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The *Camellia* Journal



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OF THE

American Camellia Society

Address Communications to: Executive Director, American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Phones: Area Code 912

Office—Marshallville, GA 967-2358

Home—Ft. Valley, GA 825-7870

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34 Rushall Street
Pymble 2073 N.S.W.

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The
Camellia
Journal

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MAY 1990

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About Our Front Cover

Queen Amy Horvath and her Consort Scott Schrieffer pose for the official photograph of the 1989 Ozone Camellia Club Court. This annual event is the highlight of the club in Slidell, Louisiana. For more pictures and text, see page 8.

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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
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100 Thorndale Dr., Unit #272
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P.O. Box 306

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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, Fort Valley, GA 31030
305 W. Church Street

ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

C. David Scheibert, Marshallville, GA 31057
P.O. Box 67

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P.O. Box 2008



FROM THE PRESIDENT

H. C. Rambath

Hello to all our Camellia Society members and friends, especially those who attended the two most recent conventions held in the Gulf Coast region.

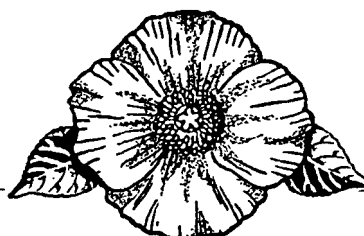
The first was held at Natchez, Mississippi in October, 1989. Natchez is a very historical city on the banks of the Mississippi river. There is no active Camellia Society there but they put on a grand meeting with the help of the many Camelliaophiles living in the area. Let's hope a new Society will grow out of the interest and enthusiasm engendered at that meeting.

The annual meeting was held in Mobile in January 1990 where much work was accomplished by the various committees. The trip to Bellingrath Gardens was a real highlight and I wish to give a big "Thank You" to our friends in Mobile and the Gulf Coast Society as a whole. The members of the Gulf Coast Society were also very much involved with the Natchez meeting—so we owe them a real big thank you.

The Board of Directors nominating committee selected Greg Davis of Houston, Texas president of the ACS for 1991. I believe this is an excellent choice and I'm sure Greg will do a good job as your president. I am sure he can count on help from all members of ACS.

Your summer watering program should be in full swing when you receive this Journal. Remember that next seasons flowers are forming about now, so, what you do now in the way of water and fertilizer will determine what you have to show at the next show. Do an extra good job now in caring for your plants and your prize blooms will be your reward.

In closing I might mention that the Fall meeting this year will be held in Baton Rouge, La., in November. You will be receiving information on this in a later journal. Please think about attending. I'm sure the good people in Baton Rouge are working very hard to make this another memorable meeting. Make your plans as soon as possible to go, to visit with old friends and meet new ones. It's a nice way to enjoy our great hobby.



Attention Chairmen of Judges!

Do you include Novice Judges in your show's judging teams? Do you have difficulty locating people who are certified ACS Novice Judges?

The ACS Judges Handbook, Book One, Chapter 1, Section 1(e) states, "Each team or panel of three judges must include at least two Accredited ACS Judges, except that the team or panel assigned to judge seedlings must be composed entirely of Accredited ACS Judges. **Novice Judges should be used to a reasonable extent** in filling the third spot on teams or panels not judging seedlings."

We encourage you to use Novice Judges where possible. You will be helping someone fulfill their requirements toward becoming an Accredited Judge and possibly introducing new personalities to your show.

Any ACS member wishing to become an ACS Novice Judge may do so by having clerked in one ACS Cooperative Show and then writing ACS headquarters requesting a Novice Judge Application. There is a \$10.00 application fee.

Listed below are the names and addresses of all current ACS Novice Judges.

ALABAMA

Scott H. Black
29 Cherokee Road
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404

Mrs. Scott H. Black
29 Cherokee Road
Tuscaloosa, AL 35404

W. B. Hairston, Jr.
2540 Aberdeen Road
Birmingham, AL 35223

Charles Mann
217 Tennessee Avenue, S.E.
Hanceville, AL 35077

ARKANSAS

Carl R. Amason
P. O. Box 164
Calion, AR 71724

Dr. L. H. Horton
P. O. Box 925
Crossett, AR 71635

CALIFORNIA

Dr. Wm. W. Allman
1466 Brookdale Drive
San Jose, CA 95125

Mrs. Wm. W. Allman
1466 Brookdale Drive
San Jose, CA 95125

Paul H. Baker
5325 Griffin Road
Turlock, CA 95380

Raymond Hertel
9495 So. Wales Way
Elk Grove, CA 95624

Ronald R. Jackson
P. O. Box 909
Salida, CA 95368

E. Robert McDowell
7067 Wilshire Circle
Sacramento, CA 95822

Mrs. Carol Rippey
4009 N. Angus St.
Fresno, CA 93726

Ms. Jan Wilkens-Veras
2546 Regis Drive
Davis, CA 95616

FLORIDA

Mrs. Barnette W. Allen
818 Lake Shore Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32312

Mrs. E. L. Atkins
P. O. Box 812
Shalimar, FL 32579

Mrs. Asa Barnes
165 Marsh View Drive
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

Judy Benson
Route 1, Box 259
Laurel Hill, FL 32567

Henry A. Boudolf
111 Yacht Club Court
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548

Mrs. William C. Daley
1205 Kumquat Court
Longwood, FL 32779

Roy G. Davis
3214 McIntosh Road
Dover, FL 33527

Mrs. Roy G. Davis
3214 McIntosh Road
Dover, FL 33527

Elizabeth Dedrick
640 South Jackson Avenue
Bartow, FL 33830

Dale H. Fitzgerald
803 Garden Plaza
Orlando, FL 32802

Mrs. Dale H. Fitzgerald
803 Garden Plaza
Orlando, FL 32803

Harold W. Goforth
2114 S. E. 14th Lane
Ocala, FL 32670

Mrs. Allena W. Halliday
527 So. Larry Circle
Brandon, FL 33511

Mrs. Eileen C. Hart
16921 Crawley Road
Odessa, FL 33556

Jerome A. Hogsette, Jr.
11407 S. W. 24th Avenue
Gainesville, FL 32607

Mrs. Louise Kimbrell
P. O. Box 1467
Crestview, FL 32536

David Lang
1475 Crestview Avenue
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Frank K. Long
8710 Elmdale Place
Tampa, FL 33637

John W. Shirah, Jr.
8220 Walt Williams Rd.
Lakeland, FL 33809

Wilson Sistrunk
3302 Nakora Drive
Tampa, FL 33618

Lee Roy Smith
701 Ty Ty Road
Tallahassee, FL 32301

Mrs. Jeanne Westbrook
127 Lithia Road, South
Brandon, FL 33511

Mary L. Wilson
2055 Larchmont Way
Clearwater, FL 34624

James B. Young
8 Hickory Avenue
Shalimar, FL 32579

GEORGIA

Joel Barfield
Route 1
Ideal, GA 31041

Rev. James Fennell
Route 1, Box 49
Glenwood, GA 30428

Mrs. Lois H. Groszmann
229 Riverside Drive
Waycross, GA 31501

W. S. Ledbetter, Jr.
Major Wright Road
St. Simons Island, GA 31522

Mrs. W. S. Ledbetter, Jr.
Major Wright Road
St. Simons Island, GA 31522

Curtis V. Smith
654 Kimberly Lane
Atlanta, GA 30306

Mrs. J. Elton Warren
P. O. Box 72
Metter, GA 30439

LOUISIANA

Dr. Joe F. Abendroth
522 Beverly Drive
Lafayette, LA 70503

Mr. Reuel T. Adams, Jr.
Rt. 1, Box 53
Mt. Hermon, LA 70450

James D. Busby
Route 11, Box 1443
Lake Charles, LA 70611

John P. Campora
5119 Cunningham Court
New Orleans, LA 70126

Mrs. Mike Cannon
5 Holly Drive
Covington, LA 70433

James A. Foret, Jr.
P. O. Box 10637
New Iberia, LA 70563

Patricia L. Gardner
4403 Pleasant Drive
Lake Charles, LA 70605

M. W. Hart
P. O. Box 1694
Slidell, LA 70459

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

Will G. Mangham
177 E. Riveroaks Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70815

Lois H. Manuel
P. O. Box 53473
Lafayette, LA 70505-3473

Ella Ruth Pope
132 Green Oaks Drive
Lafayette, LA 70503

Gordon Rabalais
Route 3, Box 451
Arnaudville, LA 70512

Raymond Shaw
507 Bonnie Drive
Lafayette, LA 70503

Robert W. Thau
Route 11, Box 851
Lake Charles, LA 70611

J. Patrick Wilson
P. O. Box 53527
Lafayette, LA 70505

Mrs. Sam M. Zerkowsky
Route 3, Box 238
Pearl River, LA 70452

MISSISSIPPI

Millard Carter, III
718 2nd Street
Gulfport, MS 39501

Mrs. W. B. Patterson
Route 1, Box 111
Madison, MS 39110

Mrs. W. Harry Stone
2314 Broadmoor Place
Gulfport, MS 39501

NORTH CAROLINA

John B. Codington
624 Forest Hills Drive
Wilmington, NC 28403

Dr. Raymond Jenkins
110 North Park Drive
Salisbury, NC 28144

NEVADA

Fred C. Parvin
3050 Hebard Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89121

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Jack W. Teague
7217 Teague Road
Columbia, SC 29209

TENNESSEE

Katherine B. Frank
1018 Stonewall Drive
Nashville, TN 37220

Richard Frank, Jr.
1018 Stonewall Drive
Nashville, TN 37220

Kenneth Kuiken
4796 Gwynne Road
Memphis, TN 38117

Mrs. Kenneth Kuiken
4796 Gwynne Road
Memphis, TN 38117

TEXAS

Mrs. Emil Carroll
4 Briarwood
Conroe, TX 77301

Ms. Carita E. Conoly
1630 Palisades Drive
Carrollton, TX 75007

S. P. Dunn
P. O. Box 1026
Orange, TX 77630

Mr. Robert M. Henry
Route 5, Box 310
Livingston, TX 77451

Mrs. Robert M. Henry
Route 5, Box 310
Livingston, TX 77451

David C. Prichard
1630 Palisades Drive
Carrollton, TX 75007

Mrs. Milton A. Surles
11531 Echowood
Houston, TX 77024

Thomas M. Weeks
Route 5, Box 410
Conroe, TX 77304

VIRGINIA

Mrs. J. M. Hicks
6251 Old Dominion Dr., #15
McLean, VA 22101

Richard Waltz
4705 Snowmass Road
Glen Allen, VA 23060

Mrs. Richard Waltz
4705 Snowmass Road
Glen Allen, VA 23060

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..... December 1

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..... August 1

Material should be received by the Editor on or before the above date.

Articles should be typed, double spaced if possible. Black and white photographs may accompany articles.

'Julia' 'Julie'

Edwin L. Atkins

It never occurred to me when I registered the hybrid camellia 'Julia' that adult camellia growers would find it so difficult to tell the difference between 'Julia' and 'Julie'. Even accredited judges find it difficult telling the difference between SOLID (ie) and 'Julia Var.' (ia) with a Nomenclature book in hand.

I'll admit I caused the problem. Several years ago, before the automatic variegated rule, I had this non-retic hybrid that bloomed lavender and white. We carried this bloom to several shows only to have an "X" placed on the entry card stating no such bloom was in the "Book". I thought this bloom was good enough to register in the "Book" and mailed a request to ACS

requesting it to be entered as a new bloom. I asked the opinion of many top growers, all agreed it was good enough and different enough and should be registered.

Two seasons later someone brought a bloom similar to 'Julia' to a show saying it was 'Julie Var.'. I don't think they are the same flower.

The problem seems to be however, that both growers, and judges find it difficult to tell the difference between 'Julie' (solid) and 'Julia' (variegated), even while looking at the "Book". Repeat after me 'Julie' (ie) SOLID, 'Julia' (ia) VARIEGATED. Now that wasn't hard, was it?

Recently in a local show I saw a plate of three 'Julie' solid color blooms sent to the head table by accredited judges with the entry card plainly marked 'Julia'.

What we may need for some of our Judges is a class in remedial reading instead of the Judges School.

Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

November 8-10, 1990
Baton Rouge, LA

February 20-23, 1991
Pasadena, CA

Fall 1991
Open

Spring 1992
(In Conjunction with ICS)
New Orleans, LA

Fall 1992
Open

Spring 1993
Walnut Creek, CA

Spring 1994
Open

Spring 1995
Massee Lane
(50th Anniversary)

Come to Baton Rouge

ACS
Fall Convention
November 8-10, 1990

Baton Rouge. In 1699 Bienville charted it. Mark Twain wrote about it. Huey Long politicized it. Chuck Berry and Janis Joplin even sang about it. Now it's your turn to discover it. Come ride the Mississippi, explore mystic bayous, celebrate our festivals, relive plantation life and enjoy—the freshest seafood anywhere . . . here in Baton Rouge, the Flavour of Louisiana.

City Features and Architecture

In Baton Rouge, a new world of old awaits you. It's a world of 19th Century splendor, where icy mint juleps are sipped slowly under a canopy of live oaks. It's also a world of Cajun tradition, where spicy cuisine is savoured with the rich, robust laughter that characterizes the lifestyle of Southern Louisianans.

As it did in the past, the Mighty Mississippi continues to shape our city as well as our future. The *Samuel Clemens Riverboat* offers a view of our historic downtown through harbor tours, specialty dinners and private charters. Along the levee and housed in the renovated Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Station is the Louisiana Arts and Science Center Riverside. This refurbished depot now houses art, history and science exhibits throughout the year. Visitors to the LASC can also enjoy a sweeping view of the river from the Observation Deck. The newly opened Egyptian exhibit takes you through ancient Egypt, complete with caves, artifacts and an actual mummy. The newest museum additions are the U.S.S. Kidd DD-661 and Louisiana Naval War Museum, which

are both open to the public, showcasing permanent and travelling exhibits of naval life. The U.S.S. Kidd is a World War II Fletcher Class Destroyer that has been restored back to its original V-J Day configuration. This 369-foot ship is berthed on the Mississippi in a unique cradle which holds it "high and dry" when the river is low, but allows it to float when the river rises.

Baton Rouge's past is preserved in a variety of ways, but most noticeably in the elegant plantations which grace its oak-lined paths. *Rosedown Plantation*, circa 1835, this magnificent home is surrounded by 28 acres of formal gardens modeled after those at Versailles. Garden pathways wind beside camellias, trees and shrubs, many of which are 150 - 200 years old.

Not all of the early south was grandeur, however, and the *LSU Rural Life Museum* reminds us of just how difficult those times were for most people. Nestled in the heart of the city, the Rural Life Museum takes you back to the nineteenth century Baton Rouge, complete with houses, mills, furnishings, simple tools, and the general store.

As the capitol of Louisiana, the Baton Rouge downtown area holds a wealth of colorful stories about our past. Louisiana's political history is as complex as it is controversial. The *Old State Capitol* was built in 1849 to house the legislature while they labored over their many difficult decisions. The architecture is lavish and surrounded by fragrant flowers, but not everyone was pleased with this turreted castle. After a fire almost destroyed the building, Mark Twain wrote that "dynamite should finish the work a charitable fire began." Fortunately, not everyone shares Twain's opinion.

In 1932 Louisiana's Governor Huey P. Long saw to the construction of a 34-story *New State Capitol*. The tallest capitol in the nation, this skyscraper epitomizes the end of the Beaux-Arts architectural tradition in America. The construction took over 2500 rail carloads of material, 200 of which were limestone used on the exterior and 50 of marble originating from Vermont to Vesuvius. And yet the total cost was only \$5 million. The building was the dream of Huey Long, and he pushed it to completion in a period of little over a year. Ironically, the first floor of the building today maintains the scars from the bullets used to assassinate him during his term as a U.S. Senator.

Connecting our political past and future are two homes which have served the governors of Louisiana for over 50 years. Built in 1930 by Governor Huey P. Long, the *Old Governor's Mansion* has been restored to its original elegance, with each room furnished to commemorate a particular Louisiana Governor. Just to the north is the *New Governor's Mansion*, built in 1963. This home, copied from an original southern plantation, stands regally beside a reflecting pond.

Sports and Special Events

Baton Rouge loves a party. The saying goes "laissez les bon temps

rouler" - let the good times roll, and they do! Beginning with the *River City Blues Festival* in the spring. Legendary bluesmen from all across the nation come together for two days of fun, food and the most exciting music around. Another rite of the season is the Baton Rouge *FestForAll*. Over 100,000 people gather downtown to sample the flavour of Baton Rouge cuisine, to talk to the many artisans and listen to Jazz, Blues, Rock, Cajun, and Zydeco rhythms. For the *Fourth of July*, the levee is the place to be to celebrate our nation's independence with fireworks, music, and of course, more of that mouthwatering food Baton Rougean's are famous for preparing. During the years of 1989, 1990, and 1991, over 200 balloonists will take flight in Baton Rouge at the *U.S. National Hot Air Balloon Championship*. This glorious festival and competition will feature the music and the food, yet will also showcase ballooning exhibits, demonstrations, and balloon glows on the levee. Then, when the season begins to change again, both citizens and visitors look forward to the *Fall Crafts Festival*, and next to the many bonfires at Christmas time.

Louisiana State University and *Southern University* have proud fans throughout the city and throughout the nation. No matter what sport you follow, Baton Rouge has an exceptional team and fans who would do any team proud. And, as a visitor to

the city, you may happen upon a *NCAA Championship*, a *National Sports Festival*, *Amateur Championships*, or even a *World Cup Competition*.

