	71.2
45	0	29.9	54.5	45	0	35.4	69.0
50	0	33.2	52.3	50	0	39.4	66.7
55	0	36.5	49.6	55	0	43.3	64.6
60	0	39.9	47.2	60	0	47.3	62.7
65	0	43.2	45.0	65	0	51.2	60.9
70	0	46.5	43.0	70	0	55.1	59.2
75	0	49.8	41.2	75	0	59.1	57.7

All this, I think, shows how much more advantageous double glass or double plastic is if you expect to see many hours in your area that the temperature is below 20 degrees.

One last word. By using a double covering on your greenhouse you will of course also save heat and the cost of fuel. How much? Since most of the greenhouse is glass or plastic covered, the same rules apply. Double glass has more than twice the insulation of single glass so that the heat

loss is only 45% of that of a single covering. Triple covering is not twice again but you will lose only 28% of the original loss. Here again the effect of "long wave radiation" comes in which is on your side. The net effect is that the 45% and 28% figures are really a little too high. If your fuel bill amounts to any appreciable sum you can easily pay for the extra covering, eliminate some of the icing problems, eliminate a lot of the condensation that soaks into and rots the wooden

members and help out national energy program.

Now, how about it, can any of you all tell me how to fix a good mint julep?

—ACS—

Texas Camellia Society Selects Award Winners

DR. EMIL CARROLL

The Texas Camellia Society held its annual fall meeting in the beautiful hardwood hills of Henderson, Texas on October 27-29, 1978.

The Society has initiated a Member of the Year Award for the person whom they deem to have performed the greatest service to camellias and the Society for the past year. The initial recipient was Mr. Bill Barbish, the Society's perennial Treasurer, from Houston.

—ACS—

The group has also initiated a Distinguished Service Award given to that member who has contributed so much and so faithfully over the years. This selection was Mr. Tom Eagleson of Port Arthur, the State Director to the ACS.

Not to be outdone by other groups, the TCS has nominated a variety of the year and this was 'Tomorrow Park Hill' with 'Lasca Beauty' a close second.

Horticulturally Speaking

(Prepared by the Horticulture Committee)

If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind!

It would be admirable if the Horticulture Committee could set up a timetable on camellia culture in the spring to appear in the February issue of *The Camellia Journal* which would state that such and such should be done in such a month and that this or that should be done in other months. It is obvious, however, that the seasonal impact on camellias comes at different times in the various sections of the American camellia belt. In February it is still very much winter in the Northeast. Winter is just beginning to loosen its hold in southern Virginia and northern North Carolina. Elsewhere spring is demonstrating once again that it has brought camellias to full bloom. An article such as "Horticulturally Speaking" must be interpreted, therefore, according to the whereabouts of the reader.

Spring is the time, as Judge Paul Harkey of Dallas has pointed out, "when the camellia lover should be

in all his glory, enjoying the fruits which come from the labor of the previous nine months. If there is not satisfaction in his soul and envy of him in the neighborhood, he should regroup and plan to do better next year."

Springtime is also the season when camellias are most plentiful for viewing and for giving. Blooms which might not get attention at a show, much less be sent to the Honor Court, can be the "prettiest flower I have even seen" when presented to anyone not attending camellia shows. Camellias taken to the office or the shop can create admiration and excitement. A camellia 4 or 5 inches across whether it be 'Tomorrow', 'Ave Maria', 'Nuccio's Gem' or any one of a dozen others, if placed in a bubble ball or floated in a shallow container, will be more welcome in a hospital or nursing home than a wall blanketed by the latest offering of the Florists Telegraph Service, in the opinion of Judge Harkey.

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Spring is the time for those who have blooms to pass them around. This is surely the best way to get people interested in growing camellias and in joining local societies and the American Camellia Society.

