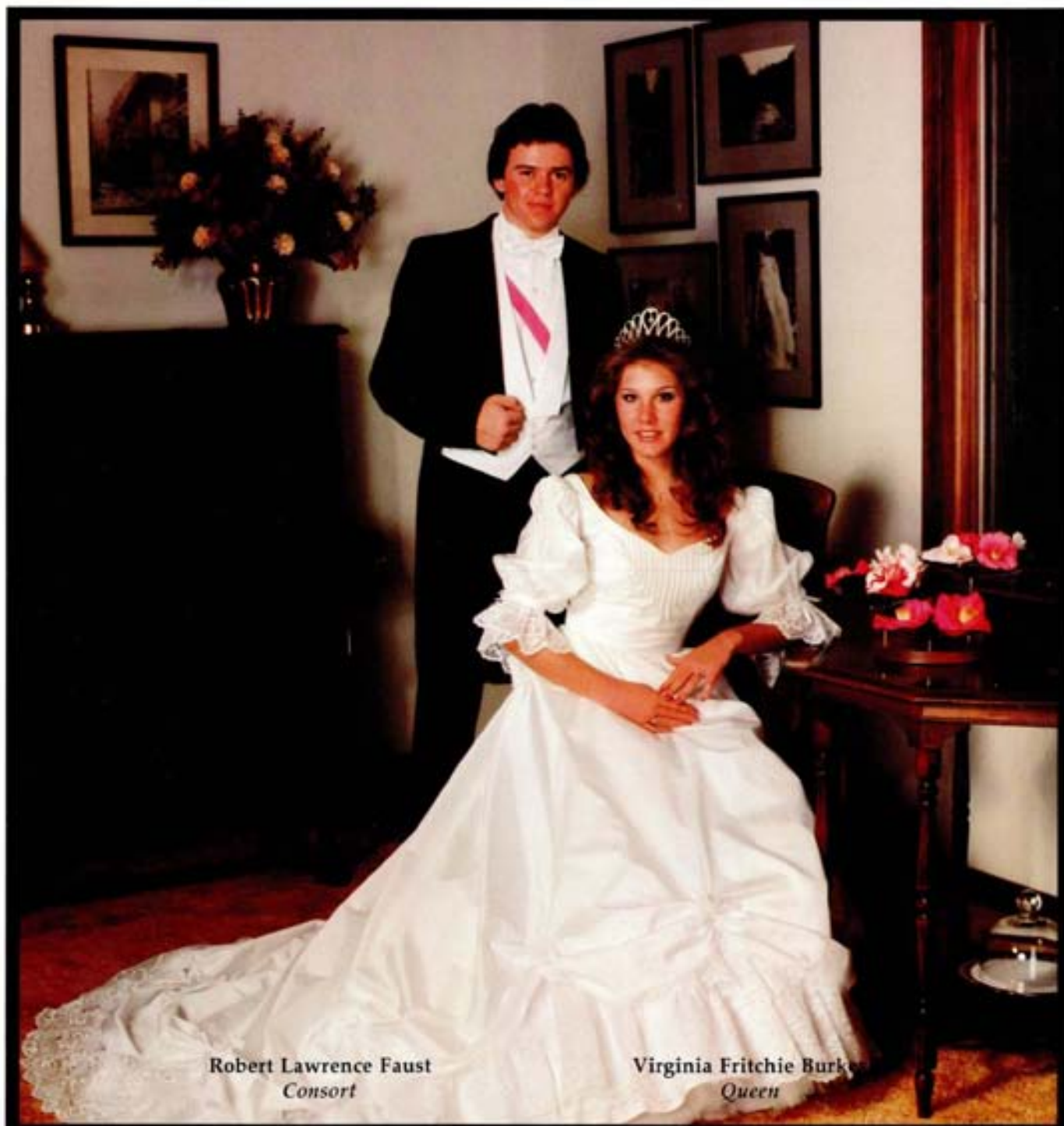


The Camellia

Journal



Robert Lawrence Faust
Consort

Virginia Fritchie Burke
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AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOL. 39, NO. 2

PRICE \$2.00

MAY, 1984

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The Camellia Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 39

Number 2

May, 1984

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Sharpen Up Those Rusty Shears!¹

C. NORWOOD HASTIE, JR.

Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina

Few of the camellia articles that have appeared in the last few years have properly emphasized the importance of pruning for the health and prosperity of the plants. The subject has been glossed over with a mild admonishment to remove weak and dead wood that might be unsightly. While this is certainly one phase of the question, it is a rather minor one compared to the benefits of intelligent pruning. I know that pruning camellias is not a cure-all, but it is important.

For the past several years I have been observing closely the results of pruning here at Magnolia Gardens. In the Gardens proper, there are camellias ranging from huge, century-old specimens to small own-root and grafted plants. Without exception, they have all needed pruning every year to restore the old ones to growing vigor and to keep the younger ones in good growing condition.

The greatest obstacle in spreading this gospel has been the hidebound attitude of the average camellia enthusiast. He simply refuses to believe that his plants are carrying wood without which they would be far better off. He agrees that dead wood ought to be removed, but he does not think it important to remove this wood three or four years before it is due to die. If he studied the growth of his camellias, he should soon be able to see which branches are assets and which are liabilities. Also, too often the terms "pruning" and "shearing" are considered synonymous. I consider "pruning" to be for the health of the camellia, while "shearing" is for the pleasure of the owner who desires some special effect. For the purpose of this article, I will not go into "shearing."

To prune properly, one must first learn to recognize the difference in the ap-

pearance of "good" and "bad" camellia wood. (I have photographed such specimens for your close study.) Walk up to one of your healthy specimen bushes and examine the twigs growing in its shaded interior; cut a few out and compare them with the vigorous shoots at the top of the bush. Notice the following differences:

1. The twiggy growth from the interior or shaded areas will be of smaller diameter (B and C).

2. The top shoots will usually have two or three well-developed terminal leaf buds and lateral ones along the stem, while the other will have at best only one weak terminal bud and no lateral shoot buds.

3. Often the length of one year's growth at the top will equal that of several years in the interior twigs. By close examination of any camellia branch you should be able to count the growth periods.

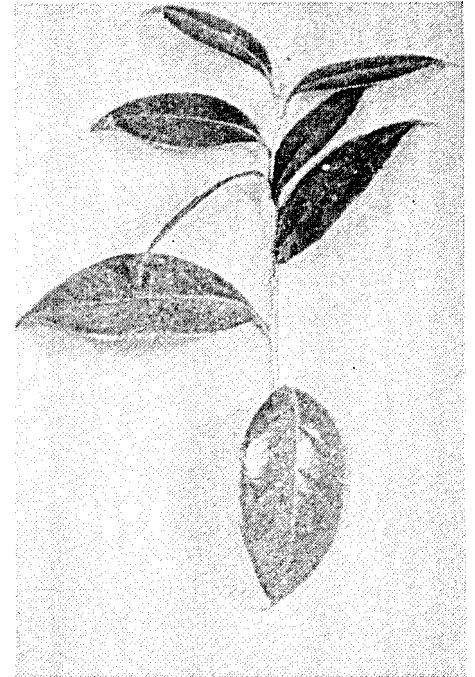


A. A vigorous specimen of camellia growth. Note the multiple terminal shoot buds and numerous lateral ones.

4. The color of the bark will show great contrast. That of interior twigs is dull brown or gray but the bark of vigorous apical shoots is shiny light brown.

5. Scale insects are usually more numerous on interior twigs.

With these five points in mind, go out and study the form of your plants until you can see at a glance that portions should be removed. This ability can be gained only by actually working with your plants.



B. This twig was removed from the interior of a fast-growing camellia. It is beginning to show effects of too much shade, as evidenced by the lack of a well-formed terminal bud. There is no sign of lateral buds.

Before you start pruning operations, check over your equipment. You need a pocket knife, pruning shears, and a small pruning saw. Any stout pocket knife will do provided it is kept really sharp, but I am very particular about the shears. Mine are the Snap Cut models made by Seymour Smith. This company makes two sizes, a Regular size and a smaller Ladies' model. I use both sizes, depending on the diameter of the material to be cut. The saw will be used for cuts too large for shears. Keep your tools sharp and in good working condition; it is impossible to do first-class work with third-grade tools. If your cuts are not smooth, check the shears for adjustment.

The ideally pruned camellia is one with an interior completely hollow and

¹ This article by the late Mr. Hastie, which appeared in the 1947 edition of the *American Camellia Yearbook*, contains so much pertinent information that we believe it desirable to again present it. — Eds.

free of twigs and foliage, with lower limbs pruned clear of the ground. It may take some time to get your plants in this condition, so now is the time to start. I first saw camellias pruned this way some years ago at the home of Judge Henry C. Hammond in Augusta, Georgia. The Judge had entirely cleared the interior of his large plants, thereby inducing such vigor in the outer branches that the plants were almost perfectly symmetrical. One look at his plants convinced me that his method of pruning was the proper one, and the results of pruning here in subsequent years have further confirmed this opinion.

Now with an inkling of what to look for, let us go into various aspects of the pruning question.

Most collectors have comparatively young but vigorous camellias, so we will first discuss their particular pruning needs. It is hard to realize that a fast-growing camellia requires this attention, but a careful examination will disclose much inferior wood. Look into the interior near the ground; there will probably be a few entirely dead twigs on the main branch. Remove them, making the cut next the trunk. Do not leave stubs. Now look for twigs that are still alive but definitely detract from the plant; how to

identify these weak twigs has been outlined previously. Work through the bush, removing the worst specimens first. If you are in doubt as to whether or not a twig or branch ought to come off, comparing the one in question with vigorous shoots at the top ought to show you.

Control of scale is closely tied in with pruning; you can see how scale is favored on branches near the ground and seems always to thrive on interior twigs. Removal of low branches and interior growth eliminates natural scale-breeding areas and makes the oil-spray insecticides far more effective. It is practically impossible to eliminate scale by spraying if your plants are so thick that the spray will not penetrate to all parts or if there are branches so near the ground that the under leaf surface cannot be sprayed. A plant badly infested with scale must be drastically pruned or much of your spraying effort will be in vain. Watch for and remove deformed, curled leaves; they harbor much scale.

Many people hesitate to remove low branches in the belief that too many buds will be lost, but I find that flowers near the ground never amount to much because they are usually ruined by dirt splashed on them when it rains. Branches or foliage less than 12 inches from the ground may be considered too low.

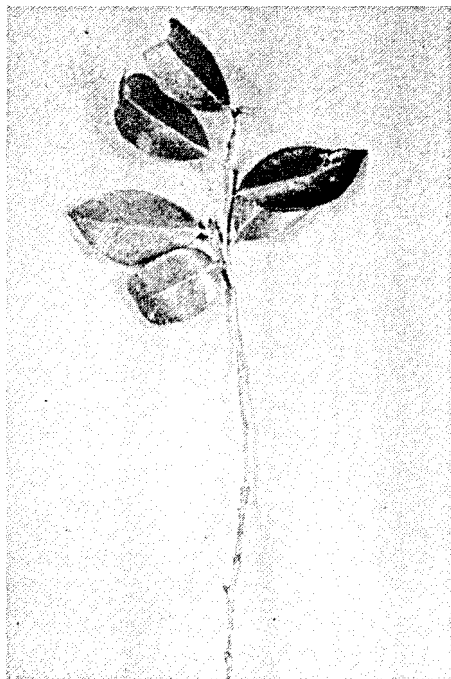
The next step is to remove wood that will be no future asset although it is in good present condition. This sounds difficult, but it is rather simple in practice. As a general rule cut out branches that tend to grow inward, for they will certainly be shaded out in later years. Quite often a study of other branches above the one in question will reveal its future status; on each of these higher branches there will be many terminal and lateral buds that will themselves become full-fledged branches when growth starts. Thus when there is one branch now, many more will develop later, which will take up so much room that the twig under consideration will be shaded out. Under such conditions, remove it.

Restoration of an old camellia to vigorous growth can hardly be done without pruning, and severe pruning at that. When, through lack of attention and feeding for years on end, old camellias become a mass of long, stringy, knotty

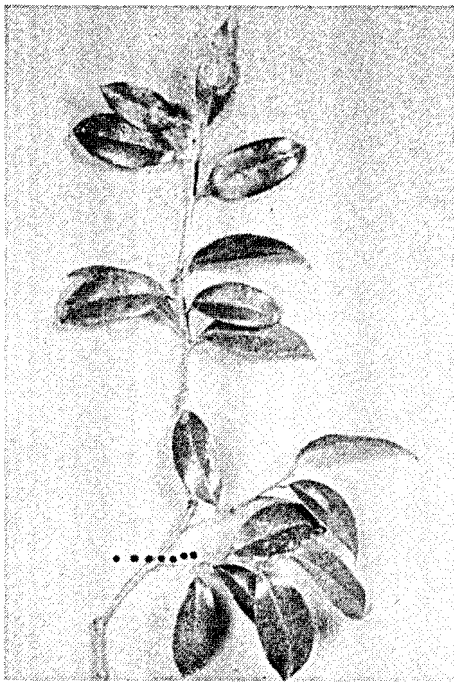
branches, an example of which is shown in illustration C, heavy feeding will do very little good unless this mass of poor wood is pruned out. A practical explanation seems to be that these branches have atrophied to such an extent that they cannot be made to put out new growth. Removal of these branches will force growth into new channels that will eventually dominate the plant. To prune an old camellia, examine each branch from the outer end and follow it toward the main trunk. Usually, somewhere between the tip and the trunk there will be a vigorous shoot — perhaps small — starting out. Cut the branch off at this shoot, leaving the latter to break out and grow. If a plant is in such poor condition that good medial shoots cannot be found, the only thing to do is to remove a large proportion of the poor branches and wait to see which parts will put out new growth. Portions that fail to respond to this treatment should then be cut back further.

The death of camellias through loss of roots can often be prevented by timely pruning. Some roots are usually lost by being cut off or injured in transplanting, or by rotting from excessive moisture in the soil. When this occurs, the balance cannot support the top. The balance must be restored by the only possible means, which is to cut the top back to where the root system can support it. Most of the cases I have observed required the removal of one-half to one-third of the top. It sounds drastic, but it will save camellias. Never worry about pruning too severely; if so much is taken off that the roots overbalance the top, new growth will restore the balance.

Occasionally certain slow-growing camellia varieties will put out many but extremely short twigs every spring. One of our grafts, a *Donckelarii*, did this to such an extent that the flowers could hardly open for lack of space. Also, the plant became full of scale and spider webs because its density prevented effective spraying. Wherever a branch had three twigs, one leader and two laterals, the two side twigs were removed. The following spring new shoots 10 inches long were produced whereas 3 inches had been the previous average. For the last three years, the new growth has continued long.



C. A long knotty and stringy piece from an old camellia. Seven years' growth is clearly defined. It would be practically impossible to make this specimen burst into new growth.



D. Another branch from an ancient camellia. It should be pruned back to the dotted line, since the twig remaining is the only vigorous one on the branch. This twig will grow well with the atrophied portion removed.

Picking flowers, taking cuttings, and cutting scions are associated. In each case, the principles of good pruning should be kept in mind. Remember this: your bushes will not be harmed by taking off flowers, cuttings, or scions if it is properly done.

1. Flowers can be gathered by merely cutting from the stem; as no stem is lost, there can certainly be no question of harming the bush in this instance. As a rule, flower buds do not form on the most vigorous shoots; they appear on the more mature wood.

- (a) If the flower is borne on a long stringy stem, as illustrated in C, take off the whole branch with the flower. The plant will be better off without it.
- (b) On more vigorous branches, cut the stem just beyond a leaf bud. If no such bud is present, cut the entire branch back to a fork. This is done because if the flower stem is cut back only to a leaf in the axil of which there is no bud, the stem will eventually die back to the nearest fork, providing an excellent site for fungous disease to enter the plant.

2. The above principles hold true with the taking of cuttings. Either take the cutting off at a lateral bud that will grow and take its place, or cut the whole stem back to a fork if a viable bud is lacking.

3. Scions for grafting are usually gathered from the most vigorous growth of all, that at the top of the plant. These apical shoots generally have many lateral buds, so it is an easy matter to leave one to replace what is removed.

When to prune? The time to start is now. If you wait until after the camellia blooms, you will be tempted to wait a little longer until you see what new growth appears; thus a year passes and no pruning has been done. Do not let the loss of a few buds deter you; think of the long-term gain.

How often is pruning necessary? It is necessary every year, every month, or in other words, whenever poor wood is discovered. Always be on the lookout for it.

The time will come when the camellia owner will be prouder of the condition of his plants than of the flowers they pro-

duce. It takes intelligence, skill, and hard work to keep camellias in good physical condition, but good flowers can be had by the most indifferent collector; bushes in sorry condition will sometimes bear superb flowers. This fact often gives the owner a false feeling of security. He reasons that he grows camellias for their flowers; and as long as he gets good flowers, why worry? By the time he realizes that his plant is looking sad, it is often in such condition that very severe pruning is necessary, and several years may be needed for it to recover its original stature. Many people think their plants are too small to prune, but regardless of size, poor wood must come off. If a \$25 graft has to be pruned down to a \$12.50 size, do it with the feeling that you are saving money.

Do not take my word that pruning is good practice. Try it out conscientiously on two or three of your plants and the results will speak for themselves. It has worked at Magnolia for us, and I know it will be effective for you.

ACS

Concepts of Camellia Culture*

"Let There Be Light"

J. CARROLL REINERS

The camellia lives from the foods manufactured in its leaves, utilizing energy from light. Deprive the plant of light and it dies. The health of our camellias, then, is determined by its exposure to light. Sunlight of 60% intensity, filtered through plastic shade cloth on lath gives the plant its near optimum requirements. Supplemental shade cast by trees or other structures will dilute this optimum light intensity. Our normal Sacramento winter will have 2 to 3 months of foggy-cloudy weather during which time we do not get enough sunlight energy for the vital plant process of food manufacture. We can accommodate to this winter light deficiency by placing our container plants into open full-light situations, keeping them there until they produce show-time blooms, when they will need overhead sunlight protection. Less than 60% sunlight will produce a plant decreasingly robust proportional to the de-

creased light; bloom size, form and quality is hence proportionally decreased.

Climate for Bloom Initiation

Experiments for camellia response in the controlled environment of a phytotron gives us an insight into the stimuli for bud and bloom initiation. The flowering is controlled by two climatic factors: night temperature and the relative length of the day and night. Flower bud formation does not start, in the early summer, until a certain length of night is shorter than the day. The ratio of light to dark is about 9 hours of night and 15 hours of daylight. And concurrently the night temperature must be in the range of 60°. For flower buds to open, the environmental factors are nearly reversed; long cold nights are required. Night temperatures must be less than 60° and the night longer than the day. It is interesting to note that if summer conditions are maintained after flower buds have formed they fall off; longer nights and cooler temperatures are necessary to hold the buds for continued maturity.

