

The *Camellia* Journal



To Honor the First Lady of Camellias

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 43, NO. 1 PRICE \$2.00 FEBRUARY 1988



ANNABELLE FETTERMAN

President's Message

ew and I are so pleased to be meeting
re and more of you. Being invited to
nd your shows, to help judge, to give a
gram for your club meeting or crown
ir Camellia Queen is a delightful task.
love doing anything we can to help
i, so let us know.

We are in the midst of another beau-
l camellia season and enjoying some
ws we have never attended before.
e swelling buds of August caused a stir
ong camellia folks since it looked like
y would start blooming before the
w season got underway. However,
nothing happened—buds that were
bed early as usual (or even earlier)
re shy about blooming all fall. I
iced some that started to swell and
n turned brown and dropped off. A
t of the bashful beauties caused most
shows to be smaller even though the
rms were of excellent quality. We had
ass of good quality blooms starting
ut December 1st and continuing thru
Holiday Season. The color, form, size
substance have been above average
we think that the show season will

end on a high note! We are counting on it.

I hope you are supporting camellias by
attending and entering blooms in all the
shows in your area. Remember to handle
blooms as little as possible and as care-
fully as you can. A bloom with show
winning possibilities cannot win without
proper handling. I have seen a bruised
petal or an unsightly leaf, that should
have been cleaned or replaced, keep an
otherwise fantastic bloom from being
moved to the head table.

Hold the bloom by the stem and/or
leaf and rest it carefully on fluffed easter
grass or poly fiberfill in the bottom of
your boxes. We use tiny plastic jelly cups
containing floralife in distilled water in
the bottom of our boxes. The stem is
carefully positioned in the cup so that
moisture can be absorbed by the bloom.
When you place your blooms in a box,
give them breathing room. No petal
should be touching another bloom, a leaf
or the box. Be sure the box is deep enough
so the lid does not touch the bloom when
the lid is closed. Have fun sharing those
beautiful blooms.

Some growers are now hanging their
large blooms upside down in individual
boxes with a hole in the lid for the stem to
come through. After inserting the stem in
the hole, a grape or orchid tube filled
with their favorite solution is placed on
the end of the stem—this keeps the
bloom from falling on its face and adds
moisture. Isn't this interesting?

Have you started grafting yet? Jan/
Feb is the time in our area for cleft graft-
ing if you have a greenhouse and March
is good for outdoor grafting. This is the
fastest way to increase your collection of
blooming size plants. Each of us has seen
blooms at the shows or in someone's col-
lection that we would like to have. If you
see one you really like, don't be bashful
about asking the owner for a scion. I've
never seen a camellia hobbyist unwilling
to share scions. In fact, he/she will con-
sider it a compliment when you request
one. Remember, you will be making two
people happy.

As soon as the blooming season is over,
it's time to fertilize your plants with your
favorite formula in the greenhouse or
outdoors. I understand that there are as
many programs as there are growers.
That's o.k. If yours is doing well for you,
don't change it. I remind myself each

spring that too much fertilizer is worse
than not enough—then sometimes de-
foliate a few with death imminent.

Can you believe that the Education/
Museum facility at Massee Lane is about
to become a reality? Can't you imagine
the marvelous ACS meetings we can hold
there? When an attraction it will be for
visitors to the area. There is excitement in
the air. Plans are to hold the first general
meeting in the new facility in the spring
of 1989. Let's all keep it in mind and start
planning now to be there. Won't that be
wonderful?

We are sorry we will not have a gen-
eral meeting for members in the spring
of 1988. We just could not get it worked
out. The Officers and Board of Directors
of ACS will hold their annual business
meeting at Massee Lane the weekend of
April 9, 1988. Officers and Directors will
receive more information on the meet-
ings later on. All of us will be hoping that
construction is underway so we can visu-
alize how the new building will look
when completed.

Have a fantastic spring!

ACS

SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of December 21, 1987)

American Camellia Yearbooks have been donated
to the society by Mr. H. E. Campbell, Mr. E.
Hulyn Smith, Mrs. G. A. Wilkinson, Mr. & Mrs.
Jack Teague, Mr. J. P. Mason and Mrs. L. G.
Sapp.

Camellia plants have been donated to the garden
and greenhouse by Mr. Elliott P. Brogden and
Mr. Ray Watson.

Tom Dodd Nurseries donated over seven hundred
plants, including camellia and rhododendron
species for use or plant sale.

Flowerwood Nursery contributed over 100 *Camel-
lia japonica* plants.

Hart Brothers Nursery: 176 Chrysanthemum
plants.

Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge: Contribution wishing a
speedy recovery to Mrs. John Terry.

Mr. W. C. Wyatt and Mr. & Mrs. Frank D. Jamison:
Contributions to the Endowment Fund.

Mr. Jim Darden: "Great American Camellias"
video tape.

Mr. Kenneth C. Hallstone: Set of slides on fragrant
camellias.

Mrs. Milton H. Brown: Contribution to honor the
50th wedding anniversary of Yates and Nanette
Green.

Mr. & Mrs. William T. Shepherd: Twenty-five pa-
per camellias.

The *Camellia* Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 43

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Judging School at Massee Lane in March

The Middle Georgia Camellia Society will sponsor an ACS approved Judging School on March 12 and 13 at Massee Lane. This is expected to be a learning as well as a fun weekend. The topics to be covered will be from the newly revised Rules and Regulations Governing Procedures and Judging of American Camellia Society Cooperative Shows. All teachers will be qualified ACS Judges with many years of experience in Judging. The areas covered will be in depth with ample time for questions. The Judging of Seedlings and Mutants will receive special attention. Due to the lateness of the School, much of the identification will be by the use of colored slides. All participants will receive a copy of the 1987 revised Rules and Regulations. A written test, covering the material, will be given as required.

In addition, there will be time for coffee breaks and a Barbeque dinner on Saturday will be included. There will be a small fee. Those interested should make contact immediately as space is limited. For more information write Middle Georgia Judging School, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 or telephone (912) 967-2358. The 1987 Camellia Nomenclature will be available for purchase. Registration closes on *March 5* so make arrangements immediately. Middle Georgia Camellia Society looks forward to having you as a participant.

Additional Judges Appointed

ARKANSAS

Crossett:

Dr. L. H. Horton (Novice)

CALIFORNIA

Fresno:

Mrs. Donald R. Martin

Santa Rosa:

James D. Grant

FLORIDA

Longwood:

Helen F. Daley (Novice)

Orange Park:

Tom Adams

Mrs. Tom Adams (Novice)

Orlando:

Dale H. Fitzgerald (Novice)

Mrs. Dale H. Fitzgerald (Novice)

LOUISIANA

Madisonville:

Mrs. Mike Cannon (Novice)

Monroe:

Robert W. Fowlkes (Novice)

Slidell:

Herman O. Moore (Novice)

Frances C. Moore (Novice)

Robert A. Stroud

NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh:

E. Ray Bond

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

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Results of the Atlantic Coast Election

At the Board of Directors meeting in Fayetteville, NC on October 29, President Annabelle Fetterman announced the results of the Atlantic Coast Election for Directors-at-Large and State Directors. There was only one contest and that was for State Director in Georgia. All other Directors and Directors-at-Large were either reelected or were the sole nominee for the position. All will take office at the April 9 meeting in Perry, Georgia.

Those members taking office are: Directors-at-Large Mrs. C. C. (Edith) Ma-

son, Norfolk, VA and Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC. The State Directors include Richard Waltz, Baltimore, MD for Northern VA/DC/Maryland; Robert O. Matthews, Norfolk, VA for Virginia; Harry D. Watson, Charlotte, NC for North Carolina; William (Bill) T. Shepherd, North Charleston, SC for South Carolina; Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, GA for Georgia; Frederick E. Roberts, Kenneth Square, PA for the Northeast United States. Congratulations!

EDGAR ROBERTS, MUSICIAN AND CAMELLIAN

BARBARA SCHWITZ

When I first met Edgar Roberts, the husband of my friend, I found him to be a charming fellow. He was the first Texan of my acquaintance, and a handsome one at that. I learned late of his reputation as a brilliant pianist. He has given concerts throughout the world and is much respected in professional circles both as a performer and a teacher.

Throughout his career, Edgar Roberts has garnered many awards and has played at Carnegie Hall and with the Dallas Symphony Orchestra. He is on the piano faculties of the Juilliard School and New York University, and he also teaches private students in his Kingston studio.

He and his wife Adelaide perform as duo-pianists and are enthusiastic scholars

of piano literature for four hands on one and two pianos. They have given duo-piano concerts in New York and California, Rome and Copenhagen. So distinguished and so varied is their performance history that I would not attempt to relate it here.

Three Steinway pianos dominate the Robertses' gracious home, a place I have always enjoyed visiting. Indeed, I spent many an hour in their sun parlor as a stream of piano students came and went and strains of Chopin and Debussy or attempts at such echoed from the studio.

After a hiatus of several years I recently visited again and could not find the sun parlor. In fact, it may never be seen again in its entirety. A veritable

forest, abetted by newly fashioned skylights, seems to be growing there. There is a plethora of camellia trees and other plants too numerous to mention. The air is pungent with the scent of gardenias, and all is colorful, lush and verdant. This is a Southern plantation garden right here on Main Street in Kingston.

"It began," says Roberts of his avocation, "when we visited the Middleton Plantation outside of Charleston. There are ten thousand varieties of camellias in the gardens there and we brought home a small tree."

It appears at first observation that he has brought home all ten thousand varieties although if one crawls in among the great clay pots that hold the trees and



Adelaide and Edgar Roberts at the piano.



Edgar Roberts with one of his favorite blooms.

counts them, there are only twelve camellia trees, all of them reaching out as if to embrace the visitor.

At my side kneeling on the floor (for it is impossible to stand amid the branches) is the first pianist I have ever seen with a green thumb. I wonder if it is ever apparent on the keyboard.

Roberts speaks fondly of his trees, which he has been cultivating for twelve years now, as we chat there among them, barely able to see each other through the leaves.

True camellia devotees—camellians, they are called—have banded together in national and international societies and they refer to the flowers by name. 'Lady Clare', a semi-double flower in camellian nomenclature, is in bloom. Roberts' own favorite is the red-and-white 'Don-Mac', although he admits coveting every variety pictured in Nucio's catalogue, which is well-thumbed and seems to have a prominent place in the household. He next introduces me to 'Hawaii', a frilly, pretty camellia. "This is she," he said, indicating a tree which stands demurely between 'Glorious Glen' and 'Fimbriata'.

For my edification there is a reference book, *The Colour Dictionary of Camellias*. Surely it is one of the most beautiful books in print, filled nigh to bursting with photographs of camellias in silky, vivid resplendency. The gardener, fondly looking through the pages, points out the serrated edges of one variety, the symmetry of another's petals and the geometric swirls of a third.

Yet, when I look from the photographs to the real trees, the photographs pale. So perfect, for example, is the bloom of 'Lady Clare' right there before my eyes that I feel nature is imitating art in this room, where there are flowers from August until April, brightening all the bleak winter days.

I am surprised that Roberts, who commutes to New York by train each week, has any time left for teaching, so busy is he with horticulture. Everything is watered twice a week, and the watering takes an hour and a quarter. The trees seem to look forward to their drink and imbibe lustily. In summer, I should mention, all of these trees and plants are moved in a great exodus to the patio and are watered daily with a fifty-foot hose.

Some of the tenants of this sun parlor-greenhouse are guests, lolling there temporarily. Roberts says he is often called upon to nurture the flagging plants of others. Right now he is babysitting a gardenia tree for his friend Gail Godwin.

"As a teenager," Roberts says, "I always had summer jobs gardening and landscaping. I enjoyed working outdoors." When he left Texas for the confines of Manhattan during World War II, he sorely missed outdoor living. Now, quite successfully, he has brought the outdoors inside his Kingston home, where he has lived and taught since 1965.

When Roberts married the former Adelaide Ruggiero of Ellenville, the couple, reluctant Manhattanites, decided to move back to Ulster County. They chose Kingston because of the fairly reliable system of transportation to New York

City.

Their house is being readied for a recital by Mrs. Roberts' piano students, but I wonder where they will sit, since the trees seem to be encroaching on the studio space, standing here and there among the pianos.

But there is really no conflict here in the gracefully appointed rooms. The beauty of the music and the glory of the flowers complement one another. Sound and scent blend softly and buoy the soul of the fortunate beholder. This indeed is a classical composition, another grand performance by Edgar Roberts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The editor wishes to thank the author, Barbara Schwitz, and the publisher of *Ulster Magazine* for permission to print this article. It appeared in the Winter, 1987 issue.

ACS

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

A Clarification Of Its Purpose And Scope

BILL WOODROOF, BILL DONNAN and JULIUS NUCCIO

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, hereinafter referred to as the Book, was conceived over forty-five years ago by amateur camellia growers and hobbyists in Southern California. The first edition was published in 1947, and since that time eighteen revised editions have been released. During the above period of time we have occasionally read articles in publications, received letters, or have been privy to oral remarks containing criticisms and adverse comments as to the format, scope, and contents of the Book from a small minority of camellia growers. Such criticisms and adverse comments would appear to be the result of three causes, as follows: (1) lack of knowledge of the purpose, scope, and policies of the Book; (2) ignorance of the rules followed as to the contents of the Book; or (3) refusal to recognize such matters for reasons of which we do not desire to elaborate.

We therefore believe that the time has come, once and for all, to set forth the

purpose and scope of the Book and the policies and rules followed as to its contents. We will also set forth what we consider to be the principal items of criticism and adverse comments, with our position in relation thereto.

At the outset it might be in order to repeat some of what is found in the "Introduction" to each new edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, and we quote:

"CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE is published primarily for the amateur camellia hobbyist in the English-speaking world and particularly in the United States of America. The initial and continued purpose of this work is to decrease confusion and settle controversies surrounding the names of both old and new varieties of camellias, and to present a short, concise nomenclature list for the information and protection of the amateur grower, generally."

It does not state in the purpose of the Book that there is to be created a horticultural or a botanical textbook for hybridizers, botanists or other professionals and semi-professionals. We have been criticized because of our refusal to list all known ancestors of interspecific hybrids. To do so would not only expand the Book considerably but would also increase the cost of printing. When the 17th revised edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE was published in 1981, it resulted in a 214 page Book. The Nomenclature Research Committee then decided that something had to be done to limit the size and promote the usefulness of the Book to the amateur hobbyist. As a result it was agreed that the 1981 Edition would be designated as the Historical Edition and that future editions would delete certain old *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* varieties which were no longer in substantial commercial distribution. Thus, the 1984 Revised Edition was reduced to 154 pages and the 1987 Edition to only 164 pages, even though there had been some 500 new cultivars listed. We

believe that a handbook of under 200 pages is the most convenient, concise and useful tool for the amateur hobbyist. Therefore we have resisted, and will continue to resist, attempts to expand and embellish the descriptive listings by including all of the known ancestors in the interspecific hybrid categories.

When it comes to names of varieties, we try to list the first validly published name for the cultivar and we attempt to screen out the re-use of names. We have adopted and follow the International Code of Nomenclature with certain modifications which we believe are necessary in a work published principally for use by the amateur hobbyist. Yet we continue to receive admonitions against the use of the name 'Pink Perfection' instead of the priority name 'Usu-Otome'; or the name 'Herme' instead of the Japanese priority name 'Hikaru-Genji'. With some 5000 listed cultivars in the 1987 Edition of the Book, there are about 12 of these "mistakes"! We know that the Japanese name does have priority but many of these cultivars were imported to the

United States before 1900 and the Anglo name has been in such common use for the last 80 years that we do not believe that a change is necessary or warranted.

We have, from time to time, been importuned to include and list a name for a new cultivar in one species when the name has already been used for a variety in another species classification. We believe that to use the same name in a different species would only create confusion and we have refused to do so. In one or two instances we have been obliged to include, in the Book, the identical name for two different species of camellia. This was done because the names had been registered and published, or the varieties were in commercial release. Wherever this duplication occurs, in the Book, it is noted in order to protect the amateur hobbyist.

