

NOVEMBER 1991

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The *Camellia* Journal



'Dr. Dan Nathan'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE

American Camellia Society

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ACS offices are located at Massee Lane 5 miles south of Fort Valley, Georgia on State Hwy. 49 or 12 miles west of Interstate 75 from Perry, Georgia, then north on State 49 at Marshallville. 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.

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The
Camellia
Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 46

NUMBER 4

NOVEMBER 1991

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About the Front Cover

'Dr. Dan Nathan'. This is a lovely very large, pink with flourescent sheen, semidouble *C. reticulata* (Homeyer 146 = 'Trewithen Pink' x 'Tali Queen' x 'Lilette Witman'), mid-season. It was originated by Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, GA and is being propagated by Dean's Nursery, Lucedale, MS. It will be commercially introduced in 1992.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greg Davis

All ACS members and camellia growing enthusiasts will be inspired with a visit to our headquarters at Massee Lane.

Massee Lane, near Fort Valley, Georgia, may be hard to locate on a world map but it is located a short drive south of Atlanta in the heart of the peach and pecan growing area of Georgia. It was my pleasure to visit there to meet with the Long Range Planning Committees on August 24 and 25.

The entrance drive, with alternating pink and white crepe myrtles interspersed between dark green magnolias is very attractive. The first stop is the imposing Annabella Lundy Fetterman Building which separates a large pecan grove to the west and the peach orchards to the east. This building houses an attractive auditorium, a gift shop and a large banquet - display room almost the size of a high school gymnasium. This room is lined with attractive display cases for the world's largest Boehm porcelain collection opened to the public.

Mrs. Michelle Allen is our gracious hostess for the Fetterman Building and Gift Shop. Most visitors will now, probably pay our entrance fees twice, in order to get a second visit with Mrs. Allen and her Gift Shop.

The next stop on the tour is the Scheibert Rose Garden which brings bright colors to the garden in the summer and fall. This rose garden neatly separates the Camellia Garden from the Stevens-Taylor Gallery - your second opportunity to see an artful Boehm Porcelain display.

The main camellia garden lies to the west of the original red brick, ACS Headquarters building which contains the library, the executive offices, and the headquarters staff work areas. Betty Hotchkiss, our resident horticulturist, has been talking to the camellias in both the garden and greenhouses and they are all dark green, no scale or dieback and full of buds. We still have room to add more camellias and the Garden Committee is well on the way to developing plans for reaching our goal of having the best camellia garden in the U.S. by 1995.

Down an antique brick path lies the Abendroth Japanese garden. A colorful school of Japanese koi - now large enough to be safe from the raccoons - grace the stream flowing thru the restful and artful green foliages of the Japanese style garden.

Ann B. Brown, Helen Bryan, Frances Bowden and Bobby Allen combine talents to keep the headquarter type functions on an even keel. Call any of them for help with ACS problems or to help make your plans for your next Massee Lane visit.

Fertilizers Yesterday and Today, With Emphasis on "Camellias"

Dr. Francis R. Gouin, Professor of
Horticulture, The University of
Maryland, College Park, Maryland—*

"My area of concentration has been the nutrition of plants in containers. Techniques have changed a great deal over the years. When I first came to Maryland in 1962, less than 5% of nursery plants were grown in containers. Of this 5%, nearly 95% were discarded because the plants died over winter. So, my first area of research was overwintering. One of the theories we worked on was that if you gave plants a lot of potassium you could increase success in overwintering. So, we did a whole series of studies on the effects of potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen. Our conclusion was that no matter how much potassium (or phosphorus or nitrogen) you added to the soil, if it was above what the plant needed, it had no effect whatsoever. In fact, if you gave them too much, it killed the plant.

"A lot of research has been done in the past on nutrition in the ground. However, today, 80% of all plants sold by landscape nurserymen are grown in containers. They are grown without any soil whatsoever. They use peat moss, bark, compost, sand, perlite, styrofoam, that's about it. We are using essentially a soilless mix, so now we have evolved entirely different types of fertilizers. The old granular types wash out in a few weeks. Some, like superphosphate, are completely gone within a few weeks. The media in a pot in the summer on a hot day will get up to 95° - 98°. As we increase temperature, we increase solubility. We probably add 30-60% more water on a hot day. So, you have high temperature, more water, and higher leaching of

these materials on a daily basis. No wonder our old fertilizer practice is no longer viable. We have had to change fertilizers and growing media when growing in pots.

"I would like to tell you what goes on in that pot. Whether it is a large or a small pot, the media shrinks. You cannot afford to lose that soil if the plant is to be in a pot for a year or so. The hardwood bark and peat shrink and you need more nitrogen. So, we have changed what we use in a soil mix.

"Everybody likes to use a 20-20-20 liquid or a 10-10-10-granular. These are all extremely water soluble fertilizers. They do not last in hot weather. You have to apply continuously on a regular basis to keep up the effect. Remember that your *camellia*, *rhododendron*, or *azalea* are slow feeders. So, with these types of plants, *over 60% of your fertilizer goes right out through the bottom*. We have found in Maryland, and other areas near nurseries, that the nitrate level in the ground water is very high - a 3-4% increase. We are applying much too much fertilizer by this method. It is an inefficient system of fertilizing plants in containers. We also found plants need Magnesium - dolomite limestone (barn grade dolomite - coarse - up to 30%, goes through a 100-mesh screen, the rest through a 90-mesh screen). It is a type of limestone that releases Magnesium slowly. Plants cannot grow without Magnesium.

"Nitrogen is the most soluble nutrient. We need something that is released slowly over a long period of time. It is a whole lot better for the plant and better for the environment.

"Trace elements - with pine bark, peat and sand in the pots, there are hardly any trace elements - you need Cu, Zn, Fe, Manganese. They are not available from the mix.

Micromax is a good source of minor nutrients. You can use 4 or 5 oz. per bushel. Use Chelates only for Iron. However, you need the proper balance of trace elements to make this iron available. Too much phosphorus also ties up trace elements. I worked with *Osmocote* starting back in 1964. These are slow release formula pellets. Often *Osmocote* (14-14-14) is mixed with the soil at potting time. This is **not good** for growing in pots. It will release it all in 4-6 weeks—this is too fast - you lose too much. Something better is **Nutricote**, coming out of Japan. It looks just like *Osmocote* but releases slower. What we need is 18-5-11 which lasts 10-12 weeks, or better yet, 18-6-12 which lasts for 3 to 4 months if applied to the surface (not 6 months as stated on the package). You lose only 10% to the environment. A better way is to use **1 teaspoon per 1 gallon container of Nutricote** and apply it **in a hole in the soil mix**. This gives you 6 months of release. **DO NOT MIX IT WITH THE SOIL**, but **drill it into that hole 1/2 way between edge of pot and stem**.

"In 1968, I helped the Sierra Company develop 18-6-12 and we now have 19-6-12 which is good for 3 years (if it is drilled into the soil mix). This is especially good for big planters (as is *Nutricote*). If it is not drilled in, it will last 2 years. However, plants get pot bound and need to be replanted before then.

"Slow release fertilizers have changed tremendously. They help to

reduce pollution by reducing 75-80% of the runoff. You are getting more growth for your fertilizer dollar. Engineers can make fertilizers of any formulation to last any length of time (as seen in the various formulations of Osmocote & Nutricote). The nitrogen level should be high, and phosphorus level low, for proper balance. Very high phosphorus stunts plants and causes them to flower small.

"All slow release fertilizers are different for different conditions. If you want a fast release, you use small particles, if you want a slow release, use the larger particles. If you put Nutricote or Osmocote on top of the soil it reduces your release rate 50%. Drill it in or cover with mulch.