* From November 1983 "Newsletter" of The Camellia Society of Sacramento.

* From February 1984 "Newsletter" of The Camellia Society of Sacramento.

The Coushatta Camellia Club Doubled Its Membership

JAMES L. SOOS

The Coushatta Camellia Club (named for the Coushatta Indian Tribe) of Montgomery County, Texas, under the leadership of Boyd and Lorena McRee as a team, doubled the membership and tripled meeting attendance this year.

Conroe is the home of the Coushatta Camellia Club. The small city is just 40 miles north of the Houston metropolitan area.

The Club expanded its membership from 45 to 100 with a majority of this increase coming with the addition of 20 young couples. Attendance at the meetings was tripled from 25 to 75. Increasing the membership of the club was started by advertising on television, newspaper ads, sending out letters, telephone calls and posters. Local young people were attracted by the advertising campaign to plan parties under the sponsorship of the "Fun Bunch." The young residents would meet with the membership, who would plant some of the camellias for the prospective members.

A plant sale is held every fall by the club to help raise funds and increase the interest of local residents in the colorful plants. This year for the first time the club sold 60 camellia plants and next year the goal is to market 150 camellias. A total of a thousand plants, donated by members and nurseries, were sold. Another objective of the sale is to have a large number of individuals growing the camellias locally.

When the club has a show, the members "button hole" everyone that comes to the exhibition. Names and addresses are taken by the club of the prospective members. Representatives of the club give information to the visitors about camellias, also how to plant and take care of them. The best way for the visitors to acquaint themselves with the plants is by joining the club. Tommy Weeks has served as show chairman several years.

Boyd and Lorena speak to as many garden clubs in the area as possible. The



Pictured above, standing in the gazebo in their garden, are Boyd and Lorena McRee as they prepare to greet the "Fun Bunch" to the September picnic of the Coushatta Camellia Society.

best example of this type of promotion was last summer when they spoke to the garden club in the city of Panorama Village, Texas. After the meeting, 16 of the gardeners joined the camellia club.

Each meeting the club has camellias and sasanquas on sale at cost. Some of the members will travel to other areas of the country to buy different varieties of camellias to share with others in the club.

A door prize of a camellia plant is given away at each club meeting to help the attendance. This helped to triple the members present at the monthly meetings.

The down to earth programs, which are about planting, grafting, pruning, de-budding, fertilizing, and watering are presented by the club.

Garden tours are sponsored by the club for the members to show the results of their labor. All sizes of gardens are included in the tour to demonstrate that a member does not need a large area to have a quality display.

"This is a wonderful area to grow camellias due to the sandy soil," McRee said. "When we moved here in 1980 the club was doing well under the leadership of its first woman President, Sharon Laser. It was formed in 1969 by Dr. Emil Carroll, a local physician, and W. L.

Gilmore, a Conroe nurseryman. We decided to try to build the membership of the club in order to spread the beauty of camellias throughout the county. We are trying to plant camellias in the public gardens in the cities and around hospitals as our contribution to the beautification of our locality."

—ACS—

What Makes a Camellia Society Grow?

O. L. JACOBSON

The Island of Beaches Camellia Society held its second annual show in November '83.

We are a new and innovative society. We involve the youth of the community by selecting them through an activities coordinator to act as judges and judges for Non-ACS Awards.

Realizing that blooms are now beginning to be the most precious commodity in a show, we rely heavily on getting new members. They are schooled in every phase of Camellia culture. Our new members have already propagated between two and three hundred new Camellias in our area. One of our members that had an ambition to grow and show Camellias started out with zero. She now has over 40 plants, one as a gift, and the rest purchased or propagated. In this area all of our Camellias are grown outdoors, therefore it is only natural that we concentrate and cater to out-door-grown blooms for our show.

When the East Coast Camellia Society sent us an award for Novices, this became the fifth one in the show. Already, we had a Novice Winner in the Treated and Non-treated categories, plus a Novice Sweepstake and Runner-up to which we added a second one with the East Coast Addition.

This year, we selected a Camellia Queen to reign at the show and social functions. The young lady we selected is Miss Shelly Senn of Jacksonville Beach, who is as talented as she is beautiful, and has subsequently added two more titles since her selection. We could not have



Mrs. Judy Naylor (Hospitality Chairman) presenting camellia corsage to Island of Beaches Camellia Queen, Shelly Senn. (Photo courtesy Sun Times.)

picked a more perfect person to represent the Camellia. In the near future, we will be able to say, "She was once our Camellia Queen."

Our show depicts propagation of Camellias, their origin, U. S. History with local commentaries and color. Two Memorabilia tables with area personalities and show write-ups attract much attention. Next year, we plan to add a third dimension, but this is just in the planning stage.

In a previous stagnant area and era, we have in fifteen months since our birth grown way beyond expectations. We attribute our growth to positive, progressive, honest, and knowledgeable leadership, plus the work and know-how to put it into operational use. The State Director, Judges, and exhibitors can attest to our effectiveness as a team. Potential leaders show excellent progress and are no longer reluctant to assume responsibilities.

A pot luck buffet luncheon contributed by our members is a highlight of our show. This function is under the direction of our lovely and gracious Hospitality Chairman, Mrs. Judy Naylor. Each recipe should have been entered in the "Head Table Cooks" Book. The invitation to the luncheon is extended to Judges and spouses, everyone entering blooms, and all workers of the society.

Each day of the show, a Camellia Plant is awarded as a door prize.

Although we have many new members that join ACS through our efforts, they do not reflect on the ACS Membership Roster to our credit because they are divided between six different cities that comprise our Society. Namely, Mayport, Atlantic Beach, Neptune Beach, Jacksonville Beach, Ponte Vedra, and numerous persons from the Jacksonville Area.

ACS

Greenhouse Popularity on the Upswing

According to the 1983 Gardens For All National Gardening Survey, of the 82% of American households who were involved in some form of lawn and gardening activity this past year, more and more

are turning to the greenhouse to continue their hobby through cold winter months.

Some sort of greenhouse is now owned by over 2,100,000 American households — free standing, attached to a home,

atop a roof, or secured to an apartment window. The reasons for the rise in popularity are as varied as the individual gardeners.

Greenhouses seem to satisfy the basic need some people have to relate to nature. The therapeutic benefits of an afternoon in the greenhouse are immeasurable.

W. H. Sierke, Jr., President of GOTHIC ARCH GREENHOUSES, says, "The typical greenhouse gardener especially enjoys the prospect of growing ornamental plants and fresh vegetables year 'round." Based on Sierke's 20 years of experience in the manufacturing and marketing of greenhouses, he states, "Improvements in materials and prefabricated designs have made the greenhouse a much more practical and affordable investment than it used to be. People are realizing that a greenhouse easily pays for itself in dividends of fresh vegetables and relaxation."

Today's greenhouses may be designed to be almost completely solar heated. And when attached to a home can even be used to supplement the home heating system. State and Federal Tax Credits make the attached solar greenhouse even more attractive. But whether attached or free standing, an investment in a quality greenhouse increases the value of the homeowners property, and adds a new dimension to the nation's No. 1 outdoor leisure activity — gardening.

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A Celebration

RUDY KRIEGER

Celebration! Somehow the sound of it connotes greater joy and frivolity, more meaning than the word "show". And in Slidell, Louisiana, in December, 1983, that's just what the Ozone Camellia Show became — a celebration. Not only had Mother Nature co-operated by not sneaking in last minute freezes, but also the Slidell City Council had earlier voted to name Slidell the Camellia City of Louisiana. Interest in the beautiful flower sprang up over the city as the public came to see what all the hoopla was about.

And what they saw was inspiring! The newly formed Slidell Arts Council had adorned the stage of the auditorium with nine uniquely decorated Christmas trees, featuring ornaments hand-made by local artists. From amidst the glitter and tinsel that is representative of Christmas paraded the 1983 Camellia Court, presided over by Her Majesty the Queen, Virginia Fritchie Burkes and her consort, Robert Lawrence Faust (on the cover). As the

young couples descended the stage, the dark violet of the maids' dresses mingled with the pinks and whites of the flowers and the entire auditorium became alive with color, a celebration of beauty.

The court was presented by Mrs. Gardner Schneider to whom the show was dedicated, and the queen was crowned by Clyde Copeland, past president of the American Camellia Society. The Queen was aided by her attendants: Mindy Allison Martin and Jessica Elizabeth Teague. Her crown bearer was William Legrand Steele, III. Maids in Attendance were: Carla Jean Barnes, Gwendolyn Maria Clement, Beth Leigh Gibbs, Perri Lynn Holbrook, Colleen Bridget Kastanek, Kelly Maureen O'Neill, Josette Marie Paquin, Stacey Marie Perez, Janice Carroll Riggs, Karen Marie Riley, Sharon Elizabeth Schunior, Elizabeth Anne Tanner, Carol Lynn Toal, and Nicole Andrea Walters.

Honor Dukes were Bradley William Probst and Patrick Ben Hart. Other

Dukes included: Arthur Radcliffe Burgoyne, Jr., Jodi Hawthorne Corey, Roger George Doody, Jr., Ian Maurice Edwards, Rodd Ross Fitzmorris, Patrick Bernard Mahoney, Edward Melton McIntyre, Jr., Stephen Mark Parham, David Ryan Penton, Douglas Robert Rippel, Christopher Michael Seroka and Guillaume John Sabaté Williams.

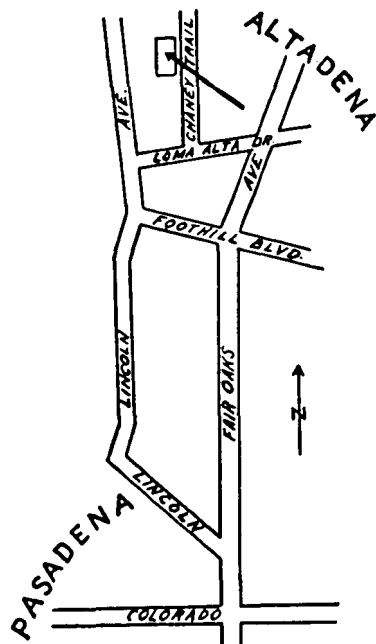
As anyone who has worked in a camellia show will tell you, preparations begin months in advance of the show date. Coordinating the many committees for the 1983 show was Marilyn Faust, general show chairman. For the first time in many years, Barbara Nix stepped down from the leadership position and assumed the duties of co-chairman. Completing the entourage of chairpersons were: Liz Gambrel, morning director; Dr. Jim Holmes, afternoon director; John Geiser, chairman of judges, and Liz Solter, arrangements chairwoman. Under these able leaders, in various capacities, labored the members of the Ozone Camellia Club, doing those thankless jobs so necessary to a successful show.

Festivities began when the judges began to arrive on Friday with the tradi-

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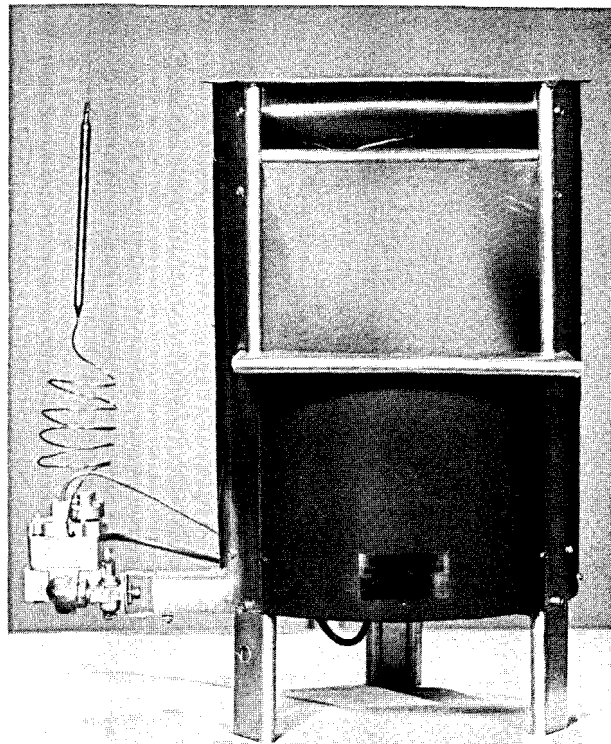


Queen Virginia Fritchie Burkes crowned by Clyde Copeland. (Photo by Barry Rittenberg Photography.)



Judge Gus Fritchie presents to Ms. Gardner Schneider a hand-crafted fire screen to Commemorate the dedication of the 1983 show to her for over 25 years of devoted service. (Photo by Barry Rittenberg Photography.)

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Right: 1983 OZONE CAMELLIA SOCIETY COURT.
(Photo by Barry Rittenberg Photography.)

tional red beans and rice luncheon at the bayou home of John and Marge Geiser. Later that evening, the Judge's Reception was held at Chahta Ima, hosted by Mrs. Gardner Schneider. For this activity and for so many others, the 1983 show was officially dedicated to Mrs. Schneider. To commemorate the occasion, Judge Gus Fritchie presented her with a hand-crafted fire screen from the Society.

Saturday was work day for the judges, with only one respite: the luncheon at Minacapelli's Restaurant in historic old town Slidell. Because the weather was so beautiful, the judges walked to the restaurant from the auditorium. Following the noon meal, however, the judges proved that they were equal to the task for which they journeyed to Slidell, as slowly the Head Table filled-up with those blooms considered the "best of show." Those winners were:

Class 1: Best Hybrid, Japonica or other Species in

Show, Grown in Open:

1. Most Outstanding Bloom: Mr. John Davy
Variety: 'Mouchang'
2. Runner-up most outstanding bloom:
Mr. & Mrs. John Geiser
Variety: 'Helen Bower'

Class 2: Japonicas Grown in Open:

3. Best Large Bloom: Mr. & Mrs. John Geiser
Variety: 'Helen Bower'
4. Best Medium Bloom: Mr. Mike Chaffee
Variety: 'Magic City'
5. Best Small Bloom: Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge
Variety: 'Pink Perfection'
6. Best Miniature Bloom: Dr. & Mrs. Lyle Robertson
Variety: 'Little Red Riding Hood'
7. Best 'Ville de Nantes': Mr. & Mrs. O. V. Neill
8. Best 'Betty Sheffield Supreme': Mr. & Mrs. Harry Stone
9. Best Tray of Three Large Blooms — Same Variety: Mrs. Anita Leatherberry
Variety: Mathotiana
10. Best Tray of Three Blooms — Different Variety: Mr. & Mrs. John Geiser
Variety: 'Tomorrow's Dawn,' 'Colonial Dame,' 'Drama Girl'
11. Best Tray of Three Medium, Small or Miniature — Same Variety: C. M. Nelson

Variety: 'Alba Plena'

12. Best Tray of Three — Same Variety by Member with 15 plants or less: Marcia Williams
Variety: 'Debutante'
13. Best White — member with 15 plants or less: Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Wilcox
Variety: 'Charlie Bettles'
14. Best Pink — member with 15 plants or less: Mr. & Mrs. William Probst
Variety: 'Pink Perfection'
15. Best Variegated — member with 15 plants or less: Mr. & Mrs. Herman More
Variety: 'Pink Empress'
15. Best Red — member with 15 plants or less: Ann Cappell
Variety: 'Mathotiana'

Class III — Best Japonica, Hybrid or Other Species in Show — Grown Protected:

17. Most Outstanding Bloom — R. A. Sansing
Variety: 'Lucy Stewart'
18. Runner-up Most Outstanding Bloom: Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher
Variety: 'Margaret Davis'

Class IV — Japonicas Grown Under Glass or Other Cover with Humidity:

19. Best Large Bloom — R. A. Sansing
Variety: 'Lucy Stewart'
20. Best Medium Bloom — Mr. & Mrs. C. C.



- Crutcher
Variety: 'Margaret Davis'
21. Best Small Bloom — Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland
Variety: 'Little Susie'
22. Best Miniature Bloom — C. B. Goodson
Variety: 'Man Size'
23. Best Tray of Three Large Blooms, Same
Variety: Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher
Variety: 'Margaret Crutcher'
24. Best Tray of Three Large Blooms, Diff.
Variety: Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland
Variety: 'Mary Ann Hauser,' 'Tomorrow's Dawn,' and 'Carter's Sun Burst Pink'
25. Best Tray of Three Medium, Small or Miniature Blooms: R. F. Jeffaries
Variety: 'Magic City'
26. Best Ville de Nantes: Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland
- Class V: Hybrids, Grown in Open:
27. Best Large Hybrid, not of Reticulata Parentage: Gordon Wesley
Variety: 'Mary Phoebe Taylor'
28. Best Medium or Smaller Hybrid, not of Ret. Parentage: Edwin Atkins
Variety: 'Julia Hamiter'
29. Best Tray of Three Blooms, Same Var., not of Ret. Parentage: None given
30. Best Large Hybrid, known Ret. Parentage: John McDavey
Variety: 'Mouchang'
31. Best Medium or Smaller Hybrid, known Ret. Parentage: John Terry
Variety: 'Black Lace'
32. Best Tray of Three Blooms, Same Var., known Ret. Par.: None given
- Class VI: Hybrids — Grown Under Glass or Other Protection:
33. Best Large Hybrid, not of Ret. Par.: Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher
Variety: 'Mona Jury'
34. Best Medium or Smaller Hybrid, not of Ret. Par.: R. A. Sansing
Variety: 'Galaxie'
35. Best Tray of Three Blooms, Same Var., not of Ret. Par.: C. D. Scheibert
Variety: 'Sun Song'
36. Best Large Hybrid, known Ret. Par.: Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher
Variety: 'Francie L Var.'
37. Best Medium or Smaller Hybrid, known Ret. Par.: None given
38. Best Tray of Three Blooms, Same Var., known Ret. Par.: None given

DIVISION II

Open to Amateur, Professional, or Commercial Growers

Class I: Mutations

39. Best Mutation Bloom: John Terry
Variety: Formal 'Aspasia Mac Arthur'

Class II: Japonica Seedlings — not chemically treated:

40. Best Miniature or small: Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher
41. Best Medium: Mr. & Mrs. Sam Zerkowsky
42. Best Large: O. V. Lewis

Class III: Japonica Seedlings — Chemically Treated:

43. Best Miniature or Small: Mr. & Mrs. Robert Cartmill
44. Best Medium: John Terry
45. Best Large: Harry Stone
- Class IV — Hybrid Seedlings — None given.
(46.)

