

The *Camellia* Journal



'EUGENE STOCKMAN'

ACS Reg. No. 1589

This large to very large, deep red, semidouble *C. reticulata* hybrid is a cross of *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian' x seedling of 'Cornelian' x 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'. It blooms mid-season to late with an average size of untreated flowers of 6" wide and 3" deep. It was originated by Frank Pursel and is being propagated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi and will be commercially introduced in 1980—The Year of the Camellia.

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 35, NO. 1 PRICE \$2.00 FEBRUARY, 1980

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE

American Camellia Society
(USPS 555-900) (ISSN 0008-204X)

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ACS offices are located at Massee Lane 5 miles south of Fort Valley, Georgia, on State Hwy. 49 or 12 miles west of Interstate 75 from Perry, Georgia, then North on State 49 at Marshallville. Offices and Boehm Gallery open Mon.-Fri. from 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., and on most Sunday afternoons during blooming season—November to mid-March. Gardens open every day.

Issued February, May, August and November from the office of the Secretary of the American Camellia Society.

A subscription of \$12.50 brings you the four issues of *The Camellia Journal* and the bound *American Camellia Yearbook*, published in December.

Entered as second class matter September 1, 1960, at the Post Office at Fort Valley, Georgia, and additional office of entry, under Acts of August 24, 1912.

Annual Members—\$12.50; Joint Husband-Wife \$15.00; Life Membership \$200.00; Joint Husband-Wife Life Membership \$300.00; Patron Member \$250.00. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box 1217, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030.

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President's Message



ROY C. STRINGFELLOW

It is with a very heavy heart that I start writing this President's Message. I have just learned of the death of William B. (Bill) Johnston.

The loss of Bill has saddened all who had the opportunity of knowing him. He will long be remembered for the splendid way he handled each position he held in our Society. Those who worked with him feel that they have lost a dear friend and leader. He listened to and evaluated all praises and complaints. His efforts to bring all sections of our Camellia world into closer harmony with the American Camellia Society was a giant step forward.

Bill—We miss you—

1980—THE YEAR OF THE CAMELLIA

The American Camellia Society's Governing Board has approved a resolution naming 1980 as the Year of the Camellia.

With each member's help it will be our aim to bring Camellias to the notice of gardeners throughout this country during 1980. Our goal is to reach many people who have felt Camellias are: Too expensive to buy;

too expensive to maintain; have too many diseases and die; and other various "old wives tales." We plan to submit a series of articles to various newspapers and magazines to point out the fact that Camellias are long-lived shrubs that will outlive roses and many other ornamentals. We also will be pointing out that Camellias plants are not as expensive as many people feel and, indeed, new varieties of Camellias usually are much cheaper in price than new varieties of irises or hemerocallis, for example. They grow well outdoors in over 20 states.

We feel that special features concerning Camellias will bring them to the attention of many people and, hopefully, make them interested in growing this lovely flower.

This should further the growth of local clubs and the American Camellia Society, because new growers will turn to both for information and guidance in their culture.

We would welcome articles from any member, copies which could be printed in magazines and papers in various sections of the country. Color prints of Camellias in magazines and papers will help. If you have influence in any field please let us know.

Each member can contribute in some way to make this "YEAR OF THE CAMELLIA" a special one.

Our next meeting, "THE BIG ONE," will be held in Jackson, Mississippi, January 24-27, 1980. As an Associate Member of the Jackson Camellia Society, I can assure you of a wonderful and interesting meeting.

I hope I have the opportunity of meeting you there, and that we can all enjoy this good old Southern Hospitality.

ROY C. STRINGFELLOW

The Camellia Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

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Number 1

February, 1980

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A.C.R.S. Adelaide Plains Branch Annual Show

RICHARD BACHMANN

A visit by four American enthusiasts in this delightful hobby of ours, camellias, coincided with the Annual Show. It was decided to involve any judges in the task this year.

The local members were interested in learning and evaluating Judging techniques used and to further the contacts of the many friends made far and wide in our common interests.

The visitors were Vi and Hank Stone, Tom Perkins and Ferd Becker. All but Hank were involved in Judging.

Initial judging was by four groups and Hills Branch member Arthur Knight doing final judging of groups of 3. Tom Perkins was joined by Colin Elliott and Rob Hawkes. Vi with Murray Weston and Laurie Steele teamed and Ferd was with Dr. John Pedler and Marion Roberts. The other group was Branch President, Max Schultz, Bill Nielsen and myself.

The final Judging being performed by our three visitors and Arthur Knight with recording and Stewarding by the writer. The main thoughts about the Judging were in the areas of local blooms and formal doubles.

The quality of different cultivars was significant in final Judging of the various Champions with "Adelaidians" believing a 'Lady Kay' being the best bloom on display. It was far better formed etc. than any of that cultivar ever seen in Adelaide. It finally came down third in the semi-doubles. The growing of 'Lady Kay' in America, we are led to believe, is not difficult and apparently the class of bloom often equals or exceeds the one at our show. On the other hand we appear to have much more success in growing 'Dr. Clifford Parks' and the 'Elegans' Family than is the case in America with a very good 'Dr. Clifford Parks' being selected as Grand Champion and an 'Elegans Supreme' as runner up. These blooms have been equalled or bettered here but we understand that in America there is much more difficulty in attaining blooms of these cultivars of the quality shown.

Let me say that with respect to formal doubles we do not show or have any class for rose form doubles. This I believe explains a general difference of approach to the judging of formals. We usually show formals with a prominent bud centre whilst it seems that in America the formals must be almost "blown" to be recognized in judging. Many of our cultivars open very rapidly and in

this regard it would be extremely difficult to catch a formal that would win in an American show. Certainly some cultivars hold very well.

As mentioned above we do not show rose form doubles and this is a significant reason for picking the formals earlier to enable them to be shown.

Overall the "fresh" approach to judging at the show was well accepted and proved a tremendous opportunity of discussing our mutual friend, the Camellia.

A.C.R.S. ADELAIDE PLAINS BRANCH ANNUAL SHOW RESULTS

Division 1—Japonica

- (a) Formal Over 80 mm
 - 1st 'Phillipa Ifould'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 2nd 'Coquetti'—Jeff Blythman
 - 3rd 'Alexander Black'—Laurie Steele
- (b) Informal Over 80 mm
 - 1st 'Just Sue'—Lorna Liebhich
 - 2nd 'Tomorrow Park Hill'—N. W. Nielsen
 - 3rd 'Glenwood'—N. W. Nielsen
- (c) Semi Double Over 80 mm
 - 1st 'Fashionata'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 2nd 'Gullio Nuccio'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
- (d) Double Centre Over 80 mm
 - 1st 'Elegans Supreme'—Colin Elliott
 - 2nd 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'—Richard Bachmann
- (e) Boutonniere Over 65 mm up to and including 80 mm
 - 1st 'Ave Maria'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 2nd 'Belliformis'—Max Schultz
 - 3rd 'Otome'—Laurie Steele
- (f) Miniature 65 mm or Less
 - 1st 'Grace Albritton'—Mrs. K. Carter
 - 2nd 'Kitty'—Frank Steer
 - 3rd 'Memento'—Mrs. K. Carter

Division 2—Reticulata—Hybrids

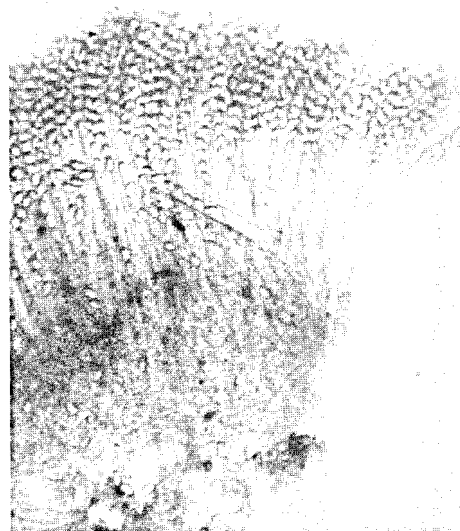
- (a) Over 115 mm
 - 1st 'Dr. Clifford Parks'—N. W. Nielsen
 - 2nd 'Camelot'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 3rd 'Nuccio's Ruby'—Lorna Liebhich
- (b) 115 mm or Less
 - 1st 'Black Lace'—Murray Weston
 - 2nd 'Dr. Louis Polizzi'—Dr. Jim Luke
 - 3rd 'Betty Ridley'—Murray Weston

Division 3—Non-Reticulata—Hybrids

- (a) Over 115 mm
 - 1st 'Ballet Queen'—Colin Elliott
 - 2nd 'Daintiness'—Dr. Jim Luke
- (b) 115 mm or Less
 - 1st 'Waltz Time'—Laurie Steele
 - 2nd 'Anticipation'—Laurie Steele
 - 3rd 'Debbie'—Dr. Jim Luke

Division 4—Groups of Three

- (a) Formal Japonicas
 - 1st 'Phillipa Ifould'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 2nd 'David Surina', ('C. M. Hovey')—Dr. Jim Luke
 - 3rd 'Alexander Black'—Laurie Steele
- (a) Informal Japonicas
 - 1st 'Carters Sunburst Pink Var.'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 2nd 'Carters Sunburst Pink Var.'—Murray Weston
 - 3rd 'Debutante'—Lorna Liebhich
- (c) Semi Double Japonicas
 - 1st 'Grand Prix'—Marion Roberts
 - 2nd 'R. L. Wheeler'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 3rd 'Gullio Nuccio Var.'—C. Pritchard
- (d) Double Centre Japonicas
 - 1st 2 'Elegans Supreme Var.', 'Elegans Supreme'—Murray Weston
 - 2nd 'Elegans Supreme'—Colin Elliott
 - 3rd 'Elegans'—Marion Roberts
- (e) Reticulata Hybrids



WHAT IS IT?

Can you guess—or do you know—what this picture is "all about"? You can check in "From the Desk of the Executive Secretary" article.

- 1st 'May Westbrook'—Chas. Pritchard
- 2nd 'Dr. Clifford Parks'—Laurie Steele
- 3rd 'Betty Ridley'—Murray Weston
- (f) Non Reticulata Hybrids
 - 1st 'Waltz Time'—Laurie Steele
 - 2nd 'E. G. Waterhouse'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
 - 3rd 'Waltz Time'—Chas. Pritchard

Division 5—Seedlings/Sports/Mutants

- 1st Sport of 'Margaret Davis'—Murray Weston
- 2nd Sport of 'Grace Albritton'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes

- BEST JAPONICA—'Elegans Supreme'—Colin Elliott
- BEST HYBRID—'Dr. Clifford Parks'—N. W. Nielsen
- BEST CALIFORNIAN RAISED—'Dr. Clifford Parks'—N. W. Nielsen
- BEST AUSTRALIAN RAISED—'Phillipa Ifould'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
- CHAMPION GROUP OF THREE—'May Westbrook'—C. Pritchard
- RUNNER UP—'Phillipa Ifould'—Wyn & Rob Hawkes
- GRAND CHAMPION—'Dr. Clifford Parks'—N. W. Nielsen
- RUNNER UP—'Elegans Supreme'—Colin Elliott

Sweepstakes Points

- 1st W. & R. Hawkes 94
- 2nd L. Steele 84
- 3rd M. Weston 70
- 4th Dr. Luke 46

BLOOMS OF HONOUR

- 'Miniata'—C. Elliott
- 'Sugar Babe'—J. Blythman
- 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi'—L. Steele
- 'Red Red Rose'—N. W. Nielsen
- 'David Surina'—M. Roberts
- 'Nuccios Gem'—N. W. Nielsen
- 'Commander Mulroy'—L. Steele
- 'Arch of Triumph'—M. Weston
- 'Francie L.'—K. Carter
- 'Tali Queen'—J. Blythman
- 'Elegans Splendour'—K. Carter
- 'Grand Slam'—C. Elliott
- 'Wildfire'—L. Liebhich
- 'Reg Ragland'—M. Weston
- 'Nuccio's Ruby'—L. Liebhich

SOME WILL WANT TO
BECOME A GUARDIAN

"Retic Fever" — I've Got It*

HULYN SMITH

For several years now I have felt like the Voice in the Wilderness, crying out for someone to listen. I am going to try one more time to get those of you who are not growing "retic" hybrids to come on and get with the program.

I am not going to tell you that everything is great with these hybrids, because it certainly is not. The hybrids that are good are very good and the ones that are bad are horrid.

I have been growing *Camellia japonicas* for over twenty years now, but only about eight years ago did I begin to get interested in *C. reticulata* hybrids. One day I got a letter from a grower in Australia and through correspondence with him and with another grower in New Zealand, I really got a bad case of the "retic fever."

I am certainly still learning about hybrids and I am still having problems, but the

reward is so great and worthwhile that I feel I must share with you some of my experiences.

I find that hybrids grow outside as well as the *C. japonicas*. They will stand more sun and they need less water and fertilizer. This I found hard to believe. In fact, I had to kill a few plants and learn the hard way.

I believe you will find that when grafting hybrids onto *C. sasanquas* or *C. japonicas* they will overgrow the understock and make an ugly union—not smooth like *C. japonica* on *C. sasanqua*. If you will cut the understock at a 45 degree angle and graft on the high side, it will improve somewhat and heal over much faster. Remember the faster the graft wound heals the less the chance of dieback. Scions from Australia and New Zealand are cut in the hot summer, and I have found that in January and February they are not cold hardy and will sometimes freeze under the jar after grafting. I find hybrid wood to be very uneven, odd shaped and even twisted. It is necessary to have a good scion-cutting knife. I like a surgical scalpel with replaceable blades which are

very sharp and very thin. I have finally learned to put a bandaid on my right thumb to protect it from this very sharp blade. I am now using sphagnum moss on my grafts and I like it well enough to continue this method.

Just as soon as my graft starts to move and the growth cycle begins, I start letting air under the jar. After a few days, I prop the jar up on two wooden blocks and after two more days, I remove the jar completely. "Retics" seem to just explode when they start the growth cycle and I don't want them to slow down. I take old number three Lario cans and punch the bottom out and place them over new grafts to protect them from my wife's cats, my friend's dogs, and my neighbors' children. The "retics" will grow so fast that you will need to stake them. I like to go to the creek and cut small fishing canes, which I find ideal for staking.

Some "retics" are like some *C. japonicas*—very susceptible to dieback. I am sure that those of you who have grown 'Tiffany,' 'Ville de Nantes' and 'Lady Kay' have not given up on them because they do have some dieback. I do find I have to fight dieback a little more with "retics." I have become a more careful pruner since working with them. Each time I make a cut, I use pruning compound to seal off the wound. I am par-

* See: "Retic Fever Revisited", by Huly Smith, *American Camellia Yearbook—1977*, pp. 11-12. "New Disease in South Georgia (Retic Fever)", *ibid*, 1976, pp. 133-136.



JAPAN

THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY CONGRESS & TOUR

March 18 — April 2, 1980

Make Immediate Reservations to Assure Accommodation

A group of American Camellia Society Members and Friends are planning to attend the joint International Camellia Society/Japan Camellia Society Congress in Kyoto, Japan. There will be a short pre- and post-Congress tour of exciting places in Japan. The Fare is \$2,287.00 per person double occupancy: \$250.00 added for single accommodations.

You will see scintillating Tokyo and lunch in the fantastic Chinzanso Garden Restaurant. Then on to Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park with a boat cruise on Lake Hakone and rope-way riding. You will also visit the fascinating Oshima Island, known as "Camellia Island." Now for speed — first class reservations on the JNR Bullet Train to Kyoto for the Congress. The fees for this tour includes all aspects of the well-planned meeting there. After five days you leave to have an overnight boat ride to Beppu with its famous steam craters and camellias and unusual Suginoi Hotel. You will see a special camellia show of bonsai and visit a large camellia nursery in Kumamoto city.

Included in the fare is the roundtrip from Los Angeles; all hotels, rail and boat trips, an English-speaking guide, private coach, all breakfasts, several lunches and dinners and all events of the ICS Congress. Contact for details: Milton H. Brown, American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 or write directly with copy of letter to ACS Headquarters to:



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ticularly watchful for big leaves falling from the main trunk and leaving a raw spot. I am concentrating more on fungicides, on spraying and on keeping the "retics" clean. Yes, dieback is definitely a problem with "retics." But don't give up—they are certainly worth this care and trouble.

If I had to choose the best ten *C. reticulatas*, they would be: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Francie L.', 'Howard Asper', 'Royalty', 'Terrell Weaver', 'Mouchang', 'Harold Paige', 'Miss Tulare', 'Lasca Beauty' and 'Jean Purcel'.

I would choose as good "retics": and I do recommend them to you: "Valentine Day", 'Four Winds', 'Debut', 'Nuccio's Ruby', and 'Pink Sparkle'.