Spring is also the time for several important aspects of *camellia culture*. High on the list and mentioned here for emphasis, since most growers do it automatically, is "*cleaning-up*." Debris in general, remains of winter storms, and other garden litter should be gathered and banished. Petals and blooms as they fall must be picked up and destroyed. Petal blight can be reduced at least on one's own premises and prevented from spreading to other gardens in the vicinity. We are not in the happy state where we can allow the petals and blooms to fall where they will and form blankets of color under the camellia plants as can the growers of Australia and New Zealand who are presently free of the scourge of petal blight. *Fight the Blight! Pick up your Blooms!*

Many experienced camellia growers maintain that *pruning* and shaping up of the plants in the spring is one of the most important activities for camellia enthusiasts. On the premise that many of the most satisfying blooms come from the plant's first growth after the current season's blooms, the trimming of the plants should come before substantial growth has started. Obviously, the definitely winter killed material as well as other deadwood must come out. If branches are preventing light and air from getting through the plant, the offending branches must be trimmed. Unless space is at a premium, the height of the plant might well be reduced by removing the tall and ungainly shoots at the top of the plant which rarely will produce rewarding blooms. Mother nature will compensate with growth and blooms elsewhere on the plant. Growers should be reminded to cut stems flush with the branch and branches close to the trunk. Crushed stubs and stems should be trimmed away. Cuts on stems more than an $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter

should be painted with an asphalt or similar coating preparation.

The time to complete one's *grafting program* for the year is when the sap begins to rise, according to Judge Harkey. Then, in his opinion, is the ideal "mating time". The growth bud on the scion sends a message to the roots to shoot up the sap at the same time that the buds on the root stock have sent down the identical message. Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, S. C., believes that cleft grafting can be done successfully until the scions show signs of swelling.

In grafting, sanitation is extremely important. Judge Harkey believes that the camellia grafter should be aseptic in camellia surgery as Osler was in human surgery. Cover jars and all instruments employed in the operation should be sterile. The soil should be sprayed with a good fungicide. Dr. Racoff recommends that the scions to be grafted should be soaked for an hour in a Benlate-Captan mixture prepared by adding a tablespoon of Benlate and two tablespoons of 50% wettable Captan to a gallon of water. After the scion has been placed in the stock, some of the same solution should be poured over the stump and around the base of the stock. Every precaution should be taken to reduce the risk of dieback and fungus in the new graft. Dr. Racoff also finds that a light dusting of a hormone powder such as Hormodin No. 2 or 4 or Rootone over the stump of the graft will assist in producing an early callus.

The grafts should be kept in a warm place without direct sunlight even after the grafts "have taken" and the cover jar has been removed. Since the grafts have little foliage, they lose little moisture by aspiration and should be watered sparingly. Grafts normally require little fertilizing during their first few months.

Of all the tasks confronting camellia growers in the busy spring season none is more important than *fertilizing*, according to Mr. Caryll Pitkin of San Marino, Calif. The winter rains have leached many nutrients from the soil and the plants now need food to

enable them to put out that "beautiful" new growth. He reports that many growers in southern California fertilize before growth gets underway so that the nourishment will be there when the plants need it. He himself personally works in a little cottonseed meal around the plants long before the growth starts. The cottonmeal does not break down and it becomes available until the weather gets warmer. The exact amount of fertilizer to be used cannot be set out exactly because so many local factors are involved but he suggests that it is a good rule to use less than that recommended on the label but to use it more frequently.

Dr. Racoff of South Carolina recommends that fertilizing be initiated when growth begins but counsels restraint, particularly with regard to container plants where, in order to restore nutrients lost by leaching, the rule should be "little and often." He finds it desirable to use only fertilizers especially prepared for camellias but, in common with Caryll Pitkin, in amounts less than those stated on the label. He holds that two-thirds of the amounts indicated should be sufficient, applied three times a year at two months intervals after the initial application in early spring. J. K. Blanchard of North Carolina uses slow release Lawn and Turf 16-4-8 fertilizer on plants in the ground. He prefers cottonseed meal for container plants. Dr. Onis D. Hyatt of Lake Charles, La., suggests that, as a starter for the creation of an individual fertilizing program for one's own soil, the soil should be analyzed by the local extension or county agent.

