

The *Camellia* Journal



'Fred Lee' — *Camellia reticulata* hybrid

ACS Reg. No. 1981

'Fred Lee' was originated by the late Frank V. Parsel and is propagated by Ray Gentry. It is a very large semidouble to peony form flower, measuring 7½ inches wide and 4 inches deep. It will be commercially introduced in 1987.

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President's Message



G. E. ("AB") ABENDROTH

Ann Brown has taken over the Executive Director's duties and we are all pleased with the excellent job she is doing. The ladies at Masee Lane continue to perform each and every task in a superior manner. The August 1986 *Camellia Journal* is a good example. It was prepared and published under very adverse conditions due to Brownie's untimely death. Everyone put forth extra effort and the *Journal* was published on time. I have received numerous compliments on the quality of this publication.

I talked to Alfus Johnson recently and asked him how the Fortieth Anniversary Campaign drive was progressing. The following was his reply, and I quote:

"The American Camellia Society has received pledges of \$589,245 for the 40th Anniversary Campaign representing approximately 7½% of membership. The Board established certain campaign goals so that the ACS could provide better services to the public and its members. The membership takes great pride in its camellias and we believe the American Camellia Society merits the same pride, support and interest. If we are to reach our goal, the membership must set the example by giving of its time and money.

"We have researched several Foundations and Ann is presently contact-

ing Trustees of same and/or members of ACS in each locality for their suggestions and participation."

In my opinion, the seven and one-half (7½%) percent participation by our membership is not representative of American Camellia Society members. Therefore, it is apparent that much more work has to be done before we will be able to approach any Foundation for contributions. It is essential that all of our State Committee Chairmen, Territory Chairmen, State Directors and Officers get busy and contact each of our members to obtain the maximum support.

Due to illness, Frank Pursel will not be able to attend the Fall Meeting in Pensacola to receive the Fellowship Award that is to be presented him by the ACS for his work in hybridizing. His imagination, tenacity and skills have produced many new and beautiful creations such as 'Dr. Dan Nathan', 'Nell Watson', 'Roy Stringfellow', 'Hulyn Smith', 'S. P. Dunn', 'Edith Mazzei', 'Dr. Emil Carroll', 'Annabelle Fetterman', 'Blair Brown' and 'Maggie Bush'. Possibly the best of all is 'Jean Pursel' which won the Harris Award in 1985. I spoke to Frank recently and he advised me that he is no longer able to continue his work in hybridizing. I am truly sorry that Frank cannot go on with his accomplishments as in the past but hope that his work will be assumed by someone else.

Hope to see you in Pensacola in November.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Frank received the Fellowship Award at his home on September 9. He was quite pleased to be honored, according to his wife, Jean. Frank died on September 10, 1986.

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Phone: Area Code 912

Office — Marshallville, GA 907-2358

Home — Ft. Valley, GA 825-7870

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The *Camellia* Journal

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Grafting For Beginners*

Cleft grafting is one of the most fascinating aspects of camellia culture. Once considered a highly skilled practice to be performed in secrecy by horticultural experts, we now know that grafting is an easily acquired skill which any amateur may learn in one or two demonstrations or by following simple instructions and drawings such as these reproduced here.

There are many types of grafts but only cleft grafting needs to be considered here. Grafting consists of joining a scion (cion) or small twig of the desired variety to the understock (stump or trunk) of another variety or species. Compatibility between the scion and rootstock must be considered. *C. sasanqua* understock (or merely stock) is usually compatible with *C. japonica* scions. Often japonica is grafted onto seedling or undesirable but vigorous japonica understock. *Reticulatas* seem less compatible on japonica or *sasanqua* than on seedling *reticulatas*.

WHEN TO GRAFT

Grafting may be done at any time the scions are not in active growth and the wood has hardened sufficiently. Late January, February and early March are favorite months. It is best to allow the scion and understock time to unite before new growth starts in the spring. Summer regrafting is often performed on understock on which the scion failed to take earlier.

SELECTING UNDERSTOCK

Only vigorous varieties which form a good root system should be used. Such varieties as *sasanqua* 'Day Dream' are commonly used. This has a good fibrous root system and is more tolerant to poorly drained soil. Japonica 'Professor Sargent', 'Debutante' and 'Halifolia' are good understock. If seedlings are used be sure to prune the tap root as well as lateral roots.

Pencil size understock may be used up to huge old stumps; however, 1 to 1½ inches is preferred. Some bare root and

graft at the same time although a plant established for a year or more is better.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING

Some varieties such as 'Alba Plena' and 'Ville de Nantes' are slow growing and produce poor root systems when rooted from cuttings; hence, grafting on a vigorous rootstock is recommended. Rare varieties may be propagated more rapidly by grafting since every bud, both terminal and lateral, is a potential plant. A flowering size graft may be grown in two years whereas rooted cuttings take several years to reach flowering.

For some unknown reason people sometimes confuse grafting with hybridizing. We graft to perpetuate a desirable variety but hybridize to produce something new.

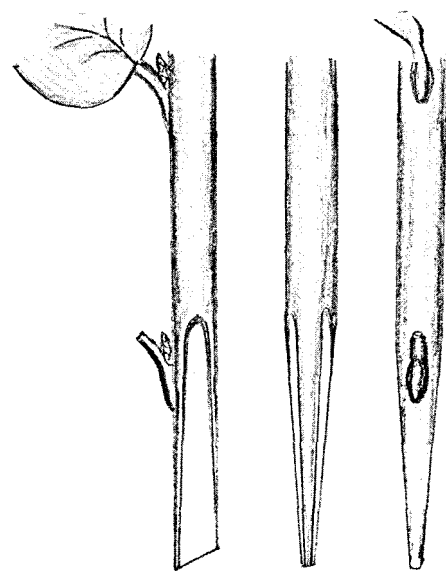
SCIONS

Scions of the desired variety may be secured some weeks before grafting. Storage in a polyethylene bag in the hydrator of your refrigerator for a week or more is advantageous in that dormancy is assured. Do not keep scions too long. A few drops of water in a bag is sufficient. They may be shipped across the country or overseas. Scions of one or two "eyes" or growth buds are better than a large scion. Use the current year's growth rather than old, inactive wood. Trim with sharp knife or razor blade to a tapering wedge shape. The front side should be slightly wider than the side inserted toward the center. Cut tip half of leaves off so as to reduce water loss.

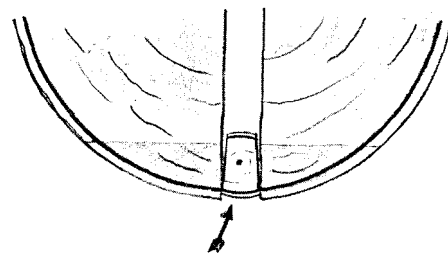
PREPARE UNDERSTOCK TO RECEIVE SCION

Saw or otherwise cut the stem or stump a few inches above ground level. Be careful not to bruise or crush stem with dull clippers. Trim edges of stump with a sharp knife to insure a smooth surface. A heavy knife or grafting tool is used to make the cut or cleft through the center. Do not split much deeper than the scion end to be inserted. Open the cleft with a screwdriver or wedge so as to insert the scion. At this point it is well to use a

solution of captan to prevent infection. Dip tools and scion and paint stump with the solution.



(a) Preparation of scion



(b) Scion inserted

Carefully insert scion which has been dipped in a hormone rooting powder, so as to match cambium layers (the narrow green layer between bark and wood). Some grafters set the scion at a slight angle leaning toward the center with the lower tip protruding. This insures crossing of the cambium layers. Next remove screwdriver or wedge. If the understock is ½ inch or more in diameter the stem will hold the scion tightly in place. If a larger stem it may be necessary to leave a wedge of wood to relieve pressure. Smaller understock may require a string or rubber band to hold scion in place.

Most prefer to paint the cut surface with *water soluble* asphalt such as "Tree Kote". Do not use an oily material as this retards healing. Others heap soil or sand over the juncture. Grafting wax or cloth isn't necessary. Dr. Reid Leonard, a biochemist of Pensacola has developed a stick clay paste containing plant hor-

* The *Camellia Journal*, Vol. 26, No. 1, January, 1971.

Cleft Grafting

Col (Ret.) ED ATKINS

I appreciate the opportunity to share with you the method I have been using for propagating camellias (Cleft Grafting).

Let me say in the very beginning that if what you are doing is satisfactory for you and your results are good — don't change. I know many camellia growers who change feeding programs, grafting procedures, etc., every year, never staying with any one program long enough to become successful or proficient.

The most important factor, *in my opinion*, for successful grafting is good healthy understock. I prefer $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter stock. Although sasanqua is the preference for most, any good japonica will do just as well. Some growers prefer the latter.

A fresh scion with two or three leaves is the second most important factor. $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter appears to be the most ideal size; however, a little smaller or a little larger will do fine if one is careful in cutting the wedge shape correctly to fit the cleft made when you split the understock.

My list of materials collected before I begin grafting are as follows:

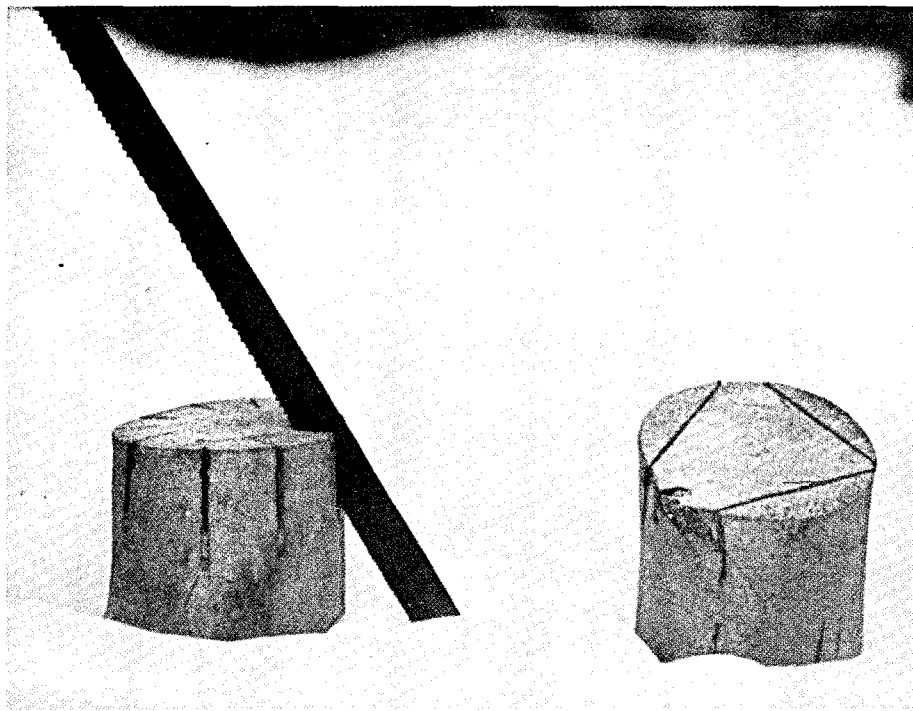
Benlate — Daconil Fungicides
1 gal. container, 3 quarts warm water
1 pair pruning clippers
1 utility knife (Stanley)
1 package extra blades — large size
1 small screwdriver (common)
Aluminum foil strips — $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4"
Name tags
1 Pruning saw
32 oz. styrofoam cups (remove bottom)
16 oz. or 20 oz. clear plastic cups (Solo brand or equal)

1. Begin by placing scions in Benlate and Daconil solution — 1 tsp. of each to 3 quarts of warm water. Benlate is systemic and Daconil is a contact fungicide.

2. Remove top of grafting stock about 4" from top of soil with a pruning saw.

3. Wash this understock with water taken from scion container.

4. Trim off rough edges, flatten top and make a cleft (split the stem about 1").



Preparing clefts of a large understock for grafting.

mones and special nutrients which is said to aid callusing (healing) and prevent infection. This product is called "Calluset". A cloche may be made by removing the bottom of a glass jug. Plastic bleach jugs if well cleaned are good. Old battery jars or large plastic cups are also used. Place cloche over graft and seal with moist sand or soil. Cover the cloche with a paper bag or piece of burlap to cut down on light and heat from direct sunlight. Protect with stakes or bean hamper.

POST GRAFTING CHECKS

After 10 days to two weeks examine to see whether scion is taking. After the scion begins to grow raise the cloche slightly to admit air and light and begin to toughen the new growth. Finally remove the cloche entirely but provide shade with a square of burlap on stakes or bean hamper. In dry hot weather it may be necessary to replace the cloche until new growth hardens sufficiently.

Examine during summer and remove any shoots which may grow from the understock.

There are many fine points which grafters use with great success. Only the basic steps are covered here. We would welcome additional fine points you have found successful.

SOME COMMON CAUSES OF GRAFT FAILURES

1. Unhealthy understock or scions. Hard freezes may be injurious to cambium layer. Examine scions for evidence of dead (brown) tissue.

2. Failure to have close contact between scion and understock because of improperly trimmed scion.

3. Failure to align cambium layer of scion with that of understock.

4. Knocking scion out of alignment when covering or uncovering graft.

5. Failure to provide high humidity under cloche. Seal cup or jug with moist soil. Do not keep too wet, this encourages fungus infections.

6. Provide shade for cloche and for tender young shoot.

7. Avoid sudden removal of cloche. It may be necessary to replace if tender new growth wilts.

5. Remove scion from water. Dip your fingers and tools in the water also. With utility knife, trim scion about $\frac{5}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " long. Two tapers — front to rear. Top to bottom.

6. Insert screwdriver in cleft. Pry open enough to insert wedge. Line up small green lines on scion with green lines on side and top of understock.

7. Wrap with aluminum foil, pressing down carefully around scions to seal out light, leaving just the growth bud showing.

8. Place 32 oz. cup over this and press down into top soil.

9. Place clear plastic cup over open end of larger cup. The two cups make inspection painless by only having to remove the top cup.

10. When growth buds appear to be growing, you can remove the top cup completely allowing the scion growth to continue through the 32 oz. cup. As it is taken off, very little wilting will result if kept in shaded area — water lightly one month after grafting and every two

weeks thereafter — keep slightly damp — not wet. Watering with a "Subdue" solution (4 drops per gallon) will help eliminate root rot.

Liquid feeding after two or three leaves appear will help make a larger, stronger plant. September is digging time if you graft on plants in the ground. At the same time check cans for potting up to a larger size if roots have grown to outside of root ball.

— ACS —

*Tender Branch Graft In Camellia**

TEH-LING HUANG

Tender Branch Graft in Camellia takes the same method as for other grafts. With proper shade and with temperature under control, it can be done not only in all seasons but also at any time. Even though there are differences in time of grafting, this method in my opinion is an ideal one, for it has a higher rate of success and its method is simple. This paper aims to introduce this simple and interesting method in producing more varieties of camellias.

What is a Tender Branch Graft? It is a kind of grafting which uses the young growing stock and the similar young scion before they are matured for camellia grafting. All those methods commonly used for other plant graftings such as cleft, side, bridge, saddle are applicable, but among them, the cleft or cutting grafting is the easiest and will be discussed under the following items:

1. Material and instrument
2. Grafting season
3. Preparation of the stock and the scion
4. Process of grafting
5. Aftercare
6. Advantages of this method

Now let us discuss the first item: **material and instrument:**

A. Materials:

* This article is translated by Mr. Teh-ying Huang, author's brother and a senior translator in Shanghai Botanical Garden.

a. Stock: there is a Chinese saying: 'Rice depends upon its seedlings and daughter is represented by her mother'. This shows the importance of the parenthood, for stock is the life support of the new plant. It requires not only the strength of the plant but needs the good environmental condition as well. In Shanghai, we use the well cultivated single flower wild camellia. Of course, there are some others viz: alba plena, pink perfection, partial double iron calyx Baozhu and a camellia hybrid by Mr. Chen, a friend of mine. The hybrid called 'Revolution Flag' is a large fast growing plant. It is similar to Glen #40 in the United States. This new "Revolution Flag" has been introduced to the American Camellia Society by Mr. Milton Brown and now is growing well in the United States.

b. Scion: unless under special situation, try to select the best one. It is important to cut scion off the plant before the wood has formed. It is crucial to make sure that the top leaf blade of the shoot has grown up to one-third of its size, not full size.

c. Instruments: the same tools that we use for other graftings are quite appropriate. These are scissors, grafting knife or ordinary single razor blade, tapes or strings, tags, and bags.

d. Rooting Hormone: dip the cut scion in the root stimulant and shake off the overdose. But such a dipping is not at all necessary.

Grafting season:

Under my past 10-year unfavorable environment, I used a small courtyard for grafting potted camellias. It began to grow between mid-May to the late September and mid-October. Once the right growth of stock and scion could be observed, grafting ought to be underway. July and August are the best time. If you want to have any early start or a late finish, you can do your grafting in the greenhouse.

Preparation of stock and scion:

a. Stock: during the preceeding September, choose the ideal 3-5 year-old or older potted stock. The older the stock is, the earlier the grafted camellia blooms.

(a) Wash and prune: wash and clean the pot and the plant. Trim the stock in such a way as to eliminate the tall limbs, the weak ones and the odd-shaped ones. Be sure to save at least one to three leaves at the base of the trim. This will enhance the new early bud for grafting. Theoretically, the shorter the stock, the better. It is advisable that one could have the stock prepared years earlier so as to shape it according to one's wish.

(b) Spray with insecticide and fungicide before and after pruning. Such spray should be applied twice.

(c) Fertilizer: apply periodically bone ash, manure and other fertilizers,

but not overfeed the stock and also avoid extreme warm environment.

All these processes should be repeated in spring.

Process of grafting:

Bring the prepared stock plant to the working bench. Better to graft one plant after another. At the same time, cut the selected scion and wrap it with wet towel with label. It is very, very important to graft with scions you cut in the morning for your morning grafting and never use these scions you cut in the morning for your afternoon grafting, failing which the success will be low.

a. Scion: slicing the scion is very important. Use two faces of scion for an V-insertion, sometimes called the 'Duck Tongue' connection. Scion is very tender, so try to cut slowly and gently. Excessive cut makes the scion worthless. Cut the scion evenly and smoothly all the round. In case that the scion is larger than the stock, the following two steps can be taken.

