

AUGUST 1991

\$3⁰⁰

The *Camellia* Journal

Special Issue
Camellia Potpourri



**OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE**

American Camellia Society

Address Communications to: Executive Director, American Camellia Society, 1 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Phones: Are Code 912

Office—Marshallville, GA 967-2358

Home—Ft. Valley, GA 825-7870

ACS offices are located at Massee Lane 5 miles south of Fort Valley, Georgia on State Hwy. 49 or 12 miles west of Interstate 75 from Perry, Georgia, then north on State 49 at Marshallville. Office and buildings open Mon.-Fri. from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Gardens open every day.

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

The Camellia Journal is published quarterly by the American Camellia Society in Fort Valley, Georgia.

Issued February, May, August and November from the office of the Editor of the American Camellia Society.

Subscription price is included in the annual membership dues.

Second-class postage paid at Fort Valley, GA and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Camellia Journal, 1 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

Annual Members—U.S. Single \$20.00; U.S. Joint (Husband and Wife) \$22.50; Overseas Single \$21.50; Overseas Joint (Husband and Wife) \$24.00; Life Membership Single \$350.00; Joint \$400.00; Sustaining Dues—Single or Joint \$40.00; Patron Dues (Annual) \$100.00. For Sustaining and Patron Dues, the amount above annual dues would be considered a donation to ACS and hence tax exempt. Make payment to the American Camellia Society, 1 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

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

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

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

United Kingdom

Mrs. M. G. Reynolds
Westward, La Marquanderie
St. Brelade
Jersey, Channel Isles
U.K.

Australia

Mrs. Y. Young
34 Rushall Street
Pymble 2073 N.S.W.

New Zealand

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

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

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

© American Camellia Society articles may not be re-published without permission of the Author and the Editor. Copyright 1991.

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

ICS President:

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

ICS Vice President:

William D. Stewart, Sacramento, CA 95822
912 Roeder Way

Directors:

Lewis Fetterman, Clinton, NC 28328
P.O. Box 306

Boy McRee, Conroe, TX 77304
41 Winged Foot

Mrs. H.S. Stone (VII), Baton Rouge, LA 7006
3060 Oleander Street

ICS Membership Representative:

Mrs. Edith Mazzei, Concord, CA 94521
1486 Yosemite Circle

Editor:

Mrs. John Comber (Jean) Pensacola, FL 32507
105 Shasta Drive

The Camellia Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 46

NUMBER 3

AUGUST 1991

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, <i>Greg Davis</i>	1
CAMELLIAS AS BONSAI, <i>Dr. Pierre Kaufke</i>	2
THE CAMELLIAS OF TINY COTTAGE, <i>Lisa Latham Green</i>	4
CAMELLIAS DO BLOOM IN A BORDER STATE, <i>Betty and Sam Dils</i>	6
THE ART OF GRAFTING, <i>Bill Donnan</i>	7
CAMELLIA EMBRYO CULTURE "AT HOME", <i>Janice H. Haldeman</i>	9
FORT WALTON BEACH RESOLUTION, <i>Catherine P. Berridge</i>	11
REAL DEVOTION TO CAMELLIAS IN MARYLAND, <i>Zenobia M. Kendig</i>	12
AN EVALUATION OF THE USE OF TRANSPARENT AND TRANSLUCENT COVERS TO ENCOURAGE GRAFTING AND ROOTING OF CAMELLIAS, <i>Luther W. Baxter, Jr., and Chalmers M. Butler</i>	14
FROSTED CAMELLIAS: WINTER DAMAGE IN THE WASHINGTON PARK ARBORETUM, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, <i>Timothy C. Hohn</i>	16
GROUND COVERS FOR CAMELLIAS, <i>Ann Richardson</i>	17
CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT IN SUMMERTIME, <i>W Y. Bennett</i>	20
THOUGHTS ON GROWING CAMELLIAS, <i>Ed Atkins</i>	21
A TRIP TO PARADISE, REAL AND IMAGINARY, <i>Russel Gainer</i>	22
SURVIVAL PLAN, <i>Marilee Gray</i>	23
A 'PINK PERFECTION' IN HER HAIR, <i>Marian E. Dils</i>	25
LANDSCAPING WITH CAMELLIAS IN CENTRAL FLORIDA, <i>Marian E. Dils</i>	26
CULTURE PROBLEMS WITH SOME RETICULATA HYBRIDS, <i>H.R. Norsworthy</i>	28
46th ANNUAL FALL MEETING	29
STRESS PROBLEMS? TRY CAMELLIAS, <i>Jim Pinkerton</i>	30
CAMELLIAS FOR THE PUGET SOUND AREA OF WASHINGTON, <i>Edward M. Lewis</i>	31
FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS	32
ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED	32
SHOW DATES	32
ELECTION OF STATE DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE FOR THE GULF COAST TERRITORY	33
ACS PUBLICATION DEADLINES	33
SPECIAL GIFTS	34
MEMORIAL DONATIONS	34
ACS 1991-1992 COMMITTEES AND CHAIRMEN	35
SHOW REPORTS	39
ACS/ICS CONVENTION	40
FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	IBC



About the Front Cover



This beautiful picture was given to our member Henry Rehder of Wilmington, NC by actor Alfred Lunt and actress Lynn Fontanne in London, England in the Spring of 1944. The Editor appreciates Mr. Rehder's kindness in allowing us to use this as a Journal Cover.

Officers and Directors

PRESIDENT

Gregory E. Davis, Houston, TX 77063
7815 Burgoyne

PRESIDENTS EMERITI

Dr. J.M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk, VA 23434
726 Jones Street
William P. Kemp, Goldsboro, NC 27530
1518 E. Mulberry Street
Thomas C. Evans, Aiken, SC 29801
701 Winged Foot Drive
Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, CA 94025
700 Woodland Avenue
Annabelle L. Fetterman, Clinton, NC 28328
P. O. Box 306
H. C. Rambath, Sacramento, CA 95825
2803 Bridle Path Lane

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Atlantic Coast:

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

Gulf Coast:

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

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN

John T. Newsome, Atlanta, GA 30318
2405 Howell Mill Road, NW

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

Robert L. Kellas, Clovis, CA 93612
1001 Sylmar #215
Thomas E., Hughes, La Canada, CA 91011
4628 El Camino Corto
Marian Dils, Atlantome Springs, FL 32701
724 E. Alpine Street
H.L. Ryan (Pat) Theodore, AL 36582
12401 Bellingrath Gardens Rd.
Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Seneca, SC 29678
2927 Bayshore Drive
Dr. Herbert Racoff, Columbia, SC 29206
5029 Wofford Avenue

STATE DIRECTORS

James T. Oates, Daphne, AL 36526
P. O. Box 514
Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, CA 94596
2081 Norris Road
Zenobia Kendig, Lutherville, MD 21093
1014 Chestnut Ridge Drive
Mrs. Carroll B. Terry (Pearl), Orlando, FL 32818
8520 Honolulu Drive
John T. Newsome, Atlanta, GA 30318
2405 Howell Mill Road, NW
Robert A. Stroud, Slidell, LA 70458
2 Oak Grove Way
W. Harry Stone, Gulfport, MS 39501
2314 Broadmoor Place
Harry D. Watson, Charlotte, NC 28215
7021 Robinson Ch. Road
Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC 29078
631 Hite Street
George N. Griffin, Nashville, TN 37220
1136 Stonewall Jackson Court
Boyd R. McRee, Conroe, TX 77304
41 Winged Foot
Capt. Douglas Simons, Norfolk, VA 23507
58 Fairfax Avenue
James R. Moon, Portland, OR 97203
9024 N. Portsmouth
Louis R. Daudt, Seaford, DE 19973
40 Beaver Dam Drive

ACS ENDOWMENT FUND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN

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



FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greg Davis

Camellias are a great hobby. Almost anytime of the year you can use them as an excuse for not meeting a deadline or sitting down to pay utility bills. For instance, to avoid meeting Ann Brown's August ACS *Journal* deadline in early May, I have taken the plastic off the greenhouse, cut out dieback, hidden some grafts that did not take, and read back issues of the ACS *Journal* of the '77-'78 era.

We are fortunate to be members of the world's premier camellia society and to be benefactors of the many years of hard work which have made it so.

Currently we are organizing the ACS committees for the next two years. We have 16 ACS committees; and in all areas of activities we have given our committee chairmen a two-fold charge:

First, the ACS must continue to be beneficial to all ranks and classes of camellia growers. The ACS must appeal to growers of container plants on a patio, as well as to the show hounds who have several greenhouses and graft the latest varieties from Australia and New Zealand. We need to appeal to the treaters (gibbers) and non-treaters (non-gibbers), landscapers, and apartment dwellers, commercial nurserymen and do-it-yourself grafters, ACS convention goers and ACS members who do not venture past county lines.

Second, we must strive to keep the ACS the world's premier camellia society. For the ACS this means striving for excellence in camellia research, standardization of varietal names, certification of new varieties, dissemination of information, the promotion of local camellia societies, and the management of a foundation to further these goals.

We will need your help and continued support in achieving these goals.

About This Issue

Most of the articles for the August issue were collected by the Publications Committee. Those serving on that committee are Jean Comber, Chairman; Marian Dils, Bill Donnan, Jim Moon, Bill Bennett, Jim Pinkerton and Ann Richardson. The topics cover a wide range of interests and so this edition has been named Camellia Potpourri. I am sure that you will find the August issue very interesting. The Journal Editor appreciates the work of this committee.



Dr. Pierre Kaufke

Traditionally, when considering the idea of camellias as bonsai, one has to look more in the direction of bonsai than camellia growers. The latter are mainly interested in camellias, their varieties, their propagation and their blooms (and some of those reach quite respectable sizes). Bonsai growers, on the other hand, have been experimenting with a great array of plant materials, including, yes! camellias. Yet, even though camellias have had a place in most major collections, (even the emperor of Japan gave the United States two bonsai camellias from his private collection [fig. 1 & 2] for the Bi-Centennial celebration), camellias have never been the mainstay of bonsai collections.



Fig. 1. *Camellia Higo* Bonsai at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. This 100 year old Bonsai was a gift to the United States from the late Emperor of Japan for the Bicentennial in 1976.

Before discussing the use of camellias as bonsai, it may be well to review the idea of bonsai. In the Orient, especially in Japan, bonsai has been considered an art form on par with other art forms such as wood block painting or music for centuries. Bonsai, however, is an ever-changing art form since plants keep on growing even in the confines of small pots (actually, it has been called a four-dimensional art form, in which time itself forms the fourth dimension). The two ideograms *bon* and *sai*, can be translated to mean "tree in a tray," i.e., the container should be shallower than wide, yet in proportion with the size of the tree planted in it.

A bonsai can be any dwarfed plant which gives the feel of a tree in nature grown to its full potential. To this effect, the leaves are reduced so as to be in proportion to trunk

and limbs. The trees themselves have been trained into tree-like shapes either with wires or by pruning techniques. Bonsai usually have a triangular shape, with three main branches, two for lateral balance and one for depth. The arrangement of all other branches is more flexible.

In size, bonsai range from a few inches to several feet. Ideally, the height of a bonsai is about six times the diameter of the trunk as it meets the ground (thus a bonsai with a ground diameter of 3 inches should be about 18 inches tall); the width of the foliage should not exceed $2/3$ of the height of the trunk.

Bonsai fall into several categories depending on the growth pattern of the trunk (formal upright, informal upright, cascade, literati, etc.); they can even be planted as forests or on rocks. Practically any plant material can be used as bonsai, including camellias. Until recently, however, not too many camellia bonsai have appeared in the pages of bonsai magazines. The most likely reason for this is the size of the leaves: camellias, especially the traditional varieties, have usually fairly large leaves. These leaves, moreover, do not reduce as readily as, say, maple or elm leaves. Their stiff, "waxy" leaves (the same is even more true for magnolias) seem to grow large season after season. The idea small tree/large leaves is paradoxical, at the least. Thus, camellia bonsai have to be large plants for trunk and leaves to be in proportion (the few camellias one actually encounters are large plants, usually well over two feet tall). In a culture where space is at a premium, such large plants are not very practical. The



Fig. 2. Another Bonsai *Camellia* from the private collection of the late Emperor of Japan. This 65 centimeter, 60 year old plant is part of the Bicentennial collection in Washington, D.C.

beauty of the flowers could be a redeeming factor, but then again, their size may also be a deterrent for bonsai growers: most blooms are too large to be in proportion with a bonsai. Besides, too many blooms may well exhaust a small plant. Furthermore, camellias have their own growth patterns which are not always bonsai-like.

Thus, the combination bonsai / camellias has never been an overly successful one. And yet, there have been bonsaists who have experimented successfully with camellias, and their results are published in bonsai publications. Recently, the idea of camellias as bonsai has gained in popularity at least with bonsai growers, especially with the advent of the sasanqua and of small-leaved (some times even scented) varieties. The leaves of the sasanqua are appreciably smaller than those of the camellias and, therefore, lend themselves much better to bonsai. With these, bonsai growers are more willing to experiment with a plant material which has not been traditionally used in bonsai since they have not only sharply reduced foliage, but also, in some cases, profuse blooms.

Those plants, however, have not been trained long enough yet to be masterpieces worthy of inclusion into bonsai magazines and books. But this is only a question of time.

Lately, there has been much talk in camellia circles about container-grown camellias. It is not in the purview of this article to vaunt the pros and cons of soil-grown versus container-grown plants, except to say that such a solution is very appealing to apartment dwellers. If the idea of container-grown camellias takes hold, why not go a step further? Why not add a little extra to these plants? Why not make them look great all year round? These plants would be camellias in the bloom-months, and the rest of the year, they would be bonsai. Azaleas, for example, have been treated this way for many years already.

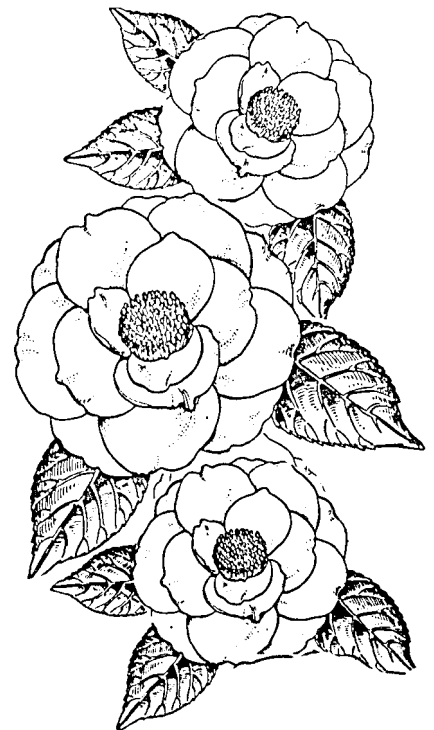
Camellia bonsai make sense not only from an aesthetic, but also from a horticultural point of view: camellias are pruned regularly, and pruning techniques do not differ widely between bonsai and camellias (example: opening a plant, or removing those branches which grow straight up or down). The bonsaied camellias would certainly be very healthy plants. They would have to be watered a little more often, but would all take up less space (hence one could grow more varieties in a smaller space), while still providing profuse flowers at blooming time. The most obvious bonus is that the plant would look terrific at all times [fig. 3].



Fig. 3.. This *C. japonica*, 73 centimeter Bonsai is a very handsome plant year round. The word Bonsai means a "tree in a tray".

But what about the feasibility of camellia bonsai, or rather, how easily and successfully could show-stoppers be grown? Actually, fairly easily: there are a great many respectable trunks out there, either in the ground, about to be potted, or already potted (I am thinking of at least one old camellia nursery with plants that have trunks with girths like human torsoes. What bonsai these could be in a matter of five years!) Thus, camellia growers have a great advantage over bonsaists since they already have outstanding

starting materials, and since they use grafting routinely. If anyone would collect some of those old trunks and graft small-leaved varieties (perhaps even scented ones) onto them (and thus bring trunk, foliage and flowers into proportion), in a matter of five to ten years (camellias are fast healers!), they would have world class bonsai camellias that would look hundreds of years old and make even the Japanese drool! How many viewers at a show wouldn't want to trade their brand new cars for a two-three foot marvel all in flower?



**Pépinières
NICOLANDES**

W-A-N-T-E-D

Would like new and unusual camellia varieties. Need varieties that are heat and cold hardy, disease resistant, fragrant, etc. Will pay royalties. Has U.S. references.

Contact:

Nicolas Guyomarc'h

Kermaout — Saint-Jean

29340 Riec-Sur-Bélon — FRANCE

Tél: 98 96 82 78

Fax: 97 47 46 17

THE CAMELLIAS OF TINY COTTAGE

Tiny Cottage, though situated on a postage stamp sized lot in North Glendale, California boasts a well rounded camellia garden... but it didn't always. When we moved in two years ago, the 50' x 100' lot held the cottage, the garage, a few assorted juniper bushes, three approximately 25 year old camellia japonica specimens, a barrel cactus and a fountain. Our task was to change the barren lot into a garden. But where should we start? My Grandfather, a well known camellia hobbyist, suggested camellias. He said that, once established they were simple to maintain, hard to kill, even during a drought, and that they would provide the benefit of winter color in the garden. Besides, he told us that we could enter camellia blooms in the Spring Camellia Show at Descanso Gardens and have some fun.

We attended a wedding that Fall at the Hotel Bel Air and noticed one *C. sasanqua* bush growing in a bright corner of the hotel gardens. It was so lovely, we just had to have it! Our sunny front yard held a large 'Alba Plena' bush and something that can be only be described as a "K-Mart Special" (red japonica). Between these two bushes we planted three *C. sasanqua* 'Navajo'. (We had found out that the beautiful Bel Air camellia was, in fact, named 'Navajo'!) Later we added two more species, namely 'Hana Jima' and 'Showa-no-sake' to the front yard.

The back yard grew bit by bit. We started at the patio, next to the third of our original existing camellia bushes, namely 'Pearl Maxwell' and lined that side of the house with pink and white delights. They were 'Egao'; 'Shibori Egao'; 'Margaret Davis'; and my absolute favorite, the non-retic hybrid 'Buttons 'n Bows'.

Lisa Latham Green

We have a brick wall around our property and next to the west garden wall, shaded in the afternoon, we planted 'Adolph Audusson Var.', 'Dahlohnega'; and one of our 'Donnan's Dream'. A 'Yuletide' was planted in front of the electric circuit box and it has made a wonderful disguise.

Those camellias constituted our original grant (They were a gift from my Grandfather) and if you have kept count, you will note that the total number of camellias comes to 17 new bushes. A pattern was emerging - mostly medium size; mostly pink; and no *C. reticulata*!

We attended that camellia show at Descanso Gardens and won a prize in the Novice Class. That is when, Bill, my husband, noticed the retics. "Look at that 'Harold Paige'!", he remarked. And so began the quest for the gigantic blooms. After all, no garden would be complete without at least a few of those. We have now added 'Harold Paige', 'Crimson Robe', and 'Bill Woodroof' to the cutting garden, which, in time will be the retic garden.

Even though we have so little space we needed a cutting garden. The "north" side of the house was virgin territory. In this 5' x 35' space we planted 'Conrad Hilton'. 'Kramer's Supreme', and one more each of 'Dahlohnega' and 'Donnan's Dream'. However, as we later discovered, the "north" side of the house is not really north. It faces northwest and we were horrified to see our new plantings being blasted by the sun during a record 116

degree heat wave! "What you need is a lath house," said Uncle Chris. And thus, we set about constructing it. All in one weekend! We dug holes and then cemented in ten redwood 4' x 4' x 10' posts, being careful not to disturb our camellia bushes. We nailed 2' x 4' rails spanning these posts and stretched 50 percent shade, saron cloth across the top. This protection has saved our camellias and we have room for quite a few more there.

The rest of the garden is falling into place. A 'Royal Velvet' anchors a line of red and white azaleas to the garage. Raffle winnings from the Camellia-Rama and from the monthly camellia society meetings has been filling out our collection. We now have: 'Pink Frost', 'Sugar Babe', 'Freedom Bell', 'White Doves', 'Debutante', 'Elsie Jury', and 'California Dawn'. Whenever we feel the itch for a new specimen, we just pop over to Nuccio's Nurseries, tell Jugie Nuccio what we have in mind, and come home with the perfect plant. For example, we wanted to have two espalier camellias against the garage wall. Jugie Nuccio suggested 'Tulip Time' and 'Tama-no-ura' and these two are now planted in the ground by the garage.

Will this madness ever stop? I doubt it! We have eight grafts, in one gallon pots, awaiting placement. Then, my husband says that my favorite "whine" is: "I wanna go to Nuccios!". You see, they are going to release No. 8617 this fall. It is a gorgeous formal double. Then they are coming out with 'Merry Christmas'. We gotta have that! And then there is that big original K-Mart Special. I fear that its days are numbered. Perhaps we could cut it off and graft on a large red formal double. I've Got it! 'Valentine Day'!

The INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA REGISTER



To be published November 1991 by
THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Format: Two volumes, each approximately 1,300 pages. Page size 258 x 193 mm — approx. 10 1/4 x 7 1/2 in. Section sewn. Full hardcover case binding, jacketted. Packed in stout buffer-ended mailing cartons. Thirty years of work; over 32,000 names listed from as far back as 1615.

Price on publication: \$100.00 including postage. First edition limited to 1,500 copies.

***Take advantage of our pre-publication offer
and you could also win a handsome prize!***

For orders received by 30 September 1991, not only is the price for the complete two volume set reduced to \$80.00 (postage included), but you are also offered the opportunity to win an original painting by internationally acclaimed artist, Paul Jones. Painted to celebrate this important publication, it features the Japanese camellia 'Tama-no-ura.'