Composted leaves and composted yard waste and sewerage sludge.

"Many Counties are now doing composting - it is a positive sign of the times. The phosphorus and potassium in composted materials are released for one year. However, you need to add more nitrogen (slow release). Some counties (ex: Prince George's) use lime in composting sewerage sludge which ties up all trace elements. Use only for grass. However, where wood-chips and sawdust (instead of lime) are used in composting, the final product is much better. These new composting activities save on importing peat and are good for the environment. They are a very good source of trace elements with a good balance of phosphorus and potassium, but you should add nitrogen (Nutricote or Osmocote). Compost gives 4-5 times more iron than any other source. We did studies and compared it with ProMix. - sludge produced better plants - with darker green foliage.

NEVER use more than 1/3 compost in a potting mix. Use the following mix for your camellias, and other acid loving plants:

"This mix will not shrink because pine bark does not shrink (Lignums in pine bark do not break down) Peat moss shrinks.

CAMELLIA POTTING MIX

1/3 compost,
1/3 sand, and
1/3 pine bark.
Nutricote 18-6-12 (Six month)
(or Osmocote-same formula)

• Do NOT use peat moss or HARDWOOD bark in your mixes since they contain cellulose, which breaks down causing considerable shrinkage!

Answers to questions from the audience

Is cow manure OK to use? - Cow manure is fine if you get it composted - do NOT use it fresh.

How about Promix and Perlite? - "PROMIX shrinks, be careful how you use it. Do not use perlite, as it disintegrates in winter. You can use

ground styrofoam, as it will not break down. Vermiculite breaks down in 3 months. Perlite breaks down in 1 to 2 years.

What should we use for 'In-the-ground' plants? - "For in-the-ground plants, use regular granular fertilizer. Mix with top layer of soil or mulch. Say, 10-10-10, or 10-6-4 is also good.

What kind of lime should I use on non-acid loving plants? - Dolomite lime is very good for it lasts a long time. You can get the granular form from Southern States Farmer's Cooperative. Do not use hydrated lime!"

** A lecture given May 20, 1990 to the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley at the U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.*



Charlie and Maggy Bush along with Maurice Manuel enjoying the Summer Social of the Ozone Camellia Society.

COLOR US GREEN

Hyman R. Norsworthy

No profound message follows but I do want to make some points and share some ideas that I hope will cause you to think about the direction this camellia movement of ours is taking. In doing so, perhaps it will result in a new resolve from each of you to "color us green"—green as in a thriving and growing movement. The alternative is to "color us brown"—a dying movement slowly sinking into oblivion.

For a moment, let's examine why we have camellia clubs and societies, national, regional, state and local. Why do we join one or more of these groups? Camellia clubs may serve many purposes. Common to all clubs are the following objectives:

1. To study and cultivate various species of the genus *Camellia*.
2. To form a group with a common bond of horticulture and to exchange horticultural information freely.
3. To serve as missionaries and educators to others who may be induced to become camellia growers.
4. To exhibit the handiwork of our labors in the form of an annual show. This for the sake of good horticulture and nothing more. Camellia shows are highly competitive events. Some of us are "driven" to enter every show possible. We get up before daybreak to make the long drive to enter a show and win a trophy. Is the silver tray or crystal goblet the object of this effort? Absolutely not. What you may win as a trophy represents only a fraction of the cost of competing for that trophy. It is the drive to compete, the desire to be a better grower than your peers and bask in the limelight of the winner's circle—those are the reasons for entering competitive shows. And there is absolutely nothing wrong with that if kept in the proper perspective. Look around you. There are two extremes among camellia growers. At one end is the enthusiast who

drives 100 plus miles and at the other is the good grower who rarely enters a show other than his own. The majority of us fall somewhere in between—one could call us interested plodders. But we form the backbone of most camellia clubs. Fortunately, it takes all of the above to make a thriving society. There is a place for every individual regardless of his/her degree of knowledge and participation.

5. The last and by no means the least point I want to make is the development of friendships that enrich the social side of our lives. This is accomplished at national, regional and local club meetings.

There are many other purposes of a camellia club and reasons for belonging to a camellia group. Some are stated in our constitutions and by-laws; others are merely unwritten practices.

The great camellia movement really got underway in the mid-1940's. The peak years were reached in the mid-1960's. During these ascending years, camellia enthusiasts went mad trying to introduce new varieties. The uninitiated, particularly if the resources were available, followed right along buying every "pig in a poke", sometimes without ever seeing the flower. How many of you remember the hulabaloo associated with the introduction of 'Lady Macon'? 'Lady Macon', you say? It is a good flower but hasn't been seen in a show west of the Mississippi in the last twenty years. All too often, tried and true performers were tossed aside for that something new. Thirty years ago I accompanied a dear friend, now deceased, to Thomasville, Ga. to buy just released 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. He paid \$150.00 for a two-year budded graft and \$100.00 for a one-year graft. This is related here only to emphasize the fact that it got extremely expensive for the average person to "keep up" in the camellia world. It discouraged too many of the people we sorely need as a core membership in this or any

horticulture society. As the price of new introductions skyrocketed, purchases plummeted. Labor was becoming very expensive—if you could find it. Once thriving camellia nurseries came on hard times. Many closed or discontinued camellias. Memberships in clubs and societies went into decline—"color us brown".

But that was then. We hit the bottom of the pit a few years ago and are now on our way up again. Under the leadership of Dave Scheibert's membership committee, ACS membership is increasing. Local clubs are stepping up activities and increasing memberships. A shining example is the growth of the Conroe, TX group. The local club, Coughatta Camellia Society, is an active group with over 50 members in attendance at every meeting. Ordinarily, people will not seek us. We must ferret out those potential new members, arouse their interest and offer something in return for membership in our society. Old timers sometime grumble about our programs being repetitive. The young recruits and less experienced growers can learn only by sharing experiences and information with others. Don't discourage newcomers by complaining about program subject matter or expounding on your boundless expertise. We never get so smart that there is no more room for learning.

ACS is doing well. Gulf Coast society is doing well—and they don't even sponsor a show. You too can breathe new life into your local group. Pass the jobs around. Get everyone involved. Attend meetings and contribute to the extent of your ability.

Do we color our camellia movement green? You bet we do. Keeping it green will take continuing effort. But the rewards of those efforts are so satisfying. Try it. You'll like it.

JUDGING SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT MASSEE LANE

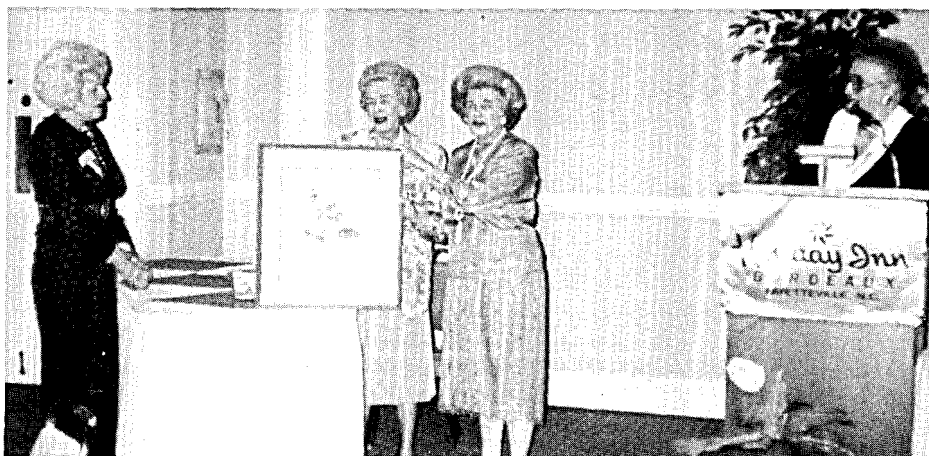
A Judging School will be held at Massee Lane Gardens March 14 and 15, 1992. All ACS Judges who wish to recertify are invited to attend. Also, those who wish to become an accredited judge may attend in order to fulfill this requirement. Experienced ACS Certified judges will serve as instructors for this class. If there is sufficient interest, there will be separate sessions for those who are renewing their certification and those who are beginning. A fee of \$25 will be charged to cover the expenses of the school. For more information write Betty Hotchkiss at Headquarter