Not least among the springtime chores is that of *insect and pest control*. As the sap rises and plants come into growth, the systemics such Cygon 2E, Di-Syston, Meta-Systox, Orthene, etc., can be effective, particularly against sucking and chewing insects as well as tea and camellia scale. Oil sprays, such as Oil-I-Cide, are particularly effective against scale, especially peony scale. Strict adherence must be observed to the manufac-

turer's instructions. Oil sprays should be only used on days when the temperature is between 45° and 85° F. Otherwise the plant may be damaged.

Malathion sprays as well as the systemics give good aphid control. Aphids damage new growth, causing the new leaves to twist and curl. Such leaves persist in the plant. If adjacent to a flower bud, they may detract from the blooms in the next flowering season. To control ants which play a role in the spread of aphids, Chlorodane, if it can be found, when sprayed about the base of the plants, will be of assistance.

Particular attention is drawn to the spread and control of peony scale among camellias by J. K. Blanchard. He finds that it is becoming more prevalent, especially in North Carolina, than is generally realized. He emphasizes that the timing of the steps to control and destroy the scale is of utmost importance since there are only about four weeks out of the year, when the scale is in the "crawler" stage, when effective measures can be taken against it. Spraying the rest of the year is a waste of time and effort. Because the "crawlers" hatch at various times according to the area, a close watch must be maintained to find the most propitious time. Consultation with the local extension agent should prove helpful.

Material on peony scale, particularly on its life cycle as contained in the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service Circular No. 543, made available by Mr. Blanchard, is given here as of possible interest:

Peony Scale

"Peony scale is less common than tea scale or camellia scale, however, it is a serious pest when present often causing death of limbs or entire plants.

"Peony scale is found on the stems and limbs. When the scale is removed a thin layer of whitish wax usually remains and gives the depression in the bark the appearance of a whitish scar. This scar is usually the first noticeable sign that plants are infested with peony scale.

"Eggs start to hatch in April and continue to hatch for over a month. The young "crawlers" settle down in a small crack and the thin bark grows over them. The young remain exposed for about 4 weeks before the bark completely covers them. This insect is very difficult to control; therefore, to be effective controls must be applied when "crawlers" are present and exposed.

"There appears to be only one generation of this insect per year in North Carolina."

In using the sprays against scale, particularly peony scale, a thorough coverage of the trunk, branches and stems is essential. Pruning of the branches near the ground before spraying is recommended. Two or three sprayings, 10 to 14 days apart, will be necessary for establishing control.

It cannot be recommended too strongly that the *manufacturer's instructions on fungicide and insecticide packages be strictly followed*. Some growers have been in the habit of handling these agricultural chemicals with bare hands so that the materials come in contact with the skin. Dr. Racoff strongly recommends that rubber or plastic gloves be used when chemicals are used. If contact with the skin is made, the skin should be immediately washed with soap and water.

One of the pleasant aspects of camellias in spring is the *planting of new camellias* and the moving of other plants which have seemed unhappy in their locations to new and, hopefully, more satisfactory places. Some of the new plants, no doubt, will be those varieties noted during one's visits to earlier shows. Others will be those varieties discovered on visits to nurseries or those recommended by growers who have won your confidence. Whenever possible, it is good to see the plant in bloom before buying, especially in the case of variegated varieties.

In planting the new camellias properly give some thought to the soil and to the hole in which it is to live.