This is a rare opportunity to secure ownership of an important and historic publication, destined to become a collector's item. To secure your copy, complete and mail your registration on the following duplicate coupons — one for processing the order and the other for the drawing for the painting.

PRE-PUBLICATION ORDER *The INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA REGISTER* ***Offer available to 30 September 1991 unless sold out earlier)***

Enclosed please find cheque / money order for \$ _____; payable to the ICS CAMELLIA REGISTER, being for copy / copies at \$80.00 per two volume set.

Delivery Coupon

Name: _____ (Please Print)

Address: _____

Drawing Coupon

Name: _____ (Please Print)

Address: _____

Please forward order and pre-payment to:
ICS CAMELLIA REGISTER
c/o Lew Fetterman
P.O. Box 244
Delphi, Indiana 46923-0244

CAMELLIAS DO BLOOM IN A BORDER STATE

—In Wild Wonderful West Virginia—

Betty and Sam Dils

At times when we look at our only Camellia Society award, a "best of show in the 1985 novice class of the Greensboro Men's Piedmont show in North Carolina," we wonder at it and about it. The award included a beer stein with a camellia etched in the glass. Is our camellia glass half full or half empty?

Growing camellias in a border state is a real challenge! With a climate that varies from 100°F in August to -15°F in January-February and a river valley location that produces too much humidity, the culture calls for an inside-outside gardening plan. It is all done in clay pots!

My wife and I are born nature lovers. During World War II we had the good fortune to be stationed in Charleston, S.C. for several years, and we left there completely hooked on camellias—the loveliest of flowers! We had to have a greenhouse!

And so in 1979 when we were adding a den to our house, we knew we could finally dig out our long coveted plans and have a greenhouse, too. After two years of taking our time to read indoor greenhouse manuals and learning how to harness passive solar energy, (remember the 1977-79 energy crunch!) we thought we were ready to "add on." We had drawn plans for the layout, foundation, air circulation and heat back-up. Next came plans for the potting shed, equipment and fertilizer bins and storage bench arrangements and a myriad of other details. At this point let us say that even though you fancy yourself a master of all trades, it pays to have a dependable contractor with all-purpose knowledge. This isn't your basic house plan!

Our objective was to plant, raise

and enjoy (under cover) at least one hundred camellias, plus many other plants brought from traveling to far-away places.

We constructed a small 170 ft. greenhouse of aluminum pre-fab attached to the den by heavy sliding french doors. The real beauty of the plan is that from the den we can see our tropical and subtropical plants, plus some reticulatas and hybrids from California. Humidity is added to this space by a small 189 gallon fish pond with a circulating waterfall. Heat from the den is added from a 68000 B.T.U. forced air furnace (plus air conditioning) by several direct ducts. We are able to maintain the temperature control at 55° to 60° at night and 65° to 75° during daylight hours for the six months of winter. Even though this section faces west, we have been successful.

Since gardeners are never satisfied with space, we decided to add a second greenhouse, at right angles to the first on a lower level. This section has a southern exposure! And so one of the first considerations was to plant deciduous trees for shade in spring and fall and sunshine in winter. We used the passive solar energy concept by utilizing twenty 5-gallon black buckets of water and a dark green painted wall. We installed a 32000 B.T.U. heater in the potting shed at the far end of the 10 ft x 30 ft. space. A survey of sun days indicated that only 43% of days from November 15 to March 15 cast a shadow. For the shade mentioned, we have three 25' trees (a franklinia, a flowering cherry and a ginkgo) with a small Dawn Redwood planted further in front. The first year of bloom in this greenhouse suffered from mid-day sun, and so we installed green plastic panel shields on 80% of the glass over the sloping outside aluminum ribs. Air circulation is provided by automatic overhead flaps, one 12" fan that is

used when the flaps are open and one continuous fan which feeds through a chute from the upper greenhouse. Temperature in this lower area stays above 45° at night and reaches 60° most days.

Because of the climate and humidity, we vacate the greenhouses in late spring and take the plants, fish and equipment outside. A 12' x 12' lathe house constructed of pressured wood, 4" x 4" uprights holding lathe snow fencing, suffices for a potting refuge. Three bins hold sawdust in which the pots are "plunged". Two other bins have gravel and cinder bases to hold the larger pots and miscellaneous receptacles. The frame of the lathe house holds many hanging pots—all in all, a colorful and practical summer garden spot!

Before the move outside, we apply a heavy spring feeding and allow the camellias to rest for six weeks to acclimate to the new micro-atmosphere. Any propagation in sand/peat is done with cuttings in small plastic flats in June. Nature and occasional waterings during a dry spell keep the sawdust medium healthy. The usual spraying and pruning are done by portable equipment from the greenhouse potting shed. Summer vacations are enjoyed by all!

After twelve years of surprises and unexpected problems, we have to say that the joys far outweigh the small frustrations. The greatest joy is sharing blooms with friends, neighbors, rest home patients and all who love flowers. And for us to enjoy the color and blooms in the house from our den is a tremendous joy. We have found that it is exciting and rewarding to go to the shows and have the opportunity to order new varieties and to refresh our own "show". There is no doubt about it—our "camellia glass" is more than half full!

A.C.S. Gib

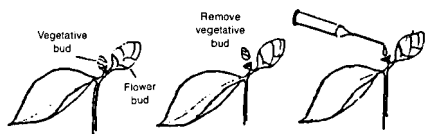
Gibberellic Acid Powder



**CAMELLIA
FLOWER BUD
REGULATOR**

Active Ingredient: Gibberellic acid 90% w/w (min.)
Inert Ingredients 10% w/w (max.)

A.C.S. Gib, gibberellic acid, stimulates the growth of flower buds on camellias. It will advance flowering time of partially chilled flower buds to bloom before frost or hard freeze.



ORDER NOW!!

A.C.S. Gib
1 Massee Lane
Ft. Valley, GA 31030

1 Gram — \$7.50 postpaid

THE ART OF GRAFTING

Bill Donnan

I have read with great interest the article entitled "The Art of Grafting" by the late Al Gunn. It was reprinted in the January-February 1991 issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW* from a 1967 issue. For some unaccountable reason, grafting, as a method of camellia propagation has always fascinated me. I included a statement on grafting once before in an article and I think that it reflects my sentiments perfectly. Here it is:

"Grafting, in and of itself, has always been a remarkable phenomenon to me. Why Nature permits us to tamper with its processes and then comes to our rescue with the miracle of a successful graft boggles my mind!"

This is why I feel the urge to write more about the ART OF GRAFTING. Al Gunn, in his article spells out nicely all of the nuances of HOW TO GRAFT. In this article, I propose to discuss WHY WE GRAFT. We all know that it is an easy task to take camellia cuttings, dip them in Rootone® and set them in a sand mix. With proper care they will take root and become rooted cuttings. On the other hand, grafting camellia scions onto understock can be a slow and time consuming process. Why then do we graft? We graft for a number of different reasons and I will attempt to discuss some of them. Here is why we graft:

(1) In some camellia species cuttings root very poorly. *C. reticulata*, one of the three most

wanted and prevalent of the camellia species, will seldom take root from a cutting. Thus, in order to propagate this species the scion must be grafted. Many of the *C. reticulata* hybrids root very poorly and some which do produce roots from cuttings make very weak and frail shrubs. *C. crapnelliana* and *C. gigantocarpa* may take root from cuttings but the resulting plants do not survive.

(2) We graft to prevent phytophthora (root rot). Rooted cuttings spend a year in three inch "liners" and are then transferred to gallon cans. They remain in these cans for three to four years or until they are large enough to produce buds. Thus they become susceptible to Phytophthora. In order to counteract this disease, scions are grafted onto Phytophthora resistant understock such as 'Kanjiro' (Australian Hiryu). A scion grafted onto 'Kanjiro' understock may remain in the can for 4 or more years without the danger of contacting root rot.

(3) Grafting is done to speed up the process of propagation. Cuttings usually take 3 to 4 years to come into bloom stage. On the other hand, grafted scions will often bloom during the second year. This is very important during the testing of new varieties. When a promising new bloom appears on a seedling, or when an unusual new sport is discovered, a scion of it will be grafted to determine whether it will bloom true to the original discovery.

(4) Grafting is done to obtain an abundance of new wood for production. A good example of this

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

is what took place when the new seedling #8617 was discovered. This bloom first appeared in 1986. It was so outstanding that the nursery decided to gamble on its being a sure winner. Eighteen scions were harvested from the original plant and they were grafted onto some very large 30 gallon understock. The scions were force-fed and one year later nearly 2,000 scions were harvested from these 18 grafts. The nursery continued to build up its stock of #8617 because the grafts all bloomed true to the original plant. If the nursery had resorted to rooted cuttings they would be lucky to have 100 salable plants at this time.

(5) Grafting is done to produce more nearly upright new specimens. Some camellia varieties tend to droop, sprawl, and branch low to the ground when propagated from cuttings. However, when these same varieties are grafted they tend to bring forth more upright and vigorous type shrubs.

(6) Grafting is done to obtain variegation in the bloom of a desirable variety. The virus disease which causes variegation can be transmitted to the scion by grafting onto a virus-infected understock. The resulting variegation manifests itself in solid colored blooms by mottled or washed and shaded white blotches or streaks. Some hobbyists regard this as an admirable attribute and strive to obtain as much variegation in the bloom as possible. In different regions of the United States there are favorite varieties of virused understock used to obtain this variegation. In California the most desirable understock to use is 'Adolphe Audusson Special.' In the Southeast the favorite understock to use is 'King Lear'. I recall talking to one of my friends from the Southeast about one of his variegated camellia blooms. I was commenting on how remarkable it was that he had succeeded in variegating 'Nuccio's Ruby' a very dark red bloom. He said, and I quote: "Ah variegated the suckah by graftin onto 'King Leah'!"

(7) Grafting is done to try to avoid the virus diseases or to eradicate the disease from the collection or from the variety. Virus is very easy to pass on from one infected plant to another non-infected plant by the use of dirty or infected clippers. It is very difficult to get rid of an infection in a variety. However, by grafting only disease free scions of the original variety onto disease-free understock, the original variety can be brought back into the collection. This cannot be done with cuttings.

(8) Grafting is done to strengthen and revitalize virus affected plants. As an example, 'Feathery Touch' is a beautiful white, rose form, double with feathered and fimbriated petals. The bloom is outstanding but the plant itself is so weakened by virus disease that it is difficult to keep alive!

Due to the virus, the foliage has lost almost all of its green chlorophyll and this genetic deficiency renders the plant susceptible to fungus and other debilitations. In order to revitalize the plant several grafting techniques have been tried with some success. In one procedure scions are taken from 'Feathery Touch' and grafted onto large 15 gallon understock. By forcing the scion to put forth rapid growth the tip of the new growth, on the elongated scion, is then taken and, again grafted onto new understock. The theory here is that the virus will not have reached the tip of the new growth and this will then produce a virus free plant. In the second technique scions of 'Feathery Touch' are grafted onto understock which is noted for being extremely resistant to the virus disease. This last technique is now undergoing trial at Nuccio's Nurseries. 'Feathery Touch' scions have been grafted onto 'Blood of China' understock. We are awaiting the results of this experiment.

(8) Grafting is done to obtain several different varieties on the same shrub. This is not being done

commercially but has been done by hobbyist for garden variety shrubs. It usually requires a rather large shrub to carry out this type of grafting program. In fact, my first successful grafts were made in this way. There was a large 'Purity' camellia bush in my back yard. I pruned all of the branches off except four main branches. On each one I grafted a different variety and they all "took"! I then had a plant with four different varieties of bloom on it. Grafting is a wonderful facet of the camellia hobby. If you have not tried it—I urge you to give it a try. I am sure you will be rewarded for your efforts.



"Schultz-Instant"

The Natural Way to Bug-free Plants!

the NATURAL PYRETHRINS Insecticide

Available at leading Garden Centers and Plant Departments
Garden Clubs: SEND FOR OUR FUND RAISING OFFER
Schultz Co. 14090 Riverport Drive, Maryland Heights, MO 63043

A.C.S. SHOW ENTRY CARDS

(White, Green, Pink, Buff, Blue, Yellow)

Recommended ACS
Standardized Cards

Order Directly From

**BENNS PRINTING
COMPANY**

P. O. Box 367

BUTLER, GEORGIA 31006

Telephone: (912) 862-5468

First 500 cards — \$25.00

Each additional 500 cards — \$17.00

Remittance must be included with the order.

Postage prepaid anywhere in the
U.S.A.

Minimum Order 500 cards

Custom Printing Available. Prices upon request.

Camellia Embryo Culture "At Home"

Janice H. Haldeman

"Tissue culture is a field of many facets. It varies from the curious gardener working in a modest home kitchen to the renowned scientist working in an elaborate laboratory", says Lydiane Kyte, the author of Plants from Test Tubes. This publication is a very good reference for hobbyists and professionals interested in techniques of plant tissue culture². This paper outlines a tissue culture procedure for the camellia hobbyist.

Embryo culture may be useful for extending seed viability of interspecific and intergeneric crosses of many cultivars⁴. Lammerts³ and Ackerman¹ made considerable use of this procedure in their work with camellias. The technique does not require sophisticated laboratory equipment, and therefore, it can be done at home. Most required materials may already be on hand, or can be obtained easily from local suppliers.

Materials Needed

1. Small, (4 to 10 oz.) jars with lids. Baby food jars or small jelly jars are satisfactory.
2. Vermiculite
3. Distilled water. (Sold in half gallon containers for steam irons)
4. Clorox
5. Joy, or similar dish-washing detergent
6. Long handled metal measuring spoons, 1/8 to 1 tsp. (sold at grocery or hardware stores)
7. Paper towels
8. Aluminum foil
9. 1/2 and/or 1 gallon freezer bags



Fig. 1. Embryo cultured seedlings of *Camellia sasanqua* grown on vermiculite in jelly jar (left) and baby food jar capped with aluminum foil (right).

10. Clear plastic wrap
11. Pressure cooker
12. Fluorescent light (with timer optional)
13. Cardboard box, approximately 18 x 36 inches (optional)
14. Nut cracker
15. Paring knife
16. Peter's 20-20-20 (optional)
17. Measuring cup

Preparation of culture jars

Place vermiculite in jars to one-inch depth, then add 1/8 cup of distilled water, or solution of Peters 20-20-20 made with distilled water according to manufacturers directions. Cap jars but do not tighten them completely. Process

(sterilize) culture jars in the pressure cooker for 20 minutes at 15 pounds pressure. When cooled, remove jars and store them in plastic bags. Fill several additional jars 3/4 full with tap water and process them either separately or with culture jars. The jars of sterilized water are for rinses. Store these in plastic bags also. Wrap clean measuring spoons loosely, but completely in aluminum foil, then sterilize in pressure cooker or in oven (325°F for 2 hours). Keep all sterilized materials in a dust free location until ready to use.

Seed Preparation

Seeds should be harvested while still in mature fruit (capsule) if

Continued on page 10

Continued from page 9

possible, although mature seeds can be used. Harvested fruits can be stored in the refrigerator for several weeks. After removal from fruit, seeds should be dried for 24 to 48 hours. This procedure allow the embryo and inner membranous seed coat to pull away from the outer hard seed coat. Then, embryos will not be bruised when seeds are cracked. Before cracking, seeds should be thoroughly clean. This is no problem when seeds are removed from healthy fruits. When seeds are removed from moldy fruit or collected from the ground, soak them for 20 minutes in a solution of 10% solution of Clorox plus a couple of drops of Joy dishwashing detergent. Shake periodically. Then rise seeds and dry them on paper towels. Crack the seeds on a sterilized surface. Clorox (10%) can be used for this procedure.

Either an ordinary nut cracker can be used for cracking, or the seeds can be cracked with the bottom of small jars. When seeds from mature fruits are used, inner seed coats peel off easily. When seeds are collected from the ground, inner seed coats are dry. Then it may be necessary to soak seeds an hour or so in tap water. After this, use a paring knife to remove seed coat.

Sterilization of Embryos

Place embryos in a jar and fill 3/4 full with 10% Clorox plus two drops of Joy. Cap jars and shake periodically for 10 minutes. Drain solution, fill jars with sterilized water, and shake periodically for 5 minutes. Repeat this two more times and then drain last rinse, and cap jars. The embryos are now sterile, free from contaminating micro-organisms. Use sterilized spoons to transfer embryos, one per jar. Transfers should be done in work areas free from drafts and on surfaces wiped clean with a 10% Clorox solution. Replace the jar caps immediately after placing seeds on the vermiculite (Fig. 1.). Place culture jars in shallow trays, covered with clear plastic wrap to exclude

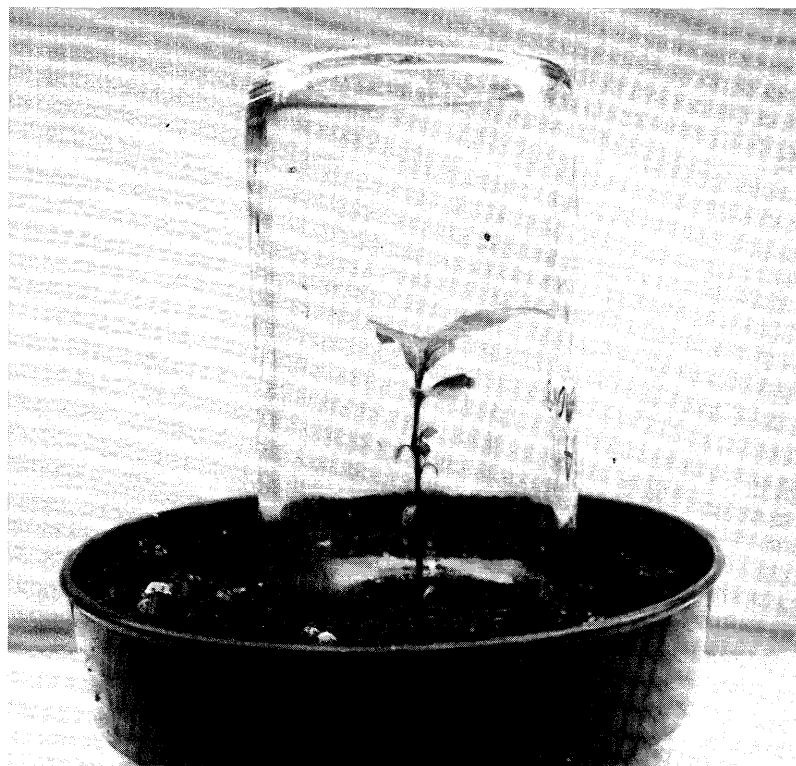


Fig. 2. Embryo cultured seedling of *Camellia sasanqua* transferred to pot and covered with culture jar to allow it to "harden off".

dust. Maintain cultures in areas with fairly constant temperatures (about 75°F). Maintain cultures in indirect light rather than direct light (as from windows). Fluorescent lamps with timers also give satisfactory results when 12-14 hours of light are maintained. When the first two or three leaves have unfolded, seedlings can be transferred to pots (Fig. 2.). Pots should be watered well and placed in clear plastic bags to maintain humid environment. The bags should be opened periodically, giving the seedlings a chance to harden off. They can then be handled as other young camellia seedlings.

A Hobbyist Transfer Box

In the laboratory cultures are handled under a laminar air flow hood, which delivers ultra filtered (contaminant free) air across work surfaces. Hobbyists can construct transfer chambers from a clean sturdy cardboard box about 3' x 2' x 2'. Remove the bottom and cover tops with clear plastic. Cut two circular holes, 8" in diameter, about

10"-12" apart on the work side of cardboard boxes. Place boxes over cleaned work areas with culture jars instruments and sterilized embryos inside. From here transfer embryos to culture jars within the box. Directions for construction of "still air box for the hobbyist" are given by Kyte².

Literature Cited

1. Ackerman., W.L 1971. Genetic and cytological studies with *Camellia* and related genera. U.S. Agricultural Research Service. Technical Bulletin 427. pp. 7,8.
2. Kyte, Lydiane. 1987. Plants From Test Tubes. Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.
3. Lammerts, Walter E. 1958. Embryo culture in camellia seed germination: *in* Camellia Culture. Ed. E.C. Tourje. Macmillan Company, New York. pp. 166-174.
4. Yeung, E.C., T.A. Thorpe and C.J. Jensen. 1981. In vitro fertilization and embryo culture: *in* Plant Tissue Culture Methods and Application *in* Agriculture, T.A. Thorpe, ed., Academic Press, New York. pp. 253-271.

The author thanks Dr. Luther Baxter for reviewing this paper, and expresses appreciation to the ACS Endowment Fund for support of this project.

Fort Walton Beach Resolution

Soon after July 30, 1958, when I arrived in Ft. Walton Beach, our Episcopal minister asked me to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Pryor, members of St. Somon's on the Sound. Thus I came to know Aunt Frances whom friends called her. Though she had increasing limited physical capacity, her mind was very active. The Pryors had been leaders and very influential in the community. Aunt Frances continued her interest and activities, often from her bed, depending on others to carry out her wishes. So I became her "gofor girl". She had organized a camellia society which was named for her and by telephone and any means possible he wanted it to prosper. She was determined to get as many men interested as she could. So each visit, during blooming season, she asked me to cut a camellia and take it home to Biff, my husband, with her love. Eventually he, too, became interested in camellias, serving several years as the club's president and making camellias his all consuming hobby on retirement. Aunt Frances kept saying she wanted to make Ft. Walton beautiful with camellias.

Monta Horton came frequently to see and minister to Aunt Frances. So I first came to know her there. She was a charter member of the camellia society.