DIVISION III

Horticulture — Commercial

Class I — Most Outstanding Display

47. Best Display: Tammia Nursery

Class II — 12 Best Remaining Blooms — Outside:

- a. Gordon Wesley for 'Little Babe'
- b. James Smelley for 'Charlotte Bradford'
- c. Lyle Robertson for 'Herme'
- d. Dr. & Mrs. Alvin Johnson for 'Kikutsji'
- e. R. A. Sansing for 'Fir Cone'
- f. Dr. & Mrs. Lyle Robertson for 'Jesse Burgess'
- g. Mike Cannon for 'William Bray'
- h. R. A. Sansing for 'Pirate's Gold'
- i. John Davey for 'Elegans Supreme'
- j. R. A. Sansing for 'Pirate's Gold'
- k. Dr. James Holmes for 'Gus Menard'
- l. Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Torres for 'Kick-Off'

Class II — 12 Best Remaining Blooms — Grown Protected:

- a. Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland for 'Tammia'
- b. Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland for 'Magic City'
- c. Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher for 'Helen Bower'
- d. Jim Newell for 'Lindy Kay'
- e. Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland for 'Elegans Champagne'
- f. Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher for 'Pirate's Gold'
- g. Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge for 'Black Tie'
- h. Jim Newell for 'Mathotiana Supreme'
- i. Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland for 'Julio Nuccio'
- j. Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge for 'Little Ginger'
- k. Mr. & Mrs. Clyde Copeland for 'Tomorrow'
- l. Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher for 'Pink Pagoda'

Class III — Hybrids Grown in Open:

50. Best Remaining Bloom, not of Ret. Par.: Dr. & Mrs. Lyle Robertson

Variety: 'Taylor's Perfection'

51. Best Remaining Bloom, of known Ret. Par.: Robert A. Hill

Variety: 'Valentine Day'

Class IV: Hybrids, Grown Protected:

52. Best Remaining Bloom, not of Ret. Par.: Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher

Variety: 'Day Time'

53. Best Remaining Bloom, of known Ret. Par.: Jim Newell

Variety: 'Francie L'

Not to take second place to the beautiful single blooms were the artistic arrangements using the camellia in the 1983 theme "East Meets West." Those winning awards in the Tricolor Class included:

Class 1 — (1) Pat Burgoyne, Coin du Lestin Garden Club; (2) Edith Miller, Westchester Estates Garden Club; (3) Rosemary Kuhn, Westchester Estates Garden Club; and Honorable Mention — Lucille Hunter, Eden Isles Garden Club.

Class 2 — (1) Sue Priest, Westchester Estates Garden Club; (2) Betty Shamberger, Lake Village Garden Club; (3) Cindy

Herbert, Eden Isles Garden Club. No honorable mentions were awarded.

Class 3 — (1) Nell Forstall, Eden Isles Garden Club; (2) Emily Bartholomew, Country Club Estates Garden Club; Penny Crawford, and Honorable Mention to Liz Soeller, both of Westchester Estates Garden Club.

The most outstanding tri-color award went to Sue Priest of the Westchester Estates Garden Club.

Those winning trophies or ribbons in the Creativity Category included:

Class 1 — (1) Mimi Jackson, Coin du Lestin Garden Club; (2) Margie Kissinger, Country Club Estates Garden Club; (3) Martha Brown, Slidell Garden Club; and Honorable Mentions to Edith Miller and Rhena Bowden of the Ozone Camellia Club and Maria Frank and Nancy Kennington of the Westchester Estates Garden Club, and Deannie Graft, Eden Isles Garden Club.

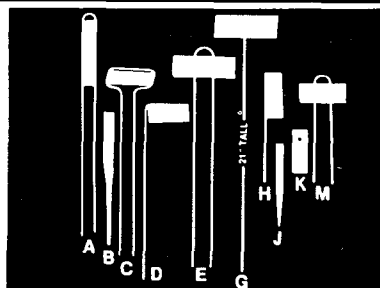
Class 2 — (1) None awarded; (2) Arlys Bordes, Westchester Estates Garden Club; (3) Vesta Brogdon, Country Club Estates Garden Club; (Honorable Mention) Jerry Krysmowski, Country Club Estates Garden Club; Thais Sinerd, Slidell Garden Club; and Lillian Sebankettel, Eden Isles Garden Club.

Class 3: — (1) Iris Folse, Westchester Garden Club; (2) Donna Taroncand, Lake Village Garden Club; (3) Liz Soeller, Westchester Estates Garden Club; (Honorable Mentions) The Eden Isles Garden Center and Penny Evans, Heritage Estates Garden Club.

The most outstanding arrangement in the creativity category was won by Mimi Jackson of the Coin du Lestin Garden Club.

Acting as judges for the artistic arrangements were: Mrs. C. F. Payne, Mrs. Ernest Rodrigues; Mrs. B. Garrett; Mrs. John Anthony, Mrs. J. R. Cambre; Mrs. Paul Frank, and Mrs. Arnold Kietzer.

Acting as judges for the horticulture division were: Mr. & Mrs. George W. Crawford; Mr. & Mrs. Mark S. Cannon; Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher; Mrs. W. Neal Rogers; Mr. James A. Newell, Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber; Mr. John M. Davy; Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Edwards, Jr.; Mr. Robert A. Hill; Mr. R. E. Michael; Mr. Robert L. Staley; Mr. W. C. Stout; Mr. Gordon C. Wesley, Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge; Mr. Mike Cannon; Mrs. O. B. Elmer; Mrs. James Butler; Dr. & Mrs. Alvin Johnson; Mr. Emmett Lee, and Dr. & Mrs. Dan Scholz.



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The long day ended with the Queen's Supper Dance at the Pinewood Country Club where members of the local society, judges, guests and the court dined and

danced, content that this 1983 Camellia Show had been indeed an historic event — Slidell's first celebration as the Camellia City of Louisiana.

One private note: happy party-goers shared in a very special moment in this special camellia show. Saturday night, we at the supper dance crowded into the lounge at the country club to view the 10 o'clock news. For the first time, a local television station had been on hand to film the show and everyone present wanted to see the coverage, in hopes, perhaps, of seeing themselves, or their children on television. At the end of the news broadcast there was presented a two-minute segment which was a tribute to little Brenda Ann Hart, daughter of Slidell's Mayor and Ozone Camellia Club President Webb Hart, and his wife, Andy. Brenda was born with a congenital heart defect and died at age 5. She loved camellias and enjoyed working with her father in their garden. Camellia shows especially excited Brenda. As the television crew spot-lighted that one special bloom — the 'Brenda Ann Hart' Camellia — somehow the significance of this 1983 show struck us all, and the tears flowed. It had been a show of firsts, interspersed with the traditions of the tried and true, but it had been above all else a celebration of beauty. When we remember camellias and this special camellia show, we will remember that little girl and her family who loved her enough to share her life with an entire community. All future Ozone Camellia Shows will silently be dedicated to Brenda as Slidell, the Camellia City, will be a memorial to her. Thank you Hart family for allowing us to share this small part of Brenda.

Soils for Camellias

GENE SNOOKS

The soil requirements for camellias may be simply stated as one which is high in organics, retains moisture and yet drains very well.

How these requirements are met by individual growers are about as numerous and varied as the number of growers. In order to make some sense out of the problem let us first break the subject down to potting soils and garden soils.

Potting soils are the easier to control for the gardener provides all the ingredients. Though just about everything from pure rotted sawdust to sand have been used at one time or another neither extreme is ideal under normal conditions. A suitable mix for most camellias can be made from equal parts of course builder's sand (not beach sand), redwood compost, peatmoss (course grind or lumpy, if available), and garden soil. If the soil is heavy in clay content one might use only a half part or add a half part of perlite. Blend all ingredients well while slightly damp.

Correcting or amending a garden soil will greatly depend upon the existing soil. It is first suggested that a hole of the proper size be dug where it is intended to plant the camellia. Fill the hole with water and check the time it takes to drain to the bottom. It should ideally drain in a couple of hours. If it does not drain overnight the site is not suitable for growing camellias for with poor drainage root rot

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will soon develop. Assuming the drainage is suitable, add sufficient agricultural gypsum to the bottom of the hole to make the surface completely white. Take the soil which has been removed and blend it with equal parts of sand and redwood compost. If the existing soil is very sandy,

such as is found near the beaches, eliminate the sand and just add redwood compost. If the soil is heavy in clay increase the amount of sand added, and add about a quart of gypsum. Blend while slightly damp.

ACS

Thoughts for the Months Ahead*

C. A. NEWMAN

With a long hot summer ahead we must make a special effort if we are to bring our camellias through to a good flowering next year. With water so expensive we must conserve it and use every drop to advantage.

Mulching:

This garden practice is not generally understood and consequently its great benefits have never been appreciated. Those who have practiced it for a number of years "the thoughtful gardener" who goes back to nature has observed that much of a plant's food came from the recycling process of decaying fallen leaves, flowers and annual grasses which contain most of the elements absorbed from the ground and the atmosphere and so form a natural mulch which helps to retain moisture and later add humus to the soil and provide plant food. In countries where there is dense vegetation, a good rainfall and large numbers of deciduous trees, the soil is generally rich in humus and very fertile. This is where man by his actions has done so much to upset the balance of nature and has had to resort to artificial methods of feeding.

In a country such as ours with an unreliable rainfall and lack of deciduous trees, our sandy soils are low in humus. It is very necessary that we do all that we can to help improve our soils. The addition of animal manures and rotted vegetation, i.e. compost, and mulching will contribute immeasurably.

There are many materials which can be used as mulch but in the case of camellias, I like pine needles because they do not break down and form a thatch which

prevents the ready admission of water and air. This is important and in any case, whatever material is used it should be stirred from time to time. I like to apply mulch before distributing any fertilizers as it prevents immediate contact with the tender surface feeder roots which are so easily and often damaged by this process. I would here warn you NEVER to dig or fork around or under your Camellias or Azaleas. All those precious surface feeder roots we have done so much to establish will be damaged or ruined if a fork or spade are used. Stirring the mulch will usually control weed growth but if they are troublesome pull them up or shave them off with a dutch hoe.

Watering:

Camellias and Azaleas require plenty of water in a summer because the greater heat and long days cause more dehydration in our climate with its dry atmosphere. Watering deeply is far more important than watering frequently and the soil often should be tested to at least a third of a metre to see the water goes down where it is needed. In mid-summer an occasional flooding is advised. In the case of recently planted Camellias the hose should be placed against the trunk of the plant and allowed to trickle or drip in order to insure the ball of roots formed in the container in which it was grown is always moist. They have to exist on these until they have established a new root system. Plants often fail for this reason as water often takes the least line of resistance in the soil disturbed during planting and fails to penetrate the root ball which is more compacted. A trickle system of watering is very good if properly laid out to ensure an even distribution of water and is a wonderful safeguard if you are going on holidays.

Care:

Plants set out this winter if they are to succeed require at least 2 inches of mulch and should have some form of shading during December, January and February. An old umbrella securely fixed to a stake or four stakes driven in the ground to form a square of about 4 feet with a piece of shade cloth about 70-80% on top will be a great help. The first couple of years are the most important in a Camellia's life. A little extra care will play handsome dividends. A liquid foliage feeding of Aquasol, a level teaspoonful to a gallon of water applied with spray, pump or watering can each week during the growing season ensures rich shining foliage of good texture. Remember good foliage is your guide to a healthy plant. It is the food factory of the plant and is necessary for the production of a good crop of blooms later on. At this time of the year keep an eagle eye open for caterpillars, their colour and size blend with the foliage and wood and easily escape your notice. They wreak havoc in a few hours.

Spraying:

A good spray pump is a good investment, with normal use and a thorough washing out all spray materials and a liberal application of vaseline to plunger and moving parts, it should last a life time. Rega makes a very good one with the minimum of moving parts, six feet of plastic hose and brass extensions, with adjustable spray nozzle for various applications for fine or coarse which enable you to reach all necessary parts of your plants.

Most modern spray solutions are dangerous if inhaled or allowed contact with the skin. Always stand on the windward side when spraying and wear long sleeves, long trousers, rubber gloves, motor cyclist goggles, a surgical mask and have a good wash with plenty of soap and water when the job is done. Mix spray materials strictly in accordance with quantities advised on the packages and you will have clean healthy plants.

White oil with added systemic such as malathion or Rogor will eliminate most scales and pests. Application Spring and Autumn should suffice but if scale is troublesome the adult scale are on the move in December and January and this

* From: "The Australian Camellia Research Society, The Western Australia Branch Newsletter," November, 1983, pp. 4-6.

is a good time to attack. Choose a cloudy day when no rain is expected for 24 hours — maximum effective results will be had. Pests should be attacked as soon as observed. Take a peep on the underside of the leaves and keep eye on foliage at base of the plant. Branches near the ground are of little use and are best removed as they frequently host the early infestations which later spread through the whole plant. Watch out for Aphis and caterpillars which may attack succulent new spring growth.

A solution of Aquasol or similar mixture can be sprayed on the foliage and is absorbed as a foliar feed at 10-14 day intervals during the growing months. NEVER use your spray pump to apply weedicides as subsequent use could have disastrous results.

Thinking back on Aquasol, it has been noted that Reticulatas and possibly the Hybrids are resentful of Aquasol if applied during the summer. Leaves have been seen to curl, spot and some drop. So this group which makes its main growth in the spring should not be forced particularly if good progress has been made. Reticulatas and Hybrids generally have larger leaves with thick texture which seems to store plenty of food to mature a good crop of blooms.

The note I have sounded is do not over feed. Often the inexperienced grower makes the early mistake "that if a little was good a whole lot would be better" often with adverse or disastrous results.

Let us hope this summer is a little milder and does not make things too hard for us, but remember it was our decision to try growing Camellias and if anything is worth doing it is worth doing properly. Dedication and lots of love and care are sure avenues to success.

Having made up our minds on the varieties and types we wish to grow and made our selection of the best plants available it now depends on how well we tackle the job in hand. If we do it well, we will enjoy the fruits of success in the years ahead, not only in our lives but those who will follow and will remember us.

CAMELLIA BOOKS: G. G. Gerbing "Camellias" 1945 & 1950 editions; \$40/00 each plus \$3.00 each postage/handling. Mrs. Roma Horton, 901 Hillcrest St., Quincy, FL 32351.

Silver Leaf, an Injury on *Camellia japonica*¹

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An unidentified problem of *Camellia japonica* leaves has been seen at Clemson, S. C. for several years. Some of the leaves produced in the previous spring show irregularly-shaped, silvery areas on the upper surface. The symptoms appear as a stippling effect. Initially the problem was mistakenly diagnosed as being due to air pollution, probably ozone injury. This leaf response is now present on several common cultivars of *C. japonica*, such as Dr. Tinsley (Fig. 1 & 2), R. L. Wheeler, and several unnamed seedlings.

This past year (1983), on 26 December 1983, new leaves (those which developed in the spring of 1983) were found to be silvered on the *C. japonica* cv. Dr. Tinsley (Fig. 1 & 2). Not all leaves on any plant were so affected. While affected leaves were not solely restricted to the southeastern side, leaves in this area were most likely to be affected.

The December weather up to December 25 was mild, so that five (5) good rosebuds were cut the morning of December 24. By sunset that day the temperature was 10 F. At daylight on December 25 and 26, the temperature was 5 F, the wind velocity was *gusting to* 25 mph and the wind chill factor was *about* -9 F.

By afternoon of December 26 (the first time thawing had occurred) the symptoms were evident on all leaves that now show this injury and these symptoms still persist (January 25, 1984) as they were when first observed. Microscopic examination revealed that the top epidermal cells were damaged but other parts of the leaf were not affected (that is, the palisade, spongy mesophyll and lower epidermal cells were normal). Some leaves were sent to Dr. W. L. Ackerman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, U. S. Plant Introduction Station, Box 98, Glenn Dale,



Figure 1. Silver leaf of *Camellia japonica* 'Dr. Tinsley.'



Figure 2. Normal leaves of *Camellia japonica* 'Dr. Tinsley.'

MD 20769, and he confirmed our microscopic investigation.

Having seen this malady for several years, it is reasonably well known that these leaves will be retained by the plant, but eventually they will fall at their normal time, usually at the beginning of the second or third year's growth (April or May, 1985 or 1986). Since they will fall as a result of an abscission layer being formed, it is reasonable to suggest that these leaves are still functional and will remain so until they fall. We propose the name *silver leaf* for this condition and it is suggested that it is caused by extremely cold temperatures. This is based on its abrupt occurrence on 1983 leaves immediately after the cold weather of December 25 and 26, 1983. Dr. Ackerman suggested that this condition perhaps is a

¹ Contribution No. 2258 of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

² Professor and Ag. Sci. Assoc., respectively.

mild form of cold injury, since cold injury as observed in the Washington, DC area involved dead areas (dark brown color) on the margins and/or in other areas of the leaf.

This same silvering problem was seen at Clemson on leaves of several *C. japonica* cultivars during 1981, but the observations were not as well tied in with the exact calendar date, and hence cold was nothing more than one of a number of suspects, including air pollutants. The exact nature of the cold injury is unknown; that is, as to what factor or factors trigger this type of injury.

Perhaps these observations may help to clear up another unknown problem of

camellia leaves as you survey your plants. At least you will know that it is a noncontagious injury, rather than a disease caused by an infectious agent.

Acknowledgements

Appreciation is extended to Mr. Dave Lewis, photographer, Clemson University, for the pictures; to Dr. W. L. Ackerman, USDA, for the confirmation of microscopic study of symptoms; to Dr. W. M. Epps, plant pathologist, Clemson University, for proof reading the manuscript; and to Dr. D. E. Linvill, agricultural meteorologist, Clemson University, for supplying the weather information.

A Few Thoughts on Camellia Viruses

DOCTEUR JEAN CRÉZÉ

I have been much interested by the article of Luther W. Baxter "Viruses of Camellias" (Am. Cam. Year Book 1982).

I study Camellia viruses since a long time and the paper of Luther W. Baxter brings valuable informations concerning this subject-matter.

It is true that the virus "does not cause the devastating effect on Camellia japonica cultivars as does root rot (caused by fungus *Phytophthora Cinnamomi* Rands)": Some leaves — with random blotches of yellow — which are more sensitive to cold and sun, variegated flowers and that is nearly all. But is it a sufficient reason to take no further interest in this problem? The study of warts that cause only little damage into the men, allowed us to obtain interesting notions.

To know that the blotches I see on some of my camellias come from a disease, is unpleasant to me. And besides, like Luther W. Baxter "I don't like virus variegation in the Camellia flowers, I prefer the non variegated flowers except in a few cases, 'Ville de Nantes' for example."

I know 'Ville de Nantes' very well, because in a way it is "my uncle," seeing that it has been created by my grandfather. 'Ville de Nantes' the blotches of

whom (more or less evenly distributed) do not come from a virus but are genetic induced.

If we let the virus progressively overgrow all the camellias, nearly all the solid flowers (excepting white flowers) chance to disappear.

Like Luther W. Baxter, I do not think that the virus passes by the seed. As him, I have sowed thousands of seeds and never I saw viroed seedlings. It is a good speculation for those who multiply camellias by grafting. It should be observed that in France, in important nurseries at least like Claude Thoby's one, the multiplication is made only by cutting.

No doubt the transmission of the virus easily pass by the way of grafting. All the lovers of camellias who use grafting can see this fact by themselves. And the experiments of Plakidas show well that in an infected plant the virus is systemic since it can pass from a graft to another through the stock, (ill or carrier without signs). And I think it is very useful to show that it must not make use again as a stock a plant on which we have already practiced a graft without success, because it could be viroed by the first grafting.