If one is seeking the ideal soil for camellias, one answer is that it should be rich in humus, well drained, and slightly acid-ph 6.5 is ideal. Good sources of humus are fibrous coarse peat moss (German or Canadian), well decayed leaf mold especially that derived from oak leaves or pine needles, ground pine bark, and well decayed compost. Two shovels of rotted cow manure to a wheelbarrow of humus will introduce beneficial bacteria, enzymes and fungi. Additional nutrients can be supplied by adding a half pound of camellia fertilizer to each wheelbarrow load of soil mixture. Add sand to clay soil. One experienced grower adds agricultural gypsum—50 pounds to each 12 to 15 of planting area, with beneficial results. If the soil is sandy add more peat and humus.

Thought should also be given to the hole in which the newly planted camellia must live—it is no use putting a ten dollar plant in a two-bit hole. Dig a hole considerably deeper and larger than the root ball if the plant is balled and burlaped or the roots of a bare-rooted plant with the roots spread out. If the plant is in the former state, remove the burlap from the top of the ball and fill in around the plant with the prepared soil. If it is bare-rooted, spread out the roots and fill in with the soil (without fertilizer) over and under the roots. In both cases, the crown of the camellia should be planted two inches or so above the surface of the soil, so that when the soil sinks, the crown will be above the ground. Water the plant thoroughly and press the soil firmly so that no air pockets remain.

Soils can be made more acid by the application of sulphur, iron sulphate or aluminum sulphate. Iron sulphate is excellent. Its use, however, may cause loss of variegation in plants in which the variegation has been virus induced. Soils may be made less acid by the application of dolomitic or calcitic limestones.

Spring is also a good time to *replant container plants* which have shown signs of being root bound and to find

new homes for seedlings and for grafts which have "taken" and which show potential strength for survival as outdoor plants.

"Horticulturally Speaking," the answers to many questions on the culture of camellias can be found in *The Camellia*, the encyclopedia work recently published by the ACS. Under the editorship of Mr. David L. Feathers and with Executive Secretary Milton H. Brown as Associate Editor, a world of pertinent material has been gathered for the edification and education of camellia growers. Camellia enthusiasts of all degrees of experience and knowledge can turn to it for pleasure and for profitable information.

—ACS—

We Try Cutting Grafts

FRANK H. ECHOLS, Ed.D.

An article in the 1977 *Yearbook* of the American Camellia Society attracted our attention. It was written by Savell and Clark presenting a good case for the "Grafting of Scions of Hybrid Camellias on *Sasanqua* Cuttings." The *C. sasanqua* cutting is then rooted in the usual manner.

One of my partners in "camellia crime" is R. B. Grambling, who is a retired state administrator. Bob liked the idea. He did not need any more plants. The writer is a retired university professor who has more camellias than he can look after—maybe we are like the legendary farmer who did not want any more land except that which joined his land. We don't want any more varieties except those we do not have. We do not know why this was a new idea to us. We both had grafted on pieces of root and on many kinds of plant stock. Well, it was new to us, so we had to try it. Problems arose. The authors of the *Yearbook* article rather strongly recommended that cuttings from 'Kanjiro', a *C. sasanqua* be used for the stock cutting. We could not locate this variety in the Tallahassee, Florida area. The *C. sasanqua* we had did not have new growth cuttings large enough to graft on. We started on some of the easier to propagate *C.*

japonica varieties such as 'Drama Girl', 'Mathotiana Rubra' and 'Tomorrow.' These cuttings were large enough for poor eye sight and not so good hand-eye coordination. We were able to graft and root a fair percentage of these. We do not know if these varieties will make good host plants. We will have to wait and see how they perform. Later we did find some very large *sasanqua* bushes and secured large cuttings from them. We had another problem in securing the scion to the stock cutting. We tried rubber bands and several kinds of tape. I seem to do better with small rubber bands. Bob uses a plastic tape.

During the summer months we put in about 150 grafts between us. Some of the stock plants rooted but the scion did not callous. Others, the graft union was perfect but the host cutting did not root. About 25-30 percent of our grafts were successful. As in other types of grafting, some varieties grafted well while others did not.