(a) Trim two sides of the scion skin and leave the broad side skin intact. This can decrease the scion diameter and will be able to insert into the stock while it still has the living cambium layer to fuse the stock.

(b) The diameter of the new growth is mostly flat in shape. It is safer to cut off the flat sides of the scion so that its edges can be trimmed to match the size of the stock, in consequence of which the cambium tissues of the scion and the stock are intimately contacted and the grafting will insure success.

b. Stock: cut the stock crosswise at the desired height having at least one leaf left for perspiration that will increase the rate of success. Make a middle vertical incision of the cut surface with one's thumb and index fingers holding the stock while the other hand is doing the gentle cutting with a sharp blade. The depth of the incision is to be determined by the length of the scion, better a little less deep than the desired depth. It is around 0.6 to 1.0 cm deep. An overdeep incision will waste the inflow of the nutrient from the root.

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c. Grafting or insertion of scion: insert the scion gently to the incision with great care. Sometimes the scion skin is slightly damaged, but one need not worry about it, for both the stock and the scion are at their vigorous growing stage, having plenty of nutrients and hormone for a quick reunion.

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'Flora Eyster' — Back Cover ACS Journal November 1986

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d. Wrap the new graft: wrap the graft with a proper tape, and in turn same is to be gently tightened with a string by a square knot. Finally the graft is to be wrapped in a plastic bag with the scion inside leaving one new leaf or an old leaf or two of the stock outside the bag so as to avoid evaporating. Then, tape and tight the bag. At the same time, tag the graft with its name and date at the base of the stock.

When more than one scion is used, be sure to trim the scion before cutting the stock. Sometimes one scion can be used to graft three stocks, but never over 4 stocks. Hence, it is advisable not to cut the selected scion into separate pieces (the length of each piece is from 2 cm to 4 cm) at first. It is better to cut the selected scion when grafting. Under certain circumstances, one has to use other grafting methods such as whip, belly, saddle, and others, but these methods are rather too complicated and usually less successful.

Aftercare:

Right after grafting, move the graft to a shade area. During the first week, a warm environment is recommended same as for the other potted plants. Increase the light exposure during the second week. At the third week, the scion is mostly knitted into the understock, the wrapped bag then can be untied. Loose the opening so as to let some air in for ventilation and dry. When the scion fuses well with the stock, the bag can be taken off; otherwise let it stay there for another week or two.

A permanent tag is put on to replace the temporary one. Spray gently with water several times a day thereafter for several days. Thence, the new scion will grow new buds and form new shape. About 50 days the first stem will start and will bud. Four months later, the second growth will take place leading the final (the third) stage ending up with its maximum length. It is about in the middle of September when the plant needs no more special care.

This grafting is somewhat similar to the grafting of the herbaceous plant such as chrysanthemum, for both the stock and the scion of the camellia are as tender as the herb and their respective cambium layers will be readily united and callused quickly despite heavy dam-

age inflicting on them. They can grow up perfectly well within three weeks while woody ones take much longer time.

Advantage of this method:

- a. It is simple and easy to handle;
- b. It takes shorter period of time for union and has a higher rate of success. It takes only 7 days for union and 20 days to check whether successful or not;
- c. Fast growing: once it proves successful, it produces new shoots two times more and grows much faster than the original stock;
- d. Mass production: use a small scion to produce more scions for more grafts within a shorter period of time;
- e. It starts blooming earlier. This is especially so in case of the weak scion. Sometimes, the time shortened can be as much as two years in case of strong understock. Thus far, no other method can yield such a wonderful result;

f. Aftercare is rather simple.

I am now 81 years old. I grew up at Huang's Nursery in Zhenru, Shanghai. When I was at school, I started learning horticulture. When I was 19, I took up gardening work in our Huang's Nursery. I have not parted with flowers and plants since then in spite of any difficulties. During the past ten years, I have got heart trouble and got my pace-maker replaced four times already. Under the unfavorable condition and with petty plot, I have tried on Azalea and Camellia cuttings and kept their records on my notebooks. The reason as to why I am still living is simply because flowers and plants keep me going. What I have discussed above is my recent successful work on camellia grafting. My experience has told me that if we work on step by step courageously, new hybrids can be obtained by us eventually. All of us can make contribution towards the mankind, if we are determined to do so.

—ACS—

Propagating Camellias Commercially By Cuttings

JULIUS NUCCIO

Why cuttings? Grafting camellias is fun and necessary. We use it to speed production, especially with our seedling program. Hobbyists graft because they want a sure hit with fast growth on a new variety, but keep in mind that grafting merely converts one variety to another but does not produce new plants.

Striking roots on cuttings like grafting is also exciting and has been the accepted method for plant production for many, many years because reproduction is accurate — you make more of the same. Another interesting phase for propagation of cuttings pertains to new varieties, whether or not they can be handled and propagated by cuttings. A camellia will never remain popular, year in and year out, unless it roots readily and grows vigorously.

Whenever a new seedling strikes our

fancy and shows potential we can hardly wait to give it the big and most important test — cuttings. Will it root? If not, it will be limited to the hobbyist only.

With good conditions most camellias can be propagated easily by cuttings. A few *C. japonica* varieties such as 'Alba Plena', 'Fimbriata', 'Lady Hume's Blush', 'Te Deum' and 'Jack McCaskill' can be slow and difficult. The reticulata species, especially the original 15, are all very difficult. Many of the newer reticulata hybrids strike readily, but some are weak growers after rooting; example — 'Arch of Triumph', 'Fire Chief', 'K. O. Hester', 'Nuccio's Ruby' and 'San Marino', just to name a few. The best and strongest reticulata-japonica hybrids are 'Francie L', 'Harold L. Paige', 'Red Crystal', 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Lila Naff', 'Lasca Beauty', 'Milo Rowell', 'Miss

Tulare' and 'Valley Knudsen'. Without a doubt, *C. sasanqua* is by far the number one camellia species to reproduce by cuttings. All do well, especially 'Kanjiro', 'Hugh Evans', 'Narumi-gata', 'Setsugekka' and 'Shinomome'. All varieties are better than good.

Why cuttings? Very simple. Producing more of the same.

Some of the factors necessary for good rooting of cuttings are humidity (100%), rooting media, oxygen, temperature and time of making cuttings, plus good disease-free, vigorous, vegetative new growth. The results are never better than the cutting wood — good wood, good results. This also applies to grafting — good root stock, good scion wood, good results.

Sophisticated, expensive, push-button equipment where practically every known element is under control, does not always guarantee good results. All methods require a certain amount of physical attention. The equipment used at Nucchio's consists of quonset houses 12 ft. wide, 60 ft. long and 8 ft. high covered with 50% saran or shade-cloth. The sides are wrapped with polyethylene 6 ft. high. With the open air mist system that is installed in these houses the polyethylene eliminates wind from shifting the moisture away from the cuttings and allowing them to dry. The foggers that we use are Thompson heads that deliver approximately one-half to one gallon per minute of fine mist, depending on the adjustment. These are set on two water lines on 18 inch risers at 4 ft. spacings. This gives us full coverage of moisture on all the cuttings which is necessary for full humidity. The foggers are set on clock (24 hours) and timer (2 minutes). The water comes on at 8 a.m. and off at 7:30 p.m. The first 30 days the foggers are set to come on for 20 seconds every 2 minutes. The next 30 days (depending on weather) the foggers are set for 10 seconds every 2 minutes. The last 30 days they come on for 5 seconds every 2 minutes. After this the cuttings are striking roots and the foggers can be eliminated.

We no longer have to use redwood flats that had to be fumigated each year to eliminate damp-off and fungus diseases. We now use 18 x 18 inch plastic flats that hold 200 cuttings. These have eliminated the fungus problems.

The rooting media that we prefer is 50% peat moss and 50% sponge rock. This mixture is fine enough to hold even moisture and coarse enough for good drainage.

The above mentioned equipment is for summer propagating only; consequently, we use new spring growth that is usually firm and mature enough (green turning to brown) in early June. These cuttings will vary in length from 3 to 6 inches long and should be cut just above a leaf to prevent dying back of stem on stock plant. The cuttings should be kept moist and shaded from the time of cutting until punched in cutting flats. All base leaves are removed leaving the upper 2 or 3 which are cut in half. This allows for better conditions when punching 200 cuttings per flat.

We do not cut the cuttings on a slant with a sharp knife or pruners but we use a scissors-type Corona pruners, cutting straight across, which has a tendency to slightly injure the cutting which induces faster callousing.

Root hormones are not used by us. Many of the root promoting preparations in powder form can hasten root formation, but the fact that we do not sell liners (2¼ inch pots, established plants 1 year old) our program can allow the full summer for rooting (90 days). This may be a bit slower in producing roots but our percentage is just as high.

FOR GREAT CAMELLIAS . . .



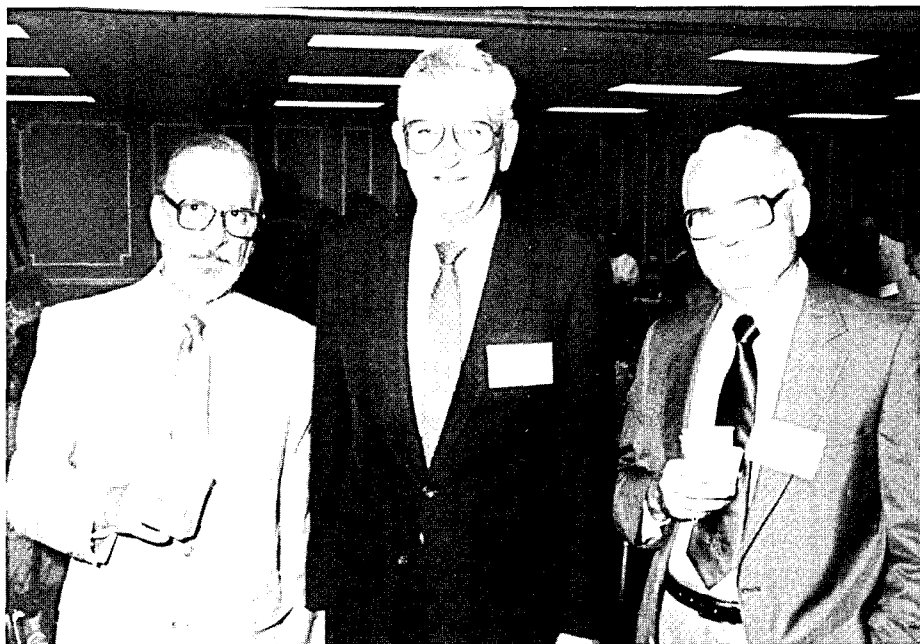
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Once the cuttings strike roots we pot them off in 2¼ inch plastic pots in our regular camellia mix where they remain for 1 full year.

This method has been successful for our operation for many years. We process 50,000 to 75,000 cuttings yearly with excellent results. It requires very little maintenance, an occasional visual inspection for the removal of dropped foliage, etc., and making certain that the foggers are not clogged. The success of this system is dependent upon the foggers maintaining 100% coverage of the foliage at all times.



Pete DiSclafani, Lew Fetterman and Alfus Johnson are ready for the Gulf Coast 25th anniversary.

HORTICULTURALLY SPEAKING

The Committee on Horticulture

Most camellia growers have certain special interests or experiences regarding their growing or showing camellias which they feel would be of value to others. In the past we have asked members of the horticulture committee to write about specific subjects, i.e., fertilizing techniques, methods of reducing plant injury from extremes in soil moisture, winter injury, summer droughts, etc. For this issue it was felt that perhaps a free exchange on any subject or thoughts about camellias might be appropriate. Subjects which have not been discussed before because "nobody asked." The following is, in part, the responses to that request.

From **Lois Boudreaux** of Port Neches, Texas . . . "Camellias in this section tend to be doing well overall, with plenty of attention to watering being a high priority. The future will indicate if they have suffered unduly from several extremes in the moisture factor. In this area, we experienced an unusually dry winter, particularly in early '86. Then a wet spring followed with a very hot dry summer. Frequent high humidity is beneficial to the plants, which at the present time seem to be adequately budded and awaiting the disbudding procedure.

"Final application of superphosphate is being made at this time. Also, several applications of Terraclor will be used to control or reduce petal blight and brown patch in the lawn.

"Some growers in this area are of the opinion that most of the few plants that died this summer, even with proper care and cultivation, may be related to the extremely cold weather experienced in December, 1984.

"There was a high loss of new grafts this past spring, which I understand was the case in quite a few, or most camellia states, or most of those across the Gulf Coast. The grafts were initially successful and then the roots just died for no apparent reason. I am told this is attributed to some sort of fungus root rot, some newly formed pathogen, or the severe cold

weather experienced in 1984 still taking its toll."

Mrs. Boudreaux's last paragraph regarding the high loss of new camellia grafts is not an isolated observation. The news of this new problem has reached ACS Headquarters as expressed in the letter from Ms. Betty Hotchkiss.

From **Betty Hotchkiss**, of ACS Headquarters . . . "What I am submitting this time is a current topic that is of great interest to at least some of our members. It appears that we 'may' have a new disease problem on camellias."

A NEW PROBLEM?

"A potential problem of camellias has been brought to our attention by a nurseryman in Texas. For the past two years he has observed a tremendous loss of new grafts. The understock began to callus and new growth was initiated as normal. However, this growth began to wilt and die as they continued to grow and the weather became warmer. When the roots of the understock of these plants were examined, they were found to be brown. *Phytophthora* root rot was not

indicated as the understock was *Camellia sasanqua* which is not susceptible to this fungus. Roots of these dead and dying plants were sent to the Texas A&M Disease Diagnosis Clinic. A fungus, *Rhizoctonia*, not previously seen causing trouble on camellias was isolated from these roots.

"A problem of camellias of unknown causes exists in parts of Texas, and perhaps Louisiana and elsewhere, when growers practice the art of grafting camellias on *C. sasanqua* rootstocks that have overwintered outdoors. Dr. Larry Barnes, head of the Plant Problem Clinic in Texas, isolated a culture of the soil-borne fungus, *Rhizoctonia* sp., from the root system of dying and dead camellia grafts. Also, some plants were sent to Dr. Gordon Holcomb, in Louisiana. He *did not* isolate any *Rhizoctonia* from dead or dying camellia roots but did isolate a species of *Cylindrocarpon*, a rather well-known soil-borne fungus.

"Since this discovery, work has been initiated by Dr. Luther Baxter, Plant Pathologist at Clemson University, and myself, to determine if this fungus causes disease and death of camellias. Rooted



Betty Hotchkiss, Bob and Edna Carroll and Mike Hotchkiss are ready for the banquet.

cuttings of *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* were dipped into a solution of the fungus and water and repotted. After a month, the roots were examined and dark lesions were observed on the roots. After nearly two months, however, the above ground portion of the plants appears unaffected and has put out new growth.

"Research will be continued on this problem in months to come. If you have had grafting difficulties similar to those described above, I would like to hear about it. Write Betty Hotchkiss, ACS Horticulturist, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030."

From **Jim Randall**, of Sacramento, CA, we have a very informative discussion as follows. . . . "**Disbudding** — In recent years the subject of disbudding has not had as much attention as other cultural factors in the production of good show blooms. Since this is the time of year (fall months) you should be disbudding, I have jotted down a few paragraphs on the subject. Disbudding can only be effective when it is integrated with good cultural practices necessary in the development of camellia show blooms.

"**Why Disbud?** — Of course, the obvious reason for disbudding is to increase the bloom size. It allows the plant to concentrate its energies in the development of fewer flower buds. In addition, it can improve bloom quality by allowing a flower to open or expand to its full true form. You can also regulate the position and spacing of opening flowers to afford the best protection. It is extremely important for unprotected plants to have buds in the pendant position (facing down) which allows greater protection from the elements.

"Over-budded plants produce smaller and sometimes deformed blooms. This condition puts additional strain on the plant and may also be an indication of an unhealthy condition since plants in real stress tend to set more buds.

"Disbudding can be a relaxing aspect of camellia culture for those who grow plants in containers. It can provide a good diversion after a hard day at the office. Conversely, it can be a laborious and time consuming job when you have large plants in the ground. Good, rigorous pruning practices will reduce disbud-

ding chores by having your plants put more energy into the development of new leaf surface thereby reducing the bud set. Disbudding can also be an effective weapon against petal blight by reducing the number of potential blooms that could reach the ground.

"**When to Disbud** — Flower buds can begin to form on camellias about seven months in advance of blooming, but this time can vary from year to year. Plants will continue to set buds until October and November. Most hobbyists usually begin around the end of July or first of August and continue some disbudding into the blooming season.

"Early in the year, flower buds are hard to distinguish from growth buds. Flower buds are usually more plump or oval-shaped than leaf buds which are more slender and conical shaped. Flower buds break off easier whereas growth buds provide considerable resistance.