On my poor list I would have to place: 'Kohinor', 'Dream Castle', 'John Taylor', 'Sunset', 'K. O. Hester', 'Three Dreams', 'Temple Mist', 'Silver Mist', 'Chittagong', and 'Massee Lane'.

I just must put 'Pharoah' in a class of its own. It is a very, very hard plant for me to grow. The plant characteristics are poor. It

is very dieback prone and it is one which often blooms one-sided. But when it is right, everyone else can stay at home. That magnificent silver satin sheen on red is just breathtaking. In spite of all the problems I have had with it, I keep on trying. I enjoy a peculiar love-hate relationship with this flower. If you have endured the agony of growing 'Pharoah', just wait until you try 'Overture'. I won't go into my many failures with this one. I'll just say it is one of the truly great, but a real dog to grow.

In Australia, these five are doing great and I find other growers who agree they are currently their best: 'Amy Pearson', 'Vi Henderson', 'Corinne Sebire', 'Overture' and 'May Westbrook'.

Neville Haydon, my friend in New Zealand, tells me that Lyn Hobb's 'Pavlova' may be just the best "retic" hybrid ever. John Hunt and Dr. Bob Withers from Australia are very high on 'Elizabeth Astles'. I also hear that 'Glowing Embers' from New Zealand is a mighty fine one, but it has not yet made the American scene.

—ACS—

I like to try to variegate "retics" in the same manner as *Camellia japonicas*. That is, I use multiple grafts with virus infected scions from selected sources. I am constantly trying to get as much white into the bloom with as little white in the foliage as possible. I don't use any chelated iron on anything variegated, or anything I am trying to variegate. My "stud" variegators are 'Ville de Nantes', 'Miss Charleston V.', 'Adolphe Audusson Special' (two sources), 'Guilio Nuccio V.', 'Rosea Superba V.', 'Rev. John Bennett', and 'June Stewart Supreme'.

My best variegated "retics" are 'Terrell Weaver', 'Royalty', 'Nuccio's Ruby', 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Francie L.', and 'Valentine's Day'. I have others that I am working with, but that have not yet bloomed.

I am sure a lot of you fine camellia growers have some really good old varieties. Why not put some spice into your life, take a chance, *accept the challenge and try a few "retic" hybrids*. Live dangerously this grafting season and give "retics a try?" *I promise you that they are here to stay!*

Picotees and Picotee Types

CHARLES KEETON

In the August 1978 *Camellia Journal*, I attempted some clarification concerning so-called picotees. I pointed out that they are rare, indeed, among the rarest of all flowers!

I stuck my neck out to state that "all the picotees we have are sports". Not everyone agreed, so here we go again. "The ultimate mutational pattern" is the way B. Y. Morrison, former head of the National Arboretum and editor of "Horticulture" magazine, once described the 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'

to me. I also go along with the basic dictionary definition that a picotee has "pale petals bordered by darker colors".

Use of the word "picotee" for camellias began in 1960 with the discovery and propagation of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' in Georgia. And it seems that the word is a coined horticultural term from "picot" (French) meaning "small-point edging"—(Joe Pyron prefers "blanket stitch"). I don't know what blooms picotee was first applied to, possibly carnations or tuberous begonias. But the description word is a good one—a "natural" we took for our very own to describe the ultimate mutation 'Betty Sheffield' produced.

The Australia 'Aspasia McArthur' family sported its 'Margaret Davis' earlier, but it was not known in the U. S. until after we had started using our own picotee as the standard to judge others by as we became aware of them. Even 'Shuchuka', a Japanese picotee sport dating back to 1879, when first mentioned in American camellia literature, was described as "resembling 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'". Now that this has been introduced into this country in recent years, we have three of what I term "TRUE" picotees, fittingly one from each of the world's great camellia areas.

... Yet in addition to these, 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' sported another picotee with a blush, rather than white, center in

Georgia in 1962. Not to be outdone, a Mississippi 'Betty Sheffield Blush' sported the same identical bloom at virtually the same time. We consider this one picotee, giving us four in all, though the names 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' and just 'Blush Supreme' are both listed, as they should be.

This sounds incredible, but it is equally hard to believe that these four are all the documented "TRUE" picotees we have currently. To this list I believe we can list a fifth reported by James McCoy of Fayetteville, N. C.—a 'Spring Sonnet' mutant. It seems most understandable to me that the sporting 'Herme'/'Colonial Lady' family to which 'Spring Sonnet' belongs should produce this "ultimate".

But the big point of my previous article, and this one, is to express the hope that we'll do more "thinking picotee" and be more aware of bloom patterns as we study our camellia blooms. Every sporting family should, in theory, ultimately sport a picotee somewhere. Probably many have sported "unhonored and unsung" because we haven't been observant enough to see them when they appear. Or, possibly, their rarity is due to the fact that sports are not always as stable as we'd prefer. They are sometimes difficult to graft and do not always thrive when they do "take". Also, even when a new sport is discovered we can only guess how many "eyes" carry the magic genes and

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chromosomes. Sometimes it is only the "eye" at the bloom, and sometimes it is an entire branch. At any rate, we'll be finding more picotee sports among our fascinating sporting families which have not yet produced their "ultimate".

After my last article appeared. I learned that many camellia people are already "thinking picotee", but there seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the actual meaning of the very word "picotee" in camellia circles. For example, I was asked: "If picotees are sports, why not include 'Look-Away' and others with a white border?" All I can answer is that this reverse pattern is not "LIKE 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'". These few words, *to me at least*, express exactly what a "TRUE" picotee is. All our knowledge must have a beginning. So it seems logical that our favorite "Betty" which started it all should go on being our standard (or model) to judge others by.

Likewise, to those people who feel the word "picotee" should be more all-encompassing and include such blooms (not sports) which tend to have a dictionary similarity in color and pattern to our model, I have an answer which puts me in disagreement. Please understand that all these blooms they list: 'Kitty', 'Little Ginger', 'Grace Albritton', 'Tammia', 'Commander Mulroy', 'Sawada's Dream', etc., though

favorites of us all because they're different are not "TRUE" picotees as *I've built the case* for the "like Betty" mutants.

Certainly, as some of today's most popular seedling descendants of past mutations (from which they inherit their genetically different look), they are worthy of a name! But not "TRUE picotee!" My suggestion is that they could be called "picotee types" if similar to our "ultimate" in pattern or "reverse picotee types" if the border is light and the inside petal darker.

That still wouldn't take care of sports like 'Look-Away' with the light borders, equally attractive as those "like 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'"—different, and yet picotees. I would suggest the appellation "reverse picotee" for these in interest of clarification.

Basically, I feel those preceding us in the camellia world were profligate with their wealth of mutations. They certainly didn't save anything among the "ultimate" sports—the picotees. And yet, the picotees and other sports deserve most of the credit for adding the distinctively different look we admire in "picotee and reverse picotee" types.

We can add our bit to "improving the breed" by preserving picotee sports of more families within our camellia world. Think what this will mean when we do eventually add yellow and blue to these distinctive patterns!

—ACS—

A Friend of Mine

JAY BIRD

The flowering tree crepe myrtle has long been a colorful favorite along fence rows, and driveways, and in gardens. Previously the colors available were primarily watermelon red, lavender, white, and various shades of pink. Recently we discovered a new variety "Peppermint Lace", a pink and white variegated beauty with crisp flower petals. As the trees bloom in the summer, they do not clash with camellias, but furnish a colorful display at the time of year when needed to liven up the garden. A good display may also be obtained by heavily pruning the top of the plant down to 3 or 4 feet from the ground. All blooms on crepe myrtle come from new growth, so the decapitation will yield a large pillar of blooms from the new growth. The seed are well worth harvesting, and may produce a few surprises for you.

The recent advent of gasohol and

the lengthy drive one man made from Mississippi to Washington, D.C. using pure corn whiskey as the only fuel may be of interest to people who are wondering whether they can continue visiting camellia shows, especially if they still have the components of the old moonshine stills available. Anything to conserve fuel should be given serious consideration even if one has to haul his own fuel in a trailer or truck to complete his trip as the above mentioned person did.

A friend recently noted flying squirrels had invaded his attic and that the fumes from moth balls would deter the creatures. The normal indoor heat aided in increasing the fumes from the balls. It is a shame to exterminate the pretty little fellows, so the deterrent procedure should resolve any problems of rodents present in enclosed spaces.

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We understand a west coast nursery is introducing 2 new sasanquas that should be excellent. One is a 5" white, shaded light pink. The other has light pink leaves that later become variegated yellow green that do not burn. A friend hopes to see the blooms by the time you read this column.

A friend has determined that thickening of the lower trunk of prospective grafting understock plants will improve the success and quality of the grafts. The diagram and details for the procedure are too lengthy for inclusion in the column so we have made several copies of the diagram, and will be happy to forward them to our readers and friends upon request. No charge except your friendship and assistance in the ACS Membership drive.

We have heard of how one of our learned camellia men sends pollen. We quote: "Our system is quite simple and is as follows: We collect the anthers when the flower first starts to open, making sure to remove any filaments that may be attached thereto. The anthers are loosely spread out onto a sheet of paper and allowed to air dry at room temperature for two to three days. The length of time may vary according to prevailing temperature and humidity.

"The anthers are then placed in gelatin capsules and then packed for shipment. In storing anthers for prolonged periods of time, we place them in small cotton stoppered bottles which, in turn, are placed in larger screw-top bottles containing a layer (about 3 cm) of anhydrous calcium chloride covered with a wad of cotton. The screw-top bottle is tightly closed and placed in a refrigerator where the pollen will keep for several months. Well-dried pollen treated this way and placed at temperatures below freezing will keep for a year or more."

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, Fl. 32656.

Nominations of Directors of The Pacific Coast Territory

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

President Roy C. Stringfellow 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 Pacific Coast Territory, who is also the Chairman of each State Committee, as well as Chairman of the Committee as a Whole. *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 Pacific Coast Territory, must make its report to the Executive Secretary before July 1st and the list of nominees shall be published in the August 1980 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 practica-

ble 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 Pacific 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 Pacific 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 Vice President of the Pacific Coast Territory

Thomas E. Hughes
4628 El Camino Corto, La Cañada, CA 91011; (213) 790-1130

The State Committees are as follows:

California:

Dr. John H. Urabec
4151 Forrest Hill Drive
La Cañada, CA 91011
Robert E. Ehrhart
2108 Hadden Road
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(415) 935-7589

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High Honors to Dave Feathers

The very prestigious Jackson Dawson Medal, awarded for "skill in the science and practice of hybridization of hardy woody plants", was presented to David L. Feathers for his work with camellias. Thus announced *Horticulture* magazine in its July 1979 issue. This award is given by The Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The announcement goes on to state, "He was one of the first horticulturists in this country to undertake both interspecific and intraspecific hybridization of camellias. For more than 40 years, he has produced seedlings and selected promising new cultivars that have been grown widely not only in this country but also in Australia and New Zealand. More than 30 named hybrid cultivars have been produced from crosses between *Camellia japonica* and *C. reticulata*, and *C. saluenensis*. Some of his selections were 'Arch of Triumph', 'Fairy Wings' and 'Demure'. Additionally, Mr. Feathers has stimulated interest in camellia growing and in the need for more scientific knowledge of the



"DAVE" (David L.) FEATHERS
Photo is courtesy of The Lafayette Sun,
Lafayette, California.

culture, propagation, and care of both the older and newer clones of camellias.

Dave's long career * as a leading, if indeed not *the* leading, "camellia-

—ACS—

ologist" in the camellia world was highlighted by the recent book he edited: *The Camellia Its History, Culture, Genetics And a Look Into Its Future Development*, published by The American Camellia Society in November 1978. It is available from the Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 for only \$12.50 postpaid in the United States or US\$14.00 postpaid for overseas buyers.

We know that everyone in The American Camellia Society and the other camellia societies throughout the world are thrilled to hear of this new and most deserved honor for our camellia friend at Number One Camellia Lane, Dave Feathers.

In an article, "Just Call Him 'Mr. Camellia'", Julie Michaels in *The Lafayette Sun* which is Dave's "hometown paper", said "Several years ago, he said he had to make a decision between camellia growing and golf. He made his choice because 'if I become successful growing camellias, they're going to live after me a long time,'" That sums up Dave's gracious sharing outlook.

* For more details on Dave's camellia background see *The American Camellia Yearbook-1977*, "Dedication to David L. Feathers", by H. L. Morton, page v.

Camellias at Leonardslee

SIR GILES LODER, Bart.

Camellias enjoyed a great vogue in England, and indeed in many parts of Europe, as conservatory plants some 100-150 years ago. However, as the fashion for such conservatories declined, the popularity for camellias waned; except in milder areas—Northern Italy, Southwest England and Northern Portugal being such examples. However, my grandfather when he came to Leonardslee nearly 100 years ago, found a camellia 'Variegata' growing well out-of-doors, which induced him to make quite a planting of other *C. japonicas* around the turn of the century. Many of these plants are still thriving and are of large size.

However, when we attempted more planting of camellias around 1950, we quickly found the large-flowered varieties, though perfectly hardy, did not flower either profusely or to any great flower size out-of-doors.

Hence, we adopted the plan of keeping most of such varieties in a "cold" greenhouse, where the plants are protected from March winds, April showers and the late spring frosts. We are rewarded with magnificent blooms for quite a long period. In these cold greenhouses, we have no heat at all, as we do not mind how low the temperature drops in mid-winter. All the plants are planted in the soil, so again we have no trou-

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ble with their roots getting frozen, as would happen if they were in pots. We take care to give them a good "breakfast" when they are planted in the soil, of leaf mold and manure and then we let nature take its course. We keep the soil well covered with braken or old leaves, both to conserve moisture and keep down weeding. Luckily we have no petal blight and few other diseases, so we have little to do in the summer, besides watering and pruning, the latter being especially important to allow air to circulate through the plants. We use no shading as our English sun is not often unduly hot, and we want to get a good bud set. By this relatively simple method of culture, we are rewarded with a magnificent display of blooms in the spring, and with some of the bushes over 20 years old, we can cut large branches for display purposes; such as we often exhibit at the Royal Horticultural Shows in London.



Grafting Time

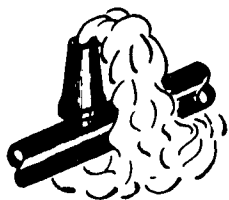
KEN CAMPBELL

February and early March are considered to be the best grafting times in the Baton Rouge area. All camellia lovers should add at least a few new varieties each year. So visit the show, pick out the new ones you want, line up some scions, and get to work . . . now. The February 1977 *Camellia Journal* has a good article giving the basic steps of the regular cleft graft method most often used.

have also used this same method on smaller understock by cutting it off about 4" above the ground.

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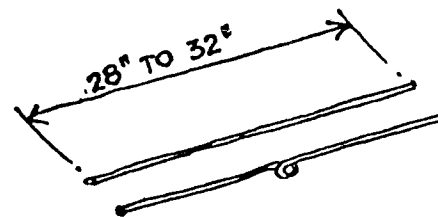
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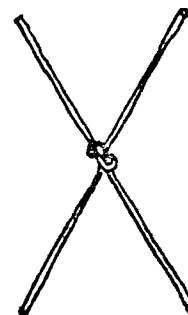
TOP WORK GRAFTS

Some of you may have a few larger plants that have insignificant blooms, shatter badly, or just don't perform in this area. The solution is to graft them and take advantage of the years gone into the development of that root system.

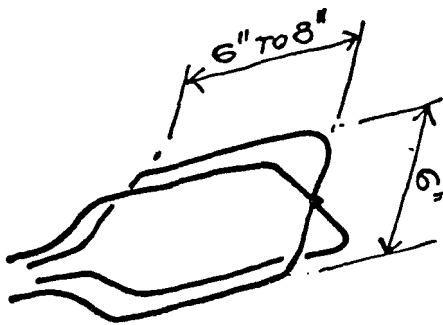
The following method for top working larger plants was demonstrated to me several years ago by Mrs. Violet Stone and I have used it every year since. It is basically the same method described in the January 1968 *Camellia Journal*, except that a larger plastic bag supported by a wire cage is used to protect the graft, thus allowing more scion growth before the bag is removed. I



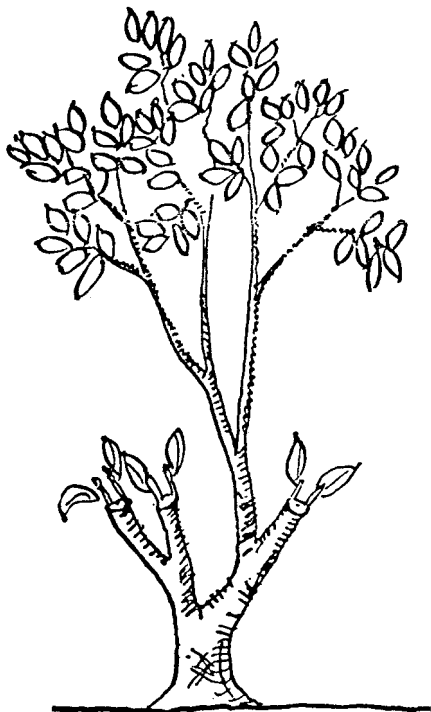
1. To prepare the wire cage, cut two pieces of wire 28" to 32" long. Henry Stone uses straightened coat hangers, but I have been using a lighter gauge wire (the kind used to hang acoustic ceilings). Bend a small loop in the center of one wire by bending around a nail held in a vise.



