

The *Camellia* Journal



'My Kelley' – Camellia japonica

A camellia tribute to a college graduate.

Large, medium pink, formal to rose form double.

Eleven rows of 80 to 85 geometric large petals. Abundant long lasting blooms.

Chance seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky. Available Tammia Nursery November 1989.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

Address Communications to: Executive Director, American Camellia Society, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, Georgia 30303

Phone: Area Code 912
Office—Marshallville, GA 30155
Home—Fort Valley, GA 30257

ACS offices are located at Massie 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 Booths Gallery open Mon-Fri. from 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Gardens open every day.

(USPS 555-900) (ISSN 0098-2040)

Issued February, May, August and November from the office of the Editor of the American Camellia Society. Subscription price is included in the annual membership dues.

Second-class postage paid at Fort Valley, GA and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Camellia Journal, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 30303.

Annual Members—U. S. Single \$15.00; U. S. Joint (Husband and Wife) \$17.50; Overseas Single \$16.50; Overseas Joint (Husband and Wife) \$19.00. Life Membership—Single \$300.00; Joint \$350.00. Sustaining Dues—Single or Joint \$30.00. Patron Dues—(Annual) Single or Joint \$100.00. For Sustaining and Patron Dues, the amount above annual dues would be considered a donation to ACS and hence tax exempt. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 30303.

A membership in or subscription to American Camellia Society will bring you a Yearbook and four issues of The Camellia Journal.

Affiliated with the American Horticultural Society and the National Council of State Garden Clubs, also The Royal Horticultural Society and The International Camellia Society.

Members in Overseas Countries may pay their dues through one of our representatives:

United Kingdom

Mrs. M. G. Reynolds
Wickward, La Marquandere
St. Beude
Jersey, Channel Isles
U.K.

Australia

Bruce Rose
7 La Boheme Ave.
Carngah, N.S.W. 2229

New Zealand

New Zealand Camellia Society
c/o Joe Warsaw
Box 204
Mangaru

Please pay all membership dues and merchandise orders in United States Postal Money Orders, U. S. Currency or International Money Orders or Bank Drafts in U. S. dollars, because of fluctuations in international rates of exchange. Thank you.

Opinions expressed in articles in this magazine do not necessarily reflect the policy of the ACS or of its Officers or Directors. While the Journal endeavors to assure the reliability of its advertising, neither Journal nor the American Camellia Society can assume responsibility for any transaction between our advertisers and our readers.

© American Camellia Society. Articles may not be Republished Without Permission of the Author and the Editor Copyright 1989.

U.S.A. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

ICS President:
Thomas Perkins III, Brookhaven, MS 38601
P.O. Box 750

ICS Vice President:
William D. Stewart, Sacramento, CA 95822
912 Rooder Way

Directors:
Lewis Fetterman, Clinton, NC 28328
P.O. Box 306
Boud Nollan, Conroe, TX 77384
41 Wingard Road

Mrs. H. S. Stone (Vt.), Baton Rouge, LA 70806
3060 Chandler Street

ICS Membership Representative:
Mrs. Edith Marzani, Concord, GA 34521
1486 Yosemite Circle

Editor:
Mrs. John Conner (Jean) Pensacola, FL 32507
105 Shasta Drive

The Camellia Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 44

NUMBER 4

NOVEMBER 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, H.C. Rambath	1
WINTER CARE OF CAMELLIAS, C. David Scheibert	2
IN VITRO GRAFTS, RESULTS AFTER NINE YEARS, Dr. J. Crepe	4
FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS	5
BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER, Betty Hotchkiss	6
NOTES FROM THE HORTICULTURIST, Betty Hotchkiss	8
SPECIAL GIFTS	8
A NOTE ON THE CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT FUNGUS, Luther W. Baxter and Sally B. Segars	9
RESPONSE OF SELECTED CAMELLIA SASANQUA AND 'SASANQUA-TYPE', Luther W. Baxter and Sally B. Segars	9
OBSERVATIONS ON GROWING CAMELLIA OLEIFERA PLANTS IN SOILLESS MIXTURES, Luther W. Baxter and Sally B. Segars	10
CHOICE OF CAMELLIAS FOR A COLD CLIMATE, Dr. L. Stankler	11
THOUGHTS ON CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT, Luther W. Baxter and Sally B. Segars	13
NOTE ON GERMINATING SEEDS OF CAMELLIA SASANQUA, Luther W. Baxter and Sally B. Segars	14
HOW TO GET ROOTED CAMELLIA CUTTINGS TO BLOOM IN ONE YEAR, Andy Sears	15
ACS ANNUAL MEETING SCHEDULE OF EVENTS	16
ACS ANNUAL MEETING—MOBILE, JANUARY 17-20, 1990	17
WHAT DOES THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY DO FOR YOU?	17
CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE AUGUST 89 JOURNAL	17
MOBILE—YOUR HOST CITY	18
CAMELLIA SLIDE CONTEST, 1989-90	20
PATRONS, SUSTAINING AND JOINT SUSTAINING	20
ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED	20
HOW TO OBTAIN AND RETAIN MEMBERS OF THE ACS	21
SHOW REPORTS	21
MS. MOON AWARDED ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE	21
ACS COMMITTEES	22
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION	22
INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA REGISTER, T.J. Savage	23
CALIFORNIA CULINARY CONFECTIONS, Ann Blair Brown	24
ACS WORKSHOPS 1989-90	24
SOURCES OF SIX COLD HARDY CAMELLIA HYBRID SELECTIONS FOR FALL BLOOMING,	25
THE CAMELLIA "COUSINS", Bill Donnan	27
40th ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN	28
HORTICULTURALLY SPEAKING, HOW I CARE FOR AND HANDLE MY FAVORITE CAMELLIAS, Committee on Horticulture	29
SOURCE OF NEW ACS MEMBERS, SEPTEMBER 14, 1989	31
A CAMELLIA WEDDING	32
SHOW DATES	34
MEMORIAL DONATIONS	34
NEW ZEALAND 1990	35
IN MEMORIAM	35
FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Ann Blair Brown	Inside Back Cover



About Our Front Cover Camellia *'My Kelley'*



This sparkling pink rose bud japonica just suits the mood of a gay young lady looking forward to many exciting events. Kelley is the daughter of Dr. Howard W. Ramsey, cardiovascular surgeon of Gainesville, Florida, who treasures her along with his family and very large collection of over 800 outstanding camellias.

Come see blooms at Tammy Nursery Open House during Shideell Camellia Show, December 2 - 5, 1989.

Sam Zerlowsky

Officer and Directors

PRESIDENT

H. C. Rambath, Sacramento, CA 95825
2803 Bridle Path Lane

PRESIDENTS EMERITI

S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, NC 28403
1565 Hawthorne Rd., Apt. C-1

Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, VA 23434
726 Jones Street

Judge Sherrill Halbert, San Rafael, CA 94903
100 Thorndale Dr., Unit # 272

William P. Kemp, Goldsboro, NC 27530
1518 E. Mulberry St.

Thomas C. Evans, Aiken, SC 29801
701 Winged Foot Drive

Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, CA 94025
700 Woodland Avenue

Annabelle L. Fetterman, Clinton, NC 28328
P.O. Box 306

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Atlantic Coast: Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr. (Kathryn),
Wilmington, NC 28403
1812 Live Oak Parkway

Gulf Coast: Gregory E. Davis,
Houston, TX 77063
7815 Burgoyne

Pacific Coast: Edith Mazzei,
Concord, CA 94521
1486 Yosemite Circle

TREASURER

W. C. Wyatt, Jr., Fort Valley, GA 31030
511 South Camellia Blvd.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/EDITOR

Ann Blair Brown, Ft. Valley, GA 31030
305 W. Church St.

ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

C. David Scheibert, Fort Valley, GA 31030
110 Lakeside Dr.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN

Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC 28403
1812 Live Oak Parkway

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

Robert L. Kellas, Fresno, CA 93727
5479 E. Washington

Thomas E. Hughes, La Canada, CA 91011
4628 El Camino Corto

Marian Dils, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
724 E. Alpine Street

H. L. Ryan (Pat) Theodore, AL
Bellingrath Gardens Route 1, Box 60

Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC 28403
1812 Live Oak Parkway

Mrs. C. C. Mason (Edith), Norfolk, VA 23508
7320 Glenroie Ave., Apt. 2H

STATE DIRECTORS

James T. Oates, Daphne, AL 36526
P.O. Box 514

Dr. Hilery E. Hanna, El Dorado, AR 71730
1515 N. Jefferson Ave.

H. C. Rambath, Sacramento, CA 95864
2308 Bridle Path Lane

Richard Waltz, Baltimore, MD 21214
5405 Pioneer Drive

Mrs. Carroll B. Terry (Pearl), Orlando, FL 32818
8520 Honolulu Drive

Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, GA 31093
231 Ravenwood Way

Arthur P. Landry, Baton Rouge, LA 70815
10522 Ferncliff Avenue

W. Harry Stone, Gulfport, MS 39501
2307 Broadmoor Place

Harry D. Watson, Charlotte, NC 28215
7021 Robinson Ch. Road

William T. Shepherd, North Charleston, SC 29406
4724 Park Place, East

George N. Griffin, Nashville, TN 37220
1136 Stonewall Jackson Court

Boyd C. McRee, Conroe, TX 77304
41 Winged Foot

Capt. Douglas Simons, Norfolk, VA 23507
508 Fairfax Avenue

Alton B. Parker, Newberg, OR 97132
P.O. Box 261

Frederick E. Roberts, Kennett Square, PA 19348
Longwood Gardens

ACS ENDOWMENT FUND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN

C. Stuart Watson, Albany, GA 31702
P.O. Box 2008

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN EMERITUS

Spencer C. Walden, Jr., Albany, GA 31705
1201 Pinecrest Drive



FROM THE PRESIDENT

H. C. Rambath

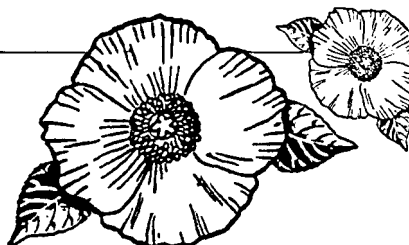
I am writing this in August — you will not be reading it until November. It is difficult to say exactly what our weather will be doing to influence our coming Camellia season.

We look forward all summer and fall as we imagine how beautiful our flowers will be and how much fun goes along with showing our year's work to our peers at the various shows.

Most of my gibbing is done in September this year although I did some in August for the early shows. We know ahead of time that this extends our Camellia pleasure from October until the end of March—the best of all worlds—good flowers and good friends.

Let me mention one other thing on my mind, membership. The best time for getting new members is during your local show. I believe the membership table should be staffed with good knowledgeable Camellia people who are enthusiastic about selling our hobby to the general public who may be seeing a Camellia for the first time. Everyone likes beauty and our flowers are the most wonderful of sights, especially when displayed on tables in such mass of color. Sell yourself to these new people so they may enjoy the happiness our wonderful hobby brings to each and every one of us.

May you all have a Happy Holiday season with Camellias on every table at Thanksgiving time. I will see you all at Mobile in January, it should be a great meeting. This year's meeting is also the 50th Anniversary for the Mobile Camellia Society, so everyone should have a good time.





WINTER CARE OF CAMELLIAS

C. David Scheibert

The camellia blooming season is upon us and we are enjoying the flowers of our last three seasons of care. This is the season for sharing our blooms with others and thus increase interest in our hobby.

Those who are well prepared have their plants mulched or comfortable in a newly covered, clean greenhouse. Extra mulch that can be mounded up around the camellia trunks can allow survival in case of a severe freeze. The late summer fertilization with potassium and phosphorous can help protect plants exposed to cold. If you used a late summer oil spray, the camellia leaves should be at their shiny best.

Water is needed less in winter if rainfall is normal and evaporation is less in a greenhouse so that half of the usual watering may be required. Swelling buds and profuse blooms will increase the water requirement so that individual watering may be needed. While four parts per million of flouride is permissible in our water, some plants may be injured by only 1 or 2 p.p.m.

Once a month during Winter a liquid₂ fertilizer mixture as described in the August 1989 *The Camellia Journal* can help produce better blooms without stimulating vegetative growth. Trace elements are felt to be important in aiding better coloration of flowers. In early March the first of two or three fertilizer applications can be applied to be ready for Spring vegetative growth.

The use of gibberellic acid to promote better show blooms may be carried out to late January by those who anticipate using show blooms in March. One part of regular liquid gib may be diluted with ten parts of distilled water to promote blooms during show season on late blooming miniatures.

Ventilation in a greenhouse is desirable. This will also keep the plants cool which assists in producing better blooms. This can be accomplished by opening the greenhouse whenever the outside temperature is above freezing. Cool temperatures can prolong the blooming season and produce better large blooms. Those whose camellias are outside know that bloom buds stimulated by gib are more subject to freezing as well as tip dieback of vegetative growth since the water content is increased. Young plants

and grafts are also more subject to cold damage.

Spot spraying or a no pest strip may become necessary if late winter aphid or scale infestation occurs. A sharp eye and magnifying glass may be necessary if red spider mites become a problem and insecticidal soap may be the safest remedy. Slugs and snails can ruin beautiful blooms quickly and can be killed with slug bait or saucers of beer. All spent flowers and petals should be burned to control or prevent petal blight.

Pruning is best done in late February or early March before new growth begins. Needless to say, dieback should be removed when it occurs and burned. A camellia will tolerate heavy pruning in late winter, but may die if the same is done at another time, or at least will be more subject to cold damage. A Benlate® - Captan® dip of pruning instruments between cuts is desirable as is sealing the exposed wood with a water based asphalt mixture containing Benlate® and/or Captan®. The latter is no longer available but Kelthane® is now back on the shelf for red spider mites if simpler measurers do not work.

Proper planning when disbudding and pruning will help flowers have adequate room as they bloom. Fur-

ther light pruning or leaf removal may prevent bloom damage or pinning branches or leaves with clothespins may be needed. Leaving a down pointing terminal flower bud will aid in having a down facing flower which gives more protection from rain or water drip.

There are many ways of holding and packing blooms for a show and chemicals to aid in preservation of blooms. Those who use the latter seem convinced of their value. My only experience with spraying hormones on blooms did not convince me of its value. Blooms picked in early morning are placed in a sweater box on a bed of polyester fiber under which there is a moist paper towel. This seems to work as well as putting the flower stem in an orchid tube containing 2% sugar (1 rounded tsp.) and ½ tsp. of bleach per pint of distilled water. The box is then kept cold at 38-42°F. If going to a show later, the sweater box can be placed without opening it into a plastic foam box with blue ice. *C. reticulata* 'Valentine Day' so handled has been able to win "Best in Show" 10 days after picking. In that case an orchid tube was also used. When attending

a camellia show observe and ask other exhibitors how they do it and then experiment.

Propagation by grafting or rooting cuttings can be done during the winter season. Cleft grafting is the usual grafting method and is done before vegetative buds begin to grow. Ask a camellia big brother, refer to Yearbooks or Camellia Journals, for assistance or take the grafting workshop at Masee Lane in 1990. In preliminary observations Dr. Luther Baxter₄ has observed 46 to 90% death of *C. sasanqua* stock cut off in early December but not grafted on while 0 to 10% of *C. japonica* died when so treated. Early grafters in November and December should take note. When pruning in late Winter, root cuttings with rooting hormone and a heating cable and promptly get a year's growth on your cutting that you may not realize if you sprig cuttings in July or August.

Hybridizing during the blooming season can be carried out when temperature is above 60°F and preferably 70°F. Pollen can also be stored in a dry, cold state for at least six months to be used on flowers blooming at different times. You will

enjoy your own seedling crosses blooming even more than watching a successful graft. A reference to speeding seedling growth can be found at the end of the guest editor's note in the August 1989 *The Camellia Journal* using extra light, warmth and fertilizer.

For a brief discussion of planting, transplanting or potting camellias, refer to the May 1989 *The Camellia Journal*. Remember to share your camellias during the Holidays and late Winter. This will give you a warm feeling and lighten any burdens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Nutrients Help Plants Survive Cold Snaps, Committee on Horticulture, *The Camellia Journal*, 44, No. 2, pp. 11 and 14, May 1989.
2. Fall Care of Camellias, Dave Scheibert, *The Camellia Journal*, 44, No. 3, p. 32, August 1989.
3. Horticulturally Speaking, Committee on Horticulture, *The Camellia Journal*, 44, No. 2, pp 10-11, May 1989.
4. A Note on Grafting Camellias, Luther W. Baxter, Jr. and Sally B. Segars, *The Camellia Journal*, 44, No. 3, p. 24, August 1989.
5. Planting Camellias, Betty Hotchkiss, *The Camellia Journal*, 44, No. 2, pp. 21-22, May 1989.

A Large Selection—Choice Camellias—Growing in Containers TAMMIA BLUE RIBBON WINNERS—1- to 40-Yr. Grafts—In Our Special Soil

We specialize in large specimens grown outside and inside—8-10-12 feet tall

'My Kelley' - Cover ACS Journal November 1989

A camellia tribute to a College Grad. Flattering medium pink, formal to rose form double, eleven rows of 80 to 85 geometric large petals. Abundant long lasting mid-season blooms.

• 1 Year 1 gallon grafts — \$35.00 F.O.B. Nursery

FOR SALE!

Tammia Camellia Estate

- over 30.5 fertile acres • Unusual trees • Thousands of large camellias
- Evergreens worldwide • Open fields • Stocked fish pond or super swimming hole of Ozark ozone water. • Near New Orleans, America's most exciting city!
- Comfortable home. • All necessary buildings, tools, equipment.

We are USDA certified to ship camellias to all states in soil mixture in containers.

TAMMIA NURSERY

For Sale! Camellia Blooms!
For Arrangements!
For Shipping!

Sam Zerkowsky

Home and Nursery
Rt. 3, Box 238, LA Hwy, 1091
Pearl River, LA 70452
Tel. (504) 643-3636

IN VITRO GRAFTS

RESULTS AFTER NINE YEARS...



Since 1980 I have been dealing with in vitro grafting of Camellia shoot-apex on seedlings.

I published my first results at the ICS Congress held in Japan in 1980, then at the Académie d'Agriculture de France in 1985 and in the American-Camellia Year Book in 1986 (p. 27).

My first successful plants are now 9 years old and, each year, I go on with a number of grafts.

I have hardly changed my technique:

I now use Tokey's medium*, modified as indicated by Haldman. I failed to see the logic of using Fe₃ PO₄, which is not soluble in water. I must admit that the medium, as altered, does not produce better results than the old method.

I have tried Benlate (1 gr. per litre) in the cultivation medium, as mould is a major cause of cultivation contamination. I have observed that the percentage of germinations was not changed by the addition of

Dr. J. Créze'

Benlate; but the plants are smaller and, in most cases, unsuitable for grafting; I have therefore given up the use of Benlate to get rid of the contaminated tubes. I continue using glucose in preference to saccharose, as I believe that I have had better results. I am not too sure of the superiority of glucose.

As for the cultivation of seeds, I use gelose as agent, but for the cultivation of young grafted plants I use Perlite which gives better ventilated medium more suitable for the development of the roots.

At the start, I used seeds which I could find regardless of their origin. At present, I only use seeds from wild japonica camellias, with plain small red blooms, in order to obtain more comparable results. To be purist, one should be certain that

they have been fertilized by wild camellias, which is very likely not the case when raising plants.

It is most important to use freshly gathered seeds. The percentage of germinated seeds varies from 52% of those freshly gathered, to less than 10% for seeds preserved 6 months in a fridge (+ 4°C = 39°F)*.

Furthermore, among the developing seedlings, the percentage of young dystrophic plants whose radical system does not develop properly increases along with the ageing of the seeds.

Only eutrophic plants are kept as they develop quickly and can be grafted in the second or third months.

My grafting technique has not changed: the apex of the cultivars to be multiplied, after removal of the scale, are just placed on a horizontal cut on the stock and affixed with melted wax. The grafts are then placed in Tokey Perlite medium. The

graft should develop quickly. Within a month, it should show distinct signs of developing. Those whose growth is too slow or show signs of contamination are removed.

Grafted plants are placed in containers during the third month. Spraying with Benlate over a period of fifteen days is absolutely necessary to protect the plant which, until now, has been in a sterile medium.

This is how I obtained a few hundred beautiful plants, some of which are 9 years old.