Henry Boudolf has an active mind always exploring ways to improve any situation. he is the club's current president. He first wrote the city Beautification Society asking that the camellia be named the city's flower. Through referrals and discussions he ending up writing each member of the City Council and eventually

Catherine P. Berridge

meeting with them on January 8th. Attending with him were past president Jerry Petty, charter member Monta Horton, members Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Kendall, Aunt Frances's daughter, Billy Sloat and her granddaughter, Susan Myers. After presenting his appeal to council members, Susan Myers, Billy Sloat and Monta Horton made

supporting appeals. City Clerk, Helen Spencer, was to work with Henry Boudolf to phrase the Resolution to be presented at a future meeting. Consequently on January 22, 1991, the Resolution, attached, was unanimously approved.

Other societies might consider a "copycat" action as another means of promoting the interest of camellias throughout the community.



City of Fort Walton Beach

America's Most Beautiful Beaches 

Resolution 91-1

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF FORT WALTON BEACH DESIGNATING THE CAMELLIA AS THE "OFFICIAL FLOWER" OF THE CITY OF FORT WALTON BEACH; AND PROVIDING THE EFFECTIVE DATE HEREOF.

WHEREAS, the City of Fort Walton Beach does not have a flower officially designated as the "City flower;" and

WHEREAS, the Fort Walton Camellia Society has requested the Camellia be designated as the official city flower; and

WHEREAS, the Camellia, which has been a part of American landscape since pre-Revolutionary war days, is unusual in the variations in size, color and form of its flower as well as waxy evergreen leaves of the plant; and

WHEREAS, the color of the Camellia blooms varies from white through all shades of pink and red as well as these shades intermingled in various color and shape formations; and

WHEREAS, the Camellia flower presents itself in six distinctly different configurations which vary in size from about two and a half to eight inches in diameter vary in depth from about one to six inches; and

WHEREAS, the Camellia, called the aristocrat of the flowers, has adapted well to our southern climate and provides these beautiful blooms from early September to mid-March; and

WHEREAS, the Camellia, with its year-round beautiful green foliage and its long lasting fall and winter blooming season has made it a very popular plant.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FORT WALTON BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION I. That the Camellia be designated as the "official flower" of the City of Fort Walton Beach.

SECTION II. That this resolution shall take effect immediately upon approval by the Council and signature by the Mayor.

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

ADOPTED: _____
MAYOR: _____

The form and legal sufficiency of the foregoing has been reviewed and approved by the City Attorney.

CITY ATTORNEY

REAL DEVOTION TO CAMELLIAS IN MARYLAND

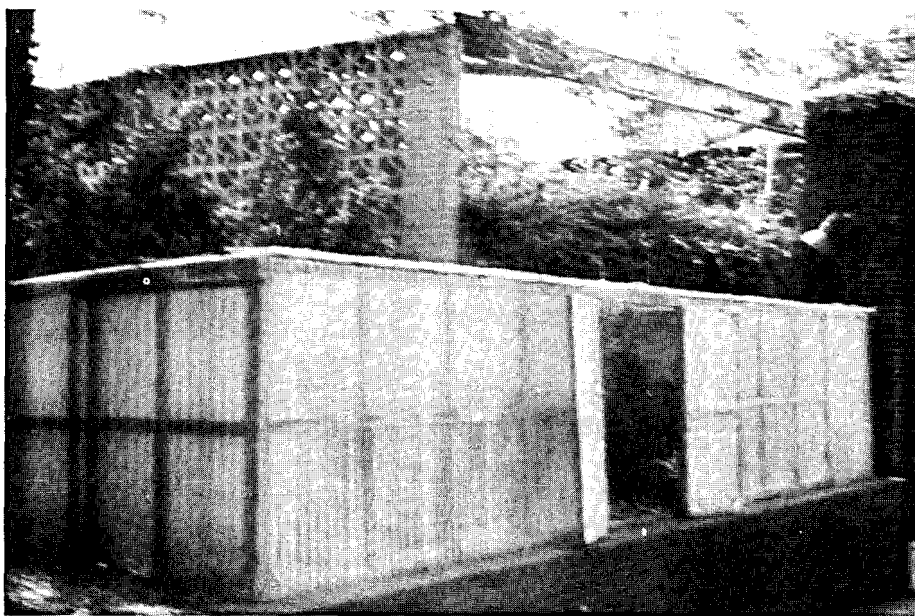
Zenobia M. Kendig

When it becomes time to move from Historic Lutherville, Maryland on 12 1/2 acres to a condominium on Baltimore's famous Charles Street on the seventh floor it takes some planning to take your camellias with you. This is exactly what T. Gordon Bautz of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland has done.

This is a summer and winter arrangement that his camellias enjoy. We saw them recently and they are happily growing in the ground where they have been for about 15 years along side a low brick wall that edges a driveway and parking area of a high-rise apartment building in the City. Their space is 21 1/2 feet long by 6 1/2 feet wide with a protective backing of corrugated fiberglass constructed with 2 layers and 2x4s between for support. A very large air conditioning area for the apartments is directly behind this fiberglass backing. A large spreading Ailanthus tree gives shade.

The Camellias are well shaped plants about 6 feet tall and about 4 feet in diameter, shiny and elegant looking. There are 5 of the larger plants and about 9 small ones behind them including an Ilex Camelliaefolia. The varieties are 'Magnoliaeflora,' 'Kumasaka,' & 'Pink Perfection' judging by the foliage and flower description by Mr. Bautz. The other two have labels which were not readable after 15 years. Some of his small plants are 'Nuccio's Pearl,' 'Pink Parade' and 'Colonel Firey.'

In the winter a fiberglass roof and panels which enclose the front along the brick wall are added with doors on the end. The enclosure is just tall enough so Mr. Bautz can walk



The summer-winter enclosure for camellias owned by T. Gordon Bautz in Baltimore, Maryland. This 21 1/2 foot long by 6 1/2 foot width structure is enclosed with a fiberglass roof and side panels during the winter.

inside. He has a large thermometer inside but says the temperature inside does not vary much from the outside temperature. The enclosure is largely a protection from the wind. He does not trim the plants very much, only the tops so they will fit the enclosure.

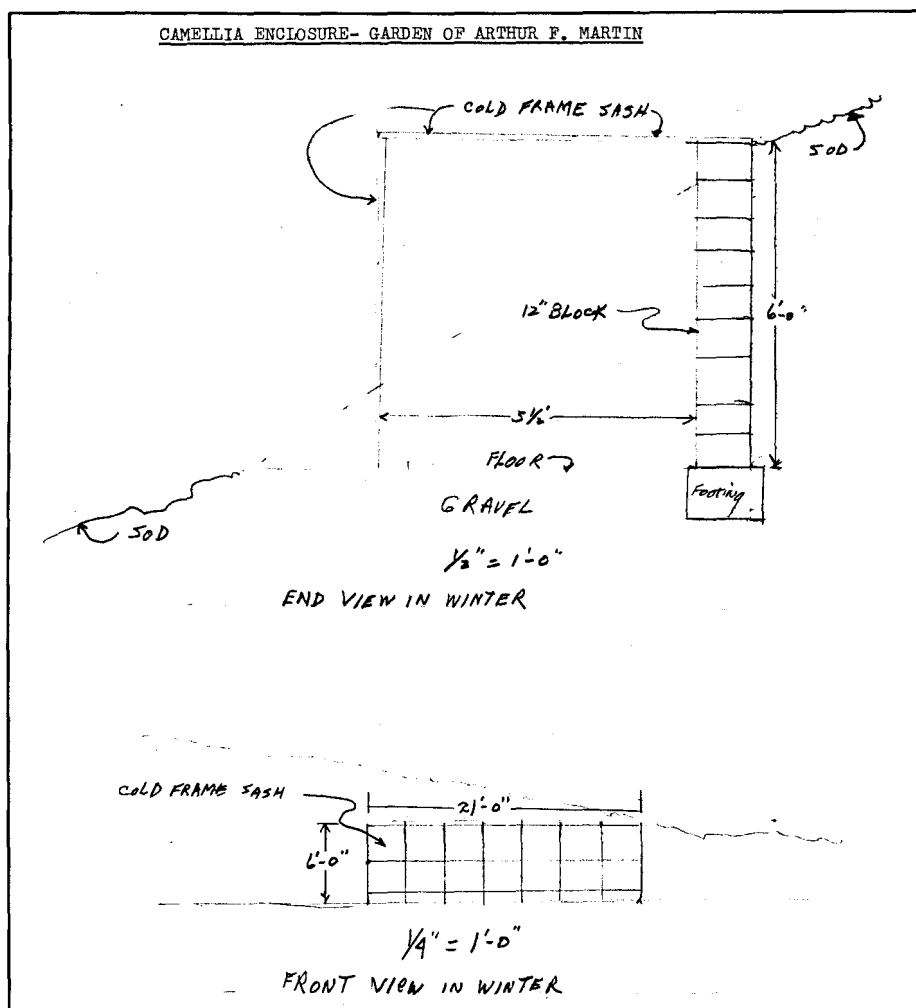
He applies a spray of Cygon 2E® and Benlate® in April after removing the front panels and roof for the summer. The fertilizer he uses is a granular one for Camellias, Azaleas and Rhododendrons. It is spread around the plants in April and in June. The plants are protected with an 8" layer of hardwood mulch generously covering the entire area.

The peak of the blooms is in February and Mr. Bautz brings baskets of them in to the Foyer of the Apartment and his neighbors have an opportunity to help

themselves to this bounty of beauty.

The picture of the winter enclosure shows the panel construction and roof. In summer when we saw the plants there were indoor tropical plants also mulched for the season. Large diffenbachias and hibiscus are part of his plant room, an extra bedroom which is kept cool. Mr. Bautz' devotion to his camellias takes a real commitment but it surely nets a lot of pleasure and enjoyment for many people.

Another devoted Camellia grower is Arthur F. Martin who has been growing them since 1946 in his garden also in Baltimore City but on the Northern edge of the city line. He started with Sasanqua Camellias one of which was about 12 feet high by 1965. He also had a beautiful magnolia Grandiflora and a Deodar Cedar which suffered an extreme



This drawing shows the camellia enclosure in the garden of Arthur F. Miller in Baltimore. Cold frame sashes are used across the top in winter as a protection against the weight of snow. The sides are covered with plastic.

winter in 1965 and all three were killed by the cold and the winds. With real determination he worked out a plan to protect Camellias against any future cold winter.

He dug into a hillside in his garden to a depth of 5 1/2 feet and walled up the back of the area with 12 inch block to a total height of 6 or 7 feet. The whole space is 21 feet long by 5 1/2 feet wide. Along each side he used block to a height of 3 feet but in front of the enclosure he placed a row of 8 inch block. Then he built a frame 5 1/2 feet high with braces over to the concrete wall.

In the winter he uses 7 cold frame sashes that are 3' by 6' each across the top to protect from the weight of any snow. He uses plastic to enclose the sides. See the drawing provided for clarification. This cover is put on

between the middle of November and Thanksgiving time. In the Spring after the plants bloom this sash comes off.

The plants are well established in the ground as they have been growing there for about 25 years. Mr. Martin bought some from a nursery near Myrtle Beach and some from a nursery in Delaware. His most recent additions are from the Pioneer Camellia Sale of plants raised on Jim Darden's Nursery in Clinton, North Carolina. The plants in the ground are 'Debutante,' 'Emily Wilson,' 'Tomorrow,' 'Kumasaka,' 'Elegans,' 'Mathotiana Rubra' and 'Evelyn Knight,' a white peony form. They are large plants and he trims them back to try to keep them inside of their enclosure. This Spring he has trimmed rather severely leaving

some branches and cutting the others down about half.

About May 1st he applies about two handfuls of Hollytone® around each plant and again in June but nothing later. He has not sprayed the plants so far this Spring.

Mr. Martin likes to take some blooms to his church on Easter Sunday. His plants are growing so large that they must be trimmed more than he would prefer. This limits the number of blooms that he can share. He saves a coffee can, covers it with florist foil and takes blooms to his favorite tellers down at the bank.

Both of these Pioneer Camellia members are persistent in their desire to enjoy camellia blooms and to share them with others. Their love and devotion to our elegant camellia sets them apart. Their story is an answer to the casual grower who says "If it can't stand the climate, I'm not going to bother with it." The last 5 years in Maryland have been kind to camellias, however. They are growing like mad this Spring. Everyone with a camellia plant had it covered with bloom. We are recovering from 1977 when everything including Burford hollies was wiped out. Long time Pioneer member, John Pumphrey, with about 200 Camellias planted around his house in Baltimore City has had wonderful bloom. He has a list of 46 varieties that bloomed freely this year. Varieties that would usually be considered indoor bloomers are 'Shiro Chan,' 'Silver Waves,' 'Campari,' 'Kramer's Supreme,' 'Arabella,' 'Dixie Knight' & 'Pearl Maxwell.' In the garden at Kendiglen where there are about 50 Camellias planted since 1975 and 1976, there were 24 varieties blooming about March 30, 1991. The Kendig's garden is 7 miles North of Baltimore. In 1977 'Vulcan Variegated' was cut down & did not grow for two years. It was not dug up, however. In 1991 it had gorgeous very large plum-colored peony blooms with a few white stripes in the center petals. This goes to show—Don't give up!

An Evaluation of the Use of Transparent and Translucent Covers to Encourage Grafting and Rooting of Camellias

Luther Baxter, Jr.
and
Chalmers M. Butler*

*Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Professor Emeritus, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology and Chalmers M. Butler, Professor, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634

Over the past seven years, camellias have been grafted in the greenhouse during December and early January. The later grafting has not been as successful as the earlier.

The purpose of this preliminary investigation was to learn something about the effectiveness of various covers for grafts and rootings. In the past, milkshake-size Dixie cups have been used but, under warm and humid conditions, the cups rotted and the seal necessary to facilitate growth was broken.

This year we decided to evaluate the use of plastic jugs and bottles as graft covers. The jug and bottle bottoms were removed but the caps were retained. And a comparison was made between the effectiveness of translucent (one-half gallon) orange juice or milk jugs and transparent (two- or three- liter) soft drink bottles as covers. Equal numbers of transparent and translucent covers were used in the experiment. For the test, two seedlings, tentatively named 'Beulah Brown Baxter' (BBB) and 'Ruth Lennon' (RL), were selected. The first cultivar BBB is a vigorous chance seedling of *Camellia japonica* while RL is a seedling of 'Valley Knudsen', itself a hybrid of *C. saluenensis* x *C. reticulata*. Trials were also made on several other *C. japonica* cultivars

including 'Pink Perfection,' 'Governor Mouton,' 'Rosehill Red,' and 'Doris Ellis' (scions provided by Ivan Mitchell), among others. All understocks were rooted cutting of the *C. hiemalis* cultivar 'Kanjiro' with trunks ranging in diameter from one-half to one inch.

The scions and potted root stocks were prepared according to standard cleft grafting techniques [1 - 3], with the usual precautions exercised to assure good union of the cambium layers. All scions were soaked thirty minutes or longer in a suspension of Banrot® and water mixed as directed (1 tablespoon per gallon of water) on the package. Care was taken to dip knives and clippers in the Banrot®/water suspension before each cut to avoid any possible contamination. About two inches of builders' white sand was added to the soil in each understock pot and a bottle or jug was placed over each finished graft. The sand served as a soft medium, allowing one to sink the cut rim of the bottle (or jug) below the surface enough to achieve a good seal.

The results of this experiment were considered excellent. In two separate groups totaling 24 grafts, all scion-stock unions were successful. Greenhouse grafts made in December, 1990, and covered by means of transparent bottles put out new growth quite well, but, during the period mid-February through early April, some burning of new foliage was observed. On the other hand, grafts under translucent jugs

produced leaves slightly less rapidly but there was never any evidence of new-foliage burning.

Even though this is our first study of grafts under transparent versus translucent covers, our preliminary opinion is that one should employ transparent bottles initially during early December through mid-February but, subsequently, should replace them with translucent jugs for the remainder of the grafting (healing) period. Unfortunately, the translucent jugs are not amenable to the pleasures of meticulously monitoring the progress of one's grafts. Moreover, on grafts under jugs one does not readily notice the development of understock suckers, which should be removed so all the inherent energy is used to promote good graft unions. And it is obvious that, short of removing tops to take a peak, general graft bud growth under jugs is more difficult to monitor than is that on grafts under transparent bottles.

The data are too sparse to support a general observation but we did notice that scion growth under transparent bottles seemed more resistant to sunburn upon cover removal than did the growth of scions under translucent jugs.

One seedling was of particular interest to the senior author so five grafts were made. In these cases, no fungicide was used for disinfestation. Three of the five grafts survived and are growing well but two died. The latter two were affected by the dieback fungus (*Glomerella*

cingulate f. sp. camelliae).

Identical studies of grafts of BBB and RL were made in the field, but these grafts have been slow to put out new growth. Under heavy shading of mid-day light by trees, one should use transparent bottles, while, in the case of higher mid-day intensity, translucent jugs likely should be utilized.

While these studies are clearly preliminary, the results are considered excellent and they warrant further tests. Camellia enthusiasts may wish to try this new grafting method.

An ancillary investigation was conducted of the use of bottle and jug covers to encourage rooting of cuttings in the greenhouse. One is motivated by the desire to find an effective technique to replace the method that involves a misting system with all of its expense and inconvenience. The rooting medium was builders' white sand and the rooting hormone Hormodin No. 3®

was applied to the lower parts of scored scions. Mature and immature cuttings were tested under both translucent jugs and transparent bottles.

For immature cuttings, the results were excellent. Eleven of twelve 'Kanjiro' cuttings placed under jugs rooted well and all lived when transplanted. These immature-growth cuttings were taken on May 25, 1990, and were rooted during a period of high light intensity. The cuttings were so flimsy that it was necessary to provide a hole (made with a large nail) before they could be stuck. Eight of eight cuttings rooted well without the use of a fungicide.

The success of rooting mature cuttings under jugs, stuck without fungicidal soak, was sporadic. Many died due to the dieback and canker fungus—in particular, in one case all under a single cover died. It should be stressed that experience has shown that older cuttings should be soaked for thirty minutes or longer

in a fungicide before sticking. But, as of now, based on our very limited studies, it apparently is unnecessary to treat immature cuttings with fungicides.

It is encouraging to note that young cuttings of immature wood can be rooted successfully under jugs in a greenhouse without the support of a misting system and that treatment with a fungicide seems to be unnecessary. A preliminary study of rooting immature cuttings under jugs in the field is under way and results will be reported in due course.

References

1. Wilson, W.A., "Grafting Camellias," *Camellia*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 20-21, Feb. 1977.
2. Osegueda, J., "Grafting (part 1)," in Feathers, D.L., and M.H. Brown, eds., *The Camellia*, pp. 168-171, The R.L. Bryan Company, Columbia, S.C., 1978.
3. Hotchkiss, B., "Basics for the Beginner," *Camellia*, vol. 46, no. 1, pp. 8-9, Feb. 1991.

NUCCIO'S NURSERIES

GROWERS OF RARE CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS SINCE 1935

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
POST OFFICE BOX 6160
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91001

(818) 794-3383

WRITE FOR OUR FREE CATALOG

THE NEW INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1990-91

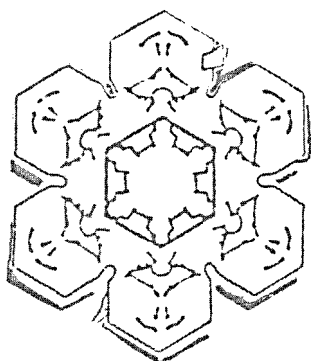
'Bravo'
'Brighteyes'

'Demure'
'Taiyo'

NEW SPECIES FOR 1990-91

C. chekiangoleosa

Closed Wednesday & Thursday



FROSTED CAMELLIAS:

Winter Damage in the Washington Park Arboretum, Seattle, Washington

Timothy C. Hohn*

*Curator of Living Collections, Center for Urban Horticulture GF-15, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195

The Puget Sound region of the Northwest is characterized by a cool maritime, winter-rain climate. Summers are slow to begin and are most often warm and very dry through the months of July, August, and September. Winters are cloudy, cool and rainy with few prolonged bouts of subfreezing temperatures. Conifers thrive in the cool of winter with their mist-shrouded needles still producing sugars and their deep roots safely tapped into ground water during summer droughts. Camellias, too, thrive in a climate very different from their motherland.

Camellias are an integral part of the landscape flora of the Puget Sound region. One can see many clones of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* in parks, home landscapes, and on institutional grounds in all the major urban areas. Under such circumstances, these plants absorb a tremendous amount of abuse and showcase their tolerance as a useful and attractive landscape plant. Camellias are most commonly relegated to over-exposed planting sites which are stressful during our sunny, dry summers and can be devastating during infrequent, severe cold snaps under clear skies.

The Washington Park Arboretum is situated on 200 acres of ridges and valleys 2 miles east of downtown Seattle and 1/2 mile from the campus of the University of Washington. The Arboretum is

operated cooperatively between the City of Seattle and the University of Washington, and administered by the University's Center for Urban Horticulture. The plant collection includes over 5,500 taxa of trees and shrubs from around the world, specializing in conifers, rhododendrons, oaks, maples, cherries, *Sorbus*, magnolias, camellias, and others.

The camellia collection in the Arboretum contains 300 taxa primarily composed of *Camellia japonica* cultivars. Other important taxa are *C. heimalis*, *C. oleifera*, *C. reticulata*, *C. saluensis*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. x williamsii*. The collection is sited on a well drained loam soil under a mixed stand of native conifers. Many plants receive an ideal mix of sun and shade with others fully exposed and some heavily shaded. The collection receives a conservative amount of irrigation water during the summer months and is remarkably drought tolerant. We do not at this time provide a regular schedule of fertilization and, fortunately, camellias do not demand a great deal of pruning. Pest and disease problems are minimal although we do observe a fluctuating scale population that remains untreated.