"Do not begin disbudding too early or you will likely end up duplicating your efforts later on in the year. Varieties such as 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Katie', 'Moonlight Bay', 'White Nun' and many others will

1986-1987		Greenhouse Camellia Scions		MINIMUM ORDER \$10.00	
\$5.00					
'Alfus Johnson'	'Dawn's Early Light'	'Jim Rivett'	'Midnight Magic'	'Star Is Born'	
'Baby Bear'	'Dr. Alvin Johnson'	'John Bell'	'Miss Dallas'	'Super Star'	
'Big Apple'	'Dr. Emil Carroll' & Var.	'John Newsome Var.'	'Miss Houston'	'Tommy Weeks'	
'Bill Goertz'	'Early Crimson'	'June Atkins'	'Murray Shores'	'Virginia Mathis'	
'Blair Brown'	'Fair Jury'	'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	'Night Rider'	'Wally Freshwater'	
'Buttons & Bows'	'Gene King'	'Lila Ake'	'Patsy Cline'	'Walter Dunn'	
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'Annabelle Fetterman'	'Elsie Hughes'	'Judith Toomajian'	'Mona Jury Var.'	'Roberts Jewel'	
'Applause'	'Ernest McDonald'	'Juliana Regina'	'Moonlight Bay'	'Roy Stringfellow'	
'Bagby Hall'	'Harold L. Paige'	'Jo-Jo'	'Moutancha'	'Sara Dunham'	
'Bethany Fatheree'	'Hilda Jamieson'	'Lacy Love'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'	'Sara Oliver'	
'Bob Sansing'	'Hody Wilson'	'Lasca Beauty Var.'	'Nell Watson'	'Something Beautiful'	
'Cherries Jubilee'	'Howard Dumas'	'Little Michael'	'Our Kerry'	'S. P. Dunn'	
'Curtain Call'	'Hulyn Smith' S & V	'Lucile Harkey'	'Parkes Red Glow'	'Spencer Walden'	
'Delta Dawn'	'James McCoy'	'Margaret Bernhardt'	'Paul Harkey'	'Stuart Watson'	
'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.'	'Janet Smith'	'Margaret Davis Picotee'	'Pink Dahlia'	'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'	
'Dr. Dan Nathan'	'Jean Pursel Var.'	'Margaret Hilford' S & V	'Pleasant Memories'	'Tomorrow's Dawn's Bessie'	
'Dr. Jack Davis'	'Jean Pursel Blush'	'Mary Kay'	'Redwood City'	'Wandin Sebire'	
'Dr. Reeves Wells'	'Jean Toland'	'Miss Santa Clara'	'R. L. Brent'	'Woodford Harrison'	
\$2.00					
'Amazing Graces'	'Crimson Robe'	'Harvey Short's Finale'	'Midnight Var.'	'Suzanne Withers'	
'Ann Clayton'	'Crystal City'	'Hopkins Pink'	'Miss Rebecca'	'Swan Lake'	
'Anticipation Var.'	'Delancey'	'Jean Pursel'	'Miss Tulare'	'Tall Queen'	
'Arcadia'	'Dick Goodson'	'Juanita Walker'	'Mona Jury'	'Terrell Weaver'	
'Betty's Beauty'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	'Julia Var.'	'Noble Pearl'	'Tomorrow's Lisa'	
'Bill Johnston'	'Dr. Harry Moore'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Nuccio's Ruby'	'Valentine Day Var.'	
'Buddy Bills'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Lilette Witman'	'Pikes Peak'	'Valley Knudsen'	
'Cameron Cooper'	'Feathery Touch'	'Lion's Head'	'Pride of California'	'Warwick Berg'	
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'	'Four Winds'	'Little Ginger'	'Purple Gown'		
'Cornelian'	'Frances B. Homer'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Royalty'		
'Corry Van Gasteren'	'Grace Albritton'	'Massee Lane Var.'	'ShowTime'		
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'Dixie Knight Supreme'	'Lady Kay' (Lewis)	'Miss Charleston'	'Rosea Superba'	'Woodford Harrison'	
'Dr. Clifford Parks'	'Lady Kay' (Bush)	'Nuccio's Ruby'	'Terrell Weaver'		

I have many other varieties not listed at \$1.00 each. Please send me your want list.

Hulyn Smith
 2436 Meadowbrook Drive
 Valdosta, Georgia 31602

VALDOSTA CAMELLIAS

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continue to set buds throughout the summer and early fall months even after being disbudded a time or two.

"How Much to Disbud?" — No disbudding is required for mass bloomers such as sasanquas since the life of the bloom is so short. Light to moderate disbudding will satisfy the requirements of japonicas, retics, and hybrids in the landscape. For prolonged blooming, leave the largest bud at each branch terminal and a small bud on the second or third leaf axil.

"For all you show bugs, heavy disbudding is a must to produce exhibition type blooms. Leave various-sized buds to promote a longer blooming season. If you are into showing multiples, more buds of approximately the same size should be left. Miniatures need not be disbudded until blooming begins and then only to insure that the flower opens properly.

"Given the same-sized flowers, peony-type blooms use much more water and nutrients than a single or semi-double and therefore should be disbudded more heavily. The more complex a flower the more disbudding for comparable-sized plants.

"Types of Disbudding" — The most common type of disbudding is to manually twist off the unwanted buds. You may also use a pin or sharp object to puncture the buds or cut them off with a razor blade or hobby knife. Light summer pruning to open up plants will also serve as a form of disbudding. Gibbing can also be used as a form of disbudding. Gib some of the top buds early in the season since these are the hardest to protect during the normal blooming time. You may also use climate to regulate bud set on some varieties. Give shy bud setters more sun and provide shadier locations for plants that are profuse bud setters.

"Which Buds to Leave" — Generally, it is best to leave the largest bud because it is the farthest advanced toward flowering and contains more substance than smaller ones. Since the most vigorous growth usually occurs near the upper part of the plant, the best blooms are likely to be found here. Therefore, these areas should be given preference as to the buds to be left on the plant.

"The maximum number of buds to leave on a plant for exhibition blooms would be one each for branch terminal. Try to leave buds in a position where they

can open freely. Try to visualize the opened flower; if it could come in contact with stems or branches, it should be removed. Leaves that may come in contact with the opened flower can always be pinned back. If possible, have the bud facing down for competition blooms, otherwise leave buds in a position where they will open for best appearance or general observation on the plant.

"A careful disbudding program this fall should produce some super show blooms for you next spring."

C. Adair Roberts, of Alameda, CA, made a very interesting study on the effect of cooling degree days and heating degree days on camellia plants' capability to produce show quality flowers. . . . *C. japonica* Grower's Woes in Cool Areas of California — "For years I have not been able to compete in camellia shows in Northern California with such varieties of *C. japonica* as 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Easter Morn', 'Carter's Sunburst', and the Betty Sheffields, to name a few. These anemone and peony forms would either bullhead, or if they did open, they were an insignificant flower and sometimes would be impossible to identify. We do not use gibberellic acid as it does not seem to give an increase in the size of the bloom. It does, however, make some of the flowers bloom earlier.

"Now why is it that the central valley cities of Sacramento, Modesto, Fresno, and Bakersfield, can grow head table blooms of the *C. japonica* varieties listed in the above paragraph and I cannot? We live in Alameda, CA, a small island one mile in width and six miles long, on the east side of San Francisco Bay, and it is about nine air miles from our residence to Union Square in San Francisco. The summertime temperatures are cold in

comparison to the central valley temperatures. As Mark Twain said, 'I spent the coldest winter of my life one summer in San Francisco.' A typical summer day in Alameda generally begins with a morning overcast (fog), and a temperature of 55°F. By noontime the sun will have burned the fog away and the afternoon temperatures will be 70°-75°F. Very seldom can one barbecue outside in the late afternoon or early evenings because of the drop in temperature to the low 60's caused by the prevailing northwest winds and the return of the fog.

"Looking at long time periods of temperature readings given by the National Weather Service and Pacific Gas and Electric Company, I came up with a list of temperature readings translated into 'Cooling degree days' and 'Heating degree days.' A cooling degree day is obtained by subtracting the base temperature of 65°F from the daily mean temperature. The daily mean temperature is obtained by adding the daily high and low temperatures and dividing by two. Example: the high was 100°F and the low was 70°F for the day. Adding the two temperatures together gives 170°F, and then dividing by two results in daily mean temperature of 85°F. From this subtract the base temperature of 65°F and the result is a 20 cooling degree day. If the daily mean temperature is 65°F or lower, the cooling degree day total is zero. For 'Heating degree days,' the daily mean temperature is subtracted from the 65°F base temperature. If the daily mean temperature is 65°F or higher, the heating degree day total is zero.

"The following table is a list of areas in California where camellia growers compete in shows except for Red Bluff and San Francisco:

Area	Cooling degree days per year	Heating degree days per year
Bakersfield	2179	2190
Fresno	1671	2650
Modesto	1287	2671
Moraga (St. Marys College)	408	3544
Oakland International Airport	128	2909
Palo Alto (Betw. San Jose & Redwood City)	275	2891
Red Bluff	1904	2688
Sacramento	1379	2398
San Francisco International Airport	108	3042
Walnut Creek-Lafayette	1015	2467

"I did not list Alameda as an area as the temperature readings are taken at the Alameda Naval Air Station which is farther from our home, over four miles, than Oakland International Airport which is about three miles. One thing the table does confirm, Red Bluff is certainly the hottest area in the Sacramento Valley and Bakersfield the hottest area in the San Joaquin Valley. The table also shows why it is difficult to compete against growers who live in an area where the cooling degree days are a significantly greater number than their own area, i.e., Oakland International Airport 128 versus Modesto 1287. This example is ten times greater, yet it is only 65 air miles between the two areas. Also, Walnut Creek-Lafayette area is only 14 miles from Oakland International Airport.

"There is a great difference in the cooling degree days in the various areas listed, as much as 20 times, but only a small difference in the heating degree days of the various areas. So, if one wants to grow head table flowers of the types listed in the first paragraph, one must be in an area of large numbers of cooling degree days."

From **Maj. Gen. Harold Bauer (Ret.)**, Sumter, South Carolina . . . "Our greatest problem for the past two years has been injury from extreme cold. The 9 degree F. lows during the 1983 Christmas freeze and the 'Siberian Express' of January 21, 1985, when the temperature dropped to 2 degrees F. took a heavy toll of our plants. Many were completely killed and the majority of the remaining plants were severely damaged. This was the most severe plant damage from cold we ever experienced in our 34 years of camellia growing. This is the first time I have seen cold injury where an entire large branch was killed and the leaves remained attached to the branch. To see how long these leaves would remain attached, I left the dead branch on one plant. This branch was finally pruned off last month and dead leaves were still firmly attached.

"I also had several 4 to 6 year grafted plants that were completely killed above the graft union with the stock plant. Later, during the growing season, the

stock plant stem put out sprouts up to the graft union, but above the graft union no sprouts appeared by early July."

John Davy, Pensacola, FL has presented the following observations regarding good cultural practices that help prevent plant losses from winter injury and other environmental stresses, including disease. . . .

"1. Graft only one variety on each understock. Asymptomatic viruses and diseases can be transmitted from infected scions to healthy wood. Multiple grafts multiply chances of contamination. Also, there may be a possibility that a non-cold hardy variety may die back when frozen or damaged and kill the understock, and thus, all the plants grafted onto it.

"2. Enough emphasis cannot be put on proper pruning methods.

- a. Remove dead wood back to clean tissue
- b. Use 10% bleach on all tools
- c. Cover wood and wound with a systemic fungicide and Treecoat or similar wound dressing.

"Many local members lost camellia TREES because of dead wood inside the plant caused it to be weak.

"3. Another word about understock; choose cold hardy varieties. Outside I like to graft japonicas on either 'Professor Sargent', 'Blood of China', or 'Rose Dawn'. All three are vigorous growers, have good root systems, and are cold hardy. Whenever possible grow plants on their own roots.

"4. Slash pine is an excellent natural tree cover for protection. Camellias that have been frozen are damaged MOST by the morning sun. Plants protected from morning sun by pine trees or buildings survived the cold better in my yard. Or, in other words, believe it or not, plant camellias on a northern rather than a southern exposure!

"5. Offer protection from the wind. Azaleas, nandina, red top, clera, and sasanquas all make excellent wind-breaks and can add accent and depth to specimen or group plants.

"6. Water plants thoroughly before the hard freeze arrives. Cold damage is enhanced when moisture is not present in plant tissue.

"7. If your plants are located in one area or if your plants are in containers, you can improve their chances of survival if you cover them with man-made material. Case in point; last year I had 100+ one-year old and two-year old grafted japonicas, retics, hybrids, and species-types outside in two and three gallon plastic containers. 95% of them survived 5°F and 48+ consecutive hours of sub-freezing temperatures doing the following:

- a. Grouping the containers next to each other.
- b. Mulching pinebark next to the outside containers on all sides
- c. Providing a wind break on the northern and western exposures (tin from an old tin roof)
- d. Watering the containers and mulch thoroughly and,
- e. Covering the entire group of plants with 6 mil black polyethylene. (The poly kept the sun off and heat in.)

"8. Remove all buds showing color and flowers before the freeze arrives. Blooms are 95% water, or so I am told. Doesn't it make sense that these areas of frozen water or ice could damage the plant's vascular system? Have you ever noticed that plants not in bloom survive cold better?

"9. Grow plants for reasons other than winning camellia shows. Some practices used to produce huge blooms are not always the best for the plant's health. Few camellias bloom more than half the year. Prune your plants so you can enjoy them the months they are not in bloom. Do not overgib. Do not over-fertilize."

If any of the readers of this column (Horticulturally Speaking) would care to contribute an article or a paragraph on camellia growing in their area, the chairman would be happy to receive your writings for inclusion in a later column. Please send them to W. L. Ackerman, P. O. Box 120, Ashton, MD 20861.

LIFE HISTORY OF CAMELLIA SCALE

RANDALL M. COOPER and RONALD D. OETTING

Two of the most common insect pests of camellias are tea scale and camellia scale, members of the armored scale family, the Diaspididae. These soft-bodied insects conceal themselves underneath or entirely within a scale composed of wax and the cast skin remaining from previous stages of growth. By feeding with their sucking mouthparts, tea scale and camellia scale cause leaf discoloration and loss. Heavy infestations can result in twig die-back and stunting.

Tea scale is easily recognized by masses of dense, white threads clinging to the underside of infested leaves. This secretion is produced by males, and a closer examination will reveal the dark brown scales of females. Camellia scale is often interspersed with tea scale and can be recognized by its lighter color and the oystershell shape of females (Fig. 1). Males are protected by a scale composed of the same material as the scale of females, but the scale is narrower with parallel sides.

Camellia scale belongs to the genus *Lepidosaphes*, a name derived from the Greek words *lepis*, a scale, and *saphes*, distinct. This is a large genus including other destructive species such as oystershell scale and purple scale. In the common life history of the genus and family, these insects hatch from eggs laid under the female scale. Before becoming adults, females pass through two and males through four periods of development called "stadia" (singular "stadium"). The insect within each stadium is called an "instar." Both sexes have a first and second instar, and males have an additional prepupal and pupal instar before the adult. Adult males resemble tiny gnats with one pair of wings, and live for a very short time.

The portions of scale insect life history of most concern to camellia growers are the wandering phase of the first stadium in which the first instar is called a "crawler," the growth periods of the first

and second stadia during which feeding damage occurs, and the duration of the adult stage of females in which further feeding takes place and egg-laying begins. Crawlers represent the dispersal stage for scale insects, which, for the majority of their life cycle, are sedentary. Destroying these individuals is of utmost importance in stopping the spread of a scale insect infestation, and first instars are most vulnerable to insecticides. Chemical control recommendations include general calendar dates for timing applications to coincide with the occurrence of large numbers of first instars. This information is obtained by studying the seasonality of scale insect life history, such as the number of annual generations and the life stage in which overwintering occurs.

Although more biological studies have been conducted on tea scale than on camellia scale, the serious plant damage caused by camellia scale warrants its further study. English and Turnipseed (1), in the first reported field study of camellia scale life history, gave ranges in days for the duration of each developmental stage from egg to adult. This information was used to determine the length of the life cycle and generation time. Because developmental rate for scale insects is temperature dependent, my camellia scale research at the Georgia Experiment Station included a study of scale insect growth at three constant temperatures in the laboratory.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Female camellia scales with eggs under the scale cover were placed on a four-layered piece of cheesecloth (3 by 6 cm). The cheesecloth was folded in half to form a square (3 by 3 cm) which was then attached with bobby pins to the upper surface of a leaf on a potted *Camellia japonica* plant. After 24 hours the square was removed, and crawlers which had settled on the leaf surface were each

given a coded number and assigned the same age. Plants infested by this method were placed in controlled-environment chambers at 20 (68°F), 25 (77°F), and 30°C (86°F). The scale insects were examined daily and instar was recorded. In a second experiment, eggs as they were laid were moved into chambers at 15 (59°F), 20, 25, and 30°C to determine the time required for hatch.



FIGURE 1. Adult females of tea scale and camellia scale.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After a crawler settled, the first stadium continued with a growth period. The body flattened in shape, and wax threads were secreted to form a temporary scale cover. The growth period was followed by a period of no-growth during which the molt (a casting-off of the external skeleton, or "exuvium," to be replaced by a larger skeleton for the next instar) occurred. The second stadium also had a period of growth and no-growth. During the growth period, wax was added to the first-instar exuvium to begin the permanent scale cover. For males,

the scale cover was completed at the end of second stadium, and no increase in size was observed during the prepupal and pupal stadia. Adult females continued adding material to the scale cover and formed an enclosed area in which eggs were deposited.

When development at 25 and 30°C was compared, the stadia of camellia scales reared at 25°C averaged 2.0 days longer for both sexes. Between 20 and 25°C, the difference in stadia averaged 9.1 days longer at 20°C. The male life cycle, with two additional stadia (prepupa and pupa), lasted ($\pm$ one standard error) 57.6 ± 0.9 , 28.8 ± 0.3 , and 22.5 ± 0.2 days, and the female life cycle lasted 44.5 ± 0.2 , 23.1 ± 0.3 , and 18.2 ± 0.2 days at 20, 25, and 30°C, respectively.

At 15°C, after 34 days only 30% of eggs hatched with crawlers successfully escaping the egg shell. Two other eggs also hatched after this period, but crawlers could not escape the egg shell and died. At higher temperatures, eggs hatched after 23.4 ± 0.6 , 9.8 ± 0.2 , and 7.0 ± 0.2 days at 20, 25, and 30°C, respectively.

The data showed that on our traditional Fahrenheit temperature scale, a decrease in temperature of 18 caused the life cycle to more than double in length. At temperatures of 59°F and less, egg development was inhibited.

The duration of the developmental periods, or stadia, was inversely related to temperature. For this reason, the life cycle of camellia scale is shortest in mid-summer when daytime temperatures are consistently high and nighttime temperatures are mild. When daytime temperatures are lower and nights are cold, camellia scale development slows.