The in vitro grafting technique is quite simple, it does not use hormones which could encourage mutations, but it does not allow a speedy propagation such as would be obtained by in vitro cuttings (known as in vitro cultivation).

I have used in vitro cultivation over many years with equipment from Pierre Beauchesne and have had good but very irregular results and only from certain cultivars such as the 'Debbie' japonica camellia (which propagates quite easily by cuttings). Judging from publications of various authors, it would seem that this applies in most cases!

I am convinced that we will make it, but is it desirable? When we have reproduced, with great difficulty, a very large number of varieties of camellia, will it be commercially viable? The advantage in camellias is their wide variety. An 'Adolphe Audusson' reproduced in hundreds of thousands will be of no interest to the amateur, whereas it is very easy to graft or to propagate by cuttings.

But does in vitro grafting, as I practise it and which does not allow for quick propagation, have any interest?

From my point of view, there are two advantages:

1. The first is to rejuvenate the cultivars which, when reproduced either by grafts or by cuttings according to traditional methods sometimes over hundreds of years, have lost a lot of their vitality; this is seen best probably in countries where the cultivation of camellias is difficult and their development is slow, as in France.

I am not sufficiently qualified to appreciate the effect on a large scale, but Mr. Claude Thoby who, each year, produces thousands of camellia cuttings and uses my in vitro grafted

plants as stools is precise on that point: the plants started from in vitro grafted cuttings have a new lease of life.

2 This technique enables the elimination of viruses. When I mentioned this problem at the Perry Congress, a member of the audience asked why I was trying to eliminate viruses; some American enthusiasts apparently try to contaminate their cultivars to give them some extra charm! I was very happy to read, quite recently, a very good article by Bill Donnan 'The A.I.D.S. of the Camellia World'. Contaminated Camellias are diseased Camellias. Whether by cutting or by graft, they transmit their disease, and this disease is most widespread. According to Bill Donnan, the 'Adolphe Audusson' is widely contaminated in California. I believe that this also applies to certain varieties such as the Siebold 'Tricolor'.

Now, if it is so easy to contaminate a healthy camellia, it is impossible to cure a contaminated one. (Still thinking in terms of A.I.D.S.!) To salvage a completely contaminated species and preserve its identity, Apex grafting in vitro may be used. I made this experiment with the 'Marjorie' camellia. This is a variety on which Mr. Thoby was about to give up as they were all contaminated. Out of 34 grafts which I made, only one appeared healthy; it is, however, from that one that I made other in vitro grafts. Plants should always be monitored over several years to ensure that no signs of virosis reappear. I am preparing for the same experiment on the Siebold 'Tricolor' camellia, as I am convinced that the variegation of flowers is due to a virosis and I would be interested to know the colour of the flower of the healthy 'Tricolor'.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- L. W. Baxter and Col.
Resistance to Benomyl in the Camellia Strain of *Glomerella Cingulata*.
The Camellia Journal, May 1988, Vol. 43 No. 2 P. 11
- J. B. Haldman and B. L. Thomas
Embryoculture of Tea, *Camellia Sinensis* on Media Amendia with Antimicrobial.
The Camellia Journal, February 1988, Vol. 43 No. 1 P. 22
- Bill Donnan
The AIDS of the Camellia World
The Camellia Review, Vol. 50 No. 4 P. 10

A small portion of the thousands of C. japonica plants produced by M. Claude Thoby from grafts in vitro. PHOTO COURTESY DR. J. CREZE

Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

October 18-21, 1989
Natchez, MS

January 18-20, 1990
Mobile, AL

Fall 1990
Open

Spring 1991
Descanso Gardens,
Los Angeles, CA

Fall 1991
Open

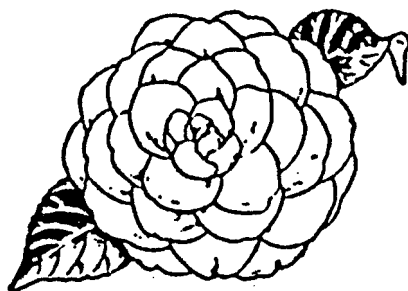
Spring 1992
Walnut Creek, CA



Help Bring The Bluebird Back!

Georgia began losing bluebirds in the 1950s because of the combined effects of pesticides and land-use changes that took away nesting cavities in older trees and wooden fenceposts. Now that pesticides such as DDT have been banned in the U.S., bluebirds are making a comeback in Georgia. Because house sparrows and starlings often rob bluebirds of the few nests that do exist, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources is encouraging Georgians to GIVE WILDLIFE A CHANCE by putting out a bluebird nest box this year. Easy-to-assemble kits may be purchased from any State Park for \$7.50 plus tax. Or, request free nest box plans and instructions by writing DNR at 205 Butler St. S.E., Suite 1258, Atlanta, GA 30334.

(Tel. 1-800-3GA-PARK)



BASICS

Betty Hotchkiss

The topic of this column is "Gibberellic Acid and Camellias". Although gibberellic acid has been used on camellias for almost thirty years, most newcomers to the camellia world are not familiar with it or hesitate to use it because they fear it is too difficult. This article will answer some of the basic questions about this helpful, but sometimes unpredictable, substance used widely by camellia growers.

Camellias, unlike most other flowering plants, bloom during the colder months of the year. Although it is a source of joy when camellias bloom beautifully during the cold, gray days of winter, there is also a feeling of disappointment when the beautiful flowers and promising buds are browned by a sudden cold snap. Gibberellic acid or "gib" is used to lengthen the blooming period of camellias by stimulating flower buds to open prematurely. As a result, camellias may now be enjoyed during the fall months when the weather is cool but freezing temperatures are rare. These earlier blooms also escape the flower blight disease. (Camellia flower blight disease is caused by a fungus during late winter or early spring as temperatures rise. Although plants are not injured, the flowers become spotted with brown rot and are unsightly.) Camellias that bloom early in the season escape infection from flower blight.

A second reason for the use of gib on camellias is an increase in bloom size. Although it is somewhat unpredictable, camellia buds treated with gibberellic acid generally produce flowers larger than untreated blooms. Most camellia enthusiasts consider this an advantage as they favor these larger blooms.

HISTORY OF GIBBERELLIN

The history of gibberellic acid goes back to 1828 when T. A. Konishi of Japan described a disease of rice characterized by rice seedlings which grew taller than healthy plants and failed to produce grain at maturity. This disease was not named until seventy years later, however. In 1898, a Japanese plant pathologist, S. Hori, called the problem "bakanae" or "foolish rice". Approximately twenty years later in 1926, another Japanese plant pathologist showed that a growth promoting substance was being produced by a fungus which infected the plants. The fungus was named *Giberella fujikuroi*. Yabuta and Sumiki, in 1938, isolated gibberellin, the active pure ingredient produced by the fungus.

Interest in gibberellin was limited to Japan until 1954 when two groups of workers in the U.S. and England began further studies. In the 1950s, gibberellin was applied to a wide variety of kinds of plants under a wide variety of conditions. Today, gibberellic acid is now applied commercially to grapes to promote parthenocarpic fruit set and berry enlargement.

The first report of the use of gibberellin on camellias was in 1957 by J. Bonner and J. A. Lockhart who used it to break dormancy in growth buds. Other work soon followed by Merck and Co., Mr. C. P. North, Col. Frank Reed, and Dr. Herbert Racoff.

WHAT IS GIB AND WHAT DOES IT DO?

Gibberellin is a complex organic chemical compound (see Fig. 1) that is found naturally in most higher plants. There are more than 35 known gibberellins today. Gibberellic acid, GA³, is probably the most active form of gibberellin and is the "gib" we use on our camellias today. Gibberellin is known to botanists as a "plant growth regulator" or "plant

hormone". These plant hormones, of which gibberellin is one, control the growth of plants much as hormones affect the growth and function of the human body.

Gibberellic acid has traditionally been used on camellias to break dormancy by allowing the flowers to bloom earlier and to increase flower size. There are many biological functions of gibberellin as follows:

1. In both vegetative and flower growth, they increase cell elongation. Individual cells will be larger than normal following treatment with gib.
2. Gibberellin increases cell division. Treated plant tissue will have more cells, each larger, than untreated tissue.
3. Cell plasticity is increased following treatment, allowing the cell wall to stretch as the interior of the cell develops.
4. Treatment with gibberellin causes increased development of Auxin, another plant growth regulator.
5. Gibberellins reverse genetic dwarfism, causing dwarf plants to grow faster.
6. Gibberellin affects the flower cycle causing flowers to bloom earlier. This breaking of dormancy is not easily understood or explained.
7. Treatment increases parthenocarpic fruit set (ability of the plant to set fruit without fertilization).

HOW TO USE GIBBERELIC ACID

Gibberellic acid dissolves readily in a solution which is slightly alkaline. Powdered gib is easily dissolved in distilled water by adding a small amount of ammonia. Gibberellic acid is classified as a pesticide by E.P.A. and therefore must conform to certain regulations. The headquarters of the American Camellia Society is licensed to sell

FOR THE BEGINNER

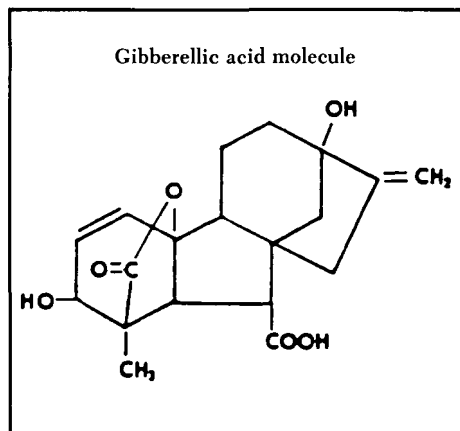


Figure 1.

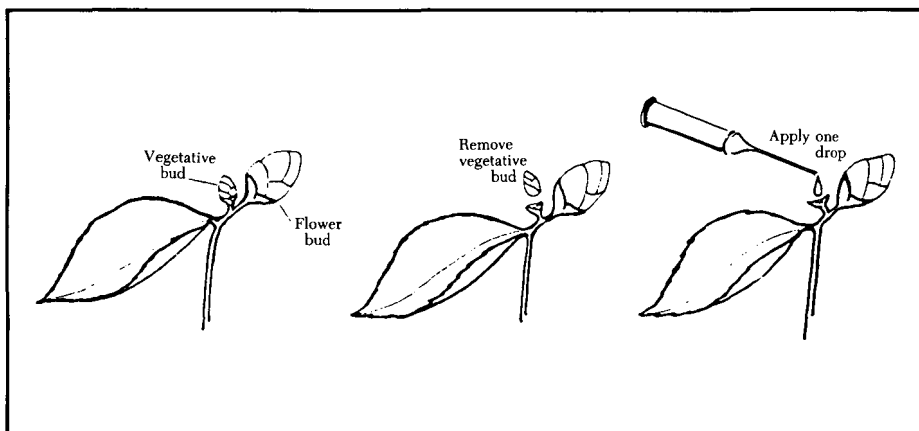


Figure 2.

powdered gib in 1 gram quantities. One gram of gibberellic acid dissolved in 2-3 oz. of distilled water will result in a 1 - 2% solution (10,000 - 20,000 parts per million). This is the recommended strength for treatment of camellia buds. Gib powder will keep indefinitely in the powder form if kept out of direct sunlight and extreme temperatures. Once dissolved, gib should be stored in the refrigerator where it will remain active for several months.

To apply gibberellic acid to camellias, simply twist off the growth bud adjacent to the flower bud to be treated (see Fig. 2). One drop of the gib solution should be applied to the "cup" where the vegetative bud had been. This solution will be absorbed by the plant in

a few hours.

Response to gib is unpredictable, varying with weather conditions and variety of camellia. More mature buds will respond more rapidly than immature buds. Warmer temperatures will also accelerate the bloom opening. Gibbing usually begins in late August or early September and can be continued throughout the season. Although gibbing is not considered harmful to the plants, young plants should be gibbed sparingly. Blooms which have been gibbed are usually cut from the bush as the vegetative bud has been destroyed in the process. Growth buds located in leaf nodes will send out new growth in the spring, however. Some camellia growers suggest that gibbing of more than ¼ of

the buds on a plant may result in reduced vigor. One should not expect all gibbed buds to be perfect. Very early gibbing usually results in distortion of some blooms or buds that swell but fall off before opening. Some varieties may change colors with treatment of gib. Blue-toned flowers such as 'Mathotiana' or 'Professor Charles Sargent' may appear more blue following treatment with gib.

Gibberellic acid is easy to apply and the results are usually rewarding. New growers of camellias should not be afraid to try gibbing camellias because they do not understand it. Simply accept it as a wonderful, albeit mysterious way, to enjoy camellias for a longer period of the year.

EXTEND THE CAMELLIA SEASON WITH RHODODENDRONS

Rhododendrons and azaleas are ideal companions for camellias, coming into bloom just after the major flush of camellias is finished and requiring a similar location in the garden. We grow a large selection of rhododendrons suited to the South. Also many azaleas, maples, and rare natives. For a free catalogue containing cultural instructions, please write or call:

HOMEPLACE GARDEN NURSERY

P.O. Box 300, Harden Bridge Road

Commerce, Georgia 30529

Phone: 404-335-2892

Open March 15 through May 15, and all October.

Directions to Nursery: Exit I-85 northeast of Atlanta at U.S. 441 and go north 2.7 miles. Turn right on GA 164 and go 1.2 miles to crossroads. Turn right and go 1 mile to Nursery.



NOTES FROM THE HORTICULTURIST



Betty Hotchkiss

When you receive this Journal in November, the beginning of camellia season is upon us and we all eagerly anticipate each new flower as it opens. Gibbing in September and October has now resulted in beautiful blooms of *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata* and *C. hybrids* for our early shows. This promises to be a good year for early blooms as flower buds are swelling early.

This summer at Massee Lane we have enjoyed the beautiful blooms of our *Gordonia lasianthus* or loblolly-bay. Like the camellia, the gordonia is a member of the Theaceae family. It is more closely related to *Franklinia alatamaha* than camellias, however. Unlike camellias, *G. lasianthus* is native to the United States having been described by William Bartram, one of America's greatest plant explorers. Loblolly-bay is not widely grown in cultivation but is found naturally from southern Virginia to Florida along the coastal plain and west to Louisiana. It is generally found in wet, swampy areas. The gordonia has evergreen foliage and beautiful single white flowers with a mass of yellow stamen that bloom throughout the summer. Unfortunately, these plants are not cold hardy and are listed to Zone 8 (10° - 20° F). These trees reach a mature height of 60 - 80 ft. in the wild. Our plant has bloomed profusely this year and stands about 8 feet tall. I would like to recommend this plant as a truly satisfactory addition to a camellia garden. Here at Massee Lane

it appears to thrive under conditions suitable for camellias.

The *Camellia sasanqua* is another plant that all camellia enthusiasts should include in their garden. *C. sasanquas* are sometimes regarded as the ugly stepsister of the camellia family. Nothing could be farther from the truth. These fall-blooming beauties produce colorful blooms during a season when little else is available. The blooms of the *C. sasanqua* usually reach their peak in October and November. Like their japonica cousins, blooms may be found in shades of white, pink, and even red. Unlike *C. japonicas*, the blooms shatter easily and are not suitable for cut arrangements. Sasanquas make excellent landscape plants. They grow well in the sun or shade and may be pruned to form a bush, hedge, or espalier. Left to their natural shape, they become small trees. Sasanquas require care similar to japonicas. Please allow this interesting and lovely member of the camellia family a space in your garden this year. November is a great month for planting.

As the winter approaches we should take care to ensure our camellias are protected. A mulch of 2-3 inches will help protect roots from freezing temperatures. It will also help retain moisture in the soil. Camellias continue to need irrigation throughout the winter season if rains are not adequate. If spraying camellias, make sure temperatures are well above freezing or damage to plants may occur.

Best wishes for a happy holiday season and a wonderful camellia year!

SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of September 12, 1989)

Mr. & Mrs. George N. Griffin:

Contribution honoring the marriage of David and Elizabeth Scheibert

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans:

Contribution honoring the Daniel Nathans on their wedding anniversary

Mrs. Ed Mathews:

Paper camellias for gift shop

Mrs. Milton H. Brown:

Contributions honoring the wedding anniversary of the Daniel E. Nathans, the 60th wedding anniversary of the Philip W. Irelands, Les Marbury's Birthday and wishing a speedy recovery to Dr. Fred Lee

Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.:

Contribution honoring Les Marbury on his birthday

Estate of Mrs. Linton D. Baggs, Jr.:

\$1,000.00 bequest

Mr. & Mrs. Grady Stokes:

Sign for Atlanta Flower Show

Mrs. H. L. Berridge:

American Camellia Yearbooks

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan and

Mrs. Milton H. Brown:

Contribution honoring Tom and Dotty Evans on their birthdays and wishing speedy recoveries to Mrs. John C. Walker and Mrs. Harold Green

The Friendship Force of

Hampshire, England:

Elizabeth II Commemorative coin

STEEL BUILDINGS FOR SALE

3 all steel arch buildings
never erected.

Storage and/or shop use.

Big doors, grain kit incl.

40x32 was \$7,600
sell for \$5,575;

40x82 was \$13,000
now \$8,950;

50x90 was \$16,500.
first \$11,950 takes it.

Can deliver

Call 303-757-3107.

A NOTE ON THE CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT FUNGUS

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
and
Sally B. Segars

Camellia flowers infected by the flower blight fungus, *ciborinia camelliae*, often rot before the fungus can complete its life cycle when they drop into tall grass or weeds under camellia plants. Tall grass and weeds maintain highly humid conditions so that infected flowers do not dry before the fungus can complete its life cycle. However, not all infected camellia flowers rot even under these ideal conditions and thus sclerotial development by the fungus is completed.

A study was done to answer the question, "Do infected camellia flowers have adequate flower rotting microflora present to rot them before dropping?"

Two containers, one with water wells similar to wells in muffin tins (Fig. 1) but covered, and the second, a cake pan (Fig. 2, top not shown). Several layers of

ordinary kitchen-grade paper towels were added to the bottom of the cake pan. Water was added to fill the wells and to wet thoroughly the paper towels.

Flower-blight-infected camellia flowers were removed from plants (they did not drop to the ground) and put in these containers. Six infected flowers with leaf- and stem-tissue attached were put in the water wells so that the flower base was slightly under water (about ¼ inch), and six infected flowers with leaf- and stem-tissue attached were put in the cake pan. Both containers were then covered to prevent drying. The infected flowers in both containers were incubated at room temperature 20-23°C (68-74°F).

After 30 days, 11 of the 12 infected flowers had supported development of large sclerotia of the camellia-flower-blight fungus (Fig. 3). The flower remnants at that time under these conditions were rotted and exceedingly messy.

This experiment shows that camellia flowers, infected with the camellia-flower-blight fungus do not rot adequately to prevent sclerotial development even under these extremely humid conditions.

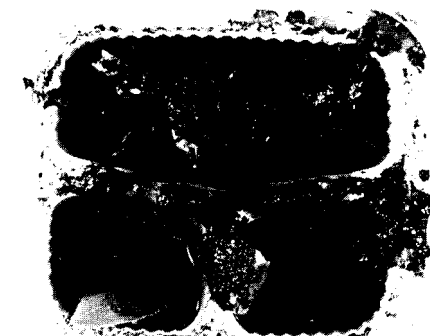


Figure 1. Plastic container wells filled with water; camellia stems with blighted flowers attached were placed in the water.



Figure 2. Six camellia stems with blighted flowers attached were placed in cake pan with several layers of thoroughly soaked paper towels.

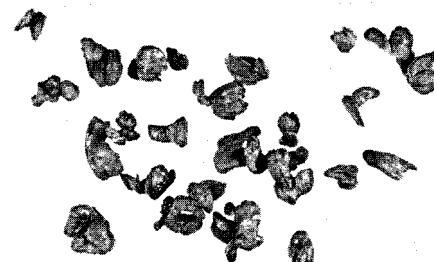


Figure 3. Sclerotia harvested from 11 blighted camellia flowers from units shown in Figure 1 and 2.

RESPONSE OF SELECTED CAMELLIA SASANQUA AND 'SASANQUA-TYPE'

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
and
Sally B. Segars

Seedlings and cultivars of *Camellia sasanqua* and closely related species, such as *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis* are very susceptible to dieback and canker caused by *Glomerella cingulata*. A modest collection of these plants was acquired and field planted in 1982. The cultivars as listed in Table 1 were selected because they are readily available from several nurseries, such as Nuccio's Nurseries in Altadena, CA.