The most serious cold damage ever sustained by our camellia collection occurred this past winter during a record-setting storm. Because our summers are rather cool and autumn is nearly undetectable with few, if any, hard freezes, many plants in our area do not fully ripen their wood leaving them particularly vulnerable to freezing damage. Typically, plants of proven hardiness at 10°F in north Georgia may be

severely damaged in the Puget Sound region at this temperature.

With only two previous frosts (30-34°F), temperatures at the Arboretum fell from 50°F to only 5°F over a 72 hour period ending on December 21 - welcome to winter! We were fortunate in many respects that 12 inches of snow fell during this "chilling" period helping to insulate the soil and portions of the plants. This heavy snow did wreak its own variety of havoc on brittle and weak-wooded plants—several camellias were split open like the end of a blunderbuss. Following a slow thaw which effectively melted the snow, another "arctic express" brought evening lows down to 10°F on consecutive nights with bright, desiccating sun during the day.

In the face of such an appalling, below normal winter, the camellias fared quite well—there were no losses! In general, the greatest degree of damage was sustained by those plants in fully exposed positions. Among these plants, the most common form of damage was leaf or winter burn caused by physiologic drought. The most uniform type of damage throughout the collection, regardless of exposure, was flower bud freezing or bud blast. Nearly all of the collection had some degree of flower or flower bud damage, ranging from small blemishes to complete flower and bud abortion. In the most severe cases, a small percentage of plants suffered twig dieback to as much as 35% of their crowns.

Here is a cross-section of our damage evaluation to the camellia collection at the Washington Park Arboretum:

Taxa With Little or No Damage

24-53	C. japonica 'Ville de Nantes'
38-58	C. japonica 'Adolphe Audusson'
1450-40	C. japonica 'Amabilis'
1460-40	C. japonica 'Anemonaeflora'
625-570	C. japonica 'Auburn White'
575-49	C. japonica 'Berenice Boddy'
632-58	C. japonica 'Blush Amabilis'
1799-56	C. japonica 'Caprice'
1548-56	C. japonica 'Elizabeth Westergard'
1439-40	C. japonica 'Fred Sander'
229-71	C. japonica 'Frost Queen'
2228-40	C. japonica 'Grandiflora Rosea'
131-41	C. japonica 'Haku Cho'
723-56	C. japonica 'Jessica Variegated'
888-41	C. japonica 'Konron-koku'
1089-57c	C. japonica 'Mercury'
917-56	C. japonica 'Monsieur Faucillon'
1806-56	C. japonica 'Peggy Joyce'
330-57	C. japonica 'Peter Pan'
720-56	C. japonica 'Pink Clouds'
1135-40	C. japonica 'Pink Perfection'
331-57	C. japonica 'President Lincoln'
21-45	C. japonica 'Single Red'
272-54	C. japonica 'Wilmetta'
66-72	C. 'Daisy Eagleson'
533-57	C. 'Salutation'
19-76	C. 'Spring Festival'
657-58	C. Mathotiana Supreme'
485-48	C. saluenensis 'Bow Bells'
342-57	C. vernalis 'Ginryu'
599-57	C. x williamsii 'First Flush'
818-52	C. japonica x C. cuspidata

**Taxa Heavily Damaged
(defoliated, some dieback)**

493-62	C. japonica 'Dona Magalhaes'
889-56	C. japonica 'Eugene Lize'
705-51	C. japonica 'High Hat'
734-56	C. japonica 'Rising Sun'
1811-56	C. japonica 'Warrior'
x-x	C. japonica 'Williams White'
1060-57	C. reticulata
464-55c	C. saluenensis 'Chimes'
1814-56	C. sasanqua 'Apple Blossom'
64-54	C. sasanqua 'Crimson King'
620-63	C. sasanqua 'Texas Star'
229-62	C. x williamsii 'Brigadoon'
22-68	C. x williamsii 'Elsie Jury'
143-78	C. x williamsii 'Golden Spangles'
581-67	C. x williamsii 'November Girl'
993-57	C. x williamsii 'Williams Lavender'
12-76	C. 'Angel Wings'
25-68	C. 'Howard Asper'
26-68	C. 'Innovation'
298-66	C. 'Inspiration'

Although not exhaustive, this listing should give you some idea of how our camellia collection stood up to the severe weather. Please write to me if you would like a complete list of our camellia cold damage evaluation list—as bedtime reading, it is a sure cure for insomnia!

GROUND COVERS FOR CAMELLIAS

Ann Richardson*

**Curator of Camellias, Huntington Botanical Gardens, San Marino, CA*

Bare earth under camellia trees adds no attraction, particularly when the camellias are not in bloom. To add color, interest, texture and variety to that area, ground covers are an excellent choice for a number of reasons. It takes no extra water to maintain ground covers under camellias nor do they deprive established camellias of needed nutrition, provided, of course, that the soil is porous and fertile, two necessary ingredients for keeping the plants healthy. People with small camellias (3-5 feet tall) and hobbyists cultivating camellias for prize winning blooms may prefer to keep ground covers away from the "drip-line" of the camellias, allowing all available fertilizer to reach the camellias.

Ground covers should be selected to give a carpet-like appearance, short enough to leave an open space between them and the lower branches of the camellias, setting off the camellias to best viewing advantage.

At the Huntington Botanical Gardens' 12 acre Camellia Gardens, I consider planting new ground covers experimental, and usually buy no more than 5 to 25 one-gallon containers of a selected ground cover at a time to plant in a new area, always keeping in mind that it is an experiment, so that in case they don't survive for one reason or another, it has not created a financial loss and a large area has not turned into a disaster.

The ground covers listed and described in this article are some of the best that have succeeded here at the Gardens in southern California. They are well adapted to the hot

summers of this climate and do not require winter temperatures to induce flowering. Therefore, they may or may not do as well in other parts of the country, but you can always "experiment" with them to see how well they do in your area. That is what I have done here—often venturing on selections not recommended only to find them thriving year-round. Experimental is the best frame of mind for a gardener; if the experiment works, it is a delightful surprise, and if not, well, it was just an experiment!

Also, always keep in mind the concept of microclimates. I have repeatedly found that the same plant may do better in one area of the garden than in another. This can be attributed to topographic differences, excess or insufficient watering, sun, shade, or varying soil conditions.

There is great variability in ground covers and the question is what plants to choose from among the multitudes available. The best way to approach the problem of selection is to look at the area in question. If it is a large area (500-5,000 sq. feet), then rapidly spreading ground covers are the answer. If a smaller area is to be planted, a slower growing plant should be selected. There is nothing more frustrating than waiting a long time for empty spaces to fill up, or conversely, having to keep an aggressive plant continually within bounds. An aggressive ground cover (particularly one that "piles up" or one that likes to climb) should be kept away from the area around the trunk of the camellia.

Most camellias produce a lot of shade unless planted quite far apart or heavily pruned allowing more sun to penetrate to the ground surface. Select ground covers that are tolerant of partial shade and require the same amount of water as camellias.

Continued on page 18

Continued from page 17

Drought tolerant ground covers, for example, should not be planted beneath camellias because they will rot from too much water.

Color selection of ground covers is important. Make sure the color of the ground cover flower complements and enhances the color of the camellia flowers. If the ground cover blooms when the camellias are out of season, then make sure the color is in keeping with surrounding flowering plants the color of the house or any other hard structure. In this way, the planting looks well planned and unified. I would recommend staying away from oranges or red-oranges because the colors will clash if they bloom at the same time as the camellias. I prefer using yellows that are light and bright. Mustard and gold yellows may not look good with some pink hued camellia flowers. White-flowered ground covers lighten up shady corners; darker flowered ground covers look well in bright areas.

If camellias are planted with azaleas or other trees and shrubs, a ground cover planted among them ties them together, creating a unified grouping. When not in bloom, the texture of the leaves of the ground cover can provide a beautiful contrast to the foliage of the camellias. Camellias have smooth, glossy, slightly toothed marginate leaves. Look for ground covers whose leaves may be wavy, narrow, small or very large, pinnate, and of a different shade of green than that of the camellias. Ground covers are not in bloom most of the year, so their appearance is important. Some may have a fall foliage color or berries to give seasonal interest.

Selecting a ground cover with dense foliage will require less weeding but some weeding will always be necessary. Do not expect complete coverage of a newly planted ground cover the first year. Spacing them close together at planting time will speed the process. Weeding the first couple of years

will be more frequent than subsequent years.

With all this in mind, the following are a selected number of ground covers chosen for their unusual characteristics and low growing habits. Ready availability of these plants in various parts of the country is not certain and it may require some search, but that is what makes them unusual and fun to try. Gardening is an organic process; the weather and the seasons never allow it to be static. A changing scene is what makes the camellia garden exciting.

DUCHESNEA INDICA

(Mock Strawberry)

This plant grows just like a strawberry with its trailing stems and three leaflets, but it has yellow flowers (1/2 inch in diameter) instead of white. Its small red (dry tasting) berries attract birds. This can be a rapid grower and is excellent for banks and large areas and for a woodland effect. It remains green all winter in southern California and is easy to cut away from the trunks of camellias—I've never seen any climb up the trunks.

ERODIUM CHAMAEDRYOIDES

(Alpine Geranium)

Belonging to the geranium family, these small plants and flowers belong in a small-scale garden. They look good in an up-close situation or on a rock wall so you can see and appreciate them more easily. They do well as long as they are not overwatered and grow well in full sun or partial shade. The flowers are about 1/2 inch wide, pink with attractive rose-veined petals. The leaves are also attractive, tiny, round, and dark green. Alpine Geranium multiplies slowly by off-sets.

HERNIARIA GLABRA (Rupturewort)

This plant definitely creates a green carpet, another of its common names. Rupturewort has tiny features, its green leaves less than 1/4 inch long. Its flowers go unnoticed. Although I have not tried it for containerized camellias, I think

it would do well in that situation, particularly plants used for display purposes because of its moss-like appearance. It does not require extra watering and does not grow out-of-bounds.

ISOTOMA FLUVIATILIS

(Syn. *Laurentia fluviatilis*)

(Blue Star Creeper)

Isotoma fluviatilis is a common plant in southern California but well worth continuing to plant because of its pale blue star-like flowers that last a long time in late spring. Left alone, it spreads moderately and takes regular watering, it also is ground-hugging, some people mistaking it for baby's tears. Planted in full sun or partial shade, it takes light traffic, and looks good around rocks.

LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA

(Moneywort)

This trailing ground cover has great texture and good matting qualities. Low growing, it looks especially good next to banks of water or draping over rocks. According to the literature, *Lysimachia nummularia* is supposed to have yellow flowers, but the one planted at the Huntington has gone unnoticed. No matter, for it speaks for itself with its small, simple roundish leaves about 1/2 inch in diameter. Here, it never completely dies back in the winter, but turns a dull to brownish green in the cold weather. It is of moderate growth and likes partial shade.

MAZUS REPTANS

Mazus reptans is a neat little plant and a delightful surprise when I discovered its delicate nature. Best planted on a small scale, I have it above a rock wall. It literally hugs the ground, growing no more than 1-2 inches tall and in southern California, it maintains its color throughout winter. Its flowers are noticeable, 3/4 inch purplish blue with white and yellow markings. It will grow in full sun or very light shade.

MUSCARI ARMENIACUM

(Grape Hyacinth)

A plant used a lot in the eastern U.S. and one I hadn't seen growing much in the hot, dry summers of southern California, I decided to try 100 bulbs near an entrance area of the North Canyon Camellia Garden. These small bulbs do so well here, I planted 500 more in the same area. Their clear, bright blue flowers on 4-6 inch spikes in a mass planting are striking. The rest of the year, the fleshy, narrow, grassy leaves never fade or brown up. Bulbs are planted in the fall, flower the next spring, and continue to multiply over many years.

OPHIOPOGON JAPONICUS

(Mondo Grass)

Mondo Grass looks like a grass but actually belongs to the lily family. It has tuber-like roots that spread easily underground. Once established, weeds rarely interfere. Mondo Grass has slender curved leaves, 6-8 inches tall, and inconspicuous flowers. Used a lot in the Japanese Garden at the Huntington, it looks wonderful on slopes and partially shaded areas, areas to steep to mow with a lawnmower. The plant, disliking the sun, has a dwarf variety, "Dwarf Mondo Grass," which grows 2 inches tall and looks wonderful in small formal areas but, unfortunately, is hard to locate in nurseries.

PHILA NODIFLORA (Lippia)

Phla nodiflora used to be a substitute for lawns. Perhaps the reason it went out of favor was because of the favor bees pay to it. However, the pretty pink flowers in tight, round heads can be mowed off when in bloom to discourage bees and to maintain desired height. Another flat, ground-hugging, matted ground cover, it is tough enough to walk on and should be used in larger areas, as it spreads moderately fast. It does well in sun or partial shade and will tolerate less watering. It tends to go off-color and partially

dormant in the winter but picks up fast with fertilizing in warmer spring weather.

PRATIA ANGULATA

This New Zealand plant has round, 1/2 inch leaves and long trailing stems that root and form a low, dense mat. Its flowers in spring are delightful, covering the area with small but numerous white or bluish-white 3/4 inch flowers. Often suggested for rock gardens, at the Huntington it covers a hillside where it is especially effective. *Pratia angulata* prefers partial shade. I had heard that it is intolerant of hot, dry weather, but my experience has shown that, with sufficient water, it does well.

PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA

A rather compact plant that spreads very evenly and rather slowly, it belongs to the mint family and sends up flower spikes 2 1/2 to 3 inches tall in the month of May in southern California. The flower colors range from white to pink and reddish-purple, and are quite pretty. The plant itself is 6 to 8 inches tall and does well in full sun and partial shade, looking particularly good at the base of trees.

VIOLA

Violets are a common plant but there are many usual and unusual for use as ground covers. Giving a woodland effect, they grow well in

partial shade, and although they love to roam, I have not found them impossible to control. There are many kinds to choose, from very small plants to some rather robust ones, and there are numerous flower colors as well. The following are some that I have tried and found successful.

***Viola hederacea*.** The Australian violet is common but I would highly recommend it under camellias. If left alone, it wanders everywhere, so give it plenty of room. The plant is dainty, only about 3 inches tall, and the flowers are purple with white at the tips of the petals, blooming over a long period of time. A great ground cover.

***Viola odorata* 'Royal Robe'.** A common cultivar and more robust than *V. hederacea*, growing 6-8 inches high. The flowers are a deep purple and fragrant. This violet does not spread fast.

***Viola odorata* 'Rosina'.** The plant is much smaller than 'Royal Robe', being 2-3 inches tall, and spread by runners at a moderate rate. The flowers are a pretty pink and fragrant.

***Viola labradorica*.** An unusual violet, about 2-3 inches tall with small purple green leaves. The flowers are purple, small, and have a long blooming season. The dry position that my *V. labradorica* inhabits prevent it from spreading rapidly, but its leaves have never crisped in the southern California sun.

PLANTS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

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

We ship Oct.-Mar. Please send \$1.00 for mail-order list.

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

CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT IN SUMMERTIME

W. Y. Bennett*

**Department Head of Biological Sciences/
Pensacola Junior College*

Camellia flower blight became a burning issue several years ago. Camellia growers over the southeast were very disturbed. There seemed to be no sure way to rid a garden of the scourge. A healthy reward was offered for a cure. Research grants have been awarded to promising leads to a cure, or at least some method of control. So where do camellia growers stand now with respect to this flower blight? Apparently, right where they were at the beginning.

Understanding the over-summer passage of the disease organism may be of value in its control. First, the origin of an infected flower begins along the Gulf Coast in late December. One can find flowers with small brown spots. These tend to spread downward into the center of the flower. Individuals try to distinguish various brown spots caused by many sources as the "real thing." No brown spot technique works very well. The real distinguishing characteristics will be explained later. Flower blight can appear on a flower after it has been entered in a show. You can imagine the disappointment of the sponsoring organization to have disfigured flowers on the honor

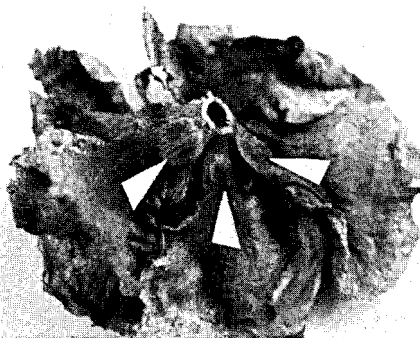


Figure 1. A dried camellia flower seen from the underside. Pointers indicate three sclerotia formed around base of flower.

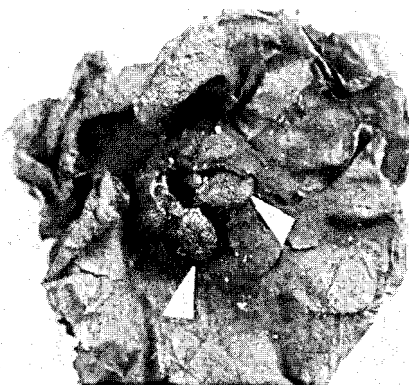


Figure 2. Sclerotia can become detached. Watermelon-seed-shaped sclerotia are indicated at pointers.



Figure 3. As the flower disintegrates, sclerotia become scattered in mulch and debris.

table. Fungus spores causing the blight may be dispersed from December until March or April. The infecting process is as simple as spores falling on to a petal. These spores are so small that they can not be observed without magnification. They originate from a small 1 to 2-inch tall toadstool with a cap shaped like a bird bath 1/3 inch across. The toadstools are difficult to see because they tend to grow up through mulch, but not above it. If you happen to disturb the mature toadstool, large quantities of spores will be discharged as a faint puff of brown smoke. Spores are so small and light that they float on air currents until they land, sometimes on a camellia flower up to ten miles away. Then the brown splotches develop.

Old infected flowers are the source of infection for next season. So, one of the best ways to prevent continuation of the disease is to break its life cycle. Spent infected flowers provide an opportunity to slow the process. Over the past years "sanitation" was the watch word in camellia gardens. It still is. Those old flowers must be collected and destroyed. This should be done as they fall from the plant. If not, the older flowers turn completely brown and eventually are lost in mulch or scattered some distance from their origin. One may miss them in cleaning up.

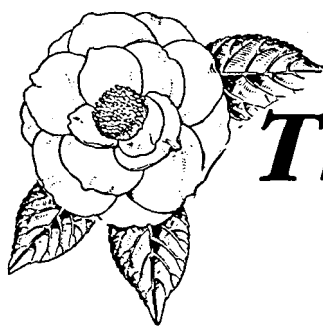
At the beginning, it was stated that not all brown flower splotches are caused by flower blight. Blight

can be identified in old flower carcasses in the following way. Real blight will grow from the infection entry out on a petal down into the flower center at the base of the petal. Usually several enlarged areas will be formed inside the flower where petal bases fuse to form a ring around the ovary. See Figure 1. These enlarged areas harden and develop into small black structures, sclerotia. See Figure 2. The appearance of sclerotia, like small watermelon seeds, is confirmation that a flower has been infected by CFB. If infected flowers are removed when they are entire, it will be easy to collect and destroy all infection. As time passes, fallen flowers begin to decay and sclerotia are lost in soil and debris. See Figure 3. It becomes impossible to clean up all the sclerotia.

Sclerotia remain in soil and mulch over summer and into winter. Upon receiving the correct environmental signals, sclerotia begin to produce the small tools described above and release spores that infect flowers produced in the new season.

How can you reduce the threat of CFB? Sanitation! It is important to understand that once CFB has been established in a garden or greenhouse it becomes a necessity to thoroughly pick up all flowers and destroy them. This may be done daily or weekly. One should also consider cleaning away all mulch and litter from every camellia at the very end of flowering! Once flowers begin to disintegrate, sclerotia can not be recovered without drastic action, such as removing top soil. It is important to make sure that every camellia plant is cleaned and remulched. Look for old flowers up in the foliage, they can hang there for months. One help is to thin out branches to reduce the problem of flower hang-ups.

Be a good neighbor and help those who also have camellias. Reduction in CFB is a community project. Remember, fungus spores can be transported for miles on air currents. It only takes one infected flower to reinfect the neighborhood.



Thoughts on Growing Camellias

Ed Atkins

In 1972, I wrote a small booklet "Growing Camellias on the Gulf Coast." The information contained in this booklet was intended for beginners who were interested in growing camellias. I had gathered information from many top growers, however the first thing I noticed was no one ever said that this kind of growing technique was only good where they lived. Here on the Gulf Coast for the most part, it is mostly sand. It requires the addition of humus of some kind to help retain water. At this time we are growing mostly in pine bark with coarse sand, with a little peat added. I learned a long time ago to use the expression "IF WHAT YOU ARE DOING IS WORKING FOR YOU, DON'T CHANGE IT." This includes feeding, grafting, rooting cuttings, etc. and anything else that goes into producing a good bloom.

Through the years we have gone from metal containers to plastic. They are lighter and last longer. Some growers say the metal will slow growth in plants. I have raised the pH up to 6.5 to 7. Plants seem to grow better and with less root rot and dieback. I have also found much less feeding is required than when I started 15 years ago. My rule of thumb now, is if a little is good a less amount will be better. Most of us here on the coast begin early

(February) with 16-4-8 slow release and trace elements. In June and October, there is another feeding of 5-15-10 also with trace elements.

Another thing that is very important when growing in containers is a standard potting mix. This makes watering and feeding much easier. Plants grow better blooms and less root rot will occur.