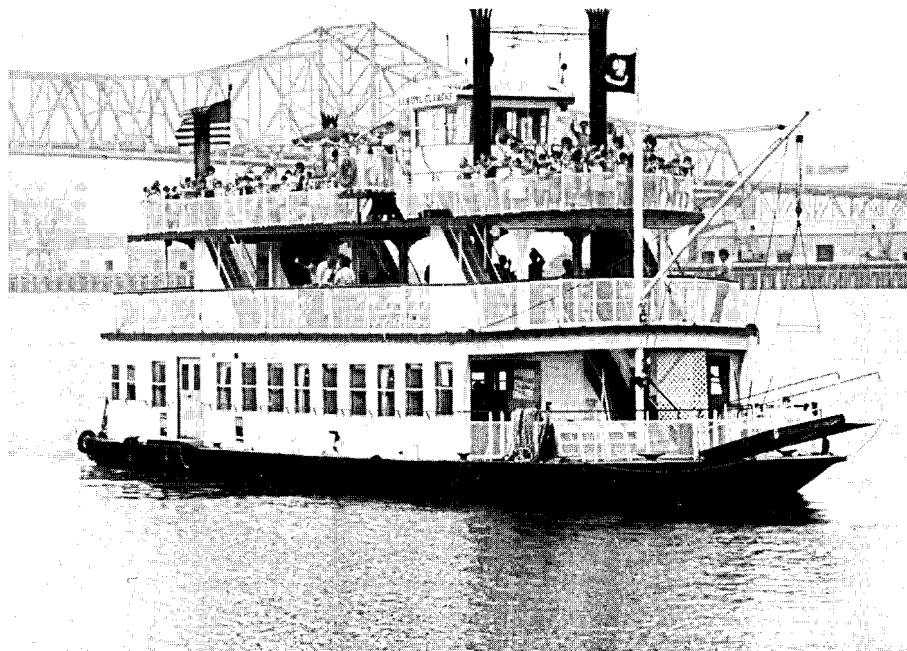
Baton Rouge's climate is perfect for all outdoor sports: swimming, water skiing, fishing, hunting, sailing, and hiking. We are also rapidly becoming known for our golf facilities. Baton Rouge boasts three of the finest courses in the country, with two private courses and one resort development. Jack Nicklaus inspired the *Country Club of Louisiana*, and Robert Trent Jones designed the *Santa Maria* course. These two developments, along with the golf resort community of *The Bluffs*, an Arnold Palmer design in St. Francisville, promise to make Baton Rouge a destination for many golfing enthusiasts.

Plantations Surrounding The City

Baton Rouge is the place where the Mississippi River links the heart of Plantation Country to the influence of Acadiana. Heading north or south, a visitor will find 16 plantation homes, all within one easy hour's drive from the city.

To The South—

Heading south along River Road leads to *Nottoway Plantation*, the largest plantation home in the south. *Oak Alley*, which is framed by 14 two-hundred year old oaks, is a majestic sight and the grounds are



Samuel Clemens Riverboat offers a view of the historic downtown through harbor tours, specialty dinners and private charters.

equally as beautiful. *Madewood Plantation*, designed by Henry Howard, a noted architect from Ireland, is an excellent example of a Greek-Revival mansion. *Houmas House* is located at a point in the river that affords a beautiful view of the Mississippi River for several miles north and south. Also along South River Road is *San Francisco Plantation*, which was built in 1856 with elaborate trim-work. Farther down River Road is the oldest plantation home left intact in the lower Mississippi Valley: *Destrehan Plantation*. All of these homes offer a glimpse into the past and many offer overnight accommodations—plantation style.

To The North—

Greenwood Plantation was restored after a fire destroyed the original home. It now stands much as it did over a century ago, with 28 columns surrounding the home. Seen in many television and movie productions, it is still a working plantation of 12,000 acres. The haunting beauty of the partially restored *Ashland-Belle Helene Plantation* has also been used in the filming of several movies. *Rosedown Plantation and Gardens* reminds everyone of the opulence of plantation culture. The grounds of French, Italian, and English mansions inspired the owners of *Rosedown* to plant 28



One of many lovely scenes at *Rosedown Plantation* circa 1835. The 28 acres of formal gardens are modeled after those at Versailles.

acres of formal gardens, many of the trees and shrubs of which are over 150 years old. While still in the north of Baton Rouge, you can visit, and sleep, if you dare, in what is said to be 'America's most haunted house': *The Myrtles*. The gruesome history of the plantation home and a retelling of ghostly sightings can be expected during *The Myrtle's Ghost Tours* or *Murder-Mystery Weekends*. If this thought is too frightening for you, perhaps an overnight stay at the *St. Francisville Inn* or *Asphodel Plantation* would be more to your liking. *The Milbank House* in Jackson, and *Greenwood Plantation* in Glynn are both open for tours and overnight accommodations, as well. Also, there is *The Cottage*, which is one of the most complete ante-bellum plantations in the South.

Climate / What To Wear

Baton Rouge's climate is classified as semi-tropical. The very best times of year to visit Baton Rouge are from *March through May* and *October through December*. Spring is glorious and a light jacket is generally all that is needed as you walk around the grounds of any plantation. Our blooming season is quite long, lasting more than seven months of the year, but spring is the most dramatic. Fall is mild and generally only a light sweater is needed in the evenings. Winter in Baton Rouge is short, generally only January and February . . . but do not come searching for snow. We seldom see even flurries. Linens, lightweight cottons and lightweight sweaters are the best items to pack when visiting Baton Rouge.

Venturing From The City

Just when you think you've seen it all, there's always something else to explore. Just west of Baton Rouge you can take a boat trip into the Great Atchafalaya Basin Swamp, one of America's last truly untamed wildernesses. The basin's majestic landscape and wildlife is awe-inspiring even to the most seasoned naturalist. *McGee's Atchafalaya Basin Tours* and *Whiskey River Basin Boat Tours* both offer boat driven tours led by experienced and French speaking guides.

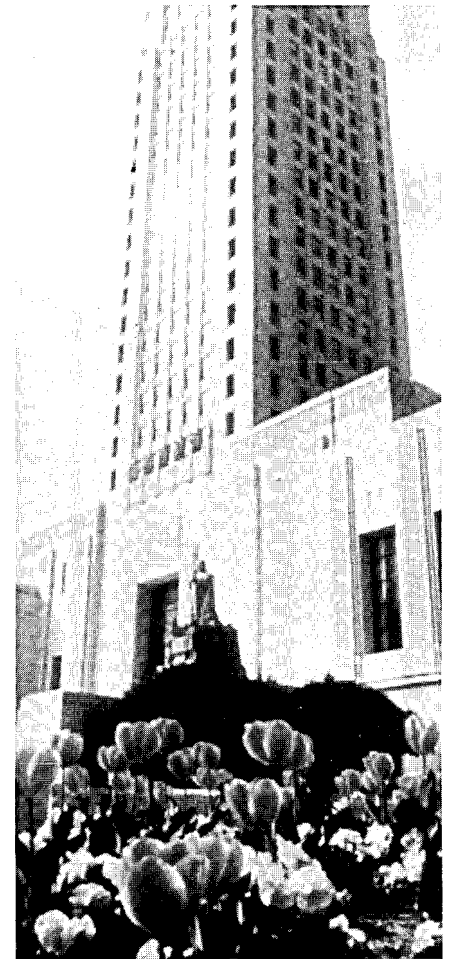
Dining / Theater / Nightlife

Baton Rouge is the flavour of Louisiana, and one of the most exciting

attractions is our food. A kaleidocope of color and taste is found in our *jambalaya*, *gumbo* or a festive *Couchon du Lait*. You can sample oysters on the half-shell, enjoy hot boiled crawfish, or feast on numerous seafood specialties. There are also a wealth of ethnic restaurants throughout the city. And of course, you must try the authentic *Cajun* and *Creole cuisine*, for which this area is famous.

At Dusk, Baton Rouge changes faces. From theatre to dance; from a riverboat dinner cruise to *Couchon du Lait*; from a comedy club to the opera; all of this and more can be found in Baton Rouge. Music lovers can delight to the rhythms of *Rock*, *Zydeco*, *Classical*, *Cajun*, and *Blues* and *Jazz*. And while you're here, you may even learn to do the Cajun Two-Step.

So come! You have never seen more beautiful sights, tasted better food or felt more a part of it all than in Baton Rouge . . . the Flavour of Louisiana.



The State Capitol of Louisiana is the tallest capitol in the nation. This was built in 1932 and is 34 stories tall.

NOTES FROM THE HORTICULTURIST

Betty Hotchkiss

Camellia growers are luckier than many other flower fanciers because of the limited number of insects and diseases that attack their favorite flower. With their tough leathery leaves, camellias have a natural protection against many plant ailments. The number of sprays a camellia grower must apply are limited when compared to other plants such as roses. Pesticides are described as any substance intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest as well as any substance intended for use as a plant regulator or defoliant. (Gibberellic acid, a plant regulator, is now considered a pesticide, and as such those who wish to manufacture or repackage for sale must be registered by EPA. ACS is registered to repackage gib for sale in the U.S.)

To fight insect pests successfully it is necessary to know something about the pest, to select a pesticide for its control. Some insects feed by chewing off parts of the plant and swallowing them; the damage is very obvious. Others are sucking insects which pierce the plant and suck the plant juices for food. The damage caused by these pests may not be obvious until the population is high. Control of these two types of insects may be quite different.

Not all insects found in the garden are harmful to plants. A number of beneficial insects help by eating or destroying the pests. These insects, such as lady bugs and praying mantis, should be encouraged. Widescale spraying of insecticides will kill these beneficial insects along with the true pests.

Before spraying randomly with a traditional pesticide, check out the

alternatives. Handpicking and sanitation can be practiced where pests are few in number. Removal of pruned clippings and weeds should be done quickly as these can harbor insects. In addition, insecticidal soaps are becoming quite popular as an alternative pest control. B-T (*Bacillus thurengensis*) is a bacteria which is another popular method of biological control of pests. Petroleum oils, used by camellia growers as a scale control, have been used for more than a century. Newer horticultural oils are effective on many insects and their eggs and will not injure the leaves or buds of plants.

Many times, however, chemical pesticides are the only dependable methods of insect control. Contact insecticides will penetrate the body wall and cause death. The insect must be contacted at the time of spraying, however. Residual sprays will form a film on the plant surface or may even be absorbed by the plant tissues so that feeding will kill the insect. It is important to identify the pest before selecting the pesticide. Certain insecticides that will kill chewing insects, such as Sevin®, will have no control on sucking insects.

All pesticides have a label which is very important for their use. Most pesticides are toxic to man and animals in addition to insects and proper application is important. Proper clothing should be worn to protect the person applying it. Never spray on a windy day because of drifting spray. Follow the directions for mixing. Too much can harm the plant burning the foliage. Overuse of a chemical can also cause insect resistance. When possible, alternate between pesticides. After spraying, clean equipment thoroughly. Unused spray should not be poured down the drain. Launder all clothing and bathe as soon as possible.

Sustaining and Joint Sustaining Members

(Since February 1990 Journal)

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40th Anniversary Campaign

The following have made pledges or contributed to the Campaign since the February 1990 Journal.

Mrs. Jasper C. Bryan
Camellia Society of North Florida
Mr. & Mrs. Woodrow Harris
Dr. Kenzo Iriyama
James B. Jeffrey
Mr. & Mrs. J. Mayo Lacy
Robert O. Matthews
Carlton O. Parker
Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff
Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd
Shreveport Camellia Society

Family Affair

Blossoms of crimson, pastel pink and pale ivory white dotted tables in Slidell Municipal Auditorium on Saturday and Sunday December 2nd and December 3rd, 1989. Tiny glasses of water held about 1,500 camellia blossoms that local and out-of-state growers entered in the Ozone Camellia Club's 39th Camellia Show.

Early Saturday morning, before most people were even awake, club members and their children carefully placed blossoms on the tables. Without bumping or bruising the delicate petals, they painstakingly set them floating in glasses of water to keep them fresh for the two-day show.

Since spring, members of the club have been coddling and pampering their outdoor camellias, making sure they had just the right amount of water, fertilizer and spraying to keep dreaded insects away.

They also jibbed the plants, a process that involves plucking the "growth bud" or "leaf bud" and leaving the flower bud - the bud that would, each member hoped, earn recognition in the show. In the pocket left by the plucked growth bud, the growers placed one drop of

Her whole family - including her husband George, a detective for the St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office, and their four children - has been active in the club. The children have helped set up flowers before the show and have all been members of the Camellia Court, a social group for members' children who are high school seniors.

"I walked in here one day when they had a show when we first moved here 15 years ago," Faust said Saturday before the show opened. "I fell in love with the whole activity. I love the flowers and the social aspect of it. All my children have been in the court."

Her husband doesn't grow the flowers (he takes charge of the 40 azalea plants they have in the yard), but he does enjoy the club's get-togethers - the annual dinner dance, summer social and other events throughout the year.

At this year's dinner and ball Saturday night at Pinewood Country Club, were about 100 couples who ate, drank and made merry while their children did the same in the formal, candlelit setting.



Mr. Thomas Perkins III crowns Amy Horvath, Queen, with Scott Schrieffer, Consort.

gibberellic acid. The process makes the blossoms bloom earlier and larger.

Marilyn Faust, a member of the club for about 15 years and principal of Little Oak Elementary School, often carries a bottle of the acid in her purse, she said, for any blooms that need gibbing in her yard.

Parents danced with their children, the teens in the court danced with each other, and younger siblings in the court tried their hardest to keep up with the teens and adults.

Gladys Menard, one of the club's founding members, is still growing flowers and is competing every year.

Her late husband, Paul "Gus" Menard, also helped found the club and was an avid camellia grower.

"He has a camellia named after him", Menard said. "He was President of the club during the second and third years. We said, 'Let's get up a camellia show,' and look what happened."

She looked around the auditorium at the blossoms and the arrangements and a proud smile crossed her face.

The members of the club were pleased to dedicate their 39th annual show to Edgar P. Robert and his wife Beulah in gratitude for their many contributions throughout the years to the Ozone Camellia Club and the City of Slidell.

The Roberts served Slidell well. E.P. served on the Slidell City Council when Councilmen received no pay and was a director of Slidell's only bank, a deacon in the First Baptist Church, the Lions Club and much more. Robert Boulevard was named for the Robert family.

E.P. served as the club's sixth president and later as show chairman. He built the club's tables and display equipment, stored it and set it up at club functions. Some of it is in use on the tables today.

Beulah was active in the Slidell Civic Club, the Bayou Liberty Garden club, the Lioness Club and many planting and beautification projects in Slidell.

Together, the Roberts built many of the better homes in developing Slidell.

For their interest and devotion in promoting the growing of camellias in and the development of the City of Slidell, we thank them.

The show was directed by Ginny Fields and chaired by Marilyn Faust, Lynn Holmes, Liz Gambrell and Pat Wilcox. The show committee which is formed every spring, was made up of 53 people who organized the show, the judges receptions, the awards, the program and other aspects of the show.

The ceremony opening began with an invocation by Dr. David Sebesta. Dr. Richard Crout, President of the Ozone Camellia Club, gave the welcome. Mr. Christopher Schneider acted as the Master of Ceremonies and introduced the members of the 39th Annual Camellia Court.



Dr. Richard Crout, President of the Ozone Camellia Club, welcomes all to the 1989 camellia show.

Mr. Thomas Perkins III crowned Queen Amy Horvath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Horvath. The Consort was Scott Schrieffer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Schrieffer. Honor maids included Tricia Lynn Englande, Colleen Denise Felder and Susan Marie Haas. Honor dukes were Christopher Frank Harrod and Jeffery Clifford Stokes.

Attendants to the Queen were Kristen Cecelia Borgstede, Tiffany Cheri Borgstede and Jeane Marie Martin. Crown Bearer was Harrison Frost.

The maids were Jenny Almand, Jennifer Nicole Bayer, Vicki Leigh Campbell, Michelle Lynn Fogg, Deborah Lynn Foster, Amanda Mary Hern, Christina Marie Larkin, Jennifer Katrin Leland, Staci Lynn Rogillio, Julie Ann Tavernit, Robin Lynn Thurmond and Cheryl Denise Wilcox.

The dukes were Jeffery Bayer, Steven Thomas Cochran, Matt Glen Graham, Carlos Miguel Grandillo, Scott Randolph Hall, Kevin Scott Herrin, Michael Johnson Holley, Richard Leigh Mains, Declan Andrew Reid, Kenneth William Soons, James Patrick Watson, Todd Jeffery Weaver, and Samuel Drew White.

The court members were presented again that night at the ball. After the pomp and ceremony, the band Great Escape picked up and the kids and their parents danced the night away.

Harrison Frost, 7, the crown bearer wouldn't admit that his patent-leather shoes hurt his feet. He kept

dancing and dancing, keeping up with the big boys, until the music stopped.



John Geiser presents Mrs. Edgar Robert with a token gift to commemorate the dedication of the 1989 Ozone Camellia Show to her and her late husband, Edgar P. Robert. Mr. Christopher Schneider, Master of Ceremonies views the presentation.

During the last song, the court members made an impromptu circle, wrapped their arms around each others' waists and danced in one group, holding each other as if they didn't want to let the night go.

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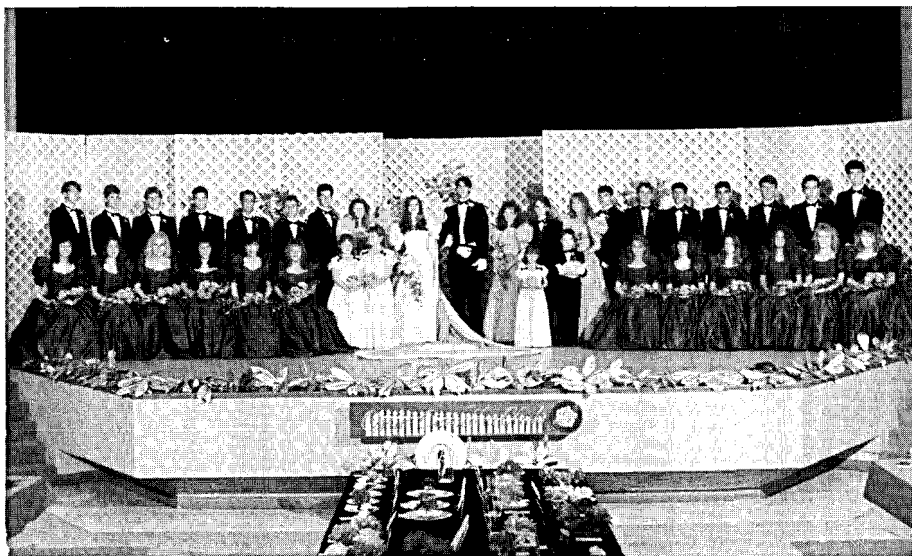


At midnight, court members went home to change and met again at the home of the consort to the queen, Scott Schrieffer, and his parents, Warren and Kathleen, for the traditional court breakfast. Members of the court sprawled on the den floor, talking and listening to music. In the rest of the house, the parents chatted and reminisced about years past.

"You never get to party with your kids," Pat Wilcox said as she visited with other mothers over coffee during the breakfast. "This is the one time we get to do it."

Excerpts of this article are taken from the *Times Picayune* article of Thursday, December 7, 1989, by Reni Haley.