The purpose of this study was to identify cultivars that possess

resistance to dieback and canker using the stem-wound technique of inoculation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Most cultivars used were the same general type, *C. sasanqua*, *C. hiemalis*, or *C. vernalis*. Seven seedlings of *C. oleifera* were also included. With the exception of these *C. oleifera* seedlings and two of our *C. sasanqua* seedlings, plants of other cultivars were purchased from Nuccio's Nurseries, P. O. Box 6160, Altadena, CA 91001.

CGC #9 (camellia isolate, *G. cingulata*, number nine) was recovered from *C. sasanqua* 'Rosea' by James Blake (presently a graduate student in the Plant Pathology Department at University of Florida) and used for all inoculations. The

fungus has been maintained by growing it in culture on carrot juice agar (CJA). Virulence (the ability to cause disease) was checked periodically by wound-inoculation of *C. sasanqua* seedlings, Clemson Early Single Pink (C.E.S.P.) which was known to be highly susceptible to dieback and canker.

Seedlings of *C. oleifera* plants used were provided by Dr. William L. Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland. CESP and the CESP seedling were two of our selections known to be susceptible to dieback and canker. These served as controls.

Stem-wound-inoculations were accomplished by cutting away a divot of bark through the cambial layer about one cm (centimeter) long and about one-third cm wide; agar

(See RESPONSE, Next Page)

OBSERVATIONS ON GROWING CAMELLIA OLEIFERA PLANTS IN SOILLESS MIXTURES

L.W. Baxter, Jr.
and
Sally B. Segars

Bacto potting soil (BPS, Michigan Peat Company, Houston, Texas) is one of many organic mixtures in which woody ornamentals can be grown. Although camellias usually grow well in BPS, second-year growth of seedlings of *Camellia oleifera* and some seedlings of *C. sasanqua* was unsatisfactory in BPS supplemented with Peter's 20-20-20 general purpose fertilizer (GPF) and Peter's trace element mix Bud chlorosis and bud separation developed on seedlings of *C. oleifera* and plants of *C. sasanqua* cv. 'Jean May' during the second year in BPS. New growth did not develop on these plants.

Camellia oleifera seedlings grew equally well in BPS (pH = 4.0) and in a mixture of equal volumes of BPS, sand and bark. One-hundred *C. oleifera* seedlings responded favorably to one application of dolomitic limestone with a calcium carbonate equivalent of 104%

over a 2-year period (Fig. 2).

Two and one-half level tablespoons of dolomitic limestone (calcium carbonate equivalent of 103% to 109%) per 6-inch pot of old BPS (pH = 4.0) will elevate the pH to a value satisfactory for growth of *C. oleifera* and *C. sasanqua* (Knauss, J. F., Fogelsville, PA 18051, personal communication).

Acid-forming fertilizers, such as OSMOCOTE and Pendleton Oil Mill Turfmaster 16-4-8 and irrigation of camellias with low calcium carbonate equivalent water will lower the pH of 1-year-old or (or older) BPS. Aluminum, iron and manganese may be released in soil mixtures when the pH is low. These minerals may be toxic to plants under these conditions.

These observations suggest that when soilless mixtures are used the pH should be monitored closely.

Camellias at Clemson grow very well in our outdoor, heavy clay soils (not potted) which usually have a stabilized pH varying from about 5.2 to 5.6. However, if acid-forming fertilizers are used, the pH may drop lower, at least initially and especially when soils are seriously eroded. While liming is advantageous to

many plants, azaleas and camellias usually grow well enough in our upstate South Carolina soils to maintain good growth and appearance.

Acknowledgment

Appreciation is extended to Dr. Graydon Kingsland for reviewing the article.

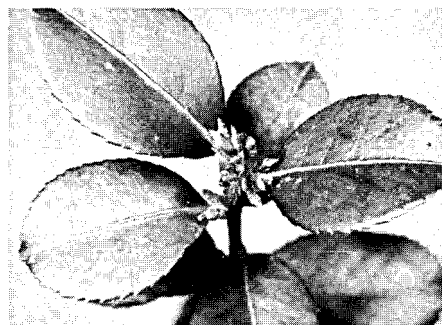


Figure 1. *Camellia oleifera* seedling growing in 2-to-3-yr-old organic potting mixture; pH 4.0.



Figure 2. Plant growth after dolomitic limestone added to old organic potting mixture; pH about 6.0.

RESPONSE, continued from Page 9.

plugs with sporulating mycelium of CGC #9 were applied to these wounded areas and then covered with moist absorbent cotton and tied in place.

Inoculations were made as follows on stems of all plants; 1-year-old wood (1988 growth), 2-year-old wood (1987 growth) and 3-year-old wood (1986 growth). Controls were stem-wounded and covered with moist cotton but not inoculated. Inoculations were made 7-15-88 and data were taken 4-25-89.

RESULTS

All wounded, inoculated stems (108) with one exception became infected. Two of 108 non-inoculated stems were infected. Approximately 35 cultivars of *C. sasanqua* or *C. sasanqua*-type plants were susceptible but all did not respond identically (Table 1).

Cultivars 'Apple Blossom' (S), 'Cleopatra' and 'Cleopatra White' (S), 'Ko-gyoku' (S), 'Hugh Evans' (S), 'Nodami Ushiro' (S) and 'Pink Peony' form (probably S) were so susceptible that 1-, 2- and 3-year-old

inoculated, wounded-stems died. All cultivars were *C. sasanqua* types.

Inoculated stems of 'Nodami Ushiro' died sooner (within one month) after stem-wound inoculations than any other cultivar.

One-year-old stems of cultivars 'Hiryu' (V), 'Kanjiro' (H), 'Little Pearl' (S), *Oleifera* seedlings 1,2,3,5,6, and 7, 'Pink Snow' (S), 'Shishi-Gashira' (H), 'Showa-no-Sakae' (H), 'Star Above Star' (V), and 'White Doves' (S) survived, indicating some resistance.

Inoculated stems of 'Kanjiro' (H) and 'Star Above Star' (V) looked good on the three different ages inoculated. Both cultivars are vigorous and probably would make equally good grafting stock. However, the reaction of Star Above Star to root rot caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* has not been tested. Kanjiro is resistant to *Phytophthora* root rot.

Recent work (Baxter & Segars, in press) revealed that stem wounds of Kanjiro inoculated with isolate CGC #9 of *G. cingulata* healed completely by end of second growing season.

Most cultivars tested were very susceptible to dieback and canker which suggests that most *C. sasanqua* cultivars and seedlings probably would be susceptible. No difference in rooting capabilities between 'Kanjiro' and other "*sasanqua* types" used as rootstock were detected.

Virus infection is one problem encountered when using a standard cultivar of *C. sasanqua* types as opposed to seedlings. The virus causing variegation in either flowers and/or leaves is perpetuated by taking cuttings from virus-infected plants. The virus apparently is not transmitted through seeds.

'Kanjiro' is resistant to root rot caused by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* and possesses good healing of cankers caused by *G. cingulata*. Another cultivar noted to have good healing capabilities when inoculated with CGC #9 was Star Above Star but it lacks adequate testing to encourage its use as an understock. We have no data on either its rooting capabilities or its grafting value as a rootstock.

Technical Contribution No. 2971 of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson University.

CHOICE OF CAMELLIAS FOR A COLD CLIMATE

Dr. L. Stankler

Freezing climates pose a world-wide problem to camellia growers as reported from Holland (Kranen, 1986), Western and Southern Europe (Fischer, 1986), the USA (Ackerman, 1986) and parts of Great Britain such as Devon (Barry, 1986).

One approach to this problem is to choose camellias which are cold-resistant according to species, flowering time, colour and type of flower.

SPECIES

Most experts are of the opinion that *Williamsii* hybrids are more suitable for a cold environment than are the *C. japonicas* (Anderson, 1961, p 87; Chidamian, 1963, p 83; Tresder and Hyams, 1975, p 107; Noble and Graham, 1987, p 140; Trehane, 1985, p 43; MacLaren, 1986, p 90).

When hardiness of species camellias is assessed according to hardiness of the individual camellia cultivar (Stankler, 1987), *C. japonicas* are found to be as cold-resistant as *C. Williamsii* hybrids.

A table of varieties can be constructed according to decreasing cold resistance:- (W = *Williamsii*, J = *japonica*): Donation (W) - Tricolor (J) - Inspiration (W) Adolph Audusson (J) - Leonard Messel (W).

FLOWERING TIME

According to most experts, those living in a cold climate should choose camellias which flower either early (Noble and Graham, 1976, p 143) or late (Zimmerman, 1949; Tourje, 1958, p 124; Anderson, 1961, p 101; Noble and Graham, 1976, p 143).

If flowering time is considered according to the cold-resistance of individual camellia cultivar (Stankler,

Minimum Order \$10.00
Plus \$1.00 Postage
All Scions Sent Air Mail

SCIONS

Send for
Brochure
if Interested

"BUY FROM THE ORIGINATOR OF THE SCION BUSINESS"

SPECIAL GROUP — \$5.00 EACH

'Barbara Sebire'
'Beryl's Choice'
'Camellia City'
'Charles Newman'
'Coral Chalice'
'Crimoline'
'Dick Goodson' & Var.
'Donna Timmins'
'Dr. Dan Nathan' & Var.
'Dr. Fred Lee'

'Dr. Jack Davis' & Var.
'Dr. T. R. Pierson'
'Flower Boy'
'Georgia Girl'
'Harold Austin'
'Hulyn Smith Var.'
'Ida Cossom'
'Jane Griffin'
'Julia Palix'
'Kramer's Beauty'

'Little Black Bud'
'Lovely Lady'
'Lynette Hooper'
'Margaret's Six'
'Mark Cannon' & Var.
'Mary Kay'
'May Westbrook Var.'
'Miss Houston'
'Miss Rebecca'
'Mrs. George Bell'

'Our Selection'
'Pink Ruffles'
'Pirouette'
'R. L. Brent' & Var.
'Rachel Tarpy' & Var.
'Ray Watson' & Var.
'Redwood City'
'Silver Lace'
'Sutherland Rotary'
'Winner's Circle'

SPECIAL

MARK'S SURPRISE \$5.00
MARK'S SURPRISE VAR. \$5.00
from Edgar & Beryl Sebire
8½" — No Gib (Australia)

GROUP B — \$3.00 EACH

'Ack-scent Red'
'Ack-scent Snow'
'Ack-scent Star'
'Ack-scent White'
'Ada Sebire'
'Adorable'
'Alison Sebire'
'Andrea Sebire'
'April Lynn Poe'
'Arcadia Var.'
'Betty's Beauty'
'Black Gold'
'Black Tie Var.'
'Buddy Bills'
'Cameron Cooper'
'Charlotte Blount' & Var.

'Corinne Sebire'
'Dee Davis' & Var.
'Delta Dawn'
'Dr. Harry Moore' & Var.
'Dr. Zhivago'
'Edith Hall' & Var.
'Elizabeth Astles'
'Frances B. Homer'
'George Firth'
'Gypsy Rose'
'Happy Days'
'Helen Boehm'
'Hettie Love Wine'
'Hulyn Smith'
'Janet Smith'

'Jean Pursel' & Var.
'Judge Jackson'
'Julia' & Var.
'Kramer's Picotee'
'Lacy Love' & Var.
'Lee Poe'
'Lowanna'
'Mandalay Queen' & Var.
'Margaret Davis'
'Margaret Hilford'
'Mary Fisher'
'May Westbrook'
'Nell Hooper'
'Notre Dame'
'Nuccio's Jewel'
'Our Kerry'

'Parkes Red Glow'
'Pharaoh'
'Phyllis Austin'
'Sara Oliver'
'Show Time'
'Springtime'
'Star of David'
'Steve Blount' & Var.
'Suzanne Withers'
'Temple Festival'
'Terrell Weaver & Var.'
'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Blush'
'Wandin Sebire'
'Wedding Cake'
'Yvonne Rolf'

GROUP C — \$2.00 EACH

'Arch of Triumph'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Black Lace' & Var.
'Black Tie'
'Bonbon blush'
'Brooksie's Rosea Var.'
'Chittagong'
'Chow's Han-Ling'

'Circuit Rider'
'Clark Hubbs' & Var.
'Dolores Hope'
'Dr. Clifford Parks' & Var.
'Dream Boat'
'Elegans Champagne'
'Elegans Splendor'
'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'

'Guilio Nuccio' & Var.
'Harold L. Paige'
'Jean Clere'
'Lila Naff' & Var.
'Mark Alan' & Var.
'Marguerite Cannon' & Var.
'Mathotiana Supreme' & Var.
'Miss Charleston' & Var.

'Mrs. D.W. Davis'
'Descanso'
'Nuccio's Gem'
'Rena Swick' & Var.
'Terry Gilley' & Var.
'Tiffany' & Var.
'Tomorrow'
'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Valentine Day' & Var.

**We have hundreds and hundreds of others priced at \$2.00 each.
Send for our Brochure if interested.**

MARK S. CANNON

300 MONTEZUMA AVE.

DOTHAN, ALA. 36303

PHONE (205) 792-6970

1987), the majority are seen to flower mid season.

A table of varieties can be constructed according to decreasing cold-resistance: (E = early flowering, M = mid flowering, L = late flowering): Donckelarii (E) - Tricolor (M) - J. C. Williams (E) - Lady Clare (M) - Blood of China (L) - Bowen Bryant (M).

COLOUR OF FLOWER

A review of opinions on the colour of camellia flowers best suited to a cold climate shows that most authors consider that dark colours are better than light ones (Tourje, 1958, p 122; Anderson, 1961, p 87; Tresder and Hyams, 1975, p 109).

When camellia colour is assessed according to cold resistance of individual camellia cultivar (Stankler, 1987), it is found that the majority have pink flowers.

A table of varieties can be constructed according to decreasing cold resistance (R = red, p = pink, W = White): Donation (P - Tricolor (R) - Elegans (P) - Adolph Audusson (R) - Lady Clare (P) - Cornish Snow (W) - Gloire de Nantes (R).

FLOWER TYPE

Review of the literature reveals that double ones are more tender than single, semi-double or loose peony (Heatte, 1949; Tourje, 1958, p 124; Graham, 1976, p 140).

When hardiness of camellia is assessed according to flower-type of an individual camellia cultivar (Stankler, 1987), it is found that the majority of cold-resistant camellias are semi-double.

A table of varieties can be constructed according to decreasing cold-resistance (A = anemone, P = peony, S = single, S-D = semi-double, V = variable): Donation (S-D) - Elegans (A) - J. C. Williams (S) - Anticipation (P) - Citation (V).

The above observations suggest that choice of a cold-resistant camellia should depend less on factors such as species, flower colour, etc. and more on genetic make-up. Ackerman (1986), has shown that cold resistance may vary according to the strain of a particular camellia variety. This observation may explain why certain species of camellia such as *C. Sasanqua* (Anderson, 1961 p 110) and *C. Reticulata* (Noble and Graham, 1976, p 19) regarded as not being cold resistant have been found thriving at inhospitable sites

(Archibald, 1986; Solley, 1986).

It would appear that when seeking a camellia cultivar for cold resistance, several strains of one known to be genetically endowed should be tested.

Editor's Note: Dr. Stankler resides in Aberdeen, Scotland.

REFERENCES

1. ACKERMAN, W. L.; Cold hardiness studies with camellias in Northeastern United States. *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1986, p 84.
2. ANDERSON, E. B.; Camellias. Blanford Press, London, 1961, p 87.
3. ARCHIBALD, B.; That Winter. *International Camellia Journal* Oct. 1986, p 79.
4. BARRY, A. C.; Camellias in East Devon. *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1986, p 95.
5. CHIDAMIAN, C.; Camellias for Everyone. Ed. C. B. Brickwell, Faber and Faber, 1963, p 83.
6. FISCHER, P.; Camellias which survived the hard winter. *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1986, p 81.
7. HATTE, F.; Tidewater Virginia compares its camellias. *The American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p 202.
8. KRANEN, G.; The effect of two cold winters on a Netherlands camellia garden. *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1986, p 80.
9. MACLAREN, E.; Camellias in the Scottish Highlands. *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1986, p 90.
10. NOBLE, MARY and GRAHAM, BLANCHE; You can grow Camellias. Dover Publications Inc., 1976, p 140.
11. SOLLEY, M.; Hybrid reticulata camellias and others at La Colle sur Loup Provence, 1985/6. *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1986, p 100.
12. STANKLER, L.; Cold-Resistant (C-R) camellias - An expedition through the literature. *International Camellia Journal*, Oct. 1987.
13. TOURJE, E. C.; Camellia Culture. The MacMillan Company, 1958.
14. TREHANE, D.; Camellias. A Wisley handbook. Cassell Ltd., The Royal Horticultural Society, 1988, p 43.
15. TRESDER, N. AND HYAMS, E.; Growing camellias. Nelson, 1975.
16. ZIMMERMAN, P. W.; More about hardy camellias. *The American Camellia Yearbook*, 1949, p 212.

*Now is the time
to order
Show Prizes!*

Camellia Napkin Rings
\$4.25 each

Camellia Place Mats
\$28.00 set of 4

Camellia Coasters
\$12.00 set of 6

Camellia Mahogany Serving Tray
\$42.00

Glazed Camellia Figurine
\$8.00

Camellia Potpourri Dish
\$13.00

NEW!

Quill Pens
with 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
on top

Lifetime Guarantee

Black Matte, \$16.
Pink or White Pearl, \$20.

Packing and Delivery:

For Orders Totalling	Include
Up to \$9.99	\$2.15
\$10.00-19.99	\$3.50
\$20.00-29.99	\$4.35
\$30.00-39.99	\$5.25
\$40.00-49.99	\$6.55
\$50.00-74.99	\$8.00
\$75.00-99.99	\$8.80
\$100.00-149.00	\$11.00

Over \$150.00 actual cost will be added to bill or credit card.

MAIL ORDER & REMITTANCE TO

American Camellia Society
P.O. Box 1217
Fort Valley, GA 31030

PUBLICATION DEADLINES

Articles and advertising for the *Camellia Journal* must be at the Headquarters as follows:

For November issue
September 1
For February issue
December 1
For May issue
March 1
For August issue
June 1

Material for the ACS *YEARBOOK* must be at Headquarters by

August 1



Please type and double space all material for the Journals and Yearbook.

THOUGHTS ON CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT

Camellia flower blight was first identified in February 1938 in this country by two California plant pathologists, H. N. Hansen and H. Earl Thomas. Since that time it has been found in most areas where camellias are grown.

This camellia disease is caused by the fungus *Ciborinia* (*Sclerotinia*) *camelliae*.

As the name implies, camellia flowers are affected, but not roots, stems or leaves. The fungus that causes this disease is specific; flowers of no plants other than camellia species and camellia hybrids are affected. The first symptoms are small brown spots on petals which enlarge with time, the quickness of enlargement dependent on temperature. That is, the spots enlarge quickly at warm temperatures, slowly at cool temperatures. Whatever part of the flower is affected, the spots enlarge until finally the flower base is affected. Within a few days under moist conditions a ring of fungal tissue forms at the flower base where it was attached to the stem. The fungal tissue takes on a light gray appearance. After 17 to 25 days, depending on temperature, hard black fungal structures, sclerotia, develop around the flower's base. Sclerotia represent the only means of fungal survival from year to year.

The fungus can be grown easily and maintained for study in culture provided the temperature does not rise above 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

There is no spread of the fungus from flower to flower. The only infective spores are the airborne ascospores. These spores are released in extremely large numbers from structures (apothecia) arising from germinating sclerotia on the ground.

Sclerotia can survive at least four years in place on the ground.

Viable ascospores can be carried by wind currents for at least one-half to

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
and
Sally B. Segars

one mile under cool, moist conditions. Dry conditions limit spore production. This means that ascospores can be blown to camellias on your property from sources one-half to one mile away. Thus, as Dr. Plakidas wrote years ago, control of camellia flower blight is a community project. Unless all camellia growers participate, the problem continues year after year.

Ascospores are not formed in the fall. There is no camellia flower blight without the ascospore stage. Therefore, without ascospores in the fall, gibbed flowers that bloom then are blight-free. It is possible to fool Mother Nature. The application of gibberellic acid and the absence of the flower-blight fungus, have permitted fall camellia shows. What are some of the major problems why camellia flower blight has not been better controlled?