Grafting apart, are there any other ways for dispersion of the virus? In the

gardens where many camellias are found, it is striking to see that a great deal of old camellias are viroed. In Japan the multi-centenarian camellias [like "Seven Happiness Camellia," near BYAKUGO-JI Temple at Nara — four hundred years old — flowers red, pink and white — (photos)] often are viroed, as if during their long life they have had the opportunity to be infected.

In his article, Luther W. Baxter rightly does one's best to compare the camellia virus with viruses of other plants: when potato virus X, tobacco mosaic virus are transmitted by contact, when many viruses are transmitted by vectors, the camellia virus has it a special biology?

The transmission of the camellia virus by contact defended by somebodies has never been experimentally proved. Could an exact experimentation be taken in hand? and meanwhile would it not be advisable to disinfect pruning and grafting tools?

As to the transmission by vectors, Luther W. Baxter writes: "Since aphids feed on camellias, particularly on young tissue, one might expect them to transmit virus variegation. Studies have not revealed this to be true." However there are two notices of the Plant Virus Research Station of Darjeeling in India which seem to prove the contrary. I entirely cite one of them:

"A graft transmissible yellow mosaic disease in the tea rose (*Camellia japonica* L.) was reported by Sharma and Raychaudhuri (1972). Surveys during 1972 for yellow mosaic incidence in tea (*C. sinensis* O. Ktze.) to several tea estates in Darjeeling hills indicated the presence of the disease in traces. The maximum incidence up to 2% was recorded in some tea gardens located a Kurseong (Darjeeling). Eight tea rose plants carrying yellow mosaic infection were also collected from some nurseries at Kalimpong. Since no grafts practices are involved with tea cultivation, studies were, therefore, undertaken on the possible modes of disease spread.

"*Insect transmission:* Aphid *Toxoptera aurantii* B.D.F. has been established the vector for tea rose yellow mosaic virus. Insect colonies were removed from cultures maintained in insectory. These insects were given a fasting for 2 hours, an acquisition feeding of 5 minutes and a

test feeding for 24 hours. In the preliminary trials 20 tea and 10 tea rose plants (one year old) were inoculated using 10 insects per plant. Typical yellow mosaic symptoms were developed in the leaves of 4 tea and 3 tea rose plants in 50 and 80 days, respectively.

"The virus from such infected plants was recovered back on the healthy tea plants by grafting as well as through insects. The experiment was repeated three times with a suitable control in each case.

"*Dodder transmission*: A trial attempt was made to see if the locally prevalent strain of dodder (*Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.) could act as a means of affecting transfer of TRYMV from infected tea rose to other theaceous and nontheaceous plants. The dodder was raised from seeds in petri-dishes and was maintained on healthy tea seedlings under insect proof conditions. This dodder was used as a source during the experiments. It was found that the dodder, in question, transmitted the disease from infected tea rose to healthy tea rose, tea and duranta (*Duranta plumieri* Jacq.) plants. Characteristic symptoms were developed in tea and tea rose in 50 and 75 days, respectively, whereas in duranta the symptoms were characterized with yellow of white mottling of the foliage appeared within 30 days. From such infected plants the virus could be recovered back on to healthy tea and duranta plants by grafting as well as by dodder. No symptoms were observed in control plants.

"Since the disease has been found to have two vectors (*T. aurantii* and *C. reflexa*) and two hosts (tea rose and duranta) other than tea, the likelihood of tea

infection by TRYMV has undoubtedly been increased. The vector *T. aurantii* can easily multiply on tea and tea rose. Therefore, it seems possible that tea plantations in Darjeeling hills are likely to get infected with this virus either from already infected tea bushes or by infected tea rose through its aphid vector. At present, the roll of wildly distributed duranta and the vector *C. reflexa* which is a common parasite on it cannot be predicted due to the absence of naturally infected duranta plants. The results indicate the maximum infection in tea. Therefore, the virus seems to be perhaps originally related to tea, and tea rose and duranta are its additional hosts."

Toxoptera aurantii lives in tropical forest of South-East Asiatic, on the young growth of evergreen trees and shrubs.

We have no chance to find it in U. S. A. or in France. Are other aphids able to carry away the camellia virus? So far nobody has proved this. We can express an hypothesis that will perfectly

agree with Mr. Baxter's views: We can imagine that in his origin country, South-East Asiatic, the Camellia has his natural virus with his vector *Toxoptera aurantii*. When it is carried away, in U. S. A. or in France, for instance, it got rid of *Toxoptera aurantii* that finds no more good and essential conditions of life. Then the virus is transmissible only by graft. But it is just an hypothesis!

So the Camellia virus sets many problems, and even if the Camellia life is not in danger, it is interesting to study them, like some doctors follow to work unceasingly at the inoffensive but exasperating wart.

- (1) Tea rose "Yellow Mosaic" — A New Virus Disease of Tea in Darjeeling (West Bangal). D.C. Sharma and S.P. Raychaudhuri, Plant Virus Research Station, Kalimpong and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 12 (India), Curr. Scie., 1972 41 (7) 267.
- (2) Insect and Dodder Transmission of Tea Rose "Yellow Mosaic" Virus. Y.S. Ahlawat and K.K. Sardan, Plant Virus Research Station, Kalimpong Darjeeling, Curr. Sci. 1973 42 (5) P. 181.

ACS

HELPFUL HINT

We came across this "helpful hint" in the Australian Camellia Research Society's Victoria Branch "Newsletter" of April 1983.

"A hazard of keeping Camellia plants or other plants in pots for lengthy periods: Outwardly nothing appears amiss except a troubled plant. Special watering care alleviates the problem in the short term, then a dunk in a bucket of water seems to give even better results, until on a very hot day the plants may be found at death's door. A check before the trip to

the rubbish heap may reveal that the soil has been invaded from the drainage holes by ants, that have tunnelled throughout the pot and made their nest within. No amount of water remains in the root zone, but outwardly from the surface all is well. Bare rooting and re-planting usually restores the plant to normal. Len Hobbs."

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Interspecific Hybridization of Camellias using *C. chrysantha* Pollen

(Preliminary Report)

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1. Introduction

It is one of the recent sensational topics in the horticulture field to have introduced *C. chrysantha* into Japan through various routes, preceeding to any other countries since 1979, which originated in China, and had long been regarded as a dream of camellia enthusiasts in other countries. (4) (5) (8) The reason why such golden flowers of camellia have been an unsolving subject in camellia breeding is that colors of other existing camellia flowers have been limited to variations from dark red to red, pink and white. *C. chrysantha* has very large long leaves like those of *Viburnum* (*Viburnum Awabuki*) and Veinslike Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*), which have lateral veins and deeply impressed veinlets, and nodes of which are located too remote each other. Such peculiarities themselves lessen the value of appreciation of its beauty. However, it is expected that breeding by crossing with a certain garden variety may create another camellia well balanced in sizes of its flowers and leaves.

Pollen of *C. chrysantha*, which the writer happened to receive from Mr. Yukio Nakayama as well as Mr. Shuho Kirino under their special favor in March 1981, was carefully crossed with various cultivars. The following is a report of the results at this moment. Taking this opportunity, the writer above all wishes to express his gratitude to the above gentlemen for their kind gift of the pollen.

2. Materials and Methods

Mr. Nakayama's *C. chrysantha* started blooming in January 1981. It had originally been grafted in the form of scion brought back in Autumn of 1980. This blooming must have been the first one outside China, and it was reported in a newspaper. Since it bloomed in such a

short time after the grafting, the scion must have had some flower buds from the beginning. On 2nd of March the writer received a flower wrapped in tissue paper in a cardboard box sent by express from Nagasaki, taking 3 days. It was one of the flowers which bloomed after the date reported about the original blooming in the newspaper. When the package was opened, it was found that the petals had partly begun to turn brown. In case of good storage in dry, cold conditions, the pollen of the camellia will endure its viability for more than half a year, but in damp conditions, its viability is quite limited. Therefore, the most suitable method of packing for transport is to take anthers collected only from flowers and pack them in cellophane paper, then put them together with desiccants into an air tight container such as a vacant film case. In fear that the pollen might have lost its germination ability during the transportation, it was spread on germination media, containing 10% cane sugar solution (pH 5.3) and kept in 20° C for a test. As a result, the germination ability proved to be about 30%. Then, all the anthers were collected and put with some desiccants in a bottle, which was then stored in a refrigerator.

On the other hand, the pollen from Mr. Kirino was collected and brought back from China in 1981 on the occasion of his camellia research trip. The transport and storage condition was better than the former case. The pollen was also stored in the same manner as stated above, and used little by little for crossing.

Cultivars used for seed parents were selected from among four to eight year, potted, seedy camellia trees in the laboratory, all of them having different flower forms and colors. To save labor, flower thinning was conducted, leaving only

several flowers without bags for crossing in a glass room shield from insects. The flowers were castrated on the previous day, and the stored pollen of *C. chrysantha* was carefully put on the stigmas with a pair of tweezers. In this way, pollen from just a few flowers could be crossed with nearly 500 flowers. For identification purposes, after the crossing, each flower was affixed with a tag, indicating the date of crossing and the parent. In early August, the seed pods were bagged with used ladies' stockings for protection of seeds in case of cracking. In the middle of September when most seed pods matured, all of them were separately collected according to their female parents. After a few days' indoor air drying, the seeds inside were taken out. Then, after disinfection by 10 minutes soaking in 1/500 dilute solution of Benlate, the seeds were slightly covered with vermiculite which was put in 5cm depth on the bottom of copper made germination boxes. The boxes were kept for germination at 25° C.

3. Results

The results of crossing by pollination of *C. chrysantha* were shown in the separate tables. Since the cultivars of *C. rusticana* and *C. japonica* were available in plenty as parents, crossing could also be conducted in various ways. On the other hand, because of their scarcity, *C. reticulata* as well as *C. Williamsii* (Hybrids between *C. saluenensis* and *C. japonica*) did not give sufficient flowers for the test crossing. Nevertheless, both lines bore more than one seed. In total, 473 flowers were used for the crossing, and bore 124 seeds, which represented approximately 26% of the seed set. This figure may be regarded as a high percentage of seed set for interspecific hybridization.

As to species of the parents, while among *C. japonica* 17 cultivars produced seeds, which shows about 50% of the seed set, other cultivars bore none. In case of *C. rusticana*, although 3 cultivars did not seed at all, another 7 ones gave seeds. Judging from the tables, any relation in flower colors of the seed parents was not observed in connection with the seed set. This meant that no relation between flower pigment and cross compatibility existed as reported (7) in the interspecific hybridization in *Genus*

金花茶(*C. chrysantha*)の花粉を用いた

種間交配試験(予報)

Lilium. This fact is quite favorable to breeding for new flower colors. According to Parks (6), in a heredity of camellia flower colors, a red color is dominant to white, and there are some genes connected to this phenomenon. It is reported that the more of those genes there are, the darker the color becomes. According to Prof. Shunpei Uemoto, Kyushu University, flower pigments of *C. chrysantha* seem not to be carotenoids, but to be quercetin of flavonoids. If so, crossing *C. chrysantha* with a white flower cultivar may yield yellow flowers, but with such other colors as pink and red, it may possibly lead to orange, scarlet, etc. (Note: Italics By Editor)

The most serious problem was that although most of those hybrid seeds were normal or a bit bigger in size, their seed coats were yellowish-brown and thin, and their embryos had not grown enough. To make sure, a few ones were cut to find that they were empty seeds. Nevertheless, they were all picked as valuable ones. In the tables, only 5 seeds (including 2 seeds of 'Crimson Robe') with asterisk's mark germinated within the year. Delayed germination cannot be expected much. As a result, most hybrid seeds were imperfect ones.

4. Discussion

This experiment was conducted in great expectation, and more hybrid seeds were obtained than expected. However, to our surprise, those seeds were almost imperfect. Such a phenomenon as yielding imperfect seeds is called "Prenospermy." It is reported that this kind of phenomena happens in the interspecific cross of *Dianthus*, *Datura*, *Nicotiana*, *Lilium*, *Brassica*, etc. In the writer's experience, same result was partly observed in certain interspecific crosses of camellia, depending on some combination of parents. The formation of such imperfect seeds was caused by an interception for the embryo or the endosperm inside of the seeds to develop further after fertilization. As its reason, a theory explains that because of incompatibility between an embryo and an endosperm, a type of retarding substance from the endosperm must intercept further development of the embryo. Another theory says that an abnormal growth of the seed endodermis may block development of the

embryo. Besides, it is acknowledged that imperfect seeds come out in case of pollination with abnormal chromosome pollen or with inactive ones or under poor cultivation conditions. With regard to this experiment, it is essential to find out what caused so many imperfect seeds and which counter measures should be taken.

There existed many possible reasons to have led to these results. One of them was a fact that the pollen used for this experiment was collected from the flower of a grafted scion with flower buds. Another one was to have used the pollen from an old abscised flower. It may be pointed out as a reason that packing and transportation of the flower were not proper for this experiment. However, all of these reasons could be avoided within one to two years as fresh and normal hybrid seeds would be available if pollen from normal flowers could be collected and

used for pollination. In case of poor development of an embryo caused by incompatibility between the embryo and endosperm in hybrid seeds, it would be troublesome. In the case of other plants, it is reported that back-crossing will sometimes overcome this kind of trouble. For this reason, it may bring a good result to cross *C. chrysantha* as a seed parent with pollen of other camellia cultivars. To do this, *C. chrysantha* must grow enough to have many flowers. In this sense, it will take another three or four years to try this method for full determination.

Another counter measure is to use a technique of embryo culture. This technique has already proved to be successful in the interspecific hybridization of *Brassica*, *Iris*, *Lilium*, etc., to obtain the interspecific hybrids by pairing incompatible parents. In practice, during embryo development but before affected by some interception from the endosperm, only the embryo must be taken out, and put on a nutrient medium, and non-symbiotically cultured. Dr. Ackerman also used a similar method for culturing camellia hybrids. (1) In his case, however, he took out embryos, not from unripened seeds for germination but from fully matured seeds for further growing. Therefore, his purpose and method was quite different. In the case of imperfect seeds, the culture itself is technically very difficult because the embryo is premature. As far as camellias are concerned, embryos of seeds collected even from the same pod are different from each other in their development. This fact produces another difficulty in deciding the timing of the nutrient culture.

A remarkable point in this experiment, as seen in the tables, is as follows: very few seeds from *C. japonica* and *C. rusticana* as a seed parent had germination ability while in the case of *C. reticulata* as a seed parent, two out of three seeds germinated, which is a rather high rate. As Dr. Ackerman pointed out, it is a general rule of affinity in the interspecific hybridization of camellia that the more remote the sections between each parent are, the poorer the affinity becomes, and even if each parent belongs to the same section, if the number of chromosomes are different from each other, their affinity becomes poor.

Therefore, it is natural to get a low seed set percentage by crossing such different parents in terms of section because *C. chrysantha* belongs to its own section while *C. japonica*, *C. rusticana*, and *C. reticulata* used as seed parents in this experiment all belong to camellia section. In respect to the number of chromosomes, *C. chrysantha* has the same number of $2n=30$ as that of *C. japonica*

and *C. rusticana*, but *C. reticulata* has a different number of $2n=90$. From a point of the general rule, it was anticipated that affinity between *C. reticulata* and *C. chrysantha* would not have been good, but contrary to the expectations, seeds were produced and their germination was also good. Although any final conclusions should not be made based on these results because of the small sam-

pling, it may suggest that development of an embryo in hybrid seeds is not directly connected with cross incompatibility. If this assumption is correct, the first successful partner of crossing with *C. chrysantha* may be *C. reticulata*. This reminded the writer that the interspecific hybrids of *C. chrysantha* shown at Yunnan Botanical Institute at Kunming might have been from *C. reticulata*. At

RESULTS OF CROSSES USING *C. CHRYSANTHA* POLLEN

Cultivars Produced Seeds				Cultivars Produced No Seeds	
Cultivar Names of Seed Parents	Flowers Crossed	Number of Seed Pods	Number of Seeds	Cultivar Names of Seed Parents	Flowers Crossed
<i>Camellia japonica</i>					
'Ajiko'	5	1	3	'Tokino-Hagasane'	3
'Atsumori'	6	1	3	'Momoiro-Bokuhan'	2
'Hishikaraito'	2	1	1	'Uraku 64'	3
'Hiodoshi'	6	1	3	'Masayoshi'	6
'Edonishiki'	4	2	6	'Shunshoko'	1
'Kanyotai'	2	1	2	'Asashinomai'	1
'Tamaikari'	6	3	8	'Ezonishiki'	1
'Oshimaniot No. 4'	3	1	3	'Hakubaishin'	2
'Kanzakiyabu'	4	2	4*	'Kegon'	15
'Tamatsuyu'	67	7	11	'Hagoromo'	9
'Tsukubashiro'	6	2	3	'Shin-Tsukasanishiki'	2
'Yobukodori'	17	6	7	'Shibori-Tamatsuyu'	5
'Sakuratsukasa'	6	1	1	'Duchess of Sutherland'	9
'Yurihime'	13	6	19*	'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms'	4
'Usu-Hassaku'	30	4	4	'Southern Charm'	2
'Colonel Reb'	3	1	4	'Dr. Tinsley'	4
'Spencer's Pink'	6	3	4		
Total: 17 Cultivars	186	43	86	16 Cultivars	69
<i>Camellia rusticana</i>					
'Shima-chidori'	61	7	18	'Asa-Zakura'	1
'Kao-najimi'	57	2	3	'Yukigeshiki'	10
'Senbazuru'	17	2	3	'Beni-choji'	4
'Sasayaki'	10	2	4		
'Himegoto'	13	1	2*		
'Otogibanashi'	13	1	2		
'Imajo-Akizaki'	3	1	2		
Total: 7 Cultivars	174	16	34	3 Cultivars	15
<i>Camellia Reticulata</i>					
'Crimson Robe'	12	1	3**	'William Hertrich'	1
<i>Williamsii</i>					
'J. C. Williams'	3	1	1	'Brigadoon'	3
				'Donation'	7
				'Elegant Beauty'	3
				3 Cultivars	13

Remark: * mark indicates number of seeds germinated.

the same time, it is regrettable to have forgotten to ask them if they had also crossed with *C. japonica*.

Anyhow, it seems not so easy to create another cultivar with interspecific hybridization using *C. chrysantha*. As there appear some possible resolutions, however, further experiments should be pursued.

5. Summary

Crossing camellia cultivars with *C. chrysantha* pollen obtained through two routes, 86 seeds were produced from *C. japonica*, and 34 seeds from *C. rusticana*. However, most seeds were imperfect, and only 2 seeds germinated among the former and only one among the latter. On the other hand, 12 pollinated flowers of *C. reticulata* produced 3 seeds, 2 of which germinated thereafter.