ST. TAMMANY BUREAU



The 1989 Ozone Camellia Club Court with Queen Amy Horvath and Consort Scott Schrieffer.



Luther W. Baxter, Jr.

20 February 1990

Though North America has a few members of the plant family, Theaceae, such as *Stewartia* spp., Camellias and their relatives are largely gifts of The Orient. The many camellias cultivated in this country, particularly outdoors in the South, are *Camellia japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, and various hybrids, such as progeny from the cross *Camellia saluenensis* X *C. japonica* and *C. saluenensis* X *C. reticulata* or *C. reticulata* X *C. japonica*.

Cold hardiness is a factor influencing camellia survival in upstate South Carolina. Some *C. japonica* cultivars, such as 'Mathotiana', do well in warmer winters but suffer from cold injury when temperatures reach 0°F or lower. *C. reticulata* cultivars are cold sensitive; its hybrids, however, are moderately cold hardy.

An Observation On Camellia Leaf Fall In December 1989 And A Suggested Exposition

During the camellia season, 1989-90, temperatures of 7°F occurred in mid-December. In early- to mid-January, after warmer temperatures prevailed, several apparently healthy *C. japonica* leaves were observed to have fallen to the ground beneath some camellia plants. We had no ice or snow storms that could account for this somewhat unusual occurrence.

Closer inspection revealed that camellia leaves contiguous to fully-opened or partly-opened flowers were either missing or would abscise (drop off) when touched. Leaves contiguous to unopened flower buds, whether single or multiple, did not fall, and resisted pulling off.

Close inspection also revealed that when flower buds were fully opened, such as *C. japonica* cv. 'Debutante', terminal vegetative buds were dead, killed by low temperatures. Terminal vegetative buds at locations on the stem other than near open flower buds were not affected.

A severe freeze on or about January 21, 1985, killed branches of entire plants of many *C. japonica* cultivars. However, leaves, although killed on these branches, did not fall. Thus, when stem or leaf (or both) were

killed immediately no abscission zone formed and, thus, dead leaves clung to stems.

How do we resolve these observations? Fully-opened flowers require energy and apparently the bud does not have enough stored up to develop the flower to normal size. Therefore, it uses energy stored in nearby tissue, such as stems and perhaps leaves, or at least leaf petioles. When hard freezes (temperatures less than about 10°F) occur, open flower buds or flower buds that are much swollen make contiguous stem tissue vulnerable to freeze injury. This is because stored foods, starch and hydrophilic colloids, which protect them from freezing temperatures, have been depleted. Apparently nearby leaves, those which fell, either had their petioles depleted of energy, or the stem area to which they were attached were depleted of energy but not killed immediately, which allowed an abscission layer to form. Thus the leaf fell as though it was an old leaf.

At any rate, only camellia leaves fell that were near open or partially open flower buds. Leaf fall was not caused by a disease-producing organism; they fell because of adverse weather factors encountered during mid-December.

Horticulturally Speaking . . .



**"The Effect of Erratic Weather
on My Growing Camellias
This Past Year"**



Committee on Horticulture

Bill Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland

The year 1989 was one of extremes weather-wise. In various areas of the country we had such events as hurricane Hugo in the Southeast, flooding in some regions, drought in the West, and one of the coldest Decembers in a very long time in the East. These are the challenges that all gardeners must face. So how does the camellia grower combat the elements? In some cases, there is nothing much that can be done. However, one must adjust and, if nothing else, take notes of the repercussions and make possible adjustments for the future.

For about a decade now, we in the Washington, DC area have been using Microfoam for winter protection of our camellias that are too tender to stand the cold and wind on their own. Basically, this material has, more than anything else, saved our local societies from extinction.

It has been used to bed down container grown plants, and also (with reinforcing) as a cover for plants grown in the ground. Up until this year, it has not failed us. The prolonged cold spell of last December appears to have been the exception. Observations during January and February indicated that all flower buds were killed on the Microfoam protected plants in the ground. On the other hand, flower buds on the container plants, set horizontal with the ground and covered with the Microfoam as a blanket, showed no bud or twig damage. Apparently, the unfrozen ground below these container plants radiates enough heat from the earth to keep them above freezing.

Why were the flower buds on the ground grown plants zapped this year while they had come through in good condition previous years? It was not just that the minimum temperatures had gone down to -8°F (we had -10°F several years ago without damage), but the sustained cold without letup did the flower buds in. Between Dec. 16 and 25, the maximum temperature did not go above freezing, while the minimums fluctuated between 12° to -8°F . Fortunately, we had a snow cover from Dec. 8 through the end of the month. Otherwise, there may have been considerable plant injury. However, the snow cover did little to protect the flower buds above the snow line.

It seems apparent that a single layer of Microfoam is not enough to protect flowering plants in the ground when there is a sustained period of sub-freezing weather for more than a week. Next year we will try a double layer of Microfoam protection for those special plants we want to see flower.

As might be expected, all my spring flowering *C. oleifera* hybrids, which receive no winter protection, had their flower buds killed. This puts my record taking on these plants behind schedule another year. So it goes with the battle with old man winter!

Barbara Butler, Modesto, CA

What one may assume to be erratic weather may well be just the new normal climatic patterns of our future climate. We are seeing the results of careless treatment of our earth's natural resources. Changes in the flow of the jet stream tend to set new climatic conditions. Normally, our jet flow is from west to east; bringing warm moist Pacific air to the west coast. The current flow is from north to south; bringing cold dry air in the winter, and warm hot air in the

summer. In California, drought is merely a raindrop away. Last summer our water rationing program was taxed by very long hot spells, coupled with dry winds. Irrigation took place early in the morning or after dark; on an every other day schedule. The usual application of plant food was carefully applied and monitored. Care was taken to avoid application during hot weather.

The development of flower buds was slow and less in number than a year ago. By September, most of the plants had dropped about one third of their bud set. To insure that the camellia plants would not be stressed further; I removed about another third of the remaining bud set. Every means of water conservation was practiced by use of additional mulch, soil enrichment, and artificial shade. Only those plants under saran shade showed true summer growth patterns. Those camellias grown under normal outdoor conditions showed the results of over radiation from the sun's rays. These plants were also heavily disbudded.

I limited my hybridizing program to those plants under saran shade. Only two seed pods were allowed per plant. Still, the late September heat caused these plants to drop leaves, flower buds, and seedpods.

The biggest change came with our first frost. It occurred after six weeks of cold fog. Then came the first rain of the season. This moisture caused more leaves and buds to fall. All the plants thought it was spring and opened their flowers at least four weeks early. The flower color was true to variety, but, the flower size was smaller than last year.

On February 14th a dry cold north wind of 25-30 miles per hour blew all day and most of that night. I carefully irrigated all plants at sundown in hopes of raising the soil temperature and to put moisture on the foliage. It was 25 degrees at 7 a.m.; a black frost all night. The next big storm is due today, Friday the 16th. Snow is expected below the 1,000 foot level, as a large body of cold air has settled into the valley. More rain is needed to end the drought.

Betty Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA

The weather of 1989 was kind to the camellia collection at Masee Lane. The blooming season (January - February) was beautiful with a very mild winter. Unusually wet weather in June and July encouraged vigorous growth of the plants. Beautiful gibbed blooms in the Fall added color throughout the gardens and greenhouse.

The month of December was one of the coldest on record with temperatures dropping to 9°F on December 23rd. Cold spells during early December accompanied by rain had pushed plants into dormancy and little damage was seen. Open flowers and buds showing color were frozen but other buds burst forth into bloom with the very warm temperatures of January and February 1990. Only a very few leaves were bronzed by the cold. These were seen in areas exposed to the wind or early morning sun. The blooming season of 1990 was earlier than usual and more beautiful due to temperatures above normal in January and February following those below normal in December.

Overall, 1989 was a good year for camellias in middle Georgia. Surprisingly little damage was done by the cold of December. We attribute this lack of damage to the fact that the extreme temperature of 9°F followed earlier cold spells which had previously pushed the plants into a dormant state. Also, a great deal of moisture was present due to high rainfall during the month. The experiences of 1989 verified the fact that camellias can withstand cold temperatures when plants are in a dormant condition.

C. Adair Roberts, Alameda, CA

One of the most important parts of growing camellias in containers is giving all your plants the same care. Whether the containers contain young seedlings, young plants such as two year old grafts with their first buds and larger plants for show flowers, I try to use the same care for all of our plants.

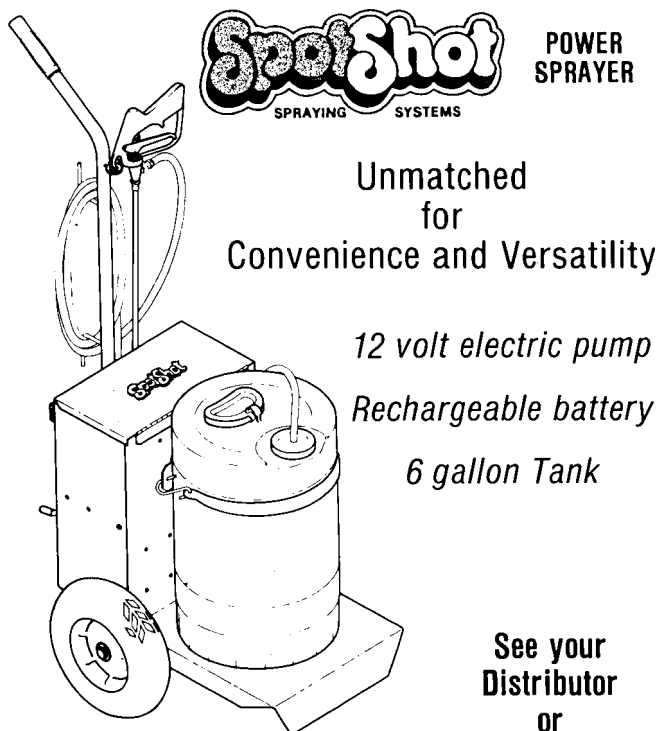
First is the soil mix for the containers. The soil mix should be light so that the plant roots will have no trouble in growing and extending themselves. With a light mix air will be able to penetrate the mix and you

will see happy plants. There is one drawback to this plant mix. You will have to repot your plants more often than you do with a heavier plant mix. All the camellias that are in this mix are showing their emotions by growing like weeds. The mix is as follows:

- 6 parts by volume fibrous Redwood bark or Forest Humas.
- 2 parts by volume rice hulls
- 2 parts Fir bark, pea size, about 1/4" diameter
- 1 part cotton seed meal

Second is the fertilizer program. For fertilizing I use two types of cotton seed meal. The regular type is the meal type and the second type is the newer one called pellets or crumbles. Actually the name should be crumbles as the cotton seed meal is compressed into rods about 5/8" diameter of a length and then broken up into small pieces called pellets or crumbles. The crumbles make it easier to fertilize the containers by hand therefore will absorb water easier than the cotton seed meal. As the cotton seed meal or crumbles contains about 6% Nitrogen, I supplement the cotton seed with an osmacoat type of fertilizer. This fertilizer is 20-5-5 with additional components of 5% Sulphur, 1% Iron, 0.15% Manganese and 0.15% Zinc. I like the slow release fertilizer because of our low summer time temperatures, 70-75°F and only about two or three times a year do we have a high above 90°F which lasts about 2-3 days. Then the fog returns and cools temperatures down. This type of weather complements the slow release type fertilizer and there is no fast release and consequently fertilizer burn resulting from sustained high temperatures. The slow release type is used in the late winter (March) and again in June. The cotton seed crumbles are used in February, April and July.

Third is the watering. About 80% of our plants are on an automatic drip system using well water primarily. The system is also connected to the domestic water supply as a backup. Our weather is mostly dry from May to October so the drip system really alleviates the hand watering. The drip system is turned on every 2-3 days. In the winter the system is used very infrequently unless there is an unusual length of time between storms. We do selective hand watering to individual plants that are blooming.



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Jim Randall, Sacramento, CA

Although last year (1989) was a "drought" year in the West, there was little effect on camellias in most areas. The one exception is our central coastal area, especially around San Jose, where there were water related problems in terms of both quantity and quality. Drought conditions are usually associated with higher temperatures, but last summer proved an exception with temperatures somewhat below normal. At this point in time the drought continues here and it is quite likely to worsen in more areas this coming summer unless we receive some significant storms to increase our winter snowpack. Whether the high temperatures will appear this summer, only time will tell. Dry weather patterns here usually can also be translated into colder winter temperatures.

Our main problem with the weather here in California and its adverse affect on camellias is cold weather. Of course we do not experience the extreme cold that can be found in camellia growing areas of the South and Southeast. Plants here are not protected by glass houses so when we get a cold snap we can sustain some damage. Cold weather for any prolonged period will of course retard the blooming season. This was very evident in 1989 when the first regular show in northern California was very small. The first week in February was very cold with low temperatures in the teens in some camellia growing areas. In addition the months of December and January were also below normal. This trend of cold weather has been duplicated for the 1990 season and the first two regular shows have been quite small in relation to normal years.

I have been keeping maximum and minimum temperatures in my shade house since 1977. Prior to 1988-89 season the average number of days per year with temperatures below 32°F was about fifteen. During the 1988-89 season I recorded 32 days below freezing and so far this year the number stands at 37 with more cold nights predicted. The lowest temperature recorded in this period was 20°F.

Cold snaps will usually cause damage in terms of freezing open flowers or opening buds showing

color. In some reticulata hybrids the heavy freezes will cause severe bud drop which is not readily apparent until a later date. Blackened anthers and stamens are also evident on some blooms following extremely cold weather. Cold nights and relatively warm days causes more bullnosing in complex flowers such as the 'Elegans' and 'Tomorrow' families. Plant damage is minor to non-existent in my experiences since living in California.



Aline Showalter, Port Arthur, TX

During the past twelve months we here on the Gulf Coast have been through the hottest summer in many years, and the coldest winter ever. The heat and dryness can be contended with—shade screen, elevated sprayers, semi-or automatic watering systems—but the cold calls for another and more creative approach. Here where we are, it is easy to become accustomed to winter temperatures that seldom drop below freezing for more than a few hours, and anything in the 20's is a real rarity in our part of Southeast Texas.

But this was the Winter of Record here: mid-teen temperatures for four days, the lowest ever for that length of time. Our main concern was for the camellias, of course; broken water pipes can be repaired, but favorite plants cannot always be replaced. Fortunately, we have a greenhouse into which, in a normal winter, we will move a few especially good, well-budded plants, if there is room among the crotons tree ferns, hibiscus, etc! This year, most of the container camellias were moved in. In addition, one outside bed which has a pipe-frame over it for shade screen was wrapped entirely with 6 mil polyethylene and safely sheltered 10 large plants in the ground and 20-25 containers, using for heat only a 100 watt reflector flood light.

The plants stayed under these conditions for about a week. Meanwhile, there was nothing we could do about the other, uncovered plants in the ground. Of course all their treated buds were killed, the plants themselves looked terrible, and we

did not expect to have one more bloom for the season. When the temperatures rose, all the dead buds were removed and container plants moved out. Then suddenly, one day new blooms appeared on schedule on both protected and unprotected plants, as if nothing adverse had happened! These were smaller than normal, and some white or pink formals have had slightly discolored centers, but we have been pleasantly surprised. Our weather since mid January has been, for the most part, unduly warm for the season, and this has been a help in opening the buds. And even though our winter is surely not over yet, some of the plants are already putting out new growth, which affects the grafting season. However, the blooming period has been shortened by two months, since we normally have blooms until April.

Over all, we feel fortunate not to have suffered anymore damage than we did. My only complaint is that I spent more time and care in gibbing this season than ever before, and those treated buds that developed early are the ones that froze! Can we ever win?!

Fred Hahn, Charlotte, NC

As has been said many times, "Who would have thought we would have had approximately 86 miles per hour winds from Hugo in Charlotte, NC?"

All my camellias are grown in containers. Had I known our weather was going to be so severe, I would have turned all my containers over myself. Almost all of my approximately 200 plants were blown over and a lot had trees lying across or between them. I lost only one plant and had limbs sheared off about eight others. I have not noticed any other damage.

Even with the cold weather in December, many outside plants are blooming beautifully here in Charlotte. Since I have a greenhouse it was no problem protecting my plants. However, since I feed heavily and keep my greenhouse closed for high humidity, the six weeks of warm weather in January and February played havoc with blooms. Most plants had three or four blooms opening at the same time. However, even with the extremes and a shorter blooming season I had some good blooms.



BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Identifying Camellia Diseases

Betty Hotchkiss

Camellias are quite healthy when compared to many other types of plants. Very few diseases attack camellias and these can be identified with a little practice and experience by a beginning camellia enthusiast. Camellias vary widely in their appearance with many differences in plant habit as well as flower form, size, color, and blooming season. The response to different disease causing organisms (pathogens) will also vary among the different species and varieties of camellia.

The majority of plant diseases are caused by fungi and camellias are no exception. Fungi are technically described as a group of plants lacking chlorophyll. Fungi are quite diverse and include the common mushrooms. Because they lack their own food most fungi are parasites, depending on other organisms for their food, often to the detriment of the host. Diagnosis of a particular plant disease is usually based on the symptoms of the plant (ex. cankers, yellowing leaves, etc.) as opposed to any sign of the pathogen.

The ideal climate for fungi is moist and warm. Generally, fungi (and diseases) are dormant in the winter and become more active during the spring months as temperatures begin to rise. During this season diseases may be identified and possibly controlled through sanitation or timely sprays of pesticides.

The major diseases of camellias caused by fungi are 1) camellia dieback and canker; 2) camellia flower blight; 3) *Phytophthora* root rot and 4) CBR (*Ciborinia* Black Root

Rot of camellias). Other diseases include leaf gall (which mainly affects *C. sasanqua*), sooty mold, and virus variegation of flowers and foliage.

Camellia Dieback and Canker

The camellia disease referred to as dieback is caused by the fungus *Glomerella cingulata*. This fungus is a wound parasite; it enters the plant through different wounds and is easily spread from plant to plant by splashing water. Wounds may be created by a lawn mower or weed eater, pruning tools, falling branches, insects, and even leaf scars. (Third year leaves generally drop off in the spring leaving a wound through which the fungus can enter.) This fungus does infect many different species of camellia including japonica, sasanqua, and reticulata but does not spread to other types of plants.

Infected plants may show several different symptoms. Sudden wilting of new growth, particularly in the early summer is often seen. The leaves will characteristically cling to the branch for a long period of time after they turn brown and die. Cankers are often seen at the point of infection. Graft failure is another symptom of this disease. A minor symptom is illustrated by a leaf spot or lesion.