First, sclerotia (the survival state of the fungus) can survive at least four years without any new ones being formed. This factor prevents much decline of spore numbers. Actually one blighted petal by the fungus accomplishes the same results (sclerotial development) as if all petals were affected.

Second, ascospores produced in apothecia from surviving sclerotia are produced in extremely large numbers. A few surviving sclerotia can produce enough ascospores to contaminate all the camellias in an entire garden and any camellias downwind to the fungus that may belong to neighbors. Ascospores are also produced over a long period. For example, diseased flowers caused by the flower blight fungus in our area generally occur from mid-February to

mid-April. In other words, the fungus is synchronized with the normal camellia-flowering season.

Third, camellia flower buds open singly over a long period rather than opening to cause a mass flowering effect, such as azaleas do. This means that chemical treatments to be effective would need to be administered to flowering camellia plants two to three times per week in order to cover newly-exposed flower tissue. All flowers would need to be thoroughly covered as they open. Also, there is always a danger of chemical residue that cuts down on the beauty of an individual flower.

Fourth, no chemicals are known which are adequately taken up systemically by camellia roots and translocated (transferred) to flowers in sufficient amount to protect them from blight.

Fifth, single infected petals can support the formation of sclerotia which are viable surviving structures. Large non-shattering diseased camellia flowers that fall in non-shaded areas can form sclerotia, even during dry conditions.

Sixth, no camellia varieties are known that are resistant to flower blight. Thus with that which we know, breeding for disease (camellia flower blight) resistance is not an encouraging option.

Seventh, picking up and destroying all camellia flowers and petals is difficult and time consuming, especially if there are more than twenty-five large plants in a garden. Non-shattering camellia varieties, such as 'R. L. Wheeler' and 'Rev. John G. Drayton', are more easily picked up than free-shatterers, such as 'Sawada's Dream' and 'Jarvis Red'.

It should be recognized, however, that a single petal or two can dislodge from even flowers of "non-shattering" cultivars.

So what are the methods by which camellia flower blight can be controlled or partially controlled?

1. Gib flower buds for fall camellia flowers;
2. If your garden is not infested with the camellia-flower-blight fungus, avoid its introduction;
3. Educate your camellia-growing neighbors so they will not create conditions by which your camellias become infected by the air-borne flower-blight fungus.
4. Trim camellia plants so that fallen flowers can be easily seen and removed. Rake and pick them up before the infected flowers rot and break apart at raking time.
5. Keep the area under camellia plants clean of all vegetation because growing ground covers, such as violets and grass, aid the development and the survival capability of the fungus.

Current Work

1. Examining new chemicals (fungicides) for possible use as protectants (sprayed on open camellia flowers).
2. Examining chemicals, old and new, that can be added to the soil and taken up by camellia roots so that flowers are protected.
3. Examining chemicals, such as sodium hypochlorite (Clorox) that can kill the fungus in fallen infected camellia flowers.
4. Adding biological organisms such as bacteria and fungi to fallen camellia flowers which may cause them to rot before the fungus can complete its formation of sclerotia, its only surviving stage.



NOTES ON GERMINATING SEEDS OF CAMELLIA SASANQUA



Luther W. Baxter, Jr.*
and
Sally B. Segars*

Department of Plant Pathology and
Physiology, Clemson University, Clemson,
South Carolina 29634

The question arises frequently on how to prepare seeds of *Camellia sasanqua* for maximum germination.

Twenty *C. sasanqua* seeds were planted in each of five 1-gallon pots (total 100 seeds), and placed in a heated greenhouse. The seeds were picked at random from seedlings of *C. sasanqua* plants. Seeds were planted in Bacto potting mix on 12-1-88. No fertilizer was added.

Three treatments were used: 1) 100 seeds planted in the shell without soaking overnight in water or other treatment, 2) 100 seeds planted without a shell but no water soak, and 3) 100 seeds planted without a shell and with water soak.

These data (Table 1) indicate that planting seed as they fall from the seed-pods of mother plants give best results. In this test treatments 2 and 3 were unacceptable. For tissue culture work under aseptic conditions, treatments 2 and 3 may be as good as or better than no treatment, but when seeds were planted in a prepared potting soil in the greenhouse [maintained at minimum 21°C (70°F)] treatment 1 was best.

Camellia japonica seeds mature usually in September, while *C. sasanqua* seeds mature later (usually October or early November). Our experience based on over 20 years of observations has revealed that planting seeds soon after harvest results in best germination. However, seed can be stored dry in sealed plastic bags that are placed in the vegetable trays of a refrigerator where they maintain good seed germination for long time periods (six months or longer).

Probably it is obvious to experienced camellia growers that both *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica* seeds germinate and grow naturally under plants in gardens or greenhouses. The percentage of viable plants growing from natural seeding is unknown, but probably it is less than 25%.

Some seedlings were much more vigorous than others which probably was due to either genetic vigor or to seed size or weight. Some small seeds actually may weigh more than some large ones.

Sterilized sand or non-sterilized white builders sand can be used as a germination substrate for camellia seeds, but the young emerged seedlings should be transplanted as soon as the stem wood is hardened off; otherwise the various minerals, such as calcium, magnesium, potassium, and iron should be applied soon after the young seedlings emerge.

In summary, plant *C. sasanqua* seeds as soon as they mature in the fall with seed-coats intact in sand or some organic mix, such as Bacto potting soil.

TABLE I.
Germination of *Camellia sasanqua* seeds.

Intact seeds without soak	Treatment	
	No water soak seeds without shell	Water soak seeds without shell
13/20*	8/20	2/20
15/20	5/20	0/20
16/20	2/20	1/20
15/20	7/20	1/20
12/20	6/20	2/20
73/100	28/100	6/100

*Planted 12-1-88; data taken 9-5-89.

HOW TO GET ROOTED CAMELLIA CUTTINGS TO BLOOM IN ONE YEAR

Andy Sears

Recently the grandson of one of England's pioneer camellia nurserymen and propagators adapted pre-existing techniques to the production of saleable camellia plants in one year.

I did some research on these pre-existing techniques and found the following articles:

1. "The Effects of Continuous Light, High Nutrient Level and Temperatures on the Flowering Camellia Hybrids" by Dr. Walter E. Lammerts, A.C.S. Yearbook 1949, Page 53.
2. "Further Experiences With Camellia Breeding" by K. Sawada, A.C.S. Yearbook 1949, Page 82.
3. "How to Make Camellia Seedlings Bloom in 2 Years" by K. Sawada, A.C.S. Yearbook 1952, Page 129.
4. "Experiments in the Flowering of Camellias" by Dr. James Bonner, A.C.S. Yearbook 1948, Page 75.

To summarize the information

from these articles and other recommendations based on other information from other sources, the technique is as follows:

1. Instead of using 1 or 2 leaf cuttings as is the usual practice, use 4 or 5 leaf cuttings preferably with terminal buds. (Place the cuttings further apart than usual to prevent shading the leaves.)
2. When cuttings are well rooted pot up in 4 inch square pots using a porous potting mix.
3. When new growth starts in the spring place them under continuous light 24 hours a day for 6 to 8 weeks. (I recommend using florescent light fixtures which are more efficient than incandescent lights. Place lights so you get 200 ft. candles of light at the leaf surface. One cool white tube to one warm white tube are as good as Gro-Lux tubes.)
4. Place where a *minimum* temperature of 80°F can be maintained in the day time and a minimum of 60° can be maintained at night. Although a minimum of 80° can be maintained day and night without deleterious effect.
5. Water generously at least once a week with a high nitrogen

solution of 25% nitrogen (19% from Urea), 7% phosphorus, 7% potash with 1% micronutrients such as magnesium, manganese, iron, sulphur, copper, etc, making sure that the potting mix is moist before applying fertilizers, and watering at least once a week to prevent a build up of salts. Also mist regularly to maintain humidity to support rapid plant growth. A mixture of water and/or Rapid-Gro or other leaf fertilizer at ¼ th to ½ strength is recommended.

6. At the end of 6 to 8 weeks remove from high temperature, long duration lights, high level of fertilizing environment and place where they have a minimum of 65° day time and 50° at night. Although maintaining at high levels will encourage rapid growth but result in poor or no flowers and dropping of buds. (I grew some seedlings with continuous lights, bottom heat of 70° and high level of nitrogen all year - produced 7 flushes of normal growth but no flowers.)

These techniques could possibly be used for other flowers but the degree and duration of the high levels would need to be adjusted to meet the needs of each flower.



Gibberellic Acid Powder
90% Activity

A.C.S. Gib

ORDER NOW!!

A.C.S. Gib
P.O. Box 1217
Ft. Valley, GA 31030

1 Gram — \$7.50 postpaid

One gram of this powder is sufficient to make 50-100 cc of solution of the recommended strength for the treatment of camellia buds. Directions Included.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 17, 18, 19, 20 & 21, 1990

Admiral Semmes Hotel
251 Government Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602
(205) 432-8000

Toll Free Reservations 800-225-9822

Wednesday, January 17, 1990

Registration Noon to 6 p.m.
3 - 5 p.m. Reception (Hospitality Room)
6 p.m. Memorial Service in one of Mobile's Historic Churches
Dinner on own in one of Mobile's Fine Restaurants

Thursday, January 18, 1990

Breakfast on own
9:30 - 11 a.m. Board Meeting and Walking Tours
Noon Lunch on own
1:30 p.m. Tours of Historic Mobile
6 p.m. Travel to Foley, Alabama for a sumptuous Southern Buffet at the Gift Horse Restaurant

Friday, January 19, 1990

Breakfast on own
9:30 - 11 a.m. Board Meeting & Walking Tours
Noon Lunch on own
1:30 p.m. Tour to Bellingsrath Gardens and Home
4:30 p.m. Travel to Mobile Botanical Garden for traditional Seafood Jamboree.

Saturday, January 20, 1990

6 a.m. Set up for Mobile Camellia Society's 50th Annual Camellia Show, Springdale Mall.
11 a.m. Judging
3 p.m. Show open to the General Public
6 p.m. Cocktails (Cash Bar) at Mezzanine of Admiral Semmes
7 p.m. 50th Anniversary Banquet

Sunday, January 21, 1990

Breakfast and Lunch on own
50th Annual Camellia Show at Springdale Mall
5 p.m. Show Break Down

REGISTRATION FEES (Per Person)

Full Convention	\$125.00	After January 1 - \$130.00
Thursday Only	50.00	55.00
Friday Only	50.00	55.00
Saturday Only	25.00	30.00

REGISTRATION (With Name tag Desired Nomenclature) TO:

Pat Ryan
Route 1, Box 60
Theodore, AL 36582



ACS ANNUAL MEETING: Mobile January 17-20, 1990

Mobile, Alabama, one of the older cities of the Gulf Coast, dating back to 1702 and its present site from 1711, has retained through preservation and restoration the charm of its southern heritage. As the city of Mobile has gone through many restorations, so has the headquarter's hotel since it was first used by the American Camellia Society in the 1950's and 60's as the site of frequent national meetings.

The Admiral Semmes is a fitting name for this landmark honoring one of the most decorated Confederate heroes of the Civil War. Admiral Raphael Semmes (September 27, 1809 to August 30, 1877) was as a lawyer, editor, and writer: but he's best remembered as the fearless commander of the Confederacy's ship "Alabama".

After the loss of the "Alabama" off the coast of France in 1864, Admiral Semmes returned home to Mobile and received an appointment in command of the James River Fleet as Rear Admiral, and later becoming a General in the army until the end of the war. After the War he became a professor at Louisiana State University and then returned home to Mobile to practice law until his death in 1877.

The hotel named in honor of Admiral Semmes was first opened in 1940 and quickly became the premier hotel of Mobile, remaining open until 1979, when it was extensively damaged by Hurricane Frederic. Opened again in 1984, after an 18 million dollar restoration, it has become again a premier Mobile hotel. Members of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society can attest to its quality for they headquartered their annual meeting there in 1988 and 89.

Restoration included the retention of the outside facade of the building as well as the lobby with its marble, and brass rails and the mezzanine floor. All rooms were completely redesigned for more spaciousness and each is appointed with traditional furnishings to make your stay more comfortable and memorable.

Reservations may be made by contacting the Radisson Admiral Semmes Hotel, 251 Government Street, Mobile, AL 36602, Telephone 205-432-8000. Room rates are \$53.00 single or double.

Camellias Registered With The ACS Since The August 1989 Journal

Name and Description	Registry Number	Originator
'Jeffrey Webster', medium, pale pink, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i>	2167	Mrs. H. C. Scott
'Ella Weeks', large, light pink with a deeper pink margin, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season.....	2168	Mrs. H. C. Scott
'Margaret Vickery', very large, deep pink to blush <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ('Pink Sparkle' x 'Jean Pursel'), mid-season.....	2169	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Renegade', very large, cerise red, semidouble to anemone form, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (H#23=Seedling of 'Crimson Robe' x 'Jean Pursel'), mid-season to late.....	2170	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Kate Hardie', medium, pearly white to blush with 3-7 stripes of pink of varying width, formal double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Claire Thompson', early to mid-season.....	2171	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Mary Evans Ferguson', very large, bright red, semidouble to peony form, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (H#23=Seedling of 'Crimson Robe' x 'Jean Pursel'), mid-season.....	2172	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Dana Homeyer', very large, dark ruby red, semidouble to peony form <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ([<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'] x [<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe' x <i>C. granthamiana</i> x <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Mouchang']), early to mid-season.....	2173	Dr. Walter F. Homeyer
'Deen Day Smith', very large, white, rose form double <i>C. japonica</i> ('Witman's Yellow' x 'Charlie Bettes'), mid-season.....	2174	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Fancy Pants', large, white with blush to lavender edging semidouble <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ([<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe' x <i>C. granthamiana</i>] x [<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Crimson Robe' x <i>C. granthamiana</i>]), mid-season.....	2175	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Susan Golombiewski', very large, deep glowing pink, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (H#23=Seedling of 'Crimson Robe' x 'Jean Pursel'), mid-season.....	2176	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Mary Emma Motes', very large, white, semidouble to loose peony form <i>C. japonica</i> ('Elizabeth Boardman' x 'Snowman'] x 'Charlie Bettes'), mid-season.....	2177	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Frank Houser', very large, deep glowing pink to red with darker red veins, semidouble to loose peony form <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Buddha' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Steve Blount'), early to mid-season.....	2178	Dr. W. F. Homeyer
'Sudie Blanchard', large, chalk white, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season.....	2179	J. K. Blanchard
'Ken Blanchard', large, brilliant red, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2180	J. K. Blanchard
'Eckie Johnson', large, pink, rose form double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms', early to late season.....	2181	Dr. Alvin E. Johnson
'Esther Smith', medium, white-pink, peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season.....	2182	James C. Smith
'William Paulk', large, red and white striped, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season.....	2183	Ernest Paulk

WHAT DOES THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY DO FOR YOU?

1. Four ACS *Journals* and one 200-page *Yearbook* annually are educational and informative leading to broad knowledge of camellia culture.
2. Camellia shows in cooperation with the ACS give an opportunity to all camellia growers to exhibit camellias.
3. Two ACS meetings a year give exposure to two scientific sessions as well as camellia shows, tours, opportunity for fellowship, exchange of information and renewed friendships.
4. Good friends and fellowship.
5. An ACS member is more likely to savor the peaceful beautiful gardens at Masee Lane as well as the Boehm birds and porcelain treasures, library, greenhouse and Headquarters.
6. Our camellia hobby can decrease stress and promote better health.
7. ACS approved judging schools and novice judging allow us to become ACS camellia judges.
8. One can gain personal satisfaction by working in a group for the good of the whole.
9. New varieties through seedlings and mutants can be registered through ACS which is a repository for all camellias registered in the United States.
10. Constitution, bylaws and rules and regulations through a Board of

(Continued on Page 20)

MOBILE—

The American Camellia Society will usher in the 1990's to Mobile's camellia scene as they meet for their spring meeting January 17 through 21. Mobil, a city to celebrate in 2002 its 300th year of its founding, looks forward through the 1990's to readying itself for the 21st Century.

Mobile, founded in 1702, twenty seven miles north of its present location, has over the years seen much history pass through its doors, drawing rooms and over its parade grounds. Mobile was moved to its present location in 1711 due to flooding at the original site, flourished as the capital of the Louisiana Territory and became a starting point for many explorers, adventurers, botanists and settlers.

Nothing remains of the physical aspects of Mobile of the period before the 1820's except tabby cement foundations and written records of trading companies and churches. After early destruction and during the period before the Civil War, when cotton was king, Mobile lost many of its physical characteristics to fire in the southern residential sections and the Great Magazine explosion immediately after the Civil War in the northern section of the city.

On Thursday afternoon, January 18, conventioners will be treated to an organized tour of Historic Mobile with a visit to the Oakliegh Home and the Cox-Deasey Cottage restored and managed by the Historic Mobile Preservation Society. The tour, as time permits, will visit old Mobile gardens where Camellias have existed for years. The tour will stop at the hotel for a short time before proceeding to Foley, Alabama, for a sumptuous, southern buffet at the Gift Horse Restaurant. The restaurant is housed in one of the older buildings of Foley with its high ceiling of beaded heart pine.

Friday afternoon, January 20, the tour will be to Bellingrath Garden and Home, where 65 acres of gardens in their winter glory will be waiting to delight you. You will tour the Bellingrath Home containing Mrs.



Members of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society enjoying the Seafood Buffet at Fort Conde on Friday evening. PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS

Bessie Bellingrath's collection of historic and antique furnishings, china and porcelains. You will also view the largest collection of porcelains by the late Edward Marshall Boehm, including such one-of-a-kind pieces as the Peacock Egg, Pride of Mobile Azalea and Thrush and the Quadruplets. You will leave Bellingrath Garden for the Mobile Botanical Garden where a traditional Seafood Jamboree (catered by All Seasons Restaurant) will await your enjoyment.

For those not attending Board meetings on Thursday and Friday Morning, there is within walking distance of the hotel the restored Ft. Conde with the Conde-Charlotte Museum House next to it at 104 Theatre St. This museum was restored and refurnished by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Alabama. Each room reflects a period of Mobile's history as it was under French, British, Spanish, and Confederate occupations and the early 19th century under the United States.

This building was constructed in 1822-24 as the City's first official jail between the south bastions of old Ft. Conde. Sometimes around 1840 it was converted to a residence known as the Kirkbride House. When the house was purchased by the Historic Mobile Preservation Society in 1940 and restoration was begun, the outlines of four small cells (6 x 8) were found in the two foot thick brick floor. Two of the original jail doors were removed and used in the kitchen wing when the building became a residence. The exposed floors and doors can still be seen today in the restored house.

You may also tour, on your own, the De Tonti Square Historic District north of the business district of downtown Mobile and the Richards - DAR House located at 256 North Joachim Street. This house was constructed in 1860 by Captain Charles G. Richards for his bride, the daughter of a wealthy planter at the Claiborne, Alabama, Port of Call. The house is lavishly adorned with iron lace work and neo-classic figurines of the four seasons.

YOUR HOST CITY

Some Gulf Coast Officers and Directors. Front row left to right Pat Ryan, Dr. Alvin Johnson, Frances Julian. Second row, Jane Griffin, Harry Stone and Dudley Boudreaux. Back row, Bob Stroud and Nick Kooney. PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS



▼ Una Stone, Pat Kooney and Liz Jeffares enjoying the festivities at the Gulf Coast Meeting in Mobile. PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS



What would a camellia meeting be without the Roscoe Dean family and their beautiful camellia plants? PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS

In 1946, the Ideal Cement Company purchased the residence from descendants of Captain Richards and restored it for their offices. In 1973, the property was presented to the City of Mobile, who leased it to six chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have restored and furnished the house to the period in Mobile history before 1870.

A walking tour of the downtown section will find a reawakening taking place, with numerous small shops opening and the Bienville Market Place in historic Bienville Square. You also may visit Mobile's oldest and quaint confectioner, Tanner Mercantile, featuring Bud's Brewery of Fine Imported Coffees and Gifts, the Muffin Shop and just delight in the restored facades of Mobile's original shopping district for your morning exercise.