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creasingly more difficult, with the *C. oleifera* × *C. japonica* crosses producing the lowest percentage of progeny.

In total, some 3,000 hybrids were developed over the past five years involving *C. oleifera* in their parentage. Hard pressed to properly field test this large number of seedlings, we arranged a co-operative program with a number of institutions in the Northeast for planting out and evaluating. At the present time, we have distributed 1,633 hybrid plants to seventeen cooperators; two in Massachusetts, one in New York, two in Pennsylvania, eight in Maryland, one in Washington, D.C., one in Virginia and two in North Carolina.

In most cases, the cooperators have utilized our hybrids in landscape plantings under conditions chosen as suitable for camellia culture. We have reserved the right to inspect and evaluate the plantings for response to environmental conditions including resistance to winter injury, to evaluate flower characteristics and quality and to obtain propagational materials from any plants considered suitable for propagation, further evaluation and possible naming. Some of these hybrids have already undergone one or more winter seasons without apparent injury, others are of more recent distribution. We still have approximately 1,400 hybrids which will be large enough for distribution and planting out next year. As yet, none of these hybrids have undergone a really severe "test" winter. We now look forward to such a winter to help us ascertain the importance of our efforts to develop new cold-hardy races of camellias.

—ACS—

Species

(From *Camellia Research News*)

The response to the request for species holdings was so poor that rather than to show a complete listing by species and the holder(s) of that species, it seems more prudent to only list those species which are new to the list since the first such listing was prepared in July, 1981.

The following species or sub-species are available for limited scion requests.
C. chrysantha, micro-carpa Hallstone
C. yuhsienensis Ackerman, Hallstone
C. gigantocarpa Ackerman, Hallstone
C. tenuiflora Ackerman

ACS

Hybridization for Cold Hardiness

WILLIAM L. ACKERMAN
U. S. National Arboretum

Camellias in the northeastern United States and at the National Arboretum were devastated by a series of severe winters beginning with the 1976-77 season. It became evident that if the culture of Camellias was to continue in our area, more cold-hardy forms would be necessary. Thus, our camellia breeding program at the Arboretum has, since 1977, concentrated on the development of interspecific hybrids with greater hardiness.

We have been fortunate that specimens of *C. oleifera*, introduced from northern China, have withstood these recent winter onslaughts without injury. Two introductions of this species, PI 162475 and 162561 have been our source of cold-hardy germplasm. As a first step in 1977, we field-tested and later named two *C. hiemalis* × *C. oleifera* hybrids 'Frost Prince' and 'Frost Princess' which were selected from crosses made in 1969. These have been well accepted by nurserymen here in the Northeast and are presently being grown by 34 nurserymen in fourteen states from Alabama to New York and west to Illinois. Plants for sale

should be available to the public in 1984 or 1985.

An intensive program was initiated in 1978 for the hybridization of *C. oleifera* with other species to develop cold-hardy hybrids with acceptable flower size and quality in a wide range of types and colors.

During the ensuing years, a large series of interspecific hybrids have been developed with *C. oleifera* in the parentage. Our first efforts were to cross *C. oleifera* with *C. sasanqua* and *C. hiemalis*. These are easy crosses and resulted in many hundreds of interspecific hybrids in a wide range of plant and flower forms. These are all, of course, Fall blooming and eventually involved back crosses and sib crosses in addition to the original F₁ generation. This provided a series of hybrids containing ¾, ½ and ¼ *C. oleifera* germplasm. These should provide us with a gauge of the effectiveness of *C. oleifera* germplasm in transmitting cold-hardiness to its progeny.

The next phase of the program involved crosses of *C. × Williamsii* and *C. japonica*. These crosses proved to be in-

In addition Dr. Lammerts has scions available of an especially fragrant form of 'Kramer's Supreme' and the *C. japonica* 'Pierrote' which is also of interest to those working for fragrance.

As of this writing, no plant of *C. chrysantha* has been bloomed in this country but at least two are known to have developing buds . . . the first plant has been given by the owner to Nuccio Nursery and the other plant is owned by Meyer Piet. The budded plant of Frank Pursel's has died, (die-back) before opening its buds. Upon examination, the buds did indicate that they were yellow and since more of this plant stock is in existence, we are assured of having yellow germplasm.

It should be of interest that Frank's plant suffered from die-back for that disease is almost unknown in California. Is this just a fluke or does it foretell of problems ahead with this species? We urge all of you to report and observe along these lines.

—ACS—

Research News

E. C. SNOOKS

Frank Pursel reports that *C. chrysantha* grows better when grafted onto *C. reticulata* hybrid understock than on *C. japonica*. Does anyone else have observations along these lines?

Wilbur Ray is setting up a test using a fungicide, ZYBAN, as a possible control for petal blight. It will be tested against his usual use of Funginex (Ortho) which he sprays at 5-6 day intervals. Zyban is a product of Mallinckrodt.

Dr. Lammerts also reported on a new method he uses for seed germination. He first soaks the seeds for a couple of days in water, then removes the outer and inner coats and places between dampened paper towels in plastic bags. Not only did they germinate quickly, but the towels seem to have some chemical in them which inhibits fungus growth for quite some time.

Dr. Baxter reports that cuttings which were severely infested with tea scale were freed of scale and all lived after soaking in a solution of Cygon. Contact Dr. Baxter for details.

Ken Hallstone reports that he has a study underway with the new fungicide, Subdue. His study involves 30 plants, half of which are being used as controls.

These are, as have most plants studied, potted plants. Though valuable information can be gathered by comparison of various studies and the effects, if any, of soil composition, it would be good to see a study done on plants which are grown in open ground. Someone want to try it?

Dr. Lammerts, like Ken Hallstone, is very interested in fragrance and his hybridizing is all slanted in this direction.

Gene Snooks is beginning a study of the sensitivity of various species of fertilizers. It is well known to most growers that the *C. saluenensis* as well as the *Williamsii* hybrids are nitrogen sensitive. Hence most growers use only cottonseed meal or similar materials on these. One of the questions to which an answer is sought is why the tea plant, *C. sinensis* always shows serious leaf-tip burn in the S. California region. Is it our hard water?

—ACS—

Root Weevils

(This interesting information is from the "Newsletter" of The Oregon Camellia Society, February 1984.)

The Oregon Extension man in Corvallis says that arborvitae and other cedar hedges act as a host to root weevils. They hide in their foliage during the day and come out at night to feed on camellias and other tender things. Nurserymen have taken out such hedges to protect their plants. The root weevil only travels about 10 feet from the hedge, so the damage is less the farther away from the hedge. I have noticed this in my own garden. Plants of hosta, primroses, calla lilies, lilies of the valley, as well as my camellias which are planted along the north side of my arborvitae hedge, were all badly chewed. What I had thought was root-rot, killing several camellias, I now believe to be root weevil damage, as the damage looks very much the same. The weevil grubs eat at the base of the camellia plant, chewing off the bark and causing the whole plant to die. Orthene drenches and sprays may help to control both the weevil and its grubs. Cygon is said to be effective, also. The latter can be painted around the trunk, in a band of several inches wide. The hedge should be sprayed, too. It takes about two years to completely eradicate the pests.

The Campaign For American Camellia Society Endowment Fund

(As of March 19, 1984)

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(As of March 19, 1984)

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Dime a Day for Camellias

(As of March 19, 1984)

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Election of Directors and Directors-at-Large for Atlantic Coast Territory

This fall is the time to elect or reelection Directors and Directors-at-Large for the Atlantic Coast Territory. According to the Bylaws the Vice President for the Atlantic Coast Territory, Lewis M. Fetterman, is in charge of the nominating committees for each State Director and for the Directors-at-Large.

The nominating committees will be announced in the August issue of *The Camellia Journal*. Nevertheless, you as an ACS member or your clubs and societies have a right to send in names now for nomination for your State Director and for Directors-at-Large. It is an opportunity where everybody in the Society does have the right to participate actively in the nomination as well as in the election of their Directors and Directors-at-Large. Send your name or names for nomination to Lewis M. Fetterman, P. O. Box 306, Clinton, NC 28328.

There follows a breakdown of the State Directors and the Directors-at-Large and a statement by each as to whether they can be reelected or whether they are completing their second term and, therefore, are not eligible for reelection.

State Directors

Virginia — Mrs. Charles Urquhart will have completed her two terms totaling six years and is ineligible to be reelected.

N. C. — Fred Mayo is eligible for reelection.

S. C. — Luther Baxter will have completed his two terms and is ineligible.

D.C./MD — Philip Ireland will be completing his two terms and is ineligible.

Georgia — Hulyn Smith will be completing his two terms and is ineligible.

N.E. US — Everitt Miller is eligible for reelection.

Directors-at-Large

Mrs. Charles C. Mason is eligible for reelection.

Mrs. Carl Allen, Jr. will be completing her two terms and is ineligible for reelection.

Permission must be obtained from any candidate in order for us to know that that person or those persons wish to serve actively as a Director or Director-at-Large.

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of April 19, 1984.)

Dr. William J. Allman, San Jose, CA
(Died January, 1984)

Camellia Society of Santa Clara County
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The Northern California Camellia Society
Mr. Joe T. Arnold, Fort Valley, GA
(Died January 30, 1984)

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Mr. S. L. Marbury

Special Gifts

(As of March 19, 1984)

Mr. & Mrs. I. John Movich: Contribution honoring the Milton Browns for the excellent meeting at Chadds Ford

Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Abendroth: John Deere Roto Tiller for garden

Mrs. Homer Bruce: Contribution to ACS

Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Get Well to Charles W. Blair, Sr., Mrs. Mack Pearson, Ward Sheppard, Mayo Lacy, Patty Liipfert and Hugh Shackelford

Flower Trail Garden Club: Program: Harry D. Watson

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Hughes: Spot Shot Sprayer
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan: Get Well to Charles W. Blair, Sr., Mayo Lacy and Patty Liipfert

Kramer Bros. Nursery: Camellia plants for greenhouse

Mrs. Robert P. Jeanes: Camellia Books

M/M Frank T. Bailey, Jr.: Contribution to ACS Endowment Fund

Col. Albert S. Britt, Jr.: Contribution to ACS

Atlanta Camellia Society: \$264.09 contribution to Society from proceeds of 1983 Atlanta Camellia Show

Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution honoring the 100th Birthday of Mrs. Dodson

Green Thumb Garden Club: Program: Betty Hotchkiss

Mr. & Mrs. William R. Messer: Contribution to ACS
Kenneth B. Cook, Jr.: Contribution of commission on sales of Spot Shot Sprayers

Dr. T. C. Huang: Contribution in honor of Milton Brown for his kindnesses

Frank V. Pursel: Contribution to ACS Endowment Fund

Mrs. Ralph Clanton: Camellia publications

Mrs. Theodore G. Klumpp: American Camellia Yearbooks

Helen Teeter, Tom Harris, Lillias H. Anderson: Set of china for use by Headquarters Staff. Helen Teeter: Microwave oven for use by Headquarters Staff

Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to G. Ernest Harrison and Frank Pursel

Tom Dodd Nursery twenty-nine camellia plants
Contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Henry Lunsford, Sr.: Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan; Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Book, "The Story of Magnolia Plantation and Its Gardens — Their First 300 Years", J. Drayton Hastie.

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—ACS—

How's That Again? The Yellow Camellia??

Dr. C. David Scheibert, the "physician in residence" for the international camellia tour of China in March, has noted some different aspects of the *C. chrysanth*. He informed us that "the leaves of this species are used in treating dysentery; its flowers, for bloody stool and irregular menstruation." His source? *China Pictorial* magazine for March 1984. Actually there is an article in that issue entitled "Guangxi's Garden of Medicinal Plants," pages 36-38. There is an excellent color picture of the *C. chrysanth* with two open flowers and some opening buds and the "tell-tale" leaves. There were eight other color pictures of other flowers and plants used for various interval ailments.

—ACS—

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Perry Chamber of Commerce, P. O. Box 592, Perry, GA 31069

WHAT DO I CALL IT?*

JOHN RIDDLE
NSW Foundation Branch

This question must arise with everyone seeking to name a camellia. A glance through the *Camellia Nomenclature Book* produces in me a divisif approach to the question from studying the sundry names of registered camellias. On the one hand, the list of names conjures up a "Who's Who" in the camellia world, with a few royals and presidents, past and present, thrown in.

If I have produced a new registerable camellia, do I give it my name or someone else's name? If I feel the camellia in question is not as good as I would like to bear my name, then after whom will I call it? My thoughts race to my friend down the road. I know he is fond of camellias and he knows a good camellia when he sees it — so I tell him I am about to name my product after him and I expect him to be flattered. But is he? He, too, may feel that he would rather have something more outstanding with his name attached than the camellia bloom I have produced. So he is "over a barrel." If he declines the "honour," he will feel that he will offend me. If he graciously accepts, he will forever be ashamed of the wretched thing!

So, if it is not to bear one's name or the name of your friend — then what? One could be less specific and say "John's Folly" but after scanning the *Camellia Nomenclature Book*, I find that is a bit close to 'Johnny's Folly.'

Thinking of the future, I find others have had the forethought to use 'Pearly Gates,' 'Mars' and 'Jupiter'; I could try for "E.T." but by the time I had a camellia named, I guess that will have been used, too. I notice that someone did not feel that they had to go far afield and used the name 'Les-Tay-Home.'

Another idea is to use a descriptive name like "Sooper Drooper," "Get Lost" or "Just Another." This theme has obviously been used with 'Man Size' and 'Men's Mini,' but what is behind the camellia 'Eighteen Scholars?'

* From *Camellia News*, The Australian Camellia Research Society, No. 84, March, 1983.

All we want of this species is to have a color breakthrough and perhaps even a breakthrough of heat hardiness in our hybridizing programs.

I can appreciate that a plant does need a name, especially if you are given to talking to your plants. I did hear one camellian address her camellia plant thus: "You poor little b- - -, you need a drink." I have never believed in talking to my plants and would not have thought it proper to give a camellia a name like that!

With all the thought I have put into this subject, I have come to the conclusion that the registration committee should not allow any more camellias to be registered until someone produces a blue-coloured one which has yellow spots . . . at least such a flower would not be, to a person like me, "Another Look Alike."

—ACS—

Executive Secretary Honored

At its Annual Convention, held this year in Albany, Georgia, The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. awarded its The Award of Merit Certificate to Milton H. Brown on April 26th.

On March 8, 1984 Mr. Brown received a letter from Mrs. C. Max Miller, State Awards Chairman in which she wrote, "It is my distinctive privilege to notify you that you have been selected to receive the highest honor given by The Garden Club of Georgia, Inc., The Award of Merit Certificate. This award is presented to those few who best exemplify the highest aims and ideals of the organization. We commend you for your time and effort in making outstanding contributions in educating gardeners on growing and enjoying camellias. Your work throughout the years has been an inspiration to all horticulturists."

The Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society wishes to thank all members of the Society and especially those who have been so active in their support of our Society and camellias.

**GET A NEW
MEMBER**

我国第一个“国际茶花友谊园”在昆明建立

本报讯 昨日上午，以国际茶花协会会员、澳大利亚茶花专家弗雷泽先生为首的“国际茶花代表团”和中国的植物学工作者，兴致勃勃地将包括八十二个品种的八十六株茶花树苗植于昆明植物研究所院内。这是我国建立的第一个“国际茶花友谊园”。

“国际茶花友谊园”分亚洲区、欧洲区、北美洲区和大洋洲区。参加这次建园活动的外国茶花专家分别签署了自己的名字，这个名单被装入纪念筒，深埋在园内。这个筒将于公元二〇三四年和二〇八四年分别打开两次。

以弗雷泽先生为首的“国际茶花代表团”是于二月二十八日抵达昆明的。代表团一行四十二人，代表世界二十多个国家的茶

花协会。他们中，有国际茶花协会现任主席、英国的菲利浦斯女士，国际茶花协会前任主席、澳大利亚的萨维奇先生，国际茶花协会副主席图贝先生。二月二十九日和三月一日下午，代表团与我国的植物和茶花科研工作者举行了学术交流。中国科学院植物研究所汤佩松教授、俞德浚教授，中国科学院昆明分院院长张敖罗副教授，中国科学院昆明植物研究所冯国楣副教授，以及来自上海、北京、南宁、成都、杭州等地和我省的植物园和园林部门的有关人员参加了学术交流活动。

代表团一行将在昆明和大理等地游览参观后，乘车赴成都。

【秦玉汉】

*The First Chinese Camellia Garden of International Friendship Established in Kunming**

Yesterday morning, a delegation from the International Camellia Society headed by Australia camellia expert, Mr. H. A. Fraser, together with Chinese botanists planted 86 camellia plants out of 82 varieties in the garden of the Kunming Botanical Institute. This is the first Camellia Garden of International Friendship ever established in China.

The Camellia Garden of International Friendship is divided into four sections of Asia, Europe, North America and Oceania. The delegates who took part in the activity all had their names listed and put into a Time Capsule which was buried deeply in the center of the Garden. The Time Capsule will be opened the first time in the year 2034 and the second in 2084.

* A front-page article in the newspaper *Yunnan Ribao*, March 2, 1984. Translation by Mrs. Zhu Hufiang, the very affable and efficient national guide for China International Tourist Service from Beijing. She accompanied the ICS group all four weeks in China.

Three Shows Without Snow

MRS. TEMPLE P. BOWEN

It is most unusual not to have snow and ice in Texas on the 19th day of February, but fortunately in 1984 we didn't — in fact I didn't even wear a coat to the show since the dress I wore was so warm!

There were forty-three attending the dinner for the judges on the night before the show in the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Ankele, owners of Gordon Boswell Florists in Fort Worth — one of the oldest and best!!!! It was a fun party and all enjoyed the hospitality, food and etc. . . .

The Camellia show was beautiful with almost 500 outstanding specimen blooms. The Queen's Table, where the outstanding bloom and the runner-up bloom is displayed in each category, was covered with 60 yards of black velveteen and the tri-color rosettes given for each, along with the specimen bloom, and the ACS certificate placed in a black stand along with the award for each. This year, for the first time, the gorgeous and outstanding ACS crystal plates, trays and wine decanters were used. I just wish that every show could use this crystal for their awards since it is so beautiful — fortunately, I won a square tray, also a round one which I shall cherish always. This was the 26th annual Camellia Show for Fort Worth, and it made me very happy, but sad also as it was dedicated to the memory of the late Temple P. Bowen — my husband of fifty years. There has been a garden planted in his memory in the Botanic Garden in Fort Worth — 100 specimen camellia plants from Ray Gentry in Jackson, Mississippi. The Botanic Garden and The Fort Worth Camellia Society and I are responsible for this lovely garden along with Ray Gentry's help and generosity. Roy Stringfellow was a house guest of the Gentry's at the time the plants were selected and shipped and we are grateful to Roy for his help also. If at anytime anyone of you might be passing through Fort Worth, it would be worth your time to walk through the garden — it is truly beautiful!