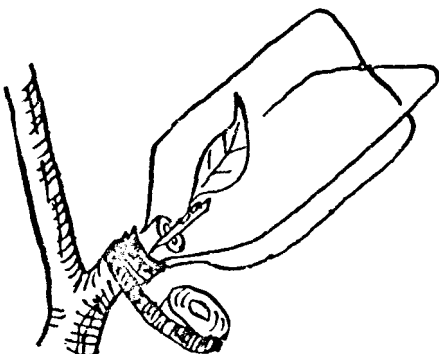
2. Insert straight wire through loop and twist wires together. Clinch joint securely with pliers.



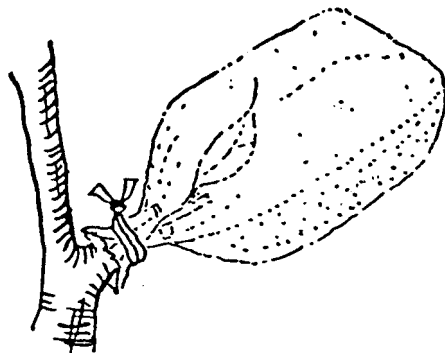
3. Bend ends down to form cage.



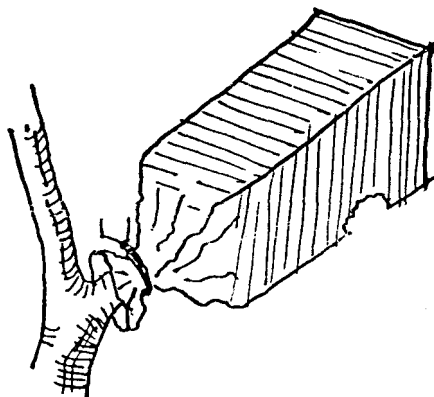
4. Cut off branches to be grafted about 1' to 3' above ground, leaving 4" to 6" of clear stem below the cut, on older multiple branched plants, it's a good idea to leave from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the foliage on the plant to support the plant and to help shade the scions. This will be cut away later. Cut cleft, trim scions, dip in rooting hormone, and insert scions as for any other cleft graft. (See Jan. 1971 *Camellia Journal*.)



5. Paint all cut surfaces with TreeKote or similar water soluble material. Place wire cage in position and secure to limb with plastic electrical tape.



6. Sprinkle a few drops of water or fungicide solution in one gallon size polyethylene freezer bag and shake out excess liquid. Slip plastic bag over wire cage and tie in place with strips of rubber. A cut $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 3" rubber band works well.



7. Tear a 2" to 3" piece out of a brown paper bag and slip paper bag over plastic bag. Position hole in bag to allow light to enter but to prevent direct sunlight or rain from entering bag.

After scions start to grow (about 2 months), check occasionally on amount of growth. When scion has about grown to end of bag, punch a small hole in bag to allow scions to begin to harden. Gradually remove plastic bag, then paper bag in stages until scion is able to withstand full exposure.

SAFETY PRECAUTION!!! Wasps love to build their nests inside the paper bags, so be sure to check this out with a long stick before peeping into hole to see if scion has started to grow.

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Show Dates

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

<i>Place, Location and Sponsor</i>	<i>Date</i>
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 5-6, 1980
Conroe, Texas, Couthatta Camellia Society	January 5-6, 1980
Pensacola, Florida, Municipal Auditorium, Men's Camellia Club, Inc.	January 12-13, 1980
Ruston, Louisiana, Ruston Holiday Inn, Ruston Men's Camellia Society	January 12-13, 1980
Mobile, Alabama, Springdale Plaza Mall, Camellia Club of Mobile	January 19-20, 1980
Aiken, South Carolina, Kennedy Junior High School, Pine Log Road, Aiken Camellia Club	January 19-20, 1980
Jackson, Mississippi, Walter Sillers Plaza, Jackson Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS 35th Annual Meeting)	January 26-27, 1980
Palos Verdes, California, South Coast Botanical Gardens, South Coast Camellia Society	January 26-27, 1980
Shreveport, Louisiana, Pierremont Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	February 2, 1980
New Orleans, Louisiana, Lakeside Mall, New Orleans Camellia Society	February 2-3, 1980
Tuscaloosa, Alabama, West Alabama Camellia Club, Inc.	February 2-3, 1980
Fort Walton Beach, Florida, Fort Walton Camellia Society	February 2-3, 1980
Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club of Savannah	February 2-3, 1980
Liberty, Texas, City Hall, Atascosito Camellia Society	February 2-3, 1980
Redwood City, California, Veterans' Memorial Bldg., Peninsula Camellia Society	*February 9-10, 1980
El Dorado, Arkansas, Arkansas Power & Light Reddy Room, South Arkansas Camellia Society	February 9-10, 1980
San Diego, California, Balboa Park, San Diego Camellia Society	February 9-10, 1980
Tyler, Texas, Citizens First National Bank, Tyler Camellia Club and Citizens First National Bank	February 10, 1980
Augusta, Georgia, Garden Center, Telfair St., Augusta Camellia Society, The Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., and in cooperation with the Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Co.	February 16-17, 1980
Atlanta, Georgia, Lenox Square on the Mall, 3393 Peachtree Road, NE, North Georgia Camellia Society and Atlanta Camellia Society	February 16-17, 1980
Wilmington, North Carolina, Wilmington Hilton, Tidewater Camellia Club	February 16-17, 1980
Santa Clara, California, Santa Clara Community Recreation Center, 969 Kiely Blvd., Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, Inc.	February 16-17, 1980
Fort Worth, Texas, Lobby of the First National Bank, The Fort Worth Camellia Society, Inc.	February 17, 1980
Lake Charles, Louisiana, Gayle Hall, McNeese University, Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	February 23-24, 1980
Chattanooga, Tennessee, Eastgate Center Mall, Chattanooga Camellia Club	February 23-24, 1980
Charlotte, North Carolina, Eastland Mall, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	February 23-24, 1980
Moraga, California, Campolindo High School, Delta Camellia Society	February 23-24, 1980
Beaufort, South Carolina, Beaufort Academy Gymnasium, Council of Beaufort Garden Clubs	February 23-24, 1980
Atwater, California, Atwater Chamber of Commerce and Central California Camellia Society	February 24, 1980
Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood, Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 1-2, 1980
Sacramento, California, Convention Center, Sacramento Camellia Society	March 1-2, 1980
Fayetteville, North Carolina, Cross Creek Mall, Fayetteville Camellia Club and Cross Creek Mall	March 7-8, 1980
Sacramento, California, Sacramento Camellia Festival, Sacramento Camellia Festival Association	March 8-15, 1980
Bakersfield, California, Aram Adams Memorial Gardens, Kern County Camellia Society	March 8-9, 1980
Concord, California, Willows Shopping Mall, Northern California Camellia Society	March 8-9, 1980
Fresno, California, Fashion Fair Mall, First & Shaw, Central California Camellia Society	March 9, 1980
Modesto, California, Gallo Administration Bldg., Modesto Camellia Society	March 15-16, 1980
Norfolk, Virginia, Botanical Gardens, Virginia Camellia Society	March 22-23, 1980
Santa Rosa, California, Coddington Mall, Sonoma County Camellia Society	March 22-23, 1980
Portland, Oregon, Jantzen Beach Center, Oregon Camellia Society	March 29-30, 1980
New Orleans, Louisiana, Southern Camellia Society in cooperation with Garden Club	November 29-30, 1980
Slidell, Louisiana, Ozone Camellia Society	December 6-7, 1980

* Changes since last issue.

CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE NOVEMBER 1979 JOURNAL

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Patty Bengston', small, white, light red spotted, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1580	Louis W. Strohmeier
'Alberta Marie', large, white to blush pink, semi-double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1581	Dr. & Mrs. Glen R. Johnson
'Belle of the Ball', large, rosy salmon, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> seedling of 'Casilda', mid-season	1582	McCaskill Gardens
'Black Knight', large, black red, rose form double, <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. hybrid</i> 'Philippa Forwood' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Kuro-Tsubaki'), mid-season to late	1583	McCaskill Gardens
'Cottontail', miniature, white, peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1584	McCaskill Gardens
'Dove of Peace', medium, white, formal double <i>C. japonica</i> ('Purity' x 'Pax'), mid-season to late	1585	McCaskill Gardens
'Little Lavender', miniature, lavender pink, anemone form, <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. hybrid</i> 'Philippa Forwood' x <i>C. japonica</i>) mid-season	1586	McCaskill Gardens
'Samarkand', very large, coral rose red blotched white, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> seedling of 'Ville de Nantes', mid-season	1587	McCaskill Gardens
'Snow Baby', miniature, white, anemone form <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1588	McCaskill Gardens
'Eugene Stockman', large to very large, deep red, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x Seedling of 'Cornelian' x 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'), mid-season to late	1589	Frank Pursel
'Hulyn Smith', large, soft pink, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'), mid-season to late	1590	Frank Pursel
'Janet Smith', very large, rich pink, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe' x [<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mrs. D. W. Davis']), mid-season	1591	Frank Pursel
'Redwood City', large to very large, medium red, semidouble to anemone form, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ([<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'] x <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe'), mid-season to late	1592	Frank Pursel
'Happy Days', very large, rose pink, rose form double, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ([<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x <i>C. hybrid</i> 'Brigadoon'] x <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe') mid-season	1593	Frank Pursel
'Dick Goodson', very large, dark red, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'), mid-season to late	1594	Frank Pursel
'Marvin Sowell', very large, light crimson, semi-double to loose peony form, <i>C. hybrid</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1595	Kramer Bros. Nsy.
'George Stewart', large to very large, medium red, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1596	George Stewart
'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush', large to very large, soft light pink, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> mutant of 'Tomorrow Park Hill', early to mid-season	1597	R. Stanley Magee
Mr. Charles R. Butler		
Mr. and Mrs. David L. Feathers		
Northern California Camellia Society		
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hughes		
Mr. and Mrs. Woodford F. Harrison		
Dr. and Mrs. Fred E. Heitman		
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Augis		
Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Berridge		
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamilton		
Dr. and Mrs. John H. Urabec		
Mrs. Leslie Richard		
Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Summerson		
Dr. Walter W. Kohler, Aiken, SC		
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Evans		
Mrs. G. T. Langford, Augusta, GA		
Augusta Camellia Society		
Mr. and Mrs. James E. Stutts		
Mrs. Fred D. Leeds, Macon, GA		
Mr. and Mrs. Donald G. Mitchell		
Mr. William D. Lewis, Lafayette, CA		
Delta Camellia Society		
Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini		
Northern California Camellia Society		
Mrs. George B. Morgan, Beaumont, TX		
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hackney		
Mrs. C. J. Oldenbittel, Wilmington, NC		
Tidewater Camellia Club		
Mrs. Grady L. Perigan, Arcadia, CA		
Mr. and Mrs. Roger P. Treischel		
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hughes		
Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown		
Mrs. Emma Poertner, Lafayette, CA		
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Augis		
Mr. Clarence E. Raybourne, Jacksonville, FL		
Mrs. Pendleton R. Armstrong		
Mr. L. W. Ruffin, Ellisville, MS		
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hackney		
Mr. Charles Shaughnessy, Groves, TX		
Mr. Lowry Freeman		
Dr. and Mrs. Emil Carroll		
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Showalter		
Mr. Tom Eagleson		
Mr. Arthur W. Solomon, Jr., Savannah, GA		
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hackney		
Mr. Harvey F. Short, Escondido, CA		
Mrs. Harvey F. Short		
Mr. George A. Stewart, Sacramento, CA		
Dr. and Mrs. Fred E. Heitman		
Mr. B. E. Stockman, Columbia, SC		
Mr. and Mrs. Elliott P. Brogden		
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hackney		
Mid-Carolina Camellia Society of Columbia		
Mr. D. N. Tucker, Wilmington, NC		
Tidewater Camellia Club		
Mr. Fleming Vinson		
Mrs. William P. Stevens		
Mr. Walstein Wheeler, Fort Valley, GA		
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan		
Mrs. W. F. Wilson, Sr., Texas City, TX		
Judge and Mrs. Sherrill Halbert		
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hackney		
Mr. George Wolfe, Aiken, SC		
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Evans		
Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown		
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan		

Special Gifts

Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Doug Hall and Buddy Bills
 Mrs. Julian Dupree: Plate with white camellia
 Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Doug Hall
 Mrs. L. V. Teeter: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Doug Hall
 Anonymous: Gift to Society—\$100.00
 Mrs. R. C. Beard: Camellia plants
 Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte: Program, Dr. Herbert Racoff
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to R. D. Hicks
 Dr. W. W. Mockett: Donation to Society
 Mrs. James J. Seelig: Contribution, best wishes to Buddy Pregnell
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Buddy Pregnell
 Mrs. Leonard Mederer: Plants for Hemerocallis Garden
 Mr. Charles R. Butler: Contributions in appreciation of Doug Hall and Dr. Dan Nathan
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Clyde Cope-land
 Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Clyde Cope-land
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Ab Abendroth
 Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Nan Bland
 Mr. and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Nan Bland

—ACS—

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED

Torrance:
 Phillip Sims (Nov.)

Walnut Creek:
 Bill E. Lockwood

Morven:
 Howard D. Dumas (Nov.)

Tifton:
 Mrs. W. T. Brightwell (Nov.)

Shreveport:
 Mr. L. E. Kneipp (Nov.)
 Mrs. L. E. Kneipp (Nov.)

Silver Spring:
 Carlton H. Maryott, III (Nov.)

Orange:
 S. P. Dunn (Nov.)

Name and Description

ACS
 Registry
 Number

Originator

'Cissy Purvis', large, orchid pink, anemone form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1598	George Stewart
'Roberts Jewel', large, rose-colored, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Crimson Robe' x 'Arch of Triumph'), mid-season	1599	Frank Pursel
'Grant Black', medium, medium light pink, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1600	Ferol & Sam Zerkowsky
'Doris Ellis Pink', medium, pale pink, rose form double, <i>C. japonica</i> mutant of 'Doris Ellis', early to mid-season	1601	Paul Gilley
'Miss Bessie Beville', medium, Amaranth Rose shading to Phlox Pink with Spirea Red veining, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> ('Marie Bracey' x 'Mark Alan'), early to late	1602	W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
'Alice Collins', very large, deep rose to fuchsia, semi-double to peony form, <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Buddha' x 'Tali Queen') mid-season to late	1603	W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
'Marion Hatcher', medium, currant red with dark red veining, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> ('Elizabeth Boardman' x 'Dixie Knight'), mid-season to late	1604	W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
'Very Cherry' large to very large, very dark red, loose peony to anemone form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1605	Walter Harmsen
'Katie', very large, salmon rose pink, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	1606	Nuccio's Nursery
'Curtain Call', very large, deep coral rose, semi-double <i>C. reticulata</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	1607	Nuccio's Nursery
'Hody Wilson', very large, dark red, semidouble to rose form double, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ('Crimson Robe' x 'Kohinor'), mid-season to late	1608	Meyer Piet
'Arcadia', very large, salmon pink, semidouble to loose peony form, <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Mouchang' x <i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Bonanza'), mid-season to late	1609	Meyer Piet

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The registration numbers 1580-1588 have just been granted to camellias that had actually been registered several years ago. Unfortunately, the registration papers had been misplaced during the hectic move of ACS Headquarters to Massee Lane many years ago.)

NEW *C. RETICULATAS* IN THE UNITED STATES, NOT REGISTERED WITH ACS, LISTED IN LITERATURE IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, GROWING NOW IN THE US.

(Being submitted for next issue of *Camellia Nomenclature*.)

LIUYEHTAKUEIYEH (Willow Leaf Osmanthus)

A Yunnan *C. reticulata*, deep pink, large to very large semidouble. Upright, medium growth, reticulated leaves dark green. (People's Republic of China to Japan in 1974 to US 1976.)

WILLOW LEAF OSMANTHUS (Liuyehtakueiyeh)

CHINGMEIHUNGKUEIYEH (Crimson Osmanthus Leaf)

A Yunnan *C. reticulata*, deep pink large to very large semidouble with occasionally wavy petals. Medium growth. (People's Republic of China to Japan 1974 to US 1976.)