We try to spell the name of the cultivar correctly. The first rule in this regard is that we will list the spelling of the cultivar the way it is submitted to us or the way it is registered or the way it has been published. Many of the, so-called, incor-

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rect spellings were validly published and have priority in some of the early catalogues and publications. Did you know that the cultivar 'Donckelarii' has 22 different valid published spellings, depending on whether one is reading an early French, Dutch, Italian, Portuguese, German, Swiss, or Swedish cultivar list or nursery catalogue! It has been spelled with one i; two i's; one a; two a's; one i and one a; one i and two a's; two i's and one a, etc. etc. It has been spelled with and without the c. In fact, in one catalogue it is spelled 'Don Klari'!

The original orthography (or correct spelling) used in the Book is the one set forth in 1956 when the Nomenclature Research Committee struggled long and painstakingly to make a correct listing from publications then available. This committee attempted to hammer out a practical listing for camellia hobbyists. In the process they used the abbreviation "Var." for the "Variegated" color of the bloom. Unknown to these worthy pioneers, and for that matter, to almost every other camellia hobbyist, the International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants had reserved the abbreviation "Var." to be used only to abbreviate the Latin word "Varietas" or "Variety"! The continued use of the abbreviation "Var." to mean "Variegated" is based on the stated purpose of the Book. To create a concise, factual listing at a minimum cost. The use of the abbreviation "Var." has never misled the users of the Book.

In the description of each variety we attempt to list its color, size, form, plant growth, bloom period, source, and the parentage of the interspecific hybrids. This description is set forth according to the rules listed in each edition of the Book under the heading entitled "Classification and Description Of Varieties". We have been chided because we refuse to use the Royal Horticultural Society color charts in describing the color of the cultivar. Research has disclosed that color charts are not particularly related to camellias. Furthermore, it is difficult to specifically identify the color adjective or the color number used in the R. H. S. color charts. Ninety percent of all camellia hobbyists, who use the handbook CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE do not own, nor do they have access to the

R. H. S. color charts. Thus the R. H. S. designated colors such as, Red-21; or Pink-18 have no meaning. Similarly, the adjectives Phlox Pink; Bengal Red; or Spiraea Red leave too much to the imagination of the hobbyist. We believe that it is much better to list the color in plain terms, as, for example, Light, Dark, or Pale Pink.

The size of the cultivar bloom as listed in the Book is the size designated by the originator at the time the variety is registered. There is no question but what there will be a size variation depending on growing areas and cultural conditions. Furthermore, the use of chemical treatment will cause extreme variation in the size of the bloom. The size set forth in the Book is based upon normal outdoor growth, without the use of special treatment. CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE often comes in for critical debate by hobbyists entering blooms at camellia shows. When the show schedule calls for benching blooms by size classification the Book may indicate that the variety to be benched is a medium size (3 to 4 inches). However, the hobbyist may have a 5 inch bloom which he wants to bench. He then blames the Book for giving out the wrong size classification. If the exhibitor has a large size bloom he should bench it in the

large classification no matter what the "normal" size might be indicated in the Book. If this rule is adhered to, it will eliminate much of the debate about size.

The form classification used in the Book is based, in part, on the classification first put forth by the Abbe Berlese which we believe to be the most concise and identifiable by the amateur grower. We have been urged to use the terms "informal double" or "incomplete double". Such descriptions of form could include several different forms and we believe that these descriptions are valueless to the amateur grower.

In closing, we sincerely hope and trust that the above discussion will clarify the purpose of the Book and the basis for its format and contents. We will always welcome substantive, constructive and well documented corrections and suggestions for improving the Book. They will be fully considered in the light of the purpose, scope, policies and rules followed as to the contents of the Book and the space and cost. We all agree that the Book isn't going to be perfect. However, the hobbyist ought to consider that he has, in hand, a nomenclature which he can carry around in his coat pocket and the likes of which can not be found in many other plant societies.

ACS

Camellias Registered with the ACS Since the November 1987 Journal

Name and Description	Registry Number	Originator
'Big Dipper', very large, carmine pink, semidouble <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid chance seedling of 'Tali Queen', early	2069	Houghton S. Hall
'Española', very large, deep China rose, rose form double <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid chance seedling of 'Nuccio's Ruby', mid-season	2070	Houghton S. Hall
'Silver Shadow', very large, silvery white and pink moired, rose form double <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid chance seedling of 'Carl Tourje', mid-season	2071	Houghton S. Hall
'Hot Pink', large, hot pink, semidouble <i>C. hybrid</i> chance seedling, early to late	2072	Robert E. Ehrhart
'High Time', very large, Carmine Rose, loose peony form <i>C. japonica</i> ('Reg Ragland Var.' x 'Kramer's Supreme'), mid-season to late	2073	Houghton S. Hall
'Mandie Shuman', very large, pink with white edges streaked deep pink, anemone form <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	2074	Johnny Aldrich
'Leigh', large, blush with deep pink markings, formal double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late	2075	Johnny Aldrich

Weed Control Around Camellias

ROBERT L. TICKNOR, Ph.D.

Nature abhors a vacuum and unfortunately fills it with plants we call weeds (plants out of place—plants for which a use has yet to be found). The vacuum that tends to be filled is the space between your camellias, particularly in new plantings.

There are five methods of preventing weeds from taking over. Cultivation controls most weeds but will damage the shallow roots of camellias. Hand pulling of the occasional weed that escapes other control methods is not too laborious and is safer than chemicals when the weed is growing in the root ball of the plant. Ground covers or companion plants can fill the space between the camellias and prevent weed growth by competition and shading of the soil surface. Mulching, particularly when renewed annually, controls most weeds. A depth of 2-3 inches (5-7.5 cm) initially and 1-2 inches (2.5-5 cm) annually is needed to reduce weed growth. In most plantings,

mulching is the best method for weed control. Chemical control may be the only method for control of some perennial weeds and may be the most economical method of weed control in large planting areas.

Living mulches (companion plants) can be used to compete and replace weeds. Since camellias cast dense shade, ground cover plants which grow in shade would be most suitable. These include: Ajuga—*Ajuga reptans*, Wild Ginger—*Asarum* sp., Bergenia—*Bergenia cordifolia*, Lily-of-the-Valley—*Convallaria majalis*, Barrenwort—*Epimedium* sp., Ferns—several genera, Wintergreen—*Gaultheria procumbens*, Hosta—*Hosta* sp., Pachysandra—*Pachysandra terminalis*, and *Sarcococca hookeriana*.

Mulching with organic materials is covered in many articles and books. This is one of the best methods of weed control since it also helps retain soil moisture and modifies soil temperature.

There are new weed controlling fabrics to be considered as an alternative. These are woven or non-woven fabrics which are laid on the soil surface before applying a mulch such as bark. Unlike black polyethylene they permit air and water to pass through but still restrict the penetration of weed roots. Mulch can be used in small amounts for aesthetic reasons in conjunction with the fabric. The disadvantages of the fabric are cost and difficulty in planting since the fabric must be cut and removed.

Chemical control of weeds is more complex than the other methods so most of this discussion will be on this method. Several terms are used when discussing chemical weed control and these are defined as follows:

Active ingredient or A.I.A.—The amount of chemical to apply most often is stated as the amount of active ingredient per acre or A.I.A. Herbicides are available in different concentrations and formulations but the amount of active ingredient to apply remains the same.

Selective—Kills only certain types of weeds. The grass killers Poast® and

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Fusilade® are examples.

Non Selective—Kills a broad spectrum of weeds regardless of type.

Sterilant—Kills all vegetation for an extended period.

Fumigant—Applied preplanting usually under a plastic cover. Weed seeds and plant roots in the treated area are killed. Soil diseases and insects may also be controlled.

Preplanting—Applied before the crop is planted. Some volatile residual herbicides such as Eptam® and Treflan® are shallowly incorporated which is best done without the crop present. Killing perennial weeds is best done before planting with materials like 2,4D and Roundup® which leave little or no soil residue.

Pre-emergence—applied before weed seedlings germinate. Most herbicides used in landscape plantings and nurseries are used in this way.

Post-emergence or Contact—Herbicides absorbed by the leaves or roots of growing weeds.

Spray—Water or oil is used to dilute the active chemical which is applied with a small compressed air or large power sprayer. Products for spraying are labeled E. C. (emulsifiable concentrate), W. D. G. (water dispersible granule), W. P. (wetable powder), S. P. (soluble powder). For equipment without mechanical agitation E. C. or S. P., types are best.

Granular—The active ingredient is coated or impregnated on clay or sand granules and is applied without dilution.

Wipers—Applicators which are dragged across the weed to be killed. These are either a wax bar containing the herbicide or a rope or pad connected to a reservoir of concentrated herbicide solution.

Broadcast—Herbicide applied to the total area.

Band—Herbicide applied in strips next to the crop with the row middles untreated.

Soil Incorporated—The herbicide has to be incorporated mechanically or with water into the top 2-3" of the soil to be effective. This prevents volatilization or photodecomposition on the soil surface.

All herbicides registered for use around camellias will give good control

TABLE 1. Herbicides registered for use on camellias growing in the field and weeds controlled by them, Ronstar and OH2 also registered for use in containers.

	PPI		PRE								POST		
	EPTC EPTAM	TRIFLURALIN TREFLAN	CHLOROPROPHAM FURLOE, CIPC	DCPA DACTHAL	DICHLORENIL CASORON, NOROSAC	DIPHENAMID ENIDE	NAPROFAMIDE DEVINOL	OXADIAZON RONSTAR	OXYFLUROFEN + PENDIMETHALIN OH2, ORNAMENTAL HERBICIDE 2	TRIFLURALIN TREFLAN	DICHLORENIL CASORON, NOROSAC	FLUAZIFOP-BUTYL FUSILADE	SETHOXYDIM POAST
Annuals—Grasslike Annual Bluegrass <i>Poa annua</i>	G	G	G	F	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	F	F
Barnyard Grass <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	G	G		F		G	G	F	G	G		G	G
Crabgrass <i>Digitaria</i> sp.	G	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
Foxtail <i>Seteria</i> sp.	G	G		G	G	G	G	G		G		G	G
Johnson grass (sdlg) <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	G	G		F		G	G			G		G	G
Ryegrass, Annual <i>Lolium temulentum</i>	G					G						G	G
Annuals, Broadleaf Bedstraw, catchweed <i>Galium aparine</i>					G				G	F		N	N
Bittercress <i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>					G	N	P-G	G	G	P-N		N	N
Carpetweed <i>Mollugo verticillata</i>		G	G	G	G	G	G	G		G		N	N
Cheeseweed <i>Malva parviflora</i>	N				G	N	P	G	G	N		N	N
Chickweed, common <i>Stellaria media</i>	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		G	G	G	N	N
Cornspurry <i>Spergula arvensis</i>	G				G	G	G					N	N
Dogfennel, mayweed <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	P-G		G	P	G	N	G		G	P	G	N	N
Groundsel <i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	P-G			P	G	P	G	G	G	P-N	G	N	N
Henbit (dead nettle) <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	G				G	P	P-N	G	G	F-G		N	N
Knotweed, common <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	G		G	G	P-G	G	F-G	G	G	G		N	N
Ladysthumb, smartweed <i>Polygonum persicara</i>			G	P	G	P		G		G		N	N
Lambsquarters <i>Chenopodium album</i>	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		N	N
Miner's lettuce <i>Montia perfoliata</i>					G	G	N-F	G	G	G		N	N
Mustard <i>Brassica</i> sp.	N		G	N	F	P	N-P	G	G	N		N	N
Nightshade, black <i>Solanum nigrum</i>			G		G	N	P	G	G	P		N	N
Oxalis <i>Oxalis</i> sp. (sdlg)					G	N	N	G	G	P-F	G	N	N
Pearlwort <i>Saginia procumbens</i>											G	N	N
Pigweed, Redroot <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	P-F	G		F	G	G	F-G	G	G	G		N	N
Pineapple weed <i>Metricaria matricariodes</i>				P	G	G	G	G		P-N		N	N
Prickly lettuce <i>Latuca scariola</i>					G	P-N	F-G	F-P	F	P-N		N	N

TABLE 1 (Cont.)

	PPI		PRE								POST		
	EPTC EPTAM	TRIFLURALIN TRIFLAN	CHLOROPROPHAM FURLOE, CIPC	DCPA DACTHAL	DICHLOROBENIL CASORON, NOROSAC	DIPHENAMID ENIDE	NAPROPAMIDE DEVINOL	OXADIAZON RONSTAR	OXYFLUROFEN + PENDIMETHALIN OH2, ORNAMENTAL HERBICIDE 2	TRIFLURALIN TRIFLAN	DICHLOROBENIL CASORON, NOROSAC	FLUAZIFOP-BUTYL FUSILADE	SETHOXYDIM FOAST
Purslane <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	G	G	G	G	F-G	G	G	G	G	G		N	N
Pusley, florida <i>Richardia scabra</i>	G	G	G	G	G	G		G				N	N
Ragweed, common <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>		N		P	G		P			N		N	N
Shepherd's Purse <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	G		G	N	P-G	F-G	P	G	G	P-G		N	N
Sowthistle, annual <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>					G	F	G	G	G	P-N		N	N
Smooth Cat's ear <i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>				N	G	N	G	G		N		N	N
Spurge, prostrate <i>Euphorbia supina</i>				F	G			F	G	F		N	N
Spurge, spotted <i>Euphorbia maculata</i>				F	G					F		N	N
Perennials—Grasslike Bermudagrass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	F											G	G
Fescue <i>Fescue</i> sp.												F	
Johnsongrass (mature) <i>Sorghum halepense</i>				P								G	G
Nutsedge, purple <i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	F	N		P								N	N
Nutsedge, yellow <i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	F	N	P									N	N
Orchardgrass					G							G	G
Quackgrass	F				G						F	F	F
Perennials—Broadleaf Canada thistle <i>Cirsium arvense</i>					G		P		P	G		N	N
Chickweed, mouse-ear <i>Cerastium triviale</i>					G		G					N	N
Dandelion <i>Taraxacum officinales</i>					G		P		G	N	G	N	N
Dock <i>Rumex</i> sp.					G		G	P	P	P-F		N	N
Fireweed, willowherb <i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>							P		G			N	N
Horsetail <i>Equisetum arvense</i>					G		P			P		N	N
Morning Glory (field) <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>					F	N	F						
Red sorrel <i>Rumex acetosella</i>						G							
Speedwell <i>Veronica</i> sp.							G	G	G				
Woodsorrel, yellow <i>Oxalis stricta</i> (mature)					G			G				N	N

Weed Control Key: G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, N = No control
 A blank indicates insufficient information to rate control
 PPI = Preplanting incorporated
 PRE = Preemergence referring to seedling weeds
 POST = Postemergence applied to leaves and stems of weeds

of many weeds but usually there are a few which they do not control even at higher than normal rates. If the weeds which are not controlled are not present, there is no problem. However some weeds which were rarely seen can become problems when there is no competition. In one nursery, *Polygonum aviculare*—Dooryard Knotweed, normally a prostrate weed growing in compacted soil areas, grew over the tops of young rhododendrons when Dichlobenil® eliminated the competition. If a weed is only partially controlled by a herbicide, resistance to that herbicide may develop if the surviving weeds are permitted to go to seed. Tables have been prepared of the susceptibility of different weeds to individual herbicides.

Identification of the weeds present and those likely to develop at a different season helps determine which herbicides to use. If the weeds are not known, then a combination of two herbicides which control different weeds can be used. Alternating different herbicides is another good practice to reduce the resistance problem and the potential buildup of a herbicide in the soil.

Environmental, plant and soil factors influence herbicide activity. Rainfall or irrigation is necessary to activate most preplanting herbicides by triggering germination of weed seeds. But if rain occurs too soon after the application of a foliage active herbicide it may reduce or eliminate the activity. High humidity by slowing drying time usually makes foliage applied herbicide more effective. Cool temperatures are needed to prevent the loss of CIPC and Dichlobenil® by volatilization so they are applied from October through February. Dichlobenil® and EPTC can be lost with soil moisture as it evaporates from the soil surface.

There are several plant factors which influence the effects of herbicides on both the weeds and camellias. Probably the most important of these is the age of the leaves and plant. Young leaves are not as waxy and chemicals penetrate them more readily. Also a large proportion of the root system of a young plant is near the surface where it is more likely to absorb a damaging amount of a soil applied herbicide. Some plants, including weeds, are not affected by a particular herbicide. To kill a plant, the herbicide

must be absorbed, translocated to a site of activity, and cause disruption of the normal metabolism.