I often wonder as we go to shows around the country, if we are not placing too much emphasis on growing big blooms and not enough on trying to encourage more people to grow camellias. After all this is supposed to be what A.C.S. stands for. I have wondered why all club members don't root more cuttings each year to give to interested people. This should also be done at ACS Headquarters. It doesn't take that much time.

I guess the things June and I have gained from our 15 or so years in the camellia world is the thrill of seeing a new seedling that is new and different. More important than this, however, is the many friends we have made all over the world. Thank you all for letting us call you FRIEND. To end this, I will quote part of the same prayer I used in the Booklet.

*God, First among Spirits,
Possessor of all, who have inner
peace. You are the one who
created all the flowers. You
gave them to us to use during
our stay on Earth, and You
"God" Master of everything,
Grant us Your help to live for
others, as we live for You.*

A TRIP TO PARADISE

Real and Imaginary

Russel Gainer

When our two wonderful daughters "were growing up" my wife "Olivia" had a dream that we could all go to Hawaii as a family some day.

We were a busy family. Olivia with her flower shop and me with a grocery store to say nothing of the 500 camellia varieties I kept in our greenhouse. When we retired, our daughters were happily married and each had two children. Olivia's dream resurfaced about then and she had no problem selling me on the idea. Yes, we would take the family (10 of us prepaid) to paradise.

This turned out to be the most rewarding trip of our lives. Our grandkids were from the 6th grade to freshman in college. Our trip was timed to celebrate our 50th wedding anniversary. Also, our two daughters wedding anniversaries were on the same date—8-28.

We booked a seven day cruise plus two days on Waikiki Beach. Our ship was the "S.S. Independence". The Captain told us it and it's sister ship the "Constitution" are the only two cruise ships that fly the American Flag. The capacity is 900 passengers. This ship was our home for the next seven days. Mostly traveling at night and stopping at the different islands by day, we enjoyed some of their beauty and activities.

About 10 years prior to this we had been to the Island of Hawaii and were disappointed in the vigor and scarcity of camellia plants. One day we were driving up the mountain to see the volcanoes. About halfway up, we stopped at a small country store and to our amazement they were growing beautiful camellias 15 to 20 feet tall. Beneath these large camellias were growing multi-colored antheriums. We learned of their interest in camellias.

Mrs. Hirano is a very charming person and in our conversation, she told me about her similar interest. They had just purchased two acres of land behind their store and she told her husband that morning, that she wanted it planted to camellias. This location at 2500 foot elevation seemed ideal and bordering on perfection. When she told me about her interest in camellias, I said, "you are talking to the right person. I asked her how many camellia cuttings she would like to root?"

We received a case of macadamia nuts and after that, their letters were never forwarded by the post office. We had moved to a condo. However, on our cruise stopping at Hilo, we were able to reach them by phone. It was about four o'clock PM when we docked in Hilo and made the phone call. Mrs. Hirano answered and was very very happy to hear from us and learn our address.

We had a great time with them that evening. We showed them around the ship. We were able to bring home a big bouquet of antheriums and one large choice camellia bloom from one of our cuttings, even in August.

This camellia bloom which we brought home still was so beautiful, we gave it to Al and Vera Parker, our good camellia friends. Mrs. Hirano said that all the cuttings I sent her rooted.

Our whole family agreed that Paradise is truly real-much like your southern hospitality is, very warm and real.



Russ Gainer, Newberg, Oregon holds a camellia bloom from the Hirano Gardens near Hilo, Hawaii. This flower was blooming in August. The flower was from a cutting that the Gainers had sent to Mrs. Hirano 10 years ago.



The Hirano Camellia Garden is located on the Island of Hawaii at an elevation of 2500 feet.

SURVIVAL PLAN

Marilee Gray

I have just read Bill Donnan's article, "The Endangered Species" (*The Camellia Journal*, May, 1991) and that is the impetus for this article. Bill has done some introspection and has identified some weaknesses that are responsible for decreases in society memberships. He is to be congratulated for having the courage to publicly air his concerns and advice—sentiments that are borne out of a genuine concern for the livelihood of our societies.

First of all, let me state that I am a member of the Pomona Valley Camellia Society, the one Bill mentioned for having both the intermediate class and the mini-show for local novices. These are innovations that we began some 6-8 years ago. Interest and comments from participants has been very favorable. The immediate increase in membership was significant, but not overwhelming at first. Now, however, most events we participate in do bring in new members; some have been first contacted years ago at one of these shows.

Let me emphasize that we shouldn't demand an immediate response from any venture. If, for whatever we promote, we can honestly say that it is disseminating information on camellia culture and/or our hobby, then that is sufficient reason for doing it. The membership benefits may not be realized at once. We need to recognize also that the demands on most families are such that no one needs another demand on their time. However, if we are successfully promoting our hobby, even these busy people should find enough of interest and benefit to become involved. As a wise person once said, people **will** find time for things they feel are worthwhile. Our

challenge is to make it worth their while.

Also, since our group is composed of so many busy people, we don't expect 100% participation from anyone. We try to involve them and utilize their talents to the extent that they are able and available. An excerpt from one of our recent bulletins read in part: "This bulletin is being received for the first time by many who requested the society's bulletin either at our Claremont shows or at the (Los Angeles County) Home and garden Show. To all of you, we extend an invitation to join our group. Our activities are educational and/or social in nature, and you participate to whatever degree you wish. Currently, dues are... (particulars on amounts and treasurer's address were given). If you just wish to examine our group and see what we have to offer, that's fine too. **We welcome you!**" Our message is simple: This is our program; does it interest you? The meeting that followed had standing room only in the kitchen. Meanwhile, one of our pressing needs is to locate a new meeting place—one large enough to accommodate our growing group.

Our program emphasis is geared to the newer participants and members. The intermediate class and the mini-show were our initial ventures along this vein. Let me here give support to Bill Donnan's (and to the late Harold and Mary Paige before him) opposition to the open show. Nothing could be more counter to the encouragement of new exhibitors and potential new members than this. Open classes are a handicap that unfairly favor the already accomplished grower/exhibitor and penalizes the the gardener who walks in for the first time with his blooms in a shoebox. How can he compete against growers who not only employ the best of camellia culture, but who shoot gib for that extra size and pizzazz? If that first step is too high,

no one makes it. I gib, and I enjoy it, but I also am pleased that none of our Southern California shows are open. We aim to keep it that way.

When a potential member attends a meeting, will that experience be one that will bring him back again? Remember, the first-timer is there to learn more about camellias; if that isn't part of the evening's program, he won't be satisfied. We try to schedule camellia-oriented programs for most of our meeting programs. But, even if we do feature azaleas, for example, camellia culture will still be covered in the camellia culture segment. This is the half-hour prior to the regular meeting. Presumably, those who don't need it, won't come until the regular meeting. However, we find that most everyone comes for it, and this is helpful because this makes their experience available to the newcomers. As members become more experienced, they need to realize that they are needed for what they can contribute, that there comes a time when they should expect less to be served, and that they need to move from the ranks of the takers to those of the givers.

But beyond our regular culture segment, we look to the needs of our newcomers in our regular programs. Several years ago, we initiated a program that has since become an annual one with us. At the March meeting, the first after our shows and the one where we anticipate the most first-timers, we had Sergio Bracci and Tom Nuccio discuss the pros and cons of the different varieties. These two make an excellent panel because their pool of experience is unbeatable. Sergio ranks at the top of the amateur growers, and Tom (Nuccio's Nurseries in Altadena) represented the commercial viewpoint. It has been repeated every March since then with slight variations. Sometimes the comparison is strictly of varieties that have a similar bloom. Other times specific colors,

Continued on page 24

Continued from page 23

show winners, or the newer varieties have been the basis for comparison. Always it includes the kind of information and observations that come only from experience, valuable because this kind of information is not found anywhere in literature.

Because this kind of information is so valuable and so unavailable, our next season's programs will be an expansion of this one program. One meeting will be devoted to the description, uses, and varietal comparisons of each of the main species groups—sasanqua, japonica, non-retic hybrids, and retics and retic-hybrids. Scheduled according to their blooming sequence, blooms of each species should be available for identification and comparison. New-comers should find this information invaluable, because most are not aware of all that is available in camellia blooms or of the idiosyncracies of the individual varieties. Another program will present the various fertilizing programs used by our members. Does this sound like a year to interest newcomers? We hope so.

Next question. How do you get potential members interested enough to attend that first meeting? I don't believe that asking members to bring family and friends alone is going to cut it. We need to cut a slice of the populace whose interest in gardening or camellias is already peaked. This means we need to move beyond the circle of our present society members. Of course, our camellia shows offer a superb opportunity to solidify interest. However, a show to be effective must be adequately staffed with amiable members who freely dispense information and literature.

Anything that is garden-oriented is another likely choice. Last year, the Pomona Valley Camellia Society participated in the Los Angeles County Home and Garden Show for the first time. It was purely a testing of the waters—an experiment to see if this would be an effective PR effort. It was, so we returned again this year. Let me emphasize that in

mid-February the last thing we need is another show, a four-day show that is open all day until 9 p.m., a show that is between and on top of ours and other camellia shows in the vicinity. However, this well-attended show happens to occur annually at the peak of our camellia season, something we don't enjoy with the Los Angeles County Fair in September. So, we deem it necessary to stretch our forces and cover this event. After only one year there, we found people who said they came again expressly to come to our display. One couple, whom we had never seen before, walked up and said they knew our group was in the area and active and that they wanted to join. And join they did, then and there!

During the show we give out a lot of information, both verbal and printed, and sell enough camellias to cover our expenses. We also sell select varieties of camellias at our shows. This is done not as a fundraiser, but to develop the interest of local people by making winning varieties readily available to them. The success of this project is becoming more evident through the years in our novice and intermediate classes and in the mini-show.

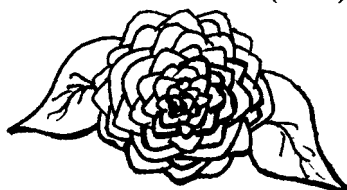
We need to take advantage of every opportunity to communicate to the public that our societies exist and what we have to offer. Last September at the Los Angeles County Fair, our society filled 17 garden lore lecture spots. These totaled well over 20 hours of prime time with an interested public. Additionally, this year, the garden show director is responding to our requests for a more educational garden area and is creating a mini-amphitheater where horticultural groups such as ours will man it a full day each week. This is a tremendous opportunity for which we plan to prepare audio-visual material. Since we can't have camellia blooms in September, we will have slides and videos to communicate what mere words cannot. We have an ambitious program in mind. All the material to be covered will not be completed by September or even a year from now. Nonetheless, this is a program worth the extended effort, for communication is the one key word in all of this discussion.

Another facet we wish to explore is that of demonstration gardens. We have for many years presented garden displays at the county fair. However, now we are looking into

Attention Show Chairmen

The Ways and Means Show Prize and Gift Items catalog is now being updated. Please write or call Michelle Allen to reserve your copy!

(912) 967-2358 or 967-2722



Massee Lane Gardens
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030

permanent gardens to be planned and maintained in cooperation with cities, public gardens, and arboreta. Each of these has the opportunity of presenting demonstration/lectures as part of the program. Reports will follow on these as the projects move from the drawing board into reality.

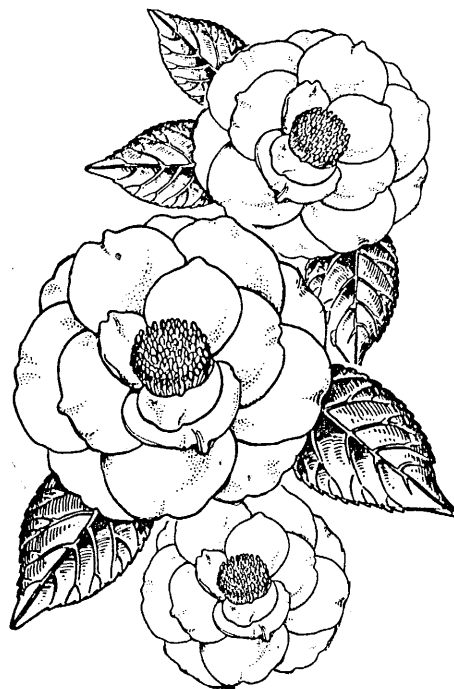
Another important aspect that needs to be mentioned is that of the society bulletin. Each event should produce a list of interested people who have requested the bulletin. Our contact sheet lists the show dates and locations for the next season, the names of people to contact in the different areas, and a bulletin request form that can either be turned in or mailed. The time taken to add a personal note to each of these initial bulletins is time well spent. The bulletin is an important communication link to new people, and it should be written with them in mind.

New attendees at meetings should be given special attention. We anticipate that our members will escort them to the refreshment table, introduce them around, and review the bloom display with them. If need be, members can be assigned to serve as hosts and hostesses.

Garden tours are a favorite of all of us, but especially for the new members. Every spring we have a garden workshop for grafting, pruning, and planting. It is an excellent way to introduce new members and to acquaint them with fundamentals of camellia culture. We offer them assistance with their pruning and grafting on planted understock. All of this we do for their benefit as well as ours, for it is infinitely more satisfying to give than to receive.

When a new member becomes an active, experienced member and one of the givers, the circle is complete. Like the ripple in the water, that circle should grow and extend itself. If we are to have growth in our societies, then we must get on track. This means we must open the lines of communication and follow through on our commitments. We have something great to share. Let's do it!

A 'Pink Perfection' in Her Hair



Marian E. Dils

Once upon a time there was a little girl who was born and grew up in central Florida. Her Father was a fern grower. Not true fern, but *Asparagus Plumosus*, which was the favored floral fern of the times. He could grow anything, and his daughter always wished so very much that her thumb was as green as his.

The little girl's daddy started growing camellias in their yard during the thirties. She was allowed to help water both the camellias and the azaleas.

The father continued to let the little girl help with the yard and taught her a lot about plants. Then a crisis occurred when the girl was in Junior High. The peace was shattered when she was smitten by a terrible attack of pure green envy. Classmates Winnie and Ann both had nurserymen fathers who grew camellias. Both Winnie and Ann frequently came to school during the winters wearing pink angora sweaters and beautiful 'Pink

Perfection' blooms in their long dark hair.

At home, the girl begged her daddy for years for a 'Pink Perfection' plant to be added to the yard collection. The daddy's word was the last regarding how space was to be used, and his preference ran strongly to big red fluffy blooms.

The girl's daddy wasn't one bit interested in planting a 'Pink Perfection', and the girl wasn't one bit interested in getting a pink angora sweater without the 'Pink Perfection' blooms to wear in her hair.

It was still a stand off when the girl went away to college, graduated, married and eventually had homes of her own.

It was noticed that the woman always had a 'Pink Perfection' plant in her yard when the family lived in an area where camellias could be grown outdoors. Today she has an especially fine one which is still in bloom even though it is mid-April and very late for the area. She can see it from the front window of her Florida room.

Now too many years have passed for her to wear a pink angora sweater and a 'Pink Perfection' in her hair.

LANDSCAPING WITH CAMELLIAS IN CENTRAL FLA.

Marian E. Dils

Here in central Florida our camellias are all outdoor grown. Not only are they a very versatile and a highly recommended boon to landscapes; camellias have beautiful dark green glossy foliage, attractive growth habits, and elegant gorgeous blooms of incredible variety.

Beginning in 1979, plans had to be made to add camellia plantings around an existing landscape begun in the early fifties. Over the years Miss Kitty had continued to add plantings of camellias, azaleas, trees, perennials, a ligustrum hedge, several varieties of fern, and lots of thorny things until her health deteriorated, ending in her death about a year later in 1977.

I never knew Miss Kitty, but feel I did through stories neighbors tell and what the yard she planted tells me. There were some years back there when I was getting acquainted with the yard, I realized mental messages were being addressed to Miss Kitty, "What do you think about this, Miss Kitty?" or "I think you'll like this, Miss Kitty."

The first look at the property (1/2 acre) in late August from the dirt road fronting the house could only evoke a shudder. The lawn looked like an uncut hay field, and the house had no appeal what-so-ever. The property is less than a mile from the largest shopping mall in the state, but this area has a strong country ambience and an astonishing variety of wildlife.

Nothing much was visible from the road except some very large oaks. This was hurricane season, and eight trees were counted that had the potential of falling on the house during a bad storm.

Reluctantly driving around the corner, a driveway (a break in the hedge) was found at the back of the house. Oh, no! Everyone would

come in through the kitchen door.

Beating the weeds with a stick to rout snakes, the yard was toured. This was it. The home search was over. Thirty five mature, and younger, japonicas and sasanquas were counted. All were loaded with buds and in remarkably good condition. There were also countless mature azaleas. So many plants and trees were much too close together. Miss Kitty is quoted as saying, "I didn't know they would get so big."

Late August brought not a clue, to me, about what varieties of camellias were there. However, I knew I had to have this yard. The house was a disaster. Weighing that against the yard, the yard won hands down. Thinking about the years it would take to duplicate the trees and other plantings provided an easy answer.

A few weeks later after the bid was accepted, my youngest daughter, then a teen, was brought by to see the property. She was so appalled by the house and yard she refused to get out of the car.

We moved in October, 1979. The first sasanquas to exhibit their glory were two 'Sparkling Burgundy' plants. A very large tree and a smaller one both covered with bloom. What a beginning! This is one definitely recommended for hedge, screening, and/or background planting in landscapes in central Florida. Soon following 'Sparkling Burgundy' were 'Apple Blossom,' 'Plantation Pink,' 'Mine-No-Yuki' and 'Pink Snow.' 'Pink Snow' is very rewarding, showy, literally covered with bloom and the blooming period seems to last longer than the majority of the sasanquas. 'Mine-No-Yuki' is also recommended.

Winter brought no surprises. Almost all the "fifties favorites" japonicas are here. 'Professor Sargent,' 'Governor Mouton,' 'Pink Perfection,' 'Debutante,' 'Mrs. Charles

Cobb,' 'Mathotiana' and relatives, 'Elegans,' 'Betty Sheffield' and three of her offspring, 'Blood of China,' 'White Empress,' and others. 'Alba Plena' was missing, but I'm sure it had to have been here at one time. Later, a couple of surprises were found. In fact, one was 'Surprise'. Others were 'Cecile Brunazzi,' 'Yuki-Botan,' and 'Mme. Hahn'. Several probably never will be identified.

As all you award-winning growers will have noticed, there is a glaring paucity of potential award winners here. The one exception is an excellent swirly 'Pink Perfection' which has won several awards including "Best formal bloom in show." You must choose your species and varieties for what you want them to do for you.

No doubt Miss Kitty bought what she liked from what was available locally during the fifties and sixties. Her choices thrive here in central Florida as excellent hardy landscape specimens and came through three devastating freezes with very little damage. 'Governor Mouton' has popped back into bloom within a week to ten days after those freezes we'll never forget. It is such a pleasure to see it in bloom when most all others have only brown blooms and buds.

The original house lot was 100 feet wide and 160 feet deep. There is also a lake lot across the road on the North facing front of the house. Despite keeping it mowed, there are many trespassers. Neither Miss Kitty nor I have every planted over there.

Not too long before Miss Kitty died, a fifty foot lot was put on the market between her and the west side neighbors. They bought jointly and split 25 and 25. Apparently Miss Kitty was unable to do further planting except for a large grouping of shell, butterfly, and pine cone gingers at the base of a camphor

permanent gardens to be planned and maintained in cooperation with cities, public gardens, and arboreta. Each of these has the opportunity of presenting demonstration/lectures as part of the program. Reports will follow on these as the projects move from the drawing board into reality.

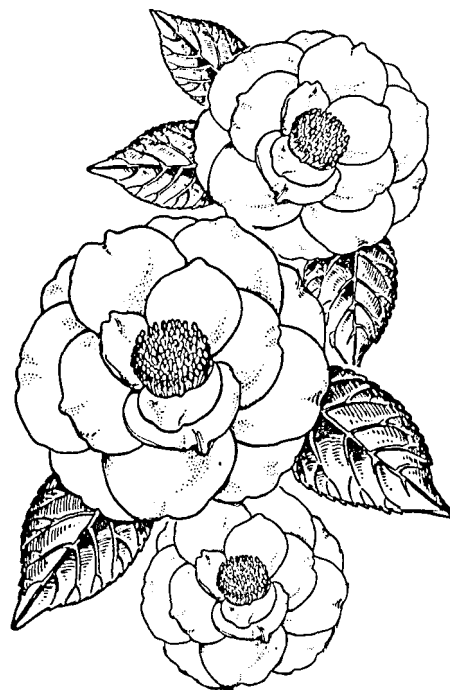
Another important aspect that needs to be mentioned is that of the society bulletin. Each event should produce a list of interested people who have requested the bulletin. Our contact sheet lists the show dates and locations for the next season, the names of people to contact in the different areas, and a bulletin request form that can either be turned in or mailed. The time taken to add a personal note to each of these initial bulletins is time well spent. The bulletin is an important communication link to new people, and it should be written with them in mind.

New attendees at meetings should be given special attention. We anticipate that our members will escort them to the refreshment table, introduce them around, and review the bloom display with them. If need be, members can be assigned to serve as hosts and hostesses.

Garden tours are a favorite of all of us, but especially for the new members. Every spring we have a garden workshop for grafting, pruning, and planting. It is an excellent way to introduce new members and to acquaint them with fundamentals of camellia culture. We offer them assistance with their pruning and grafting on planted understock. All of this we do for their benefit as well as ours, for it is infinitely more satisfying to give than to receive.

When a new member becomes an active, experienced member and one of the givers, the circle is complete. Like the ripple in the water, that circle should grow and extend itself. If we are to have growth in our societies, then we must get on track. This means we must open the lines of communication and follow through on our commitments. We have something great to share. Let's do it!