We root our cuttings in our greenhouse in a mixture of 1/3 sand, 1/3 perlite and 1/3 peat moss. We have automatic misting systems that come on at 10 minute intervals and mist for 5 seconds. With this sophisticated propagating system we are able to

root cuttings at nearly as good a percentage rate as we used to do with the old sand table leaning on the shady side of the barn. Our table was filled with creek bottom sand and was watered every 3 or 4 days with a hose. Ain't science wonderful!

CONCLUSIONS

1. We do not know how our grafts will develop. This will take time.
2. Practice in matching cambium layers will probably improve our batting average,
3. Next summer we plan to put our stock cuttings in the rooting bed early and graft on only those that are calloused, which is the beginning of the rooting process. In this way we will avoid some of the failures.
4. You need a sharp knife properly to shape cuttings.
5. We have several dozens of new plants and have not lost any grafting stock plants.
6. We "don't know nothing" for sure but it's fun to play around with what to us was a new idea.
7. If you know anything, let us know.

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DAVID L. FEATHERS
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Fellow, Patron, Life Member and Accredited Judge, member of several Committees, Past Vice-President (Pacific Coast) and Past Director: American Camellia Society; Fellow, Past President & Director, former Chairman and current Member Camellia Research Committee, Editor, *The Camellia Bulletin* (11 years), all of Northern California Camellia Society; current Member of following camellia societies:

American, International, Northern California, Southern California, Australian Camellia Research, New Zealand and Honorary Life Member Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley.

For the past 40 years, writer, lecturer and innovator of new camellias for commercial propagation; but, above all, an ardent sponsor of the Camellia Hobby as a way to health and happiness.

MILTON H. BROWN
Associate Editor



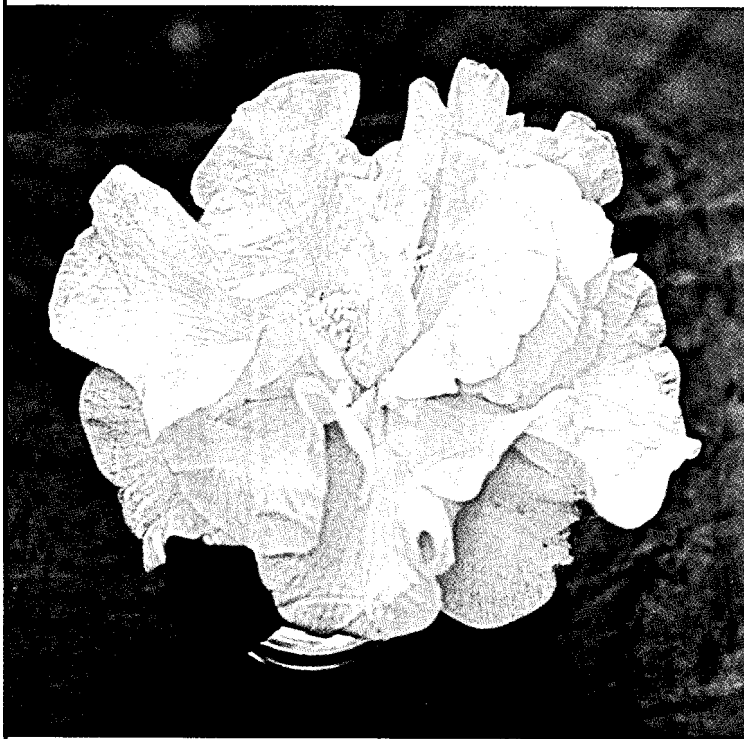
"Brownie" has been Executive Secretary/Editor of The American Camellia Society since 1973; is a Vice President and Country Director of The International Camellia Society. He was the founding President of The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley and a State Director of the ACS from 1958-1962. He has been a writer and lecturer on camellias for the past twenty years.

Prepared by the Editor, David L. Feathers, under the auspices of The American Camellia Society, this book provides the latest scientific and basic information on camellias. Every growing area of the United States, as well as several overseas countries, is covered, with attention having been paid to all phases of camellia culture, use and research.