JUDGING SCHOOL TO BE HELD IN PENSACOLA

A Judging School will be held in Pensacola, Florida in early 1992. A planning session will be held in December to finalize plans for this event which is being sponsored by the Pensacola Camellia Club, Inc. For more information, contact Capt. George Anderson, 3571 Menendez Dr., Pensacola, FL 32503.



Pearl Terry, ACS Florida Director; Jane Griffin, ACS Tennessee Director elect and Lillian Harris at the Gulf Coast Camellia Banquet. Photo by Greg Davis.



Sadie Aycock Lyon presents her lovely painting of the 'Annabelle Fetterman' camellia to the Executive Director. The real Annabelle and Martha Duell admire Sadie's work.

BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Propagation of Camellias By Rooted Cuttings

Betty Hotchkiss

The most widely used method of camellia propagation is through rooted cuttings. Camellias reproduced by rooted cuttings are identical to the parent plant from which they are taken. This is a method of asexual reproduction as are air layering and grafting. Sexual reproduction through seed results in an entirely new combination of genetic material.

Although propagation of camellias by rooted cuttings is not the quickest method to produce marketable plants, it is the one most commonly used by nurserymen. The advantages to producing camellias through cuttings are two-fold. First, it is much easier than other methods of propagation. Teaching someone to take cuttings is relatively easy and the success is usually high. Second, it is less expensive to produce a plant through rooted cuttings than other methods. Thousands of cuttings may be taken in a relatively short period of time. Unlike grafts, which are labor intensive, cuttings require little care following sticking. This is especially true with the use of automated mist systems. Rooting of camellia cuttings is also a good method for the home owner to use to reproduce camellias. It requires very little plant material and few supplies. The biggest disadvantage of this method is the amount of time required for a cutting to reach saleable or blooming size. A minimum of three years is usually required.

The process of rooting camellias is fairly simple and may be modified to suit your needs. Although cuttings may be taken throughout the year, mid-summer is often a good time. Five to six inch cuttings are taken of new growth which has matured and hardened. This is usually from May through August. The cut should preferably be made below the fifth

node with the two lower leaves removed. A tapering cut should then be made at the base of the cutting to allow for a greater rooting surface. Roots will develop from the eyes where leaves were removed as well as along the lower surface. The upper remaining leaves may be trimmed back one half to reduce dehydration. Before sticking cuttings, they may be soaked in a fungicidal solution of Benlate® and Captan® for twenty minutes to reduce the risk of disease.

The planting media may be of various material, although, it is important that it remain moist but not soggy during the rooting process. Various media for rooting include sand, peat moss, vermiculite, and perlite. These may be used singly or in combination. Soil is not recommended as it may harbor fungal organisms which might be harmful to the plant.

The media should be placed in a box, pot, or container at least 4 - 6 inches deep. A rooting bed with bottom heat will speed rooting, especially during the fall and winter months. Cuttings should be placed in the mixture about two inches apart and two to three inches deep. The cuttings should then be covered or put under intermittent mist to ensure the media will remain moist and humidity surrounding the cuttings high. This will prevent dehydration of the cuttings. Rooting of camellias should be done in the shade.

A rooting hormone should be used to ensure better rooting of camellias. Although some varieties root more easily than others, the hormone will improve rooting percentages. Sometimes the hormone is mixed with a fungicide to reduce the chance of root rot. Follow the directions provided with the hormones when using.

Most varieties of camellias will root in 30 - 90 days. They may then be potted up in a loose media and

kept in the shade. Intermittant mist for a few days can help prevent dehydration of young cuttings after potting. If mist is not available, keep in the shade and do not allow to dry out. Do not pot young cuttings in oversized containers. It is better to repot as cuttings grow in size.

Growing camellias from cuttings is very rewarding and is probably the simplest of all propagation techniques. This summer is the perfect time to begin propagating your own camellias. Whether you do one or a hundred, it is an exciting experience to see roots form and young plants begin to grow.

Figure 1

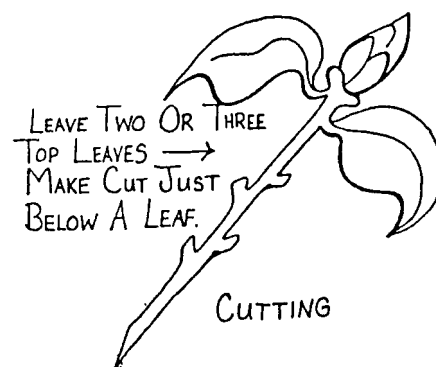
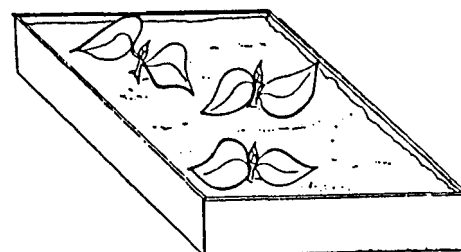
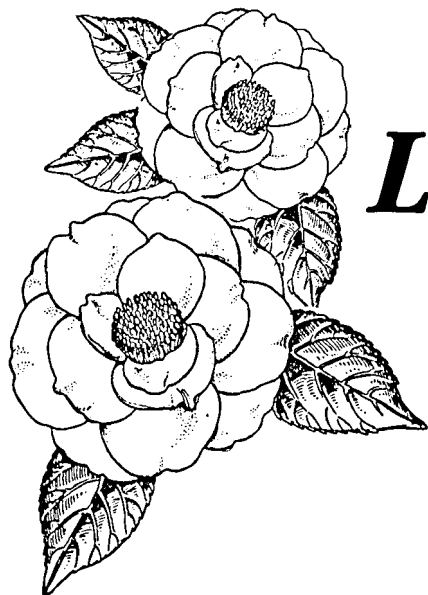


Figure 2

INSERT CUTTINGS





Louise Turner, Camellia Artist

Camellia Artist Louise Turner (1913-1962) grew up in Marshallville, Georgia, a town famous for the numerous camellias that lined the streets and adorned residential yards. At one time the town was known to have five times as many camellia plants as people. Marshallville antedates most Georgia towns with its interest in camellias. Some plants 75 to 100 years old still survive. The town boasts of plants set out before the war between the states. Some of these can be found in the gardens of Dick Dodd.

Louise became a camellia artist almost over night, but it was not without previous experience in art. After growing up in Marshallville she spent two years at Agnes Scott College, a year at the High Museum of Art and another year in department store advertising as an artist in Atlanta. Then she traveled to New York for a course at the Traphagen School of Fashion. She became a fashion reporter-artist on a daily newspaper published for clothing manufacturers. She met Bob Turner, a Hawkinsville, Georgia man who was working for the Guaranty Trust Co. Bank in New York. They were married and started a family. World War II came along. Louise's husband went into the Army and she came home to Marshallville with a baby son.