Since camellia scales appear to be intolerant of cold weather, how do they survive the winter? Camellia growers in the Southeast have been wondering how their plants might also survive recent winters. Although freezing temperatures will cause mortality of some camellia scales, other adult females survive in a condition of low metabolism, and resume egg-laying when temperatures warm enough in the spring. Dormant oil sprays are used to control this first generation.

Determining the number of annual generations of camellia scale is difficult

because generations overlap. During most of the year, camellia scales of all stages can be found on plants. My field observations in the summer and fall of 1984 showed that crawlers were most numerous around July 24, October 10, November 12, and December 12. If more observations are made over a few years, it might be possible to predict periods of crawler activity. Control measures could

then be undertaken at these times.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are extended to Kenneth Steele for technical assistance.

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—ACS—

Propagation Of Camellias At Flowerwood Nursery

PAT DUCK AND JIM BERRY

Flowerwood Nursery Inc., Mobile, Alabama, began by propagating *Camellia japonica* in the backyard of its founder Mr. Harry Smith. Mr. Smith soon drafted his son, Gregory L. Smith, for labor. Mr. Harry Smith was a Mobile attorney professional and a hobby horticulturist. Mr. Smith began his work with camellias around 1925 and by 1936 Flowerwood Nursery was founded.

Today, Flowerwood Nursery Inc. is one of the largest wholesale ornamental producers in the country. There are six growing divisions in Alabama, one in Georgia and one in Florida. Although Flowerwood produces azaleas, hollies, groundcovers, junipers, and other species, camellias are grown and sold at most Flowerwood divisions today.

EARLY PROPAGATION

Early methods of propagation included hybridization and seed germination and rooting of cuttings. Seedlings which were evaluated to be unique and superior were named and propagated asexually. Hybridization, germination and evaluation were a time consuming process generally requiring six or more years. 'Mathotiana Supreme' and 'Ruth Royer' are two selections that Mr. Smith either hybridized or selected as a sport. New cultivars were in great demand by camellia fanciers and would sell at a handsome price.

Propagation by cuttings was not easy, fast, or always successful. Cuttings were stuck in slash glass frames into beds. A

few cuttings would root in the first year. Several cuttings would die. After one year, some had callused. These were consolidated and restuck in hopes of rooting at a later date.

In the late 1930's, a method of grafting camellias became practiced. This method of propagation offered certain advantages. Success could be quickly measured. Generally, the success rate was good. Using *Camellia sasanqua* root stock with *Camellia japonica* scions produced a vigorous, thrifty plant. Production was still laborious. Rootstock production was necessary.

CURRENT PROPAGATION TECHNIQUES

In 1981, Flowerwood Nursery began to experiment with the effects of synthetic plant auxins Indo butyric acid (IBA) and Naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) on *Camellia* cuttings.

We discovered that most *Camellia japonica* cultivars and *Camellia sasanquas* respond to basal applications of IBA and NAA mixtures. Our formula for successful rooting of *Camellia* cultivars includes these pointers:

1. Time of cuttings — September and October are the optimum months to take cuttings.

2. Type of cutting — Current season semi-hardwood cuttings should be made from healthy stock plants. The immature terminal and immature leaves should be removed. Cutting should be 3-5 inches

long. Remove 2 leaves from basal end. Scar moderately on one side of the cutting.

3. Intermittent mist — Cuttings should be placed under intermittent mist. Initial frequency, depending on weather, should be timed to keep leaves wet at all times. As rooting progresses, decrease misting accordingly.

4. Shading — New cuttings are stuck in covered plastic houses with 50% saran shade cloth.

5. Auxin rates and Application —

A. *Camellia japonica* cultivars should be given a 3 second basal dip with 8000 PPM IBA plus 1500 PPM NAA.

8000 IBA + 1500 PPM NAA = $\frac{3}{4}$ pint isopropal alcohol + 4 grams IBA + .75 grams NAA + $\frac{1}{4}$ pint water

B. *Camellia sasanqua* cultivars should be given a 3 second basal dip with 6000 PPM IBA plus 1500 PPM NAA.

6000 PPM IBA + 1500 PPM NAA = $\frac{3}{4}$ pint isopropal alcohol + 3 grams IBA + .75 grams NAA + $\frac{1}{4}$ pint H₂O

When mixing IBA and NAA, mix the auxins into the alcohol to make a solution. Add the water last. Your local pharmacist might weigh the IBA and NAA into the proper amounts. We purchase NAA from Research Organics, 4353 East 49th Str., Cleveland, Ohio. Sigma Chemical of St. Louis, Mo. supplies our IBA. Their phone number is: 1-800-325-3010.

6. Soil Mix — The soil mix should be well-drained. We mix 3 parts pine bark with 2 parts peat moss and 2 parts perlite. Into each cubic yard, Flowerwood incor-

porates 1½ lbs. micromax, 6 lbs. Osmocote 18-6-12, and 5 lbs. dolomitic lime.

We have successfully rooted 60 cultivars of *Camellia japonica* and 10 cultivars of *Camellia sasanqua*. On cultivars that normally root easy such as 'Debutante,' we begin to get roots in 15 days. Some cultivars take longer. You should expect excellent quantities and quality of root. Roots will erupt in an amazing fashion. In recent years we have dramatically improved our performance in camellia propagation. Currently, all our cuttings are stuck directly into 3¼" plastic pots. When we propagate in the fall, we produce a very nice 5"-6" bushy liner by the next spring.

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Factors Affecting the Rooting of *Camellia* Stem Cuttings

KENNETH C. TORRES

A common recommendation for rooting stem cuttings of *Camellia* is to first administer a wound then treat with an auxin prior to insertion in the rooting medium (1, 2, 3, 4, 5); however, no research into the type of wound or the concentration of auxin required for rooting has been reported. Current recommendations call for using a 20 ppm auxin treatment for 24 hours or treating the cutting with a commercially prepared rooting compound such as Hormodin No. 3(2-4). A rooting medium consisting of 1 sand:1 peat or 1 peat:1 vermiculite is generally recommended as the best propagation media (1-5). The purpose of this research is to evaluate the effects of auxin (IBA) concentration, wounding and various propagation mixes on the rooting of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*.

Terminal cuttings 15 to 20 cm (6-8 in) in length of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* were randomly taken from stock plants located on the Louisiana State University campus. Cuttings were wrapped in moistened towels and stored in sealed plastic bags until the cuttings were stuck. The maximum time period from collect-

ing cuttings to sticking the cuttings was 24 hours. Two experiments were simultaneously set up to evaluate rooting of *Camellia* cuttings.

The first experiment was designed to evaluate the effects of wounding and IBA concentration on the rooting of *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana' and *C. sasanqua* 'Daydream'. In early June semi-hard wood cuttings were collected and the leaves removed from the basal 4 cm of the cutting. IBA concentrations of 0.0, 3,000, 5,000, 7,000, 9,000, 12,000 and 15,000 mg/liter (ppm) were combined in all possible combinations with either no wounding, light wounding or heavy wounding. IBA solutions were prepared by dissolving reagent grade IBA in 50% isopropyl alcohol. This 7 x 3 factorial was completely randomized in the greenhouse with each treatment combination replicated 17 times. Light wounding consisted of a single vertical incision about 30 mm (1.25 in) in length on the basal part of the stem. A heavy wound consisted of two vertical incisions about 30 mm (1.25 in) in length on the base of the stem. Following wounding, the cut-

tings were treated with their respective IBA solutions for 5 seconds then inserted into the rooting medium. The rooting medium utilized for this study consisted of 100% medium grade vermiculite. Preliminary experiments had indicated that this rooting medium would result in successful rooting of the cutting. Cuttings were stuck in 2 cm round pots and placed under intermittent mist with the interval of mist adjusted as required.

Sand, vermiculite, perlite, bark and peat were evaluated alone and in various combinations for their effect on rooting of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* in the second experiment. The various media were mixed then moistened and placed in 51 cell rooting trays. Each cutting was given a light wound then treated with 7000 ppm IBA and inserted into the rooting medium. Each medium treatment was replicated 17 times. Cuttings were then placed under intermittent mist with the interval of the mist adjusted as required. Ninety days after the experiments were initiated, cuttings were harvested and data recorded. Root number was determined for each cutting and

TABLE 1. The effects of IBA concentration and wounding on the rooting of *Camellia japonica* and *Camellia sasanqua*.

IBA Concentration (ppm)	Wounding Treatment	<i>Camellia japonica</i> ²			<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> ²		
		Average Root Number/Cutting	Rooting Percentage	Visual Rating	Average Root Number/Cutting	Rooting Percentage	Visual Rating
0	None	0.0	0	2.7	0.9	24	3.1
	Light	0.0	0	2.6	0.5	18	3.0
	Heavy	1.2	33	3.0	0.4	18	3.0
3,000	None	1.5	30	2.7	1.4	53	3.0
	Light	2.1	42	2.7	4.8	71	3.0
	Heavy	8.4	53	2.8	3.1	36	3.0
5,000	None	0.6	18	3.0	4.2	65	3.1
	Light	1.5	42	2.8	4.5	65	3.0
	Heavy	4.7	71	3.0	3.8	59	3.0
7,000	None	3.6	59	2.8	8.2	65	3.0
	Light	6.8	59	2.9	5.4	47	3.0
	Heavy	8.8	82	2.5	10.4	94	3.0
9,000	None	1.5	30	2.8	14.0	100	3.1
	Light	4.7	47	2.8	6.9	71	3.0
	Heavy	6.5	100	3.0	10.2	82	3.0
12,000	None	3.3	47	2.5	25.4	88	3.0
	Light	3.8	71	2.8	6.5	71	3.0
	Heavy	9.7	59	2.5	12.9	88	3.0
15,000	None	1.6	18	1.7	12.7	76	3.0
	Light	4.1	42	1.8	8.0	76	2.9
	Heavy	8.2	53	2.2	4.4	36	2.3

² Each value is based on the average of 17 cuttings.

TABLE 2. The effects of various soil-less media components on the rooting of *Camellia*.

Media	<i>Camellia japonica</i> ²			<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> ²		
	Average Root Number/Cutting	Visual Rating	Rooting Percentage	Average Root Number/Cutting	Visual Rating	Rooting Percentage
1. Sand	0.9 GH	3.0	11%	1.0 F	2.6	11%
2. Vermiculite	0.8 GH	3.0	23%	3.5 EF	2.8	65%
3. Perlite	3.4 DEFGH	3.0	35%	2.5 F	2.8	65%
4. Peat	1.1 GH	3.0	35%	11.4 BC	3.0	88%
5. Bark	5.9 BCDEF	3.0	76%	8.4 CDE	2.8	82%
6. 3 Bark:1 Sand	4.5 CDEFGH	2.9	52%	2.4 F	2.5	52%
7. 2 Bark:2 Sand	0.1 H	3.0	6%	10.0 BCD	3.0	88%
8. 3 Bark:1 Peat	8.4 ABC	3.1	100%	14.7 AB	2.7	80%
9. 2 Bark:2 Peat	6.2 BCDE	3.1	52%	9.8 BCD	3.0	80%
10. 3 Bark:1 Vermiculite	9.1 ABC	3.0	70%	11.3 BC	3.1	88%
11. 2 Bark:2 Vermiculite	6.5 BCD	3.0	65%	5.9 DEF	2.9	82%
12. 3 Bark:1 Perlite	9.6 AB	3.1	82%	8.5 CDE	2.9	88%
13. 2 Bark:2 Perlite	8.9 ABC	2.9	75%	7.9 CDE	3.0	82%
14. 2 Sand:2 Perlite	5.2 BCDEF	3.1	52%	0.5 F	3.0	6%
15. 2 Vermiculite:2 Sand	0.6 GH	2.6	18%	1.8 F	2.6	29%
16. 2 Sand:2 Peat	1.6 EFGH	3.0	11%	12.0 ABC	2.9	58%
17. 2 Perlite:2 Vermiculite	3.1 DEFGH	3.0	58%	4.2 EF	3.0	58%
18. 2 Perlite:2 Peat	11.8 A	2.9	47%	4.1 EF	2.9	47%
19. 2 Peat:2 Vermiculite	6.7 BCD	3.0	47%	17.0 A	3.0	82%
20. 3 Bark:1 Sand:1 Peat	1.1 FGH	3.0	11%	4.1 EF	2.8	47%

² Each value is based on the average of 17 cuttings.

each cutting was visually rated. Any cutting having one or more roots was classified as rooted. Visual ratings were based on the following scale: 1 — cutting dead, 2 — cuttings dying or in a state of decline, 3 — healthy appearance, and 4 —

healthy appearance with signs of new growth.

Highest root number was observed when 12,000 ppm IBA was applied to *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana' stem cuttings which had been heavily wounded (Table

1). Average root number/cutting generally increased with wounding treatment in *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana' with a heavy wound inducing the largest number of roots at each level and no wounding inducing the least amount of roots. In the

absence of IBA, wounding had little or no effect. The use of IBA enhanced rooting over all wounding treatments compared to their respective controls but no clear trend in rooting was observed in relation to auxin concentration. Rooting percentage likewise generally increased with increased wounding but no clear trend in respect to rooting was observed in relation to IBA concentration. Rooting percentage with the heavy wounding treatments did increase as auxin concentration increased to 9,000 ppm but then declined as IBA concentration increased to 15,000 ppm. This trend was not observed with either the light or no wound treatments (Table 1). Visual ratings did not appear to be influenced by either IBA or wounding treatments except at 15,000 ppm IBA where a decline in the quality of the cuttings was noted.

Average root number/cutting was highest in *C. sasanqua* 'Daydream' when the cutting received no wounds and 12,000 ppm IBA (Table 1). This treatment combination resulted in double the number of roots/cutting compared to the next best treatment combination. Root number tended to be higher when IBA concentrations of 7,000 to 15,000 ppm IBA were utilized but no clear trends in rooting were observed in relation to wounding treatments. Root number/cutting was generally best when either no wounding or heavy wounding treatments were used while an IBA concentration of 12,000 ppm appeared to result in overall better root number/cutting. Rooting percentage was inhibited in the absence of IBA but otherwise no other trends in rooting percentage were noted. Visual ratings of the cuttings were unaffected by either auxin concentration or wounding treatment except at 15,000 ppm IBA with heavily wounded cuttings where a decline in cutting quality was noted.

IBA concentrations higher than 12,000 ppm on *C. japonica* resulted in basal stem necrosis. Although the degree of necrosis varied, all *C. japonica* cuttings treated with an IBA concentration of 12,000 ppm or higher showed auxin injury which resulted in overall decline in the quality of the cutting. No visual injury was noted on cuttings rooted at an IBA concentration below 12,000 ppm.

Little to no auxin injury was noted with the *C. sasanqua* cuttings.

The second experiment evaluated the effects of various media components on the rooting of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* cuttings (Table 2). Highest root initiation with *C. japonica* occurred when a propagation mix consisting of 2 perlite:2 peat was utilized (Table 2). Rooting was best with *C. sasanqua* when a propagation mix consisting of 2 peat:2 vermiculite was utilized (Table 2). The visual quality of either the *C. japonica* or *C. sasanqua* cuttings was not significantly affected by the various propagation mixes tested. Rooting percentage, however, for both species were affected by the various mixes tested. Rooting percentage, however, was not identical for both species, e.g. those treatments which resulted in low rooting percentages for *C. japonica* were not necessarily treatments which resulted in low rooting percentages for *C. sasanqua* (Table 2).

The results reported herein demonstrate that enhanced rooting can be achieved in *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana' when the cuttings are given a heavy wound and treated with 7,000 to 12,000 ppm IBA. The results indicate that the critical factor in rooting either *C. japonica* or *C. sasanqua* stem cutting is treatment with IBA at concentrations between 7,000 to 12,000 ppm. *C. sasanqua* 'Daydream' appeared to be less responsive to wounding compared to *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana'. Recommended

treatments in relation to both average root number and rooting percentage would be 7,000 ppm IBA with a heavy wound for *C. japonica* and 12,000 ppm IBA with no wound for *C. sasanqua*.

Root initiation and rooting percentage also appeared to be affected by the components used to comprise the rooting medium. Highest root number was achieved when a 2 peat:2 perlite and 1 peat:2 vermiculite rooting medium was used for *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana' and *C. sasanqua* 'Daydream', respectively, however, with *C. japonica* this treatment resulted in a poor rooting percentage. In regards to both root number and rooting percentage a propagation medium of 3 bark:1 perlite would have to be considered the best for *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana'.

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John Terry makes his point with Kermit Agee as M. W. Mizell looks on.

Tax Reform and Charitable Deductions

W. C. WYATT, JR.

Every member of the American Camellia Society is aware that tax reform will be in effect beginning January 1, 1987. All the major provisions of the new law are in place, but there may be some minor changes as the bill is put into the final form to be approved by Congress this fall. The changes will affect the returns that are filed in 1988 for the tax year 1987. Individuals that are active in qualified organizations such as the American Camellia Society are concerned about the tax changes in deductions for charitable contributions.

For a nonitemizing taxpayer, both single and married filing jointly, a deduction for charitable contributions from the adjusted gross income representing 100% of the total contribution is available for 1986 returns. Under the new law non-itemizers will not be able to claim this

deduction. If a contributor does not expect to itemize on the 1987 return, it would be to his advantage to double up on charitable contributions this year in order to claim the deduction.

People who itemize will continue to be able to deduct all donations made to qualified organizations. Beginning January 1, 1987, itemizing taxpayers will get a deduction for the fair market value of the stock that is given to qualified organizations. This is most beneficial for contributors whose stocks have appreciated in value. Under the old law as well as the new law the contributor would get the fair market value of the stocks as the deduction and not pay tax on the amount the investment has appreciated in value. There is one problem under the new tax plan: the taxpayer would include the untaxed capital gain on the investments

when the alternative minimum tax is calculated. The alternative minimum tax may or may not apply depending upon whether the contributor has reduced his income tax to little or nothing with various write-offs. So if an ACS member gave the Society some stocks worth \$3,000.00 that originally cost the member \$2,000.00, the difference of \$1,000 would be added to the adjusted gross income when figuring the 21% alternative minimum tax. But the member could deduct the \$3,000.00 as a charitable deduction. There are limitations on the amount an individual may contribute. However, the excess above the limitations may be carried over for five years.