The contributing authors are internationally known for their specialized fields and their overall knowledge of this beautiful flower. The Editor has drawn on professional botanists, horticulturists, entomologists, keen enthusiasts, specialists in all fields of the camellia hobby. In many instances, outstanding articles already published and still valid were drawn on instead of possibly inaccurate paraphrasing or unnecessary rewriting of the past.

The thirteen chapters deal with history, origin and environment, basic culture, flower types, acquisition of plants, flower and plant usage, propagation, species and camellia "relatives," diseases and pests, container and

THE *Camellia* Its History, Culture, Genetics And a Look Into Its Future Development



'Arch of Triumph'

greenhouse culture, hybridizing and genetics, research, experimentation and mutation. The Appendix includes a glossary of terms, a list of camellia societies in the United States and overseas, a list of camellia nurseries in the United States, and a list of selected camellia writings. In addition, the twenty-four pages of color include more than 55 varieties of camellias, flower forms, flower arrangements, diseases.

The Charter of the American Camellia Society states as its purposes:

"To promote interest in the genus *Camellia* L., scientific research in its culture, standardization of its varietal names, certification of new varieties, dissemination of information concerning the above, creation of a foundation to further these purposes, and to promote the organization and affiliation of local camellia societies in the United States."

(Cost is only \$12.50 postpaid within the United States. Add \$1.50 for postage and handling for overseas shipment.)

In Memoriam

JOHN STEWART HOWARD

It had fallen my good fortune to write a short article "In Appreciation" of John Stewart Howard of Salemburg, North Carolina and his good wife "Miz Mary" for *The American Camellia Yearbook—1975*.

Now it is my very sad duty to inform you of the death on November 22, 1978 of our very dear and long-standing friend, John Stewart Howard. A few days before he died, members of his family were with him to celebrate his 85th birthday. Stewart's passing leaves a great void in the lives of so many, many camellia growers. He always gave unstintingly of his time and resources for the spread of the love of camellias. Untold thou-

sands will look at their gardens this coming camellia season and will be able to recall this fine gentleman as they watch camellias come into blooms on plants that came from Laurel Lake Gardens and Nursery in Salemburg, North Carolina.

We can add little to the articles that have extolled this outstanding Christian family man, camellia grower and everybody's friend. We can say with complete justification that John Stewart Howard has indeed made this a better world and a more beautiful one. He is survived by his widow, "Miss Mary", six daughters and "loads of grandchildren", as he used to say. His sister lives nearby the family home in Salemburg also.

—ACS—

From the Desk of the Executive Secretary/Editor



(Photo by James A. Henkel)

Thanksgiving is over and we look toward Christmas and camellia shows, as we write this on November 28th in order to meet our printer's deadline for our February issue. It is because of that deadline that we must hold some items, in particular details of the meetings of the ACS/ICS held in Perry in early November and of the report of the Research Advisory Committee for our May issue.

PATRON AND LIFE MEMBERS

Since our last reporting we have gained two new *Patron Members*, Kiyoshi Tarumoto of Japan, Mrs. L. V.

(Helen) Teeter of Fort Valley, GA. This brings us to nine (9) of our goal of ten (10) *Patron Members*. We had a great increase in *Life Members* to bring our total to 220 (Our goal had been a modest 210 by the end of 1978.) Our new *Life Members* are: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shepherd, North Charleston, SC; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jamison, Fort Valley, GA; C. T. Freeman, New Ellenton, SC; W. C. Wyatt, Fort Valley, GA; Mrs. Donald R. George, San Pedro, CA; Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC; Hiroaki Iriyama as a gift from his grandfather *Life Member* Dr. Kenzo Iriyama of Japan; Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Tarp, Lafayette, LA; Mrs. Walter F. Homeyer, Gainesville, GA; Dr. and Mrs. Emil Carroll, Conroe, TX; Kinji Ohara, Japan; Mrs. Homer Lindsey Bruce, Houston, TX and Dr. Melvin F. Johnson, Shreveport, LA. This response to our efforts is most gratifying. Monies from *Patron* and *Life Members* are placed in investments in order always to cover the total value. However, dividends and interest from these investments are put into the current account as dues income.