Soil type may be responsible for the success or failure of a herbicide application. Organic matter, including mulching materials, can reduce the effectiveness of some herbicides by absorbing them. Conversely, a very sandy soil may not absorb the herbicide and it washes into the root zone causing injury.

Technically, a herbicide should not be applied to a plant unless the plant's name appears on the label. Practically this is impossible since listing all the cultivars grown even of camellias requires a book, so registration is usually for the genus camellia, but in some cases *C. japonica* or *C. sasanqua* are mentioned on the label.

Most often a new herbicide is tested on *Ilex crenata* for a couple of reasons. Plants are available in quantity at relatively low cost and much of the test work

is done in southern areas where Japanese Holly grow very well.

When starting to use herbicides do so on a small scale. These products should be used at the label rate—a little more could be a lot worse. Dichlobenil® used at a 2X rate killed Japanese Holly in containers (it is not registered for container use). There were no symptoms to the tops at 1X but no roots grew in the top 1.5 inch of media. Cultivars of evergreen azaleas varied markedly in injury from the same herbicide—Simazine®. Although Simazine® is not registered for use on camellias, a similar problem could exist with other herbicides registered for use around camellias.

The usual result of using a herbicide labeled for use on camellias on a particularly susceptible cultivar would be injury not dead plants. Most plants will recover if application of the injurious herbicide is not repeated.

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Table 1 lists the herbicides registered for use on camellias and the weeds which are controlled by these herbicides. This information is based on research at Oregon State University, published reports, and manufacturer's labels. A performance code of G-good, F-fair, P-poor, or N-no control and blank for no infor-

TABLE 2. Herbicides registered on camellias.

Normal rates of active ingredient per acre (A.I.A.) and the amounts required to treat 100 square feet with different formulations and the number of cups (c), Tablespoons (T) and teaspoons (t) to approximate that amount.

Chemical Name	Trade Names	Lbs. A.I.A. & formulation		Grams or c.c. per 100 sq. ft.	Spoons per 100 sq. ft.
Chloropropham	Furloe	6	4EC	13.2cc	
			20G	31.3G	2T + 2½t
DCPA	Dacthal	6	75W	8.3G	1T
			5G	125G	½c + 2T + 2½t
Dichlobenil	Casoron, Norosac	4	50W	8.3G	1T + ¼t
			4G	104G	5T
Diphenamid	Enide	6	90W	7.0G	1T + ¼t
			50W	12.5G	1T + ½t
			5G	125G	½c + 3T + 2½t
EPTC	Eptam	6	6EC	8.7cc	
			10G	62.5G	¼c + 1T + 2t
Fluazifop	Fusilade	.5	4EC	1.1cc	
Napropamide	Devrinol	4	50W	8.3G	1T + 1¼t
			10G	41.7G	3T + ½t
Oxadiazon	Ronstar	4	2G	208.4G	1c + 2T + 1t
Sethoxydim	Poast	.29	1.5EC	1.7cc	
Oxyfluorfen + Pendimethalin	Ornamental Herbicide II	2+1	2+1G	104.2G	½c + 1t
Trifluralin	Treflan	2	4EC	4.3cc	
			5G	41.6G	1T + ½t

*Tablespoons and teaspoons on this product not weighed

1 Tablespoon (T)	15cc
1 Teaspoon (t)	5cc

Formulation Types	Units	
EC = Emulsifiable concentrate	lbs/Gal.	Active ingredient
FL = Flowable—powder dispersed in liquid	lbs/Gal.	Active ingredient
G = Granular formulation	Percent	Active ingredient
SC = Soluble concentrate	lbs/Gal.	Active ingredient
W = Wettable powder	Percent	Active ingredient

mation is used. In some cases the designation is P-G which indicates variable control which could be the result of many factors.

There are some woody weed species which can be problems in camellia plantings that are not listed in Table 1. Unfortunately most of the chemicals which will control these plants will also cause injury to camellias so have not been registered to be used around them. Chemical control should be done before planting into

any area infested with noxious weeds since materials like Roundup® and 2,4D can be used at that time. Always use chemicals and rates suggested by the manufacturer for your problem weed.

Table 2 lists the rates used for the registered herbicide. It also gives the weight in grams or milliliters for a 100 square feet area and the number of tablespoons or teaspoons for 100 square feet.

Amounts for small plots are provided as a convenience to users. It is illegal and

not safe to transfer pesticides from the original container except for immediate use. Be sure to read the label before using any herbicide as well as other pesticides.

Robert Ticknor, professor of horticulture at Oregon State University's North Willamette Experiment Station, presented information on herbicides at the national meeting of American Camellia Society held in Portland, Oregon. This article is based on that presentation.

—ACS—

THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY AND ITS SHIN ZEN CONNECTION

EDWIN STREIT*

How It Started

This is the story of the Central California Camellia Society and its connection with the Shin Zen "Friendship" Garden in Fresno's Ralph W. Woodward Park and Bird Sanctuary. The story begins when in the fall of 1981 at a Society meeting Paul Saito presented a program about the Garden, including the display of his scale model and the showing of slides. He is a landscape architect, and was the contractor with the City of Fresno for the design of the Garden. This introduction was followed in early 1982 with a visit to the Garden by the author and Gil Drake, a fellow Society member and co-chairman of our garden committee, and a guided tour by and conversation with parks supervisor Gordon Clark. The first chapter of this story ends with the planting in February 1985 of twenty-four camellia plants in the Spring Section of the Garden. Only those who have had the experience of bringing together disparate groups to agreement and attainment of a common goal can appreciate why the effort took all that time. But that is another story.

What is the Shin Zen Garden? First, the name: "shin zen" in the Japanese language means "friendship". Rather

than call it just the "Japanese Garden", the name was chosen to convey the spirit of a friendly and ongoing relationship of the local Japanese-American community with the people of Kochi, Fresno's sister city in Japan, and with all the people of Fresno, also for the friendly feeling of the whole Fresno community for the Garden. It consists of a 3.5 acre horseshoe-shaped area around the northerly arm of

the main 25 acre lake in the Park, with four zones of plantings corresponding to the four seasons.

Woodward Park

Woodward Park and Bird Sanctuary is located in the northerly part of Fresno between the Yosemite Highway and Friant Road, south of the San Joaquin River, and covers 300 acres. It had its



Shin Zen Garden in Woodward Park Koi Pool with the Moon Bridge and Main Lake in the background.

* The author has been a member of the Central California Camellia Society and the Southern California Camellia Society since 1973. He currently is a member of the CCCS board of directors, president, and chairman of its garden committee.

beginnings with a legacy of \$1.6 million from Ralph W. Woodward to the City of Fresno in 1961 for the establishment of a municipal park and bird sanctuary. He was a member of a pioneer family that came to Fresno from Illinois in 1885, the year Fresno was incorporated as a city.

Selection of the site was made after consideration of several properties, and lengthy negotiations with the owner of the land. The purchase was completed in 1965, when a contract was signed with San Francisco landscape architects Alan Ribera and John Sue to design the master plan. Abiding by the provisions of the will, which mandated that "the park be a quiet one and a sanctuary for birds, with no heavy activity to distract from its peaceful and serene beauty", the master plan for the park proceeded. It took advantage of the naturally rolling terrain, and with the aid of tree plantings a number of distinctive viewing outlooks were created. After approval of the master plan, development of the first phase began in 1966. It was completed in 1970, when the park was dedicated and opened for public use. Development of the rest of the acreage continued, and by 1975 the Park was essentially completed. A great amount of earth was moved to accentuate the rolling terrain and to create the 25 acre lake and three smaller ones. The Park now also includes flowing streams, picnic shelters, paved walkways and bicycle paths, tree-screened parking areas, a two-lane one-way paved road for motor vehicle circulation, multitudes of trees and shrubs, extensive open areas, the bird sanctuary, and the Shin Zen Garden.

Shin Zen Garden

Fresno City Councilman J. D. Stephens, now deceased, in a March 1967 letter first proposed the creation of an oriental garden in the new Woodward Park. It was to include an oriental culture center, shrines, teahouse and restaurant, and be dedicated to Kochi, Fresno's sister city in Japan. He urged the organization of a committee to develop the theme and plans, and to raise the required funding. His grandfather, L. O. Stephens, was Fresno's mayor from 1901 to 1905 and was instrumental in persuading the city council to accept land from George Roeding for the creation of Fresno's first city park. Signing the letter with Ste-

phens, and with an appeal to the Japanese-American community to take the lead in the creation of such a garden, were Mayor Floyd Hyde, Woodward Estate trustees Lewis Eaton and Claude Rowe, O. J. Woodward II, and Milo Rowell. Milo, well known in camellia circles, now deceased, was a founder and long-time member of Central California Camellia Society. The Fresno City Council approved the idea and allocated land for a garden. Stephens then persuaded Ben Nakamura, a Fresno accountant, to enlist members of the Japanese-American community to form a development committee. This he did, with the committee incorporated as Woodward Park Japanese Garden Development Committee, Inc. The name changed to Shin Zen Friendship Garden, Inc. when that name was adopted as the name for the Garden. Twelve of the committee members were elected as trustees, with Nakamura as president, and he is still serving in that office.

After numerous delays the City of Fresno in 1972 contracted with Paul Saito, an Orange County landscape architect, to prepare the garden design and specifications for the bridges and earth moving. These were completed in May 1984 and approved by the City of Fresno and the Shin Zen Board of Trustees.

The Garden is designed around the four seasons, with distinctive plantings in each area, and paved walkways for easy walking through the areas in sequence. In the spring section are trees of several species for shade, forsythia, flowering cherries and plums, crabapples, camellias and daffodils, with azaleas to be planted. Deciduous trees of several species provide foliage and shade in the summer section. In the fall section birch, Chinese pistache and tulip trees display fall color. Pine trees predominate in the winter section.

There followed delays in acquiring necessary financing, which initially depended on private sources. As this did not materialize, arrangements were made for a total of \$233,000 in equal shares from Woodward Legacy funds, Rotary Playland Trust Fund, and the City of Fresno. With financing assured, the ground breaking ceremony was held October 29, 1975, with Shinto religious ceremonies conducted by Bishop Matsui of

the Konko (Shinto) Church. Also participating were the Japanese Consul, Mayor Ted Wills, Ben Nakamura, and other members of the Board and Committee.

The Garden is Created

Construction then began. It took more than four years for completion because of the magnitude of the work and plantings involved. Thirty thousand cubic yards of earth was moved to create hills and rolling terrain, 600 tons of granite boulders were moved in and set in place, paved walkways, seven bridges and a koi pool were built, 550 trees and 700 shrubs were set in place, and extensive lawn areas were sodded. By the spring of 1981 the Garden was essentially completed, except the proposed teahouse at the edge of the lake, whose construction is still awaiting funding.

Dedication was on May 18, 1981, again with appropriate Shinto religious ceremonies, and the planting of a symbolic Japanese black pine at the entrance gate, both tree and gate the gifts of the citizens of Kochi. Present were a delegation from Kochi, including its mayor, Fresno City officials, board members of Shin Zen Friendship Garden, and many other Fresno citizens.

Camellias in the Garden

After the initial conversation with Gordon Clark, discussions were had with Bob Belcher, City Parks Division manager, and with Ben Nakamura and other Shin Zen Board members. The Society proposed for consideration the planting of camellias and azaleas in the Spring Section. There was agreement that such plantings were not only appropriate for a Japanese style garden, but would be a great enhancement. The Society's motivation was that they would become a camellia-azalea showcase and encourage the public's appreciation of them as beautiful landscape plants. The next steps were Paul Saito's creation of a specific design for the location of the camellia and azalea plants, the determination of shade and watering requirements, and the drafting of a letter of understanding among the City of Fresno Parks Division, Shin Zen Friendship Garden, Inc., and the Society, covering the objectives of the project and responsibilities of each party.

The initial planting in 1985 marked

the culmination of these efforts. It also represented the first phase of what is planned as a multi-year program for the planting of some two hundred camellias in the Spring Section, together with azaleas and other related shade plants. The extended timing will permit the growing of proper shade and the installation of sprinkler systems, with due consideration of the topography and large area involved. The first phase was small, limited by shade and the watering system. But it included representative cultivars of japonicas, reticulatas and hybrids. The plants were large, with many in bloom when planted. They made an immediate hit with Garden visitors, and even made The Fresno Bee newspaper with a color picture. The holes were dug to Society specifications by a crew of boys and girls from Juvenile Hall on a work detail for the City. Some of the CCCS "Golden Boys" did the planting, with funding for the plants provided by donations from Society members.

The second and third plantings were made in the spring of 1986 and 1987, with a total of eighty camellias now in place. Again, the holes were dug by Juvenile Hall youths and Park personnel, with planting by the "Golden Boys" and fund-

ing by Society members. The camellias are representative of standard garden cultivars, but include many of the newer ones. Our Society has plans for a fourth planting in spring 1988.

In the fall of 1985 the City planted thirty-five sasanqua and hiemalis camellias in the Fall Section, to provide fall color as representative of camellias for a fall garden. Then in the fall of 1986 the City planted fifty azaleas among the first camellias, as part of the long-range program agreed upon in 1984. We expect area nurseries to provide additional azaleas and other shade plants, to be blended among the camellias.

This is not the first or only Society experience with the Parks Division involving camellias. In 1964 when Mert Weymouth was Society president, he developed the plan for the creation of a camellia garden in an oak grove in Roeding Park. It was named the Homer C. Wilson Camellia Garden in honor of Homer Wilson, a Fresno pioneer in the growing and showing of camellias, and a charter member of the Society. Over 170 camellias were donated and planted, with some replaced in recent years. The Society continues its interest by monitoring the city's care and maintenance. Ho-

mer passed away in 1974 and Mert in 1981.

ACS

The Bygone Day Bayou Waltz

Winter blossom sweet bouquet
(come) dance this night away

Petal soft your skin
(come) our dance begins . . .

Waltz me close Camellia
Waltz me now this night
Swirl to the heavens
Before pink dawn shows bright
Sway close Camellia
Till dawnbreak's light
Ornamental midwinter bloom
Like hearts sing in flight

Camellia Camellia
We'll live (from) fall to spring
Summer comes
We'll be gone
Scattered petals, faded song . . .

Refrain:

Large foliage blooms
Louisiana jardin crescent moons

Duc de Bretagne, Lady Taunton
Fleurs of bygone days
Sasanqua, Japonica
Delight! embrace! stay. . .

A Song Verse by Jessica Freeman

ACS

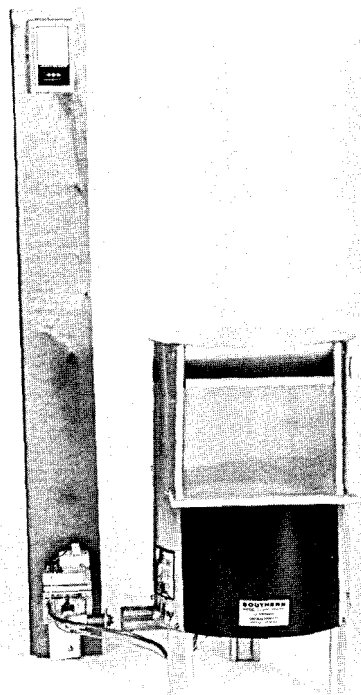
About the Cover

The beautiful design that graces the cover was executed by Mrs. Warren (Margery) Wallace, Fairmont, NC to honor the First Lady of the American Camellia Society, President Annabelle Lundy Fetterman. Mrs. Wallace is the national chairman for the Design Arrangement Contest during Mrs. Fetterman's administration. In addition to the camellia, other material used included a Begonia leaf and Dracaena 'Warneeki' var. Photograph by Mrs. Penny Pittman.



Shin Zen Garden in Woodward Park. Left to right Paul Saito, landscape architect, Ben Nakamura, president Garden Board of Trustees and Gordon Clark, Parks Supervisor.

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Students from Ware County High School Agriculture Class are examining the blooms with their teacher, Mr. Keith Wall at the Waycross Show.



A view of the show tables at the Trust Company Bank of Southeast and sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross, GA.

Show Reports

(Reports of ACS Cooperative Shows. In each report, the words *C. reticulata* include 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.)