Saturday morning will bring the setup for the 50th Annual Camellia Show to be hosted by the Mobile Camellia Club, the official hosts of the convention. The show will take place in recently renovated Springdale Mall, where some of Mobile's finest department stores and

shops are located who over the years have supported and co-sponsored the Camellia Show.

Saturday night will culminate the convention with the Golden Anniversary Banquet of the Mobile Camellia Society in the Ballroom of the Radisson Admiral Semmes' Hotel.

The convention program allows plenty of free time to visit sites and enjoy fine meals in the many Mobile restaurants. So come to Mobile in January of 1990, relive many fond memories of old camellia meetings and imagine you have been transported through time to the so-called good old days of the south.



▲ Kay Berridge and Bob Stroud at the Gulf Coast meeting in Mobile. PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS



◀ The call to dance is answered by Doris Breeland, Al Breeland (behind the umbrella) Louise Preister and Wyman Preister. PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS

(Continued from Page 17)

- Governors allows us to be involved in an enjoyable hobby that is stable and predictable.
11. Slide sets (15) are available from Headquarters for club programs.
 12. For the good of all, ACS supports research by Drs. Ackerman, Baxter, Parks and formerly Dr. Holcomb of LSU as well as carrying out research on hybridization of yellow camellias and tissue culture.
 13. Gifts relating to camellias and prizes for camellia shows are available from ACS Headquarters through the work of the Ways & Means Committee.
 14. EPA approved gibberellic acid is available at nominal cost from ACS.
 15. A current membership roster is published by ACS every 3 years for purchase by ACS members.
 16. ACS acts as a center for camellia information up to an international level and carries out workshops and supplies fact sheets on culture with a booklet on camellia culture for new members.
 17. Show kits for \$15.00 are supplied to local camellia clubs for their cooperative shows.
 18. ACS houses the world's largest collection of Edward Marshall Boehm porcelains.
 19. An extensive ACS library on camellias cover 318 years for the serious investigator or interested persons and makes excess editions and prints available for purchase by ACS members.
 20. A 14-acre garden of plants indigenous to the Southeastern States is in the planning stage to be dedicated to Milton H. Brown and Douglas Deane Hall.

PATRONS

(Since August 1989 Journal)

Walton & Walton,
Fort Valley, GA

Although Tammia Nursery property is for sale,

we still have hundreds of fine container grafts, also plants grown in open, all sizes at greatly reduced prices.

Write for information:

Sam Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery,
Route 3, Box 238
Pearl River, LA 70452
Phone: (504) 643-3636

"Schultz-Instant"
LIQUID PLANT FOOD
EASY DIRECTIONS
"7 drops per quart water
Every time you water,
Every thing you grow."

"Schultz-Instant"
Fertilizer
EASY DIRECTIONS
"1/4 tsp. per gal. water
Every time you water,
Every thing you grow."

Available at leading Garden Centers and Plant Departments.
Garden Clubs: SEND FOR OUR FUND RAISING OFFER
Schultz Co. 11730 Northline, St. Louis, MO 63043

SUSTAINING AND JOINT SUSTAINING

(Since August 1989 Journal)

Alexander T. Asprodites, Jr.,
New Orleans, LA

ACS

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED

Terms of all Judges and Novice Judges listed herein expire December 31, 1994.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento:
J. Carroll Reiners (Judge Emeritus)

FLORIDA

Fort Walton Beach:
Henry A. Boudolf (Novice)

Tallahassee:
Mrs. Barnette W. Allen (Novice)

LOUISIANA

Lafayette:
J. Patrick Wilson (Novice)

Slidell:
M. W. Hart (Novice)

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi:
Alfred A. Breeland
Doris R. Breeland

SOUTH CAROLINA

Lugoff:
M. S. McKinnon
Ann W. McKinnon
Jim Pinkerton



CAMELLIA SLIDE CONTEST 1989-90

The Education Committee is once again sponsoring a slide contest for pictures taken of camellias. These slides will be on file at ACS Headquarters and will be available for programs for local societies. The contest is divided into various categories and suitable camellia-oriented prizes will be awarded to the winners. The color slides should be mailed to the American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030 and will become the property of the society. The slides must be received by April 15, 1990.

CATEGORY I

(Slide of a single bloom)

- A) *Camellia japonica*
- B) *Camellia sasanqua*
- C) *Camellia reticulata* and *reticulata* hybrids
- D) Non-*reticulata* camellia hybrids

CATEGORY II

(Camellia species bloom, spray, or bush)

CATEGORY III

(Camellia plant)

CATEGORY IV

(Camellias in a landscape)

CATEGORY V

(Club activity)

CATEGORY VI

(Creative use of camellias such as Christmas decorations, bonsai, etc.)

Rules:

- 1) Slides should be 2x2" transparencies with flower name printed on slide. Your name, address, and category entered should accompany each slide.
- 2) No slide or photograph will be returned; however, they become the property of the American Camellia Society and may be used in its publications.
- 3) No one person may enter more than three slides in any category for a total of no more than 18 slides per person.

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.)

CALIFORNIA

MODESTO, March 18-19, 1989.

Sponsor: Modesto Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 5,000. Attendance: 10,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Francie L. Var', Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special',

Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg

Runner-up: 'Fashionata',

Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister

Large: 'Miss Charleston Var',

Art Gonos Family

Runner-up: 'Pirates Gold',

Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg

Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel',

Mrs. William Breuner

Runner-up: 'Cherries Jubilee',

Art Gonos Family

Small: 'Alison Leigh Woodroof',

Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister

Runner-up: 'Ellen Daniel',

Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Howard Asper',

Ronald Morrison Family

Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige',

Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julia Hamiter',

Darren & Harlan Smith

Best White:

'Feathery Touch', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Robert Ehrhart

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini

Best Miniature:

'Spring Festival', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

Best Fragrant:

J. S. #2, Mr. & Mrs. Ken Hallstone

Best Yellow:

'Dahlohnega', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

Youth Division:

Best Japonica: 'Flowerwood', Tracie Schanz

Best Retic or Hybrid: 'E. G. Waterhouse',

Janeen Bergamini

Best Miniature: 'Spring Festival',

Amando Steele

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA, February 18-19, 1989. (43rd Annual)

Sponsor: North Georgia Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,353. Attendance: 720.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Outside Atlanta: 'Blood of China',

Frank A. Chisholm

Local: 'Donckelarii', Rev. Bonneau Dickson

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',

John T. Newsome

Large: 'Clark Hubbs Var',

Mr. & Mrs. Mack McKinnon

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', John T. Newsome

Small: 'Little Babe Var', John T. Newsome

Miniature: 'Tammia',

Mr. & Mrs. George Griffin

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige',

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn

Runner-up: 'Aztec Var', Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn

HOW TO OBTAIN AND RETAIN MEMBERS OF THE ACS

1. Invite ACS members of local Clubs to join their spouse or other family members.
2. Invite non-ACS members of Clubs to join ACS.
3. Invite friends and those interested in horticulture to club meetings, shows and activities. Personal contact is important and exposure to the camellia bloom is a very powerful attraction.
4. Make guests welcome and followup on them. The fellowship and enthusiasm of camellia people is contagious.
5. Present interesting and informative programs and speakers at meetings in part geared to camellia culture or needs of new members.
6. Consider an annual one day tutorial covering all aspects of camellia culture with multi-media publicity. This is successful in Baton Rouge, LA.
7. Have an informative ACS membership booth at shows manned by enthusiastic active members who warmly greet interested visitors and invite them to club meetings and projects. Captain and Elizabeth Edmondson have enlisted as many as 36 members at the Atlanta, GA shows.
8. Enlist the help of others in garden clubs, schools, business, Scouts, etc. to work in shows in placement, clerking, etc.
9. Have helpful well-publicized club projects such as public plantings of camellias, Flower and Garden Shows, etc.
10. Assign an experienced club member to each new member for any assistance needed.
11. Publicize meeting schedules and topics, projects and shows through the news media—papers, radio and television.
12. Have a speakers group in your club available to garden clubs & civic organizations and seek opportunities to speak.
13. Have a "Fun Bunch" party as in Conroe, TX, for christening a new greenhouse, planting or potting camellias, etc.
14. Have camellia plants for sale at meetings and show.
15. Have camellia plant door prizes at meetings and shows.
16. Give a plant to new members.
17. Have drawings for ACS memberships at camellia shows such as Slidell, LA where 4 ACS memberships are given during the annual show.
18. Consider having a Camellia Queen and Court as done at several shows, particularly Slidell, LA, where entire families are involved in the social aspects of the Club and show.
19. Sponsor camellia garden tours in flower season with good publicity.
20. List your Club with the local Chamber of Commerce.
21. Have an active membership committee.
22. Involve new members early in the club affairs or committees.

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var',

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn

Best White:

'Snowman', John T. Newsome

Best Novice:

'Swan Lake', Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Griffin

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Rev. Bonneau Dickson

Protected: Mr. & Mrs. George Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In Open: J. R. Comber

Protected: Ralph Davidson

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Six.

LOUISIANA

LAFAYETTE, December 3-4, 1988

Sponsor: South Louisiana Camellia Society

The following is an addition to the Show Report

published in the February 1989 issue of *The Camellia Journal*:

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Protected: Jane Moon.

Ms. Moon Awarded ACS Gold Certificate

In a statement received from Roy Naumann, President and Arthur Anderson, Show Co-Chairman of the South Louisiana Camellia Society, it was noted that "Ms. Jane Moon did win the Gold Certificate Award for Protected Bloom in show. Unfortunately this award was not reported to A.C.S. on the show report."

PLANTS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

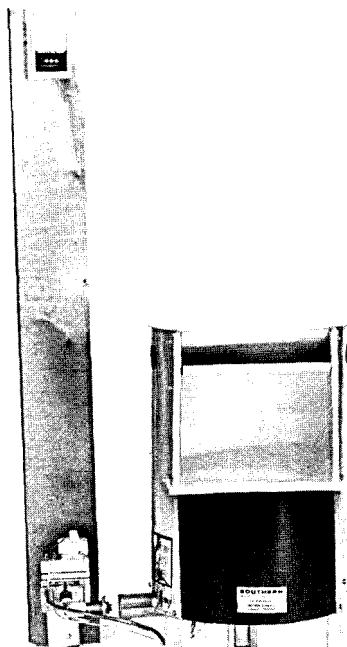


Large selection of uncommon introduced and native trees, shrubs, perennials of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, including Camellia species and Camellia relatives.

We ship Oct.-Mar. Please send 65¢ for mail-order list.

WOODLANDERS, INC., 1128 Colleton Ave.
Aiken, S.C. 29801

Dependable GREENHOUSE HEATERS



MODEL C-1 GAS UNIT HEATER

Model C-1 with open flame adds CO₂ to your greenhouse. Reliable heaters for more than a half century. More economical heat on Natural or LP gas. Automatic model requires no electricity. Heats any type or size greenhouse.

Millivolt low temp controls available for Camellia growers with 40-75 degree wall mounted thermostat.

For literature, prices, dealer names, write or call (405-224-5000)

SOUTHERN BURNER CO.

BOX 885 CHICKASHA, OKLA. 73018

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

U.S. Postal Service
Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685

1A. Title of Publication The Camellia Journal		1B. PUBLICATION NO. 5 5 5 9 0 0 0		2. Date of Filing Sept. 13, 1989
3. Frequency of Issue Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.)		3A. No. of Issues Published Annually 4		3B. Annual Subscription Price \$15.00
4. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (Street, City, County, State and ZIP+4 Code) (Not printers) P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley (Fech), GA 31030-1217				
5. Complete Mailing Address of the Headquarters of General Business Offices of the Publisher (Not printers) American Camellia Society, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030-1217				
6. Full Names and Complete Mailing Address of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor (This item MUST NOT be blank) Publisher (Name and Complete Mailing Address) American Camellia Society, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030-1217 Editor (Name and Complete Mailing Address) Ann Blair Brown, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030-1217 Managing Editor (Name and Complete Mailing Address) None				
7. Owner (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given. If the publication is published by a nonprofit organization, its name and address must be stated.) (Item must be completed.) Full Name American Camellia Society Complete Mailing Address P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030-1217				
8. Known Bondholders, Mortgagees, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages or Other Securities (If there are none, so state) Full Name None Complete Mailing Address				
9. For Completion by Nonprofit Organizations Authorized to Mail at Special Rates (DMN Section 423.12 only) The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes (Check one) (1) ☒ Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months (2) ☐ Has Changed During Preceding 12 Months (If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)				
10. Extent and Nature of Circulation (See instructions on reverse side)		Average No. Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months		Actual No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date
A. Total No. Copies (Net Press Run)		3519		3300
B. Paid and/or Requested Circulation 1. Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales		0		0
2. Mail Subscription (Paid and/or requested)		2740		2643
C. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation (Sum of B.1 and B.2)		2740		2643
D. Free Distribution by Mail, Carrier or Other Means Samples, Complimentary, and Other Free Copies		46		58
E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D)		2786		2701
F. Copies Not Distributed 1. Office use, left over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing		733		599
2. Return from News Agents		0		0
G. TOTAL (Sum of E, F.1 and 2—should equal net press run shown in A)		3519		3300
11. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete		Signature and Title of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager, or Owner Ann Blair Brown, Editor		

PS Form 3526, Dec. 1987

(See instructions on reverse)

ACS COMMITTEES

Artistic Design Contest

Mrs. Wayne Wiseman (Lenton) Adel, GA

Charter and Bylaws

G. Stuart Watson, Albany, GA

Convention

Thomas Perkins III, Brookhaven, MS;
Chairman

William Stewart, Sacramento, CA

Betty Kellas, Fresno, CA

John Movich, LaVerne, CA

Dot Urquhart, Courtland, VA

Wyman Priester, Macon, GA

Marion Edwards, Jacksonville, FL

Arthur Landry, Baton Rouge, LA

Gregory Davis, Houston, TX

Education

Mrs. Michael Hotchkiss (Betty) Fort Valley, GA; Chairman

Sandra Williams, Gainesville, FL

Donna Shepherd,

North Charleston, SC

Carol Comber, Pensacola, FL

Andrew Sears, Portland, OR

(Continued on Page 25)

INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA REGISTER

T. J. Savige,
International Registrar

The investigation and gathering of data on camellia nomenclature began in the 1940s by such people as Dr Harold Hume, Albert Fendig, R. L. Wilmot and F. N. Vanderbilt in America, Charles Puddle and Francis Hanger in the United Kingdom, and Professor Waterhouse and Alec Jessep in Australia. Their work solved many of the nomenclature problems of those days, peculiar to their areas and helped in stabilizing the flux of names and synonyms that bedevilled the earlier camellia enthusiasts, more or less to their satisfaction in each area.

What was lacking, however, was a truly international approach to the subject. Substantially neglected also, was the mass of Japanese, Chinese, Formosan and Korean cultivars, even though many of the camellias, well known in Europe and America, were drawn from these countries. Thus it is that there yet remains many cultivars known by various synonyms, different in each area. For example there is 'Lotus' in America, 'Gauntletti' in England, and 'Sodegakushi' in Japan; or 'Herme' in America, 'Souvenir d'Henri Guichard' in France, 'Hikarugenji' in Japan; 'Te Deum' in America, 'Grand Sultan' in Australia and 'Mathotiana' in Europe; or 'Daitairin' in America, 'Hatsuzakura' in England and 'Golden Temple' in Australia. These are only a few of the better known camellias where this applies.

While such synonyms are usually well known amongst the international camellia cognescent, they can cause confusion among the greater number of local camellia enthusiasts, not to mention the nursery lists. A further problem is the re-use of the name of an old camellia for a modern cultivar. It is also found that lists of camellia names published in articles on the great camellia collections of the world, invariably contain many erroneous names and obsolete synonyms. This is probably due to the author taking the names from labels or old garden records and, not having a comprehensive and readily

available source for their checking, leaves them as found.

For such reasons it was felt the time had come to consolidate all the previous research done into camellia nomenclature on a world wide basis, into one record which then could become a bench mark for the future.

This commenced in 1958 with the appointment of Dr Ralph Philbrick to research the world's camellias, funded by a grant from the Longwood Foundation. The task was found to be much greater than anticipated and proved enormously time consuming. Even with the library resources of the Bailey Hortorium and the use of their linguists for translation and staff for extracting data from books and catalogues, he had only got as far as "Q" by 1966 with a simple list of names and sources, when the project lapsed due to his other commitments, and was not fully taken up again until 1980 when I was appointed International Registrar.

It was soon realized that a list which contained only the valid names and synonyms with source of publication would be insufficient to cover the needs of the average camellia lover as well as the requirements of the governing body, The International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants. Therefore work was started in writing up a complete listing including, where available, the description and history of each cultivar whose name had been published from 1590 to the present day. This includes names containing orthographic errors and variants to enable a reader, having only the misspelt name, to quickly check the correct orthography.

This has meant considerable work in checking all available publications and catalogues and voluminous correspondence with such well known camellia identities as Charles Puddle of UK, Dr Antonio Sevesi of Italy, Robert Gimson of Spain, Jean Laborey of France, Ivan Mitchell and Bill Donnan of American and Wang Dajun and Zhang Aolo of China. These people have been enormously helpful in providing a flow of information on new and old varieties alike. Also the assistance of many

well known nurseries in various countries in regularly mailing their catalogues has been of considerable value in maintaining correct nomenclature.

Following the completion of this manuscript, commencement was made on entering the data on "floppy disc" in a Tandy TRS-80 computer with "Scriptit" word processor software, with a Tandy DWP-410 "Daisy Wheel" printer for the production of hard copy. This was installed 8 years ago, and, compared with modern Word Processors is limiting as only one form of type on the Daisy Wheel is available. The situation as at July 1989 is that the names beginning with "X" are, at present, being entered and it is expected to complete the alphabet by the end of August, 1989. There then remains the bibliography which, at present, occupies four drawers of file cards. The entry on floppy disc started 4 years ago, and, as each section was completed, it was sent out for checking. Also, in those 4 years, not only has there been many hundreds of new cultivar names published, but a considerable flow of further information on the older varieties has been received, not to mention a flood of books from Japan. All this has been noted on the master file of hard copy from floppy discs, and, at the initial completion of "Z" will require to be added to the existing data on the floppy discs. This is estimated to take a further 12 months. The number of entries will exceed 30,000.

Then there will be the problem of publication. There is the possibility of three ways of publishing this material, which is complicated by the requirement of including the Oriental characters with the Chinese and Japanese names.

The first way is to take the printing plate off hard copy in the form of photo-ready sheets from the daisy wheel printer, onto which the oriental characters have been pasted. This would be by far the least expensive method, but has the disadvantage of not having quite the clarity expected from type-set copy, nor the possibility of using various type faces for purposes such as headings and to identify species names etc.

The second method is to type set from the floppy disc, to produce type-set hard copy for the photo-

ready sheets, onto which the Oriental characters would be pasted.

The third method would be to have the Register published in such a place as Hong Kong or Tokyo where the Oriental characters could be type-set along with the rest of the text.

Printing becomes progressively more expensive with options 2 & 3, with the added problem of adequately checking that the correct Oriental characters are in the right place.

The size of the publication has to be taken into consideration as there are upwards of 2800 pages of hard copy from the printer. It would be possible for type setting to reduce this by getting more text on a page through the use of smaller and

clearer type. However the last and very important consideration is the final price of such a publication to the purchaser. If this can be kept to a reasonable amount, the more copies purchased, the greater number printed would help to reduce the cost per copy. It is hoped that some costs can be offset by grants from sponsors or interested organizations. It should be mentioned that all costs incurred to date have been covered and written off, so that what will be involved will be the actual cost of printing and distribution.

Finally it can be said that this Register is the culmination of many thousands of hours of work by an army of dedicated camellia lovers.

CALIFORNIA CULINARY CONFECTIONS

Ann Blair Brown

California Camellia enthusiasts have enjoyed the gourmet offerings from Jack Lewis of Concord for many years. These confections are always a very special treat for those fortunate enough to receive them.

In April, Jack drove approximately 2,700 miles to attend the American Camellia Society Convention and the dedication of the Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum. Being the generous person that he is, Jack packed his car with some rare California treats to share with other camellia lovers. He prepared a delicious English Toffee, some Barbequed Almonds and Spiced English Walnuts. Each was an immediate hit and the supply vanished quickly. Many requested the recipes and Jack has supplied two of them.