FUTURE ISSUES

The May issue will be heavily devoted to camellia shows with most of

the Reports sent in being used. There will, of course, have to be several Show Reports also in the August issue so that all ACS Cooperative Shows will be represented "in print." *Our November issue will actually be the one devoted to research in its various stages*. We hope to be able to have people sponsor some new color separations of the newest cultivars to "go along" with the particular articles. We will be assisted in this issue by the Research Advisory Committee members. If you have any particular subject you would like to have covered in this Special Issue please write to us as soon as possible.

TAPES OF LECTURES

Convention Chairman Freshwater said that members could purchase cassette tapes of the individual educational panels and lectures at the ACS/ICS Meeting. The cost is \$3.00 each lecture or panel; overseas members should add an additional \$1.50 for postage and handling. Send requests directly to him—not ACS Headquarters—Mr. W. F. Freshwater, Sr., 416 W. Church St., Fort Valley, GA 31030.

DUES

DUES ARE NOW OVER DUE!!!
If a friend tells you that no *Camellia Journal* for 1979 has been received, you might "gently" ask them if they have paid their dues.

STOP THE PRESSES

After we were about to go to press we received some wonderful news. Add another one to the *Life Memberships* above as a brand new member became a *Life Member*. He is Warren C. Dickson, Los Angeles, California. AND—we have reached our first goal of ten (10) *Patron Members*. A dear friend of so many camellia growers throughout the country became our tenth *Patron Member*. Mrs. George M. (Virginia) Wheeler, who is known to her host of friends as "Midget" and for whom the pretty camellia was named 'Midget Wheeler', has become our *tenth Patron Member*. We must now set our sights even higher!

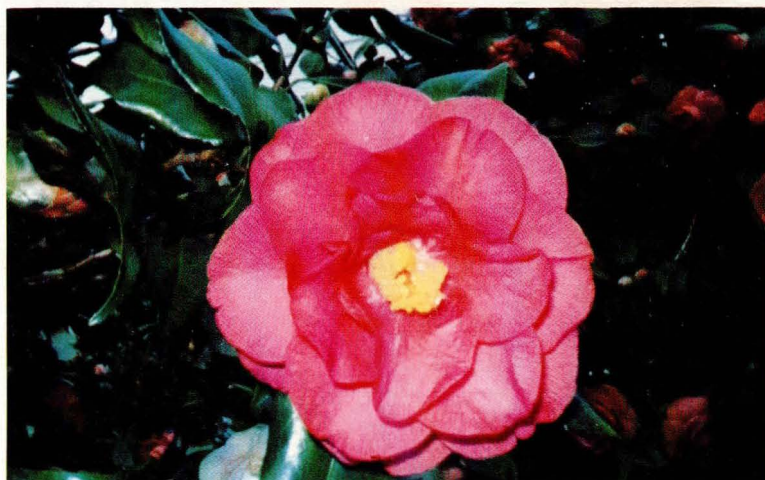


C. Japonica Seedling 'Nuccio's Jewel'

'Nuccio's Jewel' is a *C. japonica* seedling discovered in the seedling propagation yard at Nuccio's Nurseries in 1974. The seedling was set to one side and marked for observation. After grafting and cutting trials it was marked for future propagation. It is a white washed and shaded orchid pink bloom with a medium, full peony form. The plant has a vigorous, compact, upright growth and it blooms in mid-season. This Cultivar was introduced in September 1978. It first appeared as the Cover Flower on the *Camellia Review* of the S.C.C.S., Vol. 40, No. 1, September-October 1978. Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

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