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, December 5-6, 1987. (26th Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Society of North Florida
Number blooms displayed: 788. Attendance: 1500.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large, Chem. Tr.: 'Tiffany', John B. McFerrin

Small-Medium, Chem. Tr.: 'Campari', Ivan Mitchell

Large-Very Large, Not Chem. Tr.: 'Han-Ling Snow', Ivan Mitchell

Small-Medium, Not Chem. Tr.: 'Campari' Ivan Mitchell

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Sara Alice Ruffin', Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn

Small-Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Robertson

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Hulyn Smith', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Anticipation', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Adams

Best Miniature: 'Pearl's Pet', Mr. & Mrs. T. W. Adams

Best White: 'Charlie Bettes', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

Best Seedling: H407, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hahn

Best Novice Bloom: 'Mathotiana', Barbara Parrish

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Protected: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Boll

Protected: Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Robertson

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Four.

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, December 5-6, 1987.
(6th Annual)

Sponsor: Island of Beaches Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 637.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Massee Lane', Mrs.
Marla Holland

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Marla
Holland

Runner-up: 'Fashionata', Marla Holland

Large: 'Easter Morn', O. L. Jacobson

Runner-up: 'Rosea Superba', Marla Holland

Medium: 'Berta Hamilton', O. L. Jacobson

Runner-up: 'Vulcan Var.', O. L. Jacobson

Small: 'Kitty', O. L. Jacobson

Runner-up: 'Kiku-Toji', O. L. Jacobson

Miniature: 'Tammia', O. L. Jacobson

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day', Lois Groszmann

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Betty Ridley', Marla Holland

Runner-up: 'Tamsin Coull', Marla Holland

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', O. L. Jacobson

Runner-up: 'Rosea', O. L. Jacobson

Best White: 'Campari White', O. L. Jacobson

Best Novice Bloom: 'Mathotiana', Celina Daly

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

O. L. Jacobson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Marla Holland

ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENTS CERTIFICATES:

Creativity: Russell Shoemaker

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Three.

PENSACOLA, November 14-15, 1987. (46th
Annual)

Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club, Inc.

Number Blooms Displayed: 530. Attendance:
3,500+.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom In Show: 'Guilio Nuccio',
Jim Newell

Runner-up: 'Woodville Red Blush', R. A. Hill

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Linda Brothers', Mrs. Clyde
Copeland

Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso', C. C.
Crutcher

Medium-Large: 'Magic City', W. M. Creighton

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Mr. & Mrs. R. F.
Jeffares

Runner-up: 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', C. C. Bush

Small: 'Little Babe Var.', T. E. Lundy

Runner-up: 'Little Ginger', John K. Edwards

Miniature: 'Tammia', John Geiser

Runner-up: 'Hopkins Pink', John Geiser

C. reticulata:

Large: 'Roberts Jewel', Jim Newell

Runner-up: 'Massee Lane', Walter Creighton

Show Dates

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location, Sponsor

Date

San Diego, CA; Balboa Park; San Diego Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1988
Tampa, FL; East Lake Square Mall; Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1988
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank; Jackson Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1988
Charlotte, NC; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1988
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1988
Arcadia, CA; L.A. County Arboretum; Temple City Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1988
Redwood City, CA; Veterans Memorial Bldg.; Peninsula Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1988
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1988
Tyler, TX; First City National Bank; Tyler Camellia Club	February 14, 1988
Claremont, CA; Pomona First Federal; Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 20-21, 1988
Moraga, CA; Campolindo High School; Delta Camellia Society	February 20-21, 1988
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 20-21, 1988
Monroe, LA; Central Bank-Downtown; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 20-21, 1988
Wilson, NC; Parkwood Mall	February 20-21, 1988
Fort Worth, TX; The Conservatory, Botanic Garden; Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 21, 1988
La Cañada, CA; Descanso Gardens; Southern California Camellia Council	February 27-28, 1988
Santa Clara, CA; Community Recreation Center; Camellia Society of Santa Clara County	February 27-28, 1988
Wilmington, NC; Independence Mall; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 27-28, 1988
Chattanooga, TN; Chattanooga Camellia Club	February 27-28, 1988
Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	March 5, 1988
Bakersfield, CA; Cunningham Art Gallery; Camellia Society of Kern County	March 5-6, 1988
Concord, CA; Northern California Camellia Society	March 5-6, 1988
Fayetteville, NC; Cross Creek Mall; Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 5-6, 1988
Nashville, TN; Tenn. Botanical Garden, Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 5-6, 1988
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society	March 12-13, 1988
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Convention Center; Sacramento Camellia Society	March 12-13, 1988
Modesto, CA; Gallo Winery; Modesto Camellia Society	March 19-20, 1988
Atwater, CA; Atwater Camellia Society	March 26-27, 1988
Jacksonville, FL; Market Square Mall; Camellia Society of North Florida	December 3-4, 1988
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Community Center; Island of Beaches Camellia Society	December 3-4, 1988
Slidell, LA; Ozone Camellia Club	December 3-4, 1988
Baton Rouge, LA; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 7-8, 1989

ACS

GEORGIA

FORT VALLEY, November 14-15, 1987. (15th
Annual)

Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 484. Attendance: 1200.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom in Show: In Open—'Gus
Menard', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling; Pro-
tected—'Ruffian', John T. Newsome

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Dennis Vaughan', Mr. &
Mrs. Bob Gramling

Medium: 'Daikagura', Mr. & Mrs. W. T.
Shepherd

Small: 'Irene', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Dr. C. David Scheibert

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Show Time', Jim Pinkerton

Medium: 'Fire Falls Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', W. H. Rish

Medium: 'Black Lace', Ed Atkins

Runner-up: 'Dallas Price', J. R. Comber

C. hybrid:

Medium-Large: 'Julie', C. C. Bush

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury', C. C. Crutcher

Miniature-Small: 'Spring Festival', G. C. Wesley

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Shishi-Gashira', John Davy

Runner-up: 'Mine-No-Yuki', Janet Torres

Best White: 'Lucy Stewart', Mrs. Clyde Copeland

Runner-up: 'Alba Plena', T. E. Lundy

Novice Division:

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme', John
Covington

Medium: 'Imperator' (France), John Covington

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

T. E. Lundy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

E. L. Atkins

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Francie L.', William C. Robertson
C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Wilber Foss', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan
C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Nanette', Mrs. Rick Dudley
 Best White: 'Mary Alice Cox', Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman
 Best Novice Bloom: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Juanita L. McRae
 Best Seedling: Japonica #469, Dr. Walter Homeyer
 ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 Parker E. Connor, Jr.
 ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
 ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES:
 Tri-Color: Carolyn Hodges
 Creativity: Stella de Marr, Avis Lux & Anita Collins
 Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Seven.

VALDOSTA, November 21-22, 1987. (23rd Annual)

Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society & First State Bank & Trust

Number Blooms Displayed: 539. Attendance: 257.
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
 Most Outstanding Bloom in Show: In Open—
 'Harold L. Paige', Ivan Mitchell; Protected—
 'Julie', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

C. japonica: (In Open)
 Very Large: 'Elegans Champagne', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
 Medium: 'Mary Alice Cox', Mr. & Mrs. Gus Dubus
 Small: 'Ruby Mathews', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
 Miniature: 'Little Slam', Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Boll

C. japonica: (Protected)
 Very Large: 'Ruffian', John T. Newsome
 Medium: 'Doris Ellis', Stuart Watson
 Small: 'Men's Mini', Dr. C. David Scheibert
 Miniature: 'Frances Councill', Dr. C. David Scheibert

C. reticulata:
 In Open: 'Valentine Day', Mr. & Mrs. James Wheeler
 Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. Dan Nathan

C. hybrid:
 In Open: 'Julie', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling
 Protected: 'Anticipation', John T. Newsome
 Best White: In Open: 'Gus Menard', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus
 Protected: 'Gus Menard', John T. Newsome

Best Novice Bloom: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Loyce Arnold

Best Seedling: #255, chemically treated, Dr. Walter F. Homeyer

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Frank Jamison

ACS PROVISIONAL COMMENDED SEEDLING CERTIFICATE:

C. reticulata #41, Dr. Walter F. Homeyer

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Three.

WAYCROSS, November 18-19, 1987. (38th Annual)

Sponsor: Waycross Federated Garden Clubs & Trust Co. Bank

Number Blooms Displayed: 375. Attendance: 400.
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:
 In Open: 'Gus Menard', Stephen K. Myers
 Runner-up: 'Sugar Daddy', Mr. & Mrs. Gus Dubus
 Protected: 'Angel Kloman', Marvin Jernigan

C. reticulata:
 In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Mrs. C. W. Barfield
 Protected: 'Hulyn Smith', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', O. L. Jacobson
 Best White: 'Allie Habel', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus
 Best Novice Bloom: 'Pink Perfection', Mrs. H. E. Yarbrough

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

O. L. Jacobson

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

LOUISIANA

LAFAYETTE, December 5-6, 1987.

Sponsor: South Louisiana Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 525. Attendance: 310.
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:
 Best Bloom: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Dr. Lee Sonnier

C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day', C. R. Pope
 Best White: 'Lucy Stewart', C. R. Pope
 ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Carlton Latour

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

C. R. Pope

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Four.

MISSISSIPPI

GULFPORT, November 21-22, 1987. (36th Annual)

Sponsor: Gulfport Area Camellia Society

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
 Most Outstanding Bloom in Show: 'Pleasant Memories', Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Crutcher

C. japonica:
 Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Jim Newell
 Medium: 'Magic City', Walter Creighton
 Small: 'Buddy', Dr. & Mrs. Alvin Johnson
 Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Mr. & Mrs. William LaRose

C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Jean Comber', Mr. & Mrs. William LaRose

C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Julia', Jim Newell

ACS ARTISTIC DESIGN CERTIFICATES:

Creativity: Mrs. W. W. Dreher

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: Three.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, November 21-22, 1987. (24th Annual)

Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Camellia Soc. & First Federal

Number Blooms Displayed: 585. Attendance: 425.
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Best Bloom: 'Helen Bower', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
 Runner-up: 'Drama Girl', Rupert E. Drews

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Oscar B. Elmer', Mr. & Mrs. Lew Fetterman

Runner-up: 'Helen Bower', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

Miniature: 'Sugar Babe', Mr. & Mrs. Lew Fetterman

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Betty Ridley', Marla Holland

Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Garden Glory', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Protected: 'Mona Jury', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

Best Novice Bloom: 'Debutante', Robert Weise

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Protected: Mr. & Mrs. Mack McKinnon

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Rupert E. Drews

Protected: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

COLUMBIA, October 24, 1987.

Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 298. Attendance: 65,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana Var.', Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd

Runner-up: 'Indian Chief', Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd

Small-Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Parker Connor
 Runner-up: 'Conrad Hilton', Parker Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Tiffany', C. T. Freeman

Runner-up: 'Claudia Fickling', Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

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

Runner-up: 'Aspasia McArthur', C. T. Freeman

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Night Rider', Parker Connor

Runner-up: 'Anticipation', Parker Connor

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Jean May', Lib Scott

Best White, In Open: 'Morning Glow', Parker Connor

Best White, Protected: 'Gus Menard', Mr. & Mrs. Mack McKinnon

Best Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Parker Connor

Runner-up: 'Bon Bon', Harold Fox

Best Novice Bloom: 'Daikagura', Greg Shannon

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor

Protected: Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd

Protected: Jack Teague

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: One.

TEXAS

HOUSTON, December 5-6, 1987. (30th Annual)

Sponsor: Houston Camellia Society

Number Blooms Displayed: 675. Attendance: 200.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)
 Very Large: 'Pirates Gold', A. O. Johnson
 Runner-up: 'Rena Swick Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
 Medium: 'Tom Eagleson', A. O. Johnson
 Runner-up: 'Campari White', G. E. Davis
 Small: 'Pink Perfection', Thomas M. Weeks
 Runner-up: 'Grace Albritton', R. A. Kringel
 Miniature: 'Little Slam Var.', G. E. Davis
 Runner-up: 'Hopkins Rose Pink', G. E. Davis

C. japonica: (Protected)
 Very Large: 'Snowman', Thomas M. Weeks
 Runner-up: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso', Thomas M. Weeks
 Medium: 'Gee Homeyer Var.', Thomas M. Weeks
 Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis', Thomas M. Weeks
 Small: 'Pink Perfection', Dr. & Mrs. Pat McMurrey
 Runner-up: 'Jessie Conner', Thomas M. Weeks
 Miniature: 'Fircone', David Rubin
 Runner-up: 'Man Size', David Rubin

C. reticulata:
 In Open: 'Dr. Emil Carroll', H. R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Valentine Day', Dudley Boudreaux
 Protected: 'Hulyn Smith', A. O. Johnson
 Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', A. O. Johnson

C. hybrid:
 In Open: 'Charlean Var.', A. O. Johnson
 Protected: 'Julie', A. O. Johnson
 Runner-up: 'Debbie', Dr. & Mrs. Pat McMurrey

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Shishi-Gashira', Mrs. C. O. Zagst

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: H. R. Norsworthy
 Protected: Dr. & Mrs. Pat McMurrey

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: A. O. Johnson
 Protected: Thomas M. Weeks

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

Runner-up: 'Julie Var.', H. R. Norsworthy

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Chansonette', Kermit Agee
 Runner-up: 'Showa-No-Sakae', Dr. S. P. McMurrey

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: L. H. Reese
 Protected: Dr. S. P. McMurrey

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: Dudley P. Boudreaux
 Protected: John Selover

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

PORT ARTHUR, November 21-22, 1987. (31st Annual)
 Sponsor: Southeast Texas Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 397. Attendance: 750.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
C. japonica: (In Open)
 Large-Very Large: 'Moonlight Bay', Alfus Johnson
 Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
 Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Blush', Dr. E. Carroll
 Runner-up: 'Tom Eagleson', Alfus Johnson
 Medium: 'Doris Ellis', Dudley Boudreaux
 Runner-up: 'Campari', H. R. Norsworthy
 Miniature-Small: 'Little Slam Var.', Greg Davis
 Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', H. R. Norsworthy

C. japonica: (Protected)
 Medium-Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Dr. S. P. McMurrey
 Runner-up: 'Pink Pagoda', John Selover
 Miniature-Medium: 'Ave Maria', John Selover
 Runner-up: 'Campari White', Alfus Johnson

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Bonanza', Boyd McRee

Runner-up: 'Star Above Star', Vi Stone

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: H. R. Norsworthy
 Protected: Dr. S. P. McMurrey

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: Boyd McRee
 Protected: Alfus Johnson

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK, November 7, 1987.
 Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 145. Attendance: 2500+.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
C. japonica:
 Large: 'Mary Agnes Patin Var.', Grover C. Miller
 Runner-up: 'Julia France', Dr. J. M. Habel
 Medium: 'Professor Charles S. Sargent', Mel Stallings
 Runner-up: 'King's Ransom', Mel Stallings
 Small: 'Grace Albritton', Grover C. Miller
 Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', Mel Stallings
 Miniature: 'Lilemac', Dr. J. M. Habel
 Runner-up: 'Man Size', Grover C. Miller

C. reticulata:
 In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. J. M. Habel
 Runner-up: 'Jean Pursel', Dr. J. M. Habel

C. hybrid:
 In Open: 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mel Stallings
 Runner-up: 'Buttons 'n Bows', Ira Hefner

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Our Linda', Grover C. Miller
 Runner-up: 'Showa-No-Sakae', Mel Stallings
 Best White: 'Morning Glow', Grover C. Miller
 Best Seedling: *C. japonica* "E", Grover C. Miller

Number of ACS Memberships Sold: None.

NACOGDOCHES, November 6-7, 1987.
 Sponsor: Texas Camellia Society
 Number Blooms Displayed: 262. Attendance: 100.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
C. japonica: (In Open)
 Large-Very Large: 'Dautel's Supreme', Dudley P. Boudreaux
 Runner-up: 'Woodville Red', Dudley P. Boudreaux
 Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Pink', H. R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Blush', L. H. Reese
 Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Dr. S. P. McMurrey
 Runner-up: 'Tricolor', L. H. Reese
 Miniature-Small: 'Little Slam', Dudley P. Boudreaux
 Runner-up: 'Daisy Eagleson', Onis D. Hyatt

C. japonica: (Protected)
 Medium-Large-Very Large: 'Tommorrow's Dawn', Dr. Emil Carroll
 Runner-up: 'Marie Bracey', Dr. S. P. McMurrey
 Miniature-Medium: 'Justine Carroll', T. M. Weeks
 Runner-up: 'Jean Clere', Dr. S. P. McMurrey

C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige', H. R. Norsworthy

C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Julie', H. R. Norsworthy

ACS

Caring for Camellias in the Spring

BETTY HOTCHKISS

Spring is one of the busiest seasons of the year for the camellia enthusiast. There may be a tendency for those of you who have been on the show circuit to relax and kick off your shoes but now is not the time. Proper care of camellias in the spring may mean the difference between ordinary and Head Table blooms next year.