That's when the fashion artist switched to camellia artist. Louise also did children's portraits. But her

specialty was definitely camellias. She said "It's smart for an artist to choose a specialty just as it's good business for a town like Marshallville to dress up in flowers."

Louise always remembered when the town's camellias were called Japonicas, loved and rooted by friends but cherished mostly because someone's relatives brought the first cuttings with them when they pioneered along from South Carolina in the 1830's.

Louise took home blooms given by friends and began to look at them with an artist's eye. She started to study the types and varieties as she picked up the lore a little at the time from Dick Dodd, Charles Heflin, Felder Frederick, Dave Strother, and Dr. John Wade, all well known enthusiasts from the area. Dave Strother was a founder of the American Camellia Society.

"If you want to know how many different kinds of camellias there are - Dave Strother's Gardens (now home of the American Camellias Society), just a few miles away, have over 700 varieties. Every one of these requires a different shade or combination of shades of red," said Louise. She used water color to capture the camellia's color and beauty on to paper. "This medium shows the delicate texture of the blossoms better than heavy oils." Her only problem was whether to do showy clusters of blossoms or only a few blossoms. She finally

decided that a few blooms are more personal and dramatic. She thought this to be true for a vase as well as a painting.

Louise's painting season coincided with camellia time. This was usually from November until when the peak came in February.

Marshallville was loaded with visitors as well as camellias about this time.

With Louise Turner's works one can have camellias in the home all year round - on the walls if not in vases or arrangements. A collection of her paintings decorate the walls of the famous New Perry Hotel in Perry, Georgia.

Among camellia fans all over the state, Louise Turner earned a reputation for accuracy. The growers said they could depend on her for the fine details of color and line which distinguish one variety from another. She received many orders from the local devotees who had her do "portraits" of their prize blossoms.

Louise and Robert P. Turner were among those who lost their lives in 1962 when a chartered airliner returning members of The Atlanta Art Association from a European art tour crashed on take off from Paris, France. It is more than a tragedy for all art lovers that her brush will never create those lovely works again. However, for the first time, limited edition prints of her paintings have been made available.

You Will Love New Orleans And She Will Love You Right Back

Will G. Mangham

New Orleans is waiting for the International Camellia Society and the American Camellia Society with open arms next January 26 through February 2, 1992. America's most interesting city is extremely popular with all convention groups, but will be especially appealing to camellia enthusiasts during the peak of its camellia blooming season.

For generations people have been flocking to New Orleans for two predominant reasons—food and music. And the resources for these two commodities seem to be inexhaustible.

New Orleans is the place where jazz was born and where jazz still is! "Normal" in New Orleans means flat-out, non-stop music, right around the clock. This is a 24-hour city where there are sleek supper clubs, soothing piano bars, sophisticated discos, open-air cafes replete with dixieland and second-liners, and frilly riverboats kicking out jazz on the Mississippi River every night of the week. You can strike out on Bourbon Street, one block from your headquarters hotel (The Monteleone) and listen to the sounds that pour out of the clubs: Jazz, Cajun, R&B, Irish, the Blues, Gospel, Zydeco . . . the works. Amazing how some things never change. All of that jazz, all over town, in all kinds of places.

The world-famous food of New Orleans is a blend of the many ethnic groups that settled at the mouth of the Mississippi River soon after America was discovered; the French and Spanish cuisines were blended with the African influence and the American Indians found living in the area. The result was what is known today as Creole and Cajun food. Creole cuisine was the creation of the French and Spanish settlers and their black servants, and

it is perhaps best characterized by the sauces. Creole sauces are creamy and full-flavored with the rich use of herbs and spices. Oysters Bienville and Oysters Rockefeller are examples of haute Creole dishes, while red beans and rice exemplifies a category referred to as lower Creole cuisine. The city's other culinary artform, Cajun cooking, tends to be more robust and peppery. The Cajun uses a variety of sausages, like andouille and boudin, as well as duck, chicken, pork and the ubiquitous sea creatures of this region. Crawfish bisque and crawfish etouffee, sauce piquante, and andouille gumbo are good examples of Cajun cooking. In New Orleans, a meal is to be lingered over, critiqued, savored and remembered. Here, food is the main attraction.

There are untold things to see and do in easy walking distance from your headquarters hotel and much of it is Free! You can hear all sorts of street musicians in Jackson Square, which is the hub and heart-beat of the French Quarter, and has been from the very beginning. It was originally named Place d'Armes and today the former parade grounds is a pretty green park. The fence surrounding the park is decorated with the wares of the artists who work in the Square. And musicians play everything from jazz to reggae to rhythm and blues, while tap-dancers, mimes and fire-eaters entertain the on-lookers and listeners.

No trip to New Orleans is complete without a look inside St. Louis Cathedral, the oldest active cathedral in the United States and it's located right on Jackson Square.

You can get a better view of the Mississippi River by strolling along the Moonwalk where there are park benches on the promenade offering a ringside view of the foreign vessels, tugboats and frilly steamboats. Woldenberg Riverfront Park just a few blocks from your hotel was

opened recently and consists of 13 acres of landscaped greenspace featuring more than 300 oak trees, magnolias, willows and crepe myrtles with a large lawn and brick promenade. The foreign plazas near your hotel pay tribute to four nations that have figured prominently in the city's history. Piazza d'Italia features an open-air temple and a fountain in the shape of the map of Italy; Sir Winston Churchill jovially waves a cigar in English Place; a dazzling gilded stature of Joan of Arc marks Place de France; and the splendid Spanish Plaza is awash with fountains and handsome mosaic tiles.

New Orleans architecture is a very special treat. The French Quarter holds quaint two- and three-story structures of frame, old-brick, and pastel colored stucco, decorated with dollops of gingerbread and swirls of fanciful ironwork. The Garden District abounds with Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne mansions surrounded by luxuriant lawns. But the city has a modern face, also. The fabulous Superdome is the world's largest facility of its kind and is well worth a tour, which is conducted daily.

Window shopping is favorite New Orleans pastime and begins out the front door of your hotel. Browse through the antique and souvenir shops, boutiques and galleries of the French Quarter. Magazine Street in the Garden District offers six miles of antique shops in quaint old structures.

A trip to explore New Orleans' many museums is a must. The New Orleans Museum of Art in City Park houses several notable traveling exhibits throughout the year and has many fascinating pieces in its permanent collection. The exhibition gallery of the Historic New Orleans Collection on Royal Street (just down from your hotel) is one of the foremost private museums in the country. The Louisiana State

Museum (in easy walking distance from your hotel) is really many museums in one; buildings include the Cabildo, the Presbytere, the 1850 House and the Old United States Mint, which houses displays of New Orleans history such as jazz and Mardi Gras exhibits.

New Orleans has a balmy, sub-

tropical climate, with an average mean temperature of 70° Fahrenheit, and an annual total rainfall of 63 inches. In the spring, summer and fall, light-weight clothing is most comfortable, with a raincoat and umbrella necessary at times. During winter months, heavier clothing is advisable.

Many New Orleans restaurants permit gentlemen to wear jackets; however, some restaurants require coats and ties, so it is well to come prepared for this. And since the French Quarter is best explored on foot, comfortable walking shoes are a must.



ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL
NEW ORLEANS

Welcome To New Orleans

There is a good description in the article elsewhere in this issue on some of the many things to do and see in our great city. The following is a summary of our planned activities for the five days of our joint conference with the ICS. The conference promises to be an outstanding opportunity to exchange Camellia growing experiences with members from Camellia growing areas from all over the world.