The tax reform changes beginning next year will affect mainly the contributors that do not itemize their deductions. They do not get to claim any of their deductions unless they itemize by using the appropriate schedule. For the itemizer they will continue to get full benefit of their contributions to the American Camellia Society as well as other qualified organizations.

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In Memoriam

Claud G. Farrow, Jr.

Claud G. Farrow, Jr., a retired U. S. Air Force colonel who was honored for his heroism in setting up a radar station on a South Pacific Island during World War II, died on August 9 in Portland, Oregon at the age of 81.

Long active in community service, he served as an officer in many local organizations, including serving as president of the Oregon Camellia Society. He was a member of the American Camellia Society, the Rhododendron Society, the Men's Garden Club of Portland. The Men's Garden Club of America awarded him its bronze medal.

Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, Mr. Farrow began his military service in the Reserve Officers Training Corps at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he graduated in 1927.

He was called to active duty with the U. S. Army Signal Corps in 1941. He was shipwrecked on a coral reef off Canton Island in the South Pacific, where he had been sent to establish an early warning system against enemy aircraft. His crew's supplies were lost in the shipwreck. In shark infested waters, he swam to shore with a line to evacuate his men. Using a hammer, screwdriver and pliers, he dug a well, erected a radar station and built temporary quarters for his men, remaining two years on the island. He was awarded the Legion of Merit "for extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service". Later he was assigned to set up radar installations behind enemy lines in France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg. He was recalled during the Korean War and served in Alaska.

He retired from the Air Force in 1964 and from Pacific Northwest Bell in 1969 where he had been a financial forecaster.

Mr. Farrow is survived by his wife, Jane T.; a daughter, Barbara F. Walker; a sister, Virginia Rogers and five grandchildren.

Tribute To Douglas Deane Hall

Douglas Deane Hall, a genuine gentleman and a gentle man with a ready smile and a twinkle in his eye, died on September 1, 1986. Doug, as he was known to his many friends, was one of the founders of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley. He was a long-time member of the American Camellia Society, and of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland.

The first camellias in the Halls' household were purchased not by Doug, but by his wife, Martha, about 1950. It was clear then that Martha was to be the caretaker of these camellia plants — a responsibility that she graciously accepted. But in the late winter of 1954, when Martha and Doug made a trip to Orton Plantation near Wilmington, N. C., so that Martha could buy some more camellia plants, something happened: Martha came away without a single one, but Doug bought 25!! In view of Doug's increasing interest in camellias, Martha saw fit soon after that to sign Doug up as a member of the ACS, even though Doug didn't see much need of it. Many people feel, however, that the camellia fire did not really take hold of Doug until 1959. At the ACS Show, held in Norfolk, VA, that year, he saw the new seedling, 'Katherine Maryott', selected not only as the Best Seedling but also as the Best Bloom in Show.

Even though he had not paid much attention to camellias until he bought those 25 plants, Doug was a spark plug in the CSPV from the very beginning of the Society. He served it in many capacities, including the offices of Vice President and President. In their garden in Chevy Chase, which contains many camellias, the Halls have proved that certain varieties of camellias can be grown along the northern fringe of the so-called camellia belt. At their winter home in Delray Beach, FL, they have devoted much effort to testing camellias for heat tolerance, with considerable success.

In the ACS Doug served two full terms as State Director for Maryland/District of Columbia/Northern Virginia. He also served several 3-year terms as Trustee of the ACS Endowment Fund; in fact, he had recently been appointed to another such term. Doug received the ACS Bronze Plaque, awarded for outstanding contributions to the advancement of the Society or to the accomplishment of the aims and purposes of the Society, in 1983.

Doug gave unstintingly of his time, his talents, and his possessions to bring the beauty of the camellia and the advantages of membership in either a local society or the ACS to people throughout the camellia world. He graciously accepted any task that he was asked to perform.

During Doug's illness and his many periods of hospitalization he was an inspiration to his family and to all who visited him. All who knew Doug will miss him, both as a good friend and as a "camellia booster."

From: The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley Newsletter, Volume XXXII, Number 4.

Colonel R. D. Hicks

LUTHER W. BAXTER, JR.

Today, 1 October 1986, we received a note that read "Acknowledging with grateful appreciation your very kind and thoughtful expression of sympathy." It was in response to a contribution made to the American Camellia Society honoring the memory of Colonel R. D. Hicks. The note was from Frances H. Hicks, wife of Col. Hicks who died recently. So far this is fairly standard procedure, one that we have done on many occasions and much like the notes we have received. Inside though was a thought that captured my thoughts and put me to thinking about her message. She said, "Thank you for remembering my husband in the way he would have liked best." It went on with a message of gratitude for their camellia friends.

Colonel Hicks was devoted to camellias. I like someone who is devoted to something, and to someone, other than self. He was also devoted to his family, but beyond the call of duty, so to speak, he valued the worth of the camellia. The

worth of a man can be measured by his devotion to things other than himself. So from Colonel R. D. Hicks and his wife Frances from Box 1173, Ozark, Alabama, 36361, I thank them for the message that impacted hard on my thoughts and expanded my thinking for today and for days to come.

Showing an interest in something, such as the camellia, and living that interest with enthusiasm can ignite others to think outwardly instead of inwardly. Colonel and Mrs. Hicks attended many camellia conventions which we have had the good fortune to do. He served in many assignments dealing with the promotion of camellias, their care and culture, and he was always striving to learn more about another of God's creations. In so doing he interfaced with others, many others whose positions in life differed, but the camellia was the thread that bound us together. But above all, he cared for the camellia; he cared enough to help do something about it.

But he cared for people too. Some people say that so and so is people-oriented. I suppose that all people, being people, are people-oriented. But there was more to this man, for he must have marveled a thousand times over about the beauty of this gift of the Orient, or more appropriately of God's gift of this oriental plant; marveled a thousand times over as I too have done. It is an humbling experience

to learn from years of study many of the intricacies of the camellia family of plants. Can it be that he too walked among them a thousand times over, pondering about the symmetry of the plant, the glossy evergreen leaves and flowers that delight us when late February and early March days have not yet severed their ties with winter? Can it be that he too shared this bundle of beauty with neighbors and shut-ins and others less fortunate than he? Can it be that interest in the camellia helped him too to be more tolerant, to be more considerate, to be more appreciative of the world of beauty all about us, and that the camellia acted as a sail that gathers the energy of the wind that propels us through some of life's storms?

I am grateful for the life of Colonel R. D. Hicks and that for which he stood; I am grateful that he and hundreds of others have cast their lot with so noble a plant and through it, all of us have been drawn together, and all of us have profited from the association. And so today, 1 October 1986, I grieve the passing of Colonel Hicks but I thank him for the message he lived. Let us all take heart in the knowledge that there are those who care enough to get involved. The world is a better place in which to live because Colonel R. D. Hicks lived. May all who knew him cling to the cherished hope that we may do as well.

Pursel is a most worthy recipient of this coveted award.

I recall joking with Pursel about my hybridizing goal. . . . a large leafed, bushy reticulata plant with heavily serrated leaves (similar to 'Holly Bright'); a high crowned, heavily textured YELLOW flower with rabbit ears and deep fimbriation . . . and pleasingly aromatic! Who said I was ready for the rubber room? Seriously, I had suggested to Frank that perhaps it was time to add some new element to his hybridizing program. Pursel was working with deep reds, in fact one of his crosses named 'Marion Edwards' is a good seed setter and will be used to inject some of that new blood which I discussed. Pursel's original cross of 'Cornelian' X 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' rendered very large, heavy textured leaves and the flowers were heavy textured. One of these crosses named 'Buddy Bills' shows hybrid vigor wherever it has been used . . . controlled crosses as well as open pollinated seedlings. This will be another of the plants used in my hybridizing program. In some cases where Pursel had diminished the amount of *C. japonica* blood in his crosses this hybrid vigor appears to have lessened. It is interesting to note that Pursel's cross of 'Crimson Robe' X 'Jean Pursel' generated the naming and registration of 28 cultivars among which are 'Our Kerry', 'Nell Watson', 'Roy Stringfellow', 'Edith Mazzei', 'Miss Houston' and 'Blair Brown'. Pursel 2196 is a seedling of this cross which has been used extensively in further crossing and my records do not reflect that this seedling was ever named. Ray Gentry will have to verify this for me.

As our thoughts regarding hybridization wander, we can't help to ponder which factors regulate hybrid vigor. *C. reticulata* X *C. japonica* gives different results than *C. japonica* X *C. reticulata*. Mother Nature stacks the building blocks as she sees fit; perhaps one day man will have the capability through gene splicing to stack the building blocks to his liking.

In closing, remember that Pursel will still be making his presence felt in our camellia hobby as several hundred seedlings of his crosses are being evaluated. Knowing Frank has left an indelible impression on my life just as he has made his mark in the camellia world.

Frank Pursel and His Hybridizing. . . . A Memoriam

HOWARD E. BURNETTE

The camellia world has lost an outstanding hybridizer and hobbyist with the recent passing of Frank Pursel of Oakland, CA. I find it difficult to estimate my personal loss, having met Frank when he made his first camellia crosses. However, our loss is minor in comparison to that of the Pursel family.

Frank Pursel was to have been made a "Fellow" of the American Camellia Soci-

ety at the November, 1986, meeting at Pensacola, Fla. He mentioned several times that he would never make this meeting due to his health. I mentioned this to ACS Past President Jack Mandarich and suggested that he contact "Ab" Abendroth to see if the plaque could be expedited for an early presentation. Ann Brown had sent the plaque and presentation was made in good order.

Man To Man

Ken and Kay Hallstone

FRANK V. PURSEL

Frank Pursel was a man who never did anything half-way. He was a doer and giver, whether supporting his friends and daughters, playing with grandchildren or telling "dinosaur" stories, walking his little dog "Barney", who was his devoted companion, or, most of all, loving his wife Jean.

Enthusiasm and energy accompanied every activity, whether growing camellias, playing golf or watching a ball game on television. He introduced more spectacular hybrid camellias than any other grower, including the lovely 'Jean Pursel', affectionately dubbed 'J.P.' by Frank.

In addition to flying forty six missions in Europe in World War Two, he was a talented musician and successful businessman. He attended many national, international and local conventions, adding friends wherever he found them, losing no opportunity to "kid" them. He was president of the Northern California Camellia Society and a member of its Research Committee, served on the Boards of both the Northern California and the Peninsula Society, and his seedlings won many top honors at the shows.

In 1985, for his long time support of the aims and purposes of the A.C.S.,

Frank was awarded a "Certificate of Commendation" and just before his death he received the coveted "Fellow Award" for his contribution in developing new hybrids.

Frank was a warm, loyal and caring friend, and leaves a legacy of worthwhile living to challenge us all, and to keep as a grateful memory in our lives.

As an old coach, I would have loved to have had Frank play on one of my teams. He was a leader and doer and enjoyed every minute of each new challenge. We in the camellia world have lost a valuable friend.

Mrs. C. David Scheibert

Dorothy Jean Scheibert, wife of Dr. David Scheibert died on September 7 at her home in Nashville, Tennessee after a long illness. Mrs. Scheibert was honored by her husband on June 15, 1985 in the dedication of the rose garden at Massee Lane in her honor. The garden is divided into several sections, each containing a number of plants of the same variety. The center of the rose garden is highlighted by a lovely gazebo surrounded by miniature roses. In addition to her husband, Mrs. Scheibert is survived by a daughter, Mary Louise Scheibert, Martin, TN; sons David W. Scheibert, Columbia, TN, Carl R. Scheibert, Nashville, TN and Paul F. Scheibert, Franklin, TN; mother, Mrs. Florence Randle, Kerrville, TX.

tional building. We are having many more visitors and tour buses each year. It is becoming more difficult to manage these large groups in our present facilities. We have most of our finest books in the vault because we do not have the space to exhibit them. The educational classes that are being offered throughout the year are held in the living room for lack of space. Currently, our gift shop is located in the office of the Executive Director. It is difficult to carry on business when shoppers are busy making purchases. This is just one of our needs.

Your 40th anniversary campaign welcomes all gifts — small or large. The committee is very anxious to have a large part of our membership participate. When we approach Foundations, they are always interested in the percentage of participation by members. None of us can do it all, BUT all of us can do something. If you haven't made your pledge or contribution, won't you do so now. Encourage your fellow growers to support this campaign. We'll all benefit from it. Let's move the ball rapidly toward the goal line for TOUCHDOWN.

(as of September 30, 1986)

Birmingham Camellia Society
Camelia Club of Mobile
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Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher
Mrs. Louise Poe Hairston
Mrs. Curtis T. Henson, Jr.
Mrs. J. R. Hentschel
Col. R. D. Hicks
Mr. & Mrs. William C. Redd
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West Alabama Camellia Club
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Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Judge Henry Broderick
Mr. & Mrs. Albert E. Buchholz
Mrs. Gene W. Burt

ACS

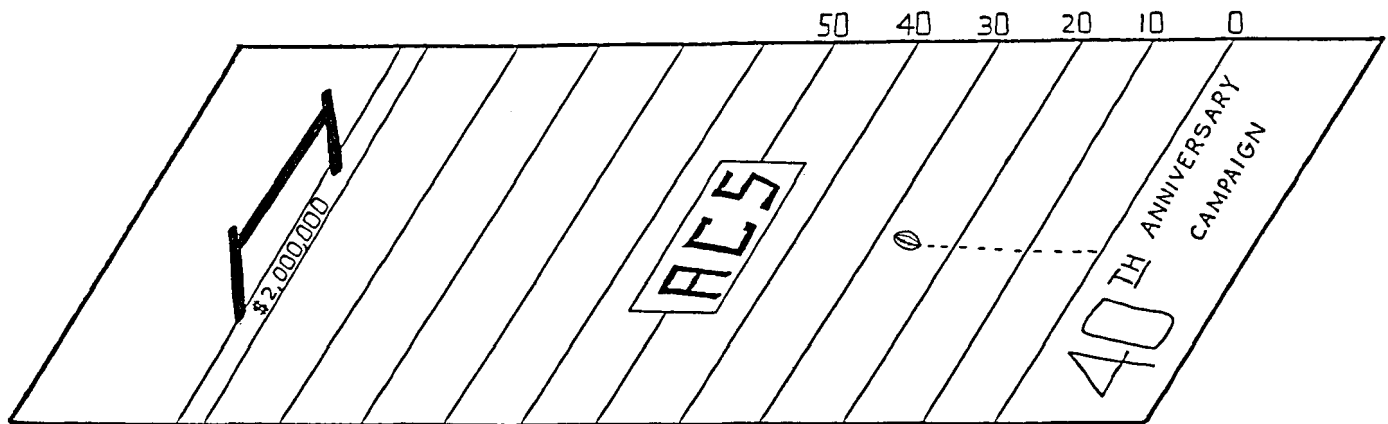
40th Anniversary Campaign

It's a new season, a new game and with renewed energy, we should be able to move the ball quickly to the goal. As of September 30 we were about an inch short of the 30 yard line. There is now a total of \$589,245.16 pledged with \$299,964.91 of that amount already received. Most of the pledges are undesigned but each of the six programs that are described in the brochure have received some pledges. The Garden program has been fully subscribed. As a result we have two lovely new gardens at Massee Lane. The Rose Garden was completed and dedicated on June 15, 1985.

The Japanese Garden has been completed and will be dedicated on November 1, 1986. We are expecting the Abendroth children, their spouses and children to join Evelyn and Ab for the dedication.