Patronize
Our
Advertisers

Show Dates

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location, Sponsor	Date
Greenwood, SC; Crosscreek Mall; West Carolina Camellia Society	October 27, 1984
Perry, GA; Middle Georgia Camellia Society (In conjunction with 35th Annual Fall Meeting of ACS)	November 8, 1984
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Mall; Valdosta Camellia Society & 1st State Bank	November 17-18, 1984
Gulfport, MS; Harrison County Court House, Gulfport Area Camellia Society	November 17-18, 1984
Tallahassee, FL; Northwood Mall; Men's Camellia Society of Tallahassee	November 24-25, 1984
Hattiesburg, MS; Cloverleaf Mall; Hattiesburg Area Camellia Society	December 1, 1984
Slidell, LA; Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 1-2, 1984
Pensacola, FL; Mariner's Mall; Men's Camellia Club, Inc.	December 8-9, 1984
Brookhaven, MS; Main office, Brookhaven Bank & Trust Co.; Brookhaven Camellia Society	December 8-9, 1984
Baton Rouge, LA; Louisiana National Bank Building; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 5-6, 1985
Tuscaloosa, AL; West Alabama Camellia Club, Inc.	January 26-27, 1985
Atlanta, GA; Lenox Square; North Georgia and Atlanta Camellia Societies	February 16-17, 1985

ACS

Camellias Registered with the ACS Since the February 1984 Journal

Name and Description	ACS Registry Number	Originator
'Linda Brothers Blush', medium, shell pink with white border, peony form <i>C. japonica</i> sport of 'Linda Brothers'	1931	John Terry
'Miss Idah', medium, blush pink, semidouble to formal double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1932	Mrs. Herman Johnson
'Jessamond', small, pink, loose formal double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1933	Mrs. Herman Johnson
'Vivian Oehlman', medium, white, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	1934	Mrs. Herman Johnson
'Annabelle Fetterman', very large, pale pink, semidouble <i>C. hybrid</i> ('Cornelian' x 'Brigadoon') x 'Crimson Robe', mid-season	1935	Frank Pursel
'Marna', large, bright pink shading from light to darker, semidouble, <i>C. hybrid</i> ('Mrs. Bertha Harms' x 'Salab' ['Apple Blossom' x <i>C. saluenensis</i>]), mid-season	1936	Woodford F. Harrison
'Dallas Price', large, dark red, rose form double to semi-double <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Crimson Robe' x 'Arch of Triumph'), mid-season to late	1937	Frank Pursel
'Virginia Alfter', medium, bright red, anemone to loose peony form <i>C. japonica</i> ('Lindsey Neill' x 'All American Var.'), early to mid-season	1938	Ted Alfter
'Virginia Alfter Var.', medium, bright red and white, anemone to loose peony form <i>C. japonica</i> mutant of 'Virginia Alfter', early to mid-season	1939	Ted Alfter
'Bettie Wells', very large, salmon red, loose peony form <i>C. japonica</i> ('Kramer's Supreme' x 'All American Var.') mid-season to late	1940	Ted Alfter
'Susan Jones', large, rose red, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i> ('Lady In Red' x 'All American'), early to mid-season	1941	Ted Alfter
'George Priest', large, red and white, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Lady In Red', mid-season	1942	Ted Alfter
'Carol Humphrey', large, medium red, rose form double to formal double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Lady In Red', mid-season	1943	Ted Alfter
'Heraldings', large, flesh pink, formal double <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (<i>C. reticulata</i> MOM #9 x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mark Allen Var.'), mid-season to late	1944	Marjorie M. O'Malley

Show Reports

(Reports of ACS Cooperative Shows. In each report, the word *C. reticulata* includes those hybrids with *C. reticulata* parentage. Also in each case, the *C. hybrid* means all those hybrids with other than *C. reticulata* parentage. *C. sasanqua* includes related species.)

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM, February 11-12, 1984 (34th Annual)
 Sponsor: Birmingham Camellia Society, Inc.
 Number Blooms Displayed: 1,589.
ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
C. japonica:
 Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink', Dr. Jack Davis
 Large: 'Helen Bower', Bagby Hall
 Medium-Large: 'Lady Kay', W. E. Baldwin
 Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Dr. Jack Davis
 Small-Medium: 'Grace Albritton' (sic), Carl P. Franklin
 Miniature-Small: 'Sugar Babe', Curtis Williams
C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Francie L', Bagby Hall
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Julie', C. C. Bush
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 George E. Garrison
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 W. E. Baldwin
 ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:
 Tri-Color: Mrs. James D. Burks
 Creativity: Mrs. W. C. Ingram
 Creativity, Tables: Mrs. Charles Jones
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

MOBILE, January 21-22, 1984
 Sponsor: Camellia Club of Mobile
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
 Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Bagby Hall
 Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio', Jack Davis
 Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', W. M. Creighton
 Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Jim Newell
 Miniature: 'Little Red Riding Hood Var.', Col. R. D. Hicks
C. reticulata:
 Very Large: 'Mouchang', Jim Newell
 Large: 'Massee Lane', Clyde Copeland
 Medium: 'Dr. Louis Pollizzi', Dr. H. L. Berridge
C. hybrid:
 Large: 'Debbie', James Smalley
 Medium: 'Wynne Rayner', W. M. Creighton
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 John Terry
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 C. C. Crutcher
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.
TUSCALOOSA, January 28-29, 1984 (22nd Annual)
 Sponsor: West Alabama Camellia Club, Inc.
 Number Blooms Displayed: 800. Attendance: 3,500.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
 Large-Very Large: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', C. C. Bush
 Runner-up: 'Granada', Dr. Jack Davis
 Medium: 'Evelyn Poe Pink', C. C. Bush
 Small: 'Hishi-Karaito', Richard Carter
 Miniature: 'Mini Pink', Richard Carter
C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Massee Lane', Bagby Hall
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury', C. C. Crutcher
ACS Gold Certificate:
 Bagby Hall
ACS Silver Certificate:
 W. E. Baldwin
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

CALIFORNIA
BAKERSFIELD March 3-4, 1984
 Sponsor: Camellia Society of Kern County
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
 Large-Very Large: 'Katie', Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
 Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
 Medium: 'Eleanor Martin Supreme', Marvin Belcher
 Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
 Miniature-Small: 'Black Tie', Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
 Runner-up: 'Maroon & Gold', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom, Not Ch. Treated: 'Arcadia', Marvin Belcher
 Runner-up: 'Curtain Call', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
 Best Bloom, Ch. Treated: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Jack Woo
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Pink Dahlia', Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
 Runner-up: 'Elsie Jury', Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
 Best Novice Bloom: 'Mathotiana', Robert L. Stiern
 Best Arrangement of Show: Nelson Printz
 Number of ACS Memberships sold: None.

CITY OF HOPE, DUARTE January 21-22, 1984
 Sponsor: Pacific Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 1,100.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica: (Un-treated)
 Large: 'Silver Cloud', Mr. & Mrs. L. Schaefer
 Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme', Marvin Belcher
 Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. M. Schmidt
 Runner-up: 'Mrs. George Bell', Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher
 Small: 'Alison Leigh Woodroff', Mr. & Mrs. R. Jaacks
 Runner-up: 'Demi-Tasse', Mr. & Mrs. R. Jaacks
C. japonica: (Treated)
 Large: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Elaine Abramson
 Runner-up: 'Moonlight Bay', Mr. & Mrs. Al Camper
 Medium: 'Midnight', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

Runner-up: 'Lady Kay,' Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher
 Small: 'Tom Thumb,' Chuck Gerlach
 Runner-up: 'Kitty,' John Movich
C. japonica:
 Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
 Runner-up: 'Valentine Day,' Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Altizer
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Angel Wings,' Mr. & Mrs. L. Schaefer
 Runner-up: 'Waltz Time Var.,' Melvin Belcher
C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Egao,' Mr. & Mrs. J. Christinson
 Runner-up: 'Star Above Star,' Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

FRESNO, March 9-10, 1984 (36th Annual)
 Sponsor: Central California Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 2,710. Attendance: 10,000.
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:
 Large-Very Large: 'Elegans Supreme,' Art Gonos Family
 Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.,' Art Gonos Family
 Medium: 'Magnoliaeflora,' Art Gonos Family
 Runner-up: 'Raspberry Ice,' Frank & Winnie Serpa
 Small: 'Maroon and Gold,' Al & Lois Taylor
 Runner-up: 'Little Babe Var,' Elmer & Bernice Achterberg
 Miniature: 'Botan-Yuki,' Al & Lois Taylor
 Runner-up: 'Ellen Daniel,' Virginia Rankin
C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Valley Knudsen,' Jack & Anne Woo
 Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Jack & Anne Woo
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Pink Dahlia,' Jack & Anne Woo
 Runner-up: 'E. G. Waterhouse,' Mrs. Sheldon P. Lewis
 Best White: 'Nuccio's Gem,' Dick & Pat Pozdol
 Youth Division: Best Japonica: 'Elegans Supreme,' Dimitri Gonos
 Best Other Than Japonica: 'Garden Glory,' Julie Knight
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

MORAGA, February 25-26, 1984
 Sponsor: Delta Camellia Society
 Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Cornelian,' Larry & Nancy Pitts
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:
 Very Large: 'Nuccio's Jewel,' Steve & Nancy Campbell
 Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme,' W. D. Stewart
 Large: 'Wildfire,' Robert Ehrhart
 Runner-up: 'Kick Off,' W. D. Stewart
 Medium: 'Grace Albritton' (sic), Robert Ehrhart
 Runner-up: 'Midnight Var.,' Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Small: 'Little Man,' Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
 Runner-up: 'Pink Doll,' Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Achterberg
 Miniature: 'Shikibu,' Virginia Rankin
 Runner-up: 'Lady Hume's Blush,' Dr. & Mrs. Fred Heitman
C. reticulata:
 Over 5 1/2": 'Cornelian,' Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Lasca Beauty,' Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Achterberg
 Under 5 1/2": 'Purple Gown,' Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Buckholz
 Runner-up: 'Satan's Robe,' Mrs. William Breuner
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Jury's Yellow,' Steve & Nancy Campbell
 Runner-up: 'Sylvia May Wells,' Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
 Best White: 'Charlie Bettles,' Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Achterberg
 Best Seedling: Retic-hybrid, Donald R. Griffing
 Youth Division: Japonica over 4 1/2": 'Fragrant Star,' Carrie Schumer
 Japonica under 4 1/2": 'Magnoliaeflora,' Jason Yonan
 Reticulata: 'Joy,' Joellen Bergamini
 Hybrid: 'Debbie,' Justin Bergamini
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

REDWOOD CITY, February 11, 1984
 Sponsor: Peninsula Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 2,104. Attendance: 176.
 Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Elegans Champagne,' The Art Gonos Family
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
 Very Large: 'Elegans Champagne,' The Art Gonos Family
 Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Var.,' Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray
 Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.,' The Art Gonos Family
 Medium: 'Gigantea,' William Stewart
 Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis,' Al & Lois Taylor
 Small: 'Sawada's Dream,' Al & Lois Taylor
 Miniature: 'Fircone Var.,' Frank and Winnie Serpa
C. reticulata:
 Very Large: 'Miss Tulare,' Larry and Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Pavlova,' Thomas Lee
 Medium-Large: 'Black Lace,' The Art Gonos Family
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury,' Steve and Nancy Campbell
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

SACRAMENTO March 3-4, 1984 (60th Annual)
 Sponsor: Camellia Society of Sacramento & Home Savings of America
 Number Blooms Displayed: 6,374. Attendance: 15,000.
 Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Moonlight Bay,' Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
 Very Large: 'Moonlight Bay,' Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Runner-up: 'In the Red,' Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
 Large: 'Edna Campbell Var.,' R. K. Johnson
 Runner-up: 'Eleanor Martin Supreme,' Steve Campbell
 Medium: 'Te Deum,' R. Walter Langhart
 Runner-up: 'Can Can,' Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Vervalle
 Small: 'Freedom Bell,' Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
 Runner-up: 'Allison Leigh Woodroof,' Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Miniature: 'Kitty,' Mr. & Mrs. Jim Grant
 Runner-up: 'Spring Festival,' Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

C. reticulata:
 Very Large: 'Tali Queen,' William D. Stewart
 Runner-up: 'Nancy Reagan,' Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Vervalle
 Medium-Large: 'Cornelian,' Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Roberts
 Runner-up: 'Willow Wand,' Jack Osegueda
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Angel Wings,' Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Vervalle
 Runner-up: 'Sylvia May Wells,' Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star,' Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Vervalle
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Best Seedling: 'K.F.C. Hybrid,' Kramer Brothers Nursery
 Best White: 'White Nun,' Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister
 Most Outstanding Arrangement: Barbara Gillum
 Youth Class: Best Large Japonica: 'Gigantea,' Cynthia Aldridge
 Best Medium Japonica: 'Dr. Tinsely,' Katie Kerby
 Best Miniature Japonica: 'Bon Bon,' Justin Bergamini
 Best Hybrid: 'Crimson Robe,' Dani Rasor
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

FLORIDA
 FORT WALTON BEACH, January 28-29, 1984
 Sponsor: Fort Walton Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 604. Attendance: 15,000.
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:
 Large-Very Large: 'Pirates Gold,' Walter M. Creighton
 Medium: 'Magic City,' Walter M. Creighton
 Small: 'Little Babe Var.,' Jim Newell
 Miniature: 'Grace Albritton Blush,' Ed & June Atkins
C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Pleasant Memories,' Dr. Reeves F. Wells
 Runner-up: 'Pharaoh,' Jim Newell
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Charlean Var.,' Jim Newell
 Runner-up: 'Mona Jury Var.,' Robert A. Hill
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 John Terry
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge

ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:
 Tri-Color: Mrs. Edwin Horton
 Creativity: Mrs. Edwin Horton
 Best White: 'Charlie Bettles,' Dr. Reeves F. Wells
 Best Seedling: 'Snowman' Mutation, R. A. Sansing
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

GAINESVILLE, October 29, 1983
 Sponsor: Gainesville Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 494. Attendance: 2,200.
 Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Julie,' Harold J. McVey
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
 In Open: 'Early Woodville Red,' Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Mitchell
 In Open Chem. Tr. Over 5": 'Carter's Sunburst Pink,' Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
 In Open Chem. Tr. Under 5": 'Helen Bower,' O. L. Jacobson
 Under Glass Chem. Tr.: 'Ruffian,' Henry C. Lunsford, Sr.
C. hybrid:
 Over 5": 'Julie,' Harold J. McVey
 Under 5": 'Galaxie,' Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star,' Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Mitchell
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 O. L. Jacobson
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

JACKSONVILLE, December 3-4, 1983 (22nd Annual)
 Sponsor: Camellia Society of North Florida
 Number Blooms Displayed: 960. Attendance: 10,000+
 ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica: (In Open)
 Large-Very Large: 'Early Woodville Red,' M. S. Edwards
 Small-Medium: 'Alba Plena,' Dr. Asa Barnes
 Chem. Tr. Large-Very Large: 'Betty Sheffield Blush Sup.,' John Rumbach
 Chem. Tr. Small-Medium: 'Campari,' Mr. & Mrs. Ivan Mitchell
C. japonica: (Under Glass)
 Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn
 Small-Medium: 'Susan Shackelford,' Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

(Continued on page 28)

ACS

ACS Annual Meeting November 8-9-10 Perry, Georgia

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Wednesday, Nov. 7

1 to 5 p.m. — Registration — Holiday Inn, Perry, GA
 5 to 6 p.m. — Hospitality Room
 Dinner on your own

Thursday, Nov. 8

11 a.m. to 6 p.m. — Registration
 2:30 p.m. — ACS Board of Directors and Board of Trustees Meetings
 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. — Hospitality Room Dinner on your own
 8 to 10:30 p.m. — Horticultural Program

Friday, Nov. 9

7:30 a.m. — Board bus for Callaway Garden Tour
 1:30 p.m. — Luncheon in Plantation Room at Inn
 2:45 p.m. — Board bus to return to Perry
 6 to 6:30 p.m. — Hospitality Room
 7 p.m. — Cocktails and Dinner at Holiday Inn

Saturday, Nov. 10

Blooms can be entered in show from 8 to 11:30 a.m. at Masee Lane (Cool room available in Fort Valley — contact Wally Freshwater)
 11:30 to 12 noon — Hospitality Room — Bloody Marys Lunch on your own
 2 p.m. — Board bus for trip to Masee Lane to see show and Boehm Gallery and Headquarters and Gift Shop.
 5 p.m. — Return from Masee Lane
 7 p.m. — Cocktails and Banquet at Holiday Inn

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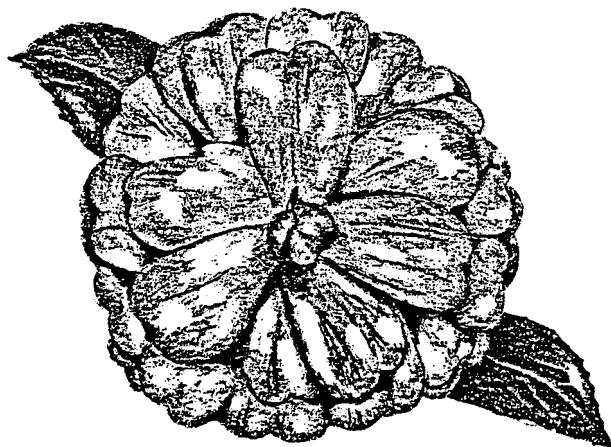
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Sunday, February 26, 10 AM to 4 PM
1984

155th Camellia Exhibition

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524-1718

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INFORMATION TABLE

PLANT SALE

ACS ANNUAL MEETING ■ NOVEMBER 8-9-10, 1984

*Sponsored by Middle Georgia Camellia Society
Massee Lane Homecoming*

- OUTSTANDING HORTICULTURAL PROGRAM
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- ONE DINNER - ONE BANQUET - IN PERRY
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*Transportation available from Macon airport
Notify Holiday Inn time and flight number*

C. reticulata:
In Open: 'Valentine Day,' Henry Lunsford
Under Glass: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.,' Hulyn Smith
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Julia Hamiter,' Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Parker E. Connor
Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Boll
Under Glass: Hulyn Smith
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, November 18-19, 1983 (2nd Annual)
Sponsor: Island of Beaches Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 550. Attendance: Approx. 500
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Snowman,' Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica: (Not Chem. Tr.)
Best Bloom: 'Mrs. Hooper Connell,' Dr. John McFerrin
C. japonica: (Chemically Treated)
Large: 'Show Time,' Henry Lunsford
Small-Medium: 'Dixie Knight Supreme,' Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
Miniature: 'Man Size,' Henry Lunsford
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Dr. John McFerrin
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Charlean,' Dr. John McFerrin
C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star,' Dr. & Mrs. John Braun
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
O. L. Jacobson
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

LAKELAND, February 4-5, 1984 (2nd Annual)
Sponsor: First Federal of Florida
Number Blooms Displayed: 113. Attendance: 1,200.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Guilio Nuccio,' Ernest L. Paulk
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
Best Bloom: 'Guilio Nuccio,' Ernest L. Paulk
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Francie L,' Douglas D. Hall
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Mrs. Betty B. Smith
Best White: 'Elizabeth Boardman,' Ernest L. Paulk
Best Miniature: 'Tinsie,' Mrs. Betty B. Smith
Best Seedling: 'Eventide,' Bob Wines Nursery
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

ORLANDO, January 13-15, 1984 (36th Annual)
Sponsor: Camellia Society of Central Florida
Number Blooms Displayed: 450. Attendance: 1,000.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
In Open: 'Ave Maria,' William Stewart
In Open Chem. Tr.: 'Elegans Champagne,' William Stewart
Under Glass Chem. Tr.: 'Elegans Splendor,' Clyde Copeland
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Hulyn Smith,' Hulyn Smith
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.,' Dr. C. D. Scheibert
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman
ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES:
Tri-Color: Mrs. John Blauvelt
Creativity: Mrs. William H. Horton
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Five.