CRIMSON OSMANTHUS LEAF (Chingmeihungkueiyeh)

TUNGZEMIEN (Boyish Face; Baby Face)

A Yunnan *C. reticulata*, white usually shaded pink, semidouble to formal double, medium to large bloom. Dark green reticulated foliage, medium growth. (People's Republic of China to US 1979.)

BOYISH FACE (Tungtzemien)

BABY FACE (Tungtzemien)

NOTE: Vice Director of Kunming Botanic Institute translates 'Tungtziemien' as 'Boyish Face'; Ikeda of Japan had translated it as 'Baby Face'—not to be confused with the *C. japonica* 'Baby Face' introduced by Nuccio in 1979.

AMERICAN *Camellia* SOCIETY



Due! 1980 Dues

Now Overdue!

Annual Membership—Single	\$ 12.50
Joint Husband-Wife ...	\$ 15.00 (one set of publications)
Life Membership—Single	\$200.00
Joint	\$300.00 (one set of publications)
Patron Membership for Libraries, Institutions or Individuals	\$250.00

Dear Members: We are using this means, as well as the regular annual Dues Statements which have been mailed to you, to ask you to renew your 1980 Dues as promptly as possible.

The rising costs of printing and postage are increasing burdens on our budget, and we hope you all will renew now to eliminate unnecessary—and we are certain, annoying to you—membership reminders. So, please send in your dues for 1980 today if you have not already done so.

The Individual Dues for 1980 are only \$12.50. Dues include four copies of *The Camellia Journal* and *The American Camellia Yearbook*. Our Dues Year coincides with the actual calendar year of January 1st, 1980 through December 31, 1980.

Thank you very much for your support of the ACS and the ACS Endowment Fund in the past; we look forward to having you among our membership for many years to come.

The year coming up is 1980—*THE YEAR OF THE CAMELLIA!* Why does not each one of us get or give one *new membership* for 1980. Send in as many new members as you can. Let us see what State can top them all in '80!

Y'all Come!

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS

January 24-27, 1980	Jackson, Mississippi
November 19-23, 1980	Charleston, South Carolina
March, 1981 (Exact date and location to be announced later)	
1982 (Exact date to be announced later)	Charlotte, North Carolina

Election Results from Gulf Coast Territory

Dr. Earl Beatty, Jr. as Chairman of the Tellers Committee, opened the sealed ballot box and tellers Mrs. L. V. Teeter, Mrs. Charles Bryan and Mrs. Ronnie Bowden counted the votes that were sent in prior to November 1st as stated on the ballots mailed to all members of the Gulf Coast Territory.

The following were elected as *Directors-at-Large*:

"Vi" (Mrs. Henry S.) Stone,
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Dr. Alvin E. Johnson,
New Orleans, Louisiana

The following were elected or re-elected as *State Directors*:

Alabama: "Bea" (Mrs. Neal)
Rogers, Mobile
Arkansas: Dr. Hilery E. Hanna,
El Dorado
Florida: Henry C. Lunsford, Sr.,
Gainesville
Louisiana: G. F. Abendroth,
Shreveport
Mississippi: F. F. Becker II,
Brookhaven
Tennessee: Dr. Harry T. Moore,
Jr., Nashville
Texas: Judge Paul Harkey, Dallas

For a picture and a short writeup of each of these successful candidates see *The Camellia Journal*, Vol. 34, No. 3, August 1979.

All who participated in this election as candidates and as voters are to be commended. Everyone in our Society plays a vital role, whether on the Governing Board, Board of Trustees or "in the ranks".

The persons listed above will take office at the Annual Meeting of the ACS in Jackson, Mississippi on January 24th. All of you come to Jackson to welcome "aboard" these fine folks. Also, come to celebrate 1980 *The Year of The Camellia* and the *Thirty-Fifth Anniversary of The American Camellia Society!*

Annual Gulf Coast Seafood Jamboree

MILTON H. BROWN

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society held its annual Seafood Jamboree and Meeting in Mobile on the weekend of August 3-5. The date set for next year's is August 1-3. Plan now to attend:

Some ardent camelliologists arrived a day earlier "to strip" the nurseries of the choicest varieties, BUT, no one went home empty handed unless they felt they already had enough camellias. Whoever has enough camellias? Also, the "Nashville gang" and

some from Atlanta and middle Georgia met for starters at Rouso's Restaurant on Friday to be sure to get the seafood eating underway.

Friday night—hot and humid—saw the whole bunch of the Gulf Coast in the greenhouses of Bea and Neal Rogers to drink to each other, to good fellowship and a strong regional Gulf Coast Society. THEN—it seemed almost as everyone was trying to eat more oysters, shrimp, fried fish, gumbo,

salad and desserts than anyone else. In a fine mellow mood members succumbed to the wily arts of that wiley auctioneer Mark Cannon, assisted by "Loverboy" to the tune of \$281.00 for plants and camellia-associated items.

Saturday brought the usual exciting board meeting and "lunch on your own". The meeting that afternoon heard a most interesting talk on camellia hybrids—especially of the *C. reticulata* heritage by Judge Hulyn Smith, ACS Director from Georgia. The slides were making believers out of everyone. Officers elected or reelected for the coming year were: President, G. Ernest Harrison; Vice President-at-Large, Ed Adkins; Treasurer, Jane Griffin; Secretary, "Liz" Jeffares; Vice Presidents for: North Carolina, Graem Yates; South Carolina, Bill Robertson; Georgia, John Newsome; Florida, Bill Bennett; Alabama, George Garrison; Mississippi, Charlie Torres, Louisiana, John Geiser; Arkansas, Charlene Lee; Tennessee, Herbert Brown; Texas, Greg Davis. There was a unanimous vote for the slate and also for the annual contribution to the ACS Endowment Fund's Century Club. President Harrison called on the ACS Executive Secretary to give a short but explicit talk on the opening of the ACS Fund Raising Campaign. (You each have received the brochure from which this talk was taken.) ACS President Roy Stringfellow also was called on to make a few remarks about the ACS.

At the farewell banquet, all those present were literally "kept in stitches" by Jack Greenberg who meticulously outlined that most famous of all families, the Shibusa family, beginning with Adam Shibusa in the Garden of Eden.

A great highlight of this convention was the raffle of a most brilliant painting of 'Pirates Gold Var.' by Ann Hackney. She presented it framed, in a very proper frame; everyone wanted to win it. Only one could! That was Charlene Lee. Various artists have told us how difficult it is to paint a camellia; many paint poor ones. BUT, Ann Hackney who has been painting for only about four years or a little less has really hit the art of painting camellias. She also presented a lovely painting of the camellia 'Bea Rogers' to Bea Rogers; it almost brought her speechless, but it did bring a tear or two.

This raffle and the auction netted \$726.00 which the Gulf Coast Camellia Society unanimously asked be donated to the ACS Endowment Fund Raising Campaign In Honor of Ann Hackney. What a lovely note to end another lovely regional camellia gathering.

"Like we said" earlier, plan NOW for the weekend of August 1-3, 1980, The Year of The Camellia, to be in Mobile for the Gulf Coast Camellia Society's Annual Meeting and Seafood Jamboree. See you there.



(Photos by Greg Davis, Houston, TX)

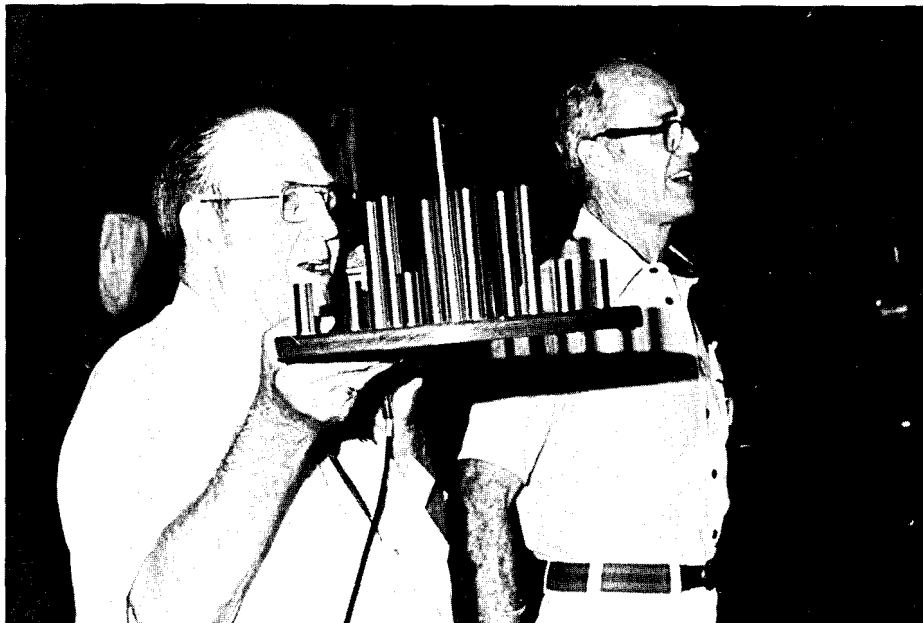
The Great Shibusa ancestry is detailed for us by Jack Shibusa Greenberg of Dallas.



Charlene (Mrs. Fred) Lee the lucky winner of the raffle of the painting of 'Pirate's Gold Var', painted by Ann Hackney who looks on happily.



The Mobile Camellia Queen with Bea (Mrs. Neal) Rogers with Dr. Harry Moore in a "festive mood."



How could anyone not make a good bid when you have such auctioneers as Mark Cannon and Son Hackney—they're auctioning off a fine container for some 12 camellias; they are available at Massee Lane also.

—ACS—

The Sad Aftermath of Hurricane Frederic

MILTON H. BROWN

We hardly had time to settle in when we came back from Mobile before we started to watch the course of Hurricane Frederic on the weather maps. Even in our wildest dreams we would never have dreamed of the destruction this storm would cause our camellia friends in the Gulf Coast. Many lost their camellia greenhouses; our favorite stopping place for lunch,

Roussou's Restaurant was blown away; huge trees were tossed about like match sticks; a city known for its shady oaks lost some 15,000 trees including many of the ancient live oaks along Government Street; it was to be months before the debris would be removed by private and government sources; BUT miraculously, only one life was lost as a direct re-

sult of the hurricane; a dozen did lose their lives in weather-related accidents in the storm's aftermath.

Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the devastation to the greenhouses and gardens of Bea and Neal Rogers where we all had such fun during the Seafood Jamboree mentioned in the preceding article. The Rogers suffered great losses, but they pitched in immediately and began their own massive cleanup and seem anxious to move into a camellia season with friends and ACS members. You should all support their show in January in Mobile. Camellia folks are truly great folks and natural disasters are just not going to get any of us down.

We thought you would like to read the letter from John N. Brown, General Manager of the world's famous Bellingrath Gardens. (We wrote to many members and gardens and nurseries in the path of Frederic.). The two pictures, Figures 5 and 6 are two of the four mentioned in Mr. Brown's letter.

October 9, 1979

Mr. Milton Brown
American Camellia Society
P. O. Box 1217
Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you so much for your letter expressing your concern for Bellingrath Gardens.

We are now in the process of reclaiming our Gardens from the debris of Frederic's wrath. We have had to close for an indefinite period due to renovation of the area.

We are indeed happy to report that the Boehm Gallery of porcelains escaped harm. That particular building withstood Frederic's fierceness quite well.

In the Bellingrath Home we are taking advantage of the closing to refurbish the interior and straighten some disarray caused by the storm. Although at present the Gardens are saddened, we will once again be the Charm Spot of the Deep South. Already, even in the midst of Frederic's chaos, the natural beauty of Bellingrath can be seen shining through.

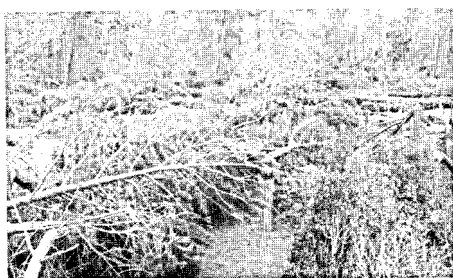


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

—ACS—

Safeguarding Eryldene for Posterity

ERIC CRAIG

We will have once more the seasonal beauty of which you spoke and will have an all new lovely face to present to you and to each of our honored guests.

Enclosed are the photographs which you requested. All four scenes are of the Camellia Arboretum.

Once again, we thank you for your expression of concern.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,
BELLINGRATH GARDENS
JOHN M. BROWN
General Manager

—ACS—

CENTURY CLUB DONORS

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

Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Jamison
New Perry Hotel and Motel
Mr. W. F. Mann
Mrs. W. F. Mann

Camellia-lovers throughout the world will be gratified to learn that appropriate steps have been taken to preserve the home and garden of the late Professor E. G. Waterhouse, foundation President of the International Camellia Society.

Professor Waterhouse died in August 1976 at the age of 96. His garden, in the Sydney north-shore suburb of Gordon, has been for many years a mecca for thousands of admirers. Not only does it portray the Professor's concept of a garden being designed as an inseparable part or an extension of one's home, but it features a valuable collection of the cultivars he originated—especially those which have come to be known as "the Waterhouse hybrids".

The Eryldene Trust has recently been incorporated with the objective of organizing the acquisition of Eryldene, as well as establishing an adequate Fund for maintaining its beauty, and safeguarding its quiet charm for posterity.

The Waterhouse Family has greatly assisted this objective by offering Eryldene to the Trust at a figure considerably below its valuation.

Foundation Governors of The Eryldene Trust include the Mayor and Deputy Mayor (Aldermen Richard Lennon and Yolanda

Lee) of the Municipality of Ku-ring-gai, within which the suburb of Gordon is located; also International Camellia Society executives Harry Churchland and Eric Craig, and President of the NSW Foundation branch of The Australian Camellia Research Society, Peter Levick.

ICS member Mrs. Mary Davis has worked wonders in her capacity as Curator of Eryldene, gradually restoring the grounds towards the peak of their old-time glory.

An Appeals Committee of The Eryldene Trust is chaired by Mr. Mervyn Horton, an old friend of Professor Waterhouse. It also includes world-famous flower painter Paul Jones O.B.E., Mrs. Caroline Simpson, Eric Craig, and several notable members of The Australian National Trust.

1. Foundation Benefactors—

A donation of A\$5000. Limited to 20 Benefactors.

2. Life Membership—

(a) Husband and Wife A\$250: being a donation of A\$200 and membership subscription of A\$50.

(b) Individuals A\$200: being a donation of A\$150 and membership subscription of A\$50.

3. *Foundation Membership for the year 1979—*

Available until 31 December 1979 at A\$20: being a donation of A\$15 and membership subscription of A\$5.

4. *Ordinary Membership*

Available from 1 January 1980 at the Joining Fee of A\$20: being donation of A\$15 and annual membership of A\$5

5. *Foundation and Ordinary Membership Renewals* (from 1 Jan '80 onwards) A\$5 per annum.

Remittances appropriate to any of the foregoing forms of membership of The Eryldene Trust should be addressed to:

The Hon. Treasurer
The Eryldene Trust
P. O. Box 293
Gordon, NSW 2072
Australia

Promises of support for the Appeal are highly encouraging. Australia's largest-circulation magazine, The Australian Womens weekly, will publicize it with a full-colour cover of camellia 'E.G. Waterhouse' for its issue on sale 14 November 1979. The cover will be from a magnificent new painting by Paul Jones, and an accompanying feature-story will incorporate a special offer of reproduction prints of the painting.

A "lucky dip" of the order-coupons will be held, the winner to receive the original of the painting, valued at A\$2000.

Governors of The Eryldene Trust hope that support for the Appeal will be forthcoming from all corners of the globe, thus helping to perpetuate the gracious home and noble garden of a man who did so much to encourage beauty in our lives.

—ACS—

Civic Reception to Overseas Camellians at "Eryldene" by His Worship the Mayor of Ku-ring-gai, 19/8/79



Eric Craig, Dr. Fred Heitman, Lafayette, California, Caryll Pitkin, San Marino, California, Mrs. Freddie Paton (Australian M'ship Rep., ICS), Greg Smith (former Aust. M'ship Rep.), Rowena Craig, Mrs. Mary Davis (Acting Curator, Eryldene), Mrs. Babe Gavin (Montana), Mrs. Margaret Levick (Wife of President, NSW Fdn. Branch ACRS), Mrs. Blanche Taylor (Arcadia, Calif.), Mrs. Louise Lennon (Wife of the Mayor), Mrs. Bess White or Mrs. Virginia Skinner (both Jacksonville, Fla.), Leslie Riggall (ICS Director, Africa).



Mrs. Lorraine Heitman (Lafayette, California), The Mayor of Ku-ring-gai, Alderman Richard Lennon, Deputy-Mayor, Alderman Yolanda Lee (Mrs. Alex. Lee), Mrs. Chick Rambath, (Sacramento, California.) Pictures by Peter Levick, Pres. NSW Foundation Branch, ACRS.