He reported the remarkable contrast in plants and trees as he traveled the highways enroute to Georgia. Some of the plants and trees in flower were the California Poppies, Lupines, Cacti, Yuccas, Wisterias, Blue-bonnets, Dogwoods and Azaleas. After the long drive, Jack was happy to "just be" with his many camellia friends. On the return trip to California several side trips were made to visit with family and friends.

He logged 6,900 miles and said it was well worth the drive.

English Toffee

3 cups blanched almonds
2 cups sugar
2 cups butter
½ cup water
¼ tsp. salt
1½ lbs. chocolate, grated

Toast 1½ cups of almonds and chop in a grinder. Cut the remaining 1½ cups of almonds into broken pieces (halves). Combine the sugar, butter, water and salt and place over heat. Use a candy thermometer. Bring the mixture to a boil and wash the sides of the pan. (DO NOT scrape the sides of the pan into the batch as this could cause graining.) Stir constantly. When the temperature reaches 240° add the broken almonds slowly. If the almonds are added too rapidly, you will break the boil. Continue cooking until the temperature reaches 300°. Pour out into a 10"x15"x1" sheet pan. When the candy has cooled, loosen it from the sheet with a spatula. When you can hold your hand on the candy without burning, cover with half of the chocolate. When this chocolate has melted spread over the candy half of the ground almonds. Turn candy out of the pan and cover with the remaining chocolate and almonds. NOTE: If you notice that the candy has grained *before* using the chocolate, you can add the same

ACS WORKSHOPS 1989-90

October 25 1:30 - 4:00 p.m.

PINE CONE DECORATIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Dan Gatlyn from the Pine Cone Factory in Byron, GA will demonstrate the technique they use to make their beautiful pine cone wreaths, baskets, etc. A great way to get a head start on holiday decorating. **FREE!!**

November 11 2:30 - 5:00 p.m.

November 12 1:00 - 5:00 p.m.

ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

Sponsored by the Middle Georgia Camellia Society, this show features hundreds of camellia blossoms and arrangements in competition. Exhibitors and judges from several states regularly attend this event. Everyone is invited to attend and to enter blooms.

FREE!!

November 18 1:30 - 3:30 p.m.

IDENTIFYING CAMELLIA PROBLEMS

Dr. Luther Baxter, plant pathologist from Clemson University, points out some common camellia problems such as insects and diseases and tells how to correct these. Now is the time to learn how to produce super blooms!

\$6.00/members \$8.00/non-members

December 3 2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

CHRISTMAS OPEN HOUSE

A fun day for the entire family. The first annual Festival of Trees will be on display in the new Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum. There will be holiday music, shopping and refreshments. **FREE!!**

December 20 10:00 - Noon (Ages 6-8)

1:00 - 3:00 (Ages 9-12)

(Continued on Page 36)

amount of water in the batch and cook it again.

Spiced Nuts

1 cup sugar
¼ cup Sherry or Amaretto
Pinch Cream of Tartar
1 tsp. vanilla
1 tsp. cinnamon
2 cups nutmeats

Combine the sugar, Sherry or Amaretto and the Cream of Tartar in a saucepan and bring to a boil. Continue boiling until syrup threads. This should be approximately 230° or 234°. Remove from the heat and add vanilla and cinnamon. Stir until the cinnamon is mixed in the syrup. Add the nutmeats and stir until cool. Pour out on a buttered cookie sheet and separate with a fork.

(Continued From Page 22)

Lowell Cordas, San Martin, CA
Donald Martin, Fresno, CA

Exhibition and Awards

Dr. Herbert Racoff, Columbia, SC;
Chairman

Dr. James M. Habel, Jr.,
Suffolk, VA
Kathryn Allen, Wilmington, NC
Betty Kellas, Fresno, CA
Greg Davis, Houston, TX
Stuart Watson, Albany, GA

Finance

W. C. Wyatt, Jr., Fort Valley, GA;
Chairman

Dr. Earl Beatty, Jr., Fort Valley, GA
Marvin Jernigan,
Warner Robins, GA
I. John Movich, LaVerne, CA
Wyman Priester, Jr., Macon, GA
Dr. David Scheibert,
Marshallville, GA
F. F. Becker II, Brookhaven, MS
Annabelle Fetterman, Clinton, NC
Boyd C. McRee, Conroe, TX
Dr. Daniel Nathan, Fort Valley, GA
Helen Teeter, Fort Valley, GA

Horticulture

Dr. William L. Ackerman, Ashton, MD;
Chairman

Barbara Butler, Modesto, CA
Jackie Randall, Sacramento, CA
Walter Homeyer, Macon, GA
Fred Hahn, Matthews, NC
Adair Roberts, Alameda, CA
Betty Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA
Marvin Jernigan,
Warner Robins, GA
Mrs. S. J. Showalter,
Port Arthur, TX
Andrew Sears, Portland, OR

International Affairs

William D. Stewart, Sacramento, CA;
Chairman

MS - Thomas Perkins
LA - V. Stone
CA - Edith Mazzei

Investments

Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC;
Chairman

I. John Movich, LaVerne, CA
Thomas E. Hughes, La Canada, CA

Long Range Planning

Dr. James M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, VA;
Chairman

Annabelle Fetterman, Clinton, NC
Carl Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC
Stuart Watson, Albany, GA
Dr. Dave Scheibert,
Marshallville, GA
Betty Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA
Dr. Dan Nathan, Fort Valley, GA
Robert L. Kellas, Fresno, CA
Greg Davis, Houston, TX

Membership

Dr. C. David Scheibert, Marshallville, GA

Atlantic Coast - Ann McKinnon

GA - Leslie Cawthon
SC - Dr. Herbert Racoff
NC - Gloria McClintock
VA - Douglas Simon
MD/DC/No. VA - Richard Waltz

Northeast - Ann McKinnon**Gulf Coast - Greg Davis**

AL - James Oates
AR - Hilery Hanna
FL - Pearl Terry
LA - Art Landry
MS - Richard Carter
TN - George Griffin
TX - Greg Davis

Pacific Coast - Jim Randall

- Edith Mazzei

So CA - Tom Hughes
Central CA - Robert Kellas
No. CA - Jim Randall
OR/WA - Vera and Al Parker

Publications

Mrs. John Comber (Jean) Pensacola, FL;
Chairman

James A. Young, Lithia, FL
Dr. T. E. Lundy, Pensacola, FL
Hyman Norsworthy,
Beaumont, TX
William Donnan, Pasadena, CA
Richard Michael, Thomasville, NC

Research Advisory

Dr. Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Clemson, SC;
Chairman

Kenneth Hallstone, Lafayette, CA
Dr. William L. Ackerman,
Ashton, MD
Dr. William Y. Bennett,
Pensacola, FL
Dr. Gordon Holcomb,
Baton Rouge, LA
Betty S. Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA
Dr. Clifford R. Parks,
Chapel Hill, NC
Dr. David Scheibert,
Marshallville, GA
Dr. Walter F. Homeyer, JR.,
Macon, GA
Dr. Jan Haldeman, Due West, SC

Ways and Means

Mrs. Daniel Nathan (Muriel) Fort Valley
GA; *Chairman*

Helen Bryan, Fort Valley, GA
Susan Plummer, Fort Valley, GA
Carol Comber, Pensacola, FL
Donna Shepherd,
N. Charleston, SC
Nancy Mandarich,
Menlo Park, CA

Varietal Registration

Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park, CA;
Chairman

James Randall, Sacramento, CA
Chic Rambath, Sacramento, CA
Don Bergamini, Martinez, CA
Marion S. Edwards,
Jacksonville, FL
Ruth Marcy, San Jose, CA
Ivan Mitchell, Melrose, FL

Historian

Dr. Daniel Nathan, Fort Valley, GA

The President of the American Camellia society and the Executive Director are *ex officio* members of each Committee.



SOURCES OF SIX COLD HARDY CAMELLIA HYBRID SELECTIONS FOR FALL BLOOMING

Dr. W. L. Ackerman of Ashton, MD has originated six cold hardy hybrid camellias for Fall blooming. These include 'Snow Flurry', 'Winter's Hope', and 'Winter's Star'. These will be available in the Spring, 1990. 'Winter's Charm', 'Winter's Rose', and 'Polar Ice' will be available in the Spring, 1991. Those offering these plants at the later dates include:

Mr. James Darden
Darden's Nursery
1239 Sunset Avenue
Clinton, NC 28328

Mr. Tom Dodd, Jr.
Tom Dodd's Nurseries
P. O. Drawer 45
U. S. Highway 98
Semmes, AL 36575

Mr. Julius Nuccio
Nuccio's Nursery
3555 Chaney Trail
Altadena, CA 91001

Mrs. Clifford Parks
Camellia Forest Nursery
125 Carolina Forest Road
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Mrs. Audrey Teasdale
Monrovia Nursery
P. O. Box Q
Azusa, CA 91702-1336

Dr. Philip M. Waldman
Roslyn Nursery
505 Mott's Cove Road, S
Roslyn, NY 11576

Mr. Ray Watson
Cam-Too Camellia Nursery
3505 Tanglewood Drive
Greensboro, NC 27410

For more information, contact these fine nurseries or Dr. Ackerman at P. O. Box 120, Ashton, MD 20861.

1989-1990

MINIMUM ORDER \$10.00

Camellia Scions—Greenhouse Protected**GROUP NO. 5 — \$5.00**

'Big Apple'	'Dr. Alvin Johnson'	'Fortieth Anniversary'	'High Time'	'Patsy Cline'	'Super Star'
'Black Opal'	'Dr. Emil Carroll'	'Frank Pursel'	'Holly Bright'	'Piquant'	'Tid Bit'
'Buddy Garrett'	'Dynasty'	'Fred Lee'	'Ivan Mitchell'	'Royal Velvet'	'Winner's Circle'
'Burgundy Boy'	'Ealon Maggee'	'Gene King'	'Jean Pursel Blush'	'Scarlet Glory'	'Woodford Harrison Var.'
'Dallas Price'	'Española'	'Grand Marshall'	'John Bell'	'Silver Lace'	
'Doris Fowler'	'Fair Jury'	'Hall's Pride'	'Maggie Bush'	'Sparkler'	

GROUP NO. 3 — \$3.00

'Annabelle Fetterman'	'Dr. Harry Moore'	'Jean Comber'	'Lovely Lady'	'Pleasant Memories'	'S. P. Dunn'
'Bethany Fatheree'	'Dr. Reeves Wells'	'Jean Pursel Var.'	'Margaret Bernhardt'	'R.L. Brent'	'Spencer Walden'
'Betty Drews'	'Dr. R. P. McDonald'	'Jean Toland'	'Margaret Hilford' R. & Var.	'Red Crystal'	'Sweet Dreams'
'Blissful Dawn'	'Elsie Hughes'	'John Movich'	'Marie Mackall'	'Richard Carter'	'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'
'Carvain's Silk Moire'	'Happy Days'	'Jo-Jo'	'Mary Kay'	'Rickwood'	'Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie'
'Cherries Jubilee'	'Happy Holidays'	'Juanita Walker'	'Mona Jury Var.'	'Robert's Jewel'	'Tomorrow's Dawn Blush'
'Col. R. D. Hicks'	'Harold Paige'	'Julie Felix'	'Moonlight Bay'	'Rose Bouquet'	'Tomorrow White'
'Curtain Call'	'Hilda Jamieson'	'June Atkins'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'	'Roy Stringfellow'	'Violet Bouquet'
'Dawn's Early Light'	'Hody Wilson'	'Lacy Love'	'Nancy Reagan'	'Rudolph'	'Wally Freshwater'
'Delta Dawn'	'Hulyn Smith' R. & Var.	'Lasca Beauty Var.'	'Nuccio's Ruby Var.'	'Sara Dunham'	'Walter Dunn'
'Donnan's Dream'	'In the Purple'	'Little Michael'	'Our Kerry'	'Sara Oliver'	'Woodford Harrison'
'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.'	'Janet Smith'	'Little Slam Pink'	'Paul Harkey'	'Something Beautiful'	'Zell Boyce Var.'

GROUP NO. 2 — \$2.00

'Alabama Tide'	'Cissy Purvis'	'Feathery Touch'	'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	'Mini Pink'	'Royalty'
'Al Gunn'	'Cornelia Walden'	'Four Winds'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Miss Bakersfield'	'Ruthie Pope'
'All American Var.'	'Courtney'	'Frances B. Homer'	'Les Berg'	'Moonlight Sonata'	'Sheila'
'Allene Gunn'	'Crimson Robe'	'Gabbie Laver'	'Lilemac'	'Mrs. D.W. Davis Descanso'	'Shellie Rae'
'Anne Clayton'	'Dee Davis Var.'	'George Priest'	'Little Babe Var.'	'Noble Pearl'	'Shikibu'
'Anticipation Var.'	'Descanso Mist'	'George Stewart'	'Little Bo Peep'	'Nuccio's Cameo'	'Show Time'
'Applause'	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	'Hang-Ling Snow'	'Little Cheeper'	'Nuccio's Jewel'	'Shuchuka'
'Arcadia'	'Dream Boat'	'Happy Memories'	'Little Dixie'	'Nuccio's Pearl'	'Susan Jones'
'Aztec'	'Dreamy Var.'	'Hawaii'	'Little Ginger'	'Papoose'	'Suzanne Withers'
'Betty's Beauty'	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'	'Helen G.'	'Lucy Stewart'	'Pharaoh'	'Swan Lake'
'Black Lace'	'Elegans Champagne'	'Hopkins Pink'	'Mandalay Queen'	'Premier Var.'	'Terrell Weaver Var.'
'Buddy Bills' R. & Var.	'Elise Winter'	'Jean Pursel'	'Mary Fisher'	'Pride of California'	'Tomorrow's Lisa'
'Camellia City'	'Elizabeth Astles'	'Jubilation'	'Mary Love'	'Prima Ballerina'	'Valentine Day Var.'
'Cameron Cooper'	'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'	'Julia'	'Mary Stringfellow'	'Purple Gown'	'Valley Knudsen'
'Campari White'	'Evelyn Poe Blush'	'Juliana Regina'	'Massee Lane Var.'	'Que Sera Sera'	'Veiled Beauty' R. & Var.
'Carter's Sunburst Blush'	'Evelyn Poe Pink Var.'	'Kathryn Funari'	'Midnight'	'Rachel Tarp'	'Virginia Aifter'
'Charlotte Johnson Var.'	'Evelyn Ramirez'	'Kevin Murphy'	'Minimint'	'Rebel Lady'	'William C. Noel'

GROUP NO. 1 — \$1.00

'Amabel Lansdell'	'Clark Hubbs Var.'	'Funny Face Betty'	'Jury's Yellow'	'Miss Tinytot Princess'	'Stacy Susan'
'Angel Wings'	'Desire'	'Glen 40 Special'	'Just Darling'	'Mouchang'	'Sugar Babe'
'Angellique'	'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	'Gone Again'	'Kramer's Supreme Var.'	'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler'	'Tomorrow Var.'
'Apollo 14 Var.'	'Donckelari'	'Grace Albritton'	'Kramer's Delight'	'Nuccio's Gem'	'Tomorrow's Crown Jewel'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'	'Drama Girl Var.'	'Grand Prix'	'Lady in Red'	'Otto Hopfer'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Betty Sheffield White'	'Early Woodville Red'	'Grand Slam Var.'	'Lady Kay'	'Our Betty'	'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink'
'Blond Betty'	'Easter Morn'	'Guilio Nuccio Var.'	'Laura E. Greggs'	'Pink Frost'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Bon Bon'	'El Dorado'	'Granada'	'Little Man'	'Pink Jewel'	'Tootsie'
'Bon Bon Blush'	'Elegans Splendor'	'Gwenneth Morey'	'Little Slam Var.'	'Pirates Gold. Var.'	'Ville de Nantes'
'Brushfield's Yellow'	'Elegans Supreme'	'Helen Bower'	'Little Susie'	'Rena Swick' R.&Var.	'Walker's Pink'
'Carter's Sunburst' R.&Var.	'Elizabeth Dowd'	'Honey Bee'	'Magic City'	'Rosea Superba Var.'	'William Hertrich'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.'	'Emily Wilson'	'Howard Asper Var.'	'Man Size'	'Ruth Seibels'	'Woodville Red'
'Charlean' R. & Var.	'Fashionata'	'Jean Clere'	'Margaret Davis'	'Sabrina'	'Woodville Red Blush'
'Charles Bettes'	'Flo Adrian'	'Jessie Conner'	'Melinda Hackett'	'Sawada's Dream'	
'Chow's Han-Ling'	'Francie L' R. & Var.	'Junior Miss'	'Miss Charleston Var.'	'Splash of Pink'	

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

P. O. Box 6626
Jackson, Miss. 39282

MRS. RAY GENTRY

601-372-3726

NURSERY LOCATION — 5375 Interstate 55 South — 8 miles from Downtown Jackson

THE CAMELLIA "COUSINS"

Bill Donnan

I have become interested in the relatives of Camellia. I call them the Camellia "Cousins" and I want to tell you about them. You may well ask: "How come this clown wants to write all of this 'stuff' anyway?" It all came about as follows: I was up at Nuccio's Nurseries one day (July 15, 1989) and we were walking through the Number 2 species house where we were counting *C. Euphlebia* buds. (Like heck we were! There are no buds on *C. Euphlebia*!) Then I chanced to look down and saw this fantastic plant in bloom. There, in a 2 gallon plastic can, was a bushy, green cultivar. The wooden label said *Eucryphia Nymanensis* and the plant really caught my eye. (You must agree that the plant would have to be a winner to have that kind of a name!) The plant was in full bloom with about 10 to 15 showy white flowers. They were about 1 to 1½ inches in diameter and each bloom looked exactly like a white pansy. There were 4 fat petals, evenly spaced around a burst of white stamens. I said to Julius Nuccio: "What is this?" He said: "It's a plant we got from Bob Boddy of the Descanso Nursery in Ft. Bragg, California. (Bob Boddy is the son of Manchester Boddy, the former owner of the Descanso Gardens in La Canada, California.) It turns out that Boddy claimed that *Eucryphia* might be a relative of *C. Camellia* and Julius was going to propagate it for possible hybridizing.

Well, this is what ticked me off about the relatives of the genus *Camellia*. Some research revealed that *Eucryphia* is not a relative of *Camellia*. Actually, it is an evergreen shrub which blooms in July and August and was found, in the wild, in Australia and Chile. One thing led to another and I did considerable research on the relatives of *Camellia*. Hence this article. If you are interested please read on.

According to Sealy (J. Robert Sealy, *A Revision of The Genus Camellia*, R.H.S. 1958) the *Camellia* belongs to

the Family Theaceae of the Tribe Gordoniaeae. In this Tribe there are eight other genera. These eight other "Cousins" of *Camellia* are: *Stuartia*, *Gordonia*, *Franklinia*, *Tutcheria*, *Shima*, *Laplacea*, *Pyrenaria*, and *Yunnanea*. *Camellia* is by far the largest genus in the Tribe of Gordoniaeae. In fact, it is the largest genus in the Family of Theaceae, having over 200 species. This may be why one seldom hears much about the *Camellia* "Cousins".

I propose to write about four of these "Cousins", namely, *Stuartia*, *Tutcheria*, *Franklinia*, and *Gordonia*, and my reasons for writing about them are as follows:

1. Most of them bloom in the summer and early fall and they would be nice companion plants to provide color and blooms when the camellias are not blooming.
2. Most of them are fragrant.
3. Most of them are cold hardy.
4. Most of them can be purchased at nurseries. For example, Nuccio's Nurseries has many of these "Cousins" for sale even though they are not listed in their catalogue.
5. And finally, since they are "Cousins" of *Camellia*, an opportunity is there for hybridizers to do a little experimenting to see whether it is possible to cross these "Cousins" with *Camellia*. If this is possible it would introduce some of the "plus" attributes of the relatives into the hybrid camellias.

STUARTIA

Mrs. Margaret Macdonald of Salem, Oregon wrote a nice article about *Stewartia* which was published in the May 1977 issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW*, Vol. 38, No. 8, Page 8. (The spelling of *Stuartia* is confusing since some botanists and nurseries list it as *Stewartia* and Mrs. Macdonald uses that spelling.) It is a beautiful flowering shrub which blooms in June, July and August. The cup shaped, waxy, white flowers are 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The blooms have five petals and, depending on the species some have golden, purple, or violet stamens and anthers. Some of the species, such as, *Stuartia Sinensis* have fragrant blooms. The foliage is

dark green and deciduous. In the Fall the leaves turn to bright shades of orange, red or purple before they fall off. This "Cousin" of the *Camellia* is very cold hardy and can withstand temperatures down to zero degrees F. without damage. If it could be crossed with *Camellia* we might move more closely toward cold hardy hybrids.