PENSACOLA, January 14-15, 1984 (42nd Annual)
Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club, Inc.
Number Blooms Displayed: 851. Attendance: 6,000.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Diddy Mealing Pink,' James Smelley
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
Large-Very Large: 'Granada,' James Smelley
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield,' John Terry
Small: 'Ave Maria,' George Griffin
Miniature: 'Man Size,' Jim Newell
C. reticulata:
Large: 'Harold L. Paige,' James Smelley
Medium: 'Dr. Louis Pollizzi,' Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge
C. hybrid:
Medium-Large: 'Charlean,' Jim Newell
Miniature-Small: 'Freedom Bell,' R. A. Sansing
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher
Best White: 'Bea Rogers,' Dr. Reeves Wells
Best Seedling: 'Pleasant Memories,' Dr. Reeves Wells
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Four.

GEORGIA
ATLANTA, February 18-19, 1984 (39th Annual)
Sponsor: North Georgia & Atlanta Camellia Societies
Number Blooms Displayed: 1,400. Attendance: 3,000+
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred G. Hahn
Large: 'Louise Hairston,' Jack Davis
Medium: 'Margaret Davis Picotee,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred G. Hahn
Small: 'Tinker Bell,' George & Jane Griffin
Miniature: 'Tammia,' Dr. Olin Owen
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Mouchang,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred G. Hahn
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Elsie Jury,' C. T. Freeman
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: J. R. Comber
Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hahn

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. Herbert T. Brown, Jr.
Best Novice Bloom: 'Lasca Beauty,' Mrs. H. H. Woods
Best White: 'Lucy Stewart,' Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hahn
Best Seedling: 76-1, Louise Poe Hairston
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Fifteen.

MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON, February 4-5, 1984 (33rd Annual)
Sponsor: Jackson Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 1,130. Attendance: 550.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Jean Pursel,' G. F. Abendroth
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush,' Ealon McGee
Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.,' Bagby Hall
Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,' Robert McAlexander
Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes,' Bagby Hall
Medium: 'Feathery Touch,' Clyde Copeland
Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis,' Dr. Emil Carroll
Small: 'Little Ginger,' Roy Stringfellow
Runner-up: 'Little Babe,' Jim Newell
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.,' F. F. Becker
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Jean Pursel Var.,' Roy Stringfellow
Runner-up: 'Dick Goodson,' Charles Malone
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Julia Var.,' Gene King
Runner-up: 'El Dorado,' Bagby Hall
Best White: 'Elegans Champagne,' Dr. Jack Davis
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

LOUISIANA
PINEVILLE, December 3-4, 1983 (10th Annual)
Sponsor: Twin City Camellia Culture Club
Number Blooms Displayed: 800.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow,' Mr. & Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn
Medium: 'Charlotte Bradford,' J. P. Hageman
Small: 'Pink Perfection,' Mr. & Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn
C. japonica: (Under Glass)
Large-Very Large: 'Granada,' Jon L. Carvain
Medium: 'Cay McKenzie,' J. A. Peninger
Small: 'Tinker Bell,' Mrs. W. E. Worley
Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink,' David Rubin
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day,' Otto Klick
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Charlean,' Jon L. Carvain
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: J. P. Hageman
Under Glass: Otto Klick
ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:
Tri-Color: Mrs. Emogene Stroud
Creativity: Mrs. Rhoda Tracy
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

RUSTON, January 14-15, 1984 (22nd Annual)
Sponsor: Ruston Men's Camellia Club
Number Blooms Displayed: 400. Attendance: 120.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow's Sweet Image,' Jon Laird Carvain
Medium-Large: 'Funny Face Betty,' Jon Laird Carvain
Medium: 'Magic City,' Gene King
Small: 'Grace Albritton,' Gene King
Miniature: 'Man Size,' Richard Carter
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige,' David Rubin
Runner-up: 'Valentine Day Var.,' Gene King
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Julie Var.,' Gene King
Runner-up: 'Waltz Time Var.,' Wallace Herbert
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Bagby Hall
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Emil Carroll
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE, February 4-5, 1984
Sponsor: Charlotte Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 772.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica: In Open:
Best Bloom: 'Magnoliaeflora,' Rev. John Staton
C. japonica: Under Glass:
5" & Over: 'Elegans Champagne,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin
Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin
2 1/4"-5": 'Nuccio's Jewel,' Mr. & Mrs. Bill Robertson
Runner-up: 'Feathery Touch,' Mrs. Sadie Aycock
Miniature: 'Tammia,' Scott Coble
Runner-up: 'Fircone Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
C. reticulata:
5" & Over: 'Aztec,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin
Runner-up: 'Robert's Jewel,' Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin
2 1/4"-5": 'Rob Roy,' John T. Newsome
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Dream Boat,' John Terry
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Austin
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Best White: 'Silver Clouds,' Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fowler
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 3-4, 1984 (34th Annual)
Sponsor: Fayetteville Camellia Club
Number Blooms Displayed: 900.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Elegans Splendor,' Ray Watson
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica: (In Open)
Best Bloom: 'Donckelarii,' Bill Watson
C. japonica: (Under Glass)
Large-Very Large: 'Elegans Splendor,' Ray Watson

Medium: 'Nuccio's Gem,' Ray Watson
Small: 'Guest Star,' Joe Austin
Miniature: 'Tammia,' Elliott Brogden
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Curtain Call,' Robert Fowler
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Gay Time,' Joe Austin
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

WILMINGTON, February 25, 1984
Sponsor: Tidewater Camellia Club
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica: In Open:
Best Bloom: 'Ville de Nantes,' Bill Watson
C. japonica: Under Glass:
Over 5": 'Ville de Nantes,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn
Under 5": 'In The Pink,' Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Miniature: 'Snowie,' Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Harold Paige,' Joe Austin
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Mr. & Mrs. John Thomas
Under Glass: Joe Austin
Best White: 'Elegans Champagne,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

OREGON
PORTLAND, March 31 - April 1 (43rd Annual)
Sponsor: Oregon Camellia Society
Number Blooms Displayed: 414. Attendance: 1,500.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Fred Sanders'
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
In Open: 'Drama Girl,' Edna Chapman
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,' Andrew Sears
Under Glass: 'Fred Sanders,' Larry Landaur
Runner-up: 'Lotus,' Larry Landaur
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige,' Margaret Ingram
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'J. C. Williams,' Larry Landaur
Runner-up: 'Rose Parade,' Ed Lewis
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Oscar Tinkle
Under Glass: Larry Landaur
ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:
Creativity: Mrs. Ralph H. Kunselman
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

SOUTH CAROLINA
AIKEN, January 21-22, 1984
Sponsor: Aiken Camellia Club
Number Blooms Displayed: 762. Attendance: 875.
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.,' Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Hackney
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
Large-Very Large: 'Elegans Splendor,' C. T. Freeman
Small-Medium: 'Margaret Davis,' Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Rish
Miniature: 'Tammia,' Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Holtzclaw
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Mrs. J. C. Bickley
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.,' Joe Austin
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Joe Austin
ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificates:
Tri-Color: Vera Kinney
Creativity: Pat Chismar
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

CHARLESTON, January 28-29, 1984 (34th Annual)
Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Camellia Society & Citadel Mall
Number Blooms Displayed: 472. Attendance: 8,500.
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
In Open: 'Eleanor of Fair Oaks,' Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Under Glass: 'Elegans Splendor,' C. T. Freeman
Runner-up: 'Silver Chalice,' Joe Austin
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Lilette Witman Var.,' Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury,' Joe Austin
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Under Glass: Joe Austin
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Under Glass: J. K. Blanchard
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

COLUMBIA, February 11-12, 1984
Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society & Columbia Mall
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:
C. japonica:
Over 5": 'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn,' Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hahn
Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis,' Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hahn
Under 5": 'Sea Foam,' Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hahn
Runner-up: 'Spring Sonnet,' Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Miniature: 'Momento,' Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Mouchang,' Mrs. Sadie M. Aycock
Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Doris & Robert Fowler
C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'El Dorado,' Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hahn
Runner-up: 'Rose Bouquet,' Joe Austin
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Joe Austin
Best White: 'Silver Chalice,' Mr. & Mrs. Fred G. Hahn
Best Novice: 'Grand Prix,' Col. George Wise
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA, February 25-26, 1984 (20th Annual)
Sponsor: Chattanooga Camellia Club
Number Blooms Displayed: 1,132. Attendance: 1,000+
ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Granada,' W. E. Balwin
Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes,' John Newsome
Medium: 'Gee Honeyer,' Ralph Davidson
Small: 'Maroon and Gold,' George & Jane Griffin
Miniature: 'Fircone,' John T. Newsome

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Valley Knudsen,' Louise Hairston

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julia,' H. T. Brown, Jr.

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Ralph Davidson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

George & Jane Griffin

Best White: 'Ruth Seibels,' Dr. Jack Davis

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Four.

NASHVILLE, March 3-4, 1984 (12th Annual)

Sponsor: Middle Tennessee Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 1,000. Attendance: 2,000.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow's Sweet Image,' John T. Newsome
Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes,' John T. Newsome
Medium: 'Chie Tarumoto,' John T. Newsome
Small: 'Grace Albritton,' John T. Newsome
Miniature: 'Man Size,' John T. Newsome

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Lilette Witman,' John T. Newsome

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Charlean Var.,' R. F. Jeffares

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

George N. Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

John T. Newsome

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

TEXAS

DALLAS, January 21, 1984 (32nd Annual)

Sponsor: Dallas Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 287. Attendance: 10,000.

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special,' Charles Malone

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special,' Charles Malone
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Crown Jewel,' Ken Dix
Medium-Large: 'Pink Pagoda,' John Selover
Runner-up: 'Alta Gavin,' Dr. Emil Carroll
Medium: 'Margaret Davis,' Dr. Emil Carroll
Runner-up: 'Carvain's Silk Moire,' Ken Dix
Small: 'Grace Albritton,' Charles Malone
Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection,' Charles Malone

Miniature: 'Little Red Riding Hood,' Dr. Emil Carroll

Runner-up: 'Man Size,' Jack Greenberg

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Dr. Emil Carroll

Runner-up: 'Valley Knudsen,' Charles Malone

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Dr. Emil Carroll

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Charles Malone

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

FORT WORTH, February 19, 1984

Sponsor: Fort Worth Camellia Society, Inc.

Number Blooms Displayed: 500. Attendance: 2,000.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Elegans Champagne,' Jon Laird Carvain

Runner-up: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special,' Charles B. Malone

Medium-Large: 'Pink Pagoda,' John Selover

Runner-up: 'Lady Kay,' Charles B. Malone

Medium: 'In The Pink,' Dr. & Mrs. R. P. McDonald

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis,' Dr. Emil Carroll

Small: 'Pink Perfection,' Charles B. Malone

Runner-up: 'Tammia,' Dr. & Mrs. R. P. McDonald

Miniature: 'Bonbon,' Mrs. Temple P. Bowen

Runner-up: 'Hopkins Pink,' Jon Laird Carvain

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Valley Knudsen,' Charles B. Malone

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' Dr. Emil Carroll

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Debbie,' Dr. Emil Carroll

Runner-up: 'Taylor's Supreme,' Dr. Emil Carroll

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Dr. Emil Carroll

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Charles B. Malone

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

TYLER, February 12, 1984 (35th Annual)

Sponsor: Tyler Camellia Club & First City National Bank

Number Blooms Displayed: 950. Attendance: 600.

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates:

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Granada,' Gene King

Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.,' Gene King

Medium-Large: 'Nuccio's Gem,' G. F. Abendroth

Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes,' Garvin Tate

Medium: 'Sawada's Dream,' Gene King

Runner-up: 'Cover Girl,' Charles Malone

Small: 'Tammia,' Floyd Akin

Runner-up: 'Grace Albritton,' G. F. Abendroth

Miniature: 'Man Size,' Charles Malone

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Jean Pursel,' G. F. Abendroth

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Charlean,' G. F. Abendroth

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Dr. Emil Carroll

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Charles Malone

Best Seedling: SH-122, Ray Bond

Best Novice Bloom: 'Simeon,' L. M. Spivey

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

Shanghai (thirteen plants and seven scions). The Symposium and planting of the Camellia Garden of International Friendship were much enjoyed by the participants. It is hoped that this action will bring joy to many thousands of people in the Peoples Republic of China in the future.

PLANTS BROUGHT BY INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY TO CHINA — MARCH, 1984

Australia — 44

*Cities

'Alexander Black'	K
'Australis'	K
'Autumn Glory'	K
'Brushfield's Yellow'	Mt. E.
'Charles Henty'	K
'Dainty Maiden'	K
'Edith Linton'	S
'E. G. Waterhouse'	K
'Gay Marmee'	K
'Great Eastern'	S
'Henry Henty'	K
'Henry Turnbull'	K
'High Jinks'	K
'Lady Cutler'	K
'Lady Gowrie'	K
'Lady Loch'	Mt. E.
'Laurie Bray'	Mt. E.
'Len Bray'	K
'Margaret Davis'	K
'Margaret Waterhouse'	K
'Mariana'	K
'Tama-no-ura'	K
'Kamohonami'	K
'Merrillees'	K
'Mrs. H. Boyce'	K
'Hilda Jamieson'	K
'Philippa Lfould'	K
'Polar Bear'	K
'Robyn McMinn'	K
'Shocking Pink'	K
'Spencer's Pink'	Mt. E.
'The Czar'	K
'Tip Toe'	S
'William Honey'	K
'Ellie Rubinsohn'	K
'Janus'	K
'Murillo'	K
'Overture'	K
'Pavlova'	K
'Samantha'	K
'Tranquility'	K
'Kanjiro'	K
'Kanjiro'	K
'Kanjiro'	K
'Kanjiro'	K

New Zealand — 11

*Cities

'Gay Baby'	K
'Baby Bear'	S
'Barbara Clark'	S
'Jean Clere'	K
'Mayhills'	C
'Warwick Berg'	C

The Camellia Garden of International Friendship Kunming China, 1984

C. DAVID SCHEIBERT, M.D.

On February 29 and March 1, 1984 a group of forty members of the International Camellia Society met with over twenty five botanists in Kunming, Peoples Republic of China at the first International Symposium on Camellias in China. The Chinese Delegates were headed by Professors Tang Peisung, Te-Tsan Yü, and Zhang Ao-luo. The first two professors above came from the Institute of Botany, Academia Sinica in Beijing and Professor Zhang is Director of the Kunming Branch Academia Sinica. In all more than twenty five representatives in botany and garden bureaus attended the conference from Kunming, Beijing,

Hangzhou, Nanning, Chengdu, Tengehong, Guilin and Shanghai.

On the morning of March 1, 1984 the Camellia Garden of International Friendship was planted by the International Camellia Society representatives who had brought one hundred and seventy-five different cultivars to China in the form of one hundred nineteen plants and sixty scions. A time capsule was buried in the Garden with names of participants, as well as a scientific program and other pertinent information.

Eighty-three plants were left at Kunming as well as fifty-three scions. Further plantings through China occurred at Mount Emei (five plants), Chengdu Botanical Institute (eighteen plants) and

'Nicky Crisp' K
'Wynne Rayner' Mt. E.
'Water Lily' K
'Mona Jury' K
'Margaret Hilford' K

Total 60 scions
119 plants
 175 different cultivars

<i>United Kingdom — 19</i>	<i>*Cities</i>
'Inspiration'	K
'Charlotte DeRothechild'	K
'Lewin Magge'	K
'Cornish Snow'	K
'Cornish Spring'	K
'Adolphe Audusson'	K
'Souvenir DeBahuaud Litou'	K
'Rosemary Williams'	K
'ETR Carlyn'	K
'George Blandford'	K
'J. C. Williams'	K
'Charles Michael'	K
'Eximia'	C
'Donation'	C
'Madame Victor DeBisschop'	C
'Elegans'	C
'Mathotiana Alba'	C
'Mary Larcom'	K
'Gloise DeNantes'	S

<i>United States — 45</i>	<i>°Cities</i>
'Nancy Reagan'	K
'Jean Pursel'	K
'Nuccio's Ruby'	K
'Hody Wilson'	K
'Harold Paige'	K
'Notre Dame'	K
'Miss Tulare'	K
'Charming Betty'	K
'Milo Rowell'	K
'China Lady'	K
'Lila Naff'	K
'Al Gunn'	K
'Betty Ridley'	K
'Lasca Beauty'	K
'Terrell Weaver'	K
'Lilette Witman'	K
'Dr. Tinsley'	S
'Nuccio's Gem'	S
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	S
'Margaret Davis'	S
'Lady Kay'	S
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'	S
'Lady in Red'	S
'Valley Knudsen'	K
'Pharaoh'	K
'William Hertrich'	K
'Elegans Champagne'	S
'Guilio Nuccio'	C
'Francie L'	K
'Valentine Day Var.'	K
'Nuccio's Pearl'	K
'Crimson Robe'	K
'Arch of Triumph'	K
'Dr. Clifford Parks'	K
'San Marino'	K

'Howard Asper'	K
'Kuro Tsubaki'	K
'Rachel Tarpy'	K
'Tomorrow Park Hill'	C
'Grand Prix'	C
'Nuccio's Gem'	C
'Maroon and Gold'	C
'Fircone Var.'	C
'Tinsie'	K
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'	S

Scions

'Transnokoensis'	K
'Wirlinga Belle'	K
'Wirlinga Princess'	K
'Night Rider'	K
'Baby Bear'	K
'Caudata'	K
'Crapnelliana'	K
'Alta Gavin'	K
'Ave Maria'	K
'Betty Foy Sanders'	K
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	K
'Black Domino'	K
'Blood of China'	K
'Bob Hope'	K
'C. M. Hovey (Col. Firey)'	K
'Candy Cane'	K
'Carter's Sunburst'	K
'China Doll'	K
'Chow's Han-ling'	K
'Clark Hubbs'	K
'Commander Mulroy'	K
'Covina'	K
'Desire'	K
'Donckelarii'	K
'Easter Morn'	K
'Gay Chieftain'	K
'Tom Knudsen'	K
'Glen 40'	K
'Granada'	K
'Hishi Karaito'	K
'Kramer's Supreme'	K
'Little Red Ridinghood'	K
'Lucy Stewart'	K
'Magnoliaeflora'	K
'Marie Bracey'	K
'Mathotiana (Julia Drayton)'	K
'Miss Charleston'	K
'Nuccio's Jewel'	K
'Pink Frost'	K
'Pink Perfection'	K
'Purity'	K
'Red Dandy (N#6370)'	K
'San Dimas'	K
'Scentsation'	K
'Silver Chalice'	K
'Tommorrow's Dawn'	K
'Twilight'	K
'Wicke'	K

* K—Kunming: 83 plants, Mt. E.—Mount Emei: 5
53 scions

S—Shanghai: 13 plants,
7 scions

7 Cultivars introduced by Mr. Lee-Poe.

Horticulturally Speaking

COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE

Your Committee on Horticulture is not at all sure that we can do a great deal for our cold injured Camellia plants. Nature must take her course — and “This too, shall pass away.”