PRUNING

As the blooming season draws to a close it signals the best time of the year for pruning camellias. Although plants may be pruned throughout the year, the heaviest pruning is generally done just before new growth emerges so that the energy

of the plant will be channeled into producing strong, new stems and leaves.

Camellias can survive nicely without pruning. However, pruning is necessary to help maintain the desired shape and to produce larger flowers. When found growing naturally in the wild, camellias take the form of small trees up to 30 feet tall. Therefore, most of us need to prune our camellias to help maintain the size and shape desired. On the average, most camellias will grow six to twelve inches each year. To produce larger flowers, some limbs must be removed so that the energy of the plant is channeled into a smaller number of flower buds.

Pruning should also be done for the

health of the plant. Limbs that are long and spindly, or those with cankers should be removed. Only strong healthy growth should be left on the plant. Branches that grow toward the center of the plant or cross other branches should be removed to allow for air flow throughout the plant. This flow of air will help reduce disease and scale insects and will also make it easier to spray the plant.

SPRAYING

Spraying camellias is a task that some dread, some fear, and others simply do not understand. For MOST outdoor growers one simple spray in the spring is enough to control tea scale, the most prevalent insect problem of camellias. Other problems such as mites, or diseases such as dieback or root rot may be controlled by chemical application. A sharp eye can tell the experienced grower when these problems may be surfacing.

Always follow label directions carefully when mixing or spraying chemicals. Never use more than the recommended rate as you run the risk of damaging or killing your plants. Always wash hands and clothes after spraying. Do not use chemicals that are too old. Chemicals over 3 years old should be discarded as they have begun to deteriorate.

FERTILIZATION

Fertilization of camellias is one of the most controversial topics among camellia growers. If you have a system that works—stay with it. Generally, camellias in the ground should be fertilized one, two, or three times a year. Most important is to fertilize in early spring to encourage strong new growth. A second application may be made in June to promote the formation of flower buds. A final application may be made in September to give a boost to the flowers. However, this application should have little or no nitrogen so that new growth will not begin. Container grown plants may need to be fertilized monthly as all nutrients must be supplied by the grower. The requirements will vary greatly depending on the media in which the plants are grown as well as the type and amount of fertilizer used.

Spring is also a good time to check the pH of the soil. A pH between 5.5 and 6.0 is considered very good for camellias.

Check with your extension agent for this service.

MULCHING

Mulching around camellia plants is just common sense as it serves many useful purposes. First, mulch helps to moderate soil temperature extremes. Second, it helps to retain moisture. Third, it helps to control weeds. If you have not

mulched around your camellias recently, now is a good time. Use pine straw, aged bark, or whatever may be plentiful in your area. The benefits will be worth the effort.

With spring just around the corner and camellia blossoms beginning to fade, don't let your enthusiasm fade also. Act now for beautiful blooms next year.

ACS

CAMELLIA WORKSHOPS

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Address _____

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Please reserve space for me in the following workshops:

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2. _____ Spaces \$ _____ Fee
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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

Camellia Workshops for 1988

In August of 1986 a series of workshops was begun in an effort to help the home gardener learn more about the care, culture, and use of camellias. In 1986 and 1987 a series of nine workshops was offered. Good attendance was seen at most workshops and interest was high. We are continuing to offer these workshops in 1988 and urge you to come or let someone know about them. The workshops will be held at ACS Headquarters located between Fort Valley and Marshallville, Georgia. Pre-registration is required. Simply send in the attached form or call American Camellia Society, P.O. Box

1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 (912) 967-2358.

- 1) MAKING PAPER CAMELLIAS—A favorite program in 1987. Donna and Bill Shepherd from Charleston, SC will return to lead a workshop on making paper camellias. Participants in the workshop will construct a camellia from typing paper to take home.

Thursday, March 17

10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

Members: \$10.00

Non-Members: \$12.50

- 2) AIR LAYERING CAMELLIAS—Air layering is a method of propagation which produces large plants in a short

period of time. It is based on principles developed by the Chinese over 2,000 years ago. Air layering can be used to propagate a large number of plants in addition to camellias.

Saturday, April 16

1:30 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Members: \$5.00

Non-Members: \$8.00

3) GIBBING CAMELLIAS IS EASY—

This course is designed for the novice camellia grower who has never used "gib" on camellias and would like to learn the "how-to's" and "why's" of gibbing camellias. It includes a demonstration on the mixing, storing, and application of gib. Cost of the workshop includes 1 gram of gibberellic acid—enough to treat at least 200 buds. Enjoy bigger and earlier blooms with the use of gibberellic acid.

Thursday, August 25

7:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.

Members: \$6.50

Non-Members: \$8.00

4) CAMELLIA CARE THROUGH

THE YEAR—This course covers all aspects of camellia culture including propagation, pruning, fertilization, and common pests and diseases. A tour through the gardens and greenhouses will offer participants a chance to view hundreds of camellia varieties. Participants will receive a free camellia plant.

Saturday, November 19

1:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.

Members: \$10.00

Non-Members: \$13.00

Notes from the Horticulturist

February at Massee Lane, ACS Headquarters, is without question the most beautiful month of the year. Although it is difficult to predict, we often suggest to interested visitors that they return during the month of February to see the gardens at the height of bloom. There are a few exceptions to this rule, such as February 1984 and 1985 following the severe freezes, but if the weather is not favorable out of doors the greenhouse is always a treat with over 200 large plants of both *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata* parentage.

Let us not forget during this beautiful season of bloom to share camellias with neighbors, friends, and even strangers. Giving away blooms is a sure way of getting new people interested. You can be assured that those blooms which you feel may not be of "show quality" will be thought of as beautiful by someone with whom you might share them.

Spring is a time for action in the camellia world. It is a time of growth and rejuvenation of plants. Some of the spring tasks include pruning, fertilization, and spraying. See the article "Caring for Camellias in the Spring" elsewhere in this Journal to keep you on track.

Many people have expressed an interest in the camellia collection at Massee Lane. In the 1987 Yearbook, there is an article listing the old varieties which remain after the devastation of 1985. Many new varieties have been added and other older ones replaced. Although the damage is still evident, I feel that the remaining camellias have made a good comeback. These remaining older plants will be pampered in the hopes of saving as many of these treasures as possible. Original plants of two varieties which Dave Strother named are doing well—

'Mini Pink' and 'Thirty Drops'.

I am still interested in compiling a master list of camellia varieties grown throughout the U.S. If you have a large collection of camellia varieties and/or species and would be willing to share scions with interested persons I would really like this information. I feel that this is a valuable project for Headquarters to be involved with. At the present time, we do not know what varieties are being grown where in the country. It is important that we do not allow the older varieties to simply die out as we replace them with newer ones that may be more popular. Please help me complete this interesting project.

Nursery owners—I am also still looking for names, addresses, varieties, etc. of any and all nurseries that sell a variety of camellias. Thank you for your cooperation. It will eventually be to your benefit as we provide this information to persons interested in purchasing camellias.

I hope the 1987-88 blooming season has been a good one for you. Remember, NOW is the time to prepare for a good season next year.

Calling All Hybridizers

A suggestion has been made to Headquarters that a newsletter or Round Robin letter for camellia hybridizers might provide a useful exchange of ideas, aims, successes and failures. This communication between those who share a common interest could serve a purpose which the Journals and Yearbook cannot. If you are interested in participating in such an exchange of information, please contact Betty Hotchkiss, ACS Horticulturist, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

Future Meetings of the ACS

April 9, 1988 Massee Lane, ACS Hqtrs. BOARD MEETING ONLY
November 3-5, 1988 Camellia-Rama, Fresno, CA
March 3-5, 1989 Massee Lane, ACS Headquarters
Fall 1989 Natchez, MS
February 1990 Descanso Gardens, Los Angeles, CA

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We're Ready to Begin!

The Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational-Museum Building

In October, the Long Range Planning Committee, headed by Dr. James Habel, Jr. met with the architect, Sammy Thompson, of Brittain, Thompson and Bray, Macon, Georgia concerning the plans for the Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational-Museum Building. Mr. Thompson was engaged in September by the committee and asked to review the plans as shown in the *Journal*. After careful review, he felt that the beautiful two story building had a good bit of wasted space. Under the Georgia Code for Fire Safety two sets of non-burnable stairways must be provided in a building more than one story. He also cited the cost of the elevator which must be equipped with

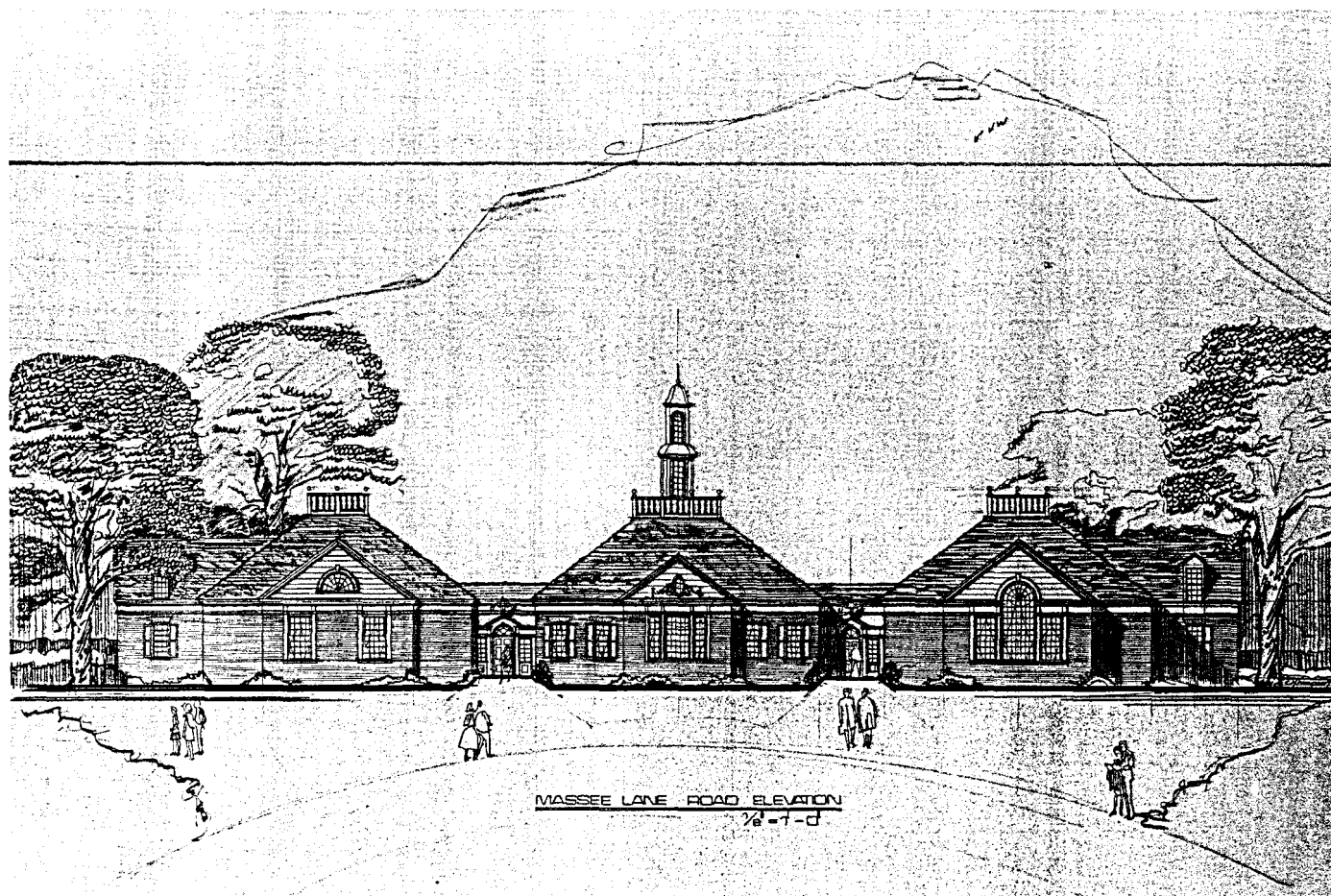
features accessible to the handicapped as well as the amount of space the elevator would occupy. The total amount of footage amounted to in excess of eight hundred square feet.

In September when Mr. Thompson made his initial site visit, the Executive Director mentioned that the greater number of visitors were fifty years plus in age. Mr. Thompson suggested that the committee might want to consider a one story building. He felt that it would better suit the purpose and that the Society would make better use of the funds involved. It was also pointed out that the liability insurance would be greater because of the steps and the elevator. After

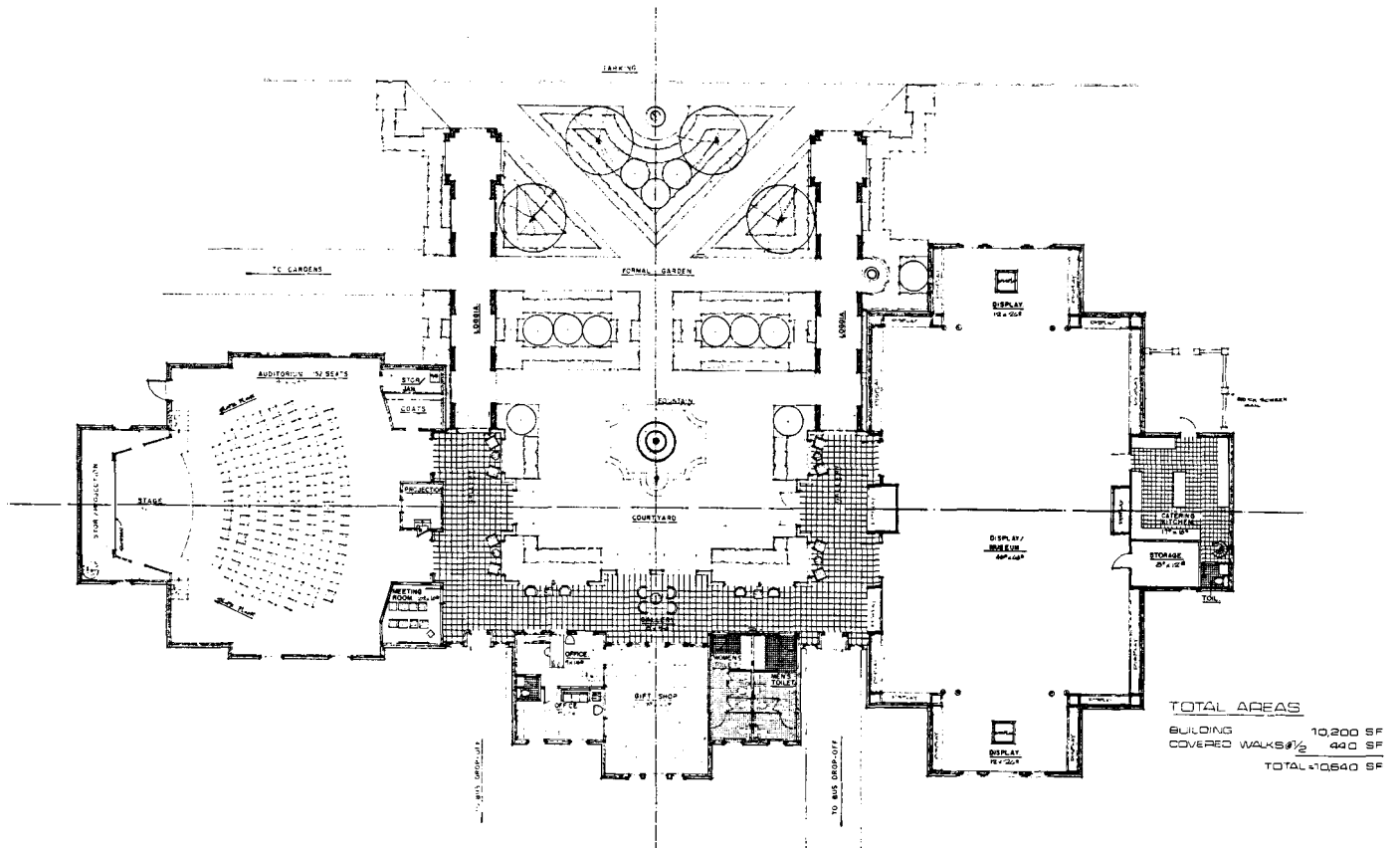
deliberation, the committee asked Mr. Thompson to proceed with plans and present them to the Endowment Board at the Fall Meeting in Fayetteville, NC.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Bob Brown made an excellent presentation in Fayetteville. The Endowment Board unanimously approved the plans with some minor changes. The sketches were on exhibit during the meeting and all who saw them were very pleased.