Our headquarters hotel is the historic Monteleone Hotel at 214 Rue Royale St., New Orleans, La. 70140 (Ph: 504-523-3341; Fax: 504-528-1019) and most of our activities will be held there. The Hotel is in the famous French Quarter and within a short walking distance are a number of outstanding restaurants, specialized shopping, sites of historical interest, the Aquarium of the Americas, and the Mississippi River. Transportation will be provided for all group functions held at locations other than the Hotel.

The joint conference promises to be a memorable event joining the International Society members with the American Society members at educational and social functions. Each Society plans to have its own business functions and they are scheduled at non-conflicting times since some folks are involved in administration of both Societies.

We will have registration in the Hotel lobby all day Tuesday until 6:00 p.m. The conference will begin with a joint welcome reception at 7 p.m. at the Hotel. This will be the first of several opportunities to enjoy food and refreshments with friends from the USA as well as many other nations.

We will start Wednesday morning with a continental breakfast at the Hotel. A breakfast for all attendees is planned for each morning to provide opportunities to visit with everyone, re-new old acquaintances, and make new ones. The first of two

educational sessions will be on Wednesday morning with three international Camellia speakers. Translations will be provided for speakers using other languages. Lunch for conference members is scheduled at the Hotel following the educational session. Following lunch, busses will leave the Hotel for a city tour of historic New Orleans. The ACS Governing Board will meet at the Hotel during Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday evening features an outstanding riverboat cruise on the Mississippi River. We will convene at the Riverboat Creole Queen at 7 p.m. for refreshments and dinner on the boat. The Riverboat has been reserved for our exclusive use for the evening. Entertainment will be provided for our enjoyment during the dinner and cruise.

Thursday begins with continental breakfast at the Hotel followed by the second educational session with three more speakers. The remainder of the day is left free for lunch and dinner at any of the many fine restaurants in New Orleans with the afternoon free for sightseeing, shopping, browsing, etc. The ACS Endowment Board will meet at the Hotel during Thursday afternoon.

After breakfast at the Hotel on Friday morning, we will depart for Longue Vue Gardens for a tour of the historic home and gardens. We will have lunch at the gardens, a style show presented by Liz Claiborne, and an opportunity to relax and visit with other conference members in a picnic-like environment. An ACS Judging School will be offered on Friday afternoon for those interested in becoming ACS accredited judges. This session I will be held at the Hotel and will cover the rules and procedures involved in judging ACS cooperative Camellia shows. Dinner on Friday evening will be on your own. The ICS Governing Board of Directors will meet Friday evening at the Hotel.

Saturday morning will begin with breakfast at the Hotel along with receiving flowers for the Camellia flower show to be held at the Hotel. The show is sponsored by the Camellia Club of New Orleans who changed from their regular date and location for the conference. The show is an ACS cooperative show with support from the Gulf Coast Camellia Society and other area Camellia Societies. We plan to utilize as many international judges as we can so they "can see how we do it over here". Session II of the Judging school the practice flower judging part, will be held in the afternoon and the show will be open to the public when judging is completed.

We will close the conference with a joint ACS-ICS banquet at the Hotel on Saturday evening. A brief closing ceremony with entertainment is planned to cap what promises to be a memorable five days of fun and fellowship. Make your plans now to enjoy a visit to New Orleans with us - we promise you a good time!

ATTENTION ACS Members

*We apologize for the deletion
of the Hotel Reservation cut-off
date for the November
Convention in the last
Camellia Journal. We hope it
has not caused too much
inconvenience.*

*We look forward to seeing
you there!*

ACS-ICS Conference

New Orleans, Louisiana — Monteleone Hotel

January 28 - February 2, 1992

Art Landry

Tuesday, January 28, 1992 **8AM to 6 PM**

Registration in the Lobby of the Monteleone Hotel, 214 Rue Royale, New Orleans, La. (504-523-3341) See the ad elsewhere in this Journal.

7 PM to 9 PM

Welcome reception at the Hotel for all ACS and ICS attendees to get together and kick off the conference.

Wednesday, January 29, 1992 **7:30 AM**

Continental breakfast at the Hotel for ACS and ICS members to re-new (or make new) friendships.

9 AM to Noon

The first of two educational sessions featuring speakers from the various Camellia growing regions of the world.

Noon

Following the Educational session, conference attendees will enjoy lunch together at the Hotel.

2 PM

Buses depart the Hotel for the City Tour of historic New Orleans.

2 PM

The ACS Governing Board will meet at the Hotel.

7 PM

Depart Hotel (buses will be available) for short trip to board the Riverboat Creole Queen for hospitality, dinner, entertainment and cruise on the Mississippi River.

Thursday, January 30, 1992 **7:30 AM**

Continental breakfast at the Hotel for all conference attendees.

9 AM

The second Educational session

featuring speakers from various Camellia growing regions of the world.

Noon

Lunch on your own with the afternoon free for shopping, browsing, and sightseeing.

2 PM

The ACS Endowment Board will meet at the Hotel. Dinner on your own.

Friday, January 31, 1992

7:30 AM

Continental breakfast at the hotel for all conference attendees.

11 AM to 4 PM

Buses depart Hotel for Longue Vue Gardens for lunch, tour of the historic home and gardens, style show by Liz Claiborne, and afternoon of socializing.

2 PM

ACS Judging School, Session I, will be held at the Hotel.

7 PM

The ICS Governing Board of Directors will meet at the Hotel. Dinner on your own.

Saturday, February 1, 1992 **7:30 AM**

Continental breakfast at the Hotel for all conference attendees.

8 AM

Enter blooms in the ACS Cooperative Camellia Show at the Hotel.

Noon to 2 PM

Judging of the show and ACS Judging school, part II

2 PM to 5 PM

Show open to the public

7 PM

Banquet at the Hotel - joint ACS and ICS - and closing ceremonies.

Sunday, February 2, 1992

Depart for Post Conference tours or travel home.

REGISTRATION FEES (per person)

	before Jan. 1, 1992	after Jan. 1, 1992
Full convention	\$300.00	\$330.00
Tuesday only	30.00	35.00
Wednesday only	110.00	120.00
Thursday only	15.00	20.00
Friday only	75.00	85.00
Saturday only	70.00	80.00

Registration fees cover Congress only. Hotel reservations should be made separately with the Monteleone Hotel (or other hotel of choice). Rooms at the Monteleone Hotel are (US) \$90 single and (US) \$100 double. Send reservation to: Monteleone Hotel, 214 Rue Royale, New Orleans, La. 70140. Phone: (504) 523-3341 or FAX: (504) 528-1019.

REGISTRATION FORM**ICS-ACS Conference — New Orleans, La.**Enclosed is _____ (\$US) for _____ persons for FULL Convention _____

OR: Tue. _____ Wed. _____ Thur. _____ Fri. _____ Sat. _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ FAX: _____

Will attend Pre-Congress tour _____ Will attend Post-Congress tour _____

Send Registration and Fees (\$US) to: Mr. Robert Stroud, 1532 River Oaks West, New Orleans, La. 70123 USA.

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THE NEW INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1991-92

'Candy Apple'

'Jewel Box'

'Joe Nuccio'

'Matilija Poppy'

'Merry Christmas'

'OO-LA-LA!'

'Robin's Candy'

'TaTa'

Closed Wednesday & Thursday

ACS SLIDE SETS

Your Headquarters offers 18 different slide programs for the use of individuals or local societies.