Camellias and Nuts?

Recently Mr. G. L. Hattaway of Alamo, Georgia, wrote about his having difficulty raising camellias under pecan trees. In turn, I asked Gerald D. Smith, Extension Horticulturist of the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia College of Agriculture about the problem.

Gerald, a most helpful friend of ours here at Masee Lane, gave the following comments.

"This is in reference to your problem in maintaining camellias and other shrubs underneath pecan trees. This is a fairly common problem. I have the situation, in fact, in my yard. I do have several camellias growing well under pecan trees; however, the real problem is maintaining moisture. The pecan roots are severe competitors for moisture, and unless I water the camellias frequently they would grow poorly. The other problem is sooty mold, a fungus disease which covers the foliage of plants underneath pecans. The cause of sooty mold is honey dew secretion that drops from a number of insects, such as aphids that are on the pecan foliage. The fungus survives from this honey dew secretion.

"I think one possible solution would be a drip irrigation system for plants underneath the trees. I believe if you water the plants with this system once or twice a week it would do a great deal toward solving the growth problem."

Many of you may be having the same kind of problems; we hope this will help you. You will want to re-read the article on drip irrigation in *The American Camellia Yearbook-1979*.

Camellia Scions - Greenhouse Protected

GROUP NO. 1—\$3.00

'Al Gunn'	'Chie Tarumoto'	'Golden Gate'	'Mary Golombiewski'	'Nan S. Dodd'	'Sunsong'
'All American Var.'	'Choo Choo'	'Gone Again'	'Mayehyinkung'	'Notre Dame'	'Tama Noura'
'Ann Blair Brown'	'Curtain Call'	'Grace Albritton Blush'	'Melody Shepherd'	'Oscar Elmer'	'Tedesco'
'Arcadia'	'Debut'	'Harold Paige'	'Miss Adeline'	'Polly Heaton'	'Temple Festival'
'Arian Hall'	'Desire'	'Honey Bee'	'Miss Lucy'	'Pop Homeyer'	'Terrell Weaver'
'Alyson Pollard'	'Donna Derrick'	'J. M. Haynie'	'Miss Tinytot Princess'	'Pharaoh Var.'	'Tom Knudsen Var.'
'Bloody Mary'	'Douglas Potter'	'Katie'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'	'Ruffian'	'Tomorrow's Lisa'
'Bob Hope Var.'	'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.'	'Lasca Beauty Var.'	'Mrs. Marion Mayfield'	'Ruthie K'	'Valley Knudsen Var.'
'Brother Rose'	'Edith Hall'	'Lilemac'	'Muriello'	'Sarah Lee Cannon'	'Very Cherry'
'Capitan'	'Floodrian'	'Marvin Sowell'	'Myrtle A. Cannon'	'Steve Blount'	'Zell Boyce'
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'	'George Stewart'				

GROUP NO. 2—\$2.00

'All American'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	'Gladys Herbert'	'Little Ruby'	'Noble Pearl'	'Splash of Pink'
'Allene Gunn'	'Dr. Fred Lee'	'Helen Boehm'	'Little Susie'	'Nuccio's Garden Glory'	'Sugar Babe'
'Angel Wings'	'Dr. Liyan Hanchey'	'Highlight'	'Lois Shinault'	'Nuccio's Jewel'	'Susan Johnson'
'Ann Day'	'Dolores Hope'	'Holly Blades'	'Look Again'	'Nuccio's Pearl'	'Swan Lake'
'Anna Gramlin'	'Doris Delight'	'Honeyglow'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Nuccio's Ruby'	'Sweetheart'
'Aquarius'	'Dorothy Copeland'	'In The Pink Var.'	'Mandalay Queen'	'Ole'	'T. C. Patin Var.'
'Arch of Triumph', R & V	'Dorothy Johnson'	'In The Red'	'Margaret Crutcher'	'Otto Hopfer'	'Terry Gilley Var.'
'Baby Face'	'Dream Time'	'J. Morgan Sprott'	'Mary Love'	'Paul Harvey'	'Thirty Drops'
'Bart Colbert Var.'	'Ed Combatalade'	'Jack Glenn'	'Massee Lane', R & V	'Peking'	'Three Dreams'
'Benjo'	'Eddie Gilley Var.'	'Janet Clark'	'Maui'	'Petite Rosine'	'Tiny Bell'
'Betty McCaskill'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Jean Clere'	'Maxine'	'Pharaoh'	'Tiny Princess'
'Betty Ridley', R & V	'Esther Ann'	'Jean Foster'	'Mi Linda'	'Pink Doll'	'Todd Gilley'
'Black Knight'	'Elizabeth Dowd Rose'	'Jean Pursel'	'Ming Temple'	'Pink Jewel'	'Tonya'
'Bob Hope'	'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'	'Jeffrey Hood'	'Miss Tulare'	'Pirates Gold', R & V	'Tom Thumb'
'Broadwater'	'Elsie Dryden'	'Just Darling'	'Molly O'Toole'	'Purple Gown'	'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink'
'Bumble Bee'	'Evelyn Poe Blush'	'Kathryn Funari'	'Moody Bozeman'	'Ramona'	'Touchdown Blush'
'Cameron Cooper'	'Evelyn Poe Pink & Var.'	'Kewpie Doll'	'Moutancha'	'Raspberry Delight'	'Trinket'
'Campari'	'Fallen Angel'	'Kim MacGowan'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis'	'Raspberry Ice'	'Valentine Day Var.'
'Cap'n Brooks Var.'	'Fawn'	'K. O. Hester'	'Descanso'	'Red China'	'Valley Knudsen'
'Capricious'	'Feathery Touch'	'Lady Ann'	'Mrs. Glen Johnson'	'Richard Ward'	'Val Parker Var.'
'Charlene Lee'	'Five O'	'Lady Laura'	'Mrs. Paul Gilley'	'Rob Roy'	'Veiled Beauty Var.'
'Chittagong'	'Florence Kirby Var.'	'Lady Velma Var.'	'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler Pink'	'Royalty', R & V	'Virginia Womack'
'Cinnamon Cindy'	'Flossie Goodson'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Music City', R & V	'Ruth Seibels'	'Wendy'
'Confetti'	'Four Winds'	'Lassie'	'My Choice'	'Samantha'	'White Reticulata'
'Confetti Blush'	'Fragrant Pink'	'Leah Homeyer'	'My Ernestine'	'Sandy Sue'	'William Jackson', R & V
'Coral Delight', R & V	'Fran Homeyer'	'Lerling'	'My Louise'	'San Marino'	'William Hertrich'
'Cornelia Wallen', R & V	'Full House Pink'	'Lillette Witman'	'Myra D.'	'Seventy Six'	'Wylmer Pool'
'Descanso Mist'	'Gay Time'	'Lion Head'	'Nathan Humphrey'	'Sheila'	'Zing'
'Dr. Charles Thompson'	'Gee Homeyer'	'Little Dixie'	'Neal Armstrong'		

GROUP NO. 3 \$1.00

'Alabama's Lurleen'	'Chow's Han-Ling'	'Fire Chief', R & V	'Julia Wilson'	'Miss Lu Ann Var.'	'Spring Festival'
'Alberta Marie'	'Circuit Rider'	'Flame Var.'	'June Stewart Supreme'	'Miss Mandie Supreme'	'Stacy Susan'
'Allie Habel'	'Clark Hubbs', R & V	'Forty Niner', R & V	'Junior Miss'	'Moonlight Sonata'	'Star Above Star'
'Amabel Landsdell'	'Coed'	'Fran Mathis Var.'	'Kathryn Snow'	'Mouchang'	'Strawberry Betty'
'Ann Swinton'	'Commander Mulroy'	'Francie L.', R & V	'Kay Acker'	'Mr. Sam'	'Sugar Daddy Var.'
'Anne Jackson'	'Cover Girl'	'Funny Face Betty'	'Kitty'	'Mrs. J. Davis Pink'	'Sunset Oaks'
'Apollo 14', R & V	'Crimson Robe'	'Galaxie'	'Kona'	'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler'	'Susan Shackelford'
'April Lynn Poe'	'Cutie Pie'	'Gary's Red', R & V	'Kramer's Supreme Var.'	'Nancy Gunn'	'Susan Terzian'
'Arthur Gayle'	'Debbie Var.'	'Gay Ann Stewart'	'Lady in Red'	'Nashville'	'Suzy Stone'
'Babette'	'Mark Alan', R & V	'Gayle Gibson'	'Laura Walker Var.'	'Nuccio's Gem'	'Sylvia May Wells'
'Baby Angel'	'Diamond Head Var.'	'Georgia Rouse'	'Lela Laurents'	'Omega'	'Tali Queen'
'Baby Sargent'	'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	'Gladys Pinkerton'	'Leonora Novick'	'Pago Pago'	'Tammia'
'Baker'	'Dixie Knight Supreme'	'Glen 40 Special'	'Lila Naff', R & V	'Pat Nixon'	'Tamzin Coull'
'Barbara Colbert'	'Donation'	'Grace Albritton'	'Little Slam', R & V	'Pearl's Pet'	'Taylor's Perfection'
'Bea Rogers'	'Doris Ellis'	'Granada', R & V	'Lorraine Cross'	'Piccadilly Red'	'Teen Age Queen'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'	'Dorothy James'	'Grand Prix'	'Lover Boy'	'Pink Extravaganza'	'Thanksgiving Var.'
'Betty Sheffield Dawn'	'Dorothy Zerkowsky'	'Grand Slam'	'Lulu Belle'	'Pink Frost'	'Thelma Dale Blush'
'Betty Sheffield Dream'	'Dove of Peace'	'Maroon & Gold'	'Luscious Lady'	'Pink Magic'	'Theme Song'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	'Dr. Dan Ellis Var.'	'Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated'	'Magic City'	'Pink Smoke'	'Thomasville Beauty'
'Betty Sheffield White'	'Dr. James Brown'	'Gus Menard'	'Man Size'	'Pope John XXIII'	'Tick Tock Blush & Red'
'Black Lace'	'Dr. J. V. Knapp'	'Gwenneth Morey'	'Margaret Davis'	'Premier'	'Tiffany Var.'
'Black Tie'	'Drama Girl Var.'	'Harriet Bisbee'	'Margaret Weems'	'Punkin'	'Tinsie Var.'
'Blaze of Glory'	'Dryade'	'Hawaii'	'Margaret Wells'	'Ragland Supreme'	'Tiny Me'
'Blond Betty'	'E. G. Waterhouse Var.'	'Henry J. Henry'	'Martha Norwood', R & V	'Ray Lange'	'Titirangi'
'Blushing Beauty'	'Easter Morn'	'Homer Fritchie'	'Mary Agnes Patin'	'Rena Swick Var.'	'Tom Cat Var.'
'Bon Bon'	'Edgewood'	'Hopkin's Pink'	'Mary Beth'	'Richard H. Clere'	'Tom Knudsen'
'Bon Bon Blush'	'El Dorado'	'Hopkin's Pink Coral'	'Mary Boyce'	'Rose Parade'	'Tomorrow's Crown Jewel'
'Bon Bon Red'	'Elegans Splendor'	'Howard Asper', R & V	'Mary Knock'	'San Dimas'	'Tomorrow's Leanne'
'Brooksie's Rosea Superba'	'Elegans Supreme'	'Imp'	'Mary P. Taylor'	'Sandy Walters'	'Tomorrow's Park Hill'
'Buddha'	'Ellen Daniel'	'In The Pink'	'Mary Paige'	'Sarah Alice Ruffin'	'Tomorrow's Queen'
'Can Can'	'Elizabeth Cooper'	'Ivory Tower'	'Mary Taylor Blush'	'Scentsation'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Carnival Prince'	'Elizabeth Dowd'	'Jackie Mann'	'Mary Taylor Pink'	'Scotty Forbes'	'Tootsie'
'Carnival Princess'	'Elizabeth Haynie'	'Jean Bardow'	'McVey's Nuccio'	'Sea Foam'	'Touchdown', R & V
'Carnival Queen'	'Elizabeth Le Bey Blush'	'Jennifer Wright'	'Melinda Hackett', R & V	'Silver Chalice'	'Touch of Pink'
'Carroll Waller'	'Ella Ward Parsons'	'Jerry Wilson'	'Memento'	'Silver Etching'	'Tricia'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink'	'Elsie Jury'	'Jerry Wilson Pink & Var.'	'Midnight'	'Silver Ruffles'	'Twilight'
& Var.'	'Erin Farmer'	'John Taylor', R & V	'Midnight Serenade'	'Silver Star'	'Valentine Day'
'Carter's Sunburst Var.'	'Ernest Gill'	'Johnny Reb Pink'	'Mike Witman', R & V	'Silver Triumph'	'Veiled Beauty'
'Chameleon'	'Evelyn Poe'	'Jonathan'	'Milo Rowell', R & V	'Silver Waves'	'Verna Halbert'
'Charlean', R & V	'Fashionata'	'Julia Hamiter'	'Miss Charleston', R & V	'Snowman'	'Water Lily'
'China Doll'	'Fircone', R & V				'W. H. Rish Var.'
'China Lady'					

Please order from this ad. We have many varieties that are not listed. If you want something that isn't listed here, please ask for it

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Tentative Program for American Camellia Society Annual Meeting

JACKSON HILTON HOTEL, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

January 24, 1980—January 26, 1980

Wednesday, January 23	Hospitality room opens 5:00 P. M.
Thursday, January 24	8:30 A. M. Registration
	9:00 A. M. Hospitality Room opens
	10:00 A. M. Committee Meetings
	2:00 P. M. A.C.S. Board Meeting
	4:00 P. M. Endowment Board Meeting
	Shopping tours and visits to Camellia Nurseries will be arranged for those not attending Board Meetings.
	5:30 P. M. Reception for ACS President until
	7:00 P. M.
	8:30 P. M. Opening General Meeting of American Camellia Society, all visitors and delegates attending.
Friday, January 25	8:30 A. M. Registration
	Hospitality Room open for coffee and donuts
	9:30 A. M. Educational program with special guest speaker until
	11:00 A. M.
	2:00 P. M. Jackson Planetarium presents special show for Camellia visitors
	3:00 P. M. Tour to Old Capitol and Tea at Governor's Mansion
	7:30 P. M. Mississippi-bred Catfish Supper. Casual dress
Saturday, January 26	9:00 A. M. Registration
	10:00 A. M. Slide program hosted by Tom Perkins
	1:30 P. M. Judges Lunch at Hotel
	2:00 P. M. Camellia Show Preview for ACS members
	2:30 P. M. Camellia Show opens
	6:30 P. M. Hospitality Hour at Hotel
	7:30 P. M. Annual Banquet and Entertainment

—ACS—

Convention Camellia

SARA B. CLARK

We here in Charleston are all aglow with anticipation of the American Camellia Society Convention the Coastal Carolina Camellia Society group will be hosting in 1980.

I'm the same *C. sasanqua* that for-

merly lived on the patio of my owner's condominium. She moved me! I'm doing much better now physically, but I'm not nearly as spiritually uplifted now as I was on the fifth floor of The Fort Sumter House con-

dominium apartments. The view is not nearly so inspiring, but I really do believe I'll be able to make a more perfect bloom here on James Island where I'm living now.

My roots sit firmly on soil that once some of the finest sea island cotton the world has ever seen. Way back, before the Atlantic Ocean flooded the area with an over-abundance of salt water, James Island's long and fine-fibered cotton was the rarest cotton on earth. I stand here, where sea island cotton once flourished, four miles from Wappoo-cut Bridge and four miles from Folly Beach in an Industrial Park called Signal Point Road Industrial Park. Gee, there is so much history here!

My tender, tendril roots shoot out and soak up history with every inch of growth. I wonder if any of that will show in my bloom. I've always heard people say that the eyes of a person are the windows of his soul and reveal his soul's experiences. Wonder if my bloom will reveal my roots' experiences? If so, there will certainly be a variety of colors, coming and going. Whoever heard of a camellia bloom turning on and off like a neon sign? That's what history does, seems to me. First, it was "on" here with the prosperous sea island cotton fields; then, it was "off" with the Civil War when Signal Point was a ridge where horses were brought for reinforcements for the gallant Confederate States Army and it was a signal point to advance or retreat, according to the placement of the enemy. Of course, now it's "on" again because I'm here and my owner is so "positive" that she really can convince anybody that the cow did jump over the moon, some time ago! She still believes she will get a prize-winner from my stock someday!