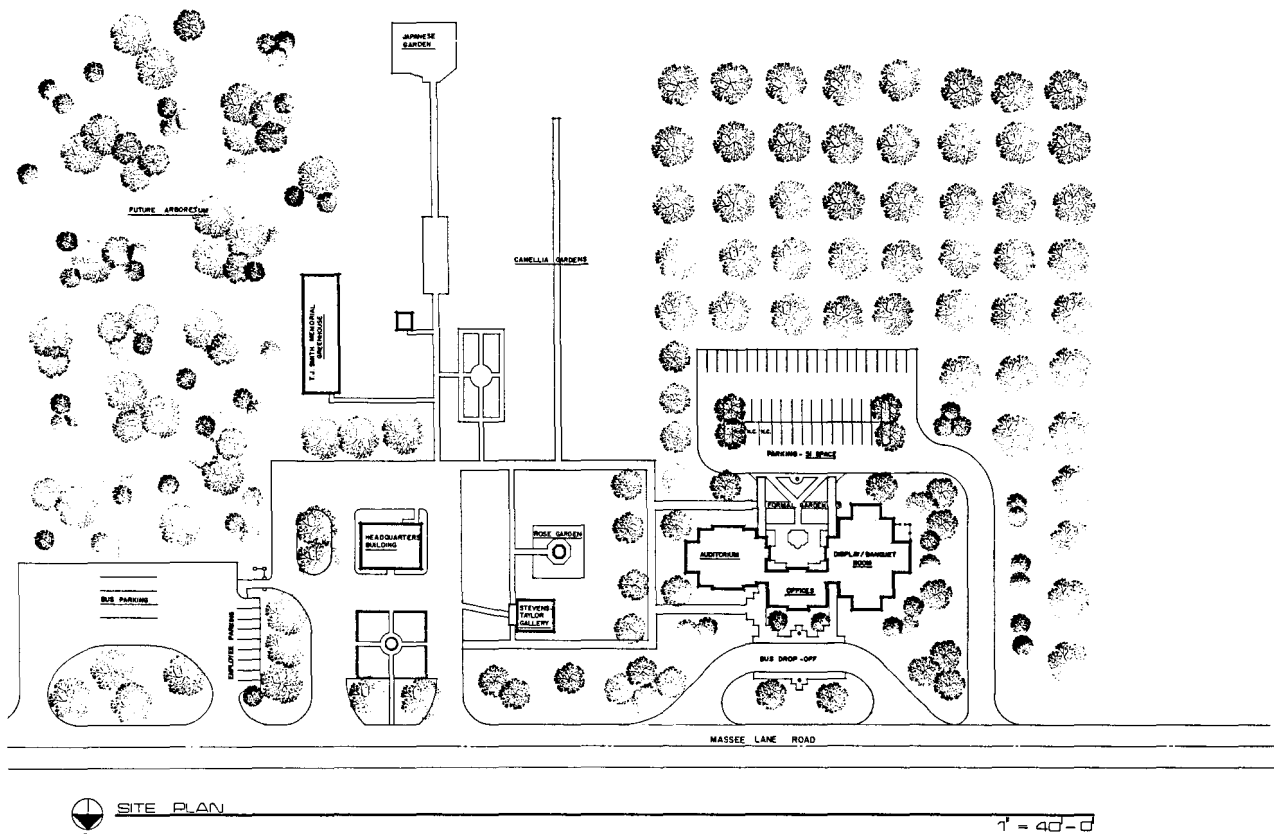
The preliminary work has been done and a handsome sign has been placed on the site noting that building will soon begin. The ACS expects to dedicate this building during the Annual meeting in the spring of 1989.



The Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational-Museum to be constructed in 1988.



Detailed plans showing the layout and design for the surrounding area.



The overall plan as it relates to the present garden.

Embryo Culture of Tea, *Camellia sinensis* on Media Amended with Antimicrobials

J. H. HALDEMAN and R. L. THOMAS*

Embryo culture is a research technique which can be used in applied areas of plant science. Both immature and mature embryos of many species have been successfully cultured *in vitro* with artificial media (6). Embryo culture is particularly useful for extending seed viability when interspecific and intergeneric crosses of many cultivars are made, including camellias (1,4,6). Tukey introduced an embryo-culture medium for early-ripening varieties of cherry (5). This formulation was used for culture of certain camellia embryos by Tourje (4) and Ackerman (1). The Tukey formulation is simple in terms of chemical requirements, as compared with media formulated for immature embryos or embryos of fastidious species (6). Tukey's medium has been modified for culturing mature embryos of tea, *C. sinensis* (Table 1).

The objective of this study was to obtain axenic (free from all microbial contaminants) shoots so that an *in vitro* micropropagation system could be developed for tea. The germination percentage and yield of axenic seedlings were improved by amending the modified Tukey medium with antimicrobial compounds. Benomyl (Benlate®), rifampicin and streptomycin were chosen from a group previously demonstrated to be non-phytotoxic and useful for *in vitro* cultures (2,3). Benomyl (1 gm/l) was tested singly and in combination with rifampicin (10 mg/l) and streptomycin (100 mg/l) as media amendments. Embryos used as controls were cultured on media without antimicrobials; also, seeds from the lot tested were grown in soil as a second means of comparison.

Media Preparation

To prepare one liter of embryo-culture media, 1.5 grams of modified Tukey for-

mula and 5 grams of sucrose were dissolved in 900 ml of distilled water. Eight grams of agar were added, the volume adjusted to 1000 ml, and the pH to 5.8. The medium was heated (100 C) and stirred to dissolve the agar. Benomyl was added at 1 gm/l. Twenty milliliter aliquots of the hot medium were dispensed into 25 x 150 mm culture tubes which were capped, and then autoclaved at 15 lbs. pressure (121 C) for 20 minutes. The antibiotics were passed through 0.45 micrometer acrodisc filters (Gelman) into 1000 ml flasks containing 500 ml of an autoclaved but cooled (50C=122 F) medium. The medium was then dispensed aseptically into autoclaved tubes and covered with autoclaved caps. Streptomycin is water soluble, but rifampicin must be dissolved in DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide).

Embryo Preparation

Tea seeds were cracked and the outer seed coats discarded. The seeds were then soaked in tap water 4 hours, or until the membranous inner seed coats could be removed. This was done gently to avoid tearing cotyledons from their embryo axes. Occasionally a vigorous seedling developed from the bud between the embryo axis and a cotyledon (Fig. 1). Therefore, separated cotyledons were also cultured when the embryo axis was intact.

The embryos were rinsed in tap water, then immersed 5 minutes in a 20% Clorox solution (100 ml per 10 to 20 embryos) and maintained at 43°C. The Clorox solution was drained off, and the embryos received three 5-minute rinses with autoclaved distilled water by adding 100 ml of the water to the sterilizing container, gently shaking and then draining off the water. With sterile forceps, embryos were placed singly in tubes containing sterile media. The tubes were located so that the embryos were provided a daily 16-hour photoperiod under fluorescent light at $25\text{C} \pm 1^\circ$.

During the first two weeks in culture viable embryos enlarged, cotyledons began to produce chlorophyll and root growth became evident. After six weeks the seedlings had developed roots and leafy shoots (Fig. 2). Some seedlings were then transferred to soil where they hardened and grew into mature plants (Fig. 3).

Seedlings used as a source of aseptically buds for micropropagation were maintained in the culture tubes for two to three months. When shoot tips were removed for use, axillary buds developed and produced additional material (Fig. 4). If shoots reached the top of the tubes prior to use, the tubes were aseptically recapped with autoclaved 8 dram vials to extend the culture space. Seedlings continued to grow *in vitro* for three months or longer.

By adding antimicrobials to the medium contaminants were eliminated and yield of aseptic shoot material was increased. Media with benomyl alone (1 gm/l) was compared to media with benomyl plus rifampicin at 10 mg/l or benomyl plus streptomycin at 100 mg/l. All embryos received the disinfestation treatment with 20% Clorox as described previously. Control embryos were cultured on a medium without antimicrobials. Germination percentage and seedling growth were recorded and evaluated after six weeks. The results are summarized in Table 2.

Results

The combination of benomyl and rifampicin was the most effective treatment. All seedlings except one remained free of contamination with this treatment. The benomyl-streptomycin treatment was reasonably effective with 70% of the seedlings contaminant free. Benomyl, without additional antimicrobials, was the least effective treatment with only 50% of the seeds viable and uncontaminated compared to controls with 57%.

Growth records of six-week-old *in vitro* cultured seedlings indicated that those cultured without antimicrobials produced taller shoots. The average heights for treated seedlings, 4.95, 6.30, and 5.68 cm, were all shorter than controls which averaged 8.88 cm. The average bud numbers per plant for treated

* Department of Food Science, Clemson University, Clemson, SC.

seedlings 6.0, 6.4, and 6.5, however, were slightly higher than the average of 5.8 for controls.

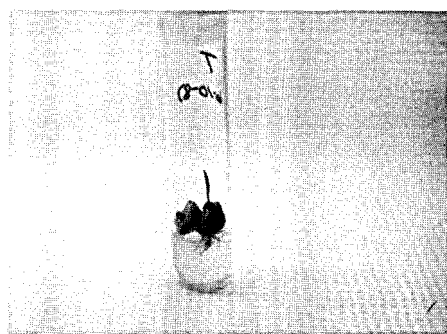


FIG. 1. Embryo culture of *Camellia sinensis*—Three week old seedling growing from one cotyledon.

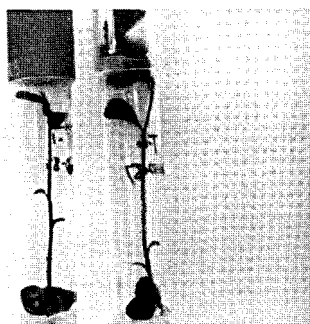


FIG. 2. Embryo culture of *Camellia sinensis*—Six week old seedlings with leafy shoots.



FIG. 3. Embryo culture of *Camellia sinensis*—Embryo cultured seedling after transfer to soil.



FIG. 4. Embryo culture of *Camellia sinensis*—Embryo cultured seedling showing lateral bud growth after removal of shoot tip.

Fifty seeds were also planted in soil out of doors with a germination percentage after six weeks of 46%, and an average shoot height of 2.5 cm. The daytime ambient air temperatures (July-August) ranged from 75 to 95 F. The buds were not counted, since only two seedlings had developed leaves at the time data were taken. The seed bed was watered as needed.

Summary

The *in vitro* embryo culture of tea is a satisfactory way to obtain axenic shoot material. The addition of antimicrobials increased the number of viable, uncontaminated seedlings. Treated seedlings grew well and within six weeks had produced buds comparable in number to

nontreated controls. A modified Tukey medium, amended with benomyl (1 gm/l) and rifampicin (10 mg/l), is now routinely used for *in vitro* embryo cultures of tea.

TABLE 1. Tukey Medium for Embryo Culture*

	Tukey gm	Tukey Modified gm
KCl	10.0	10.0
CaSO ₄	2.5	2.5
MgSO ₄	2.5	2.5
Ca ₃ (PO ₄) ₂	2.5	2.5
KNO ₃	2.0	2.0
Fe ₃ PO ₄	2.5	—
NaH ₂ PO ₄	—	2.0
NaEDTA	—	0.5
FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	—	0.5

* 1.5 gm of the above salt mixture, 8 gm agar and 5 gm of sucrose per liter of medium.

TABLE 2. Six week old embryo cultured seedlings of *Camellia sinensis*.

Treatment	Number seed Treated	Percent seed germination*	Percent viable and noncontaminated	Ave. seedling height cm	Ave. Number buds per seedling
No antimicrobials	25	56	57	8.88	5.82
1000 mg/l benomyl	19	63	50	4.95	6.00
1000 mg/l benomyl 10 mg/l Rifampicin	25	56	93	6.30	6.40
1000 mg/l benomyl 100 mg/l Streptomycin	20	50	80	5.68	6.50

* Overall germination % for embryo cultured seeds = 56 vs. 46% for those planted in soil.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors wish to express appreciation to Mr. Thomas Burch, Clemson, South Carolina, for his assistance and for providing tea seeds used in the experiment.

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Update On The International Camellia Cultivar Check List

BILL DONNAN

Now that the 1987, Nineteenth Revised Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, published by the Southern California Camellia Society, has been released it might be of interest to look into the status of the International Camellia Register. Recent correspondence with Thomas J. Savige, International Registrar who lives in Wirlinga, Australia, has indicated that considerable progress has been made to get the Register ready for printing. However, before detailing the status of the Register to date, let us review the past origin of this monumental undertaking.

It was 30 years ago, back in 1957, that a comprehensive, worldwide Register of camellia cultivar names was first undertaken. At that time the Sixth Revised Edition of the S. C. C. S. CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE had been published. While this book was created to eliminate the confusion of camellia cultivar names, it was and is to this day, geared for use by the English speaking camellia hobbyist. Furthermore, it only listed cultivars grown in the Western World and especially in the United States of America. In addition, this publication called for the need and adoption of an International Code of Nomenclature so that the confusion of camellia cultivar names, worldwide, could be eliminated.

Thus, in the Spring of 1957, the Bailey Hortorium of Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, began a five year program for the purpose of standardization and documenting camellia nomenclature worldwide. This program was made possible by a \$59,000 grant from the Longwood Foundation which had been established by the DuPont Family. The original project was directed by Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, Director of the Bailey Hortorium. He engaged the services of Ralph N. Philbrick, a botanist doing graduate work at the University of California at Los Angeles, California. During the initial phases, Philbrick's work was guided by a committee which included William Hertrich, of the Hun-

tington Botanical Gardens; Ralph S. Peer, then President of the American Camellia Society; and Dr. H. Harold Hume of the University of Florida.

The aim of this endeavor was to establish an International Check List of camellia cultivars and to document all cultivars now grown in the United States and in Europe. Subsequently, this documentation was extended to include cultivars grown worldwide. The checklist was to contain all published camellia cultivar names and synonyms. To this end a comprehensive reference file was established at Cornell University on camellia literature including publications, paintings, botanical books, nursery catalogues, etc. dealing with camellias and camellia names. Philbrick completed his graduate work at UCLA and transferred to Cornell University to work on the Check List. Meanwhile he traveled widely in the process of compiling the list.

In 1960, Dr. Philbrick brought together a Nomenclature Advisory Group which included (among others) Professor E. G. Waterhouse of Australia; Mr. Albert Fendig of Georgia, U. S. A.; and Mr. Charles Puddle of Bodnant Gardens in England. These three individuals, together with Dr. Philbrick became the sponsors of the International Camellia Society which was subsequently established in April 1962. In July of that year, Philbrick was elected Chairman of the International Camellia Society's Nomenclature Committee and shortly thereafter, in August 1962, the International Horticultural Congress, meeting in Brussels, Belgium, unanimously appointed I. C. S. as the International Registration Authority for cultivars of the genus camellia.

In February 1964, Dr. Philbrick announced that he had completed the International Check List of Camellias at the Bailey Hortorium at Cornell and that the publication of the list would soon be forthcoming. Philbrick accepted a position at the Santa Barbara Botanical Gar-

dens near Santa Barbara, California. Meanwhile, Dr. Harold Moore of Cornell University wrote an interesting article in the second I. C. S. Journal dated March 1964. This article outlined the status of the International Check List and indicated that there were over 14000 entries. They were card indexed and listed alphabetically and covered cultivar names which had been validly published from 1752 to 1958. He indicated, however, that publication was being held up in an attempt to complete romanization of many oriental cultivar names. Additional articles and up-dates on the International Check List continued to appear in subsequent issues of the I. C. S. Journal but publication of the list, regrettably, did not materialize.