The slide sets are sent First Class Mail about 10 days prior to the date requested. They will be reserved in advance on a first-come, first-serve basis. We currently have 2 or 3 copies of some of the more popular sets. However, a second choice should be indicated. We suggest a \$10.00 donation to cover postage and handling and the cost of updating sets with new slides.

1. **GOOD GARDEN VARIETIES**—This set contains about 60 slides of camellia varieties which do well in outdoor plantings in most camellia areas. Different forms, colors and blooming season are given in the text.
2. **NEW VARIETIES**—This set of slides is continually being revised as new varieties from throughout the U.S. are registered with ACS. The text gives the originator and parents of the new variety if known as well as other information on bloom size and season. Slides are provided by the person registering the variety. Varieties registered from 1988-1991 are shown.
3. **JUDGES HAVE SPOKEN**—Over 80 slides in set. Features varieties which were big show winners during the 1989-90 season. Taken from the Yearbook article each year.
4. **CAMELLIA FAMILIES**—Over 60 slides. This interesting set of slides illustrates some of the major camellia families including the 'Betty Sheffield', 'Tomorrow' and 'Elegans' families.
5. **COLD HARDY CAMELLIAS**—About 45 slides. Includes slides of Dr. Ackerman's newest releases of camellia hybrids which are hardy to temperatures of -12°F. Also included are *C. japonicas* which will bloom successfully in camellia growing areas following all but the most severe winters.
- 6A. **AWARD WINNING CAMELLIAS**—This slide set contains slides of ACS National Awards including the Ilges Seedling Japonica Award, the Peer Sasanqua Award, the Sewell Mutant Award, the Harris Hybrid Award, the Arminta Cawood Award, the Harold Cawood Award, the John A. Tyler, Jr. Miniature Award, the Australian Camellia Research Society Trophy and the Kathryn & Les Marbury Award.
- 6B. **HALL OF FAME**—Includes slides of initial selections and subsequent additions to this list.
7. **HYBRIDIZING IS FUN**—40 slides. Learn how the experts produce new varieties. These excellent "how-to": slides and text describe how simple it is for anyone to become a camellia hybridizer.
8. **GIBBING**—20 slides. The articles and slides describe what gibberellic acid is, what it does for camellias, and how to apply it to obtain earlier and larger camellia blooms. Excellent for novice growers.
9. **GRAFTING**—This set includes sections on cleft grafting, cutting grafts and grafting the big ones. Articles on grafting are included with the text. Another excellent set for novice growers.
10. **DISEASES AND PESTS**—About 45 slides. This set of slides illustrating common camellia problems is designed to help both the novice and experienced grower diagnose camellia ills.
11. **A VISIT TO MASSEE LANE GARDENS**—This slide set highlights the beautiful gardens and interesting collections of Massee Lane. Many new slides have been added this year to illustrate the changes of the past few years, particularly the Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum.
12. **AWARD WINNING ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENTS**—Approximately 40 to 80 slides as requested. Camellia arrangements which have won in various camellia shows throughout the country are shown here.
13. **CAMELLIA GARDENS THROUGHOUT THE U.S.**—60 slides. This slide set illustrates some of the major gardens in the U.S. which feature camellias. Nine gardens are included.
14. **CAMELLIA SPECIES**—Approximately 60 slides. This set includes most of the camellia species which are now known in the U.S. Descriptions of each species are included. These slides illustrate the diversity within the camellia family.
15. **PROMOTING FRAGRANCE IN THE CAMELLIA**—32 slides. Prepared by Ken Hallstone, this slide set records the development of fragrant camellias by major hybridizers in the U.S.
16. **THE MINIATURES**—About 80 slides. Miniature camellias are becoming more popular throughout shows in the U.S. They also make excellent additions to the landscape. The text includes information on the blooming season and originator if known.
17. **SLIDE CONTESTS**—83 slides. This set features the winning slides and some of the entries in the slide contest held by ACS. Many entries were received and these slides will make a beautiful and interesting program.
18. **TOP 100 CAMELLIAS OF THE 1980's**—Sandra Williams has reviewed "The Judges Have Spoken" for the decade of the 80's and these are presented in order of their winning at camellia shows.

HORTICULTURALLY SPEAKING

"My Six Favorite Fall Flowering Camellias"

Horticulture Committee

Fall flowering Camellias are frequently thought of as "poor second cousins" of the spring flowering giants. Yet, they have their own special charm to bestow at a time when, at least here in the East, there is little else to brighten up the garden. Then too, and here I express a very personal opinion, many sasanquas and hiemalis cultivars make beautiful landscape specimens the year around. In this respect, I find they far surpass most japonicas and reticulatas. Some will say, yes, but the flowers of the fall bloomers do not stand up after being cut, shatter prematurely, and because of this are of limited use for show purposes. Here again, one's particular viewpoint comes into play, for I enjoy the flowers as they appear in our garden. My own personal enjoyment exceeds what pleasure I get from "entering" blooms in competition.

Our Horticulturally Speaking topic this month deals with those fall bloomers which as individuals we like the best. Although this places emphasis on cultivars of sasanqua, hiemalis and vernalis, in all fairness, it may also include certain cultivars of what are normally thought of as spring blooming species.

Bill Ackerman, Ashton, MD

1. **'Yuletide'** (C. sasanqua) - This cultivar is very floriferous, blooms around the holiday season with small bright red single flowers against a dense background of very dark green leaves. I think its Christmas spirit surpasses the traditional poinsettia.

2. **'Star Above Star'** (C. vernalis) - The delicate shading of white to lavender pink margins on a unique double tiered flower is a special delight.

3. **'Shishi-gashira'** (C. hiemalis) - Here again, I like the double star-like bright magenta red flowers against the small leaved dark green foliage on an unusually attractive compact plant which blooms over a long season.

4. **'Mine-no-yuki'** (C. sasanqua) - Rather large-flowered for a sasanqua, but makes a nice appearance of the white, peony form flowers against the attractive foliage.

Please excuse me if in the next two I choose my own introductions. In addition to being cold hardy, I also find them very attractive.

5. **'Winter's Rose'** (C. oleifera x C. hiemalis) - Both flowers and leaves are miniature. The flowers are a delicate shell pink, rose form double giving the appearance of tiny roses with the leaves small elongate, glossy and dark green. A somewhat slow grower but blooms second year and is very floriferous over a long period. Flowers do not shatter.

6. **'Snow Flurry'** (C. oleifera x 'Frost Princess') - The flowers are small, white, anemone to peony form on a plant with spreading pendulous branches which gracefully arch with the weight of many flowers in long chains along the branches. Also blooms over a long period. Flowers do not shatter but drop whole.

Betty Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA

Selecting my favorite fall flowering camellias is a little more difficult than choosing my favorite spring flowering varieties because there are fewer to choose from. However, although there are fewer fall flowering varieties to select from, I always appreciate the fall flowers more because it is the beginning of the camellia season.

At any other time of the year 'September Morn', a *Camellia japonica*, would not be considered an outstanding flower. However, because of its very early blooming

season, it is a variety that is really appreciated and admired here at Massee Lane Gardens. It is not unusual to find a few blooms of this variety as early as August. 'September Morn' is truly a variety that blooms prolifically in the Fall.

My other favorite fall blooming varieties are in the *C. sasanqua* category. Here in the deep South, I consider the Fall season to continue at least up to Thanksgiving and sometimes up to Christmas as we often do not have a hard freeze until after Christmas. One of the most beautiful sasanqua varieties is 'Yuletide'. It is distinctive because of its bright red color and yellow stamen. 'Mine No Yuki' is a beautiful white sasanqua that literally covers itself with blooms. The disadvantage of this variety is that it blooms rather late and may be hit by a frost which can turn these delicate white blossoms an ugly brown. Two other beautiful sasanquas are 'Sparkling Burgundy' and 'Bonanza'. These are both a brilliant deep pink in color and have peony form blooms. These two varieties do not shatter as easily as some and I was even able to use 'Sparkling Burgundy' as cut flowers in an arrangement. My final selection is 'Jean May', a shell pink sasanqua variety that has large, double blossoms.