Sanitation is important in the control of this disease. Infected branches should be pruned as soon as observed below the point of infection. (Infected wood will appear brown while healthy wood will have a green appearance.) These cuttings should be burned or hauled away as they are infectious. A fungicide combination of Benlate and Captan® is recommended. Plants should be sprayed in the spring during the leaf drop period if dieback is a problem.

Spraying should also be done following pruning as the fungus enters through wounds. The fungus may be transmitted through pruning tools, therefore it is recommended that tools be dipped in a solution of Benomyl and water between each cut. Scions should also be soaked for 10 - 30 minutes in the fungicide solution to prevent graft failure.

This disease is a very serious problem of camellias in the Southeast as our climate is favorable for the fungus. Many plants are killed each year because of this fungus. It is more serious on some varieties than others and experience will bear this out. Examine plants carefully for cankers or other symptoms before purchasing to prevent disappointment.

Camellia Flower Blight

Flower blight of camellias, caused by the fungus *Ciborinia camelliae*, affects only the flower and does not cause damage to the rest of the plant. However, most camellias are grown primarily for their beautiful flowers and this disease can be devastating. Flower blight does not occur early in the season but appears in the late winter or early spring when temperatures begin to rise. The symptoms of this disease are brown spots on the flower petals. Usually the center of the flower surrounding the calyx is infected. These spots rapidly enlarge until the entire blossom is blighted. Infected flower tissue usually feels "slimy" to the touch.

The fungus causing this disease does not affect plants other than camellias. There is also no spread among infected camellia flowers. This disease is spread from infected flowers which fell to the ground during the previous season. Infected flowers falling to the ground may

produce a small, hard resting body called a sclerotia. These sclerotium remain in or on top of the soil during the summer and winter. When weather conditions are proper (45°-75°F, wet) the sclerotia will germinate and produce a small (app. 1/4 inch diameter) "mushroom" which produces millions of spores. These spores will be blown by the wind and cause infection when they land on a flower.

Absolute control of this disease is not possible at this time once it has entered a region. There is no chemical control that will eliminate the disease at this time. PCNB applied to the soil 4-6 weeks before plants start to bloom will offer some control. All fallen flowers should be picked up and destroyed as this is the only method of disease spread. However, infection on your plants may come from your neighbor's yard as the fungus is wind-blown for short distances.

Root Rot

Camellia root rot is caused by a fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) which is found in the soil. This pathogen will infect the roots of camellias and many other types of landscape plants including azaleas and rhododendrons. Symptoms on the plant appear as yellowish leaves and stunted growth.

Control of this disease can be accomplished by grafting onto rootstock which is immune. *C. sasanqua* or *C. oleifera* rootstock will provide protection from this disease. If growing rooted cuttings of *C. japonica* it is important not to plant in poorly drained soils as the fungus prefers these conditions. The fungicide Subdue® will offer control of the fungus through drenching the soil according to directions. This is a very costly method of control, however.

Cylindrocladium Black Root Rot

Cylindrocladium black root rot is a fungal plant disease caused by *Cylindrocladium crotalariae* that affects many types of plants. This disease was recently described on seedlings and cuttings of *Camellia japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, and *C. oleifera* by Dr. Luther Baxter of Clemson University.

The fungus survives in the soil causing wilting and sudden death of cuttings or seedlings. Dead plants have black roots and stems irregular-

ly streaked with black. Control of this disease can be achieved by soaking cuttings in a solution of Benomyl and water.

At this time, this disease is not believed to be a serious problem of camellias although the potential is great as the fungus is widely distributed in the soil.

Other Diseases

Leaf gall of camellia does not affect *Camellia japonica* cultivars but can be a problem on *C. sasanqua* in April and May. Leaves become swollen and distorted and should be pruned off. This disease is caused by the *Exobasidium* fungus. It is not usually a problem as the weather warms into summer.

Sooty mold is a black covering usually seen on the top surface of camellia leaves. This can be easily removed by washing or wiping with fingertips. It is caused by a fungus that survives on the honeydew produced by aphids. Therefore, this is only a problem when camellias are grown under trees with an aphid problem (such as pecans). It is not particularly harmful to camellias but is unsightly. The best control is through the elimination of aphids and actual washing of leaves.

Virus Variegation in Camellias

There are two general kinds of variegation of camellias — those of genetic origin and those caused by a virus. Generally speaking, the more regular patterned variegated flowers such as 'Herme' or 'Lady Vansittart' are of genetic origin. These are inherited and cannot be changed. Virus variegation often appears as blotches of white but may be mottled on flowers. Leaves are sometimes patterned with yellow. The virus on camellias is systemic (spread throughout all parts of the plant) but is not transmitted through seed. It is, however, transmitted through cuttings, grafting, or layering. The virus generally does not harm the infected plant and is thought to add beauty to the flowers. However, in other plants viruses are known to reduce the vigor of infected plants. However, there are no statistics that reveal whether or not the virus in camellias does any appreciable damage. Use virus free material for propagation. Most camellia enthusiasts will agree that the beauty of variegated flowers is well worth any reduction in vigor.

SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of March 12, 1990)



Mr. & Mrs. Thomas M. Pidgeon, Jr:

Contributions honoring W. C. Wyatt and Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Mrs. L. G. Wilhelm:

Contribution honoring Mr. & Mrs. Jack W. Teague

Thomas G. Casey, Sr. & Mayor's Presidents Club:

Contributions to ACS Endowment Fund

Betty Hotckiss:

Honorariums for programs for Fort Walton Camellia Society, Town & Country Garden Club and Auburn-Opelika Men's Camellia Club

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth C. Hallstone:

Honorarium for program for Garden Club

Mrs. Ed Mathews and

Mrs. Douglas Miller:

Camellias for gift shop

Mrs. Spencer C. Walden, Jr.:

Set of Camellia Yearbooks

Mrs. Herbert Racoff and

Mrs. Mae Norgan:

Two Boehm Lenox plates in memory of their sister, Kathryn S. Weston

Mrs. Milton H. Brown:

Contributions in honor of Muriel Nathan's birthday and wishing a speedy recovery to Dan Nathan

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans:

Contribution honoring Muriel Nathan's birthday

Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Cooper:

Large silver tray

South Georgia Camellia Society:

\$574.39-Remainder in treasury in memory of Spencer Walden

Mr. & Mrs. Atlee W. Davis:

Contribution honoring Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Crawford and Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Cooper

Camellia Slide Contest 1990 - 91

DON'T FORGET!! The Education Committee is once again sponsoring a slide contest for camellias and we need your help. The deadline for receiving slides at headquarters has been extended from April 15 to May 15 to allow more time for those photographing late season camellias. The slides will be kept on file at ACS Headquarters and will be available for programs. The contest is divided into several categories with camellia-oriented prizes awarded to the winners. Mail your slides to the American Camellia Society, P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, Georgia, 31030. They will become the property of the society.

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.

Glucose and Fructose As A Production Enhancer With The Tissue Culture

Janice H. Haldeman

Introduction

When plant tissues are cultured *in vitro* (in culture tubes under sterile conditions), photosynthetic activity is insufficient to sustain growth and development. It is essential, therefore, to provide a medium containing sugar as an organic carbon source. Sucrose, table sugar, is the most commonly used carbon source in concentrations of one to five percent. Glucose and fructose may also be used, and in some cases, these simpler sugars are better. Tissue culturists working with some woody plant species, including chestnut and camellia, found that glucose and/or fructose substituted for sucrose in multiplication media enhanced shoot proliferation (1,3). This study compared the effect of glucose and fructose with sucrose on shoot production in *Camellia sasanqua* using the tissue culture technique.

Materials and Methods

Seedlings of *C. sasanqua* were obtained by embryo culture as described by Haldeman and Thomas (2). Primary cultures of axillary buds of five-month-old seedlings were established on Murashige and Skoog's minimal organics medium (MSMO) (4) amended with 30 gm/L sucrose, 2 mg/L benzyl adenine (a cytokinin) and 8 mg/L agar. The medium was dispensed in 8 dram vials, 10 ml per vial, and then capped and autoclaved at 121°C, 15 lbs. pressure for 15 minutes. The buds were cultured at 26°C under cool fluorescent light with a 14 hour photoperiod in the autoclaved medium.

After twelve weeks growth under these conditions the shoots produced from each bud were separated and subcultured onto either full or half strength MSMO with 2 mg/L BA, 8 mg/L agar and glucose and fructose at 15 gm/L each, or sucrose at 30 gm/L. Three groups of shoots were cultured with the same temperature

and light conditions, and after 12 weeks and 24 weeks they were evaluated for shoot production.

Results and Discussion

Data are summarized in Table 1 for the first group of shoots. More shoots were produced on full or half strength MSMO amended with glucose and fructose than on full or half strength MSMO amended with sucrose. Data are summarized in Tables II and III for the other two groups of shoots. The shoots cultured in groups II and III on glucose/fructose amended media also produced more shoots per culture than shoots grown on sucrose amended media. For all three trial groups, media amended with glucose and fructose consistently produced the most shoots on MSMO at either half or full strength. Examples of these cultures are shown in Fig. 1.

Within each treatment, there was considerable variation in the number of shoots per culture. Data on the maximum and minimum numbers of shoots produced per culture treatment in each trial group are presented in Table 4. The greatest number of shoots per culture (at least 10 or more) occurred in glucose/fructose amended media. Minimum numbers were similar for both media.

Shoots in group 3 (Table 3) were all derived from a single axillary bud and produced overall the greatest numbers of shoots per culture. Some cultures from this group were reevaluated after 24 weeks in culture, and results of the data are summarized in Table 5. Proliferation continued during the second twelve-week period. The average number of shoots continued to be greater on the glucose/fructose amended media.

Summary

One of the main goals of propagation of plant material by tissue culture is the rapid production of many plants from a single bud, or other sources. The appropriate culture medium is essential to obtain

Table I.
Multiple shoot proliferation in subcultures of *Camellia sasanqua*; Group I.

MSMO strength	glucose gm/L	media amendments		12 week evaluation	
		fructose gm/L	sucrose gm/L	no. cultured	ave. no. shoots per culture
1/2	0	0	30	8	6.9
full	0	0	30	8	6.3
1/2	15	15	0	8	7.6
full	15	15	0	8	8.1

Table II.
Multiple shoot proliferation in subcultures of *Camellia sasanqua*; Group II.

MSMO strength	glucose gm/L	media amendments		12 week evaluation	
		fructose gm/L	sucrose gm/L	no. cultured	ave. no. shoots per culture
1/2	0	0	30	6	5.0
full	0	0	30	4	5.7
1/2	15	15	0	7	6.5
full	15	15	0	9	6.2

this rapid multiplication. Torres (5) developed a protocol for micropropagation of *Camellia sasanqua* with sucrose as the organic carbon source. Results of my trials indicate that substitution of glucose and fructose for sucrose in the multiplication medium of *Camellia sasanqua* can increase the number of shoots per culture. Similar results have been obtained for shoot cultures of *Camellia sinensis* (3). Further trials should determine whether or not this amended media can promote shoot production in other *Camellia* species using the tissue-culture technique.

Acknowledgement

The author thanks Dr. Luther Baxter for reviewing the paper, and the Endowment Fund of The American Camellia Society for support of the research.

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Table III.
Multiple shoot proliferation in subcultures of *Camellia sasanqua*; Group III.

MSMO strength	glucose gm/L	media amendments		12 week evaluation	
		fructose gm/L	sucrose gm/L	no. cultured	ave. no. shoots per culture
1/2	0	0	30	6	7.8
full	0	0	30	6	6.8
1/2	15	15	0	6	8.5
full	15	15	0	6	9.0

Table IV.
Maximum and minimum numbers of shoots per subculture of *Camellia sasanqua*.

Medium		Group					
Sugar	MSMO strength	1		2		3	
		max	min	max	min	max	min
sucrose	half	9	4	7	3	10	5
sucrose	full	9	4	9	2	7	5
glucose/fructose	half	13	2	10	3	12	6
glucose/fructose	full	15	3	10	5	18	5

Table V.
Multiple shoot proliferation in subcultures of *Camellia sasanqua*; continuation of Group III.

MSMO strength	glucose gm/L	media amendments		24 week evaluation	
		fructose gm/L	sucrose gm/L	no. cultured	ave. no. shoots per culture
1/2	0	0	30	5	8.0
full	0	0	30	4	5.3
1/2	15	15	0	3	11.3
full	15	15	0	5	16.6

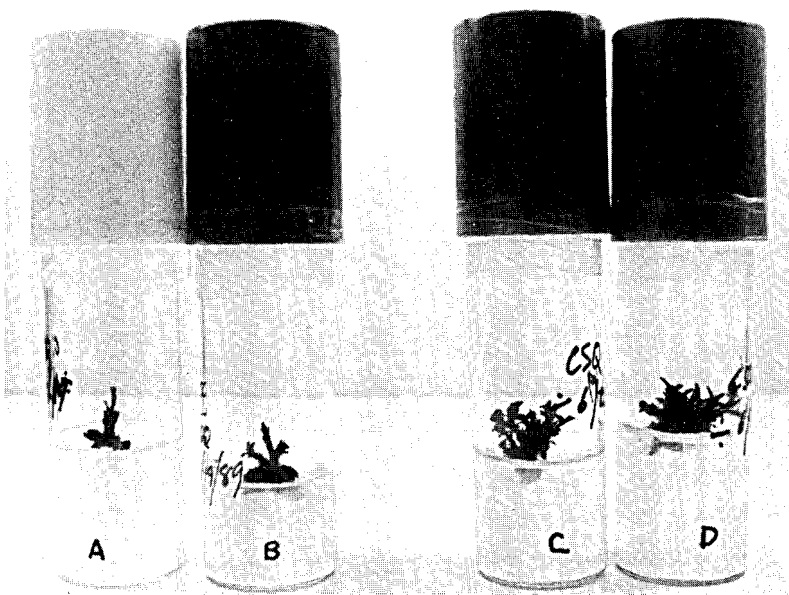


FIGURE 1. Shoots of *Camellia sasanqua* cultured on half-and full-strength MSMO with sucrose, a and b, and half-and full-strength MSMO with glucose and fructose, c and d.



Kyle Held and Katie Boren are two of our favorite ACS Convention goers. They add a delightful note to our show and activities.

—The *Camellia Club* for a splendid of the American January 1



James Oates, ACS Alabama Director and President of the Camellia Club of Mobile, Delores Oates, Joanne Ryan, and Pat Ryan, ACS Gulf Coast Director at Large and Convention Chairman enjoy a brief respite at the Mobile Convention.



Betty Hotchkiss, ACS Horticulturist, and Marian Dils, ACS Gulf Coast Director at Large, are enjoying Mobile hospitality at the convention.



Three of the Gulf Coast's finest, Bob Stroud, Treasurer of Gulf Coast Camellia Society, his charming wife Erin, and Harry Stone, ACS Mississippi State Director.



Members are enjoying a delicious dinner at the Gift House.

(ALL PHOTOS COURTESY OF THE CAMELLIA CLUB)

Thanks— b of Mobile Annual Meeting Camellia Society 7-21, 1990



Bob Ehrhart, California State Director, and Edith Mazzei, ACS Pacific Coast Vice President, pause for a chat during the Friday evening festivities.



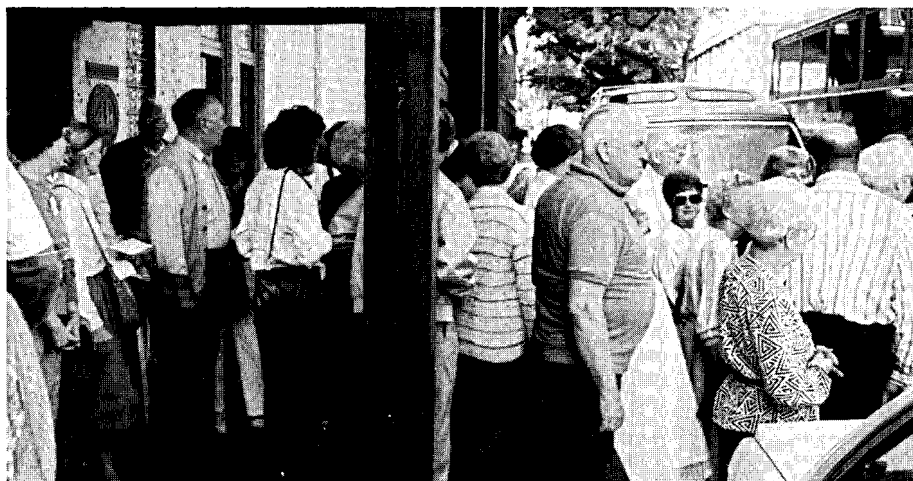
Betty Kellas and Nell Watson are enjoying Carol Comber's story. In the background, left to right are V.T. Craddock; Stuart Watson, ACS Endowment Board Chairman; Herbert Racoff, ACS Atlantic Coast Director at Large, and Exhibition and Awards Chairman, and Frances Racoff.



ACS President Hal Rambath is enjoying a visit with Mark Cannon at the Seafood Jamboree in Mobile. Mark and his wife, Marguerite, have been members of ACS since 1946.



restaurant in Foley, Alabama.



It is off to Bellingrath Gardens for a delightful afternoon. Members were treated to a guided tour of the Bellingrath home.

ESSY OF GREG DAVIS)

Nuccio's Nurseries Recent Camellia Introductions

Bill Donnan

Nuccio's Nurseries, in Altadena, California has, over the years, developed some of the most prized and best loved camellias ever introduced into the Western Camellia World. Beginning with their first introduction, in the 1950-51 camellia season, namely '*Katherine Nuccio*' and '*Primavera*' they have consistently produced outstanding new camellia cultivars. In the 55 years that Nuccio's Nurseries has been in business they have developed and introduced over 150 different new

camellia cultivars. Perhaps 100 of these are still propagated for sale. This criterion alone is, by far, the most critical judgement which a new cultivar can sustain.

Many of their introductions have, repeatedly, won camellia show awards both here in the USA and overseas. Furthermore, their introductions have won some 48 of the yearly prestigious awards in the various categories offered by the American Camellia Society and by the Southern California Camellia Society.