Then, in 1981, at a meeting in Sidney, Australia, Professor David Bates, then Director of the Bailey Hortorium, agreed that the International Camellia Society would endeavor to produce a final world checklist using Philbrick's material. To this end, Mr. Thomas J. Savige was appointed International Registrar and all of Philbrick's voluminous boxes of data were shipped to Wirlinga, Australia. Fortunately, Thomas Savige was well suited to take on this formidable task. Being conversant in both Japanese and Chinese he was the ideal person to complete this work.

Since this was a list aimed at satisfying all International needs, one of the first things Savige did was to include more oriental names along with the oriental characters, both the "Kanji" and the "Kana". This brought in a flood of new names from both Japan and from China to the checklist. At the present time, the number of entries now stands at over 31,000. What Savige has done so far is to produce a handwritten manuscript from the extracts and reference cards that have been compiled over the last 30 years. This manuscript lists the earliest publication date and description as well as the history and data on orthography, mutations, reference to color illustrations, etc. where this information is available. The manuscript was completed in March, 1987 and it will now be placed on hard disk storage in a word processor. In order to place the manuscript, plus the bibliography, foreword, and preface into the word processor is estimated to take, at

least a year, possibly even longer! However, it is being compiled in book form, automatically headed, paginated and margined so that a master printout can be used to prepare the printing plates.

The final result will be a three volume effort of about 850 pages each. The pub-

lished Check List is projected to be off of the press in late 1990. The completion of the International Check List and its publication will have been a monumental accomplishment and we will all await, with interest, the further progress of this undertaking.

ACS

THE FALL ACS MEETING AT FAYETTEVILLE, NC, 1987

C. DAVID SCHEIBERT, M.D.

The majority brought and wore their Halloween costumes to this most enjoyable meeting. It began long ago with the complete planning of Martha Duell, Louise Mayo, Annabelle Fetterman and the Fayetteville Camellia Club.

On Wednesday, October 28th, we were greeted at the efficient registration desk by Martha Duell and Marie and Paul Dahlen. The Long Range Planning Committee saw architect Sammy Thompson's beautiful plans for a one story Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Museum and Educational Building which will be in the 18th Century style as is the Headquarters. Sammy was requested to proceed since only \$47,000 remains to be raised to receive matching funds from the Lundy Foundation.

The next morning the Directors of the ACS Governing Board and Directors of the Endowment Fund had quite productive meetings. The architect's preliminary ideas and drawings of the new building were approved and complete plans will be available in three months. Membership is increasing.

The afternoon scientific session was presented by Drs. Parks, Baxter and Homeyer covering breeding for cold hardiness, breeding for yellow flowers and camellia diseases. The following hospitality hour was alive with excellent finger foods. We were then bused to the Lundy Packing Company to enjoy a delicious Carolina pig pickin'. The extensive Wild Animal and Marine Life Trophy Collection of Burrows T. and Mabel L. Lundy proved very interesting. The au-

ditorium was the scene of informal ACS reports to the membership and news of new pork packaging and family promotions in the Lundy Packing Company; Annabelle to Chairman of the Board and CEO, Molly to Secretary and Treasurer and Lew, Jr. to President.

On Friday, October 30th, the fantastic camellia show chaired by Joe Austin and Jim Darden was held at Cross Creek Mall with 387 blooms and many visitors. Annabelle and Lew Fetterman won the new Abendroth Award for the best 'Rachel Tarpy'. Jim McCoy, co-chairperson of the show, wanted very much to be with us, but was buried this sunny afternoon.

The tour to Fort Bragg and the 82nd Airborne Rainbow Division Museum and to Pope Air Force Base was interesting with excellent photographs and equipment from World War II. Our excellent guide, Col. Woefford (Ret.), looked ready for very active duty. The bases were on Battle Alert preventing our going through a C-130 (Hercules) plane.

In the evening the Awards Banquet was held at the Howard Johnson Hotel. The efficient ever-present Martha Duell was a most entertaining chairperson and we should have recorded the evening repartee. Joe Austin presented the prizes to the Show winners and offered to send them a supply of Round-Up. We behaved while an excellent quartet and pianist performed. The frivolity began again as Martha presented door prizes. We then became quiet while Julius Nuccio presented an entertaining dissertation

on all the subjects that he had decided not to talk about. This banquet was the most fun ever with Martha Duell bringing out the best in everyone.

Saturday morning found us on a tour of Historic Fayetteville whose past and present is recorded in the May 1987 *Camellia Journal*. At noon we were greeted by "Dolly Madison" and many gracious members of the Woman's Club and served delicious lunch at Heritage Square in their home dating back to 1800. Half of us then stopped at the Market House for downtown shopping. Julius Nuccio sniffed the air and walked straight to a cafe where Al Gamper treated us to a cold one while the ladies shopped more seriously.

A masked hospitality hour preceded an enjoyable costumed Halloween banquet. The tables were decorated with white flowers in glass highlighted by candles and black helium balloons thanks to our own Curtis Godwin. Martha gave awards for best costumes to a zany M.D. (Alfus Johnson), Zorro (Carl Allen, Jr.), Daisy and Donald Duck (Betty and Bob Kellas) and angelic Tammy and Jim (Lorena and Boyd McRee). Gee and Walter Homeyer came as Vikings (Hagar the Horrible) and Ann Brown was difficult to recognize as a well dressed, large-footed clown. Annabelle Fetterman gave the report of the President. Ms. Duell auctioned door prizes. Sadie Aycock's pastel painting went to Tom Hughes and two needlepoint pictures by Louise and Fred Mayo brought the total of \$1,060 for the ACS Building Fund. Martha smartly maneuvered Julius Nuccio into giving \$50 before he realized it. An orchestra played 50's and 60's music for goblins who danced.

Thus ended a fun-filled convention with 178 registrants. Louise Mayo was improving after recent surgery and we learned more about Cross Creek, now Fayetteville. We witnessed the plans of our new Museum and Educational Building, enjoyed a pig pickin' and refreshing hospitality and are indebted to Annabelle and Lew Fetterman for making the building program a reality. We were lifted by an extraordinary person, Martha Duell, and our thanks go to her, Louise Mayo, Annabelle and the entire Fayetteville Camellia Club for the wonderful Fall ACS Meeting of 1987.

Dormant Spray For Early Pest Control

H. D. HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Yard and garden problems are often noticed too late—long after insects have infested and damaged valuable plantings. But now, in early spring, you can help prevent future outbreaks of pests with a dormant spray program.

A dormant spray is applied to a tree or shrub while it is leafless and dormant—live, but not actively growing. This dormant spray is so effective because it kills overwintering insects and diseases before they have a chance to multiply and infest new growth.

Generally, dormant sprays are most effective against scale insects, mites, mealy bugs, plus many types of insect eggs and hibernating caterpillars. The spray kills insects and mites by either suffocation or penetration of the insect's minute breathing tubes. Insect eggs are killed by interference with the exchange of gases through the egg's shells.

Dormant sprays are usually composed of oil, lime-sulfur or a combination of the two. The lime-sulfur spray has fungicidal action which is effective against rose canker, black spot, mildew, scab and other fungus diseases. Some dormant sprays are a combination insecticide-fungicide that will control both insects and plant diseases.

Certain dormant sprays should only be used on specific trees and shrubs. Always take the time to read the label carefully and follow the manufacturer's directions. If you are doubtful about which dormant spray to use or how to use it—consult your local garden center, county agent or state agricultural extension service.

Apply the dormant spray to trees and shrubs before the buds swell but after the possibility of heavy freeze damage. In most locations, this means spraying should be done in February or March. Spray only when the temperature is between 40° and 80°F, and when a freeze is not expected within the next 24 hours.

Spray on a calm, sunny day so the plants have a chance to dry before night. If using a lime-sulfur spray, take care

around buildings because the spray may stain the surface.

When spraying, be sure to coat the plant thoroughly without over-spraying. Excessive deposits of oil may cause damage. Spray all plant parts—twigs, branches and trunk—just to the point of run-off. For precise application, use spray equipment which gives you proper control over the spray.

According to H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Company, a leading maker of sprayers and dusters, a slide-type sprayer such as the Hudson Trombone® sprayer is ideal for dormant spraying. The high pressure of this sprayer provides a long-

range spray that can reach the top of 20 foot trees.

The trombone sprayer may also be adjusted to spray low-growing shrubs and trees. A compressed air sprayer, with a tank capacity from one to four gallons, is also handy for the application of dormant sprays to shrubs.

If you are facing a big job, such as an orchard or many trees, a power sprayer provides the greatest versatility. Power sprayers, either gasoline or electrically driven, can reach high into 25-30 foot trees.

When you finish your early spring spraying, always thoroughly clean your sprayer, especially after using liquid lime-sulfur. It will then be ready next time you need to use it.

A little planning and a dormant spray program will bring you rewards in the warmer months ahead as you enjoy pest-free trees and shrubs around your home.

Sustaining/Joint Sustaining 1988

(Since November 1987 Journal)

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Growing Show Camellias The Easy Way

MIKE CANNON

This year I resolved to give away more of my camellia blooms and not let so many of them go to waste in my camellia garden. When people see my blooms the comment is almost always the same, and goes something like this. "Are these really camellias? They are so big and beautiful. I have seen camellia blooms on bushes around town, but they never looked like these." "You must have a special fertilizer." "You must spray and water them often?"

I have to tell them I only work two or three hours a week during the winter taking care of one hundred large plants. I do not use any fertilizer because I do not want more growth than I am getting now. I did not water the plants last summer even though I have all the free water that I may want. I have not sprayed my camellias for five years and the leaves are still clean and green with no signs of scale insects. So if you don't have to fertilize, you don't have to water and you don't have to spray them, then growing camellias must not be that hard or time consuming.

I want to share my method of growing camellias the easy way, which will produce all the six and seven inch blooms you will ever want.

The first five years that I planted camellias they all died because I followed to the letter the instructions in a pamphlet on how to grow camellias. I dug big holes two feet deep and three feet in diameter. I refilled the holes with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ top soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ sand and $\frac{1}{3}$ humus. I planted the camellias two inches higher than the surrounding soil. During the winter all the nice air spaces in this sandy humus soil filled with water and my camellia roots were damaged. As the humus decayed the plants sunk deeper and deeper. The holes around the plants were filled with pine-straw, so they dried before I knew that they were sinking several inches below ground level. Now that we know how not to plant camellias we

will talk about the easy way of planting camellias.

The reason most camellias die is because of wet feet. If you have a well drained sandy soil that extends down at least four feet then you may plant the camellia plant the same height as the surrounding soil. If the soil is wet part of the year or if there is a heavy or clay soil within three feet of the surface that keeps water from draining downward, then you should plant with at least half of the root system higher than the surrounding soil. We also must plant the camellia so that it will stay at the height that we plant it and not sink to a level where it will die later.

Assuming that you have a camellia to be transplanted in a pot with a soil depth of nine inches, then scoop out a hole four inches deep large enough to hold the root system and the soil it is growing in. The

top of the root system is now five inches higher than the surrounding soil. With one large wheelbarrow of sandy topsoil build a mound five inches high in the center and six inches high on the outside and three feet in diameter around the plant. Pack the soil of the mound by walking on it and shape the outside edge to a 45 degree slope with your foot. If you don't have a sandy topsoil, then mix topsoil and sand to make a sandy topsoil. Do not use any humus because humus decays and goes away, which changes the depth of our camellia. Now cover the soil mound with at least three inches of pine-straw or ground leaves. Do not use leaves on the mound because they act like shingles on a roof and will cause the rain water to run off the edge of the mound thus drying out the mound. The first year fertilize with one handful of 13-13-13 fertilizer. The second year use 2, the



ACS hosted a "Get to Know Masee Lane" for several state officials. Guests included Becky Aliff, Regional Representative, Historic Heartland Travel Assoc.; Hanna Ledford, Director of Tourism, State of Georgia; Sissy Jones, Asst. Director Peach County Chamber of Commerce; Bob Turk, Director, Peach County Chamber of Commerce; State Senator and Mrs. McKenzie and State Representative and Mrs. Robert Ray. ACS members were Ann Brown, Dan and Muriel Nathan, Carl Allen, Jr. and James Habel, Jr.

third year 3 and the fourth year use 4 handfuls. Every year add more pine-straw, which will turn to humus and feed the camellias just as they were fed in the forest in their native land. You will find white camellia roots in the humus on top of the ground in two or three years. After four years there will be enough humus to feed the plants so you can stop fertilizing. The last three years we have had two very hard freezes that killed many plants in the area. For some reason I did not have a single plant killed. I had many small limbs that I had gibbed that were killed, which did little more than help prune my plants.

Camellias like to live in the semi-shade of larger trees. Pine trees are the best. Oak trees produce dense shade and deplete the fertility and moisture of the soil. If you do not have trees for shade that is no problem. Plant a pine tree every thirty feet each way and you will soon have shade because pine trees grow five times as fast as camellias.

I said I do not water my camellias. Well don't do as I do, but do as I say. The above ground mounds will dry out and need water the first few years, as the plant gets larger the roots will dry out the soil around the plant and go deeper and deeper into the clay after water. Withhold extra watering until they are in real distress. You can tell this by looking at the leaves. In time the plants will not depend on you for water.

If your camellias have scale you will have to spray once or twice a year. Use one of the oil sprays, Oilicide or Volck® and nothing else to control scale. If you use the real insect killers you will kill the good insects as well as the bad. I do use fire ant killers to control fire ants. After you have the scale under control you can stop spraying and thereafter the good insects will control the bad. I have many daddy long legs on my camellias now that I have stopped spraying. They will go down a leaf and pick off and eat the scale. There is a little black beetle that comes out of the ground and eats holes in young leaves, that I do not have under control. The holes make the leaves look bad, but they do not hurt the plants. I do not know of a way to kill them without killing my good control insects.

The first three or four years you will need to prune very little since you want

the plants to grow larger. You may cut a limb back here and there to give the plants a better shape. When your plants have reached a good size, then proper pruning becomes one of the important steps in growing large show flowers. Good flowers are grown on limbs that grow six to eight inches the year before. Pruning stimulates the camellia bush to make this six to eight inches of growth. A camellia that has many closely spaced branches and looks like a hedge will grow only one to one and a half inches and have many small flowers. My camellias are planted nine feet apart. I try to prune about the same amount each year, pruning off about fifteen percent of the plant. I prune so the plants are no higher than six feet and so that there is room to walk between the plants. This will be enough room to allow sunlight to reach the side branches. I also thin the branches so light and air can reach all branches and there will be room for large flowers to hang with their faces down. If you prune as much as thirty-five to forty percent of a plant in one year you will over stimulate the plant so that it will grow long shoots, but will not set buds or flowers for one to two years. I prune on April 1st every year and expect my best flowers from the plants that I am able to prune ten to fifteen percent.

Debudding is one of the most important and hardest procedures that we must bring ourselves to do, if we are to grow nice flowers. If we allow the plant to try to flower all its buds, we will have many small flowers, bud drop, deformed flowers and reduced plant growth. My large plants produce an average of four hundred buds a year. I have been removing about three hundred of these leaving one hundred to flower. Next year I hope to leave only fifty buds.

As soon as I can identify the buds in the fall I remove all buds except one at the end of every limb. Later I remove all buds near the trunk of the bush and about half of the buds on the outside limbs. The strength saved by not flowering these removed buds goes into growing larger flowers and increased growth of the plants.

The first of September, I start gibbing my flower buds; two buds per week on my large plants with gibberellic acid. I do not gib my small plants and on me-

dium size plants I may gib one bud every other week. This makes the flowers grow larger and the gibbed bud will bloom much sooner than an untreated bud. After a few weeks, I start getting two nice blooms per week on many plants, thus extending the blooming season by several months for most varieties. I have one lovely white that has a blooming season of six months, October through March with the use of gibberellic acid. There you have it, the safe easy way of growing camellias.

ACS



Mayor Caruso at Ozone Camellia Show.