I miss Tippy, the aristocat that lives in the condominium, but I have another cat companion here. He came out of the ditch tile in front of where I live one morning. My owner named him Tyler. He's seven months old now. He's a little yellow cat with a long bushy tail and he tries to catch all the butterflies that flit around in

BEA & NEAL ROGERS *Belle Fontaine Nursery*

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PHONE (205) 973-2000

'Oscar B. Elmer'. A very deep red very fine camellia. Mid-season. See February 1979 *Journal*.

'Sarah Alice Ruffin'. A very fine large white. Mid-season to late.

'Elaine Smelley'. A medium formal double pink with white edge. M-L. Similar to 'Diddy's Pink Organdie' but not the dieback.

NEW SCIONS:

'Hody Wilson'
'Al Gunn'

LERIO CANS

'Notre Dame'
'Arcadia'

SCIONS

'Curtain Call'
'Katie'

GRAFTS

STA-GREEN FERTILIZER

the flower bed where I stand. His motor runs all the time: buzz, buzz, buzz.

I've gone far afield of the subject I opened with, but I felt I had to tell you of my new surroundings. I shall tell you more about Charleston later, for you are indeed twice blessed to get to come here for the American Camellia Society Convention in 1980—November 19-23.

Precious people will greet you and meet you and lead you to all the pleasures and joys of a convention in Charleston. The people in the Coastal Carolina Camellia Society match the

beauty of the blooms they raise in manner and courtesy. My owner is in love with Charleston. She says Charleston reminds her of Bali-hai, Shangri-la, Camelot and Utopia all balled up into one, and wherever those places are, she's sure that if camellias don't grow there, they should grow there, for to her, camellias are truly the blooms of Heaven.

In that sense, since I am a heavenly plant, heaven should be wherever I am. Though I was proud to be a condominium camellia, I'm equally as proud to be a James Island camellia and for now, a "convention" camellia.

—ACS—

Studies on Grafting¹

L. W. BAXTER, JR., MARY G. OWEN, and
SUSAN G. FAGAN²

Variegation of flowers and to a lesser extent leaves of camellia is widespread among commercial cultivars. The nature of variegation was studied by Plakidas (1) who introduced to camellia enthusiasts the concept of much of the variegation being caused by a virus. He pointed out that variegation of certain camellia cultivars, such as Lady Vansittart, Herme and many others, is of genetic origin;

whereas variegation in Adolphe Audusson, Ville de Nantes, Lady Clare, Kumasaka and many others is of virus origin. This camellia virus exists as a large number of strains that differ in the amount of variegation that they cause. Many people have deliberately selected, for reproduction, those plants which had the greatest percentage of white in the flowers of otherwise colored varieties. Certain cultivars which show this feature of an especially large amount of white in the colored flowers have been specially named, such as Adolphe Audusson Special.

Grafting of camellias, at times,

has given disappointing results. This study was initiated to determine whether or not the virus causing leaf and flower variegation could be one of the causes for grafting failures.

Scions with and without virus (5 of each) of the following 10 camellia cultivars were obtained from Ray Gentry of the Leavell Woods Nursery (Route 5, P.O. Box 6626), Jackson, Miss. 39212: Carter's Sunburst Pink, Dr. Geechee, Granada, Grand Slam, Howard Asper, In The Pink, Kramers Supreme, Lila Naff, Massee Lane and Touchdown. The 10 scions, 5 with virus and 5 without virus, of each cultivar, were grafted singly onto 2-year old *Camellia sasanqua* seedlings on 14 November 1978. These seedlings were presumed to be virus-free since the camellia virus is not normally transmitted from generation to generation through the seed. All scions were soaked in benomyl (300 parts per million, active ingredient) for 30 minutes prior to grafting. The plants were kept in a greenhouse with the minimum temperature maintained at 72 F (22 C). The results, as recorded in February 21, 1979, are presented in Table 1.

These data (Table 1) reveal that 37 grafts were successful from 50 attempts when the scions were free of virus (solid colors) as compared to 33 successful grafts from 50 attempts when the scions were infected with virus (variegation). The small difference between 37 and 33 is not considered statistically significant and is well within the range of experi-

¹ Contribution No. 1673 of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Published with approval of the Director.

² Professor and Lab Technicians, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29631

³ From *Carolina Camellias*, Vol. XXXI, No. 2, Spring 1979

TABLE 1. A comparison of grafting camellia scions of the same cultivar with and without virus onto 2-year-old seedling understock of *Camellia sasanqua*.

Cultivar	Species ^b	Successful graft unions ^a	
		Without virus	With virus
Carter's Sunburst Pink	Jap.	3/5	3/5
Dr. Geechee	Jap.	3/5	3/5
Granada	Jap.	5/5	4/5
Grand Slam	Jap.	4/5	5/5
Howard Asper	Ret. & Jap.	3/5	2/5
In The Pink	Jap.	5/5	5/5
Kramer's Supreme	Jap.	5/5	3/5
Lila Naff	Ret.	5/5	4/5
Massee Lane	Ret. & Jap.	4/5	3/5
Touchdown	Jap.	0/5	1/5
TOTAL		37/50	33/50

^a Numerator indicates successful grafts; denominator indicates number of graft attempts.

^b jap. = *C. japonica*; Ret. = *C. reticulata*

mental variation. With the exception of the scions of Touchdown (a *C. japonica* cultivar) all other cultivars grafted about equally well onto seedling stocks of *C. sasanqua*. Lila Naff, a *C. reticulata* seedling (from 'Butterfly Wings'), grafted nicely onto *C. sasanqua* seedling understock. Other *C. japonica* x *C. reticulata* hybrids also grafted about the same as *C. japonica* scions.

The total percentage of successful graft unions was 70 percent, which is comparable with the grafting percentage which other people obtain.

From these data, it is concluded that the presence of the virus in the scion (with understock free of virus) does not deter union of scion and understock any more so than when virus-free scions of the same cultivars are grafted onto virus-free understock. It is unknown, at this time, what effect, if any, virus in the understock may have on graft unions when using virus-infected and virus-free scions.

LITERATURE CITED

- (1. Plakidas, A. G. 1953. Transmission of leaf and flower variegation in camellias by grafting. *American Camellia Yearbook* 1953; 124-133.)

—ACS—

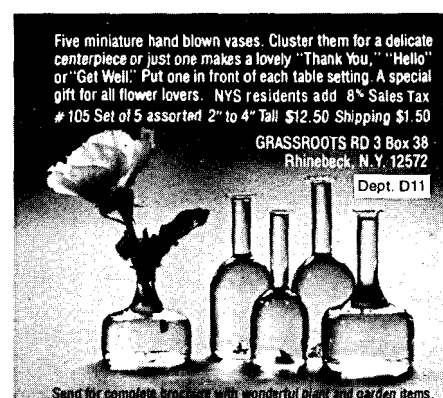
Project-Kunming China Reticulatas

JACK OSEGUEDA, Research Secretary,
Northern California Camellia Society

What a thrill to see and handle new and rare camellia plants that traveled more than half way around the world! The story unfolds with Dr. Bruce Bartholomew, Curator of the University of California Botanical Gardens with a visit to Kunming in the summer of 1978. Being able to speak Chinese fluently, he established good relations with Botany men there; he brought two *C. reticulatas* back with him and was promised more. Through his efforts, exchange was made between the Botanical Society of America and the Chinese Academy of Science which brought top Chinese horticulturists to

the United States in May 1979, including three Camellia specialists, Professors Yu, Te-tsun the Director of Peking Botanical Institute; Wu, Cheng-yi the Director of Yunnan Institute of Botany; and Sheng, Cheng-kui the Director of Chung-shan Botanical garden. Professor Yu can be remembered for sending the original Reticulatas to us thirty-one years ago! *

In April 1979 a shipment of twenty plants arrived, all in-arched grafted *C. reticulatas* that had been bare-rooted in Hong Kong by Bruce's brother-in-law, a florist there who then sent the plants by air to San



Francisco. Most had new growth; grafting was done with only fair success.

In May 1979 the Chinese delegation arrived, visiting various areas of our country. Professor Yu gave a lecture at U.C. on Yunnan Reticulatas with color slides to excite camellia fanciers. After spending many hours seeing camellias in Dave Feathers' garden with some plants still in bloom, Feathers autographed and gave the new book *The Camellia* to Yu, Wu and Sheng. Showing them our method of cleft-grafting, we requested they send scions instead of plants which is costly by air. Their teachings have been live-grafting (in-arching) but they were shown how to put scions about 6 inches long in moist paper towels and sealed in plastic bags. They doubted any success with us, but low and behold, the first shipment of scions arrived in August in the same towels and bags given!

The Research Committee of NCCS has reached a mutual agreement with the University of California and Curator Dr. Bartholomew to share in the work and expenses for future distribution of plants. The writer has supplied over one hundred plants for grafting and grafted all, the latest from scions sent in August with good success! A large shade house houses all the plants under lock and key with plenty of room for ALL 105 Cultivars (sic) of *C. Reticulata* camellias coming from Kunming Botanical Garden! It will be several years before enough plants are established for distribution to eager camellia fan-



Feathers Wu, Bartholomew, Sheng, Yu

ciers. Arboretums and many Botanical gardens will be given sets at no charge.

The history of the Yunnan Reticulatas goes back hundreds of years. Professor Yu said many are Hybrids with Saluenensis or Japonica; the leaves of ones received differ much from original *C. reticulatas*, being thick and heavy. It is interesting to note that American hybridizers have only been busy for about fifteen years on *C. reticulatas*; in China it started hundreds of years ago! The only exchange the Chinese have requested so far is a list of forty *C. japonicas* and twenty *C. sasanquas*, which are

all available. They have requested that Dr. Bartholomew be sent to Yunnan for three months for research, study and further camellia exploration!

* (Editor's Note: The first shipment of *C. reticulatas* arrived in San Francisco on Monday, March 15th, 1948. Dr. T. T. Yu was then in charge of the Yunnan Botanical Institute at Black Dragon Pool, Kunming; he was assisted in the shipment by H. T. Tsai of the Institute. For a wonderful article read "The New Camellia Reticulata Hybrids", *The American Camellia Yearbook-1950* by Dr. Walter E. Lammerts. Dr. T. T. Yu also wrote the fascinating article "The Garden Camellias of Yunnan" in *The Camellian*, compiled and edited by the late Frank Griffin, Sr. in 1964. The ACS Library is thrilled to have with its copy of this book a series of color pictures of most of the camellia mentioned in Dr. Yu's article.)

—ACS—

Versatile Gib

E. C. SNOOKS, La Jolla, CA

The mere mention of gibberellic acid, or more familiarly "gib", in camellia circles immediately brings to mind extra early, supersize blooms with great substance. More likely than not it will also spawn a heated argument between those proponents of its use and those who condemn the practice. The pros and cons of gibbing have been the subject of various articles in this and other camellia journals. This, the most common use of gib,

will be discussed elsewhere in this issue.

No matter what your opinion is on gibbing camellia blooms there are other interesting uses of this versatile chemical which should arouse your interest. It is these lesser known uses which will be discussed here. To understand these applications of gib we must first understand the nature of the chemical.

Gibberellic acid is a natural hor-

mone found in several forms in most plants; especially in root tips, young leaves and in germinating seed embryos. (1-3) Gibberellic acid activates and increases cell division and elongation. For reasons not clearly defined at this time, higher concentrations of auxin are also associated with the presence of gibberellic acid. These cell activating properties are what cause our gibbed blooms to be larger than normal.

These same properties can be applied with advantage when grafting. Once the scion and understock have callused, the growth bud(s) can be sprayed with a 100 ppm solution of gib to induce more rapid development and growth. Not only does this promote growth, but the resulting growth appears to be more sturdy which in turn further aids the healing process. If we remember that most grafts which are lost are victims of fungus infections, the advantages of earlier growth and healing can be more fully appreciated.

These same characteristics are also applicable as aids to more rapid seed germination. Schroeder (4) demonstrated that a greater percentage of seeds could be successfully germinated and in less time by simply soaking them in a solution containing 100 ppm gibberellic acid. In 32 days

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67% of the treated seeds had germinated versus 8% for the control samples. In addition, after 48 days 80% of the seeds so treated had germinated whereas the untreated seeds took 88 days to reach this same level of germination.

Some of the advantages of earlier germination are: (a) the reduction of seed losses due to fungus and other infections. (b) frequently an additional growth cycle can be realized that first year, (c) the additional growth allows for earlier grafting, thus saving many months time.

Hybridizers can take advantages of gib in two distinct ways. The most obvious is to promote blooms on late blooming cultivars or species to coincide with the bloom cycle of another. Hybridizers working with *C. granthaminana* or *C. sasanqua*, both early blooming species, and *C. reticulata* can particularly take advantage of these bloom inducing qualities. To be sure, pollen can be stored for use at a later date, but if reciprocal crosses

are desired, or in cases where the desired seed bearer is the earlier blooming cultivar, the use of gib is most useful.

Still another application of gibberellic acid in hybridization is as an aid to more successful pollination. Though it is uncertain at this time if the pollen is made more viable through such treatment, it has been proven to make the bloom, intended as the seed parent, more receptive to fertilization. The usual strength solution used for early bloom production (10-15,000 ppm) is used. The prospective seed-bearer bloom is treated while in the bud stage in the usual manner. When the bud matures to the proper stage for emasculation standard pollination techniques are employed.

Further applications of gibberellic acid are found in such diverse directions as reversal of gentic dwarfism, changes in growth form and habit and parthenocarpic fruit set (seed set without pollination of the flower). Still others are sure to be found as research

and experimentation continue. Both professionals and amateurs have contributed to our knowledge and uses of "versatile gib" to this point, so . . . why not give gib a try? Perhaps the next breakthrough will be yours!

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2. Van Overbeck, J. "Plant Hormones and Regulators", Science, 6 May, 1966.
3. Batt, D. and Batt, M., "Gibberellins", ACS Yearbook for 1976.
4. Schroeder, C. W., "The Effect of Gibberellic Acid on the Germination Rate of Camellia Seeds", ACS Yearbook for 1967.

—ACS—

Water Relationships in Transplanted Container Plants*

The first three months after a container grown shrub is transplanted into the landscape is a critical period. Many container grown plants in Georgia die during this period due to drought stress.

Many of us would assume that a container grown shrub would lose moisture at a slower rate when planted in the ground as compared with the same plant still in the container. We would assume that a plant in the container might need to be watered every day or every other day during midsummer and that when the same plant was planted into the ground, water probably would need to be applied every three or four days until the roots moved out into the surrounding soil.

Recent research by L. Costello and J. L. Paul of the University of California indicates that the above assumptions would be incorrect under the conditions of their study. The subject of the study was one gallon sweetgum trees grown in a mix of one coarse sand, one peat moss, and one redwood sawdust.

* Georgia Nursery Notes, Nov-Dec 1978 of The Cooperative Extension Service, University of Georgia College of Agriculture.

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A portion of the plants were removed from the containers and planted into the field. The site soil was a deep, well drained yolo loam. The check plants, for comparison, remained in the containers. Tensiometers to measure soil moisture levels were placed in the rootballs and in the soil several inches out from the transplanted rootballs. The instruments indicated a greater moisture loss from the transplanted rootballs. At 52 hours after transplanting the sweetgums in the ground had wilted while sweetgums remaining in the containers were only partially wilted after 53 hours.

Repetitions of this experiment at other times using other plant species gave results very similar to those obtained with sweetgum. They found that wilting generally occurs in 48 hours after transplanting although it may occur sooner if the field soil is at high tensions. The data suggest that loss of moisture from the transplanted rootball through drainage of

the field soil reduces available water to the plant, and until roots have grown into the surrounding soil, irrigation frequency of the rootball may need to be even greater than required had it remained in the container.

Georgia nurserymen and landscape contractors can make use of the

above information. They should be cautioned however that it is also quite possible to overwater container plants after they are planted. The use of a soil test tube to take a soil core inside the original rootball is still the best way of determining the need for water.

—ACS—

Research in Victoria, Australia

RAY GARNETT

The Study Group of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society has been in operation now for over three years. It is comprised of a small dedicated group studying all aspects of camellia culture.

Our original hybridizing program is aimed at introducing deeper red to the hybrid group. At first we used 'Fuyajo' as the pollen donor, and obtained a number of seedlings from 'China Lady', 'Cornelian', and 'Dream Girl'. We are now using pollen from

Les Jury's ('Fuyajo' F.I. hybrids), breeder plants 'Joyful Bells' (*C. saluenensis* x 'Fuyajo'), 'Bright Buoy' ('Fuyajo' x 'Hassaku'), 'Scarlet Buoy' ('Fuyajo' x 'Moshio'), 'Black Nite' (*C. saluenensis* x 'Fuyajo'), 'Crimson Buoy' ('Fuyajo' x 'Australis'). Seedlings are growing of 'Brilliant Butterfly' x 'Black Nite', 'Dream Girl' x 'Black Nite', 'Edith Linton' x 'Black Nite', and x 'Kuro Tsubaki', with more crosses in the process this season.