A 'Pink Perfection' in Her Hair



Marian E. Dils

Once upon a time there was a little girl who was born and grew up in central Florida. Her Father was a fern grower. Not true fern, but Asparagus Plumosus, which was the favored floral fern of the times. He could grow anything, and his daughter always wished so very much that her thumb was as green as his.

The little girl's daddy started growing camellias in their yard during the thirties. She was allowed to help water both the camellias and the azaleas.

The father continued to let the little girl help with the yard and taught her a lot about plants. Then a crisis occurred when the girl was in Junior High. The peace was shattered when she was smitten by a terrible attack of pure green envy. Classmates Winnie and Ann both had nurserymen fathers who grew camellias. Both Winnie and Ann frequently came to school during the winters wearing pink angora sweaters and beautiful 'Pink

Perfection' blooms in their long dark hair.

At home, the girl begged her daddy for years for a 'Pink Perfection' plant to be added to the yard collection. The daddy's word was the last regarding how space was to be used, and his preference ran strongly to big red fluffy blooms.

The girl's daddy wasn't one bit interested in planting a 'Pink Perfection', and the girl wasn't one bit interested in getting a pink angora sweater without the 'Pink Perfection' blooms to wear in her hair.

It was still a stand off when the girl went away to college, graduated, married and eventually had homes of her own.

It was noticed that the woman always had a 'Pink Perfection' plant in her yard when the family lived in an area where camellias could be grown outdoors. Today she has an especially fine one which is still in bloom even though it is mid-April and very late for the area. She can see it from the front window of her Florida room.

Now too many years have passed for her to wear a pink angora sweater and a 'Pink Perfection' in her hair.

CULTURE PROBLEMS WITH SOME RETICULATA HYBRIDS

H. R. Norsworthy

It was interesting to note recently that the reticulata hybrid 'Dr. Dan Nathan' was removed from the ACS Registration List and will be deleted from future issues of *Camellia* Nomenclature. Reason: It is no longer in existence. This variety was a cross of 'Crimson Robe' x *lutchuensis*. On the Texas Gulf Coast, most retic hybrids that have *lutchuensis* or *saluensis* parentage seem to be extremely susceptible to attack from *Glomerella cingulata*. Our warm, humid atmosphere is conducive to explosive growth of this dreaded fungus.

At one time, I grew about fifty of the Pursel retic and retic hybrid registrations. Twenty-two of these have been lost to dieback and cankers. Many of the remaining plants have some dieback but I have been able to keep the fungus under control by surgical removal of stem infestations. Frequent spraying with Benlate®/Captan® is ineffective as a control in my garden.

Five of the retic hybrids had 50% *C. japonica* parentage. The cross was: 'Cornelian' x 'Mrs. D.W. Davis'. The cultivars were: 'Cameron Cooper,' ACS No. 1401; 'Dick Goodson', ACS No. 1594; 'Hulyn Smith', ACS No. 1590; 'Mary Stringfellow,' ACS No. 1645; 'Buddy Bills', ACS No. 1733. None of these cultivars have had any serious attacks from die-back. 'Hulyn Smith' and 'Hulyn Smith Var.', in particular,

are vigorous, robust plants that are a delight to grow.

Thirteen cultivars had 25% *japonica* parentage. Some are susceptible to dieback but I have been able to control it in most cases. Those having some problems include 'Jean Toland' (ACS 1794) and 'R.L. Brent' (ACS 1823), Parentage: ('Crimson Robe' x ['Cornelian' x 'Mrs. D.W. Davis']); 'Delta Dawn' (ACS 1672); Parentage: (['Cornelian' x 'Mrs. D.W. Davis'] x 'Cornelian'); 'Fortieth Anniversary' (ACS 1985), Parentage: ('Crimson Robe' x ['Arch of Triumph' x 'Mrs. D.W. Davis']).

Very few of these crosses with less than 25% *japonica* parentage will thrive here. Of those with one-eighth *japonica* parentage, I am able to grow 'Richard Carter' and 'Ernest McDonald' without problems and 'Woodford Harrison' with minor difficulty. All other cultivars with only on-eighth *japonica* parentage are grown with great difficulty. However, some of them, such as 'Dr. Emil Carroll' (which, interestingly, has the same parentage as 'Ernest McDonald' and 'Woodford Harrison') are such beautiful flowers that they are worth all the effort to keep them growing.

Of those with no known *japonica* parentage, 'Ivan Mitchell' grows well for me but I cannot keep dieback out of 'Fred Lee' which is a gorgeous flower.

Eight of the cultivars had one-

eighth *saluensis* parentage: 'Happy Days', (ACS 1393); 'Juanita Walker,' (ACS1670); 'Lucille Harkey,' (ACS 1676); 'Annabelle Fetterman,' (ACS 1935); 'James McCoy,' (ACS 1650); 'Temple Bowen,' (ACS 1792). Of these, only 'Annabelle Fetterman' is alive and growing well.

There were two cultivars with *lutchuensis* parentage: 'Dr. Dan nathan'—('Crimson Robe' x *lutchuensis*) and 'Judge Jackson'—('Crimson Robe' x ['Cornelian' x *lutchuensis*]), the first containing 50% and the second 25% *lutchuensis*. It would be interesting to know if 'Judge Jackson' is still in cultivation.

Fortunately, growers on the West Coast are not bothered with dieback and should not experience any of the problems with the retics and retic hybrids that plague Texas Gulf Coast growers. Also, the problem lessens as one proceeds northward from the mid-South region. My friend Hulyn Smith is an expert at controlling this abomination know as *G. cingulata*. He does this with a rigorous spraying program—especially during the period of leaf drop.

Perhaps my problems are unique and are not experienced by other growers. I would welcome correspondence from growers in other areas. We need to learn all we possibly can about this devastating problem.

tree on the new lot line.

Almost all the planting done since 1979 has been done on the newer half lot. Reticulatas, non-retic hybrids, and other species have joined the japonicas and sasanquas. What seems like miles of Dwarf Lily Turf has been transplanted to create new borders.

Soil here is pure sand and needs to be heavily enriched, mulched, and watered. There have been persistent droughts for years. Special care needs to be taken with the newly planted specimens especially here under all the laurel oaks which are big time water hogs.

Far too many people say they can't grow camellias because they've bought a new development house and have no shade. The first priority is to set aside at least \$100.00, more if you can, that you would spend on sod or other landscaping. These can come later. Buy a tree or two big

enough to provide instant shade. Think big, visit some tree nurseries, and choose a nursery that will transport, plant and hopefully guarantee your trees for at least a year. Also add camellia hanging pots and camellia bonsai to enhance the shaded patio and screen porch.

This property today:

The house? It's still an architectural dog, but with some remodeling done over the years, has become the most comfortable and pleasant house I've ever lived in. No trees have fallen on it—yet.

A new cypress chip surfaced circular drive has been added leading to the front door. Everyone still comes in through the kitchen.

The yard?

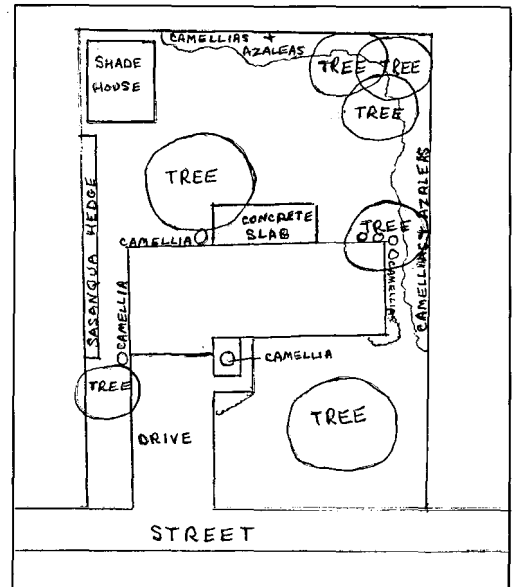
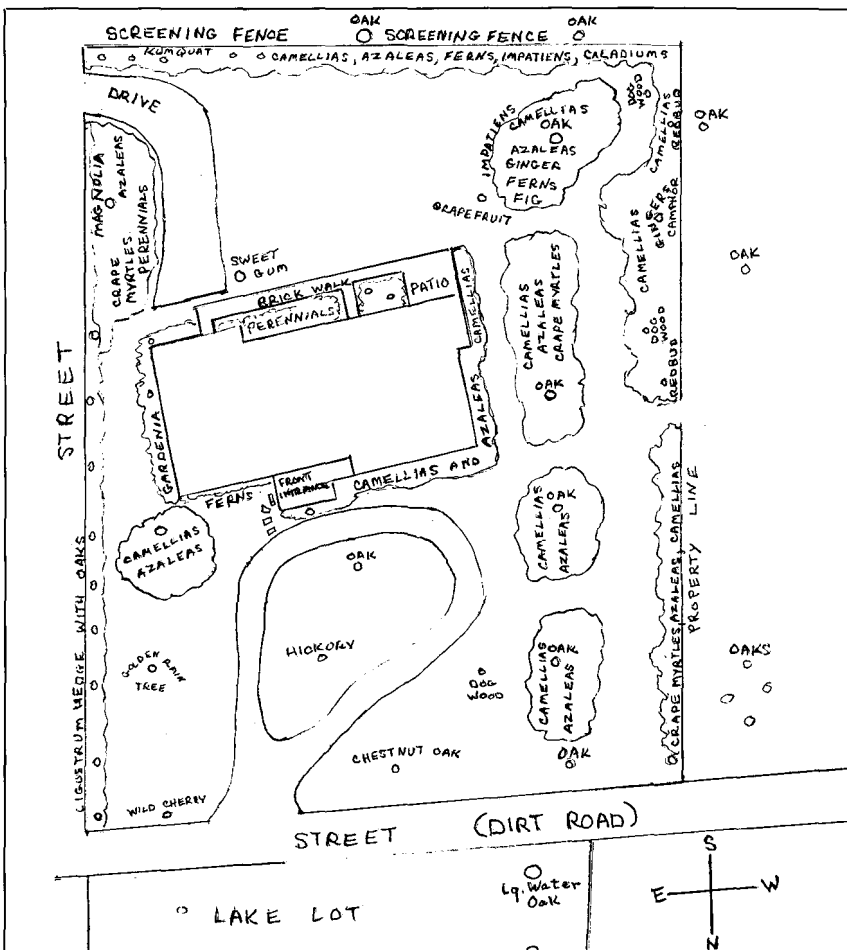
The camellia collection is still relatively small. Some potential head table blooms have been added, some mistakes, some plants just "up

and died," some were killed by freezes, as were a dozen or more mature azaleas. Plants seldom have a chance to harden before a freeze hits. To add insult to injury, during the last Christmas freeze, a large oak tree limb came down and smashed 'Curtain Call' beyond recall. Watering here is difficult. Years ago all of us in the lakefront home owners association agreed to stop using lake water for irrigation. Regional water management places restrictions on private well water use in addition to city water.

There have been freezes, defoliating north winds off the lake, droughts, water restrictions, and constant battles with red spider. This yard has a unique character, is wild, and I absolutely love it!

Perhaps next camellia season a new award could be initiated. Maybe, "Best bloom grown on the north side exposed to bruising winds off a lake."

With the inspiration of Miss Kitty and Mother Nature's surprises, I can hardly wait to see what next season will bring.



Drawing 1. This is a typical development House. The best prescription is to add camellias to the foundation planting as the shade increases.

Drawing 2. Most trees are large except for Dogwoods, Redbuds, Chestnut Oaks, Hickory and Golden Rain Trees. These were planted about 10 years ago. Trees are indicated by trunk circle. In addition to those listed, there are approximately 40 trees, shrubs and other plants incorporated in the borders and beds.

STRESS PROBLEMS? Try Camellias

Jim Pinkerton

If you are still working this means you. They are yet to make a job without some stress. It is doubtful that any job has more stress than those of us who spent a lifetime in athletics. Camellias have kept me ulcer free. Working with my camellias on weekends sure took my mind off several tough football games. It will do the same for you. Why not give it a try?

There is no doubt in my mind that the finest people on this earth grow and exhibit camellias. I am probably the exception and should you be offended by my following remarks, I will apologize at this time.

The camellia world has seen some great changes in the reticulatas in recent years. The original 'Ralph Peer' plants seldom win anymore, so fewer people will grow them in the future. Reticulatas have a great future and more people should be encouraged to "dab pollen."

What are the best of the recent introductions? First, I would rate 'Hall's Pride Var.' As far as I know it is undefeated. It was entered in four shows and four times it was a winner. It will make the folks in San Anselmo, CA forget "Maddog" Reilly, the guitar player for the Kingston Trio, and proclaim Houghton Hall as their greatest citizen. His 'Big Dipper' is also undefeated but I think only one flower has bloomed outside San Anselmo. It won the Aiken show in January.

Those of you who failed to get 'Mark's Surprise Var.' should do so as soon as possible. The claim was that it would bloom eight inches ungibbed "down under." That may be true, but in Lugoff, SC it has only reached six and a half gibbed. It has more petals than it's mother, 'Francie

L' and will variegate almost white.

Edgar Sebire's most outstanding introduction is probably 'Crinoline.' This flower has not bloomed over six inches for me, but has more class than any I have seen. It has thick petals that stand up and are very wavy. The pink is very outstanding.

Frank Pursel introduced many great retics and a like number should not have been named. My original thoughts were to list the latter so you might be saved from them but I have too many upset people now. I was very impressed last year with my first blooms of 'Jean Toland,' 'Bob Sansing' and 'Ealon Magee.' These three are huge blooms. 'Redwood City Var.' continues to win and 'Marion Edwards' shows great promise.

Walt Homeyer has several retics that show great promise. In fact, 'Frank Houser' will be a winner. The variegated form is great.

My neck is now out as the following list is the best retics for the shows in the Southeast. The list is in order of my preference.

1. 'Hall's Pride Var.'
2. 'Emma Gaeta Var.'
3. 'Curtain Call'
4. 'Tony's Joy Var.'
5. 'Harold L. Paige'
6. 'Mark's Surprise Var.'
7. 'Redwood City Var.'
8. 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.'
9. 'Frank Houser Var.'
10. 'Trophy'
11. 'Jean Toland'
12. 'Crinoline'

The following look great but too early to judge. 'Big Dipper,' 'Marion Edwards,' 'Bob Sansing,' 'Ealon

Magee,' 'Miss Houston,' 'Blair Brown,' 'Buster Bush' and 'John Hall.'

The retics are my favorites but here is my list of the best winners in very large japonicas.

1. 'Show Time'
2. 'Elegans Supreme Var.'
3. 'Tomorrow Park Hill'
4. 'Tomorrow Var.'
5. 'Tomorrow's Dawn'
6. 'Elegans Champagne'
7. 'Nuccio's Pink Lace'
8. 'Ruffian'
9. 'Helen Bower Var.'
10. 'Charlie Bettes'

Here is my "non whopper" class.

1. 'Ville de Nantes'
2. 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
3. 'Margaret Davis'
4. 'Harriet Bisbee'
5. 'Miss Charleston Var.'
6. 'Campari'
7. 'Dawn's Early Light'
8. 'Nuccio's Jewel'
9. 'Sawada's Dream'
10. 'Feathery Touch'

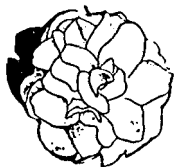
Small Japonicas

1. 'Little Babe Var.'
2. 'Maroon and Gold'
3. 'Kiku-Toji'

Miniatures

1. 'Fircone Var.'
2. 'Man Size'
3. 'Tammia'

Non-Retics Hybrids—I'll take 'Mona Jury Var.' and you can have the rest. 'Julie,' 'Felix' and 'Pink Dahlia' are the next best.



AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

46th Annual Fall Meeting

Baltimore, Md.



6-9 November 1991

Wednesday, 6, November, 1991

1 PM to 5:30 PM

Registration in the Lobby of the Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel. 903 Dulaney Valley Road, Towson, Maryland. (1-(301) 321-7400). See page 12 May Journal for hotel form.

5:30 PM to 7 PM

Hospitality in the President Suite, Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland. Cocktails and Light Refreshments; Tea, Coffee and Beverages.

7 PM

A Traditional Chicken Salad and Fried Oyster Supper at RAVENSCALL, Stevenson, Maryland, Home of the President of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland. This dinner will be hosted by the President and the Board of the Society, and all are most welcome to attend as our guests for a real first taste of Maryland Hospitality!

Thursday, 7, November, 1991

9 AM to 4 PM

Registration in the Lobby of the Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel. 903 Dulaney Valley Road, Towson, Maryland. (1-(301) 321-7400).

10 AM to Noon

Set up the Camellia Exhibition at the Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel.

Noon to 2 PM

Enter Blooms for the Camellia Exhibition.

1 PM to 2 PM

Show Judges Luncheon, Judges will be guests of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland.

1 PM to 3 PM

Governing Board Meeting

2 PM to 4 PM

Judging of the Show.

2 PM to 4 PM

Judging School, Part Number 1

4 PM to 6 PM

Hospitality in the President Suite, Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland.

6 PM

Board Buses for a Dinner at a Harborplace Restaurant, a tour of the National Aquarium, and Free Time at the Inner Harbor.

10:30 PM

Board buses for trip back to the Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel.

Friday, 8, November, 1991

9 AM to 11 AM

Registration in the Lobby of the Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel, 903 Dulaney Valley Road, (1-(301) 321-7400). Towson, Maryland.

9 AM to 11 AM

Endowment Board Meeting

9 AM to 11 AM

Judging School, Part Number 2

Noon

Luncheon on your own...

1 PM

Board Buses for tour of the National Arboretum lead by Dr. William Ackerman, then a tour of

Washington, D.C. and dinner at one of the many Maine Avenue Seafood Restaurants with a twilight tour of Washington before we return to Towson, Maryland.

Saturday, 9, November, 1991

9 AM to 11 AM

Educational Programs with Speakers

9 AM to 11 AM

Judging School, Part III

11 AM to Noon

Luncheon on your own, then a tour of Ladew Topiary Gardens in Monkton, Maryland.

4 PM

Return from the Tour

6 PM to 7:30 PM

Hospitality and Cocktail Party at the Presidential Suite, Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel, Guests of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland.

7:30 PM

Dinner Party in the Hotel Ballroom, Black Tie Optional...

Sunday, 10, November, 1991

9 AM to Noon

Farewell Stop-By and Say Good Bye Brunch at RAVENSCALL, Home of the President of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland, Guests of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland.

Convention Fees (Per Person)

	On or before October 15, 1991	After October 15, 1991
Full Convention	\$142.50	\$180.00
Thursday	55.00	65.00
Friday	55.00	65.00
Saturday	36.50	50.00

Mail Registrations to:

Mr. Harry J. Kendig, 1014 Chestnut Ridge Drive Lutherville, MD 21093
(301) 252-5568

Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

November 6-10, 1991

Sheraton Hotel, Baltimore, MD

January 26 - February 2

Hotel Monteleone, New Orleans, LA
(In conjunction with the ICS)

Spring 1993

Walnut Creek, CA

Spring 1994

Open

Spring 1995

Massee Lane
(50th Anniversary)



SHOW DATES (ACS Cooperative Shows)



PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR

DATE

Perry, GA; Georgia National Fairgrounds, Middle Georgia Camellia Society.....	October 11-12, 1991
Columbia, SC; South Carolina State Fair; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society.....	October 26-27, 1991
Norfolk, VA; Virginia Camellia Society.....	November 2, 1991
Hilton Head Island, SC; Shelter Cove Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society.....	November 2-3, 1991
Baltimore, MD; Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel; Pioneer Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS Fall Convention).....	November 7, 1991
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Westwood Retirement Center; Fort Walton Camellia Society.....	November 9, 1991
Port Arthur, TX; Holiday Inn-Park Central; Texas Camellia Society and Southeast Texas Camellia Society.....	November 16, 1991
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society.....	November 16-17, 1991
Waycross, GA; Trust Company Bank of SE Ga.; Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross & Trust Co. Bank.....	November 20-21, 1991
Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane Gardens; Middle Georgia Camellia Society.....	November 23-24, 1991
Biloxi, MS; Gulf Coast Community Hospital Medical Complex; Gulfport Area Camellia Society.....	November 23-24, 1991
Brookhaven, MS; State Bank & Trust Company; Brookhaven Camellia Society.....	November 30, 1991
Albany, GA; Albany Mall, Albany Men's Garden Club.....	December 7, 1991
Jacksonville, FL; Marina Hotel, St. Johns Place; Camellia Society of North Florida.....	December 7, 1991
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Community Center; Island of Beaches Camellia Society.....	December 7-8, 1991
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club.....	December 7-8, 1991
Houston, TX; Houston Garden Center; Houston Camellia Society.....	December 7-8, 1991
Pensacola, FL; The Wright Place; Pensacola Camellia Club.....	December 14-15, 1991
Gainesville, FL; Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society.....	January 4, 1992
Tallahassee, FL; Camellia & Garden Club of Tallahassee.....	January 4-5, 1992
Baton Rouge, LA; Premier Bank of Baton Rouge; Baton Rouge Camellia Society.....	January 4-5, 1992
Ruston, LA; Holiday Inn, Ruston Camellia Club.....	January 4-5, 1992
Tampa, FL; Tampa Bay Garden Center; Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society.....	January 11, 1992
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank Plaza; Jackson Camellia Society.....	January 11-12, 1992
Aiken, SC; University of S.C.-Aiken; Aiken Camellia Club.....	January 11-12, 1992
Conroe, TX; First Christian Church; Couthatta Camellia Society.....	January 11-12, 1992
Mobile, AL; Springdale Mall; Camellia Club of Mobile.....	January 18-19, 1992
Winter Park, FL; Winter Park Mall; Central Florida Camellia Society.....	January 18-19, 1992
Dallas, TX; Civic Garden Center at Fair Park; Dallas Camellia Society.....	January 18-19, 1992
Beaufort, SC; St. Helene's Church Parish House; Beaufort Garden Clubs.....	January 24, 1992
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society.....	January 25, 1992
Tuscaloosa, AL; Central High School; West Alabama Camellia Club.....	January 25-26, 1992
Ocala, FL; Appleton Culture Center; Ocala Camellia Society and Pioneer Garden Club.....	January 25-26, 1992
Shreveport, LA; Barnwell Garden Center; Shreveport Camellia Society.....	January 25-26, 1992
New Orleans, LA; Monteleone Hotel, 214 Royal Street; Camellia Club of New Orleans (In conjunction with ICS and ACS Conventions).....	February 1, 1992
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida.....	February 1-2, 1992
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society.....	February 8-9, 1992
Lake Charles, LA; Gayle Hall, McNeese State University; Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society.....	February 15, 1992
Fort Worth, TX; Conservatory, Botanic Garden; Fort Worth Camellia Society.....	February 15, 1992
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society.....	February 15-16, 1992
Chattanooga, TN; Chattanooga Camellia Club.....	February 22-23, 1992
Wilmington, NC; Tidewater Camellia Club, Independence Mall.....	February 22-23, 1992
Nashville, TN; TN Botanical Garden at Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society.....	Feb. 29 - March 1, 1992
Fayetteville, NC; Fayetteville Camellia Club.....	March 7-8, 1992
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society.....	March 14-15, 1992
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club.....	December 5-6, 1992
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club.....	December 4-5, 1993

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED

Terms of all Judges and Novice Judges listed herein expire December 31, 1996.