Neither time nor space would be available for me to describe all of the some 150 new cultivars developed and introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries since 1955. However, I would like to take the liberty to describe and rate those introductions made in the last seven years. In that seven year span of time there have been about 500 new camellia cultivars named, registered and described in the last two Revised Editions of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*. Thirty of these were Nuccio's seedlings and another 10 of them were seedlings originated by other hobbyists, but developed an

introduced here in the USA by Nuccio's Nurseries. If the past "track records" could predict the future, it seems safe to declare that most of these Nuccio's introductions will find favor within the Camellia World. At the same time, only a few of the other 450 or more named and listed seedlings from the past seven years will find favor with camellia hobbyists. The rest of this multitude of named and listed seedlings will fall by the wayside and will be remembered only by the originator.

Now, before making my critique of the 40 Nuccio's Nurseries introductions of the past seven years, I wish to make this disclaimer:

"The following remarks are exclusively the opinions of the author and should not be regarded as anything more than his own biased judgements."

1983-84 - The new camellia introductions for the 1984-85 camellia season from Nuccio's Nurseries were as follows: '*Rudolph*', '*Nuccio's Cameo*', '*Prima Ballerina*', '*Scented Gem*', '*Betty's Beauty*', and '*Little Michael*'. The "pick" of this group, in my opinion is '*Prima Ballerina*'.

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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

This *C. japonica* seedling is a wavy petalled, sweet pea, semi-double. The color is light pink toning to deeper pink near the edges with golden stamens. The shrub is outstanding and it blooms mid-season to late. Although this camellia has won awards in its class it is, strictly speaking, not a camellia show flower. Yet, as a garden variety it tops most other new varieties. 'Nuccio's Cameo', a *C. japonica*, pink formal double has sometimes been written off as "just another pink formal double." However, in 1987, it won 11 times in camellia shows around the United States. 'Rudolph', a *C. japonica* dark red anemone form has displaced 'Prof. Chas. Sargent' as a favorite. Its variegated form may prove to bring this cultivar into great favor among multiple tray camellia judges. 'Rudolph' gets its name from the fact that it blooms at Christmas time. Of the three other 1984-85 introductions: 'Scented Gem' was originated by Tochi Domoto and both 'Betty's Beauty' and 'Little Michael' were originated by the late Rudy Moore. Of these 'Betty's Beauty' is, by far, the most outstanding. This cultivar is a sport of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' and it is just about the only sport of this family of sports which "holds" true to both color and picotee edging.

1984-85 - This camellia season saw the introduction of five Nuccio's developed seedlings and one new introduction from New Zealand. They were as follows: *C. japonicas* 'Donnan's Dream', 'Cherries Jubilee', 'Happy Holidays', and 'Mrs. Tsutake Nakasone' and two *C. reticulata* hybrids, namely 'Winner's Circle' and 'Red Crystal'. I first saw 'Donnan's Dream' in 1977 and fell in love with it immediately. This cultivar is a medium to large white washed and shaded pink formal double. The reason I place this cultivar first ahead of the others is because it blooms early in the season and continues to bloom until spring. 'Happy Holidays' is another good pink formal double which also blooms at about Christmas time. 'Cherries Jubilee' is a very great camellia when it decides to throw blooms with a marked burst of contrasting white petaloids. Sometimes it blooms without this contrast and then it is just another good burgundy camellia bloom. 'Winner's Circle' and 'Red Crystal' give excellent blooms when gibbed.

'Mrs. Tsutake Nakasone' is a typical Japanese style bloom, albeit an outstanding Japanese style plant and flower.

1985-86 - Nuccio's Nurseries hit the "Jack-pot" for its 51st year in business by introducing five really outstanding new camellia cultivars. There were three *C. japonicas*, namely 'Dawn's Early Light', 'Holly Bright', and 'Scarlet Glory'; one *C. saluenensis* hybrid, 'Buttons 'N Bows'; and one *C. sasanqua*, 'Silver Dollar'. It is difficult for me to pick the most outstanding cultivar out of this list! For example: 'Dawn's Early Light' won 7 camellia show awards in 1987; 26 camellia show awards in 1988 and another 19 awards in 1989. It has become one of the show judges favorites. On the other hand, 'Buttons 'N Bows', a small pink formal double hybrid with compact, bushy growth may, eventually top most other hybrids. And, last but not least, 'Silver Dollar' a white *C. sasanqua* bids fair to, one day, replace most other white *sasanqua* plants as a landscape favorite. This leaves 'Scarlet Glory' and 'Holly Bright' both of which have attributes surpassing many other named camellias in the latest edition of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE!*

1986-87 - This camellia year proved to be a lean one as far as newly developed camellia seedlings were concerned at Nuccio's Nurseries. They introduced only two new seedlings, namely 'Spring Formal' and 'Star Is Born'. Of these, 'Star Is Born' has proved to be a disappointment but 'Spring Formal' is an excellent new pink formal double which - as per its name - blooms in the springtime and provides color in the garden at that time. However, Nuccio's Nurseries did introduce several other cultivars developed by other hobbyists. They are: 'Bill Goertz', 'Beverly Baylies', 'Night Rider', 'Ohkan' and 'Super Star'. Of these, 'Super Star', an excellent white *C. saluenensis* hybrid with long narrow petals is the best; followed by 'Beverly Baylies' a profuse budded medium pink hybrid which should be in everyone's garden.

1987-88 - The most outstanding new seedling introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries in 1987-88 would have to be a tie between 'Royal Velvet' and 'Silver Lace'. Two more outstanding new *C. japonica* cultivars, in the same year, would be hard to find.

The words 'Royal Velvet' best describe this new cultivar since the dark red petals have a velvet sheen that catches the eye. 'Silver Lace' is a large, white, semi-double to loose peony form with irregular lacy petals. It too is aptly named and it has already found favor with the show judges. One other new *C. japonica* seedling is 'Candy Mint', a miniaure pink striped red anemone form which deserves to be considered by every show camellia hobbyist. In addition there were two hybrids released in 1987-88. They were 'California Dawn' and 'Orchid Princess'. It is too early to tell how these new cultivars will compete within the "cut-throat" world of the "look-alike" retic and *saluenensis* hybrids.

1988-89 - It is almost too early to place a critical judgement on Nuccio's Nurseries 1988-89 camellia introductions. However, this intrepid writer will stick his neck out (as per usual) and tell all of you readers to get up and cheer for 'Nuccio's Carousel'! This large, semi-double, soft pink toned deeper pink at the edge of the petals, stands up and looks you right in the eye. I predict that this cultivar will find favor with both show judges and landscapers and will, in the future, garner many trophies in the *C. japonica* class. Other newly introduced hybrids are 'California Sunrise', 'California Sunset', and 'Trophy'. The new seedling 'Trophy' is only an ordinary *C. reticulata* hybrid, but when it is "gibbed" it bursts forth into a monster orchid pink show flower. Two other *C. japonica* seedlings introduced that year are real color breaks. 'Grape Soda' is a small to medium single with a definite lavender "grape" color. 'Dahlohnega' is a Dr. Homeyer originated seedling, a formal double with a definite yellow color.

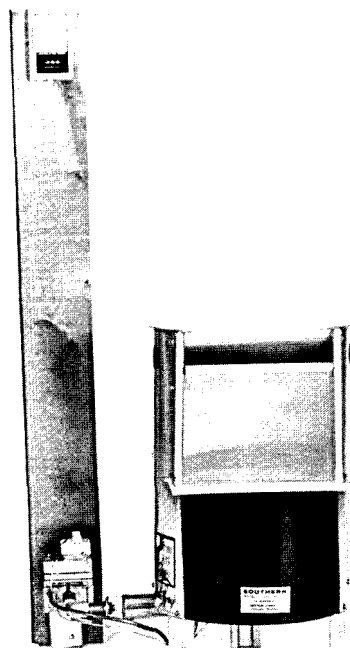
1989-90 - I am not going to make an analysis of the 1989-90 seedlings but I will name them. They are as follows: 'Bill Woodroof', 'Nicky Crisp', 'Nuccio's Pink Lace' and 'Rudy's Magnoliaflora'. All I will say is: "Keep an eye out for 'Bill Woodroof', and 'Nuccio's Pink Lace'!"



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During a casual conversation with my friend and camellia mentor, the late Mr. D. C. Strother, at Massee Lane Farm (probably about 1948) he mentioned a person's name with which I was not familiar. When I asked him who that was, he said, "O, you know, that old camellia nut over in _____ (another city in another state). I replied with "Do you mean that *other* camellia nut?" He jerked his head around and glared at me for a second as if I had slapped him. Then it hit him. He threw back his head and let out that piercing ringing laugh of his which would all but echo from the woods on the far side of the next forty. When that subsided he acceded "Yes, I guess I do." I never called him a camellia nut, but I have thought of and have referred



The Awards Table at the Shreveport Camellia Society Show at the Barnwell Center, January 27-28, 1990. (PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS)

to myself as one many times since. Actually, I called him "Uncle Dave" because when I asked about that he said that he liked for we younger ones to call him that. We were no kin, of course. In fact, I had never heard of him until after being moved there in 1946.

As a field worker for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (BEPQ), I was transferred there from Burgaw, North Carolina, in the fall of 1946 because of a heavy infestation of White-Fringed Beetle in a local nursery. They were so numerous that while walking around in the nursery one could hear them ripping tough leaves as they fed on hollies, privets, etc.

Control crews had already sprayed the Massee Lane camellia garden and soon marginal leafburn injury showed on some cultivars. One of the worst injured (although it really was not very bad) had several synonyms. I felt that it behooved me to learn to recognize it and to learn its synonymous common names as part of my job.

Actually, soon after moving to Fort Valley, before ever seeing Massee Lane Farm, local residents mentioned it as one of the finest camellia collections anywhere. I thought "O, yeah?" After having been on all three coasts and various places between, I had found that nearly every place has some local feature of which the natives are proud and their boast should not be shrugged off lightly to avoid hurting their pride. At that time I knew that *C. japonica* came in various forms and colors but I knew none of them. I had heard and read of *C. sasanqua* but had never seen one to recognize it. I went out there every once in a while to become acquainted with them as an adjunct to appraisal of spray damage or danger thereof.

After a year or so of that, by which time I had become well acquainted with Mr. Strother and his employees, one day I encountered him out there and I said "Mr. Strother, I believe that your camellia bug has bitten me." He threw back his head and after a good laugh said "I figured it was going to get you if you did not quit coming around here so much."

Soon I started taking close-up color slides of flowers, and by the

time I left there in 1953 had a picture of every cultivar on the place. Several times he asked me if he had such and such a variety. So one day I went out with a ball of string, clip-board and pencil. Beginning at the street I walked in some yards and stretched a string from one side of the garden to the other, then listed every specimen in that area. Then I stretched another string a few yards beyond the first string and inventoried everything within that area. Then the first string was jumped past the second, and so on until I had listed every label on the place. Thereafter, until I moved away, he would phone me every once in a while to ask if he had a certain variety. I would check my list and tell him yes or no. He would then decide whether to install it.

He once said that he had bought 'Nagasaki' under seven different names. This increased his interest in synonymy, in which he became an authority. Once I thought about writing down his oral history of all the different varieties he could tell about, but unfortunately failed to do so.

Once I asked a local nurseryman if he developed a good new bloom would he sell a first scion to Mr. Strother? His answer was "No, I would give it to him even if I had to get down on my hands and knees and beg him to take it. Seeing a variety blooming there is the best advertisement I could have."

A mature lady once accosted him as follows: "O, Mr. Strother, I have looked all over your garden and I see that you do not have a plant of 'Sarah Frost'. I have a fine specimen at home and I will be glad to send you a few scions." I do not recall how he got out of that. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school and would not knowingly hurt anybody's feelings for any reason. Big old specimens of 'Sarah Frost' lined a highway leading out of Marshallville nearby. But he would not have willingly been caught dead with such a mediocre variety in his yard.

By the time I got there he had quit competing. He took most of the awards in several of his early shows, but he came to feel that with his resources (money, land, fertilizer factory, time — no family)—it was not fair to compete against the average homeowner and that to do so

would discourage them and thus hurt camellia growing in general. Thereafter, he displayed only. Several times I went out early in the morning to help him cut, load, carry and set up. Once in Atlanta I was asked to drive some lady fellow grower somewhere out into town, which was my first experience with a Cadillac with power brakes. Of course I pressed the brake pedal too hard the first time.

One of the blights of my life was helping him set up at the Macon show then having to leave the room. I asked him if I could not just tag along behind the judging team and not say a word. He said he wished that I could, but everyone had to leave except judges and clerks. So I sat on the front steps of the city hall for hours several times waiting for judges to do their work and the show to open. I used to wonder what is the Society going to do for judges as these founding fathers become too old, die, or move away? Who will take their places? There was no plan for judge training until some years later.

But I got partly even a little bit twenty years or so later. At a Norfolk show (in 1967) he was there to judge. I went to the show chairman and received permission to tag along behind his crew, which I did. After they had picked the best 'Ville de Nantes' and gone on, knowing that that was his favorite, I did accost him with: "Uncle Dave, don't you want to send the best Ville to the head table?" He seemed a bit absent-minded, but went back and had it sent up. This was the first sign I saw that his mind was slipping. IT WON BEST IN SHOW. I never saw him again after that night at the motel.

At the annual show in Lafayette, La. about 1948, the young ACS secretary, Mr. Roy J. Wilmot, gave a talk on the public platform. A few months later the camellia world was shocked by his premature death. Rumor had it that he had carelessly used one of the new organo-phosphate insecticides, or perhaps wind drift had gotten to him. They are nerve poisons absorbable through the skin. After all, after putting "POISON" and a skull and crossbones on a label, what else was there to do? These went on DDT and it seemed not to be that bad: then came benzene hexachloride; then lindane (its non-musty smelling

purified gamma isomer); then chloridan, and the same could be said for all of them. But mammalian toxicity of the organo-phosphates was of a much higher order of magnitude. (Some years later I bought a 5-lb. bag of 15% parathion wettable powder. To do so I had to explain to the garden club friend dealer that I was aware of its potential. He went into a back room and climbed up a ladder into a storeroom attic to get it, where he had hidden it safely away. I never put it in any pressure system for fear of a leaky hose or a slipped clamp. With three quarts of solution in a gallon can, I would bend my pine tree top over and swish it wround in it, then step back as the pine was released so that none of the fluid would sprinkle on me. And with a sprinkling can of it up a step ladder, I syringed a big boxwood and wiped out miners in its leaves. BE CAREFUL WITH THAT STUFF.)

After hearing the sad news of the death of Mr. Wilmot, I thought that it was too bad that I did not get his autograph in my 1946 Yearbook which was out in the car. But who could have foreseen such an unexpected and untimely tragedy? But it gave me an idea. Thereafter I tried to remember to take a yearbook to meetings and shows and get autographs of everybody I could corner (fellow camellia nuts, that is). This practice, also done at Massee Lane while picturing blooms, also enabled me to meet and photograph many of the camellia greats of the time. Thus, in my 1946 Yearbook, I have the following, arranged alphabetically, as they signed their names: (I put last name first.)

Anderson, Ronald	Katz, Sigmund J.
Baird, John H.	Levi, Wendell L.
Bethea, Guy D.	Marbury, Kathryn
Brightwell, Tom	Marbury, S. L.
Cantelou, J. Rainsford	McLean, D. W.
Coleman, John E.	Owens, Hubert B.
Cope, John L.	Peer, Monique
Dennis, John C.	Peer, Ralph
Ferger, James	Pfingstl, Mrs.
Fox, Mrs. L. G.	Emmett J.
Fletcher, T. E.	Sawada, K.
Gill, Denzell L.	Sawada, George
Griffiths, Austin, Jr.	Sewell, Estelle V.
Harn, Sam P.	Sewell, John Niles
Higdon, Margaret	Smith, T. J.
Holland, J. G.	Smith, Mrs. T. J.
Hume, H. Harold	Solomon, Arthur W.
Illges, J. P.	Strother, D. C.
Katz, Jessie	Tinga, E. J.

All of my Yearbooks 1946-1981 inclusive have autographs except 1954, 1957, 1958, 1962, 1963, 1969, 1971-1976 inclusive, 1979 & 1980.

Many of them still have their dust covers. All are in excellent condition, I herewith submit the following proposition: this is the most valuable Yearbook collection in the world. I have never seen anyone else getting autographs. Many of mine are irreplaceable. Presumably I should will it to the ACS library?

At the Birmingham meeting about 1958 the originator of a certain variety was feeling happy, danced a little jib, and to someone's question answered: "I named it 'Roosevelt Blues' because it is the ugliest damned camellia I ever saw". (He was an avid Roosevelt hater).

At that same meeting someone asked Mr. Strother to list his ten favorite Camellias. He said: "No. 1, 'Ville de Nantes'." Then he went through No. 9, none of which I remember except 'Marjorie Magnificent' and concluded with "No. 10, another 'Ville de Nantes'."

Once I asked him if he used a point system in judging flowers but he said "No, I just pick the ones I like the best" and ventured no further explanation.

Once Mr. Strother said he would rather see temperature twenty below zero in January than twenty above in June. This may have been apropos the Thanksgiving 1950 week-end freeze which swept the South. There had been no prior frost that fall; a light snow fell; a howling gale blew three days and nights, and temperatures dropped to +7° degrees. Massee Lane looked as if Paul Bunyan had flamed it with his blowtorch. A few days later a recently retired dean of the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station came to assess cold damage. He and Mr. Strother walked the ground, slabbing off bark with their pocket knives, and finding cambium areas brown, the dean pronounced them all dead, threw up his hands, took his wife and left that afternoon without staying the several days planned. I told Mr. Strother I did not believe it because I had burned up too many plants on the job with methyl bromide fumigation under high vacuum and seen them recover. Of course the one- and two-year old grafts were killed because they were so succulent. Three varieties showed no injury; they were 'Lena Jackson', 'Pink Star', and 'Marjorie Magnificent'. Next in

tolerance was 'Gov. Mouton' with only terminal twig kill. From there injury went all the way down to death of some. The following summer Mr. Strother hired a local nurseryman and myself to put in all of our spare time grooming surviving plants, removing deadwood. He repeatedly admonished us! "Spare the knife and spoil the tree", and "Don't leave hatracks." (Stubs). And he had us dip our tool blades in rubbing alcohol at frequent intervals to keep from spreading die-back. I recall working all one day on a big 'Alba Plena' near the drive in front of the house. Perhaps it is still there. What with our grooming, and his replacements, in two years or so one could scarcely tell that the storm had ever been there.

At the Birmingham meeting someone asked the originator of 'Marjorie Magnificent' (and several other good ones) about hybridizing and he said "No matter how good your parents are, do not let them be open pollinated. To get good results, make controlled crosses with single-source pollen".