Barbara Butler, Modesto, CA

The attributes of fall flowering camellias are not fully appreciated in landscape design. Their full potential is not always recognized as a provider of bloom mass to highlight any given garden area. They are most useful when grown as container plants, or indoor specimens. They brighten our spirits when most of our landscape shrubs and trees are dormant. There is a special fragile quality and short life span to their blooms. This quality serves as a reminder that our life span is also short and not a sure thing beyond this moment.

Since the advent of Gib, natural fall flowering camellias have been pushed aside in favor of the big giant camellia flowers. But, there is a place for the fall flowering camellias. A time to enjoy their naturalness. We are half way there for new members if we can get people to plant this type of camellia. Natural fall flowering camellias take very little care, and give much joy. They open up a whole new spectrum of camellia cultivars to use in landscape design.

Most flowers of this type of camellia shatter. Thus, giving us our needed exercise to rake up the petals. But, if care is taken to pick the branches before the buds are fully open, an arrangement will be a joy to behold. Such a mass of color from hundreds of tiny flowers shining in all their glory. They are truly poetic flowers to hold in ones hand and contemplate the flowers shattered beauty. They also have a fragrance all their own. Their foliage is a delight to use in small miniature arrangements, or to serve as a background of tall greenery for florist, silk, or lily flowers. I like to add small artificial birds, crystal balls, or beads to my arrangements of camellia branches. The camellia foliage is long lasting.

My list is as follows:

1. **Granthamiana** - Granthamiana is my Thanksgiving Day Special. Recently, as the result of extreme weather conditions, my twenty year old plant died. I miss its noble qualities. Its flowers provided our holiday bouquet. Its simple, large, six inch eight petal flower, centered with a boss of golden stamens is truly spectacular. The flowers fall in one piece. Deeply veined, large dark green serrated leaves make a handsome shrub. Granthamiana gives my heart a lift. Its performance is truly remarkable.
2. **'Hugh Evans'** - A tall grower with weeping branches. My plant covers the chimney as an espalier. And is home to hummingbirds and bees. People often stop to admire its beauty, and to ask what kind of plant it is.
3. **'Jean May'** - This plant likes to

hug the ground and prefers deep shade. Its shell-pink, semi-double flowers, set off by dark glossy foliage are beautiful.

4. **'Fragrant Pink'** - My plant covers the fence beneath the shade of a flowering cherry tree. It makes a nice focal point against the cherry tree's bare branches. Its fragrance fills the air.

5. **'Cinnamon Cindy'** - The plant is now twelve feet tall and shares its home with two Japanese green maples. The arrangement of its delightful flowers always attracts comments, "Is this plant really a camellia?" "Such a spicy scent."

6. **The Hiemalis Group:** These camellias are small shrubs, most useful in container or bonsai culture, whether grown indoors or outside. I like 'Shishi-gashira', with a small semi-double medium red flower. And 'Showa-no-sakae', a medium to rose form semi-double of soft pink. Both are good dependable plants.

Marvin Jernigan, Warner Robins, GA

1. My favorite fall blooming Camellia is **'Debutante'**. Even though 'Debutante' seldom wins at shows, it still gives good blooms from September until March, and a few days after a hard freeze, it will resume blooming again.

2. **'Lady Eva'** - This light pink flushing to darker pink at the edge, large, semi-double to loose peony is a lovely flower. I have won best in show on two occasions and have had it on the head table numerous times. One of the reasons I have a special love for this cultivar is that this was the first good seedling I grew.

3. **'Arthur Weismer'** - This is a dark red, large, semi-double with large petal and petaloids among the stamens that again, in this area, will consistently produce good bloom. It is supposed to be early to medium bloomer, but mine opens in February and early March.

4. **'Miss Bessie Beville'** - This rose to phlox pink, medium, formal double is one of Dr. Homeyer's seedlings. It will bloom in late September and continue until late

spring. It makes a good show on the plant as well as good show blooms.

5. **'Dr. Burnside Var.'** - This dark red, medium to large, semidouble to peony form with variegation will have several types of blooms at the same time. It is dependable year after year. The plant itself is a good landscape plant.

6. **'Bobbie Fain'** - This is another of Dr. Homeyer's seedlings. A clear bright red with deep red radial veining with occasional whitish variegation in center petals, large, semi-double to anemone form. I think this is the best Japonica out at this time. I have exhibited this flower as a seedling and it won best seedling in five consecutive shows and won 4 legs on a ACS certificate.

Jim Randall, Sacramento, CA

Although my main interest in our hobby is growing show flowers, I have several fall blooming sasanquas. They are wonderful landscape plants and add a mass of color to the yard as the summer annuals are on the way out. To me, sasanquas in bloom are a sign of things to come. When the first blooms begin to appear in late August and early September it signals the start of another camellia season. It has been about four months since the last japonica finished blooming and now I can look forward to eight months of some type of camellia bloom. Sasanquas in bloom also tell me it's time to start gibbing so I can have some really early japonica and hybrid blooms.

Picking my favorite fall blooming varieties is a lot easier than selecting favorite spring blooming japonicas or hybrids since I only have about eight different cultivars. "My six favorite fall flowering camellias and why I like them" are:

'Jean May' - This is one of my favorites because it was the first sasanqua variety that I purchased. I had it in a redwood container for a few years and it was a most attractive plant. It now resides in the ground on the side of a mound just off of our patio. It fits in perfectly with its compact growth and

cascading habit. Each year it is just beautiful when covered with its semidouble shell pink blooms.

'White Doves' - This variety is very low growing and fits into my landscape design. Here again I have this variety growing on the side of a mound. The beautiful white semidouble to peony blooms in conjunction with low growth habits make this an outstanding landscape plant. This variety is also a very vigorous grower and some pruning is required each year to keep in check.

'Silver Dollar' - A relatively new release made by Nuccio's a couple of years ago. Another nice white semidouble with an upright compact growth habit. The bloom is somewhat like White Doves except for rounded petals. I have this variety in a container and it makes a beautiful patio display when in full bloom.

'Showa-No-Sakae' - I like this variety because of its early blooming habit. It almost always is the first to bloom each year, usually appearing from the middle of August to the first of September. A very vigorous grower with a nice low growth habit and soft pink semidouble to peony blooms.

'Tanya' - A great camellia for container culture. The low weeping growth habit makes it a most attractive candidate for a special container. It has a very small leaf and a delicate single deep rose pink flower. We had a container grown plant on our front porch for several years and was very attractive even when not blooming.

'Yuletide' - One of the best and most popular of all the sasanqua varieties and my favorite. Only a single in form, but nothing compares to the contrast of the brilliant orange red petal coloration and the bright yellow stamens. The blooms are borne on a plant with a sturdy upright columnar growth habit. Very distinctive and readily identifiable in any landscape. I have two in the ground and a third container plant which I bring up onto the patio during blooming season for a spectacular display. This is one of

the latest blooming sasanquas as its name implies. When 'Yuletide' is finished blooming the show season is just around the corner.

Mrs. Harold J. Showalter, Port Arthur, TX

As I write this in mid-August, it appears that we may have a bumper crop of blooms this fall! At the end of July we here on our part of the Gulf Coast had received within a few inches of our total normal annual rainfall (60"), and the in-ground camellia plants are having a grand time drinking all that water, which is still falling a little every day.