Slidell's Mayor Caruso Joins ACS

Slidell, Louisiana's Mayor Caruso and his wife were among ten persons who joined the American Camellia Society during the Ozone Camellia Show held December 5th and 6th, 1987. Annabelle Fetterman, President of ACS, received the Mayor's membership prior to the presentation of the Queen's Court. Mayor Caruso has the privilege of leading Slidell into its second century with this Show dedicated to Slidell in its Centennial year. This continues a procession of Slidell mayors who belong to the American Camellia Society.

In Memoriam

ROY C. STRINGFELLOW

A real sense of loss was felt by the many friends of the camellia world in the death of Roy C. Stringfellow, a Life Member of the American Camellia Society, on November 9th, 1987.

Roy was born and reared in Shreveport, Louisiana and lived there all his life. He graduated from the C. E. Byrd High School and Centenary College. While at Centenary, he met Mary Wemple and they were married in 1938.

During World War II, Roy served under General George S. Patton in Europe and later was called back into service as a Captain at the General Headquarters in Tokyo during the Korean Conflict.

After returning to Shreveport from Tokyo in 1952, Roy and Mary became very active in a number of camellia societies and encouraged many of their friends to take up the hobby of growing camellias. He joined the ACS in 1953 and served as State Director for two three-year terms, was Vice President for the Gulf Coast Territory for two years and served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the ACS Endowment Fund until his death. He was awarded the prestigious Bronze Plaque in 1977. In January 1978, Roy was elected President of the ACS and took office in New Orleans in January 1979. A rare Limited Edition Boehm porcelain camellia 'Edward Marshall Boehm' was given to the ACS in his honor by the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport. He was elected to a second term as President and in 1980 proclaimed that as the "Year of the Camellia."

He established the "Roy C. Stringfellow" award in the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport. This award is presented annually to the individual club member who makes the greatest contribution to the club during the year. He was instrumental in forming several camellia clubs in the area and continued his support and membership in these organizations.

Roy was an excellent grower. Camellia growing and showing was a mutually shared and enjoyed hobby with Mary until her death in November 1983. His

prize winning blooms graced many Award Tables over the years. He was honored by Frank Pursel in 1981 with the introduction and ACS registering of the flower 'Roy Stringfellow'; a very large, red semidouble *C. reticulata* hybrid camellia.

He was known in both the camellia and business worlds as an excellent organizer and manager. He kept abreast of the happenings of the camellia world, maintained an excellent array of japonicas and hybrids and was familiar with every worthwhile new variety as soon as it became available.

He is survived by a daughter and son; Virginia Van Hoose and Dr. Roy C. Stringfellow, Jr. as well as five grandchildren.

—ACS—

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of December 21, 1987.)

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(Died November 11, 1987)

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(Died October 31, 1987)

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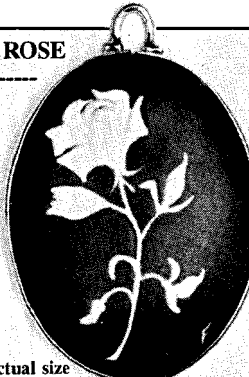
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Mrs. Mary Simos, San Jose, CA
 Mr. & Mrs. Donald R. Bergami
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Lt. Col. Robert L. Staley, Pensacola, FL
 (Died October 2, 1987)
 Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber
 Miss Carol Comber
 Dr. & Mrs. H. L. Berridge
Mrs. Roy C. Stringfellow, Shreveport, LA
 Dr. & Mrs. Karlton H. Kemp
Mr. Roy C. Stringfellow, Shreveport, LA
 (Died November 9, 1987)
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 Mrs. Milton H. Brown
 Mrs. L. V. Teeter
 Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr.
 Judge & Mrs. Paul Harkey
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40TH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN

The following have made pledges or contributed to the Campaign since the November 1987 *Journal*.

B

Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Baldwin
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 Mr. & Mrs. Alfred A. Breeland

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ACS

AN EDITORIAL

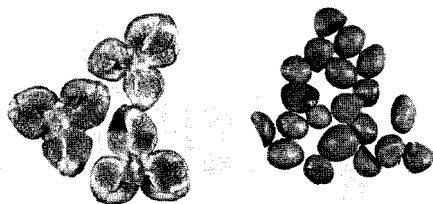
Camellia Seed Harvest Time, 1987

LUTHER W. BAXTER, JR.

The 1986-87 camellia-flowering season brought forth *Camellia japonica* and camellia-hybrid flowers by the tens of thousands which allowed a good seed crop to develop throughout the Southeast. It was a welcome gift, especially for those of us who live on the fringes of cold country, such as Clemson, SC. The three preceding winters brought ovary-killing weather that scuttled camellia-seed crops.

Since absence makes the heart grow fonder, many of us are delighted to be able to gather camellia seeds after a three-year famine, whether originating on *Camellia japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, or other camellia types. There's something about seeds that revitalizes our spirits, and "back-yard hybridizers" plant these precious seeds and wait for miracles to happen. And happen they do, for hundreds of known cultivars of today, such as 'Betty Sheffield' and her family, owe their origins to camellia flowers visited by bees on special assignments.

Most of us are willing to leave the camellia-breeding leadership to professionals, such as Drs. W. L. Ackerman and Clifford Parks, and Mr. D. L. Feathers. We will fill in the gaps with open-pollinated seedlings, some destined to be cultivars a little different from others that have joined the rank and file of registered cultivars which now fill gardens of camellia enthusiasts. Beauty is in the eye



Camellia japonica seeds and seed pods (capsules).

of the beholder, so a camellia seedling that is pretty to one may be a shade below perfection to another. Thus there is a need for many different types of camellia flowers. But as one of our own people asked me one day, "Have you ever seen an ugly camellia?"

While open-pollinated seeds may be delightful to us, think of what seeds, produced through careful hybridization, mean to Drs. Ackerman and Parks and to Mr. Feathers because they have studied camellias and have definite purposes in mind for their camellia breeding efforts. For example, Dr. Ackerman has launched a camellia breeding program toward "northern seas" where cold winds limit growth of our beloved camellia. When Dr. Ackerman makes crosses between a *Camellia* species and *C. oleifera* to develop cold-hardy camellias, he, too, anxiously awaits development of seeds. If he sees the life-threatening process of their abortion looming on troubled waters, he has the expertise to give these embryos "surrogate-mothers" in the form of specialized media which support growth of partially developed embryos.

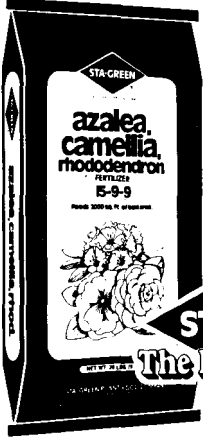
Yes, professional breeders, as well as "back-yard hybridizers," look forward to fall when new seeds hold the promise of furthering the cause of camellias, whether that cause be improved vigor, cold tolerance, fragrance, disease resistance, size of flower, earliness of flowering, or just a pretty flower. So what if the seedling turns out to be something less than established cultivars, such as 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Mona Jury' or 'Terrell Weaver'? It is still a camellia carrying some of the same genes that have created camellias for thousands of years, camellias that blessed emperors and peasants alike. Yet, there's a slim chance that a particular seedling arising from a camellia seed from any source will have just

that special endowment of genes that makes for greatness, the greatest of the great. Happy hunting!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Mr. Jim Martin for the pictures and to Dr. W. M. Epps for reviewing the manuscript.

FOR GREAT CAMELLIAS . . .



Or Azaleas, or rhododendrons, choose the brand that is the choice of professional ornamental growers.

STA-GREEN
The Professional's Choice.

AVAILABLE AT MOST LEADING NURSERIES.

New Slides and Video Tape Available

Your Headquarters is pleased to report that we now have available for your use a slide set entitled "Promoting Fragrance in the Camellias" and a VHS tape on "Great American Camellias." The slide set was generously donated to ACS by Ken Hallstone of Lafayette, CA. This interesting set is complete with 32 slides and an accompanying text. Ken describes the interesting hybridizing that has been conducted by Dr. Robert Cutter, himself, and others to achieve fragrance in camellias. The video tape was prepared and donated to ACS by Jim Darden of Clinton, NC. The tape features many camellia varieties developed and grown in the United States. It lasts approximately 45 minutes and has an interesting narrative on the tape.

Both of these are available on a first come-first serve basis for programs. A donation of \$10 is suggested to help cover the cost of postage, etc. Write or call American Camellia Society, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 (912) 967-2358.

From the Desk of the Executive Director

The blooms at Massee Lane have been spectacular and our many hundreds of visitors have been overwhelmed by the lovely camellias. Since we are located off of Interstate 75, we have large number of visitors from Canada and the Midwest who are traveling to Florida for the season. Many have never seen a camellia and are amazed that a flower so lovely can be blooming in winter. We have been hosts to an ever increasing number of tour groups. Much of this increase is due to the Society's participation in the Andersonville Trail and the Historic Heartland Travel Association, our state regional travel organization. It is truly a pleasure to entertain visitors. There is so much to see and enjoy, thanks to the many who have supported ACS over the years.

The shows are now in full swing and the flowers on the show tables have been outstanding. Some of the earlier shows in our area did not have as many blooms as usual due to the prolonged drought. The *quantity* was down but the *quality* was excellent. Dr. Walter Homeyer commented after the Brookhaven, MS show that he "had never seen as many outstanding blooms in a show as he saw in Brookhaven."

During the Christmas season, the Headquarters was ablaze with color. The decorations were done in the 18th century manner in keeping with the style of the building. Boxwood and fresh fruits were incorporated in the decorations. Each window sported a lovely arrangement of shiny red apples and pine. Roping, red velvet ribbons, lighted candles, magnolia leaves and of course, camellias, added much interest. The landscaped greenhouse was aglow with many flowering poinsettias in addition to the camellias in bloom. Betty Hotchkiss and staff did a super job.

There has been much activity as we get ready to begin the new Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational-Museum Building. This new building will be a fine



ANN BLAIR BROWN

asset to the existing buildings and will be the first stop for visitors. The plans are complete and the site work is in progress. A lovely sign, arranged by Spencer Walden, announces that building will soon begin. See article elsewhere in this publication entitled "We're Ready to Begin." Thanks to the support of many members, Helen Bryan has been kept busy recording your contributions.

This is the time of year when the office is smothered with membership renewals and new members. Frances Bowden has been constantly processing these as well as notifying the gift recipients. Dave Scheibert, ACS Membership Chairman, is working very hard to increase our membership. Due to some very severe winters, our numbers have dropped. You can make a difference by promoting ACS. Tell your friends about the benefits you receive or treat a friend to a gift membership. We'll be happy to assist.

If you are in the Atlanta area, February 10-14, be sure to stop by the Apparel Mart to see the First Winter Flower and Garden Show. ACS will have a garden

and spring will have arrived in Atlanta—at least indoors.

There have been several successful ACS approved Judging Schools. The next one will be held at Massee Lane on March 12 and 13 sponsored by the Middle Georgia Camellia Society. Each *Journal* lists the newly approved Accredited as well as Novice Judges. When planning your show, give thought to inviting some of the new Judges to assist in your show. They are qualified and full of enthusiasm.

We are saddened by the loss by death of many of our fine members. Your thoughtful response by Memorial Contributions is ably handled by Helen Teeter. This is a very fine way of remembering those who have loved the camellia and the ACS for many years.

Many of us are preparing to attend the International Camellia Society Conference in Naples in March. There is a strong possibility that the new president of the ICS will be Thomas Perkins, III. Thomas serves ACS as the Director from Mississippi and Convention Chairman. This worthy organization deserves our support.

Continue growing, sharing and showing our beautiful camellias. It must be the finest hobby ever.

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

CRUISE SHIP JOBS

Domestic & Overseas Now Hiring Kitchen Help, Deck Hands, Maids, Gift Shop Sales, Temporary & Career Opportunities. Call (206) 736-2972, Ext. 538.

ACS Gift Shop

ARIAN CHINA (Figures 1 & 2) Fine Bavarian China. Plates, mugs, cups and saucers sold in sets of six decorated with six different named camellia ties.

h Dessert Plates set of 6	\$40.00 (\$7.00 each)	
ch Dinner Plates set of 6	\$75.00 (\$12.50 each)	not pictured
ch Platter	\$25.00	
ch Cake Stand on Pedestal	\$32.00	not pictured
on/Coasters set of 6	\$25.00 (\$4.50 each)	
set of 6	\$40.00 (\$7.00 each)	
and Saucers set of 6	\$50.00	
ch Cachepot	\$35.00	not pictured
h Bowl	\$45.00	
re Pot	\$35.00	
and Creamer	\$25.00	

ENTAL GIFTWARE (Figure 3)

inch round Plate	\$14.00 Floral design
inch round Plate	\$14.00 Boat scene
ch Blue Peacock Plate	\$ 8.50
Peacock Covered Bowl	\$14.00
Peacock Bowl 7 1/2 x 2 1/2	\$ 7.50

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Camellia Pendant

Lead crystal etched camellia. Comes beautifully wrapped in its own velvet pouch and gift box. Add your own silver chain for a stunning necklace.

Only \$15.00

Plus \$1.00 Postage and Handling.

GA residents add \$.75 sales tax.



ASSORTED GIFTWARE (Figure 4)

White Peacock Vase (5 inch) on Stand	\$ 9.00 (with stand \$14.00)
White Peacock Vase 5 1/2 inch	\$ 7.00
Bluebird Porcelain Figurine 2 1/2 inch	\$ 5.00
Robin Porcelain Figurine 2 1/2 inch	\$ 5.00
Camellia Potpourri	\$10.00
Camellia on Oak Base	\$12.00
Florida State Bird & Flower	\$10.00
Texas State Bird & Flower	\$10.00
Georgia State Bird & Flower	\$10.00
California State Bird & Flower	\$10.00

APPLIQUED CAMELLIAS (Figure 5)

Tote Bag with Pink Camellias	\$20.00
Tote Bag with Red and White Camellias	\$20.00
Place Mat with Pink Camellia	\$ 5.00
Place Mat with Red Camellia	\$ 5.00

COOKBOOK AND APRON (Figure 6)

Head Table Cooks	\$10.00 (ACS members)
Matching Apron	\$10.00 (Regularly \$15.00)
Cookbook and Apron	\$15.00 (\$25.00 value)
As long as they last	

Mann's Nursery, 217 Tennessee Ave., SE, Hanceville, AL 35077

Camellia japonica Varieties

after's Sunburst' — Large semi-double bloom, pale pink striped deeper pink.	'Helen Bower' — Rose red with purple shading, large rose form double.	'Mathotiana' (Purple Dawn') — Crimson, sometimes with purple cast. Very large formal double bloom.	'Professor Charles S. Sargent' — Dark red, medium, full peony.
'aikagura' — Medium to large, bright rose pink splotted white, peony form bloom.	'Kramer's Supreme' — Turkey red, large to very large, full peony form.	'Miss Charleston Var.' — Deep red blotched white, large semidouble with high center.	'Rose Dawn' — Medium size, deep rose pink bloom, formal to rose form double.
'ebatante' — Medium size pink, full peony form.	'Kumasaka' — Medium size, rose pink bloom, rose form double to peony form.	'Mister Sam' — Soft shell pink, large rose form double bloom.	'Tomorrow Park Hill' — Light soft pink with some white variegation, large semi-double with irregular petals.
'r. Timley' — Very pale pink at base shading to deeper pink at the edge.	'Mariana' (Red Waratah) — Dark crimson, medium anemone form.	'Pink Perfection' — Shell pink, small formal double bloom.	'White by the Gate' — Medium size white bloom, formal double.

Camellia sasanqua Varieties

'manza' — Deep red, large semi-peony form.	'Jean May' — Shell pink semi-double.	'Pink Snow' — Light pink with lavender trace. Large semi-double.	'Yubens' — Pale pink.
'eqatara' — Rose pink semi-double.	'Mine-No-Yuki' (Snow on Peak) — White large peony form.	'Setsugakka' — White large semi-double.	'Yuletide' — Orange red, small single bloom.
'ston Candy' — Clear pink semi-double with ruffled petals.	'Shishi-Gashira' (Camellia hiemalis) — Red semidouble to full double.	'Sparkling Burgundy' — Crimson with a purple cast, medium semi-peony.	

Camellias in 1 Gal. containers \$6.50 each including color picture tag
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