Once I asked Mr. Strother if he had ever considered committing matrimony and he said that he had, but she turned him down. Whoever she was, I daresay she lived to regret that decision.

Once while in Augusta, Ga., I went to see a venerable judge who was widely known as a good camellia nut. When I went to the house, his bustling directed me across the road behind a small outbuilding. When I went there I found the judge hoeing grass from a bed of seedlings about three to six inches high. When I returned to Fort Valley I told Mr. Strother that he should be planting seeds from some of his good parent plants. But he protested that he was too old and would not live to see them bloom. I argued that he was much younger than Judge Hammond and if he could be hoeing seedlings when he was then age 90 (or maybe more, I do not recall), certainly you should be growing them also. He admitted that perhaps he should. So he started, and although I moved away in 1953, I understand that some creditable cultivars did turn up.

Perhaps a contributory factor in the decline of ACS membership is the cold-weather cycle we are in. I came

here in 1959; a man who came ten years before told me that when he came the natives told him that if he did not get his collards in the ground by February it would be too late. In the 29 winters I have seen here there have been only a couple or so when one *could* get collards (or anything else) in the ground in February. Thus, it seems clear that he came in toward the end of a warm cycle and I came here at the start of a cold cycle which is still with us. The Richmond Camellia Society, active 1955-1985, has been dead for four years after a decline of ten years. The grand camellia garden at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. has been wrecked by a series of disastrous winters beginning in 1977. The ACS was born and flourished during the warm cycle of the forties, fifties and sixties. We are due for a change, as they change at about thirty year intervals more or less. This, plus the results of Dr. Ackerman's work, plus infusion of yellow and its derivatives, should revive much interest and activity.

Among his many sterling qualities Mr. Strother practiced one social custom which more people should emulate. After a home-cooked meal and leisurely social conversation with the family, when the night had progressed to the time that he was ready to leave, he said his thank yous and good-nights and then charged out the door and to his car without delay. No repeated Well, I guess I must be going with no move to do so, nor lingering standing in the middle of the floor nor at the door nor on the porch. When he got up out of his chair he took off almost as if jet propelled without any delay nor even a backward glance or remark. You could not catch him on the porch nor in the yard as he was already gone. His first mention of leaving was his last one, for he acted on it promptly. This happened several times; obviously it was not a result of another commitment or urgent departure.

One day Mr. Strother remarked: "Mac, if you will find a cure for dieback you will never have to hit another day of work in all of your life. You will not even have to advertise it or sell it. Just give it to me and I will retire you." Unfortunately for the Camellia world and myself, this never happened.

≈ Tain't ≈ Necessarily So

Andrew F. Sears*

*Charter member, Died November 8, 1989.

One thing I have learned in my over 45 years of growing camellias is—that anytime one makes a *positive statement* about camellia growing—someone can prove you are mistaken.

Most camellia literature and growers consider camellias to be shallow rooted — it "Tain't Necessarily So." It depends to some degree on the variety, but more so on how they are grown.

I know of a well-known grower that has grown a seedling plant in his greenhouse that had a trunk diameter of over 2" and a height of over 6', that was growing in a number 2½ tomato can or a 46 oz. juice can. However, he watered it daily and fertilized with liquid fertilizer regularly. Other than being extremely root bound, it was apparently healthy and vigorous.

I have also known of camellia bushes growing in the ground that have not been given any care or water for years, that have thrived.

I have dug plants in my own yard that have been growing in the same location for over 10 years and only watered deeply about 3 times a year and received normal rainfall. I had to dig down over a foot before I found any small feeder roots and dug down over waist deep and still found a number of roots over an inch in diameter going straight down.

There is a wide variation in the rooting habits of different varieties. I have seen plants in containers with masses of fine feeder roots exposed on the surface of the soil in the container. Other container plants had only one or two pencil-sized roots going straight to the bottom of the

pot and circling around the bottom several times. The main controlling factor is the culture. How often and how deeply you water them. Water them frequently and shallow and you encourage them to be shallow rooted, while infrequent but deep watering encourages deep rooting.

Another misconception is never fertilize them after June. Yet, it is well known that the higher the level of plant nutrients in the sap of the plant at the time of a freeze, the hardier the plant and the more they can resist freezing.

I know of a grower who has been a consistent winner of blue ribbons and top trophies, who fertilizes heavily in late November or early December. The peak of our blooming season is around April first. This gives the fertilizer time to be converted to a usable form and be absorbed by the plant in time to affect the blooms.

This is not to say that you should fertilize with high nitrogen fertilizer in the early fall when it would encourage new growth before the plant becomes dormant. However, a low or no-nitrogen fertilizer, especially one with a high level of phosphorus and potash, could be beneficial in the fall with a higher level of nitrogen after the plants enter dormancy. Camellias never become fully dormant, the roots remain active all winter and it is necessary to time your application and type of fertilizer so it has time to act when you want it to act.

Another misconception is that camellias are acid loving and require an acid soil. I know of plants that have declined and died from being in too acid soil. On the other hand, camellias have been found growing in the wild in China in a shallow layer of soil atop pure limestone rock cliffs. Camellias require calcium to thrive and do best in most areas with a light application of dolomite limestone as long as the soil analysis remains slightly below neutral.



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(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of March 12, 1990)



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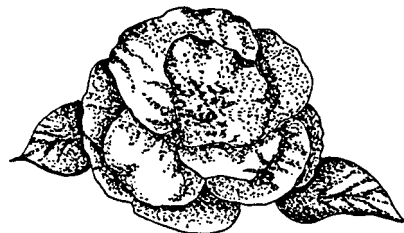
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Giving Securities

G. Stuart Watson

Some time ago, I wrote an article in *The Journal* outlining the advantages of making gifts of appreciated securities which have been held for more than six months. With the rise in the values on the stock markets which has occurred since then, I think it is again time to look at advantages and opportunities available by making gifts of appreciated securities.

The principal advantage of a gift of securities is that the charitable deduction is allowed for the current market value without having to pay tax on the capital gains which have occurred. This means that regardless of what was paid for the security, the tax write-off is the current price, and the entire appreciation from the time you bought the stock is free from taxation.

To illustrate, a donor in the 28 percent tax bracket who owns 100 shares of C & S stock having a current value of \$3,000 with an original cost of \$900 is considering making a gift of those shares to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund. The tax deduction from the gift is \$840 (the 20% tax rate multiplied by the \$3,000 donation). Further, the \$483 tax that would have been paid if the shares were sold is not assessed against the donor. The donor would thus avoid paying that \$483 and would still have the tax deduction of \$840, so the \$3,000 gift to the Endowment Fund actually cost him only \$1,677.

Some would argue that the donor may wish to hold his position in the C & S stock and make a gift of cash. The deduction of course would be the same. Position could be maintained by donating the stock and repurchasing new shares of C & S. This would allow the donor to make the same gift while bringing his cost in the shares up to a higher value so as to substantially lessen his tax should he wish to sell in the future.



"Mr. Camellia" Ed Combatalade stands beside the plaque marking the spot where camellias were introduced in California at the New England Seed Store in 1852.

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There is another important opportunity available through using securities to help a charity. Assume a donor owns a highly appreciated security with a low-yielding dividend of 2 percent. The owner is in a dilemma. The stock pays little income, but to sell the stock would trigger the capital gain tax. The donor can find refuge through the transfer of the stock to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund in exchange for a life-income agreement.

The arrangements, fully recognized by the Internal Revenue Service and commonly used by colleges and universities, allow the donor to give stocks and keep an income based on the total value of the stock rather than on the rate of dividends paid. In this situation, the donor would actually increase his annual income by exchanging the stock for a life income and at the same time would be entitled to a current income tax deduction based on the donor's life expectancy, the value of the stock, and the value of the income right retained by the donor.

As you plan your charitable gifts, you may want to examine the advantages of gifts of securities. They may well be the most effective way to make a gift.

If you have any questions regarding the planning of gifts, please contact your attorney or accountant, or call me, Stuart Watson at 912/436-1545.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED

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

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Curtis V. Smith (*Novice*)

LOUISIANA

Lake Charles:

James D. Busby (*Novice*)

Robert W. Thau (*Novice*)

Shreveport:

William F. Cummer

TENNESSEE

Nashville:

Richard Frank, Jr. (*Novice*)

Katherine B. Frank (*Novice*)

TEXAS

Carrollton:

Carita E. Conoly (*Novice*)

David C. Prichard (*Novice*)

The 1990-1991 Design Contest



Mrs. Wayne W. Wiseman Chairman

ONE OR MORE CAMELLIAS MUST BE USED IN ALL CLASSES.

Additional plant material may be used in all classes: however, in classes where flower(s) other than camellias are used, the camellia(s) must be the dominant flower(s).

SECTION A. Tri-Color Classes

Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are eligible for the award.

The award winning exhibit must be a blue ribbon winner scoring 95 or more. There must be a minimum of three (3) classes with at least four (4) exhibits in each. Distinction (marked superiority) and Creativity (original concept) must be one of the categories included in the scale of points.

To be eligible for the Tri-Color Award, *all* plant material used **MUST BE FRESH**. All other components must be subordinate. One (1) or more accessories may be permitted. The container(s), base(s), and accessory(s)

may be made of any material, including those manufactured from wood. *Weathered wood is not permitted in any form.*

The Tri-Color Award shall be represented by a rosette combining blue, red and yellow ribbons. This is to be provided by the local committee.

"MEMORIES"

Class 1. A Time To Remember — A longing for something far away and long ago.

Class 2. Grandmother's Garden — A garden brings visual pleasure for the senses and contentment to the spirit.

Class 3. Reflections — Remember the most wonderful moments of your life.

Suggested Scale of points for Classes not specifying type of design:

Conformance	15
Design	40
Distinction	20
Creativity	25

Total 100

SECTION B. Functional Tables

Tables Two Place Settings

The award winning exhibit must be a blue ribbon winner scoring 95 or more. All plant material **MUST BE FRESH**. There must be a minimum of three (3) classes with at least four (4) exhibits in each. The size of the table will be specified by the *local show committee*. A table exhibit must display a unified whole.

FUNCTIONAL TABLE — A table exhibit arranged for the service of food, including dishes, crystal or glassware, linens and floral design(s) with or without other components. Convenience and a sense of order must prevail.

"CELEBRATING"

Class 4. Valentine Day — Hearts and flowers as a tribute to your sweetheart.

Class 5. Independence Day — Within the soul of America is the freedom of mind and spirit in man.

Class 6. Christmas — Christmas is a traditional time to celebrate with family gatherings.

Suggested Scale of points for Functional Tables:

Functionalism	20
Design	40
(overall design 20)	
(decorative unit 20)	
Color and Textural Harmony . . .	15
Distinction	10
Creativity and Expression	15
Total	100

SECTION C. Creativity Classes

Classes 7, 8, and 9 are eligible for this award.

The award winning exhibit must be a blue ribbon winner scoring 95 or more. There must be a minimum of three (3) classes with at least four (4) exhibits in each.

In classes eligible for the Creativity Award, the exhibitor must have *complete freedom* to choose the components. The designer may use fresh, dried and/or treated dried plant material unless the design type requires specific plant material.

"NEW VENTURES"

Class 7. New Year — For every good thing has a beginning and the beginning was here.

Class 8. Spring — As springtime rolls around each year signs of new birth soon appear.

Class 9. Anticipation — Anticipation is for children but which of us is not a child.

Suggested Scale of points for Creative Designs

Conformance	15
Design	40
Distinction	20
Creativity and expression	25
Total	100

DESIGN CONTEST RULES

- Contest is open to exhibitors in Camellia Shows held in conjunction with ACS.
- The Standard System of awarding as required by National Council of State Garden Clubs shall be used—one blue, one red and one yellow ribbon may be given in each class. A white ribbon may be awarded for honorable mention. The Handbook for Flower Shows, 1987 edition will be used as authority by judges and exhibitors. This is the official guide of National Council of State Garden Clubs.
- Only blue ribbon winners may be entered in ACS Contest.
- Class names must adhere to the schedule prepared for the ACS Contest for 1990-1991.
- Photographs must be received by: Mrs. Wayne W. Wiseman, 502 South Hutchinson, Adel, GA 31620 by May 15, 1991 or be disqualified and all photographs become the property of ACS.
- Photographs must be 5" x 7" or 8" x 10" black and white glossies. They should be clear in design. No entries will be accepted that include entry card, ribbons, trophies, or other extraneous material. These must be removed from exhibit before picture is taken. Good photography is essential.
- It is strongly suggested that a color slide be included for better judging and good evaluation of color. Slides will also become property of ACS.
- Description information must be typed and accompany photograph. Do not write on back of

photograph or attach material with pins or clips. The following description information is required.

- Section and Class
- Design Description and Interpretation
- Container description
- Materials used—describe color and names of plant material, background and accessories (if used). Name and color of camellia, if possible.

- On a separate sheet, include name and address of designer and Section and Class name. Name of Show and Name of Club(s) sponsoring Show and date of Show.
- A schedule of the show must be included with each entry.
- Do not send questions or photographs to the ACS headquarters or ACS president. The chairman of the contest will answer any questions.
- The Standard System of Judging as required by National Council of State Garden Clubs shall be used and the decision of the judges is final.
- Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.
- The 1990-1991 Design Contest Schedule must be adhered to with the use of camellias.
- No artificial plant material will be allowed.
- Schedule may permit treated plant material in Creativity Class.
- Backgrounds should be plain for photography purposes.
- Photographs should be made as soon as possible after judging is completed to capture the freshness of the bloom(s).

THE FOLLOWING POLICIES ARE RECOMMENDED

- The local Camellia Show Artistic Design Chairman may prepare an entirely different schedule from the one prepared for the ACS Contest. However, if the local group wishes to compete in the ACS Contest, their schedule must be **SELECTED FROM** the ACS schedule and all rules of the contest must be adhered to.
- Local groups or clubs may add additional classes, including invitational classes to the official schedule if they so desire.

3. Contest entries will be selected only from the ACS design schedule.
4. The Design Judges and the Contest Judges must be accredited by the National Council of State Garden Clubs in order to uphold the Standard System of Judging.
5. Lighting adds much to the mood and beauty of Artistic design and photographic clarity. Shadows which compete with design or arrangement, can often be eliminated by proper lighting when photographing.
6. Local chairman has full responsibility for acquiring ribbons of local Camellia Society as well as Tricolor and Creativity ribbons. ACS provides certificates for the Most Outstanding Arrangements in the contest.
7. The local club is responsible for staging and for rules of exhibiting and judging to conform to those of the ACS contest.
8. Exhibitors in the Artistic Division need not be members of a Camellia Society.
9. Designs must be made by the exhibitor.
10. The size of backgrounds and space available for each entry should be specified in the local schedule. (However, it is strongly recommended that adequate size be given to staging to allow good design, i.e. 40" for Tricolor, and 48" for Creativity.)



Mrs. Wayne W. Wiseman

Lenton Wiseman is well qualified to write the schedule for the Artistic Design Contest for the 1990-1991 season of the American Camellia Society. She is a Master Judge certified by the National Council of State Garden Clubs Inc. She holds certificates from the Ikenoho School of Ikebana and has studied under Senior Professor Mary C. Takahashi of Atlanta, GA. She has served on the Executive Board, as well as the Board of Directors of the Garden Club of Georgia Inc. She is a member of the Board of Trustees for the Garden Club of Georgia State Headquarters House in Athens, GA, a member of the Friends of the State Botanical Garden and an accredited American Camellia Society judge.

American Camellia Society Annual Meeting November 7, 8, 9 & 10, 1990

Embassy Suites Hotel
4914 Constitution Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
(504) 924-6566

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Wednesday, November 7, 1990

Noon - 6 p.m.	Registration
1 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Judging School (will be held only if 20 people register before October 15, 1990)
5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Hospitality
7 p.m.	Dinner on your own

Thursday, November 8, 1990

9 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Registration
9 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Governing Board Meeting
Noon	Lunch on your own
1:30 p.m. - 5 p.m.	Tour
5 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Hospitality
7 p.m.	Dinner

Friday, November 9, 1990

9 a.m.	Registration
7 a.m. - 11 a.m.	Set up show
9 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Endowment Board Meeting
11:30 a.m.	Judges Lunch
12:30 p.m. - 2 p.m.	Judging of Show
2 p.m. - 3 p.m.	Judging School, Part II
3 p.m.	Show Open to Public
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Tour
5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Hospitality
7 p.m.	Dinner

Saturday, November 10, 1990

8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Show Open to Public
9 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Educational Program
Noon	Lunch on your own
1:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Optional Tour
5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Hospitality
7 p.m.	Awards Banquet

REGISTRATION FEES (Per Person)

Full Convention	\$125.00	(after October 15)	\$130.00
Thursday Only	50.00		55.00
Friday Only	50.00		55.00
Saturday Only	25.00		30.00

REGISTRATION TO:

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



Fred Lee, Norman Morency and Bill Worley compare camellia notes at the Shreveport party for judges.
(PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS)

1990 AWARDS

Dr. Herbert Racoff

Illges Medal
'Cherries Jubilee'

Ralph Peer (Sasanqua) Cup
'Misty Morn'

John Tyler Miniature
'Lemon Drop'

Harris Hybrid
'Pink Dahlia'

Sewell Mutant
'Carter's Sunburst'

Harold Cawood
'Ruffian'

Charlotte Knox reticulata
'Francie L'

Evelyn Abendroth
(**'Rachel Tarpy'**) (Fall Meeting)
Won by Mr. & Mrs. Leo Hough

Australian Award
'Margaret Davis', won by
Mrs. Jack Davis

Arminta Cawood
'Carter's Sunburst', won by
Jim Newell

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RALPH S. PEER SASANQUA CUP AWARD

REVISED AT FRESNO, CALIFORNIA NOVEMBER 3, 1988

This award was made possible in 1958 through the generosity of the late Ralph S. Peer of Hollywood, California. Requirements for this award are:

- The variety must be a seedling sasanqua (*Camellia sasanqua*, *Camellia heimalis*, *Camellia vernalis*) or a hybrid resulting from crosses of these species or a hybrid resulting from crosses of these species with *Camellia japonica*.
- Commercially distributed not less than 5 years.
- If the flower originated after 1945, it must have been approved by the Varietal Registration Committee, and thus registered with the American Camellia Society.
- The Award will be decided by the Exhibition & Awards Committee.
- Plaque to be awarded to the originator of the winning variety. Silver Cup to be retained by ACS.