CALIFORNIA

Salida:

Ronald R. Jackson

San Jose:

Beverly A. Allman

Dr. William W. Allman

FLORIDA

Destin:

Betty Allison (Novice)

Joseph A. Allison (Novice)

Dover:

Roy G. Davis

Fort Walton Beach:

Gerald L. Petty (Novice)

Frostproof:

Elizabeth D. Dedrick

Shalimar:

James B. Young

Valparaiso:

Charles E. Young (Novice)

GEORGIA

Atlanta:

Marte Shaw-Shelton (Novice)

Dr. Lewis Shelton (Novice)

Curtis V. Smith

Ideal:

Joel Barfield

LOUISIANA

Lafayette:

Lois H. Manuel

Slidell:

Nonie Cornelison (Novice)

MARYLAND

Baltimore:

William R. Allen (Novice)

TEXAS

Livingston:

Robert M. Henry

VIRGINIA

Glen Allen:

Jeannette M. Waltz

Richard L. Waltz

Oakton:

Mrs. Yoshiko G. Doherty (Novice)

ELECTION OF STATE DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE FOR THE GULF COAST TERRITORY

Art Landry, Vice President for the Gulf Coast Territory, has submitted the following persons for nomination as State Director or Director-At-Large. In accordance with the Bylaws as amended, every effort was made to obtain at least two persons for each position. In most cases this was not possible as the incumbents were so well regarded that others did not wish to enter into nomination in opposition to them. Ballots will be mailed on Friday, September 6 and must be received at Headquarters with a postmark no later than October 18. Ballots will be counted by a committee appointed by the President of the American Camellia Society.

Since there is only one nomination in each state except Texas, ONLY those members in Texas will receive ballots. There are two Directors-at-Large for each territory and two nominations. Brief biographical sketches are submitted for those elected for a first term and the two candidates for State Director in Texas.

STATE DIRECTORS

Arkansas

Mrs. J.C. (Isabel) Finnell — ELECTED
Isabel Finnell is the daughter of the late Arkansas State Director, Dr. Hilery Hanna. She has been interested in camellias for many years and often accompanied her father to camellia shows, Gulf Coast and ACS meetings. She is a member of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society and has been an ACS member since 1989.

Alabama

Mr. James Oates — REELECTED

Florida

Mrs. Carroll (Pearl) Terry — REELECTED

Louisiana

Mr. Robert Stroud — REELECTED

Mississippi

Mr. Harry Stone — REELECTED

Tennessee

Mrs. George (Jane) Griffin — ELECTED

Jane Griffin has been growing camellias for over fifteen years. She is currently a Director of the Gulf Coast Society and served as treasurer for five years. She has served as Show Chairman and treasurer of the Middle Tennessee Society. She and her husband, George, have been ACS members since 1974. She is an Accredited ACS Camellia Judge and attends many shows.

Texas

Mr. Frank W.R. Hubert

Mr. Hyman R. Norsworthy

Frank W. R. Hubert

A native Texan, Frank received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in the fields of educational administration and American local government. He has served as Dean of College of Liberal Arts, Dean of the College of Education, and Chancellor of the Texas A&M University prior to his retirement in 1982. He has several hundred camellia plants, has served as program chairman of the Couthatta Camellia Society and has encouraged interest in camellias at Texas A&M. He is the editor of a monograph entitled "A Calendar for Camellia Growers" and is currently serving as President of the Couthatta Camellia Society in Conroe, Texas. He joined the ACS in 1987.

Hyman S. Norworthy

Hyman has served the camellia growing community in many capacities over a number of years. He has served as President of the Southeast Texas Camellia Society and the Texas Camellia Society. In addition to the Texas Societies and the ACS, he is also a member of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society and the Couthatta Camellia Society. He is an ACS Accredited Judge and serves ACS on the Publication and Varietal Registration Committees. He attends a number of area Camellia shows each year and pledges to continue an active role in ACS which he joined in 1957.

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

Mrs. Charles (Marian) Dills —

REELECTED

Mr. H. F. (Pat) Ryan — REELECTED

ACS PUBLICATION DEADLINES

November Journal

.....September 1

February Journal

.....December 1

May Journal

.....March

August Journal

.....June 1

Yearbook

.....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.

MIDDLE GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Invites you to participate in THREE CAMELLIA SHOWS for 1991-92.

1. **OCTOBER 11-12, 1991** at GA Living Center, GA National Fairgrounds, Perry, GA. Entries 8-11 a.m., October 11. Show Chairman Grady Stokes, P.O. Box 79, Marshallville, GA 31057.
2. **NOVEMBER 23-24, 1991** — Nineteenth Annual Fall Camellia Show at Massee Lane Gardens. Entries 7:00-10:30 a.m., November 23. Show Chairman Warren Thompson, 602 Forrest Drive, Fort Valley, GA 31030.
3. **MARCH 7, 1992** — Spring Camellia Show at Houston Mall, Warner Robins, GA.

SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of June 14, 1991)

Mr. & Mrs. O. L. Jacobson:

Contribution to ACS

Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III:

Contributions wishing a speedy recovery to Douglas Mayfield and Dan Nathan

Dr. C. David Scheibert:

Gift Certificate from Johnson's Nursery

Mr. & Mrs. Louis R. Daudt:

Contribution of Honorarium for program at Garden Club

Mr. J. Wallace Winn

Large collection of Boehm porcelain sculptures and books. Also Cybis and Lenox porcelains. These are given in memory of his wife, Frankie Huff Winn.

Southern California Camellia Society Council:

Contribution to ACS from Convention proceeds

Frank Waters:

Honorarium from program for Byhalia Garden Club

Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen,

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan and

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans:

Contributions given with a Birthday wish for Ann Brown

Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan,

Mrs. Milton H. Brown,

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans and

Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence B. Schrage:

Contributions with a Birthday wish for Dr. Dan Nathan

Mrs. Ed Mathews:

Paper camellias for Gift Shop

Raymond Clark:

Contribution in honor of Helen Teeter

Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson:

Contributions wishing a full and speedy recovery to Dan Nathan and Mrs. Carl Allen

Mrs. Milton H. Brown:

Contribution wishing a speedy recovery to Doug Mayfield and honorarium from program given at Norfolk Botanical Gardens

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan:

Contributions honoring the Austin Barnetts on their wedding anniversary and Helen Teeter on her birthday

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of June 14, 1991)

Mr. Wayne Alltizer, Glendale, CA

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Hughes
Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mrs. Haig S. Ashuckian, Lafayette, CA

Dr. & Mrs. Fred E. Heitman

Mr. E. R. Boner, Pensacola, FL

Pensacola Camellia Club

Mr. Edward J. Bormann

Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mr. Milton H. Brown, Fort Valley, GA

Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Dr. Lee Roy Byrd, Port Arthur, TX

Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Showalter

Mr. Manley Carter, Warner Robins, GA

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Braucht

Mr. Elwin G. Corley, Hephzibah, GA

Mr. & Mrs. Wyman J. Priestner

Mrs. Richard Darby, Bellaire, TX

Houston Camellia Society

Capt. Francis L. Edmondson, Atlanta, GA

Richard & Marion Berry
Dr. & Mrs. C. David Scheibert
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans
Annabelle L. Fetterman
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. & Mrs. Randolph Goulding
Mrs. George J. Hirsch
Mr. & Mrs. Willis J. Nolen
Mrs. Herbert Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. William B. Hairston, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. R. F. Jeffares
Flower Arrangers Club of Georgia
Miss Mary Takabashi
Ikenobo South Five
Mrs. H.L. Berridge
Mr. & Mrs. Paul A. Dahlen
Mr. John W. Ridley
Mr. & Mrs. George N. Griffin
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert T. Brown, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. James Seegers

Mrs. Albert B. Fay, Houston, TX

Houston Camellia Society

Mrs. G. Durward Gassett,

Marshallville, GA

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mr. William Lee Gilmore, Conroe, TX

Coushatta Camellia Society
Mr. & Mrs. Boyd C. McRee

Mr. Hubert L. Groves, Houston, TX

Mr. & Mrs. Gregory E. Davis
Houston Camellia Society
Mrs. C. O. Zagst

Miss Debra Hahn, Charlotte, NC

(Daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Fred G. Hahn)

Mrs. F. N. Bush
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Marvin Jernigan
Dr. & Mrs. C. David Scheibert
Mr. & Mrs. Rupert E. Drews
Mrs. H. L. Berridge
Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr.

Judge Sherrill Halbert, San Rafael, CA

Annabelle L. Fetterman
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mrs. L. V. Teeter
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans

Mr. Kenneth C. Hallstone, Lafayette, CA
(Died March 27, 1991)

Dr. & Mrs. C. David Scheibert
Mr. & Mrs. Michael W. Hotchkiss
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Annabelle L. Fetterman
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph E. Bernhardt
Mrs. Frank V. Pursel
Mrs. Edith Mazzei
Mr. & Mrs. David L. Hagmann
Mr. & Mrs. Houghton S. Hall
Mr. & Mrs. Donald R. Bergamini
Northern California Camellia Society
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber
Mr. & Mrs. Norman A. Thorp
Mr. & Mrs. Albert D. Biggs
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Osegueda
Mrs. Honor Brown
Mr. & Mrs. David Sievers
Susan H. Brown
Central California Camellia Society
Robert E. Ehrhart
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon H. Goff
Mrs. James C. Kilsby, Jr.
Col. & Mrs. Edwin L. Atkins
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas E. Hughes
Mr. & Mrs. C. Adair Roberts
Mr. & Mrs. George W. Zurilgen
Dr. & Mrs. Fred E. Heitman
Dr. & Mrs. William W. Allman
Delta Camellia Society
Camellia Society of Santa Clara County
Mrs. Ray Gentry
Mr. & Mrs. John L. Balzarini
Mr. & Mrs. Robert L. Kellas
Mr. & Mrs. R.E. Streit
Dr. & Mrs. Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. William D. Stewart
Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. John C. Funk
Mr. & Mrs. Gregory E. Davis
Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff
Linda Williams

Continued on page 35

Continued from page 34

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lewis
 Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III
 Mr. & Mrs. Harlow P. Rothert
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Dr. Hilery E. Hanna, El Dorado, AR
 Annabelle L. Fetterman
 Mrs. Milton H. Brown
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans
 Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
 Mr. & Mrs. E.N. Kimes
 Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber
 Miss Carol Comber
 Mr. G. Stuart Watson
 Dr. & Mrs. C. David Scheibert
 Mr. Carl R. Amason
 Mr. & Mrs. George N. Griffin
 Col. & Mrs. Edwin L. Atkins
 Dr. Fred Lee
 Dr. & Mrs. J.M. Habel, Jr.
 Mrs. H. L. Berridge
 Mr. & Mrs. William T. Shepherd
 Dr. & Mrs. Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
 Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr.
 Mr. & Mrs. James T. Oates
 Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III

Mr. Alex W. Jessep, Victoria, Australia
 Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, III
 Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mr. William B. Johnston, Fresno, CA
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Wilson

Dr. Alex D. Jordan, Gulf Breeze, FL
 Pensacola Camellia Club

Mr. Stuart Leslie Marbury,
 Wilmington, NC
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Mrs. John D. Marr, Houston, TX
 Mr. & Mrs. Gregory E. Davis
 Houston Camellia Society

Mr. Fred B. Mayo, Fayetteville, NC
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Mrs. Douglass H. Miller, Fort Valley, GA
 Mrs. Milton H. Brown
 Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mrs. Walter L. Morris, Atlanta, GA
 Mr. Carlton O. Parker
 Mrs. Milton H. Brown
 Mr. Walter L. Morris & Family

Mr. Alton O. Parker, Tigard, OR
 Oregon Camellia Society

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

Mrs. Bernice Strother, Atlanta, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. William A. Strother

Mrs. Wailes Thomas, Atlanta, GA
 Mrs. Herbert Johnson

Mr. Spencer C. Walden, Jr., Albany, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY**1991-1992 Committees & Chairmen**

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

ARTISTIC DESIGN CONTEST

de Salinas, Mrs. Esther P.
 84 April Sound S.
 Montgomery, TX 77356
 (409) 588-2417

CHARTER AND BYLAWS

Watson, G. Stuart
 P.O. Box 2008
 Albany, GA 31702
 (912) 436-2546 (H)
 (912) 432-6146 (O)

CONVENTION

Stone, W. Harry, Chairman
 2314 Broadmoor Place
 Gulfport, MS 39501
 (601) 863-1060

Allen, Mrs. Carl M., Jr.
 1812 Live Oak Parkway
 Wilmington, NC 28403
 (919) 763-5735

Scheibert, Dr. C. David
 P.O. Box 67
 Marshallville, GA 31057
 (912) 967-2324

Kellas, Robert L.
 1001 Sylmar #215
 Clovis, CA 93612
 (209) 298-5424

Hughes, Thomas E.
 4628 El Camino Corto
 La Cañada, CA 91011
 (818) 790-1130

Dils, Marian
 724 E. Alpine St.
 Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
 (407) 834-3721

Ryan, H.F. (Pat)
 12401 Bellingrath Gardens Rd.
 Theodore, AL 36582
 (205) 973-2351 (H)
 (205) 973-2217 (O)

Ehrhart, Robert E.
 281 Norris Rd.
 Walnut Creek, CA 94596
 (415) 934-6117

Terry, Mrs. Carroll B.
 8520 Honolulu Dr.
 Orlando, FL 32818
 (407) 293-4447

CONVENTION, cont.

Landry, Arthur P.
 10522 Ferncliff Ave.
 Baton Rouge, LA 70815
 (504) 275-2119

Griffin, George N.
 1136 Stonewall Jackson Ct.
 Nashville, TN 37220
 (615) 298-5545 (O)
 (615) 373-0744 (H)

McRee, Boyd C.
 41 Winged Foot
 Conroe, TX 77304
 (409) 856-4392

Atkins, Col. Ed L.
 61 Country Club Dr.
 Shalimar, FL 32503
 (904) 651-3603

Stroud, Robert A.
 #2 Oak Grove Way
 Slidell, LA 70458
 (504) 733-6071 (O)
 (504) 643-7156 (H)

Bush, Charley
 P.O. Box 13116
 Jackson, MS 39553
 (601) 956-4785

Perkins, Thomas, III
 P.O. Box 750
 Brookhaven, MS 39601
 (601) 833-7351 (O)
 (601) 833-2718 (H)

Fetterman, Annabelle
 Box 306
 Clinton, NC 28328
 (919) 592-2104 (O)
 (919) 592-3735 (H)

Geiser, John
 P.O. Box 58
 Slidell, LA 70459
 (504) 643-3764

EDUCATION

Hotchkiss, Mrs. Mike, Chairman
 One Massee Lane
 Fort Valley, GA 31030
 (912) 967-2358 (O)
 (912) 967-2638 (H)

Continued on page 36

EDUCATION, cont.

Hubert, Frank W.R.
2404 Morris Lane
Bryan, TX 77802
(409) 822-4840

Daudt, Louis
40 Beaver Dam Dr.
Seaford, DE 19973
(302) 629-8550

Newsome, John
2405 Howell Mill Rd., NW
Atlanta, GA 30318
(404) 355-4478

Landry, Arthur P.
10522 Ferncliff Ave.
Baton Rouge, LA 70815
(504) 275-2119

EXHIBITION AND AWARDS

Racoff, Dr. Herbert, Chairman
5029 Wofford Ave.
Columbia, SC 29206
(803) 787-7657

Allen, Mrs. Carl M., Jr.
1812 Live Oak Parkway
Wilmington, NC 28403
(919) 763-5735

Kellas, Robert L.
1001 Sylmar #215
Clovis, CA 93612
(209) 298-5424

Landry, Arthur P.
10522 Ferncliff Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70815
(504) 275-2119

Hardwick, William A.
Route 1, Box 35
Reynolds, GA 31076
(912) 847-3541

Fetterman, Annabelle
Box 306
Clinton, NC 28328
(919) 592-2104 (O)
(919) 592-3735 (H)

FINANCE

Wyatt, W.C., Jr., Chairman
511 S. Camellia Blvd.
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-5165

Beatty, Dr. Earl, Jr.
603 Forrest Dr.
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-2005

Thompson, Warren
602 Forrest Drive
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-2559

Jernigan, Marvin
231 Ravenwood Way
Warner Robins, GA 31093
(912) 922-2300

Movich, I. John
3929 William Ave.
Laverne, CA 91750
(714) 622-1961 (O)
(714) 593-3667 (H)

Priester, Wyman, Jr.
113 Alexandria Dr.
Macon, GA 31210
(912) 477-3135

Scheibert, Dr. C. David
P.O. Box 67
Marshallville, GA 31057
(912) 967-2324

McRee, Boyd C.
41 Winged Foot
Conroe, TX 77304
(409) 856-4392

Teeter, Helen
P.O. Box 222
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-2006

Becker, F.F., II
717 S. Church St.
Brookhaven, MS 39601
(601) 833-5169

Fetterman, Annabelle
P.O. Box 306
Clinton, NC 28328
(919) 592-2104 (O)
(919) 592-3735 (H)

Nathan, Dr. Daniel E.
P.O. Box 1179
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-8505

HORTICULTURE

Ackerman, Dr. William L., Chairman
P.O. Box 120
Ashton, MD 20861-0120
(301) 774-7538

Butler, Mrs. Barbara O.
1016 Sycamore Ave.
Modesto, CA 95350
(209) 523-2527

Randall, James M.
6500 Driftwood St.
Sacramento, CA 95831
(916) 421-2456

Homeyer, Dr. W.F., Jr.
1654 Twin Pines Dr.
Macon, GA 31211
(912) 745-8471

Hahn, Fred G., Jr.
4437 McKee Rd.
Charlotte, NC 28226
(704) 846-2245

Roberts, C. Adair
2851 Johnson Ave.
Alameda, CA 94501
(415) 523-2465

Hotchkiss, Mrs. Betty
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 967-2358 (O)
(912) 967-2638 (H)

Jernigan, Marvin
231 Ravenwood Way
Warner Robins, GA 31093
(912) 922-2300

Showalter, Mrs. S.J.
3228 Tyrrell Parkway
Port Arthur, TX 77642
(409) 962-7795

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mazzei, Mrs. Edith, Chairman
1486 Yosemite Circle
Concord, CA 94521
(415) 672-6941

Pursel, Mrs. Jean
5833 Moraga Ave.
Oakland, CA 94611
(415) 547-1117

INVESTMENTS

Allen, Carl M., Jr., Chairman
1812 Live Oak Parkway
Wilmington, NC 28403
(916) 441-2308

Movich, I. John
3929 Williams Ave.
La Verne, CA 91750
(714) 622-1961 (O)
(714) 593-3667 (H)

Hughes, Thomas E.
4628 El Camino Corto
La Cañada, CA 91011
(818) 790-1130

LONG RANGE PLANNING

Ehrhart, Robert E., Chairman
281 Norris Rd.
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(415) 937-0188

Johnson, Alfus O.
58 South Longspur
The Woodlands, TX 77380
(713) 367-1364

Kooney, Nicholas
127 Rue Arcadian
Slidell, LA 70461
(504) 821-3816

Landry, Art
10522 Ferncliff Ave.
Baton Rouge, LA 70815
(504) 275-2119

Stroud, Bob
2 Oak Grove Way
Slidell, LA 70458
(504) 733-6071 (O)
(504) 643-7156 (H)

Hughes, Thomas E.
4628 El Camino Corto
La Cañada, CA 91011
(818) 790-1130

Bracci, Sergio
5567 N. Burton Ave.
San Gabriel, CA 91776
(818) 286-4338

MEMBERSHIP

Scheibert, Dr. C. David, Chairman
P.O. Box 67
Marshallville, GA 31057
(912) 967-2324

Atlantic Coast:

GA-Newsome, John
2405 Howell Mill Rd., NW
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 355-4478