There are five programs which are to be funded — Museum and Educational Building, Chair of Ornamental Horticulture, Chair of Executive Director and Editor, Education and Publications Endowment and Horticultural Research Endowment. All of these are very important to the life of the society. A very pressing need is the museum and educa-

The Return



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 Northern California Camellia Society
 Sacramento Camellia Forum
 Delta Camellia Society
 Modesto Camellia Society
 Central California Camellia Society
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 Mr. & Mrs. David L. Feathers
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 Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth C. Hallstone
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 Edith Mazzei
 Mr. I. John Movich
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 Nuccio's Nurseries
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 Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge
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 Mr. & Mrs. William J. Boll
 Mr. Robert Bothfeld

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 Camellia Society of Panama City
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 Mr. L. E. Wheeler
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 Rev. & Mrs. Bonneau H. Dickson
 Mr. Ned E. Downs
 Mrs. Martha H. Ellis
 Mrs. Charles B. Evans
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 Dr. S. H. Exley
 Malatchie Farms
 Mr. Isaac Flatau
 C. Michael Florist
 W. B. Haley Foundation, Inc.
 Mr. W. F. Freshwater
 Dr. J. L. Gallemore
 Magnolia District Garden Club
 Albany Men's Garden Club
 Town & Country Garden Club
 Perry Garden Club
 Bluffton Garden Club
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 Mrs. Robert P. Hatcher
 Mr. & Mrs. M. Felton Hatcher, Jr.
 Mr. & Mrs. Dennis N. Herbert
 Mr. & Mrs. Bobby Hester
 Mrs. Caroline W. Hodges
 Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Homans
 Dr. W. F. Homeyer
 New Perry Hotel & Motel
 Dr. & Mrs. Frank M. Houser
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 Mr. & Mrs. Sam A. Meyer
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 Mr. Stephen K. Myers
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 Garden Club of Georgia
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 Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence B. Schrage
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 Mrs. W. C. Smith
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 Mrs. Arthur W. Solomon, Jr.
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 Mrs. C. E. Turner, Jr.
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 Mr. & Mrs. John Geiser
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 Dr. Alvin E. Johnson
 Dr. James D. Kelly
 Dr. & Mrs. Fred Lee
 Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Mann

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 Camellia Club of New Orleans
 Williams Nursery, Inc.
 Mr. Dan R. Scholz
 Mr. & Mrs. Henry S. Stone
 Mr. Roy C. Stringfellow
 Mr. Douglas D. Hall
 Mr. & Mrs. Philip W. Ireland
 Mr. & Mrs. Wm. J. Sette
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 Mr. Freeman A. Weiss
 Helen W. Groden
 Mr. F. F. Becker, II
 Brookhaven Camellia Society
 Gulfport Area Camellia Society
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 Mrs. Thomas S. Clower
 Mrs. Clyde X. Copeland
 Mr. & Mrs. Ray Gentry
 Mr. & Mrs. C. B. Goodson
 Ruth J. Habas
 Mr. Bagby Hall
 Mr. Thomas H. Perkins III
 Dr. & Mrs. D. Lyle Robertson
 Jackson Camellia Society
 Mr. Charles H. Welch
 Mr. & Mrs. Wendell Anderson
 Mr. Bernard S. Wallerstein
 Mr. Thomas P. Appell
 Mr. Martin D. Bernstein
 Mr. James B. Jeffrey
 Mr. Philip Kadison
 Bessie Ray
 Mrs. Kathryn S. Allen
 Mr. Carl M. Allen, Jr.
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 Sadie M. Aycock
 Fayetteville Camellia Club
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 Mrs. George A. Byrd
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 Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd
 Mr. Clyn T. Smith
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 Gulf Coast Camellia Society
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 Mr. & Mrs. W. Woodrow Harris
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Ernest Harrison
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 Dr. & Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Jr.
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 Dr. & Mrs. Peter DiSclafani
 Mr. John G. Fairey
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 Mr. & Mrs. Boyd C. McRee
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Nadeau
 Mrs. F. W. Powers
 Mr. L. H. Reese
 Mrs. Ruth Ann Russell
 Texas Camellia Society
 Tyler Camellia Club
 Mrs. C. O. Zagst
 Mr. & Mrs. Abram H. Cannon
 Miss Charlotte A. Beale
 Mr. & Mrs. Wallace J. Boyce
 Mr. Bartow H. Bridges
 Anne H. Cutchin
 Mr. O. Preston Davis
 Ms. Virginia R. Fletcher
 Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr.
 Mr. & Mrs. James A. Henkel
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Henkel
 Mr. Alan J. Hofheimer
 Mr. Gordon P. Howell
 Mr. & Mrs. Saul H. Lowe
 Mrs. C. C. Mason
 Mr. Robert O. Matthews
 A. J. & E. W. Parsons Foundation
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Phillips
 Mrs. Frances H. Sherk
 Miss Ruth Shirk
 Mrs. William H. Sims
 Mrs. Calvin L. Snyder
 Mr. & Mrs. George Talbott
 Mrs. Charles F. Urquhart, Jr.
 Virginia Camellia Society
 Mr. & Mrs. Edward M. Lewis
 Mrs. F. Cooper Ratliff
 Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Cave

Camellia Scions — Greenhouse Protected

GROUP NO. 5 — \$5.00

'Big Apple'	'Curtain Call Var.'	'Fair Jury'	'Jean Pursel Blush'	'Murray Shores'	'Star Is Born'
'Bill Goertz'	'Dallas Price'	'Fortieth Anniversary'	'John Bell'	'Night Rider'	'Super Star'
'Bill LaRose'	'Dawn's Early Light'	'Fred Lee'	'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	'Patsy Cline'	'Tid Bit'
'Black Opal'	'Doug Mayfield'	'Gene King'	'Maggie Bush'	'Piquant'	'Tommy Weeks'
'Blair Brown'	'Dr. Alvin Johnson'	'George Firth'	'Marion Edwards'	'R. L. Brent Var.'	'Virginia Mathis'
'Buddy Garrett'	'Dr. Emil Carroll'	'Hank Stone'	'Marjorie O'Malley'	'Royalty Var.'	'Winner's Circle'
'Burgundy Boy'	'Dynasty'	'Harold L. Paige Var.'	'Midnight Magic'	'Scarlet Glory'	'Woodford Harrison Var.'
'Buttons and Bows'	'Ealon Magee'	'Holly Bright'	'Miss Dallas'	'Sparkler'	'W. P. Gilley'
'Claire Maxwell'	'Edith Mazzei'	'Ivan Mitchell'	'Miss Houston'	'Spring Formal'	

GROUP NO. 3 — \$3.00

'Annabelle Fetterman'	'Elsie Hughes'	'Jean Pursel Var.'	'Margaret Hilford'	'Pleasant Memories'	'Spencer Walden'
'Bagby Hall'	'Gordon Howell'	'Jean Toland'	'Marie Mackall'	'Prime Time'	'Stuart Watson'
'Bethany Fatherree'	'Grace Albritton Flair'	'John Movich'	'Mary Kay'	'R. L. Brent'	'Sweet Dreams'
'Betty Drews'	'Grace Albritton Starfire'	'Jo Jo'	'Mary Movich'	'Red Crystal'	'Tinkertoy'
'Blissful Dawn'	'Happy Holidays'	'Judge Jackson'	'Miss Santa Clara'	'Richard Carter'	'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'
'Bob Sansing'	'Harold L. Paige'	'Julie Felix'	'Mona Jury Var.'	'Robert Fowler'	'Tomorrow's Dawn's Bessie'
'Cherries Jubilee'	'Hilda Jamieson'	'June Atkins'	'Moonlight Bay'	'Roberts Jewel'	'Tomorrow's Dawn Blush'
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'Col. R. D. Hicks'	'Hudy Smith, R & Var.'	'Lasca Beauty Var.'	'Nancy Reagan'	'Roy Stringfellow'	'Wally Freshwater'
'Curtain Call'	'In the Purple'	'Lemon Drop'	'Nell Watson'	'Rudolph'	'Walter Dunn'
'Delta Dawn'	'James McCoy'	'Little Michael'	'Nuccio's Ruby Var.'	'Sara Dunham'	'Woodford Harrison'
'Donnan's Dream'	'Jane Griffin'	'Lovely Lady'	'Our Kerry'	'Sara Oliver'	'Zelle Boyce Var'
'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.'	'Janet Smith'	'Margaret Bernhardt'	'Paul Harkey'	'Something Beautiful'	
'Dr. Reeves Wells'	'Jean Comber'	'Margaret Davis Picotee'	'Pharaoh Var.'	'S. P. Dunn'	

GROUP NO. 2 — \$2.00

'Alabama Tide'	'Courtney'	'Evelyn Ramirez'	'Kevin Murphy'	'Noble Pearl'	'Shuchuka'
'Al Gunn'	'Crimson Robe'	'Feathery Touch'	'La Sandra'	'Notre Dame'	'Silver Cloud'
'All American, R & Var'	'Dee Davis Var.'	'Flossie Goodson'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Nuccio's Cameo'	'Suzanne Withers'
'Allene Gunn'	'Descanso Mist'	'Four Winds'	'Les Berg'	'Nuccio's Jewel'	'Swan Lake'
'Amazing Graces'	'Dick Goodson'	'Frances B. Homer'	'Lilemac'	'Nuccio's Pearl'	'Tali Queen'
'Ann Clayton'	'Dolly Dyer'	'George Brockman, R & Var.'	'Lipstick'	'Nuccio's Ruby'	'Temple Bowen'
'Anticipation Var.'	'Dolores Hope'	'George Stewart'	'Little Bo Peep'	'Papoose'	'Ten Plus'
'Applause'	'Dolores Jackson'	'Georgie Van DeCamp'	'Little Cheeper'	'Pharaoh'	'Terrell Weaver, R & Var.'
'Arcadia'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	'Gone Again Blush'	'Little Dixie'	'Pink Dahlia'	'Thomas E. Gilley'
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'Black Tie'	'Dr. R. P. McDonald'	'Han-Ling Snow'	'L. T. Dees'	'Prima Ballerina'	'Tomorrow's Lisa'
'Buddy Bills, R. & Var.'	'Dream Boat'	'Helen G.'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Purple Gown'	'Tonya'
'Bumble Bee'	'Dreamy, R & Var.'	'High Roller'	'Mandalay Queen'	'Rachel Tarpy'	'Valentine Day Var.'
'Camellia City'	'Eleanor Waltz'	'Hishi Karaito'	'Mary Elizabeth Ballard'	'Ray Watson'	'Valley Knudsen'
'Cameron Cooper'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Honey Bee'	'Mary Fisher'	'Red Chief'	'Veiled Beauty, R. & Var.'
'Campari White'	'Elise Winter'	'Hopkins Pink'	'Mary Love'	'Royalty'	'Virginia Alfter Var.'
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'Charles R. Butler'	'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'	'Jubilation'	'Massee Lane Var.'	'San Marino'	'Waltz Time Supreme'
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'Cornelia Walden'	'Evelyn Poe Pink & Var.'	'Kaye Fuller'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'	'Show Time'	

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'Alyson Pollard'	'Charlie Bettes'	'Fircone Var.'	'Junior Miss'	'Melody Shepherd'	'Silver Chalice'
'Amabel Lansdell'	'Chow's Han-Ling'	'Francie L., R & Var.'	'Jury's Yellow'	'Mike Witman, Var.'	'Snowman'
'Angel Wings'	'Clark Hubbs Var.'	'Funny Face Betty'	'Just Darling'	'Mini Pink'	'Stacy Susan'
'Apollo 14 Var.'	'Confetti Blush'	'Garden Glory'	'Just Sue'	'Miss Charleston, Var.'	'Sugar Babe'
'Arch of Triumph'	'Debbie'	'Glen 40 Special'	'Kramer's Supreme, Var.'	'Mouchang, R & V'	'Tiffany, Var.'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'	'Desire'	'Grace Albritton'	'Lady In Red, R & Var.'	'Nuccio's Gem'	'Tom Thumb'
'Betty Sheffield White'	'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	'Granada Var.'	'Lady Kay'	'Our Betty'	'Tomorrow, Var.'
'Blond Betty'	'Dixie Knight Supreme'	'Grand Prix'	'Laura E. Greggs'	'Pearl's Pet'	'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'
'BonBon'	'Drama Girl Var.'	'Grand Slam'	'Lemon Honey'	'Pink Frost'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'BonBon Blush'	'Easter Morn'	'Guilio Nuccio Var.'	'Little Slam Var.'	'Pirate's Gold, Var.'	'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink'
'Brooksie's Rosea'	'El Dorado'	'Gwenneth Morey'	'Little Susie'	'Premier, Var.'	'Tomorrow's Dawn'
'Brushfield's Yellow'	'Elegans Splendor'	'Howard Asper, R. & Var.'	'Magic City'	'Rena Swick, Var.'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
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SCHEDULE FOR THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA ANNUAL MEETING — APRIL 2-4, 1987

Tuesday, March 31

9:00 a.m. — Optional tour to Astoria and beaches.
 Lunch at the Astoria Thunderbird.

Wednesday, April 1

9:00 a.m. — Optional tour, Mt. Hood Loop, Multnomah Falls,
 Bonneville Dam, Timberline Lodge.
 Lunch at the Columbia Gorge Hotel.
 4-6 p.m. Hospitality Room.

Thursday, April 2

9 a.m.-4 p.m. — Registration.
 9:00 a.m. — Governing Board.
 10:30 a.m. — Board of Trustees.
 Noon — Lunch on your own.
 1:30 p.m. — Program of various subjects: by Northwest speakers.
 4-6 p.m. — Hospitality Room.
 7:00 p.m. — Awards Banquet.

Friday, April 3

9:00 a.m. — Board busses for garden tour, at the University of Portland will tour the grounds, plant two camellias in honor of the out-going and incoming Presidents. Have lunch at the University. Tour the Japanese Gardens and Crystal Springs Gardens.
 4-6 p.m. — Hospitality room.
 Dinner on your own.

Saturday, April 4

9:30 a.m. — Breakfast Buffet.
 1:00 p.m. — Visit camellia show.
 6:30-7:30 p.m. — Open Bar.
 7:30 p.m. — Indian Salmon Barbecue Buffet.
 8:30 p.m. — Entertainment.

Informal dress for all events.

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A visit to the Pacific Northwest will be one you will remember for a long time. With that in mind, we have put together a sequence of events that hopefully will accomplish just that.

The Oregon Camellia Society formed December 1941 when a group of enthusiastic persons wanted to share in the growth and care of this magnificent of all flowers, not only with each other but with all other interested people. This has been accomplished through many shows, put on by this society, their meetings, booklets, bulletins and newspaper articles. We are proud to act as your hosts for this the 42nd Annual Meeting.

In order for you to see more of Oregon, there will be two pre-convention tours: Tuesday March 31st a tour down the Columbia River to Astoria, the first permanent European-American Settlement in the Oregon Country. You will see a showcase of historical landmarks, interesting museums, and century old victorian homes. After lunch, a short drive down the coast is Seaside where most historians agree that the Lewis and Clark Trail ended on the big sandy beach there. The return trip will be over the Coast Range into the Tualatin Valley and Portland.

Wednesday April 1st, the tour will go

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING

April 2-3-4, 1987

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Registration Fee \$100.00 before March 1, 1987

\$110.00 after March 1, 1987

OPTIONAL TOURS: Astoria and beach trip including lunch. \$25.00

Mt. Hood Loop including lunch. \$25.00

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up the Columbia River and around the "Mt. Hood Loop" including the old scenic highway stop at Crown Point, with its classic view up and down the gorge; Multnomah Falls, one of the highest falls in the nation, dropping 620 feet; Bonneville Dam which is the oldest dam on the Columbia River and has the west's largest fish hatcheries where you see rearing ponds containing tens of thousands of maturing salmon and steelhead. Next, stop for lunch at the Columbia Gorge Hotel, built in 1921 by Simon Benson. After lunch view the Wah-Gwin-Gwin Falls which cascade and tumble from the hotel's backyard to the Columbia River 206 feet below.

Go on through Hood River, the gateway to one of the nation's most scenic productive fruit growing valleys. Apple, pear and cherry orchards cover thousands of acres at the foot of Mt. Hood. Climbing the mountain to the 6,000 foot level you'll stop at Timberline Lodge. The lodge, a huge stone castle built by hand from native materials, stone from quarries nearby, and giant hand hewn timbers from the forests below, which began as a Roosevelt era WPA project became an unique National Historic Landmark. President Roosevelt dedicated the Lodge in 1937. You then return to Portland to prepare for the convention.

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Ann Brown standing behind the 'Dick Goodson' plant which was planted in the Mobile Botanic Garden in memory of Bea and Neal Rogers.

Additional Judges Appointed

FLORIDA

Gulf Breeze:

David A. Archibald

TEXAS

Cold Spring:

Dr. S. P. McMurrey (Nov.)

Mrs. S. P. McMurrey (Nov.)

— ACS —

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ACT OF OCTOBER 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code, SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF *The Camellia Journal* published four times a year at Fort Valley, Peach County, Georgia. (Date of filing: September 30, 1986.)

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

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

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

The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, during the 12 months preceding the date of filing (September 30, 1986) was 2,967. Single issue nearest to filing date: August, 1986.

The purpose, function and non-profit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during the preceding 12 months.

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

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'Carter's Sunburst Blush'
'Cissy Purvis'
'Cleve James'

'Corinne Sebire'
'Curtain Call'
'Dee Davis' & Var.
'Delta Dawn'
'Dick Goodson' & Var.
'Dr. Brian Doak' & Var.
'Dr. Ed'
'Dr. Harry Moore' & Var.
'Dr. Zhivago'
'Edith Hall' & Var.
'Edward Marshall Boehm'
'Elizabeth Astles' & Var.
'Fairy Bouquet'
'Fragrant Pink Improved'
'Gypsy Rose'
'Happy Days'
'Harbinger' & Var.
'Helen Boehm'
'Hettie Love Wine'
'Hulyn Smith'
'Janet Smith'
'Jean Pursel' & Var.
'Jean Pursel Blush'

'Joan Saxby'
'Judge Jackson'
'Kramer's Picotee'
'Lacy Love' & Var.
'Lee Poe'
'Lilette Witman'
'Little Babe' & Var.
'Lowanna'
'Mandalay Queen' & Var.
'Margaret Hilford'
'Mary Fisher'
'May Westbrook'
'Miss Santa Clara'
'Miss Tulare' & Var.
'Nell Hooper'
'Notre Dame'
'Nuccio's Jewel'
'Our Kerry'
'Parkes Red Glow'
'Pat Guernsey'
'Pharaoh'
'Phyllis Austin'
'Pop Homeyer' & Var.

'Rachel Tarpy'
'Rose Bouquet'
'Rose Hollard'
'Sara Oliver'
'Show Time'
'Silver Cloud'
'Snow Drop'
'Springtime'
'Star of David'
'Steve Blount' & Var.
'Suzanne Withers'
'Temple Festival'
'Terrell Weaver' & Var.
'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'
'Tomorrow's Dawn's Bessie'
'Tomorrow's Lisa'
'Vickie Galvin'
'Waltz Time Supreme'
'Wendlin Sebire'
'Wedding Cake'
'Yvonne Rolf'

GROUP C — \$2.00 EACH

'April Lynn Poe'
'Arch of Triumph'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Black Lace' & Var.
'Black Tie'
'Bonbon blush'
'Brooksie's Rosea Var.'
'Brushfield's Yellow'
'Chinese Lanterns'
'Chittagong'
'Chow's Han-Ling'
'Circuit Rider'
'Clark Hubbs' & Var.

'Dolores Hope'
'Dr. Clifford Parks' & Var.
'Dream Boat'
'Elegans Champagne'
'Elegans Splendor'
'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'
'Fircrone' & Var.
'Gee Homeyer'
'Grand Prix' & Pink
'Granthamiana' & Pink
'Guilio Nuccio' & Var.
'Harold L. Paige'
'Helen Bower' & Var.

'Ivory Tower'
'Jean Clere'
'Lasca Beauty'
'Lila Naff' & Var.
'Lois Shinault'
'Margaret Davis'
'Mark Alan' & Var.
'Marguerite Cannon' & Var.
'Mathotiana Supreme' & Var.
'Miss Charleston' & Var.
'Mouchang' & Var.
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'
'Nancy Mandarin'

'Nuccio's Gem'
'Pirates Gold' & Var.
'Pop Gee'
'Raspberry Ice'
'Rena Swick' & Var.
'Terry Gilley' & Var.
'Tiffany' & Var.
'Tomorrow'
'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Tomorrow Peony Var.'
'Tomorrow Queen'
'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Valentine Day' & Var.