Lois Boudreaux of Port Neches, Texas has some very interesting comments. She writes, in part. "I know ACS has to have the information well in advance, but I feel it is really too early to assess the freeze damage. Just about every one of our plants had at least small limbs or twigs that the freeze killed." I am sure that most of us agree with Lois, however we can make a beginning. She continues as follows:

“As the camellia season commenced, it promised to be an especially promising one for this part of the country. There had not been any prolonged periods of drought during the earlier part of the year with annual total rainfall having been some 78 inches. There were a couple of periods of dryness but not for more than a month or so. During such periods camellia plants required watering in only two or three short instances.

“Up until mid-December the temperatures had been fairly mild and just as we were beginning to have high hopes for no serious freezes before New Year’s Day — whammy! We got it! (When the season before New Year’s Day is relatively mild, our garden is usually at its best, color-wise, about that time.) On Wednesday, December 21, it was cold and wet. Several inches of rain fell. Then the next day, the temperature fell below freezing, remaining below freezing for some 77 hours, the second-longest time on record for this area. The official temperature Christmas morning was 15 degrees F., with varying temperatures of from 10 to 15 degrees in the area.

“When the thaw had finally been completed, there were many heavily damaged plants of all descriptions, as well as camellias.

"It appears that *C. reticulatas* sustained the most obvious damage while plants with variegated foliage came in for a close second. However, at the present time, our two plants of 'Francie L' don't seem to be aware that there was a

deep freeze as far as appearance. They look fine.

"Members of our society were advised by a horticulturist to completely disbud every camellia plant, for all buds had been frozen and damaged, particularly the formal doubles. We tried to remove all frozen buds, some 6 or 7 bushel baskets of them so that the plant could start a vegetative growing cycle and not continue in the reproduction cycle.

"There will obviously be much pruning to be done after all danger of freezing temperatures is past. At this time, very little split bark has been found. It is probably somewhat early to make an accurate assessment of damage. But for spring and summer care, most growers are aware that the plants will need an extra amount of tender, loving care."

General Harold Bauer of Sumter, South Carolina contributes the following:

"I have been waiting to get a little clearer picture of the damage to our camellias from the severe weather of last December. At this time it appears to be worse than we have had in the past twenty-five years. The low temperatures came during the Christmas holidays with a low of 9 degrees on Christmas eve and 9 degrees on the night of 25-26 December. This was followed on New Year's eve night by 16 degrees and the night of Jan. 1-2 with a temperature of 15 degrees.

"The weather in October, November, and early December was unusually warm with hardly heavy frost during that period. Buds were beginning to swell and many plants had open blooms when the cold came. The extreme cold came before the plants had a chance to attain a state of dormancy needed to withstand such low temperatures.

"At this time I estimate that at least 75% of our plants have suffered 100% bloom bud kill with the balance receiving damage in varying degrees. In going through our plants today we noted a few blooms open on 'Berneice Boddy', 'Willie Hite', and 'Shin Shioko', also on our seedling 2C4 ('Princess Lavender' x 'Berenice Boddy') showed some nice blooms. The buds on several other plants showed signs of swelling and opening soon, should this warm weather continue. So far February has been unusually warm.

"What disturbs me the most is the foliar damage. This cannot be fully de-

termined at this time. It will take another four to six weeks before we will know the full extent of this damage to the plants. Already a few plants have shown 100% leaf drop and I'm sure we will lose some plants. At least forty to fifty percent of our plants show light to heavy leaf drop.

"In the 1981-1982 season we had two nights, January 11 and 12 with low temperatures of 8 degrees and 9 degrees respectively, which did very little damage to our plants. We had a fine blooming season the following spring. The difference in that season and this was in the weather preceding these two extremely cold nights. Temperatures started lowering in October and gradually dropped in November and December so that by January the plants were completely dormant which allowed them to withstand the cold temperatures without damage.

"Now to leave the past and get into summer care. There is very little I can add to what has already been published. Plant food, adequate moisture, and control of insect pests and disease are the main items which come to mind. Fertilizing with fertilizer containing nitrogen should start in early March and continue at least through June. Nitrogen should be sharply reduced or discontinued from July on to reduce the new growth in the fall months. This will help to prevent cold damage in the winter months. During hot dry weather plants should not be allowed to dry out to the point that leaf wilting shows. However too much moisture can harm a plant as much as being allowed to get too dry. The soil should be kept moist but not wet.

"Plants must be watched for insect infestation and the proper spray used for control. Scale insects create the most common problem here, and are probably the easiest to keep under control if detected early. In our area dieback caused by the fungus *Glomerella Cinculata*, is of some concern. Plants must be watched very closely for this disease. Removing affected growth by pruning when found has been the most effective for us. I keep

on hand at all times the very best tree paint I can find for use while pruning and for any other wound or bruise found on the plant stems. When cankers are found they are cut out down to healthy wood and painted with tree paint. This procedure has pretty well kept in check the spread of this disease in our plants.

"The best summer care I can offer to avoid damage from winter cold is to use every means available to keep the plants as healthy as possible and pray for the kind of weather which will allow the plants to become dormant before the extreme low temperatures occur. I know of no way we could have prevented the damage sustained this past December. The only action to be taken now is to prune back the severely damaged stems. In some cases it may require pruning down to the main stem just above the ground. The root system is rarely damaged and the plant will usually put out new growth in the spring from this stem."

Frank Serpa of Fresno, California had a happy note. It is easy for us in the midst of a freeze to half-way think that the whole world is cold. Read this from Frank.

"As we had only about four days at 34 degrees, we did not have much winter damage. Even the rain was scarce in our area. We have had sunshine and 64 to 75 degrees, for the past ten days, so the blooms are really coming on.

"When we do have more severe winters, and during the re-potting process, after doing so, I would use B-1 for four waterings, and now I use Subdue® in July. It sure has helped in the reestablishment of new hair roots. I also like to use Benlate to help insure against dieback."

And, there you have it. Summing up I believe that we are saying — use common sense. Water when dry; drain when flooding; feed when hungry; prune when dead, diseased or unwanted growth exists, etc. All in all a most discouraging time for out-door Camellia Culture — but to repeat — "this too shall pass."

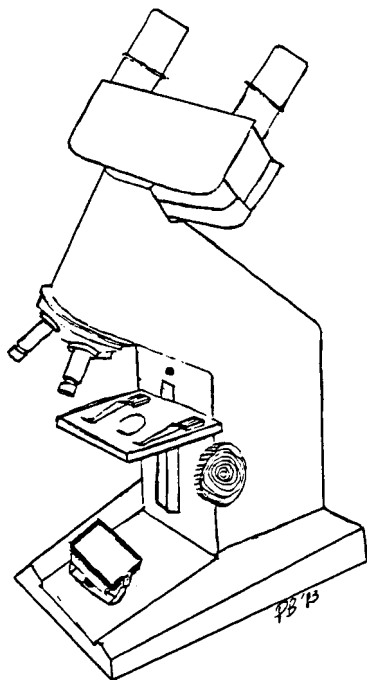
—ACS

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS

November 8-10, 1984 Hqrs., Holiday Inn, Perry, GA, Perry/Fort Valley, GA
January 17-20, 1985 Ramada Inn I-65, Mobile, AL
November 14-17, 1985 Houston, TX
April 3-6, 1986 Hqrs., The Omni International, Norfolk, VA

Notes From The Research Horticulturist

BETTY HOTCHKISS



The camellia season is drawing to a close as I write, and I anticipate the summer with mixed feelings. I have to say that it was very disappointing to have my first blooming season at Massee Lane so blighted by the cold. But we shall always look to next year. The Smith Memorial Greenhouse was truly lovely and appreciated more than ever this year. We had a great many beautiful blooms and enjoyed sharing these with our visitors.

The big talk here in the South is of the infamous freeze of December, 1983. Evaluation of the cold damage here will not be completed until this summer. Effects will probably be seen even past this summer. Bloom-wise it was a disaster. There were absolutely no blooms from Christmas Eve until mid to late February. After that, a few varieties put on a show of flowers which were pretty from a distance, but almost all flowers showed cold damage (brown) upon close examination. At the time of writing, I cannot evaluate the cold damage to plants. In regard to variety, it appears that our four plants of 'Alba Plena' were most severely

hurt. Other weak or sickly plants throughout the garden may have also been severely hurt or killed. Words of advice from those who have much more experience than I, have been to delay severe pruning until adventitious buds have had a chance to send out shoots. One cheerful note that I might add is that on the whole, camellias seem to have stood the cold much better than many other plants in our area (azaleas, tea olives, loquots, etc.). Also, we hopefully can gain more knowledge on cold hardy varieties in our respective growing areas from this experience. It will be interesting to compare notes.

When you receive your *Journal*, many of the spring "chores" associated with growing camellias will have been begun and/or completed. These include spraying for scale and insects, pruning, and fertilization. Many of you may be seeing the results of grafts made this past season. As summer approaches, remember to water rigorously. Proper water and fertilization at the time of flower bud formation will be rewarded during the bloom season.

I have been compiling information on camellia varieties and cultural practices for different areas of the country. This information will be on file to help answer questions we get from visitors or through letters. I want to thank all of you individuals and local club members for the thoughtful responses you sent to me.

There has been some talk that low molybdenum is a causative of dieback and canker of camellia. As you know, this disease is caused by fungus, *Glomerella cingulata*. I have had contact with plant pathologists regarding this matter. It is their opinion that molybdenum deficiency (or any other mineral deficiency) would be characterized by improper growth such as leaf distortion, yellowing, stunting, etc., *but not as dieback*. Dieback and canker of camellia is more serious in the South than the West or Virginia coastal areas because of climate. The pathogen *G. cingulata*, is quite active when the camellia plants are shedding leaves. The scar left when the leaf falls off of a camellia stem provides a portal of entry for the spores of the fungus. This fungus is spread locally by splashing rains, typical of a Southern spring. In the West, the dry weather dur-

ing this season is not favorable to the fungus. Camellias in Virginia are largely free of dieback and canker because the pathogen requires warm to hot weather during the leaf-fall period. Thus, dieback is likely to remain a serious problem mainly in the South.

I have enjoyed presenting several talks about camellias and Massee Lane and I hope to continue to do this in the future. It gives me a chance to meet people and tell them what we are doing with camellias here at headquarters.

With summer arriving, we are looking forward to another colorful season at Massee Lane. I have plans for both annual and perennial flower beds here in the gardens. At the time I write, the research greenhouse is filled with little seedlings full of promise for summer beauty. Our herb garden will be continued and expanded this year. We hope the gardens will be an interesting and beautiful place to visit year-round.

As I close my column, I would like to invite all of you to visit us at Massee Lane. It is *your headquarters* and we hope to see you here.

—ACS—

In Memoriam

JOHN W. H. FREEMAN

John W. H. Freeman died in Orlando on March 29, 1984 at the age of 89. John had been ill for a very long time although he seemed in good spirits when a few good friends visited him when the ACS met in Orlando in January.

The Freeman's moved to Orlando in 1937 and immediately became interested in camellias for their property on Lake Adair. John became a Charter member of the American Camellia Society. He and his wife, Doris, have been joint members of the Presidents Club and both have been Life Members of the ACS. Mr. Freeman was extremely active in the Camellia Society of Central Florida having served in executive positions in that active club many times.

The Freemans have attended ACS meetings throughout the country over the years and have played an active role in the national organization. Mrs. Freeman has been a member of the Board of Trustees since it was founded in 1966. They have always generously given of their time, talents and gifts to the ACS and the ACS Endowment Fund.

The Society thought so much of Doris and John Freeman that the 1979 *Yearbook* carried an excellent article and photograph entitled "In Appreciation to Doris and John W. Freeman".

John Freeman is survived by his wife, Doris E., who lives at their home at 1103 Edgewater Drive, Orlando, Florida, and their son, Vaughn A. Freeman of Leesburg, Florida, and two grandchildren.

The Camellia Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 39

Number 2

May, 1984

From the Desk of the Executive Secretary/Editor

This issue is coming to you a little bit late as we were in the Orient for five weeks. There are a couple of short articles in this issue about the new Camellia Garden of International Friendship, including the dedicatory statement by Thomas Savage.

We shall have other articles in future issues of the *Journal* and in the *American Camellia Yearbook - 1984*. We must admit we were very disappointed that the federal government in Beijing had lowered the "Bamboo Curtain" as far as cooperation in sharing new species and anything concerning the various yellow camellias. This was a federal regulation and does not reflect on the friendship of the various botanic gardens and their staffs. It is our sincere hope that the Beijing government will see fit to review that strict regulation so that we can have an open and free exchange of scientific knowledge and plant germplasm.

In our absence the girls at Masee Lane did an outstanding job and proved to this "humble Editor" that no one is indispensable.

Membership

We are currently running about 250 members behind 1983. This is extremely discouraging to us at Masee Lane who work so hard to try to bring first rate publications to our members at such a low rate of cost.

We will be having an editorial about membership in the August issue which will "lay it on the line" as to how we can and should obtain new members and hold current members. Let us just in this paragraph be asking this simple question

that the Membership Chairman asked at a recent meeting of ACS, "What have you done lately to obtain a new member for ACS?"

Life Members

Since the last issue we are pleased to announce additional new Life Members. As you know, our goal is to attempt to get as many as 500. Does this sound weird? Five years ago when I suggested a goal of 200, people said we were utterly crazy and we have well exceeded that figure and are still on our way. The new Life Members since the last issue are: Dr. & Mrs. D. J. Faustman, Sacramento, CA; Mrs. Temple P. Bowen, Fort Worth, TX; and Mrs. A. G. King, Lakeland, FL.

ACS Fall Meeting in Georgia

The Middle Georgia Camellia Society has moved ahead on its plans for the fall meeting here at Masee Lane and Perry. That meeting will offer you two opportunities, really. One, to attend an ACS Convention, perhaps even for the first time. Two, it will give you an opportunity to spend a lot of time at your headquarters at Masee Lane, to become acquainted with your staff here and to see the gardens and the greenhouses and the outstanding collection of Boehm porcelains. We would like to welcome hundreds of you here at your headquarters — historic Masee Lane.

DIME A DAY For Camellias

Sustaining Members — Continued

Mr. Dennis Munden, c/o Carteret Farmers Exchange Hwy. 70 W., Morehead City, NC 28557
Mr. & Mrs. Milton H. Brown, 409 W. Church Street, Fort Valley, GA 31030
Gerbing's Camellia Growers, Rt. 1, Box 87, Millwood, CA 91552
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory E. Davis, 7815 Burgoyne, Houston, TX 77063
Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Jones, 102 Clarendon Avenue, Avondale Estates, GA 30002
Flora C. Eyster & Donald G. Paige, 8 Walnut St., Boston, MA 02108
Tony Bassignani, Nursery, Sebastopol, CA 95472

—ACS—

ERRATUM

In the article "Regional Meetings" on page 10 of the February 1984 issue of *The Camellia Journal* we erroneously reported that the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society would meet on the weekend of September 28-30, 1984.

The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society will hold its regular annual meeting at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina on the weekend of October 5-6, 1984. Repeat *October 5-6, 1984!* We are sorry about that!

—ACS—

Are You There?

Would the lady from Savannah who wrote a few months ago about a set of Spode plates with camellias on them to ask us if we knew anything about them contact ACS Headquarters.

In changing over to our computers we apparently misplaced your letter.

We now have a letter from Spode in England telling us about the plates. If you will contact us, we will send the letter to you. Sorry about the lost letter.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

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ACS offices are located at Matsee 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.

(USPS 555-900) (ISSN 0008-204X)

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 *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. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Camellia Journal*, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

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, GA 31030.

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Waikanae Beach

New Zealand

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President's Message



JACK L. MANDARICH

Congratulations are certainly in order to the members of the Camellia Club of Orlando, for the excellent program that was planned for our A.C.S. Annual meeting in January. Once again it was enjoyable visiting with old friends and meeting new ones. We certainly owe our good friends of Orlando a vote of thanks for all that they did for us. It was however, distressing to see the many citrus groves in the condition they were in, because of the freeze, they had in December in Northern Florida. Many of the trees had split bark and all of the leaves were gone.

Listed here are some of the items of interest approved by the Governing Board, Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees. The Board of Directors, elected G. F. "Ab." Abendroth from Shreveport, La. President of the American Camellia Society as of January 1985. Being a friend of Ab's for many years, I know it was an excellent choice and I know Ab will do a good job as your President. Let us all as members of A.C.S. give him all of the help he needs. I. John Movich from La Verne, Ca. has replaced the late Payne Midyette on the Board of Trustees with a term to expire in 1986.

Dr. Earl Beatty, Jr. of Fort Valley, Georgia was reelected Treasurer.

Milton H. Brown was reelected Executive Secretary. Ann Blair Brown was reelected Assistant Executive Secretary.

Alfus O. Johnson of Houston, Texas was reelected Vice President for the Gulf Coast.

Lewis Fetterman of Clinton, N. C. was reelected Vice President of the Atlantic Coast.

Alfred Gamper of La Canada, Ca. was elected Vice President for the Pacific Coast.

Lewis Fetterman was appointed Chairman of a committee to study the question of raising the A.C.S. dues. The committee will make a recommendation and report back in 60 days and the question will be voted on by mail ballot, prior to July 1, 1984. The dues statements are printed in July.

While the shows have been going on for some weeks in both Atlantic and Gulf Coast, they are just beginning on the Pacific Coast. We had our first show in Northern California, this past weekend (Feb. 11-12). This was the twenty-third annual show of the Peninsula Camellia Society in Redwood City, Ca. of which I am a Charter Member. The show was a great success with over 2,000 quality blooms, all grown outside. How fortunate we are to be able to grow in California our favorite plant and flower, unprotected in the open and not worry about a freeze.

The fall meeting is now set for November 8-10, 1984 in Perry, Georgia. Having been in Perry and the Fort Valley area on several occasions, I can assure you that you will enjoy every moment of your visit with the wonderful people of that area.

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