SC-Pinkerton, Jim

631 Hite Rd.
Lugoff, SC 29078
(803) 438-6486

Racoff, Dr. Herbert
5029 Wofford Ave.
Columbia, SC 29206
(803) 787-7657

NC-Watson, Harry

7021 Robinson Church Rd.
Charlotte, NC 28215
(704) 537-4722

VA-Simon, Douglas
508 Fairfax Ave.
Norfolk, VA 23507
(804) 625-0324

MD/DC/No. VA

Kendig, Mrs. Zenobia
1014 Chestnut Ridge Dr.
Lutherville, MD 21093
(301) 252-5568

Northeast

Daudt, Louis R.
40 Beaver Dam Dr.
Seaford, DE 19973
(302) 629-8550

Gulf Coast:

AL-Oates, James
P.O. Box 514
Daphne, AL 36526
(205) 626-2262

AR-Finnell, Mrs. J.C.
5404 Centerwood Rd.
Little Rock, AR 72207
(501) 663-3623

FL-Terry, Pearl
8520 Honolulu Dr.
Orlando, FL 32818
(407) 293-4447

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

LA-Stroud, Bob
2 Oak Grove Way
Slidell, LA 70458
(504) 733-6071 (O)
(504) 643-7156 (H)

Landry, Art
10522 Ferncliff Ave.
Baton Rouge, LA 70815
(504) 275-2119

MS-Stone, W. Harry
2314 Broadmoor Pl.
Gulfport, MS 39501
(601) 863-8804

Carter, Richard
4125 Hawthorne Dr.
Jackson, MS 39206
(601) 366-2456

TN-Griffin, Mrs. George
1136 Stonewall Jackson Ct.
Nashville, TN 37220
(615) 373-0744

TX-McRee, Boyd
41 Winged Foot
Conroe, TX 77304
(409) 856-4392

Davis, Greg
7815 Burgoyne
Houston, TX 77603
(713) 781-1996

Pacific Coast:

CA-Ehrhart, Bob
2081 Norris Rd.
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
(415) 934-6117

SO. CA

Hughes, Thomas E.
4628 El Camino Corto
La Cañada, CA 91011
(818) 790-1130

CN.CA

Kellas, Bob
1001 Sylmar #215
Clovis, CA 93612
(209) 298-5424

NO.CA

Randall, Jim
6500 Driftwood St.
Sacramento, CA 95831
(916) 421-2456

OR/WA

Moon, James R.
9024 N. Portsmouth
Portland, OR 97203
(503) 289-4548

PUBLICATIONS

Comber, Mrs. John, Chairman
105 Shasta Dr.
Pensacola, FL 32509
(904) 455-8496

Dils, Marian
724 E. Alpine St.
Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
(407) 834-3721

Donnan, Bill
700 So. Lake #120
Pasadena, CA 91106
(818) 795-9427

Moon, Jim
9024 N. Portsmouth
Portland, OR 97203
(503) 289-4548

Continued from page 37

Bennett, Dr. William
3846 Menendez Dr.
Pensacola, FL 32503
(904) 438-2585

Pinkerton, Jim
631 Hite Rd.
Lugoff, SC 29078
(803) 438-6486

Richardson, Ms. Ann
The Huntington Gardens
1151 Oxford Rd.
San Marino, CA 91108
(818) 405-2160

RESEARCH ADVISORY

Baxter, Dr. Luther W., Jr., Chairman
2927 Bayshore Dr.
Seneca, SC 29678
(803) 882-4533

Ackerman, Dr. William L.
P.O. Box 120
Ashton, MD 20861-0120
(301) 774-7538

Bennett, Dr. William Y.
3846 Menendez Dr.
Pensacola, FL 32503
(904) 438-2585

Holcomb, Gordon Dr.
Louisiana State University
302 Life Science Bldg.
Baton Rouge, LA 70803
(504) 388-1386

Hotchkiss, Betty
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 967-2358 (O)

Parks, Dr. Clifford R.
Dept. Biology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
(919) 933-6944

Scheibert, Dr. C. David
P.O. Box 67
Marshallville, GA 31057
(912) 967-2324

Homeyer, Dr. Walter F., Jr.
1654 Twin Pines Dr.
Macon, GA 31211
(912) 745-8471

Haldeman, Dr. Jan
P.O. Box 103
Due West, SC 29639
(803) 379-8724 (O)

Avery, George
20151 Seagull Way
Saratoga, CA 95070
(408) 446-0342

VARIETAL REGISTRATION

Mandarich, Jack, Chairman
700 Woodland Ave.
Menlo Park, CA 94025
(415) 323-6436

Randall, Jim
6500 Driftwood St.
Sacramento, CA 95831
(916) 421-2456

Rambath, Mrs. Chic
2308 Bridle Path Lane
Sacramento, CA 95864
(916) 489-6356

Edwards, Marion
5603 Darlow Ave.
Jacksonville, FL 32211
(904) 744-2690

Marcy, Mrs. Ruth
1898 Kirkmont Dr.
San Jose, CA 95124
(408) 723-2096

Shepherd, William
4724 Park Place, East
N. Charleston, SC 29406
(803) 744-4841

Bergamini, Don
2023 Huntridge Ct.
Martinez, CA 94553
(415) 229-0775

Darden, Jim
Rt. 6, Box 504
Clinton, NC 28308
(919) 592-1424

Norsworthy, Hyman
5735 Glasgow Lane
Beaumont, TX 77206
(409) 892-2242

Landry, Arthur P.
10522 Ferncliff Avenue
Baton Rouge, LA 70815
(504) 275-2119

Stone, W. Harry
2314 Broadmoor Place
Gulfport, MS 39501
(601) 863-1060

Davy, John M.
3461 Tide Drive
Pensacola, FL 32504
(904) 476-0120

WAYS AND MEANS

Allen, Mrs. Michelle, Chairman
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 967-2358 or 2722

Nathan, Mrs. Muriel
P.O. Box 1179
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-8505

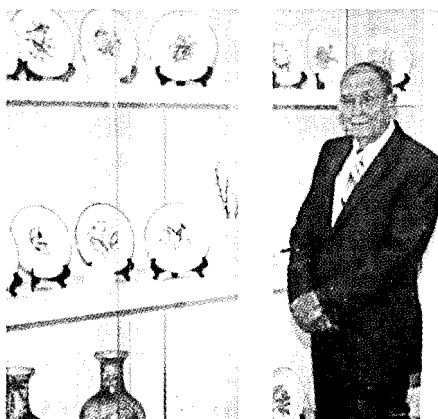
Randall, Mrs. Jackie
6500 Driftwood St.
Sacramento, CA 95831
(916) 421-2456

Bryan, Mrs. Helen
201 Quail Hollow Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-8356

Shepherd, Mrs. Donna
4724 Park Place, East
N. Charleston, SC 29406
(803) 744-4841

HISTORIAN

Hall, D. Deane
386 Madison St.
Denver, CO 80206-4437
(303) 322-8338



▲ J. Wallace Winn of Savannah views a small portion of the porcelain collection which he gave in memory of his wife, Frankie Huff Winn. The collection included sculptures, plates, books and other art objects from the Studios of Eduard Boehm, Cybis and Lenox. Photo by Dave Scheibert.



▲ Members of the Winn and Huff families gathered on March 9th at the Fetterman Educational Museum to view the porcelain collection given by Wallace Winn in memory of his wife, Frankie Huff Winn. Photo by Dave Scheibert.

Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports

SHOW REPORTS

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

CALIFORNIA

CLAREMONT, February 9-10, 1991
Sponsor: Pomona Valley Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 1,650.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

Large to Very Large: 'Wendy Var.',
Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
Runner-up: 'Premier Var.'
Mr. & Mrs. Les Baskerville
Medium: 'Eleanor Martin Sup.'
Mr. & Mrs. John Movich
Runner-up: 'Flame Var.'
Mr. & Mrs. Roger P. Treischel
Small: 'Splash-O-White', Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
Runner-up: 'Demi-Tasse', Mel Belcher
Miniature: 'Kewpie Doll', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up: 'Little Slam', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Harmsen

C. reticulata

Very Large: 'Emma Gaeta Var.', Dean Alltizer
Runner-up: 'Al Gunn', Dean Turney
Large: 'Miss Tulare Var.',
Mr. & Mrs. Les Baskerville
Runner-up: 'Miss Tulare', Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Schmidt

C. hybrid:

Medium: 'Waltz Time Var.',
Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern
Runner-up: 'Julia', Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Bernhardt
Small: 'Coral Delight Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up: 'Coral Delight', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Jaacks

C. sasanqua

'Shibori-Egao', Marvin Belcher
Runner-up: 'Shishi-Gashira', Fritz Kahen

Best Novice:

'Chow's Han-Ling', Joann Brewer

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

FRESNO, March 9-10, 1991
Sponsor: Central California Camellia Society

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Alta Gavin', Jack & Anne Woo

C. japonica:

Large to Very Large: 'Louise Hairston Var.',
Lee Chow
Runner-up: 'Katie Var.', Jack & Anne Woo
Medium: 'Alta Gavin', Jack & Anne Woo
Runner-up: 'Midnight', Sergio & Elsie Bracci
Small: 'Alison Leigh Woodroof', Jack & Anne Woo
Runner-up: 'First Blush', Sergio & Elsie Bracci

Best Miniature:

'Night Rider', Art & Chris Gonos
Runner-up: 'Fircone Var.', Ruth Anne Lewis

C. reticulata:

'Valley Knudsen', Al Taylor
Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige', Tom Hughes

C. hybrid:

'Coral Delight', Jack & Anne Woo
Runner-up: 'Coral Delight Var.', Art & Chris Gonos

Best White:

'Chow's Han-Ling', Jack & Anne Woo

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

SACRAMENTO, March 2-3, 1991 (67th Annual)
Sponsor: Camellia Society of Sacramento
No. Blooms Displayed: 3,100. Attendance: 5,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Valley Knudsen', Jim & Jackie Randall

C. japonica: (In Open, Untreated)

Very Large: 'Elegans Champagne',
Larry & Nancy Pitts
Runner-up: 'Grand Slam', Jim & Jackie Randall
Large: 'Grand Marshall', Ray Hertel
Runner-up: 'Spring Sonnet',
Ralph & Cathy Celestre, Jr.
Medium: 'Dr. Tinsley', Virginia Rankin
Runner-up: 'Alta Gavin', Jim & Jackie Randall
Small: 'Something Beautiful', Robert Ehrhart
Runner-up: 'Ellen Daniel',
Elmer & Bernice Achterberg
Miniature: 'Wilamina', Jim & Jean Toland
Runner-up: 'Little Slam Var.',
Maurice & Jocelyn Vervalle

C. japonica: (In Open, Treated)

'Royal Velvet', Gary & Carol Schanz

C. reticulata: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Al Gunn', Larry & Nancy Pitts
Runner-up: 'Francie L', Jim & Jackie Randall
Large: 'Valley Knudsen', Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up: 'Trophy', Tom & Marge Lee

C. hybrid: (In Open, Untreated)

'Elsie Jury', Larry & Nancy Pitts
Runner-up: 'Angel Wings', Don & Joan Lesmeister

Best White:

'Ivory Tower', Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best Novice:

'Dr. Clifford Parks', Mrs. Barbara Gilmartin

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Robert Ehrhart

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Don & Mary Bergamini

ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATE:

Creativity: Ruth Partridge

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, April 13-14, 1991 (37th Annual)
Sponsor: Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley
No. Blooms Displayed: 768.
Attendance: 4,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

'Lady Vansittart', Ms. Hassie Dixon
Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.',
Mrs. Douglas Deane Hall

C. japonica: (Protected)

'Granada', Mr. & Mrs. Emerson Waltz
Runner-up: 'Reg Ragland',
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Maryott

C. reticulata:

'Francie L', Mr. John Pumphrey
Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks',
Mrs. John C. White

Best White:

'Purity', Mr. & Mrs. Harry Kendig

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

FLORIDA

TAMPA, January 12, 1991 (3rd Annual)
Sponsor: Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society
No. Blooms Displayed: 1,174.
Attendance: 800.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

In Open: 'Magic City', Raymond Crawford
Protected: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Frank D. Jamison

C. japonica: (In Open, Untreated)

Large: 'Moonlight Bay', Paul & Mary Wilson
Medium: 'Anita', John W. Shirah, Jr.
Small: 'Pink Perfection', Dr. Howard Smith
Miniature: 'Kitty', Dave & Elizabeth Scheibert

C. japonica: (In Open, Treated)

Large: 'Easter Morn', Dr. Earl Beatty
Medium: 'Sawada's Dream', Dr. Dan Nathan

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
Lee Roy & Myrtle Smith
Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Gael's Dream', Paul & Mary Wilson
Protected: 'Dick Goodson', Frank D. Jamison

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Wilber Foss', Warren Thompson
Protected: 'Pink Dahlia', Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. sasanqua:

'Star Above Star', Frank Long

Best White:

In Open: 'Charlie Bettes', Paul & Mary Wilson
Protected: 'Silver Lace', Bill & Sally Hardwick

Best Novice:

'W. F. Bray Var.', Everett Cox

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Paul & Mary Wilson
Protected: Frank D. Jamison

Best Seedling:

Pursel #2128, Dean's Nursery

• Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports

ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATE:

Creativity: Wilson Sistrunk

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

WINTER PARK, January 19-20, 1991 (42nd Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Society of Central Florida

No. Blooms Displayed: 1,200. Attendance: 2,500.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:**Most Outstanding Bloom: (In Open, Treated)**

'Bill Woodroof', Mr. & Mrs. Paul Wilson

C. japonica: (In Open, Untreated)

'Pink Lace', Mr. & Mrs. Paul Wilson

Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',

Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

C. japonica: (In Open, Treated)

'Lady Laura', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

Runner-up: 'Donckelarii',

Mr. & Mrs. Leroy S. Stevens, Jr.

C. japonica: (Protected)

'Hilda Jamieson', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

Runner-up: 'Purple Swirl', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

C. reticulata: (In Open, Untreated)

'Valentine Day' Mr. Harold Goforth

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.',

Mr. O. L. Jacobson

C. reticulata: (Protected)

'Pleasant Memories', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

C. reticulata: (In Open, Treated)

'Bill Woodroof', Mr. & Mrs. Paul Wilson

C. hybrid: (In Open, Untreated)

'Charlean Var.', Mr. Frank Long

Runner-up: 'Barbara Ratliff', Mr. Wilson Sistrunk

C. hybrid: (Protected)

'Galaxie', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

C. hybrid: (In Open, Treated)

'Delores Edwards', Mr. & Mrs. Paul Wilson

C. sasanqua:

'Star Above Star', Mr. Frank Long

Best White:

'Charlie Bettes', Mr. & Mrs. Tom Adams

Best Novice:

'Little Babe Var.', Mrs. Leta Davis

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. O. L. Jacobson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Four.

NORTH CAROLINA**WILMINGTON, February 23-24, 1991**

Sponsor: Tidewater Camellia Club

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:**Most Outstanding Bloom:**

'Howard Asper Var.', Clara & Fred Hahn

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large to Very Large: 'Donckelarii',

Dr. John Codington

Medium: 'Don-Mac', Becky Newber

Small: 'William C. Noell', Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large to Very Large: 'Elegans Supreme Var.',

Joe Austin

Medium: 'In the Pink', Ray & Josie Bond

Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Best Miniature: 'Bonbon', Clara & Fred Hahn

C. reticulata:

'Curtain Call', Clara & Fred Hahn

C. hybrid:

'Mona Jury', Joe Austin

Best White:

'Ruffian', Jim Pinkerton

Best Novice:

'Governor Mouton', Lester Kuhn

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor, Jr.

Protected: Jim Pinkerton

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: T. E. Powers

Protected: Joe Austin

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

OREGON**PORTLAND, March 23-24, 1991 (10th Annual)**

Sponsor: Oregon Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 325. Attendance: 2,000.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:**Most Outstanding Bloom:**

'Finlandia Var.', Alan S. Taft

C. japonica: (In Open)

Medium: 'Finlandia Var.', Alan S. Taft

Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Sup.', Letha Culbertson

Miniature: 'Kitty', Alan S. Taft

Runner-up: 'Tinsie', James Moon

C. japonica: (Protected) Large:

'Tamaikara', Alan S. Taft

Medium: 'Brushfield's Yellow', Larry Landauer

C. reticulata:

'Mouchang', Oscar Tinkle, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Lasca Beauty', Oscar Tinkle, Jr.

C. hybrid:

'Scented Sun', Alan S. Taft

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: James Moon

Protected: Larry Landauer

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Oscar Tinkle, Jr.

Protected: Oscar Tinkle, Jr.

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

VIRGINIA**NORFOLK, March 30-31, 1991 (44th Annual)**

Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society

No. Blooms Displayed: 520. Attendance: 350.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:**Most Outstanding Bloom:**

'Tomorrow Park Hill', John K. Walsh

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Miss Charleston', M. E. Stallings

Runner-up: 'Elegans Supreme', William G. Redwood

Medium: 'Dixie Knight Sup.', John K. Walsh

Runner-up: 'Elizabeth Arden', Mrs. L. Nachman

Small: 'Black Tie', M. E. Stallings

Runner-up: 'Kitty', Mrs. L. Nachman

Miniature: 'Grace Albritton', Capt. & Mrs. D. M.

Simon

Runner-up: 'Frances Councill', M. E. Stallings

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Swan Lake', Richard L. Waltz

Medium: 'Pink Diddy', Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel

C. reticulata:

'Dr. Clifford Parks', M. E. Stallings

Runner-up: 'Terrell Weaver', Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel

C. hybrid:

'Dr. Zhivago', M. E. Stallings

Runner-up: 'Night Rider', M. E. Stallings

Best White:

'Lotus' Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel

Runner-up: 'Coronation', M. E. Stallings

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Seven.

ACS-ICS Convention

Plans have been completed for the ACS-ICS Convention in New Orleans, January 28 - February 2, 1992. The Monteleone Hotel will be the headquarters for this joint convention. The Committee has planned a program to include outstanding speakers from around the world. All lectures will have translations provided. A Judging School is planned for ACS members who are Novice Judges and for Accredited Judges to renew their accreditation. Those attending will have the opportunity to visit Longue Vue Gardens, enjoy a sightseeing city tour, a Riverboat Ride with dinner and entertainment. A full schedule with reservation material and costs will be in the November *Journal*. Save the dates of January 28 - February 2 for this very special occasion.

From the Desk of the



Executive Director

Ann Blair Brown

This year has been an excellent one for introducing our favorite flower to the many visitors to Massee Lane. This year paid off for us with the out of state tours coming to Massee Lane. This success is the culmination of many hours of promotion by your staff. We continue to promote and expect even greater numbers in the next season. We will again open on the weekends November 1 through March 31. We have received many favorable comments about the weekend openings.

Many of our visitors are guests at special functions in the Fetterman Museum. A good number have returned as a result and we have picked up a few new members. In a handsome publication put out by the Georgia Department of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Massee Lane Gardens were listed as one of four gardens not to miss in Georgia. The other recommended are Callaway at Pine Mountain, the State Botanical Garden in Athens and the Atlanta Botanical Garden. We receive excellent support from the state tourism association. The Executive Director of ACS was honored to be asked to serve on the Board of Directors by the state Georgia Hospitality and Travel Association.

Rain, rain and more rain has been the theme from late Spring into Summer. After four years of drought conditions, the now excess of water is most welcome. The camellias have put on a tremendous amount of new

growth as have the other plants. The almost daily storms have included severe lightning and we have suffered two hits to the security system and one to the pump for irrigation. Both are now back into operation.

Summertime is our slower season for visitation. This is when we make any necessary repairs to buildings, do extra cleaning and catch up on those things left undone during the winter months. This is the time that we do our planning for the coming year. Many decisions are made by the staff which include the workshops to be offered, Open House and the Festival of Trees in December, the Camellia Festival in February, Day Camp in July and any other possibilities for bringing visitors to Massee Lane. We are dedicated to promoting camellias through our lovely gardens in Peach County.

We are very fortunate in having a wonderful, though small, corps of volunteers. We also enjoy support from the Middle Georgia Camellia Society and the Peachland Council of State Garden Clubs. This Council is made up of the Fort Valley Garden Club, Magnolia Garden Club and Town and Country Garden Clubs, Fort Valley; Marshallville Garden Club, Marshallville, and Village Green Garden Club, Byron. These ladies give much of their time and talent in support of Massee Lane.

Without the volunteers and these organizations, we would not be able to offer as many activities. The Workshops, planned by our horticulturist, were very successful. Exciting workshops are planned for the coming season.

Many clubs are making plans for shows during the coming season. In the May issue of the *Journal*, page 38, you will find a list of Novice Judges listed by state. Do consider inviting several of them to serve on judging teams. You will be doing a favor to them and your teams. As you prepare to select prizes, contact Michelle Allen at Headquarters for the excellent selection that can be found in the ACS Gift Shop. She will be happy to assist you and send the catalogue for you to select at your leisure.

I look forward to seeing you in Baltimore in November. The Pioneer Camellia Society has a most interesting convention planned. This will be the LAST Fall convention. Do plan to attend this event. Join both national and international friends at the ACS-ICS Conference in New Orleans in January. The November *Journal* will have full details. President Thomas Perkins promises an excellent conference. Show your support for the ACS and ICS by your participation.

I hope that a visit to Massee Lane is in your plan for 1992. Bring members of your club, garden club or just come. It would be a pleasure to have you visit.

*Prints
of
Original Watercolor
Paintings by
Madeline Fu*



'Sandy Clark'



'Pirates Gold'

These Are Matched Size and Fit a
Mat or Frame Opening of 9" x 10 1/2"
to 11" x 12 3/4"

PRICED AT ONLY \$7.50 Each — Plus Additional
\$1.50 Each for Postage and Handling

Send to: AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, Georgia 31030