TUTCHERIA

John L. Threlkeld who was the curator of Camellias at the Descanso Gardens in the 50s and early 60s wrote a book in 1962. It is entitled *THE CAMELLIA* and it was published by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc. New York. In it, Threlkeld tells an interesting story about the yellow seedling of *Tutcheria Spectabilis*. To paraphrase from his article: ... Descanso Gardens received some seeds which were imported in 1948. When the seeds germinated one of the seedlings was a scraggly plant of *Tutcheria Spectabilis*. It appeared to be a poor relative to the beautiful camellias growing in the Gardens. However, after about 5 years it bloomed and produced flowers that were yellow—as Threlkeld says—"not ivory, not cream-colored, but true butter yellow!" Threlkeld shows a color picture of the Descanso Gardens *Tutcheria* in his book and it, indeed, does have a yellow color. When word got out that the Descanso Gardens had a yellow "Cousin" of *Camellia* everyone wanted a scion or pollen from the flowers. The Descanso Gardens was obliged to build a chain link fence around the plant to protect it. Alas, attempts to graft scions or propagate it from cuttings never did succeed. The pollen from the flowers never produced any successful hybrid plants.

Tutcheria Spectabilis blooms in July and August. The flowers have 6 to 8 petals with a huge burst of yellow stamens in a 3 inch diameter bloom. The leaves are long and narrow and have a shiny dark green color. While the first attempts to cross *Tutcheria* with *C. japonica*; *C. sasanqua*; or *C. reticulata* were not successful perhaps hybridizers could now attempt intergeneric crosses

with some of the other camellia species we now have available. At least it seems to be worth a try.

Franklinia

Franklinia Alatomaha (Discovered in 1765 and named in 1791 by William Bartram) commonly known as the "Franklin Tree" has also been written up extensively by Mrs. Margaret Macdonald in two articles published in *CAMELLIA REVIEW*. They were found on page 12 of Vol. 38, No. 1, October, 1976 and page 19 of Vol. 38, No. 2, November, 1976. (Here again the spelling is at variance since the first publication of the named spelled the river Altamaha wrong. This was the location where the genus was found.) I recommend that you read Macdonald's articles to refresh your memory on the interesting history of this plant.

Suffice to say here that Franklinia is the only known species of the genus. It has only been found in the wild in one spot along the Altamaha River about 30 miles from the Coast, in Georgia. Botanists were so eager

to obtain scions of it that by 1791 it had become obliterated from the wild. Today it can be purchased in many nurseries around the world. The plant is a small tree or shrub which produces snow white, fragrant blooms in September and October. The flowers measure 2 to 3 inches diameter with five petals. The plant is deciduous and in the Autumn, the leaves turn scarlet before dropping. The plant is cold hardy to zero degrees F. Early on, there were attempts to make intergeneric crosses of Franklinia with some of the *C. japonica* species with no success. Maybe it is now time to try crossing with some of the more exotic species of camellia to see whether new hybrids can be developed.

GORDONIA

The genus Gordonia is found almost exclusively in Asia. However, one species, Gordonia Lasianthus, can be found in the Southeastern United States from Virginia to Florida. It has been found in the wild near where Franklinia was

discovered and has often been confused with Franklinia. Gordonia however is an evergreen shrub or small tree with white, sweet scented flowers, some 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The bloom has five petals and a compact bunch of cream colored stamens in the center. The flowers are born singly near the tip of the branch. Gordonia is the only genus, so far, which has been successfully crossed with Camellia to produce an intergeneric hybrid cultivar.

—ACE—

40th ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN

The following have made pledges or contributed to the Campaign since the August 1989 *Journal*.

George B. Culpepper, III,
Gordon P. Howell
Evelyn W. Johnston
Middle Tennessee Camellia Society
Mrs. C. E. Turner, Jr.
G. Stuart Watson

INAZAWA NURSERIES OF JAPAN

Growers of the Rare Japanese Camellia

Member of the
International Camellia
Society,
American Camellia
Society,
and the
Societa Italiana della
camelia.

For 1989-1990, we are pleased to offer the following varieties of the Camellia plants:

• DAHLOHNEGA

The Great Appearance!
Dr. Homeyer's new yellow
Japonica. Canary yellow,
Medium, formal double.
Bushy, Hardy. Rare and
beautiful.

• SENNEN FUJI MURASAKI

Pure violet purple, medium sized single,
trumpet form. Vigorous and bushy growth
habit. An excellent color you have
never seen like this.

Send Postage (U.P.U.) for new catalog.

INAZAWA NURSERIES Co., Ltd.

P.O. Box 7

Inazawa City, Aichi Prefecture
Japan

Tel: (0587) 36-1101 • Fax: (0587) 36-1102 • Tlx: 4573-333 INAZAW J



Horticulturally Speaking ...

HOW I CARE FOR AND HANDLE MY FAVORITE CAMELLIAS

Committee on Horticulture

Although there are a number of basic rules most of us follow in the care and feeding of our favorite camellias, special situations dictate special methods of handling. Container plants require different treatment than those in the ground, and what works well on the East Coast may not hold true for the West Coast and so on.

Bill Ackerman, Ashton, MD - In my own situation, I have several distinctly different methods for handling my camellias. In addition to different treatments for container and in-the-ground plants, there is also the difference between standard non-cold hardy cultivars and my *C. oleifera* hybrids being tested for their hardiness. The first group needs all the winter protection I can give them - be it greenhouse, Microfoam, or other protection. The second group are given as harsh an exposure as nature affords in this area.

For climatic sensitive cultivars, be it exposure to severe winter conditions or hot, drought conditions, there are limitations as to how one can protect plants from the elements. Half the battle is knowing what one can and cannot take precautions against. For example, this summer we have had an abundance of rain here in the East, however the West is suffering badly. Previous dry summers have taught me one way of greatly reducing my watering of container plants. Several years ago I dug a series of trenches deep enough to set the containers in and fill the soil around them to just below the rims. After a heavy watering, a mulch of wood chips or pine needles is piled along each side of the row. Shortly after Thanksgiving, the mulch is removed and the plants watered heavily, a day or two before they are lifted in preparation for winter. They are then

layered horizontally and covered with sheets of Microfoam insulation sandwiched between two layers of polyethylene plastic. Nothing much is done until mid-March when the Microfoam is removed and the plants gradually aired out. At this time, many flower buds are starting to show color and a few may be in full bloom. Our spring show is always scheduled for mid-April, which allows a month to prepare plants and flowers. Other than growing camellias in a greenhouse (which many of us do not have) this practice has become standard procedure here in the Washington area for growing non-hardy cultivars for the past decade. It is questionable that our local societies would have survived without our adaptation of this method of protection.

I presently have about 280 *C. oleifera* hybrids planted in my garden in the early 1980's. They are under a canopy of Virginia pines. They have come through subsequent winters without serious injury, some without any, despite temperatures of -12°F on a number of occasions. Now they face a new challenge, about which I have little or no control. A serious infestation of pine bark beetle and an associated fungus disease, has killed some 15 trees this past year and an equal number are showing decline. Within the next several years my camellias will be exposed to full sun (I certainly cannot construct a shade house over one-half acre!).

As I mentioned earlier, we can take certain steps in our handling and care of our camellias, but then there are circumstances that seem beyond our best efforts.

Now let us hear from someone who has very recently been exposed to conditions beyond her control—when hurricanes strike, there is little one can do.

Aline Showalter, Port Arthur, TX - Now that Hurricane Chantel has passed us by (by a small margin), with the only "damage" being oak tree limbs and twigs all over the yard, the cleanup is just about finished and

I can get on with this article. We go through this event several times each summer - get ready for BAD weather and then nothing much happens. We do not dare become complacent, however, who knows when another *really big one* will come along? We have had near-misses so often, it is bound to happen someday.

Actually, we have no "favorite" camellias! We love them all - all 200+ of them! Some are in cans and many are in the ground. Some are new varieties, some are "standard" japonicas and hybrids, some are Japanese, and some are just old sentimental companions. Our winters here on the Gulf Coast are generally mild, and some years we do not move ANY container-growing plants into the greenhouse. In other years, we will put in the "good" varieties that are well-budded. Other than that, beyond the regular fertilizing, spraying, disbudding, and gibbing that everyone does, nothing gets *really* special care. Two of our container beds have shade screen on year-around, and we have large liveoaks and pines which give protection from frost and sun in winter and summer. We have recently installed a "sprayhead-in-every-pot" watering system. It is not automatic - we do not have timers on it yet - but aside from having to remember to turn the hoses off, it really is a handy aid to giving the plants enough water during these hot summer days.

Jim Randall, Sacramento, CA - Although I have my favorite camellias, basically I give the same tender loving care to all my plants. Most of my camellias are in containers which range in size from one gallon plastic cans to half-wine barrels. When talking about container culture, the first thing that comes to mind is the subject of soil mix. My mix contains about 15% soil, with the remainder made up of fir bark (large and small), compost, forest humus, lava rock, perlite, and a little cottonseed meal. This provides me with a light and fast draining soil medium. When discussing soil mixes, one has to mention repotting. I knock out and inspect the root ball of every container plant each spring at the end of the blooming season. The plant is either moved up to the next sized pot or remains in the same container, replacing any soured soil in the

bottom with fresh mix. I plant shallow, adding only 2 or 3 inches of additional soil below the current root ball.

To maximize the growth potential of plants, you need excellent light or exposure for your plants. I use a shade cloth which allows about 60% sunlight to enter with excellent results. Many camellias today are grown in too much shade.

Watering is one of the most important aspects of container culture. All my plants are hand watered throughout the year as the need arises. Generally, during our hot dry summers, I will have to water about every four days. When a few indicator plants are dry, I will go ahead and water my entire collection. This tends to overwater some plants, but with a light, fast draining soil mix I can do this with good results. My shade area also contains an overhead sprinkler system. This provides cooling and increased humidity on hot afternoons. Spraying your camellia foliage will also help keep the leaf surfaces free of dirt and insects. Pea gravel on the shade house floor helps retain moisture for providing added humidity.

My fertilizing program is begun in mid-March with a liquid such as Pentrex. Cottonseed meal is then applied the first part of April and again about every six weeks, three applications maximum. In between each cottonseed application, I again use a liquid fertilizer at half strength. The cottonseed meal is applied at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon of soil mix. Every other year I apply 2-10-10 in both November and January. As you can see, my fertilizing program is a continuous process of frequent light feedings.

Pruning camellias is the key to the head table. I prune heavily on established plants and use little or no pruning on plants under four years old. Young plants need the leaf surface to develop a good root system. My pruning is aimed at producing columnar upright plants since space is at a premium in my shade house. I always try to prune prior to new growth to prevent the waste of plant energy. Light pruning, and pinching out unwanted growth is also done throughout the year.

If you are into showing camellias, heavy disbudding is a must for exhibition type blooms. I try to leave a maximum of one bud per terminal

and leave buds of various sizes to promote a longer blooming season. On some varieties, buds of approximately the same size are left to insure more blooms for multiple entries. Disbudding is a tedious and time consuming chore but absolutely necessary when competing on the show circuit. You might consider some heavy pruning next spring to help reduce the number of buds set on larger plants.

For me, growing camellias for showing is strictly a container culture. It is an excellent method for providing the cultural needs of all your plants and at the same time allows you to give a little extra care for your favorite cultivars. There are many other reasons for this mode of culture, including: (1) Continuous testing of new introductions; (2) Plants that do not perform well can be easily discarded; (3) It is easy to grow several plants of one variety for showing multiples; (4) Since they take up less space, you may collect and grow more in a given area; and (5) Plants can be easily moved to more desirable exposures or locations to maximize bloom quality and for protection from the elements. In summary, container

NUCCIO'S NURSERIES

GROWERS OF RARE CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS SINCE 1935

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
POST OFFICE BOX 6160
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91001

(818) 794-3383

WRITE FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

THE NEW INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1989-90

'Bill Woodroof'
'Mabel Bryan Strawberry'
'Nicky Crisp'

'Rudolph Var.'
'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'
'Spring Mist'

NEW SPECIES FOR 1989-90

C. nokoensis
C. synaptica
C. transarisanensis

Closed Wednesday & Thursday

culture is easily expandable, portable, and expendable.

Barbara Butler, Modesto, CA - We are in a drought and water rationing mode with limited hours to water on an every other day schedule. All of which means, we are watering before dawn and after dark. Some camellia plants tend to become dry as the big shade trees consume the water. We usually have cool, west delta breezes, but this year our winds are hot and dry from the north. If these same weather pressure patterns continue into winter; we can expect to have a very cold winter. We had a week of cold temperatures this spring. Thus, there was a greater than normal leaf drop. Even the year-old leaves fell. This caused the camellia plants to produce longer than normal new growth. The plants grew a whole new set of leaves to balance the root systems.

About eight years ago, I built a saran shade house for my favorite seedling hybrids. These camellias are planted in the ground in a rich fir-bark mix. They have done splendidly. The rest of my camellia collection has also been planted in the ground, some camellia plants for as long as thirty-nine years. These plants are the original foundation plantings for our home, and are well above the eaves. I prune armloads of flowers each spring from these japonicas. This procedure keeps the plants in shape and gives joy to garden visitors. My oldest plant is a 'Kumasaka', dated 1939.

A fertilizing program starts in early spring and continues once a month until June. I start 2-10-10 in August and continue through November. This year we have gone to foliar feeding of acid food and iron. The water has so many calcium salts that fertilizer tends to become locked within the soil, and thus, is not available to the plant roots.

All plants receive an April mulch of fir-bark as a summer root coolant. Fresh fir-bark mulch is again applied in November to keep the flower beds looking neat and petal blight less of a problem.

Camellia bloom buds are already of good size. I have started some disbudding. The camellia plants in the saran house are disbudded for show blooms, while those in the garden are disbudded to make a garden display. These flowers are

blue ribbon in size; and cover the plant with a mass of color.

I spend most of my time hybridizing and awaiting blooms from new seedlings. I had two nice fragrant camellias bloom this past season. The Chrysanth camellias bloomed for the first time this spring. The cross of Chrysanth x Hiryu set one seed pod, while Chrysanth pollen on japonica cultivars tended to set a larger number of seed pods.

Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, GA - The following will concern potted camellias only. Starting in February, I fertilize for the first time. I use Osmocote with trace elements year around for fertilizing because it is slow release and will not burn. I use a fast draining potting medium comprised of 90% ground bark and 10% granite sand buffered to a pH of 6.5 with all minor trace elements added. Regular fertilizer is not used for it would wash out before the plants could get much use from it. In March, I prune heavily. Around the first of April I move all pots outside where they get some shade and fertilize with Osmocote again, adding a tablespoon of lime. I fertilize again in September and add another tablespoon of lime. These two yearly lime applications keep my mix between 6 and 6.5. In early spring at time of heavy new growth, I water at least 3 times a week or more if needed. After new growth has hardened off, I water twice a week and each time I water I water twice - after watering all the plants the first time, I start over and do it again. Both times I have water flooding out the bottom of the pots. This is to keep the soluble salts from building up. In the spring I also spray about every ten days with a fungicide. When I prune I paint all open wounds with a Benlate paste. On any growth that does not look right or begins to die, I cut back to good green wood and again paint with the fungicide.

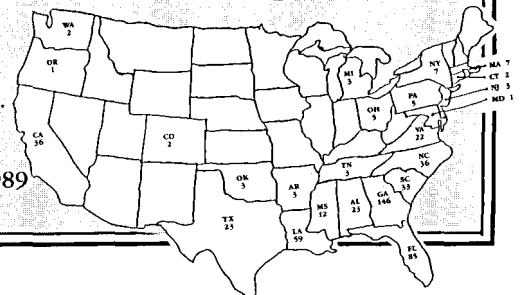
Betty Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA - At a display garden such as Masee Lane, camellias are handled differently than at a private residence. The first difference involves sheer numbers; although many camellia enthusiasts have several hundred plants, we have many more than most growers. Our purpose is also somewhat different. Most camellia growers are interested in producing a few large perfect blooms for the show table. At Masee Lane, we are more interested in a mass bloom over a long period of time.

To ensure a long period of beautiful blooms, I incorporate the following basic principles. Water is perhaps the most essential ingredient for a healthy plant and good blooms. We irrigate often in the summer and will also water throughout the year if dry conditions arise. (Pruning and disbudding are more limited in a display garden than a private residence.) Pruning is done for the health of the plant and also to obtain a well-shaped plant. (Well-shaped plants have not been accomplished since the devastating freezes of 1983 and 1985.) Disbudding is done to a limited extent. In the greenhouse, buds are removed to leave one per terminal. Out-of-doors it is impossible to disbud all plants but is attempted on a small scale. Fertilizer is put out twice a year, March and June, and appears sufficient. Spraying is limited in the gardens to one or two applications per year as necessary. The use of gibberellic acid begins in late August to extend our blooming season. A schedule for different sections of the garden is set up so that plants are gibbed on a weekly basis from late August until mid to late November when blooms begin on their own.

Providing the weather does not dip below 28°F, we generally have camellias in bloom from November through March with a peak usually in February.

SOURCE OF NEW ACS MEMBERS September 14, 1989

U.S.	3758 in 42 states, D.C., & P.R.
Foreign	216 in 22 countries
Total	3974 members ACS
Total	544 NEW members ACS in 1989



A CAMELLIA WEDDING

This past December a true Southern wedding was transported to Mount Vernon, Indiana when Miss Susan Lee Mangham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will G. Mangham of Baton Rouge, Louisiana became the bride of Mr. Rodney Keith Bridges, son of Mr. and Mrs. Larry Earl Bridges of that city.

Over three hundred camellias were furnished by the bride's family and friends, all members of the Baton Rouge Camellia Society. As shown in the picture, the bride's attendants' bouquets were of assorted camellias and all ladies of both families wore camellia corsages designed by Mr. Charles Fegus Celestin, floral designer of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

After the ceremony at Trinity Church of Christ, which was decorated with camellias and greenery from Louisiana, the guests were received by the parents and wedding party where the Southern camellia theme was continued throughout the reception hall. Fourteen candle-lit centerpieces were arrangements of *camellia japonicas*, bolls of cotton from the bride's ancestral home, Cabin Point Plantation at Armistead, Louisiana, Spanish moss and magnolia branches from Rosedown Plantation at St. Francisville, Louisiana and birds' nests containing speckled quail eggs.



Typical Louisiana refreshments were served at the champagne reception including Shrimp Bienville, toasted pecans, pralines, pecan tassies and mint brownies.

Editor's Note: Mr. Mangham is Director of Marketing at Rosedown Plantation and Gardens

MANGHAM-BRIDGES WEDDING

Bride Susan Lee Mangham from Baton Rouge, Louisiana with attendants from left to right: Mrs. Kelly Zane Winiger, Mrs. David Papariella, Miss Carolyn Amanda Mangham, Miss Mary Rooney, and Mrs. George Connolly. They wore teal gowns with velvet bodices and moire taffeta skirts and carried bouquets of Louisiana grown *camellia japonicas*. Miniature bride was Miss Brittany Nicolle Papriella. Ceremony at 7:00 p.m. December 17, 1988 at Trinity United Church of Christ in Mt. Vernon, Indiana. PHOTO BY CURT KNIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY



Radisson Admiral Semmes Hotel

WELCOMES THE
AMERICAN *Camellia* SOCIETY
to Mobile, Alabama

January 17, 18, 19, 20, 1990

Special Room Rate: \$53.00 (Single or Double)

Please call or write to:
Radisson Admiral Semmes

251 Government Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602
(205) 432-8000



- ☐ Admiral's Corner—Cocktail Lounge
- ☐ Turn-down service with Fresh, Homebaked Cookies at bedtime

Cut off date for Hotel Reservations will be December 17, 1989

**When you make
out your shopping
list this Christmas...**



... don't forget to include a gift
to the American Camellia Society!

We need all of our members' support to supply the banquet hall
of the Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum with china,
glassware and flatware. So let's all get in the Christmas spirit.
A fifty-five dollar donation (\$55.00) from you will provide a full place setting
including camellia china, glassware and flatware.