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR

DATE

Baton Rouge, LA; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	November 9-10, 1990
Fort Valley, GA; Masee Lane Gardens;	
Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 10-11, 1990
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Club	November 17-18, 1990
Albany, GA; Albany Mall; Albany Men's Garden Club	December 1, 1990
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Community Center;	
Island of Beaches Camellia Society	December 1-2, 1990
Slidell, LA; Slidell City Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 1-2, 1990
Pensacola, FL; The Wright Place; Pensacola Camellia Club	December 8-9, 1990
Tampa, FL; Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society, Inc.	January 12-13, 1991
Dallas, TX; Civic Garden Center in Fair Park; Dallas Camellia Society	January 19-20, 1991
Daytona Beach, FL; Volusia County Camellia Society	February 2-3, 1991
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	February 2-3, 1991
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	February 9-10, 1991

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(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.)

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, February 10-11, 1990 (40th Annual)
Sponsor: Birmingham Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 1,259. Attendance: 1,000+.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special', Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Brown, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Silver Cloud', Mr. & Mrs. H. T. Brown, Jr.
Large to Very Large: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', Louise P. Hairston
Runner-up: 'Carter's Pink Var.', W. T. Brewer
Large: 'Snowman', Jim & Vi Newell
Runner-up: 'Harry Bettes', Louise P. Hairston
Medium to Large: 'Louise Hairston', Louise P. Hairston
Runner-up: 'Evelyn Poe Pink', Carl P. Franklin
Medium: 'Margaret Davis Picotee', John Newsome
Runner-up: 'Dixie Knight Supreme', Walter Patterson
Small to Medium: 'Dee Davis', Louise P. Hairston
Runner-up: 'Maroon and Gold', Mr. & Mrs. George Griffin
Small: 'Pink Perfection', John Newsome
Runner-up: 'Almorinda Carneiro', Mr. & Mrs. George Griffin
Miniature to Small: 'Tammia', G. R. Bowling



Renae Crispin, Beth Rozier and Jeanelle Brychta are ready to share a smile and camellias with patients in the Hospitality Care Center, Jacksonville Beach, FL. Renae served as Queen of the Show and Beth and Jeanelle were Petals. Absent Cheryl Turner.

Runner-up: 'Tammia Fire Opal', Mrs. Jack Davis
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', John Newsome
Runner-up: 'Man Size', John Newsome

C. reticulata:

'Jean Pursel', Louise P. Hairston
Runner-up: 'Valley Knudsen', Carl P. Franklin

C. hybrid:

'Debbie', Jim & Vi Newell
Runner-up: 'Charlean', Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares

Best White:

'Lucy Stewart', Walter Patterson
Runner-up: 'Ruffian', W. T. Brewer

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. George Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Louise P. Hairston



From left to right, Beth Rozier, Petal; Renae Crispin, Queen; and Cheryl Turner, Petal, greet the public at the Island of the Beaches Camellia Pageant at Jacksonville Beach, FL, December 2 and 3. Jeanelle Brychta, Petal, was absent due to illness.

Best *C. japonica* Seedling:

Exhibited by Louise P. Hairston

Best *C. reticulata* Seedling:

Exhibited by Sam Zerkowsky

Best *C. hybrid* Seedling:

Exhibited by Mr. & Mrs. George Griffin

Best Mutation:

Exhibited by Sam Zerkowsky

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

MOBILE

January 20-21, 1990 (50th Annual)
Sponsor: Mobile Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 1,150. Attendance: 8,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

In Open: 'Ville de Nantes', Diane Trageser
Protected: 'Carter's Sunburst', Jim & Vi Newell

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large to Very Large: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Paul & Mary Wilson
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Funny Face', Diane Trageser
Small: 'Kay Berridge', Dr. Alvin Johnson
Miniature: 'Tammia', Carl Schmitt

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large to Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Jim & Vi Newell
Medium: 'Linda Brothers', Mrs. Clyde Copeland
Small: 'Black Tie', Ed Atkins
Miniature: 'Man Size', Richard Carter

C. reticulata: (In Open)

Large to Very Large: 'Nobel Pearl', Diane Trageser
Medium, Small, Miniature: 'Black Lace', Ed Atkins

C. reticulata: (Protected)

Large to Very Large: 'Curtain Call', Walter Creighton
Medium, Small, Miniature: 'Black Lace', Dr. Claude Buerger

C. hybrid: (In Open)

Large to Very Large: 'Charlean', Paul & Mary Wilson
Medium, Small, Miniature: 'Julie', Paul & Mary Wilson

C. hybrid: (Protected)

Large to Very Large: 'Julie', Charles Bush
Medium, Small, Miniature: 'Julia', Jim & Vi Newell

Best White:

In Open: 'Imura', Cecile Lovvorn
Protected: 'Lucy Stewart', Jim & Vi Newell

Best Novice:

'Magnoliaeflora', Virginia Faircloth

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Paul & Mary Wilson
Protected: Jim & Vi Newell

Best Seedling:

Shown by Ed Atkins

Best Mutant:

'Mary Agnes Patin', Sam Zerkowsky

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Three.

TUSCALOOSA

January 27-28, 1990 (28th Annual)
Sponsor: West Alabama Camellia Club
No. Blooms Displayed: 1,072. Attendance: 381.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Jim & Vi Newell

C. japonica:

Large to Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Jim & Vi Newell
Runner-up: 'Elegans Splendor', Jim & Vi Newell
Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares
Small: 'Little Babe', Jim & Vi Newell
Miniature: 'Tiddlywinks', George & Jane Griffin

C. reticulata:

'Jean Pursel Blush', Jim & Vi Newell

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury', Jim & Vi Newell

Best White:

'Swan Lake', William Brewer

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

George & Jane Griffin

ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES:

Tri-Color: Mary Anne Sewell
Creativity: Mrs. William E. Steiner

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Two.

CALIFORNIA

DESCANSO GARDENS

February 24-25, 1990
Sponsor: Southern California Camellia Council
No. Blooms Displayed: 1,750

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Grace Chow', Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern

C. japonica: (Untreated)

Large: 'Royal Velvet', Mr. & Mrs. Mel Belcher
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst', Art Gonos Family
Medium: 'Grace Chow', Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern
Runner-up: 'Sawada's Dream', Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern
Small: 'Maroon and Gold', Mr. & Mrs. Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up: 'Kitty', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Miniature: 'Grace Albritton', Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Runner-up: 'Little Michael', Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Belcher

C. japonica: (Treated)

Large: 'Royal Velvet', Art Gonos Family
Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Carousel', Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Belcher
Medium: 'Raspberry Ice', Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Belcher
Runner-up: 'Cherries Jubilee', Mr. & Mrs. Dean Alltizer

C. reticulata: (Untreated)

'Al Gunn', Mr. & Mrs. Walter Harmsen
Runner-up: 'Harold Paige', Mr. & Mrs. Dean Alltizer

C. reticulata: (Treated)

'Curtain Call', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up: 'Harold Paige', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

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C. hybrid: (Untreated)

Large: 'Anticipation Var', D. T. Gray Family
 Runner-up: 'Anticipation',
 Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
 Medium: 'Waltz Time Var',
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
 Runner-up: 'Waltz Time', Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow

C. hybrid: (Treated)

'Pink Dahlia', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
 Runner-up: 'Angel Wings',
 Mr. & Mrs. John Movich

C. sasanqua:

'Shibori-Egao', Mr. & Mrs. Don Martin
 Runner-up: 'Star Above Star', Art Gonos Family

Best Novice:

Large: 'Guilio Nuccio', John Nichols
 Medium: 'Buttons and Bows', Lisa Green
 Small: 'Margaret Davis', Lisa Green.

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

MORAGA, February 17-18, 1990 (26th Annual)

Sponsor: Delta Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 800

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush', Mrs. William R. Breuner

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush',
 Mrs. William R. Breuner
 Runner-up: 'Royal Velvet', Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Large: 'Betty Foy Sanders', Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Raspberry Ice', Don & Mary Bergamini
 Medium: 'Spring Sonnet', Mr. & Mrs. Pete Galli
 Runner-up: 'Midnight Magic Var',
 Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Small: 'Tammia', Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Pink Doll', Robert E. Ehrhart
 Miniature: 'Sweetheart', Robert E. Ehrhart
 Runner-up: 'Lemon Drop',
 Don & Joan Lesmeister

C. reticulata:

Over 5 1/2": 'Lasca Beauty', Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Bill Johnston', Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Under 5 1/2": 'Valley Knudsen',
 Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Massee Lane', The Vervalles

C. hybrid:

'Julie Var', Don & Mary Bergamini
 Runner-up: 'Debbie', Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best White:

'Ivory Tower', Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Lemon Drop',
 Don & Joan Lesmeister

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Don & Mary Bergamini

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best Seedling:

Exhibited by Jack Lewis
 Runner-up: Exhibited by Robert E. Ehrhart

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

REDWOOD CITY, February 10-11, 1990

Sponsor: Peninsula Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,000. Attendance: 200

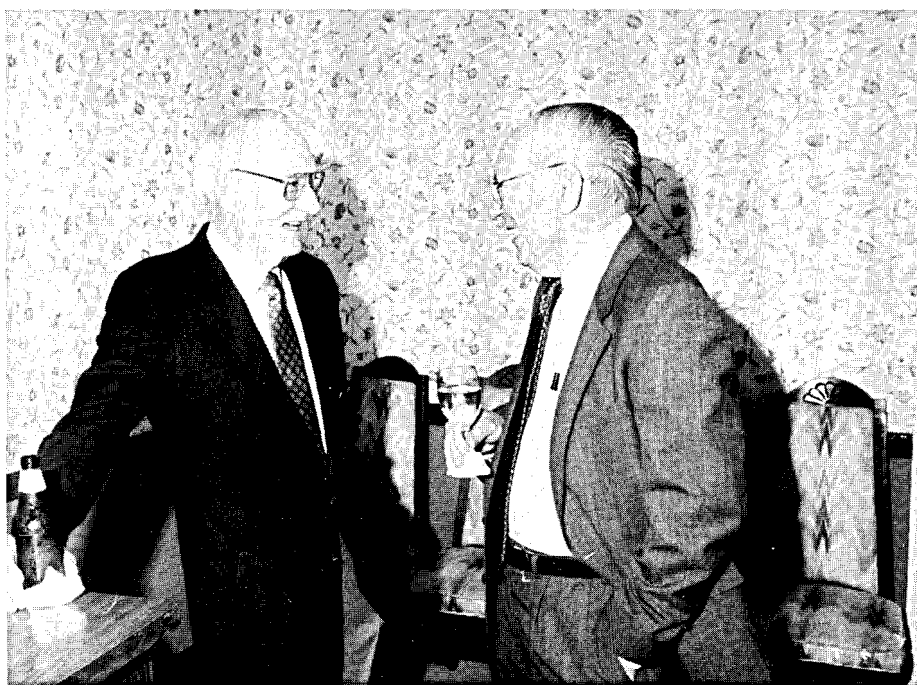
ACS OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Elizabeth Weaver', Tracy Jaquier

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Elizabeth Weaver', Tracy Jaquier
 Large: 'Betty's Beauty',
 Dr. & Mrs. Fred Heitman
 Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Cameo',
 Mrs. William Breuner



Alfus Johnson congratulates Bill Cummer on being appointed an Accredited American Camellia Society Judge. They are enjoying the hospitality of the Shreveport Camellia Society party for the judges. (PHOTO BY GREG DAVIS)

Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Spring Sonnet', Art Gonos Family
 Small: 'Grace Albritton',
 Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Achterberg
 Miniature: 'Tama-no-Ura', Larry & Nancy Pitts

C. reticulata:

Very Large: 'Valentine Day',
 Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up: 'Lasca Beauty', Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Medium: 'Black Lace', Virginia Rankin

C. hybrid:

'Julie Var', Don & Mary Bergamini

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Larry & Nancy Pitts

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Howard Oliver

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE BEACH, December 2-3, 1989 (8th Annual)

Sponsor: Island of Beaches Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 643.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

Chemically Treated: 'Lila Naff', Lois Groszmann
 Not Chemically Treated: 'Frank Gibson',
 Molly & Dr. Braun

C. japonica: (Chemically Treated)

Very Large: 'Louise Hairston', O. L. Jacobson
 Runner-up: 'Grand Prix', Lois Groszmann
 Large: 'Mathotiana', Jewell Barfield
 Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield', Jewell Barfield
 Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Blush', O. L. Jacobson
 Runner-up: 'Masterpiece', O. L. Jacobson
 Small: 'Pink Perfection', O. L. Jacobson
 Runner-up: 'Ruby Mathews Var', O. L. Jacobson
 Miniature: 'Tinsie', O. L. Jacobson

C. reticulata:

'Francie I', Lois Groszmann
 Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Mary Dillard

C. hybrid:

'Dream Boat', O. L. Jacobson
 Runner-up: 'Gay Time', O. L. Jacobson

C. sasanqua:

'Star Above Star', O. L. Jacobson

Best Novice:

'Mathotiana', Celina Daly

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

O. L. Jacobson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Lois Groszmann

MOST OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATE:

Creativity: Dottie Malsch

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

One.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH, February 3-4, 1990 (3rd Annual)

Sponsor: Volusia County Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 441. Attendance: 750.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Dixie Knight Supreme', Mrs. H. C. Abelein

C. japonica: (In Open)

'Dixie Knight Supreme', Mrs. H. C. Abelein

C. japonica: (In Open, Treated)

'Gunsmoke', Paul & Mary Wilson

C. reticulata:

'Valley Knudsen', O. L. Jacobson

C. reticulata: (Treated)

'Massee Lane', Paul & Mary Wilson

C. hybrid:

'Dreamboat', O. L. Jacobson

C. hybrid: (Treated)

'Charlean Var', Paul & Mary Wilson

Miniature:

'Grace Albritton', O. L. Jacobson

Best Seedling or Mutant:

Mutant 'Kiku Toji', O. L. Jacobson

Best White:

'White Nun', Robert Summerbell

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

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GEORGIA

ALBANY, December 2, 1989 (16th Annual)

Sponsor: Albany Men's Garden Club

No. Blooms Displayed: 513.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Mary Alice Cox', Frank D. Jamison

C. japonica:

'Dr. Burnside', Marvin Jernigan

C. reticulata:

'Terrell Weaver', Marvin Jernigan

Best White:

'Mary Alice Cox', Frank D. Jamison

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Anne & Bob Gramling

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Frank D. Jamison

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

One.

ATLANTA, February 17-18, 1990 (44th Annual)

Sponsor: North Georgia Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,017. Attendance: 1,320

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Local: 'Donckelarii', Rev. Bonneau Dickson

Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes',

Rev. Bonneau Dickson

Non-local: 'Miss Charleston Var',

Mr. & Mrs. Tom Adams

Runner-up: 'Tom Thumb', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Guilio Nuccio Var',

Louise Poe Hairston

Runner-up: 'Mathotiana', George & Jane Griffin

Large: 'Louise Hairston', Louise Poe Hairston

Runner-up: 'Veiled Beauty', John Newsome

Medium: 'Florence Stratton', Bill Hardwick

Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Pearl', Bill Hardwick

Small: 'Little Babe Var', John Newsome

Runner-up: 'Little Babe', John Newsome

Miniature: 'Fircone', George & Jane Griffin

Runner-up: 'Man Size', George & Jane Griffin

C. reticulata:

'Jean Pursel', Louise Poe Hairston

Runner-up: 'Mark Cannon', George & Jane Griffin

C. hybrid:

'Pink Dahlia', Elliott P. Brogden

Runner-up: 'Buttons and Bows',

George & Jane Griffin

Best White:

'Swan Lake', Frank D. Jamison

Runner-up: 'Kim MacGowan', John Newsome

Best Novice:

'Prima Ballerina', Curt Smith

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Rev. Bonneau Dickson

Protected: George & Jane Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Protected: John Newsome

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Eight.

LOUISIANA

RUSTON, January 13-14, 1990 (29th Annual)

Sponsor: Ruston Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 220. Attendance: 125.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Dr. Clifford Parks Var', W. F. Mann

C. japonica:

Large to Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst',

Bill O'Rourke

Medium to Large: 'Ville de Nantes',

Bill O'Rourke

Medium: 'Carvain's Silk Moire', David Rubin

Small: 'Little Susie', W. F. Mann

Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', Bill O'Rourke

C. reticulata:

'Valentine Day Var', Otto Klick

Runner-up: 'Hulyn Smith', Otto Klick

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury Var', W. F. Mann

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury', W. F. Mann

Best White:

'Elegans Champagne', Otto Klick

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Otto Klick

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

SLIDELL, December 2-3, 1989 (39th Annual)

Sponsor: Ozone Camellia Club

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,200. Attendance: 1,000+.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES

Most Outstanding Blooms:

In Open: 'Helen Bower Var', John L. Rogers

Protected: 'Magic City', John L. Rogers

C. japonica: (In Open)

Medium to Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',

John L. Rogers

Medium: 'Magic City', Walter Creighton

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Mrs. Joseph J. Ciolino

Miniature: 'Little Red Ridinghood',

D. Lyle Robertson

C. japonica: (Protected)

Medium to Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',

C. C. Crutcher

Small: 'Little Babe Var', Jim & Vi Newell

Miniature: 'Something Beautiful',

George & Jane Griffin

C. reticulata: (In Open)

Large: 'Valentine Day Var', John L. Rogers

Small to Medium: 'Black Lace',

Walter M. Creighton

C. reticulata: (Protected)

Large: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Jim & Vi Newell

C. hybrid: (In Open)

Large: 'Waltz Dream', John L. Rogers

Small to Medium: 'Julia',

Dr. & Mrs. Alvin E. Johnson

C. hybrid: (Protected)

Large: 'Waltz Dream', John L. Rogers

Small to Medium: 'Julie Var', C. C. Crutcher

C. sasanqua:

'Bonanza', Robert Stroud

Best Novice:

'Magnoliaeflora', Hazel & Frank Harrod

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: John L. Rogers

Protected: Jim & Vi Newell

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Paul R. Huerkamp

Protected: C. C. Crutcher

MOST OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT

CERTIFICATES:

Tri-Color: Vesta Brogdon

Creativity: Penny Crawford

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Eleven.