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Notes From The Research Horticulturist

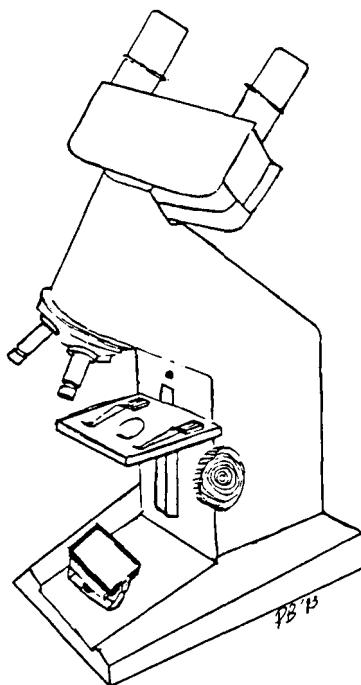
November is a time for action for many of us in the camellia world. Early blooming varieties may be opening and the results of gibbing are beginning to be evident. A look at Show Dates listed elsewhere in this Journal reveals twelve shows to be held during the month of November. If you are on the East or Gulf Coasts be sure to make your plans to be a part of one or more of these shows. Those of you on the West Coast can get in on the action by bringing blooms to the ACS Convention and show to be held in Pensacola, Florida November 6th-9th.

The biggest "chores" to be done in November involve preparing the plant to produce the best flowers possible. Although year-round attention is needed to produce good blooms special attention at this time of the year can be helpful. As blooms begin to open clothespins may be used to pin back leaves that would prevent the flowers from opening fully. For indoor plants, high humidity is necessary for buds to open into beautiful flowers. For those of you who have not sprayed for scale yet, November is usually a good month to spray when temperatures are not too hot or cold. Remember, it is necessary to spray under the leaves (not on top of the leaves) where the scale insects may be found.

November 1st will be a big day here at Massee Lane. This is the day when our new Japanese Garden is to be dedicated. This garden, a gift of the G. F. Abendroths, is now complete and a beautiful addition to Massee Lane. Also, this date will be the opening of the Middle Georgia Camellia Show to be held at Massee Lane. Plan to come for this big day at Massee Lane.

The first Camellia Workshop was held August 21st at Massee Lane. The subject was gibbing and five interested participants learned about the how's and why's of gibbing camellias. They were given experience in gibbing camellias in the greenhouse at Massee Lane. All participants left eager to try their new knowledge about gibberellic acid on their

BETTY HOTCHKISS



camellias. The next workshop will be held this month, Tuesday, November 18th. "Camellia Care Through the Year"

will cover all aspects of camellia culture from pruning to fertilization. Cost of the workshop is \$10.00. Also, on December 5th a workshop entitled "Camellias at Christmas" will be presented featuring a variety of ways camellias may be used to decorate your home during the holidays. For Registration information, contact Betty Hotchkiss, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030, (912) 967-2358.

As camellia season gets underway and the holidays approach let us all remember to share our beautiful blossoms with others.

NEW!! CAMELLIA WORKSHOPS

Your Headquarters is offering a new series of workshops featuring various aspects of camellias to be held beginning August 1986. These workshops will be filled by reservation on a first come, first serve basis (call or write for reservation). They will be limited in number. We are anticipating good support from the local community but we would like to especially encourage any of our members who are interested to register for any of these workshops. We hope they will help the public to become more aware of camellias and encourage more people to grow camellias.

Listed below are the various workshops, date and cost. Hope to see you there!!

CAMELLIAS AT CHRISTMAS

Friday, December 5, 1986

Camellias, traditional Southern flowers, can be used in a variety of ways to decorate your home for the holiday season. Watch an expert demonstrate their use in live wreaths, camellia Christmas trees, and arrangements for the table and mantle. Also, learn how to wax camellia blooms for long-lasting beauty. Participants will take home a waxed flower or other decorative items for the holiday season.

Time: 9:30 - 11:30 am

Instructor: To be announced

Fee: \$10.00

CAMELLIA GRAFTING WORKSHOP

Saturday, February 7, 1987

Learn to graft camellias and grow your own plants. Learn the technique that camellia experts use to produce plants of your old favorites or the newest varieties. Cost of the workshop includes a plant for you to graft and take home.

Time: 1:30 - 4:30 pm

Instructor: Betty Hotchkiss

Fee: \$8.00

LEARN ABOUT HERBS

Thursday, April 16, 1987

Learn how to grow your own herbs from seed to maturity. Also included will be methods for drying and preserving herbs. Various uses and recipes will be discussed. Cost of the workshop includes seed packets of various herbs.

Time: 1:30 - 3:30 pm

Instructor: To be announced

Fee: \$6.00

MAKING PAPER CAMELLIAS

Tuesday, June 2, 1987

Learn how to make beautiful paper camellias from Donna and Bill Shepherd of Charleston, SC. Astound your friends with the beauty of these blooms made from typing paper. Cost of the workshop includes one of the lovely paper camellias to take home. (Lunch may be purchased at the workshop.)

Time: 10:00 am - 3:00 pm

Instructor: Mr. and Mrs. William T. Shepherd

Fee: \$10.00

LANDSCAPING WITH CAMELLIAS

Thursday, August 27, 1987

This course will cover the basic ways in which camellias may be used to beautify the home landscape. Learn some surprising uses of camellias such as hanging baskets and ground covers. Planting methods and camellia varieties suitable for various usages will be discussed. Participants will receive a camellia plant to take home.

Time: 7:30 - 9:30

Instructor: Betty Hotchkiss, ACS Horticulturist

Fee: \$8.00

BOEHM PORCELAIN WORKSHOP

Thursday, October 15, 1987

Visit by film the Boehm porcelain studio and learn the techniques of creating these works of art. There will be a guided tour of the Boehm porcelain at the Society headquarters with discussion and comments on these pieces. Questions are welcomed for this informal workshop.

Time: 1:30 - 3:00 pm

Instructor: Ann Blair Brown

Fee: \$6.00

FLOWER ARRANGING WITH CAMELLIAS

December 1987

Learn to use camellias as cut flowers in a variety of ways. This course is for beginning students and demonstrates the use of camellias in making corsages, massed arrangements (Church), arrangements for the home, and Japanese arrangements. Cost of the workshop includes one arrangement to be taken home by the student. (Bring your own vase.)

Time: 1:00 - 4:00 pm

Instructor: To be announced

Fee: \$10.00

CAMELLIA WORKSHOPS 1986/1987

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Daytime Phone _____

Please reserve space for me in the following workshops:

1. _____ Spaces \$ _____ Fee

2. _____ Spaces \$ _____ Fee

3. _____ Spaces \$ _____ Fee

Return this reservation form with your check or money order made payable to American Camellia Society. Mail To: ACS, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030

SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of September 23, 1986)

Mr. Bradford D. Kuhn: "Camellia Notebook" by Claudia Phelps.

Mr. & Mrs. I. John Movich: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Bill Mann.

Mr. & Mrs. Julian M. Rivers: Complete set of American Camellia Yearbooks.

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan and Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contributions honoring the birthday of Dotty Evans and wishing a speedy recovery to Dr. Frank Houser, Marvin Jernigan and Bill Liipfert.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry C. Lunsford: American Camellia Yearbooks and contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Marvin Jernigan.

Gulf Coast Camellia Society: \$560.00 — raffle proceeds honoring Pat & JoAnne Ryan.

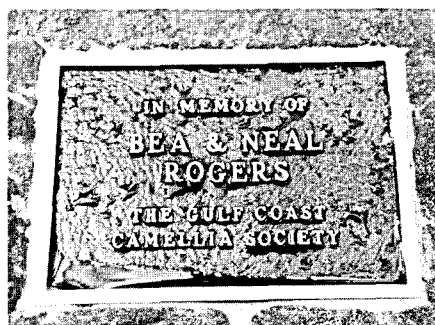
Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contributions honoring J. Hubert Hallmans on their 50th Wedding Anniversary and wishing a speedy recovery to June Atkins.

Mr. William F. LaRose: Donation to Society.

Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Abendroth: Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Henry Lunsford.

Mr. H. E. Campbell: Camellia Journals and Yearbooks.

Dr. Frank M. Houser: Contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Ray Gentry and Marvin Jernigan.



Gulf Coast Camellia Society memorial to the Rogers.

Show Dates

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location, Sponsor	Date
Nacogdoches, TX; Texas Camellia Society	Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1986
Fresno, CA; Camellia-Rama, Smuggler's Inn; Central California Camellia Society	November 1, 1986
Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane Hqt. ACS; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 1-2, 1986
Charleston, SC; Magnolia Plantation & Gardens, Hwy. 61; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society & Magnolia Plantation and Gardens	November 2, 1986
Pensacola, FL; Wright Place, 80 E. Wright Street; Pensacola Men's Camellia Club (In conjunction with ACS Fall Convention)	November 7, 1986
Chesapeake, VA; Greenbriar Mall; Virginia Camellia Society	November 15, 1986
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Mall; Valdosta Camellia Society and First State Bank	November 15-16, 1986
Charleston, SC; First Federal of Charleston, 34 Broad Street; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society & First Federal	November 15-16, 1986
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Atrium, Westwood Retirement Center; Fort Walton Camellia Society	November 19, 1986
Waycross, GA; Waycross Federated Garden Clubs & Trust Company Bank of S.E. GA; Waycross Federated Garden Clubs	November 19-20, 1986
Tallahassee, FL; Tallahassee Mall; Men's Camellia Society of Tallahassee	November 22, 1986
Gulfport, MS; Harrison County Courthouse; Gulfport Area Camellia Society	November 22-23, 1986
Port Arthur, TX; Central Mall, 3100 Hwy. 365; Southeast Texas Camellia Society	November 22-23, 1986
Albany, GA; Albany Mall, 2601 Dawson Road, The Men's Garden Club	December 6, 1986
Duarte, CA; Pacific Camellia Society	December 6-7, 1986
Jacksonville, FL; Market Square Mall; Camellia Society of North Florida	December 6-7, 1986
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Community Center, Island of Beaches Camellia Society	December 6-7, 1986
Lafayette, LA; Natural History Museum & Planetarium, 637 Girard Park Drive; South Louisiana Camellia Society	December 6-7, 1986
Slidell, LA; Slidell City Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 6-7, 1986
Brookhaven MS; Brookhaven Camellia Society	December 13, 1986
Lake Charles, LA; Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	December 13-14, 1986
Gainesville, FL; Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society	January 10, 1987
Baton Rouge, LA; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 10-11, 1987
Mobile, AL; Springdale Mall; Camellia Club of Mobile	January 17-18, 1987
Orlando, FL; Colonial Plaza Mall; Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 17-18, 1987
Ruston, LA; Holiday Inn; Ruston Men's Camellia Society	January 17-18, 1987
Aiken, SC; University of S. C.-Aiken Camellia Club	January 17-18, 1987
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall, Hwy. 7; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Citadel Mall Merchants Assn.	January 24, 1987
Dallas, TX; Dallas Arboretum Society; Dallas Camellia Society	January 24, 1987
Palos Verdes, CA; South Coast Botanical Garden, South Coast Camellia Society	January 24-25, 1987
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Santa Rosa Mall; Fort Walton Camellia Society	January 24-25, 1987
New Orleans, LA; Ganus High School Gym; Camellia Club of New Orleans	January 31, 1987
Tuscaloosa, AL; West Alabama Camellia Club	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1987
Redwood City, CA; Peninsula Camellia Society	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1987
San Diego, CA; San Diego Camellia Society	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1987
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1987
Shreveport, LA; Shreveport Camellia Society	Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1987
Arcadia, CA; Temple City Camellia Society	February 7-8, 1987
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank Plaza; Jackson Camellia Society	February 7-8, 1987
Charlotte, NC; Eastland Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 7-8, 1987
Tyler, TX; First City National Bank of Tyler; Tyler Camellia Club & First City Nat. Bank	February 8, 1987
Birmingham, AL; Eastwood Mall; Birmingham Camellia Society	February 14-15, 1987
Cloverdale, CA; Cloverdale Citrus Fair	February 14-15, 1987

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 *reticulata* parentage. *C. sasanqua* includes related species.)

CALIFORNIA

SANTA CLARA, February 22-23, 1986 (45th Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Society of Santa Clara County
Number Blooms Displayed: 1,865. Attendance: 1,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

Runner-up: 'Elegans Champagne', Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

Medium: 'In The Pink', Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

Small: 'Black Tie Var.', Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

Runner-up: 'Little Babe Var.', Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Achterberg

Miniature: 'Wilamina', Mrs. Virginia Rankin

Runner-up: 'Botan-Yuki', Dr. Fred Rankin

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Emma Gaeta Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Tom Pulos

Runner-up: 'Terrell Weaver', Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Anticipation Var.', Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Achterberg

Runner-up: 'Pink Dahlia Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Gary Schanz

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

The Harlan Smith Family

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 30-Dec. 1, 1985 (24th Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Society of North Florida

Number Blooms Displayed: 885.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Treated:

Large-Very Large: 'Rosea Superba Var.', Parker E. Connor

Small-Medium: 'Harriet Bisbee', Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Boll

Untreated:

Large-Very Large: 'Betty Sheffield Pink', John Rumbach

Small-Medium: 'Alba Plena', Marla Holland

C. japonica: (Under Glass)

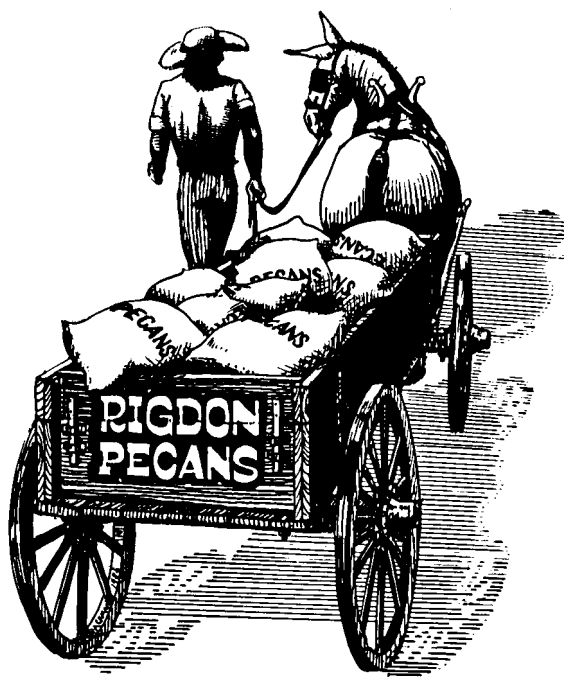
Large-Very Large: 'Lady Kay', Hulyn Smith

Small-Medium: 'Campari', Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Henry Lunsford

Under Glass: 'Valentine Day Var.', Tom Hoffman



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We have chosen to use our logo as the artwork on each of our gift selections. Designed especially for us, it is a charming picture of our area in bygone days. This beautiful pen and ink rendering has been reproduced on the front of our one pound bags and has been hand silk screened on the lid of each gift tin.

Our Select Halves are packed in a poly lined white resealable bag to maintain that delicious harvest fresh taste and then are boxed in a sturdy white shipping carton.

Item 201	1 lb. Select Halves	\$ 8.95
Item 202	2 lbs. Select Halves	15.75

We have chosen the "pecan's pecan" for our toasted and salted gift selection, the exquisitely delicious Elliot. It is a little smaller than most pecans, but the taste is so wonderful that we wanted to share it with you. You will still receive the full weight and have the joy of having more of them!

Item 101	1 lb. Toasted & Salted Elliot Halves	\$ 9.50
Item 102	2 lbs. Toasted & Salted Elliot Halves	16.50
Item 103	1 lb. each of Select Halves and Toasted & Salted Elliot Halves	16.00

Both the Select Halves and Toasted & Salted Elliot Halves are also available in our hand silk screened gift tin. It is the perfect gift to send to friends and business associates to enjoy for the holiday season. Each tin is shipped via UPS in a sturdy white carton.

Item 300	1¼ lbs. Select Halves in gift tin	\$15.75
Item 301	1¼ lbs. Toasted & Salted Elliots in gift tin	17.00
Item 302	1 tin each of Select Halves and Toasted & Salted Elliot Halves	29.00

We sincerely hope you enjoy these delicious pecans and share them with your family and friends! The deadline for shipping for Christmas is December 18th to insure that your gift arrives on time. Our very best wishes to you and your family during the holiday season!

Bennett & Hallie
Bennett & Hallie Rigdon

Please call or write for our free brochure. Each price includes UPS charges within the continental U.S. Orders and gifts sent to a P.O. Box will be sent via the U.S. Mail. You will be responsible for shipping costs for gifts sent outside the continental U.S. TELEPHONE ORDERS ARE WELCOME DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS: 8-5 p.m., Mon.-Fri. Please call Collect (912) 825-3223.