As 'Edith Linton' is one of the parents of 'Brushfield's Yellow', 'Gwen-

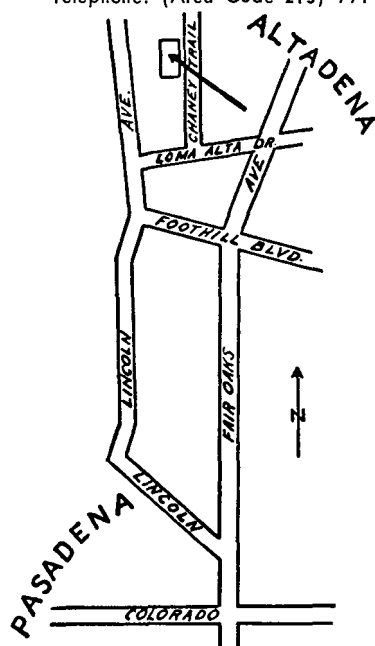
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neth Morey', 'Jury's Yellow', and as 'China Lady' has *C. granthamiana* as a parent, it is hoped that an orange shaded cultivar may result from the interesting gene content of 'Fuyajo'.

A back cross, 'Cornelian' x 'Howard Asper' and 'Milo Rowell' has produced some large unusual leaves amongst the prodgeny. The cultivar 'Dream Girl' is being extensively hybridized, as this offers one of the few ways of introducing the *C. sasanqua* genes into other species. Crossed to the *C. reticulatas* 'Purple Gown' and 'Arch of Triumph' etc., a *C. reticulata*-type of leaf is often the result, whilst crossed to the *C. sasanquas*, 'Bonanza', 'Yuletide', 'Rose Anne', 'Showa Supreme', they tend to be mostly *C. sasanqua* in form.

Further crosses are under way this season using the Australian *C. sasanquas* 'Bert Jones' and 'Peerless', and the large hybrids 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Lasca Beauty', 'Howard Asper', and 'Terrell Weaver'.

Other seedlings that may prove interesting especially in leaf shape are—'Dream Girl' x 'Mouchang' (2), 'Onetia Holland' (2), 'Ville de Nantes' (1), 'Joyful Bells' (2), 'Elegant Beauty' (2), 'Williamsii Hybrid' (2), 'Guilio Nuccio' (2).

The 'Dream Girl' x 'Guilio Nuccio' seedlings are showing a very attractive leaf of strong *C. japonica* influence. The seedlings of 'Dream Girl' x 'Elegant Beauty' etc.; are technically composed of five species: *C. pitardii* 'Yunnanica', *C. sasanqua*, *C. reticulata*, *C. japonica*, *C. saluenensis*. (On the basis that *C. pitardii* 'Yunnanica' and *C. reticulata* are not the same speices.) If we could introduce a few more species, it would be an interesting camellia cocktail: (Not Wine!)

Interspecific crosses with the scented *C. japonicas*, 'Fragrant Pink Improved' and the species *C. lutchuensis* are being attempted in the hope of producing a useful scented cultivar.

Interwoven with the hybridizing program has been a study of the various seed germinating mediums usually used, such as peat and sand, perlite, and sphagnum moss. One method is

to shell the seed, place it in pots of fungicide treated sphagnum moss on a propagating coil set at (75° to 80°F.). Radicle growth of two inches is quite common in seven days from vigorous hybrids. By potting up in ½ peat ½ sand, and returning to the same temperature control with 6 hours of Gro-Lux light after sunset, growth of 4" to 5" is usual in 6 to 8 weeks with hybrid seedlings.

Grafting techniques are being studied, and tried, in an effort to have these young seedlings flower early. Cleft grating the top 2" of the vigorous hybrids not more than 4 months old in the late winter, or approach bark grafting during the summer, has produced large size first year seedlings.

The approach cleft graft has also been found to be a safe way to graft these small young seedlings, and with the approach side graft, is very useful in saving delicate hybrids that

appear in danger of dying early.

We are at present raising a quantity of radiated seeds, in an effort to see if radiation will alter the genetic make-up to any noticeable degree, and create a startling new cultivar. In conjunction with this, are fifty radiated scions that have just been grafted from such cultivars as: 'D. Herzilia de Freitas Magalhaes', 'Gwenneth Morey', 'Jury's Yellow', 'Granthamiana', 'Lois Shinault', 'Black Domino', 'Edith Linton', 'Onetia Holland', 'Bonanza', 'Bert Jones', 'Rose Anne'. These may exhibit some of the unusual leaf variations that have been reported in some American experiments. One member is also testing *C. reticulata* and *C. reticulata* hybrids for sun hardiness, a quality so necessary for our harsher inland climates.

With all this research, there are many interesting and enjoyable years of work yet ahead for our Study Group.

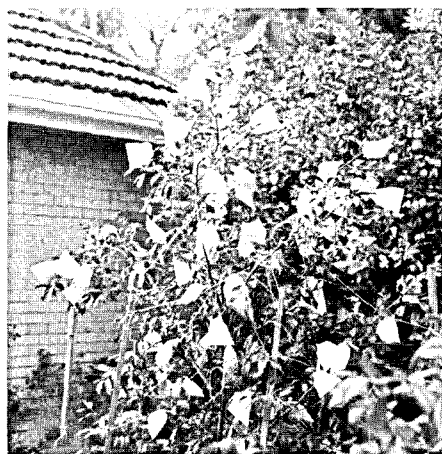


FIG. 1 'Dream Girl' showing bagged buds that have been hybridized.



FIG. 2 Group of 'Dream Girl' hybrid crosses x 'Rose Anne' (sas.), 'Arch of Triumph', 'Mouchang', 'Purple Gown', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Joyful Bells' ('Fuyajo' x *C. saluenensis*) plus 'Francie L' seedling.



FIG. 3 An approach side bark graft of 'Cornelian' x 'Fuyajo' seedling during the summer.



FIG. 4 An approach cleft graft of 'Dream Girl' x 'Purple Gown' seedling.

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'Dr. Ed'
 'Edith Hall' & Var.
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 a seedling)
 'El Greco'
 'Elaine Smelley'
 'Elizabeth Cooper'
 'Elizabeth Weaver'
 'Elvige'
 'Fairy Bouquet'
 'Fran Homeyer'
 'Frances B. Homer'
 'Frost Queen'
 'Gay Baby'
 'Helen Boehm'
 'Huntsman'
 'Hody Wilson'
 'Janus'
 'Jean Pursel Var.'

'Jimmy Gilley'
 'Jeffrey Hood'
 'Katie'
 'Kaven Henson'
 'Kay Berridge'
 'King Tut'
 'Lasandra'
 'Lee Shugerman'
 'Lena Bell Shugerman'
 'Mandalay Queen Var.'
 'Mark Chason'
 'Maori Maid'
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 'Mayehyinhung'
 'Mildred Pitkin'
 'Mini Pop'
 'Miss Lucy'
 'Miss Tulare Var.'
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'Nanban-koh'
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 'Ida Berg'
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 (Retic.)
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 'My Louise'
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 'Petite Rosina'
 'Pharaoh Var.'
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 'Pop Gee'
 'Pretty One'
 'Prissie Miss'

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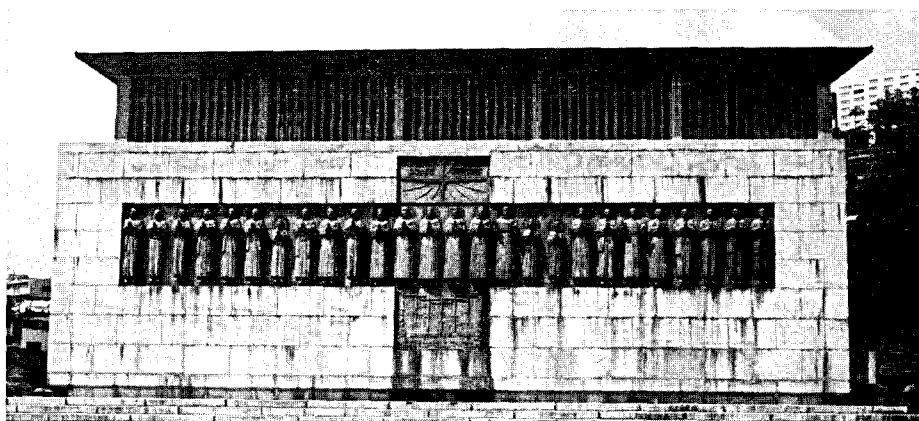
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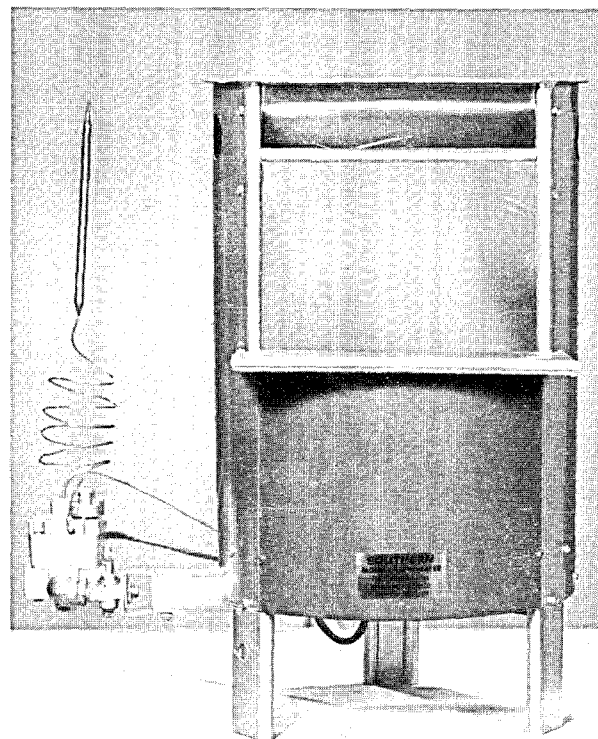


View of the bronze tablet at the feet of the martyrs.



An overall view of the shrine with the bronze statues and artistic structure.

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Horticulturally Speaking

(Prepared by the Horticulture Committee)

"Spring is the crowning time for those of us who enjoy camellias. It is the time when you see the results of your year-long efforts," so writes Harold Rambath of Sacramento, expressing the feeling of camellia growers everywhere. Yet, as he also comments, while one may feel that he has earned the right to relax, to attend camellia shows and to see some of the most beautiful flowers and people in the world, a grower of camellias must be thinking of the future and what must be done about the basics which never change: pruning, mulching, repotting, fertilizers, measures against pests, scale and die-back, propagation and all the other aspects of camellia culture.

High on the list of preparations for the coming seasons to be undertaken in the spring, in the opinion of the Horticulture Committee, continues to be what is habitual for most camellia lovers: cleaning up, both of the plants themselves and of their surroundings. The first which comes to mind is the ever present need for trimming and pruning—removing twigs and branches no longer productive or killed during the winter. Some of the light pruning will have already been done in the removal of blooms for the house, shows or gifts. As Kenneth Blanchard of North Carolina comments however, "Early spring right after blooming is the best time to do heavy pruning." Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, S. C., suggests also that attention be given to removing any suckers which may have started below the grafts. These are no benefit to the plant, except possibly if all foliage has been removed from above the graft.

In areas experiencing cold winters, as in the Potomac Valley area, it is being increasingly believed that heavy foliage places an additional burden on the roots and that the removal of growth, especially at the top, much of which may not produce blooms in any case, would be helpful and would provide opportunities for new and flower-producing growth. As "Bill" Hyatt of Lake Charles, La., has expressed it: "Cut back in March for lovely April and May growth."

Cleaning up the garden and disposing of winter litter, usually automatic, is emphasized by the Committee. In addition, where petal blight (*Sclerotinia camelliae* Hava) is found, the necessity exists, as Dr. Racoff stresses, of picking up fallen blooms at least once a week, more often if possible. He suggests that if the infestation is extensive consideration be given to removal of all buds, if only on the grounds that it is easier on the back to pick buds than to bend down and pick up blooms off the ground. Careful

attention must be given to the disposal of the infected buds or blooms. In urban areas, the infected material can be sealed in plastic bags, enroute to sanitary fills. Elsewhere, it should be burned or soaked in a Lysol solution (four ounces to a gallon of water) or buried a foot deep in non-agricultural areas.

The cleaning-up process presents the opportunity, "Bill" Hyatt suggests, to remove the existing mulch and rake the soil lightly as a first step to the application of fertilizers. The decaying mulch can then be replaced with additional mulch over the old, thereby avoiding the temporary nitrogen deficiency while the organic material in the new mulch is breaking down. The choice of mulch remains an individual matter, as previously expressed here, and may depend as much on availability as any thing else. Peat moss should be avoided, however. When it dries out, water runs off rather than sinking in. One word of caution—it might be well in areas affected by petal blight to avoid any mulch, either dry or growing ground cover, which would complicate picking up fallen blooms, especially those which shatter.

Fertilizing in the Spring

As emphasized here in the past, fertilizing is largely a matter of individual experience depending on soil, climate and the like. Most growers, however, do feed their camellias in the spring as the camellias initiate their growth. One experienced grower and exhibitor holds that a light feeding as the buds begin to open results in a bright color in the blooms. Mr. Blanchard says that he uses cotton seed meal on his container plants and slow release material on his plants in the ground. Dr. Racoff observed that more harm is done by overfeeding than by underfeeding. He suggests selecting a fertilizer compounded with camellias in mind and then using less than the manufacturer suggests. In any case, fertilizers should be employed in small amounts frequently rather than large doses infrequently.

Adding New Plants

Spring is an excellent time to add new plants, either from one of our nurseries or by grafting or based on blooms seen and liked at shows or of new introductions. Bob Sansing of Pensacola has expressed some ideas about the type of new plants which one might do well to acquire. He asks whether it has been noticed that nowadays when camellia growers get together and camellia culture is discussed, it is usually directed toward the large and very large blooms, probably it is generally accepted that at shows it is the large blooms that are

named as the best blooms and that they are the blooms about which the grower can and does brag. He suggests that growers should seriously consider the medium, small, and miniatures when selecting new plants. He offers the following reasons:

"First, if you are growing blooms to exhibit, the competition is less fierce with the medium, small and miniature blooms as it is with the large. And, putting it on a basis of winners, large and very large only win about 25% of the silver awards. If my math is correct, that leaves about 75% for the others!

"Second, some of my prettiest blooms are in the medium, small and miniature classes. To mention just a few, what about 'Margaret Davis,' 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,' 'Sawada's Dream,' 'Erin Farmer,' 'Campari,' etc. for medium; 'Grace Albritton,' 'Little Babe,' 'Pink Perfection,' 'Kitty,' etc. for small; 'Man Size,' 'Fircone Var.,' 'Tammia,' 'Hopkins Pink,' for miniature?

"Third, if you like your plants to be ornamental also, what plant can be prettier than a well groomed camellia plant? This can be done better with a plant producing small blooms." He suggests as plants fitting into this ornamental pattern 'Professor Sargeant,' 'Little Babe,' 'Pink Perfection,' 'Kitty,' 'Fircone' and the like.

Grafting in the Spring

Spring is an excellent time for grafting which can be successfully performed until scion buds begin to swell. For many it is the most economical and satisfactory way of adding new camellias to one's collection. Dr. Racoff counsels against using stock which has been fertilized within a year prior to its use as it may prove to be what is known as "hot understock" in which the sap has become too rich in nutrients. This may cause "burning" of the scions which will turn black soon after grafting. Mr. Blanchard points out that when glass or plastic containers are placed over grafts, shade must be provided. Plants in containers can be moved into shade. For plants in the ground, he has found one gallon plastic milk containers with the bottom cut out to be useful when placed over the grafted plant. Sawdust is piled over the container leaving only the top exposed. This gives enough light for the graft but not enough to permit heat to build up. The cap of the container also can be removed from time to time to observe progress of the graft. Dr. Racoff suggests much the same procedure but uses burlap or dark cloth on the jug to provide the necessary shade. The cloth is positioned to give the graft the requisite light.

"High-Grafting" is recommended to growers by Bob Sansing. The process is being used extensively in his area. Instead of digging up and disposing of older plants, they can be usefully "high-grafted." The trunk or one of the larger limbs is cut and a scion is cleft-grafted. Any remaining limbs should be left until the scion is established. Leaving the other limbs keeps the roots thinking they are supporting a plant, according to Bob. When the scion takes, then other limbs may be cut off or grafted with additional scions. One of the best aspects of high-grafting is that blooms can be expected on most varieties after the first year as against two to five years otherwise. He calls attention to the 1976 *American Camellia Yearbook*, page 43, which gives three pictures of the successful use of this technique.