Donations should be sent to:

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

**Merry Christmas
from ACS!**

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of September 12, 1989)

Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Sr., Andalusia, AL
(Mother of Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC)

Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mrs. Lewis M. Fetterman
Dr. & Mrs. C. David Scheibert
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson
Mrs. Carroll B. Terry
Mr. & Mrs. William D. Stewart
Judge & Mrs. Sherrill Halbert
Dr. & Mrs. Hilery E. Hanna
Mr. & Mrs. I. John Movich
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Hughes
Mr. & Mrs. William T. Shepherd

Mrs. Linton D. Baggs, Jr., Macon, GA
Middle Georgia Camellia Society
Dr. & Mrs. F. M. Houser

Mr. Jesse T. Barfield, Pensacola, FL
Dr. & Mrs. C. David Scheibert
Col. & Mrs. Edwin L. Atkins
Mrs. H. L. Berridge
Mr. & Mrs. John K. Edwards
Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares
Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Bobe, Sr.
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber
Miss Carol Comber

Dr. H. L. Berridge, Fort Walton Beach, FL
(Died July 6, 1989)

Mrs. Frances S. Hicks
Dr. & Mrs. C. David Scheibert
Mrs. Lewis M. Fetterman
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. John Geiser
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber
Miss Carol Comber
Col. & Mrs. Edwin L. Atkins
Mr. & Mrs. E. Fred Johnson
Dr. Adanto A. S. D'Amore
Mr. & Mrs. Jim Newell
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas H. Julian
Fort Walton Camellia Society
Mrs. Clyde X. Copeland
Mr. F. F. Becker
Dr. Fred Lee
Mr. & Mrs. George N. Griffin
Mr. & Mrs. John F. Edwards, Jr.
Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III
Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares
Dr. & Mrs. D. Lyle Robertson
Mrs. Carroll B. Terry
Mrs. Frank V. Pursel
Mr. & Mrs. Edwin Horton, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Bobe, Sr.
Mrs. Ray Gentry

Mr. Milton H. Brown, Fort Valley, GA
Mr. G. Stuart Watson

Mr. Armando P. Caputi, Modesto, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth C. Hallstone
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Dorn
Mrs. Haig Ashuckian

Mr. Harold E. Dryden, Duarte, CA
Mr. Thomas E. Hughes

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR

DATE

Fresno, CA; Camellia-Rama — Sheraton-Smuggler's Inn;
Central California Camellia Society November 4, 1989
Virginia Beach, VA; Pembroke Mall; Virginia Camellia Society November 4, 1989
Nacogdoches, TX; LaQuinta Motor Inn; Texas Camellia Society November 11, 1989
Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane; Middle Georgia Camellia Society November 11-12, 1989
Waycross, GA; Trust Company Bank of SE GA; Waycross
Federated Garden Clubs November 15-16, 1989
Charleston, SC; Exchange Park; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society November 18, 1989
Gulfport, MS; Gulfport Area Camellia Society November 18-19, 1989
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society November 18-19, 1989
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Westwood Retirement Center; Fort
Walton Camellia Society November 25, 1989
Jacksonville, FL; Grande Boulevard Mall; Camellia Society of
North Florida December 2, 1989
Albany, GA; Albany Mall; Albany Men's Garden Club December 2, 1989
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Community Center; Island of Beaches
Camellia Society December 2-3, 1989
Slidell, LA; Slidell City Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club December 2-3, 1989
Houston, TX; Garden Center-Hermann Park; Houston Camellia
Society December 2-3, 1989
Pensacola, FL; The Wright Place; Pensacola Camellia Club, Inc. December 9-10, 1989
Lafayette, LA; Lafayette Natural History Museum, South
Louisiana Camellia Society December 9-10, 1989
Brookhaven, MS; State Bank & Trust Company; Brookhaven
Camellia Society December 9, 1989
Gainesville, FL; Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society January 6, 1990
Tallahassee, FL; Tallahassee Mall; Camellia & Garden Club of Tallahassee January 6-7, 1990
Baton Rouge, LA; Baton Rouge Camellia Society January 6-7, 1990
New Orleans, LA; Camellia Club of New Orleans January 13, 1990
Tampa, FL Eastlake Square Mall; Tampa Bay Area Camellia
Society January 13-14, 1990
Ruston, LA; Holiday Inn; Ruston Camellia Society January 13-14, 1990
Conroe, TX; Del Lago Resort & Conference Center; Coughatta
Camellia Society January 13-14, 1990
Lake Charles, LA; Gayle Hall, McNeese State University
Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society January 20, 1990
Dallas, TX; Dallas Civic Center; Dallas Camellia Society January 20, 1990
Mobile, AL; Camellia Club of Mobile January 20-21, 1990
Orlando, FL; Olympia Place; Camellia Society of Central
Florida January 20-21, 1990
Thomasville, GA; Thomasville Garden Center;
Thomasville Garden Club, Incorporated January 20-21, 1990

Mr. Walter C. Dunn, Monroe, LA
Mr. F. F. Becker, II
Mrs. Clyde X. Copeland
Mrs. Ray Gentry
Mrs. G. F. Abendroth

Mrs. Clay B. Foreman, Elizabeth City, NC
Judge & Mrs. Sherrill Halbert

Mr. A. Wilkins Garner, Glendale, CA
Mr. & Mrs. I. John Movich
Dr. & Mrs. John H. Urabec
Judge & Mrs. Sherrill Halbert
Mrs. William B. Johnston
Mrs. Alfred Gamper

Mr. Stewart Gordon, Macon, GA
Mr. & Mrs. John Bowdre
Dr. & Mrs. Frank M. Houser

Mr. Warren E. Greene, Fort Valley, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mr. Thomas Ulla Hill, Tifton, GA
Mr. & Mrs. Charles C. Bush

Mrs. Bill Hopkins, Fort Valley, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr.
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mrs. W. H. Hopkins, Fort Valley, GA
Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.

Mr. O. S. Johnson
Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society

Mr. Carlton J. Latour, Lafayette, LA
(Died July 18, 1989)
Dr. Lee J. Sonnier
Mrs. Ella G. Freeman

Mr. Sidney B. Meadows, Mobile, AL
Dr. Fred Lee
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert F. Segner

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, Jr., Macon, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mrs. L. V. Teeter
Middle Georgia Camellia Society
Dr. & Mrs. Frank M. Houser

(Continued on Page 35)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR	DATE
Aiken, SC; USC-Aiken; Aiken Camellia Club	January 20-21, 1990
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society & Citadel Mall Merchants' Association	January 27, 1990
Tuscaloosa, AL; Central High East; W. Alabama Camellia Club	January 27-28, 1990
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	January 27-28, 1990
Shreveport, LA; Barnwell Center; Shreveport Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1990
Edgewater, FL; Volusia County Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1990
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank Plaza; Jackson Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1990
Charlotte, NC; Eastland Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1990
Redwood City, CA; Peninsula Camellia Society	February 10, 1990
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Gardens; Birmingham Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1990
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society & Columbia Mall Merchant's Association	February 10-11, 1990
Tyler, TX; First City National Bank, Main Lobby; Tyler Camellia Club	February 11, 1990
Moraga, CA; Campolinda High School; Delta Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1990
Atlanta, GA; Day Hall, Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1990
Monroe, LA; Central Bank, Downtown; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 17-18, 1990
Smithfield, NC; New Mall on I-95	February 17-18, 1990
Fort Worth, TX; Conservatory, Botanic Garden; Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 17, 1990
Cockeysville, MD; Hunt Valley Mall; Pioneer Camellia Society	February 24, 1990
Santa Clara, CA; Community Recreation Center; Santa Clara Camellia Society	February 24-25, 1990
Wilmington, NC; Independence Mall; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 24-25, 1990
Chattanooga, TN; Eastgate Mall; Chattanooga Camellia Club	February 24-25, 1990
Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	March 3, 1990
Sacramento, CA; Community Convention Center; Camellia Society of Sacramento	March 3-4, 1990
Fayetteville, NC; Cross Creek Mall; Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 3-4, 1990
Nashville, TN; TN Botanical Garden at Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	March 3-4, 1990
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society	March 10-11, 1990
Walnut Creek, CA; Heather Farms Center; Northern California Camellia Society	March 10-11, 1990
Modesto, CA; Administration Bldg., Gallo Winery; Camellia Society of Modesto	March 17-18, 1990
Atwater, CA; Mitchell Senior Elementary School; Atwater Garden Society	March 24-25, 1990
Slidell, LA; Slidell City Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 1-2, 1990

NEW ZEALAND 1990

The National Camellia Show, Convention & Seminar will be held in Palmerston North N.Z. 25th - 27th August 1990. A warm welcome is extended to Camellia Members from overseas to join us in our 'Special Show'.

1990 is New Zealand's Sesquicentennial year. The Camellia Show is one of the official projects in the year of celebrations. Palmerston North with a population of 64,000 is centrally located in New Zealand. Our visits to lovely gardens containing camellias will take us through some of our best sheep and dairying country as well as a trip to an area very typical of our backcountry areas.

A post tour of gardens in New Zealand is being organised. This two week tour will finally arrive in Auckland for a visit to the "World Orchid Show" before your departure.

If you are interested would you please contact Mrs Blanche Lauridsen. Aranui Road, Rural Delivery No 5. Palmerston North. NEW ZEALAND.

About Our Back Cover Camellia

'Ella Gayle Hamlin'

This lovely pink camellia was named for Mrs. Chauncey J. Hamlin, aunt of Jane Porter Moon, Lake Charles LA., in 1960 by the late Frank Griffin, Sr., Editor of the Camellian. 'Ella Gayle Hamlin', a chance seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky, flourished in Mrs. Hamlin's garden in Carmel, CA. Being an early bloomer, it was entered and won many honors in local and state fairs. In competition with all cut flowers entered, 'Ella Gayle Hamlin' won the "Best Cut Bloom" at the parish fair of Calcasieu-Cameron, LA; Monterey County Fair, CA and the Cornhusker State Fair in Nebraska. Mrs. Hamlin died in June 1989 at the age of ninety-eight.

(Continued from Page 34)

Mrs. Calder W. Seibels, Columbia, SC
(Died July 20, 1989)

Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mid Carolina Camellia Society

Mr. John N. Sewell, Jacksonville, FL
Mrs. John N. Sewell

Mrs. Beck Cherry Sims, Atlanta, GA
Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mr. Milton Vallery, Forest Hill, LA
Mr. Clair S. Gothard
Mr. William F. Barbish

Mrs. Geoffrey Wakefield, Dallas, TX
Mr. Clair S. Gothard
Mr. William F. Barbish
Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mrs. Harry D. Watson, Charlotte, NC
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon P. Howell

Mrs. R. L. Wheeler, Macon, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Frank M. Houser

Mrs. Hoyt Williams, Tyler, TX
Mr. William F. Barbish
Mr. Clair S. Gothard

Mr. David Wilson, Pineville, LA
Mr. William F. Barbish
Mr. Clair S. Gothard

Mr. W. B. Wood, Pensacola, FL
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber
Miss Carol Comber

In Memoriam

Jesse Turner Barfield, Jr.

On 17 July, 1989, Jesse Turner Barfield, Jr. passed away. He was 75 years old. Jesse Barfield was born in 1914 in Charleston, South Carolina. He received his B.S. degree from College of Charleston and M.A. degree from Columbia University in New York. He came to Pensacola in 1936 to teach at Molino School. In 1937, he moved to Pensacola High School where he taught Biology and was Dean of Boys. In 1948, he and a colleague co-founded the Pensacola Junior College. At PJC he taught Biology and also served as Registrar. He retired from the College in 1971. The Administration Building of the Pensacola Junior College is named for him.

Jesse was a long time member of the Pensacola Camellia Club. He served, with distinction, as President on two separate occasions and was named "Man of the Year". He was an Accredited Camellia Judge. It is well known that Jesse won countless well-deserved awards for the camellia blooms that he entered in shows

throughout the Southeast. Not only did he grow award winning blooms - he shared them with countless civic organizations and individuals. Jesse was also generous in sharing his knowledge and in his quiet and serene way he encouraged others to grow and exhibit camellias.

Jesse Barfield is survived by his wife, Mary Anna; two sons, Clement and Edward; a daughter Carolyn Jackson and five grandchildren. Funeral services were conducted in Christ Episcopal Church on July 19, 1989.

Harold Leslie Berridge

On July 6, 1989, Dr. Harold Leslie Berridge, Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Air Force, Retired, passed away. He was 83 years old. Dr. Berridge was born in 1906 in Arlington, Washington. He received a B.S. and a M.S. degree from Washington State University. His Doctorate in Education was conferred on him by the University of Texas in 1948.

His many and varied endeavors included teaching high school in Longview, Washington; Supervisor of Health and Physical Education for the Edinburg School District and teaching in Edinburg Junior College, Texas; and Professor of Graduate Students at the University of Pennsylvania. His Air Force service included the Physical Directorship of the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center, San Antonio, Texas and Technical Director for Human Factors Engineering of Armament Development Test Center at Eglin Air Force Base. His Air Force duties brought him to the Gulf Coast in 1958 and he retired from the Air Force in 1966.

His dedication to the camellia and those organizations promoting it are well known. He served on the ACS Convention Committee, was Director for Florida, was Director-at-Large and served two terms as President of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society. He was a member of the American Camellia Society; the Southern California Camellia Society; the International Camellia Society; a charter member of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society; and a Life Member of the Board of Directors of the Fort Walton Beach Camellia Society, serving several years as president.

He was an active member of St. Simon's Episcopal Church at which he was memorialized on Monday,

July 10, 1989. He is survived by his wife, Catherine Pierce Berridge.

Sidney Branch Meadows

Sidney Branch Meadows, the General Manager of Flowerwood Nursery and active in Mobile, Alabama, and national nursery associations died July 19, 1989 in Mobile, Alabama.

A native of Louisiana and a resident of Mobile for the past 43 years he was a member of the Hall of Fame of the Alabama Nurseryman's Association, past President of the Southern Nurseryman's Association, and a past Director of the American Association of Nurserymen. He also served as a board member of the Texas Association of Nurserymen for eight years.

He was a charter member of the

American Camellia Society, and a member of the Camellia Club of Mobile.

He was a member of the South Brookley United Methodist Church.

During World War II he served in the Navy as a Senior Grade Lieutenant.

He is survived by his wife Mary Hufsted Meadows, of Mobile; one son Glenn Sidney Meadows of Theodore; two daughters, Mary Jane Livingston of Tupelo, Miss., and Margaret Til Meadows of Mobile, four grandchildren; and two brothers, Dr. Warren Allen Meadows of Baton Rouge, LA; and J.H. Meadows of Gretna, LA.

The funeral was held July 22, at the South Brookley United Methodist Church, Mobile, AL.

(Continued from Page 24)

CHRISTMAS ORNAMENTS FROM NATURE

For Children only. Objects from nature will be used to create decorations for the holidays.

\$5.00

December FESTIVAL OF TREES

During the entire month of December the new Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum will glow with holiday spirit. Live trees will be decorated according to various themes by local civic groups. These beautiful trees will be on display for your viewing pleasure in December during museum hours.

FREE/members \$2.00/non-members

January 10 2:00 p.m.

WAXING CAMELLIAS

Fresh camellia blossoms will be dipped in wax to preserve their beauty for up to one month. This old-fashioned technique results in beautiful blooms to decorate with or to give away. Your friends will be amazed at the delicate beauty of these waxed blooms.

FREE!!

February 10 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.

CAMELLIAS FOR THE BEGINNER

Learn to grow camellias and enjoy flowers from November to March. Camellia culture will be taught from planting to fertilizing and everything in between. Betty Hotchkiss, ACS Horticulturist will lead this workshop. Those attending will receive a free plant.

\$10/members \$13/non-members

March 24 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

BASIC BONSAI TECHNIQUES

Rodney Clemons, a member of the Atlanta Bonsai Society, will demonstrate

the basic techniques of creating these miniature plants.

Rodney is one of the designers of our Japanese Garden. All materials including plants will be provided for a fee. All attending will take home a plant.

\$22/members \$25/non-members
Plus a \$25.00 materials fee.

April 4 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon

GROWING NATIVE AZALEAS

Hal Cotton of Perry will discuss the use of native azaleas in the garden. These delicate blooms of white, yellow, orange, and pink add beauty to the spring garden. Basic culture will be emphasized. An afternoon trip to the Cotton's garden in Perry is optional.

\$6/members \$8/non-members

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

MAKING PAPER CAMELLIAS

A repeat of a favorite program. Donna and Bill Shepherd of Charleston, SC will return to lead a workshop on making paper camellias. Participants will construct a lifelike camellia from typing paper to take home.

\$10/members \$12/non-member

June 6 12:00 Noon - 2:00 p.m.

HERB DAY

Harriett Pentz of Centerville will direct an Herb luncheon and program. Participants will each prepare a dish according to recipes provided. A program will be held following the luncheon. Participants must register before May 18.

\$8/members \$10/non-members

June 23-27 9:00 - 12:00 noon daily
DAY CAMP

For children ages 6 - 9. Program, crafts and activities each day.

Fee To Be Announced

From the Desk of the



Executive Director

 Ann Blair Brown

I hope that you are enjoying Fall color and some early camellia blossoms. From the number of show kit applications received at Headquarters, this is going to be a fine year for camellia shows. As I write this, it is still summer in Middle Georgia. The days are still very warm but the evenings are delightful. We have been very fortunate in having good rainfall. We have had to do much less irrigating than in the past four summers.

We had our first camellia blossom on August 4. It was a 'September Morn'. It was just an ordinary specimen but we were so hungry to see camellias again that it looked like a "Best in Show". We began gibbing just before Labor Day. Since many of our Fall visitors are en route to Florida via I-75 we like to have some blooms for them to enjoy. This is a very popular route for our guests from the Midwest and Canada. Many have never seen a camellia so we have an excellent opportunity to share with them. ACS helps our Middle Georgia Camellia friends in supplying some camellias for the flower arrangers at the Middle Georgia show. This is a very well attended show held at Masee Lane and we like to have those visitors see a variety of bloom in the garden.

The Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum is truly a joy. It has been put to good use this sum-

mer. In fact, we wonder what we did without it. Although summer is usually a slow time for visitors, we have enjoyed a good number of visitors and tours this summer. Groups are treated to an orientation by dual slide projectors and commentary about the history of the Society and gardens. The rental of this new facility by both the private and corporate sector, has brought many into the gardens that might not, otherwise, have come. We have received many favorable comments and some clients have booked future events with us.

Want to share Christmas with ACS? You will note elsewhere in the Journal that we are equipping our facilities with the necessary materials for serving a beautiful banquet. We have chosen our Neuwirth porcelain camellia dinnerware, Reed and Barton pattern "Miro" in stainless steel flatware and the stemware is by Bengale. All are dishwasher safe and are very attractive. For fifty-five dollars (\$55.00) you can provide a complete place setting. If you would like to supply one or more place settings, contact Susan Plummer in our Gift Shop at (912) 967-2722 or write to her at P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

I wish that you could join us on Sunday, December 3 for our first Festival of Trees. The Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational

Museum will be decked out in her Christmas finery. Local garden clubs and organizations will decorate the live trees. Each will have a theme and prizes will be awarded. Friends are invited to the Open House to enjoy the trees and other decorations, entertainment and light refreshments. It will be a most festive occasion.

During the summer months workmen have been busy making some repairs to our buildings. Brick floor work and painting of the exterior of the Stevens Taylor Gallery have been completed. A number of trees have been removed from the horticulturist's home. Vinyl siding has been added to replace the exterior wood work and needed interior painting has begun. A new sidewalk and patio have been added. Both front and rear doors of the Headquarters have been painted. A program of continued maintenance keeps our property in tiptop shape.

We are in the process of developing a corps of volunteers for working in the gift shop, serving as tour guides and assisting the horticulturist with some extra tasks. We have been gratified by the response. Training programs have been scheduled for our volunteers. This type of service is greatly appreciated by your staff.

All of us wish you a most pleasant holiday season and the happiest of new years.



'Ella Gayle Hamlin' - Camellia japonica

A beautiful shade of vivid pink that changes shades during different times of the day. Very unusual and outstanding semidouble to peony with small petaloids surrounding bright yellow stamens. 5 to 5 1/2 inches across. A mid-season chance seedling of Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky. To be released in 1989 by Tammia Nursery.