Pomona, CA; Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 14-15, 1987
Santa Clara, CA; Community Recreation Center, 969 Kiely Blvd., Camellia Society of Santa Clara	February 14-15, 1987
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Columbia Mall Merchants Assn. and Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	February 14-15, 1987
Fort Worth, TX; Conservatory, Botanic Garden, Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 15, 1987
La Cañada, CA; Descanso Gardens, Southern California Camellia Society	February 21-22, 1987
Moraga, CA; Campolindo High School, 500 Moraga Road, Delta Camellia Society	February 21-22, 1987
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Gardens — Day Exhibit Hall; Atlanta Camellia Show Assn., Inc.	February 21-22, 1987
Wilson, NC	February 21-22, 1987
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Convention Center, Sacramento Camellia Society	Feb. 28-Mar. 1, 1987
Chattanooga, TN; Eastgate Mall; Chattanooga Camellia Club	Feb. 28-Mar. 1, 1987
Bakersfield, CA; Cunningham Art Gallery; Camellia Society of Kern County	March 7-8, 1987
Concord, CA; Northern California Camellia Society	March 7-8, 1987
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society	March 7-8, 1987
Nashville, TN; Tennessee Botanical Garden, Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 7-8, 1987
Modesto, CA; Modesto Camellia Society	March 14-15, 1987
Santa Rosa, CA; Sonoma County Camellia Society	March 21-22, 1987
Norfolk, VA; Norfolk Botanical Gardens; Virginia Camellia Society	March 28-29, 1987
Portland, OR; Jantzen Beach Mall; Oregon Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS 42nd Annual Meeting)	April 4-5, 1987
New Orleans, LA; Ganus High School Gym; Camellia Club of New Orleans	January 9, 1988

* Changes since last Journal

—ACS—

Registration of New Varieties

BILL DONNAN

Registration of new camellia cultivars has come a long way since its inception in the 1940's. The late Milton Brown, in his article NOMENCLATURE IN AMERICA, A SHORT HISTORY, which was published in the 1985 A.C.S. Yearbook, gives a good account of how the registration of new varieties has evolved over the years. At the present time the three national camellia societies, namely: the American Camellia Society; the Australian Camellia Research Society; and the New Zealand Camellia Society work closely with the Southern California Camellia Society to provide information for the publication of each succeeding edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

The three national societies have established strict registration procedures which have done much to facilitate the screening and the authenticating of new varieties. Be that as it may, there are still shortcomings in the over-all registration procedures and in the transfer and interpretation of information before it is finally published in the revised nomenclature book. We in the Southern California Camellia Society have just completed the publication of the 19th Revised Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. There were some 230 new registrations listed in this new publication. But this is only half of the story when it comes to the word "revised"! The editor was obliged to make some 70 to 80 revisions in the size

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Marion Edwards
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Parker E. Connor
Under Glass: Hulyn Smith
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: John McFerrin
Under Glass: Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman
Best White: 'Maui', R. F. Stubenrauch
Best Novice: 'Mathotiana', John Magyar
Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

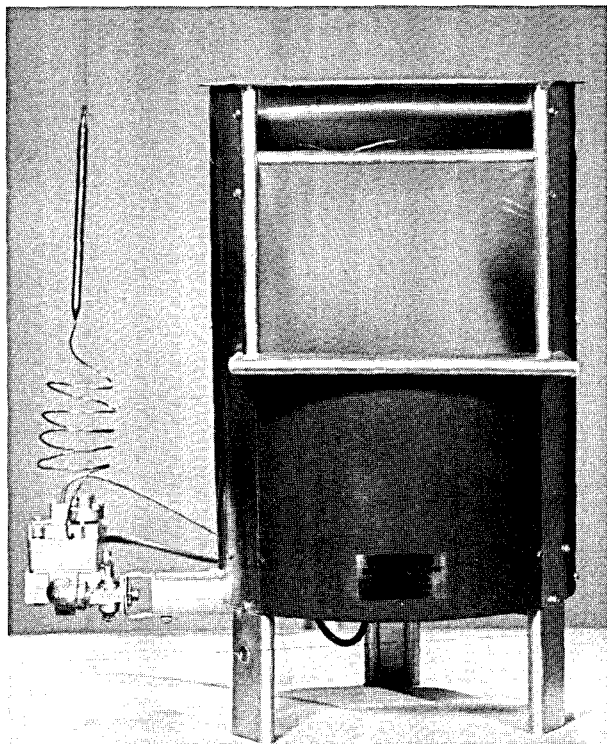
—ACS—

category of previously listed cultivars. Also there were eight revisions regarding color and six regarding flower form. The Editorial Board of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE strives constantly to make the nomenclature book into a correct listing and description of each cultivar. It welcomes letters calling attention to errors in listings, both typographical and human. On the other hand, errors which occur when the originator of a new cultivar attempts to register his new variety and the transfer of that information to the Editor of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE should be minimized wherever possible.

The various listings of camellia cultivars are all on computer disc and when a revised edition is in preparation, all these changes and corrections must be carefully inserted into the computer before the galley proofs are run off. It is estimated that each change such as a new listing or a deletion and each correction in spelling, or a change in color; bloom size; form; growth habit; bloom period; or date of registration, costs an estimated \$5.00 to accomplish!

Many of these errors have now been eliminated because of the strict screening of registrations which have been established by the three national camellia societies. However, it is hoped that the following admonitions will help to further minimize the number of future corrections which may have to be made in future revised editions of the nomenclature book. Perhaps the most common error made by the originator of a new camellia is to attempt to register the cultivar prior to a sufficient period of observation and evaluation. Too often the originator registers his creation before he is able to make intelligent assessment of its characteristics. One of the first things an originator should do is to read the

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flame
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section on Classification And Description Of Varieties, found on page #7 in the book CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

Herewith are some suggestions to consider when reading this section:

(1) With regard to color — do not use the R.H.S. color chart numbers nor adopt the color chart adjectives in describing the color of your bloom. Most camellia hobbyists who use the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE do not own the R.H.S. color charts. Also, use plain adjectives to describe the shade of the color of your

bloom — such as light, dark, pale, etc. Do not use adjectives such as Phlox, Amaranth, Bengal, China, Spiraea, Persian, or Cyclamen, to name a few of the R.H.S. adjectives. These adjectives leave too much to the imagination of the reader in conjuring up the shade of color.

(2) The size category of the bloom is one of the most abused classifications put forth by the originator. Depending on the originator's proclivities the bloom will either be up-sized or down-sized. If the originator feels that "big is beautiful"

he will describe his new bloom as being, at least one size classification above the true size. On the other hand, if he prefers miniatures he will describe his bloom as being one size smaller than it normally happens to bloom. Never use chemicals on a new bloom since it will alter the size. Of all the subsequent changes which are made in the listings in revised editions of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, size is the most frequent classification changed.

(3) When describing the form of the bloom please use one of the six form

classifications outlined in the section. Please do not use words like incomplete double; informal double; complete double; regular imbricated; simple; or semi-regular rose in describing the form of the bloom.

(4) The type of growth classification seldom needs revision.

(5) The blooming period is important especially to hobbyists who exhibit their blooms in camellia shows. The blooming period is hard to determine until the

seedling has been blooming for three or more years. As an example, a seedling may have one bud when it first blooms and the initial bud will open early. The next year the plant may have 3 or 4 buds and they will begin to open at mid-season. Eventually, after three or four blooming seasons the true time of blooming becomes apparent. This phenomenon is a little like disbudding. Furthermore, chemical treatment should never be used on new seedlings since it will disrupt the time of bloom during the season and it

should never become a determining factor in blooming season classification.

When all of these factors are taken into consideration there will be a minimum number of changes required in subsequent revised editions of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. We in the Southern California Camellia Society are striving with each succeeding revision to make the nomenclature book something which can be useful to the camellia hobbyist and we thank all of you for your cooperation in this endeavor.

ACS

Club Corner

This is to be a new article in each *Journal* reserved especially for items of interest from member Clubs and Societies. Please send in to ACS Headquarters articles on happenings, programs, and plans your club has.

We would like to know of any successful membership drives, educational programs, special projects, outstanding social events, etc. your club has had recently or may be planning for future months.

If they are available, send black and white photographs to accompany your article. We feel sure other ACS members are interested in your club and its activities.

Pioneer Camellia Society Baltimore, Maryland

Members of the Pioneer Camellia Society gathered on June 15 to celebrate their 30th anniversary. Thirty members sat for dinner at beautifully appointed tables featuring glass epergnes placed on silver candelabra filled with roses, fern, baby's breath and pale pink candles. The program for the occasion had a silk ribbon camellia on its cover. Mr. Stuart Kerr, local television personality, was the featured speaker. His topic was "My Horticultural Sunday Morning Series". After installation of officers, members enjoyed the 30th anniversary cakes. As each member departed, a hybrid Holly plant was given to each to remember the occasion.

Past Presidents Honored Fort Walton Beach, Florida

Fort Walton Beach Camellia Society recently honored all of its past presidents. This very active Florida club decided that it was time to let those who serve, know how much they are appreciated.

Southern California Camellia Society

Elsie and Sergio Bracci thank all who supported the very successful raffle on behalf of the Southern California Camellia Society Review Fund. Over 200 attended the Luau and a super time was had by all. Winners in the raffle were:

- 1st — Quilt — Mrs. Doris Thompson, Fresno, CA
- 2nd — Painting — Mrs. Leita Alltizer, Glendale, CA
- 3rd — Silver Tray — Mr. Albert Summerson, Glendale, CA

Oregon Camellia Society

In addition to preparing for the annual meeting of the ACS April 2-5, 1987 at the Thunderbird Motor Inn, Portland, Oregon, the members have revised and printed their Constitution and By-laws.

Gulf Coast Camellia Society Observes Silver Anniversary

DR. C. DAVID SCHEIBERT

On August 8, 100 members and guests of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society convened at the Quality Inn Motel in Mobile, Alabama. New and standard camellias from Dean's Nursery were for sale in the parking lot. After registration and greeting, members gathered at 6 p.m. at the Mobile Botanical Garden where a plant of 'Dick Goodson' was lovingly dedicated to Bea and Neal Rogers by Sidney Meadows of Flowerwood Nursery. A plaque was placed at the site of the planting.

Pat Ryan's attitude adjustment hour was then followed by a hot Seafood Jamboree catered by Four Seasons. Dr. Ken Torres then presented his work on camellia tissue culture at Louisiana State University. Plants were awarded to new members and a very successful plant auction was held.

The general membership meeting on Saturday morning followed an earlier Board meeting and saw new officers in Greg Davis as Vice President at Large and Jane Griffin as Treasurer. Bob Carroll presented his experience with camellia graft death of 200 out of 500 grafts this year, apparently due to *Rhizoctonia* which responds to no fungicides. The meeting ended with Hulyn Smith show-

ing slides of the newest varieties which were taken by Marion Edwards.

The president's cocktail hour set the stage for the evening banquet. A 25th anniversary cake baked by Maureen Ryan Kennedy was enjoyed by all. A check in the amount of \$560.00 from the plant sale and raffle was forwarded to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund honoring Joanne and Pat Ryan who serve as chairmen for this event each year. A presidential address on the 25 year history of the Society concluded the meeting.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Betty Hotchkiss, horticulturist of the American Camellia Society informed the group of the experiments she and Dr. Luther Baxter of Clemson are conducting on the *Rhizoctonia* fungus. Dr. Baxter has been in contact with Dr. Gordon Holcomb at Louisiana State University and Dr. Larry Barnes at Texas A and M.

Mid-South Camellia Society Meeting

DR. C. DAVID SCHEIBERT

Cool weather and a relaxed atmosphere resulted in an enjoyable meeting August 22-24 in Nashville, Tennessee. Jane and George Griffin hosted a Southern barbeque dinner Friday night. Saturday saw our ranks swell to 39 as we enjoyed Bloody Marys and a cool buffet luncheon at the home of Kitty and Dick Frank as our hosts. At 5 p.m. the group assembled at the Cheekwood's Botanic Hall to hear Ben Channell, our guest speaker outline Theaceae, including tea and camellias with special reference to *Franklinia*, *Gordonia* and *Stewartia*. A delightful hospitality hour preceded the delicious box supper and trifle.

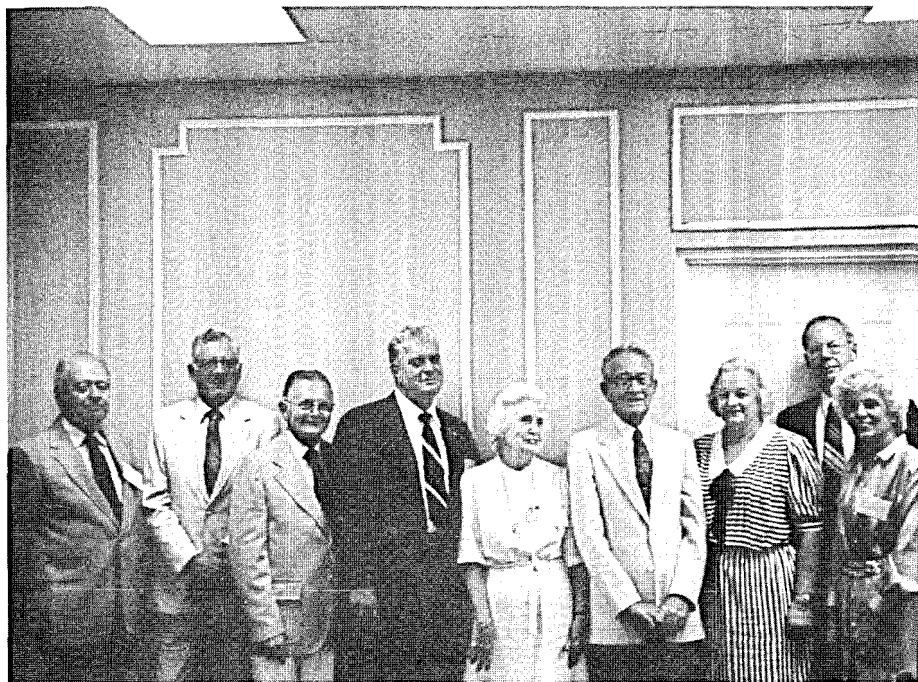
Sunday noon found us enjoying the hospitality of Elizabeth and A. B. Cooper. Those attending enjoyed a delicious lunch under the trees in the Cooper's garden. Many lingered for more conversation and visiting while others headed for the interstate and home. Those attending look forward to the Mid-South meeting in 1987.

FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS

November 6-8, 1986 Pensacola, FL
April 2-5, 1987 Thunderbird Motor Inn, Portland, OR



Bob Sansing, Linda Ciolino, Dave Scheibert, Herb Segner, Joyce and Bill LaRose and Jean and John Comber admiring the 25th anniversary cake.



Officers attending the Gulf Coast meeting include M. W. Mizell, George Griffin, Dave Scheibert, Pat Ryan, Jean Comber, Bill Shepherd, Jane Griffin, Greg Davis and Annabelle Fetterman, president elect ACS.

From the Desk of the Executive Director/Editor

Fall is in the air and the promise of camellia blossoms is being fulfilled. What a thrill it was to see our first bloom of the season 'Warratah'. As the blooms begin to unfold the camellia fever rises. We have done a good bit of "gibbing" so that we will have a good showing early in the season. Several have mentioned that their early flowers are a bit smaller. This is probably due to the lack of rain during the summer and the continued heat.

I had the pleasure of attending three regional camellia meetings; the Gulf Coast meeting in Mobile, The Mid-South in Nashville and the Atlantic Coast at Myrtle Beach, SC. After a long hot summer it was good to visit with camellia people again. I am looking forward to visiting the Pacific Coast later in the season. Those fortunate enough to have attended the International Camellia Society Congress in Sydney came back with glowing reports. Isn't it wonderful to think that the love of the camellia opens so many doors to us on many continents. The language, customs and background may be different, but the love of our favorite flower binds us all together.

Why not share this great hobby with your friends? Enrich their lives by giving them a membership in the American Camellia Society for Christmas, birthday or anniversary. We, at headquarters, will send them a card announcing your gift and then will follow up with four journals during the year, and the yearbook. All of this for only \$15.00 single or \$17.50 joint.

The Japanese Garden has been completed and what a joy it is. There are twelve camellias which are beginning to flower. 'Rachel Tarpy' seems very happy in her new environment. The tea house offers a quiet place to view the lovely landscape consisting of both evergreen and deciduous plants. One would never realize in viewing this gem that just a few short months ago it was level ground.

We are moving ahead on the 40th anniversary campaign but not as rapidly as we'd like. We are beginning to approach foundations. They are always in-



ANN BLAIR BROWN

terested in the percentage of members participating. If you have not seriously considered your part, won't you do so? Gifts small or large are welcome. Pledges may be paid over several years. Make your commitment today.

Best wishes for successful camellia shows. Hope you have lots of winners. I look forward to seeing you in Pensacola and in Portland for our Fall and Annual meetings.

Articles and advertising for the Camellia Journals should be at Headquarters as follows:

For November issue — September 15
For February issue — December 15
For May issue — March 15
For August issue — June 15

Air Mail For Overseas Members

Some of our Overseas Members have asked about the feasibility of sending our ACS publications to them via Air Mail. It is feasible; the cost of air mailing the

publications shown below is *in addition* to the cost of the membership dues.

COST OF AIR MAILING JOURNALS

The cost for mailing via Air Mail the four issues of *The Camellia Journal* is as follows:

Australia &	
New Zealand	US \$12.72
Japan and	
the Far East	US \$12.72
United Kingdom &	
W. Europe	US \$10.00
Argentina &	
S. America	US \$10.00

COST OF AIR MAILING YEARBOOK

The cost for mailing via Air Mail one issue of *The American Camellia Yearbook* is as follows:

Australia &	
New Zealand	US \$7.03
Japan and	
the Far East	US \$7.03
United Kingdom &	
W. Europe	US \$5.20
Argentina &	
S. America	US \$5.20

If an Overseas Member wishes all the publications to be sent via Air Mail, he need only add the two relevant figures above \$19.75 for Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China, Korea; and \$15.20 for United Kingdom and Western Europe and Latin America. The additional cost for mailing via Air Mail must be sent prior to 1 January 1987.

—ACS—

BACK COVER FLOWER

The back cover camellia is named for Flora Eyster, founder of Camellia Corporation of America. This company sells camellia blooms made into corsages. They also sell or rent large camellia plants in containers for use in offices or homes. It is the only business with this specialty identity operating in the US today.

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Southern California Camellia Society

wishes to acknowledge in grateful memory
the many contributions made on its behalf

by

Milton Henry Brown

Over the years his cooperative endeavors
have strengthened our Camellia Society
and have enhanced the hobby for all of us.

Goodbye "BROWNIE"

The *Camellia* Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 41

Number 4

November 1998



'Flora Eyster' — *Camellia japonica*

ACS Reg. No. 2031

Different! Twenty large snow white fluted petals surround thirty petaloids! Blooms are 5 by 3 inches, treble. Chance peony seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky with long lasting abundant flowers, mid-season. Propagated by Tammy's Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana Fall 1996.