Scale Control

As soon as the danger of spring frost is past, it is time to think of control of scale which can continue into June, depending on the area. Fairly comprehensive suggestions and recommendations for the control of scale, especially peony and Florida wax scale, were made in "Horticulturally Speaking" in the 1979 February issue of *The Camellia Journal* and continue to merit attention. The subject, however, is treated again here because of its importance.

Tea scale is readily identified by yellowish blotches on the upper surfaces of the leaves and by scales and cottony masses on the underside. Camellia scale is found also on the upper and lower surfaces of leaves as small brown oyster-shell type forms. Peony scale appears as small rough growths on the bark of branches and the trunk. When the rough growths are removed, a small white area appears. Florida wax scale is also found on the trunk and branches. The waxy covering is white or slightly pink, about a one-quarter inch in diameter. For identifying photographs of these scales, see Feathers, D. L. and Brown, M. H., *The Camellia*, pp. 233-34.

Methods of control vary from grower to grower. Many, including Dr. Racoff and Mr. Blanchard, prefer oil sprays as Oil-I-Cide rather than systemics, particularly against tea and camellia scale. Systemics, Cygon 2E, Di-Syston, and Meta-systox, appear to be particularly effective against peony and Florida wax scale. Di-Syston, in any case, probably should not be applied to container plants as heavy damages and losses have been reported when so used.

In the case of peony and wax scales, about the only time when they are subject to control is when the "crawlers" emerge. These appear in the case of both scales from mid-April to early June, varying from area to area. Close watch must be kept for their

appearance as they are exposed for only about four weeks. Then, in the case of the peony scale the "crawlers" disappear behind a thin bark protection. Cygon, two teaspoons to a gallon of water, applied as a spray is effective against peony and wax scale only against the "crawlers". Contact insecticides such as malathion (57% emulsifiable concentrate, two teaspoons to a gallon of water) and oil sprays are also effective against the "crawlers" during their crawling stage. Two or three applications should be made at intervals of 10 to 14 days. In the Potomac Valley areas, Cygon has been successfully employed by some growers when painted in full strength in one to two inch wide bands around the trunk and principal branches at their bases.

In regard to plants heavily infested with peony scale, a cloth soaked in any good oil spray, four ounces to a gallon of water, and rubbed along the trunk and branches will remove much of the scale, according to Dr. Racoff. He also suggests that Cygon can be used as a drench under camellias against scale. Directions on the bottle concerning strength should be followed. Dr. Racoff recommends a gallon of the mixture for outside plants up to six feet with an additional half gallon for each extra foot of height. For plants in outside containers (Cygon drench is not recommended for greenhouse plants) use one tablespoon to a gallon of

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6" beautiful clear white usually a thick semidouble—sometimes almost a peony

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HUGH SHACKELFORD — Owner

water. One quarter of the mixture may be used for one foot plants in one gallon cans, two quarts for two foot plants. One gallon may be used for plants in three gallon cans. Do not use scions or cuttings from plants treated with Cygon until at least 60 days after treatment.

Die-back

Concern continues regarding the growth of die-back and other fungi from grating or other wounds in the bark of camellias as those made by pruning or the cutting of blooms or scions. In the process of grafting, the scions should be dipped for at least 30 minutes up to an hour in a solution of one teaspoon of Benlate and two of 50% wettable Captan in a gallon of water. After the graft has been made, some of the solution should be poured over the graft. Some growers find it desirable to dust with a small artist brush the cut surfaces and the graft junction with Rootone F. Rootone F contains a hormone designed to aid in producing a callus and a fungicide to aid in controlling fungus infections.

All visible wounds, such as made by pruning or cutting of blooms or scions should be covered with asphalt dressing to prevent entrance of die-back spores. Where die-back is especially prevalent, plants can be sprayed weekly or every two weeks with the Benlate-Captan mixture with the addition of a sticking solution. This may be particularly desirable in the case of plants highly susceptible as 'Tiffany', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Miss Charleton', 'Donckelarii', 'Ville de Nantes' and many hybrids.

Where canker die-back is involved the removal of all the discolored wood in and about affected areas must be done. The wounds must then be covered with Benlate-Captan paste, made by adding asphalt coating to a paste of the two powders and a small quantity of water.

Insects

If aphids and chewing insects appear in the spring, they can be controlled by spraying or dusting with Malathion or by spraying with the various systemics in accordance with directions of the package. Where trouble appears from ants, particularly in the blooms, chloradane where available, applied around the base of the plants should help with the problem and should also control any night-feeding insects hiding in the mulch.

This HORTICULTURALLY SPEAKING has been prepared by the Chairman of the Committee from material, suggestions and recommendations supplied by members of the Committee: J. Kenneth Blanchard, Onis D. Hyatt, Herbert Racoff, Harold C. Rambath, Robert A. Sansing and the Chairman.

Physiology of Plants*

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Leaves are important not only to plants but to all life on earth because they combine the carbon dioxide from the air and energy from sunlight, and in the presence of the correct enzymes make sugars in a process called photosynthesis. The pigment chlorophyll is important in receiving the light. The sugars that are manufactured in photosynthesis are used to make all the other constituents of plants, including growth regulators, fats, amino acids and proteins, organic acids, vitamins and nucleic acids.

Leaves are permeated by a great number of tiny pores called stomates through which carbon dioxide and oxygen gas and water vapor pass back and forth between the leaf and the surrounding atmosphere. The evaporation of water vapor from leaves is called transpiration. When transpiration exceeds water uptake by the roots, plants may wilt, the stomates may close, and growth is reduced. Therefore, plants need vigorous healthy green foliage for photosynthesis but it is also important to reduce the water loss from leaves when plants are under stress, as during transplanting and propagation.

The stems are made up of very specialized tissues. Toward the inside of most stems and branches are the conducting cells called the xylem and the phloem. Most of the heartwood of large woody trees is composed of xylem which is made up of large cells which appear in cross-section to be small pipes. The xylem carries water, mineral nutrients, and other dissolved substances from the roots to the buds and foliage. This is called translocation, and the growth of the plant is

dependent upon this transport system.

To the outside of the xylem is another important conducting tissue called the phloem. The phloem carries carbohydrates and growth regulators manufactured in the leaves and buds downwards in the plant to the roots. Thus there is a two-way transport of substances up and down the stems of most plants in these specialized structures.

Between the xylem and phloem is the most important tissue in plants called the vascular cambium. This tissue is very thin, but is made up of meristematic cells, that is cells which are dividing and producing new cells. All of the new cells in a stem originate from this thin layer of cambium. If the cambium is injured it will not produce new cells, and growth is reduced. There are other tissues in a stem depending upon the plant, such as the cortex and the bark, which serve as storage of starch and other substances and as protection.

The root system below ground may be as extensive as the above ground parts of a plant. Roots form anchorage for plants; they also absorb water and mineral nutrients from the soil surrounding the plants. In addition, important substances such as certain growth regulators are produced in the roots and then translocated into the tops of the plants. Roots are different from the stems in other ways. Generally they are more susceptible to cold injury, they do not become dormant in the winter like the stems, and they do not react to the environment in the same way.

All of these three plant parts, the foliage and buds, the stems, and the roots interact and have an influence one upon the other. Therefore, an apparent disorder in one part of the plant may be due entirely to some

* Presented at the American Bonsai Society/Cornell University Symposium, Ithaca, NY, July 1978. Appeared in *Bonsai Journal*, ABS, Spring 1979. Permission granted by both the author and the Editor.

malfunction in some other portion. For example, browning and dying back of foliage and branches during warm summer weather may be due to damage to roots so that they cannot absorb water and nutrients. Similarly, if the above-ground parts are severely damaged by cold or some other means, sugars will not be translocated to the roots, the growth of the roots may be impaired, and the following year the plant may die because of severe moisture stress.

The plant and all its parts are affected by the environment in which it exists. Thus, temperature, light, and other environmental factors influence a plant by influencing the important growth processes that go on in a plant. For example, photosynthesis (the manufacture of sugars) is greatly influenced by sunlight. Photosynthesis increases early in the morning with the first rays of the sun, reaching a peak at about 10 a.m. until about 2 p.m. in many plants. Then the rate of photosynthesis may be reduced not because of lack of light, but because the carbon dioxide concentration in the air may be reduced. Further, on a warm sunny day, absorption of water by the roots may be decreased in the afternoon and this would also reduce the rate of photosynthesis. Temperature also has an effect upon photosynthesis.

Carbohydrates are utilized in plants in a process called respiration. Respiration converts sugar to carbon dioxide and water with the release of energy which the plant can use in other processes. Respiration is influenced greatly by temperature, increasing as the temperature increases. Further, respiration continues throughout both the day and the night. Therefore, it is important for a plant to make enough sugar during photosynthesis in the daylight hours to support respiration and growth during both the day and the night. Most of the growth in length of a plant occurs during the night. For example, there is the old tale that one can hear the corn grow in Iowa during a warm night. This is absolutely

fact, in that warm temperatures during the night will stimulate an increased rate of respiration with increased rates of growth.

Transpiration, the evaporation of water from plants is also influenced by the environment. Evaporation is determined by the difference in vapor pressure between the leaf and the surrounding air. Thus, if the leaf is warmer than the surrounding air, which commonly occurs when sunlight is shining on a leaf, the warm temperatures in the leaf will encourage evaporation of water from the leaf. Further, if the relative humidity of the air surrounding the leaf is low, there is a tendency for the water vapor to move out of the leaf. Transpiration occurs most readily during the daylight hours, as at night the stomates often close. When water is limiting as during a drought period, the stomates are closed by biochemical processes which allow the plant to conserve moisture. Plant propagators control transpiration by the use of shade and intermittent mist which cools the leaves, and by removing some of the foliage, which reduces the evaporating surfaces. Similarly, when plants are transplanted, the plant is often cut back, which removes foliage and reduces the water loss until new roots develop. It is also the reason why the early spring and fall with cooler temperatures are better times to transplant most woody plants than during the heat of the summer.

Injury to plants by any means can have an appreciable effect upon the growth of the plant. When small animals eat the bark of shrubs and trees during the winter time, they often destroy the phloem tissue which lies just inside the bark. This interrupts the translocation of carbohydrates and growth regulators from the leaves and buds, and the roots suffer. If the injury is not excessive, the plant can make new phloem and recover. Since the leaves can function very well when the phloem is damaged if there is sufficient water being brought up by the xylem, injury due to rabbits

and mice may not show up in the tops of the plants until the following year.

If the damage goes beneath the phloem and involves the cambium, severe effects may be noted. For if the cambium is killed, no new cells will develop, the wound will not heal and the plant may die.

Growth regulators are chemicals, sometimes known as plant hormones, which in very small quantities, cause appreciable effects in plants and control or influence growth processes. Some growth regulators are naturally found in plants, whereas others are synthetically produced. Growth regulators influence processes such as dormancy in winter and resumption of growth in the spring, flowering, rooting, leaf abscission in the fall, fruit development, and ripening.

The main classes of growth regulators are:

auxins — produced in growing regions such as buds, root tips, pollen, flowers, young leaves, involved in rooting, flowering, leaf fall, movement toward light and gravity. Indoleacetic acid (IAA) was the first regulator identified, and is found naturally in all plants. Other synthetic auxins are used commercially such as indolebutyric acid (IBA) in rooting, naphthalene acetic (NAA) in rooting and fruit thinning, and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), the broad-leaved weed killer.

gibberellins — a class of more than 30 related compounds found in plants, involved in flowering and stem elongation. Used in the production of seedless fruit especially grapes.

cytokinins — thought to be produced in roots, having an effect upon cell division. No important commercial uses currently.

retardants — includes abscisic acid (ABA) which is found in plants and is related to dormancy. Other examples include Alar (B-9), CCC (cycocel), and phosphon which are used commercially to retard growth of some flower groups.

ethylene — a gas present in plants in very minute quantities, which seems to have a growth regulator

effect. Used commercially in fruit ripening.

In the nursery business, growth regulators are used extensively to improve rooting of cuttings. Root promoters are applied to the bases of

cuttings as a liquid or in talc. Other regulators are being tried on nursery stock to remove leaves in the fall of the year before digging, to induce bud break of ground covers, and as growth retardants.

—ACS—

From the Desk of the Executive Secretary/Editor

First of all, let me apologize for not having any remarks about the 1979 Fall Meeting of the ACS in Gainesville, Florida and the 1980 Meeting in January in Jackson, Mississippi. BUT—our printer's deadline for getting this issue out *prior to* meeting in Jackson the last week of January obviously closed off such an approach. Highlights of both meetings will be in the May issue. We do know, even beforehand, however, that both meetings were huge successes.

IN MEMORIAM

We were saddened to learn of the death of two of our Charter Members. We were informed that Walter Rosasco of Pensacola, Florida died on July 29th. He was the Secretary of the Pensacola Men's Camellia Club at the time the ACS was formed. He always enjoyed his camellias and our camellia publications. He is survived by his wife Jessie Davis Rosasco of Pensacola Beach and other family members.

On October 12th Thomas Simeon Clower of Gulfport died at the age of 90. Tom and his wife Olive, who survives him, were to be seen at all camellia shows and meetings along the Gulf Coast where he was known as "Mr. Camellia of the Gulf Coast." He was the first President of the Gulfport Men's Camellia Society and was A. C. S. State Director for Mississippi for nine years. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the Clower family and the Rosasco family.

SHOW FEVER

We can well believe that many of you have come down with a serious case of "camellia show fever", an annual malady that is sooooo good! We hope that you have been in atten-

dance at shows and meetings and have again kindled and rekindled the wonderful friendships that come from our hobby! We do hope we shall see many of you along "the camellia trail" and do hope many of you will come to *your* Headquarters at Massee Lane.

THE NATIONAL CAMELLIA HALL OF FAME

It was announced at the Fall Meeting in Gainesville that the following were elected to the American Camellia Society's National Camellia Hall of Fame. The initial selections and the "ground rules" were on page 16 of *The Camellia Journal*, Vol. 34, No. 2, May 1979. The 1979 winner for *C. japonica* was 'Man Size' (A *miniature*, believe it or not!). It was originated by Walter F. ("Hody") Wilson, Jr. The 1979 winner for *C. reticulata* was 'Dr. Clifford Parks' originated by Dr. Clifford R. Parks at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum over a decade ago; it was grown, named and introduced by David L. Feathers. The appropriate plaques have been awarded to Mr. Wilson and Dr. Parks.

A VISIT TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AFTER ICS?

We are working with the officials in Peking and other cities of the People's Republic of China as well as with officials in Washington, D. C. in an attempt to extend our trip to the International Camellia Society in Kyoto, Japan in March. We are making slow, but hopefully steady, progress in setting up this "leg" of the trip. It could occur immediately prior to the meeting in Japan. For details write to the Executive Secretary of



(Photo by James A. Henkel)

ACS, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

LIFE AND PATRON MEMBERS

We are so pleased to welcome as Life Members Sara B. Clark of Charleston, South Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Gentry of Jackson, Mississippi and Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Coker of Hartsville, S. C. We now have 233. We still have 11 Patron Members.

REGIONAL CAMELLIA MEETINGS

ACS President Roy C. Stringfellow and your Executive Secretary have attended regional camellia meetings twice during the past several months—the Gulf Coast Camellia Society Meeting in Mobile, Alabama in August and Camellia-Rama in Fresno, California in November. Unfortunately, we had to miss the Volunteer State meeting in Nashville this "go-round." These meetings are so very informative and camellia knowledge and good fellowship abound during the all-too-short time.

What Is It? It is a photo of ascus—each sort of feather-appearing "thing". Each of these have several ascospores, which you can see. There are as many as thousands of ascus in each apothecia—the tiny mushroom that develops during the life cycle of camellia petal blight—*Sclerotinia camilliae* Hara. When only one of the spores "hit" a camellia bloom the dreaded petal blight takes over that flower. This photo was taken with a magnification of about 3,000 x 1. (See the article "Camellia Petal Blight", pp. 10-14, November 1977 issue of *The Camellia Journal*.)



‘TOMORROW PARK HILL BLUSH’

ACS Reg. No. 1597

This is a large to very large, soft light pink *C. japonica* mutant of ‘Tomorrow Park Hill’. It blooms early to mid-season. The flower has no marking other than the soft pink coloring overall. It was originated by R. Stanley Magee and is being propagated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi. It has been commercially introduced in 1979.

1980—The Year of the Camellia



We are pleased to print here the prize-winning Logo for 1980 The Year of The Camellia. The winner is Jim Conway and it was submitted to us by his friend, Dr. W. W. Mockett of Mt. Dora, Florida. This will appear in each issue of *The Camellia Journal* and elsewhere in our publications and publicity.

The second place winner was Graem Yates of Charlotte, North Carolina. The third place winner was Helen Loomis Entrikin of Hammond, Louisiana.

We thank those who were so kind as to enter this competition. Camellias in art are as beautiful as camellias "in the flesh".