MARYLAND

COCKEYSVILLE, February 24, 1990 (32nd Annual)

Sponsor: Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland

No. Blooms Displayed: 600. Attendance: 6,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (Baltimore Area)

Large: 'Grand Prix', Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Kendig

Runner-up: 'Drama Girl',

Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Kendig

Medium: 'Nuccio's Gem', Mrs. Joan M. George

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis',

Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Kendig

C. japonica: (General Area)

Large: 'Easter Morn', Mr. & Mrs. William Sette

Runner-up: 'R. L. Wheeler',

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Daudt

Medium: 'Lady Vansittart', Mr. & Mrs. Louis

Daudt

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis',

Dr. & Mrs. William Ackerman

C. reticulata:

'Confucius', Mr. & Mrs. William Sette

Runner-up: 'Valentine Day',

Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Kendig

C. hybrid:

'Julia Hamiter', Mr. & Mrs. Louis Daudt

Runner-up: 'Anticipation',

Mr. & Mrs. William Miller

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

Baltimore Area: Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Kendig

General Area: Mr. & Mrs. Louis Daudt

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

Baltimore Area: Mrs. Joan M. George

General Area: Mr. William Miller

ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT

CERTIFICATES:

Tri-Color: Mrs. Edward H. Crook

Creativity-Tables: Mrs. Ruth Neigsch

Creativity: Mrs. Elvira Valdez

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

One.

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, February 3-4, 1990 (38th Annual)

Sponsor: Jackson Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 936. Attendance: 300.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Tomorrow's Dawn', Jim Newell

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Jim Newell

Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Blush', Jim Newell

Medium to Large: 'Lady Kay', Otto Klick

Runner-up: 'Evelyn Poe Pink', A. P. Fatherree

Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel',

Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis', Mrs. Jack Davis

Small: 'Little Ginger', W. F. Mann

Runner-up: 'Hishi-Karaito', Richard Carter

Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', Richard Carter

Runners-up: 'Bonbon', Richard Carter

'Little Slam Var', W. F. Mann

'Man Size', Edwin L. Atkins

'Men's Mini', John Geiser

C. reticulata: (Protected)

'Harold Paige', Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares

Runner-up: 'Aztec', Mrs. Clyde Copeland

C. hybrid: (Protected)

'Rose Bouquet', Richard Carter

Runner-up: 'Angel Wings', Jim Newell

Best White:

'Elegans Champagne', Pat Patterson

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, February 3-4, 1990

Sponsor: Charlotte Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,025. Attendance: Mall shoppers

ACS OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',

Parker Connor, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var',

Ivan J. Mitchell

C. japonica: (Protected)

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

Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Var',

Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizell

Medium: 'Lady Kay', Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Rish

Runner-up: 'Harriet Bisbee',

Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizell

Small: 'Jessie Connor', Clara & Fred Hahn

Miniature: 'Bonbon', Harry Watson

Runner-up: 'Man Size', John Newsome

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C. reticulata:

'Tony's Joy Var.', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

'Charlean Var.', Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'John Hunt', Annabelle Fetterman

Best White:

'Silver Chalice', Joe Austin

Best Novice:

'Pink Perfection', Frank R. Walker

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor, Jr.

Protected: Joe Austin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Protected: Jim Pinkerton

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 3-4, 1990 (44th Annual)

Sponsor: Fayetteville Camellia Club

No. Blooms Displayed: 762. Attendance: 4,500.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Parker Connor

Runner-up: 'Donckelarii', W. G. Duncan

Large: 'Guilio Nuccio', Lib Scott

Runner-up: 'Rosea Superba', Parker Connor

Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Lib Scott

Small: 'Alison Leigh Woodroof', Parker Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Guilio Nuccio' Harry Watson

Large: 'Elegans Splendor', Ray & Josie Bond

Runner-up: 'J. M. Haynie', Joe Austin

Medium: 'Harriet Bisbee', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Sawada's Dream', Harry Watson

Small: 'Black Tie', Lester Allen

Miniature: 'Tammia', Harry Watson

Runner-up: 'Ann Clayton', Harry Watson

C. reticulata:

'Our Kerry', Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'Miss Houston', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

'Pink Dahlia', Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury', Joe Austin

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor

Protected: Lester Allen

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

SMITHFIELD, February 17-18, 1990 (1st Annual)

Sponsor: Carolina Pottery

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,360.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Donckelarii', Lib Scott

Large: 'Helen Bower Var.', Parker Connor

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes',

V. T. & Dorothea Craddock

Small: 'Maroon and Gold Var.', Parker Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Show Time', Joe Austin

Large: 'Ruffian', Joe Austin

Medium: 'Lady Kay', Joe Austin

Small: 'Little Babe Var.', J. K. Blanchard

C. reticulata:

'Redwood City', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury', Joe Austin

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Joe Austin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Parker Connor

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

WILMINGTON, February 24-25, 1990 (40th Annual)

Sponsor: Tidewater Camellia Club

No. Blooms Displayed: 716.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Redwood City', Clara & Fred Hahn

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large to Very Large: 'Tiffany Var.', Lib Scott

Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Silver', Lib Scott

Small: 'Maroon and Gold', Parker Connor, Jr.

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large to Very Large: 'Elegans Splendor',

Joe Austin

Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Joe Austin

Small: 'Black Tie', Annabelle Fetterman

C. reticulata:

'Marion Edwards Var.', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury', William Robertson

Best White:

'Charlie Bettes', Joe Austin

Best Novice:

'White Empress', Harvey Smith

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor, Jr.

Protected: Joe Austin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Lib Scott

Protected: Harry Watson

Best Seedling:

#302, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN, January 20-21, 1990 (36th Annual)

Sponsor: Aiken Camellia Club

No. Blooms Displayed: 819. Attendance: 3,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizell

C. japonica: (In Open)

'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Parker Connor

Runner-up: 'Dolly Parler Var.', A. R. Parler, Jr.

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Joe Austin

Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Clara & Fred Hahn

Small: 'Purple Swirl', Mrs. Alfred Bissell

Miniature: 'Man Size', John Newsome

C. reticulata:

'Harold L. Paige', Marie & Paul Dahlen

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizell

Best White:

'Elegans Champagne', Jim Pinkerton

Best Novice:

'Governor Mouton', John Klett

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor, Jr.

Protected: Jim Pinkerton

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Grace Woodhead

Protected: Joe Austin

MOST OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT

CERTIFICATES:

Tri-Color: Mrs. H. C. Scott

Creativity: Ida Mae Holley

Best Seedling:

'Frank Houser', originated by Walter Homeyer, exhibited by Marie & Paul Dahlen

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

CHARLESTON, January 27, 1990 (40th Annual)

Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Camellia Society & Citadel

Merchant's Association

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,172. Attendance 5,550.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Blush', Pete Lambrakos

Runner-up: 'Steve Blount', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Elizabeth Brown

Runner-up: 'Miss Aiken Var.',

Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Small: 'Lady Hume's Blush', Dr. Herbert Racoff

Runner-up: 'Wilamina', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Miniature: 'Man Size', Mrs. Alfred Bissell

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Helen Bower Var.', Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'Show Time', Clara & Fred Hahn

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Clara & Fred Hahn

Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Jewel',

Sandra & John Penny

Small: 'Maroon and Gold',

Ann & Mack McKinnon

Runner-up: 'Dahlohnege', Marie & Paul Dahlen

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Black Lace', Louise & Roy Homans

Protected: 'Hall's Pride', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Anticipation', Pete Lambrakos

Protected: 'Mona Jury', Annabelle Fetterman

Best White:

In Open: 'Snowman', Louise & Roy Homans

Protected: 'Silver Chalice', Joe Austin

Best Novice:

'Firebrand', Anne Worsham Richardson

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Protected: Joe Austin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Elizabeth Brown

Protected: Annabelle Fetterman

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Three.

COLUMBIA, February 10-11, 1990 (35th Annual)

Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society and Dimensions in Art Study Club

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,500. Attendance: 7,500+

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Drama Girl', Mrs. Lib Scott

Runner-up: 'Oscar Elmer Var.',

Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Large: 'Trojan Horse', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Runner-up: 'Cleve James Var.',

Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Mrs. Lib Scott

Runner-up: 'Flame Var.', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Small: 'Maroon and Gold', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', Gregory Shannon

Best White: 'Reda Scott', Mrs. Lib Scott

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Show Time', Fred & Clara Hahn

Runner-up: 'Easter Morn Var.',

Ann & Mack McKinnon

Large: 'Clark Hubbs Var.',

Ann & Mack McKinnon

Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme Var.',

Mabel & Joe Austin

Medium: 'Silver Chalice', Mabel & Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis',

Mabel & Joe Austin

Small: 'Tom Thumb', Elliott Brogden

Runner-up: 'Maroon and Gold',

Mabel & Joe Austin

Best White: 'Ruffian', Sandra & John Penny

C. reticulata:

Very Large: 'Curtain Call', Clara & Fred Hahn

Runner-up: 'Jean Pursel', Annabelle Fetterman

Small-Medium-Large: 'Redwood City',

Clara & Fred Hahn

Runner-up: 'Big Apple', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury Var.', Oliver & Tyler Mizell

Best Miniature:

'Grace Albritton', David Blackwell

Runner-up: 'Bonbon', Clara & Fred Hahn

Best Novice:

'Adolphe Audusson', Leslie Vang

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ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected: Fred & Clara Hahn

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mrs. Lib Scott
Protected: Mabel & Joe Austin

MOST OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES:

Tri-Color: Vie Sandifers
Creativity: Opal Broughman

Best Seedling (Treated):

'Renegada', Fred & Clara Hahn, originated by
Dr. Walter F. Homeyer

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Three.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, March 3-4, 1990 (18th Annual)
Sponsor: Middle Tennessee Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 700. Attendance: 1,500.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large to Very Large: 'Grand Prix',
William Brewer
Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', Louise Hairston
Medium to Large: 'Nuccio's Gem',
William Brewer
Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes', John Newsome
Medium: 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', William Brewer
Runner-up: 'June Stewart Supreme',
Ralph Davidson
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', John Newsome
Miniature: 'Man Size', John Newsome
Runner-up: 'Tiddlywinks',
Jane & George Griffin

C. reticulata: (Protected)

'Dr. Clifford Parks', William Brewer
Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige', Louise Hairston
Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Ruby', John Newsome

C. hybrid: (Protected)

'Waltz Time', Ralph Davidson
Runner-up: 'Charlean', John Newsome
Runner-up: 'Swan Lake', John Newsome

Best White:

'Silver Cloud', Curt Smith

Best Novice:

'Elegans Champagne', Dr. Elsie Quarterman

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Jane & George Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Louise Hairston

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Two sustaining.

TEXAS

CONROE, January 13-14, 1990
Sponsor: Couthatta Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 454. Attendance: 200.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow's Dawn',
Mr. Hyman Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Ivory Tower', Dr. Emil Carroll
Medium to Large: 'Tom Knudsen',
Mr. John Selover
Runner-up: 'Diddy's Pink Organdie',
Dr. Emil Carroll
Medium: 'Campari', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Henry
Runner-up: 'Pearl Maxwell', Mr. Jack Greenberg
Miniature: 'Man Size', Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson

C. reticulata:

Large to Very Large: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr.
Emil Carroll
Runner-up: 'Ernest Aycock',
Mr. Hyman Norsworthy
Medium to Large: 'Black Lace',
Dr. & Mrs. S. P. McMurrey

C. hybrid:

'Debbie', Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson
'Julie', Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Dr. & Mrs. S. P. McMurrey

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

DALLAS, January 20-21, 1990 (37th Annual)

Sponsor: Dallas Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 535. Attendance: 1,500.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Royalty Var.', Hyman Norsworthy

C. japonica:

Large to Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
William B. Jackson
Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', David Rubin
Medium to Large: 'Ville de Nantes',
Dr. Carter Anderson
Runner-up: 'Cherries Jubilee',
The Jack Greenbergs
Medium: 'Margaret Davis', William B. Jackson
Runner-up: 'Jean Clere', William B. Jackson
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Thomas M. Weeks
Miniature: 'Little Red Ridinghood',
Hyman Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Men's Mini', Eva & Pat McMurrey

C. reticulata:

'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.', The Jack Greenbergs
'John Hunt', Hyman Norsworthy

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury Var.', W. F. Mann
Runner-up: 'Charlean Var.' The Jack Greenbergs

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Eva & Pat McMurrey

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

The Jack Greenbergs

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

FORT WORTH, February 17, 1990 (32nd Annual)

Sponsor: Fort Worth Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 282. Attendance: 750.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst',
Bess Laird Carvain
Runner-up: 'Swan Lake',
Dr. & Mrs. R. P. McDonald
Medium Large to Large: 'Ville de Nantes',
Dr. & Mrs. R. P. McDonald
Runner-up: 'Lady Kay', Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Reese
Medium: 'Margaret Davis Picotee',
Eva & Pat McMurrey
Runner-up: 'Campari', Bob & Betty Henry
Small: 'Grace Albritton',
Dr. & Mrs. R. P. McDonald
Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection',
Eva & Pat McMurrey
Miniature: 'Man Size',
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Greenberg
Runner-up: 'Bonbon',
Bess Laird Carvain

C. reticulata:

'Jean Toland', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Greenberg
Runner-up: 'Arcadia', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Greenberg

C. hybrid:

'Charlean Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Greenberg
Runner-up: 'Dream Boat',
Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Reese

C. sasanqua:

'Shishi-Gashira', Robert R. Borland

Best Novice:

'Shishi-Gashira', Robert Borland

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Reese

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Greenberg

Best Seedling:

Exhibited by Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Reese

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

Two.

HOUSTON, December 2-3, 1989 (32nd Annual)

Sponsor: Houston Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 483.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Show Time', Bob & Betty Henry
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow, Leanne's Var.',
H. R. Norsworthy
Medium: 'Mary Alice Cox',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson
Runner-up: 'Magic City',
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory Davis
Small: 'Little Babe', H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Ava Maria', Bob & Betty Henry
Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', Bob & Betty Henry
Runner-up: 'Tiddlywinks', Bob & Betty Henry

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink',
Eva & Pat McMurrey
Runner-up: 'Tommorow Var.',
Thomas M. Weeks
Medium: 'Diddy's Pink Organdie',
Dr. Emil Carroll
Runner-up: 'Harriet Bisbee', David Rubin
Small: 'Grace Albritton',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson
Runner-up: 'Ava Maria', Thomas M. Weeks
Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', David Rubin
Runner-up: 'Something Beautiful',
Dr. Emil Carroll

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day Var',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson
Runner-up: 'Al Gunn', H. R. Norsworthy
Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Dr. Emil Carroll
Runner-up: 'Valley Knudsen',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Mona Jury Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Julie Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
Protected: 'Debbie', Thomas M. Weeks
Runner-up: 'Julie', Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson

C. sasanqua:

'Shichi-Fukujin', Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Gault

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: H. R. Norsworthy
Protected: Eva & Pat McMurrey

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Bob & Betty Henry
Protected: Thomas M. Weeks

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

TYLER, February 11, 1990 (41st Annual)

Sponsor: First City National Bank

No. Blooms Displayed: 600.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow's Dawn',
H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Lady Laura', H. R. Norsworthy
Medium to Large: 'Ville de Nantes',
H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Cherries Jubilee', Dr. Emil Carroll
Medium: 'Guest Star', W. F. Mann
Runner-up: 'Harriet Bisbee', Dr. Emil Carroll
Miniature to Small: 'Tammia',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson
Runner-up: 'Man Size',
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Greenberg

C. reticulata:

'Miss Houston', W. F. Mann
Runner-up: 'Our Kerry', W. F. Mann

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Debbie Var.', H. R. Norsworthy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

H. R. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Reese

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

One.

From the Desk of the



Executive Director

As I write this message, Massee Lane is a fairyland. The dogwoods are spectacular and the azaleas are a riot of color. There are a few scattered camellia blooms but the peak in the garden was several weeks ago. Never have we had better garden camellias. Fortunately we have had a tremendous number of visitors to enjoy them. This was an unusual year at Massee Lane Gardens. Overall, we were 2-3 weeks ahead of schedule. The Banksia roses that were killed back to the ground have come back in full force and are providing showers of gold around several of our pine trees.

Pruning of the camellias has begun both indoors and outdoors. It should be completed in about three weeks. A good bit of attention is being paid to the camellias that have come back as a result of the 1985 freeze. These are being shaped each year into attractive plants. Because of the heavy root system of these older plants, there is much new growth each year.

There has been a record number of visitors to Massee Lane this season. We have been working toward bringing out-of-state tour buses to us and it is paying off. The Society is very active in Historic Heartland, the Georgia State Travel Association for our area. Although we are not open on Saturday due to staff limitations, we have had several Saturday openings for scheduled bus tours. We are considering weekend openings for the future. Staff and volunteer personnel have managed these visits.

Ann Blair Brown

The slide presentation using two projectors has received many favorable comments. This is shown several times a day in the auditorium of the Fetterman Building. It is an overview of the gardens as well as a bit of history about camellias. It is narrated by a professional and accompanied by appropriate music.

Recently we hosted a tour for and luncheon for three Japanese magazine writers and three photographers. This was in cooperation with the Peach County Chamber of Commerce Tourism Committee. They spent several hours exploring and photographing the gardens and buildings. There were a few good blooms on 'Mihata' near the Stevens Taylor Gallery. We were delighted to have such distinguished guests visit us. Georgia has a Tourist Bureau in Tokyo and Miss Chieko Miura, Director, accompanied the group.

Congratulations to the Middle Georgia Camellia Society, Brookhaven Camellia Society, Ozone Camellia Club and the Gulfport Area Camellia Society for adding almost fifty members to the American Camellia Society. Each had an active ACS Membership table at the show. From us at Massee Lane, a big thank you. As you plan for your 1990-91 show season, consider setting a goal

for ACS members from those attending. Then follow through by seriously talking to prospects and showing them the advantages. You'll be doing them and the ACS a favor.

I also want to thank the many clubs that used our gift shop to purchase show prizes. We are constantly on the lookout for more items with camellias. Although we shop at the Merchandise Mart in Atlanta, we are open to suggestions. If you happen to spot an interesting item with the camellias, please share with us. We would be happy to add this to our growing list of items.

By the time that you receive this, the International Camellia Society meeting in Japan will be a happy memory. Our own Tom Perkins is the President of this group. Bill Stewart has organized a group which will enjoy a tour prior to the congress and then a few days in South Korea after the tour. Others from the U.S. are making their own travel arrangements.

Our horticulturist, Betty Hotchkiss, has a splendid article "Camellias" in the February issue of the American Horticulturist. This is the publication of the American Horticultural Society. If you do not take this magazine, visit your local library and read it.

The camellia season has wound down for this year. New growth is beginning to harden and summer is almost here. Do have a most pleasant summer. Enjoy the bounty of the earth.

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