Thinking ahead to the much-anticipated opening of the first blooms, I was trying very hard to choose only six beauties from what promises to be a bountiful supply, so was relieved when my ever-practical husband suggested we poll a few of the growers here on the Southwestern edge of Camellia Country. Each person was asked to select his or her six favorite camellias and give reasons for the choices. These people are all Texans, and all are consistent winners in local and area shows, the only exception being Mrs. Milton Valerie of Williams' Nursery in Forest Hill, Louisiana. Others participating were Dudley Boudreaux, Dr. Emil Carroll, Dr. Roland Kringel, Hyman Norsworthy, Hal Showalter, and your writer. Comments are compiled from those made by "sponsors" of each selected variety.

THE WINNERS ARE—in descending order—

1) **'Debutante'** - Grows well as an own-root plant, sets many buds, is of a most beautiful color, and is consistent in form.

2) **'Alba Plena'** - This is a variety of great historical significance, is a good corsage flower, has consistency in form, and serves as a favorite white for beginners.

3) **'Daikagura'** - This earliest bloomer has a beautiful and distinctive form, blooms in many colors, from solid red to palest pink. The 'High Hat' sport is particularly beautiful.

4) **'Marie Bracey'** or **'October Delight'** - Sets many buds, is a

dependable opener, and makes a good showing on the plant.

5) **'Woodville Red'** - A very early bloomer with a distinctive color, it does not bull-nose, and the plant is of a pleasing symmetrical shape. The blush form is equally beautiful, though not as striking on the plant as the red.

6) **'Tom Knudsen'** - Has an outstanding dark red color with gold stamens. One plant will bloom a variety of forms, it is a good show flower, has strong texture and travels well, and is a frequent class winner.

Some other varieties named by our respondents were 'Mary Agnes Patin', 'Elegans Supreme', 'Margaret Davis', 'White Empress', and 'Arejishi'. 'Miss Tulare' was entered as being one of the few early blooming retic hybrids which does not tend toward "legginess."

All these varieties do well in our humid climate, even with the intense heat we have experienced during the past 2 or 3 summers. I am realizing more and more what a versatile, strong and adaptable plant the camellia really is!

C. Adair Roberts, Alameda, CA

FALL FAVORITES

After five years of drought and the record low temperatures during the week before Christmas 1990, it will be delightful to see the first blooms of the fall season. Our residence in Alameda, CA recorded a low of 22 degrees F. which is probably the high of the recorded low temperatures in the Bay Area as we are only ten miles by air east of Union Square in San Francisco. Hopefully one has done the cultivation techniques, watering, fertilization, repotting, pruning and disbudding the plants, so that the first bloom will have size, substance and color.

That first bloom here will probably be japonica 'Fashionata'. It is a large pink semidouble with petaloids and a long life flower on the bush before it drops. The second flower will be one of the several 1980 Chinese reticulatas that will bloom in the fall. One of our

favorites is 'Golden Heart Pearl'. The color is a striking cerise-red (called carmine in the Nomenclature) with very large blooms which are long lasting on the plant.

'Kunming Spring' - Again, here is a plant with an outstanding orchid pink color and large semidouble irregular blooms.

SPRING FAVORITES

When Spring is mentioned here it can start by the 15th of February and that means the Reticulatas are popping out all over the yard. Certainly the favorite in our yard is a large 'Cornelian' plant, 10' x 12' spread, in the ground. It will have upwards of 200 blooms at one time and each of the variegated flowers will be over 50% white. This is a top quality show flower.

The second flower is another reticulata, 'Lauretta Feathers'. An

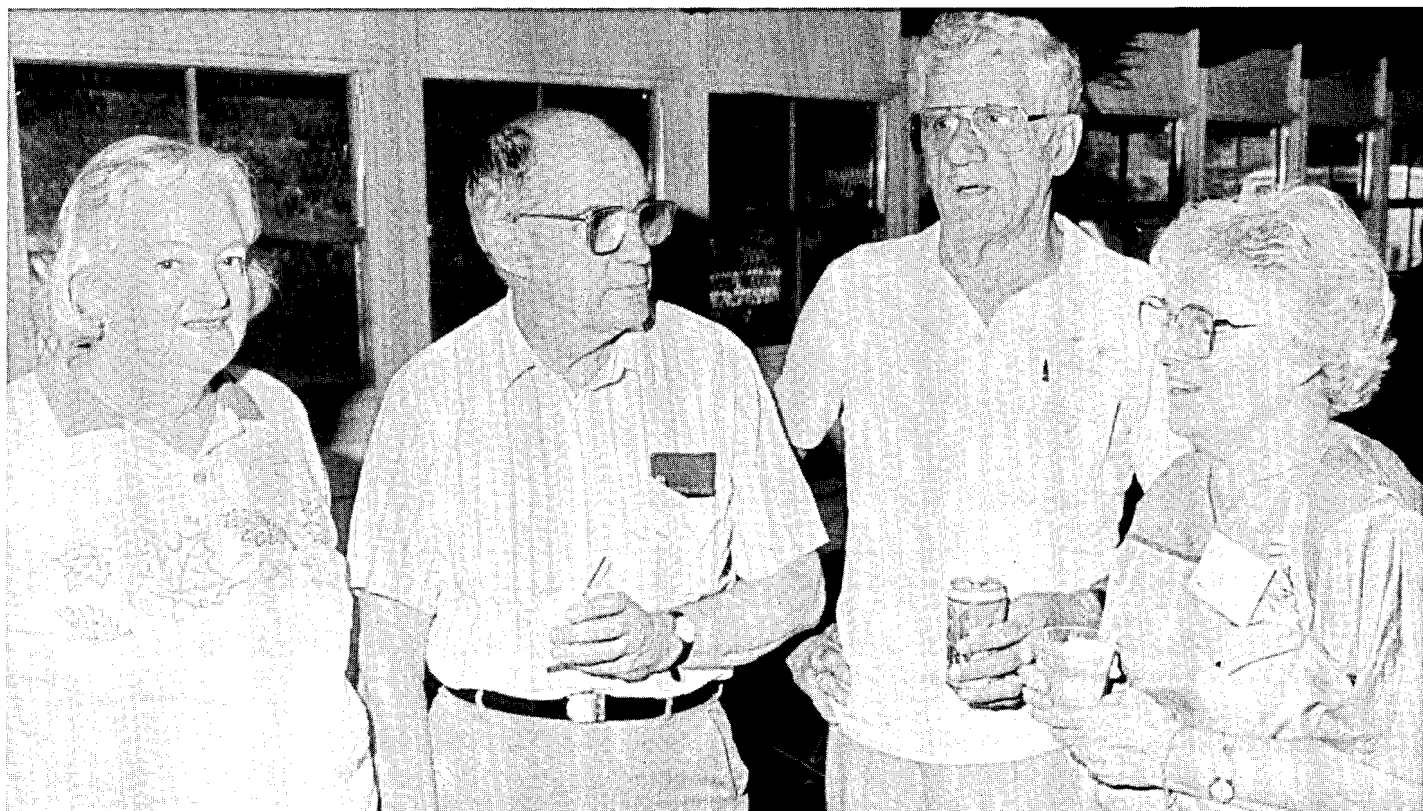
exquisite flower with delicate coloring, blush white edged pink and when rabbit eared it is certainly one of the standouts on the show tables and a very popular camellia show winner.

'S.P. Dunn' is a very large reticulata, red semidouble with occasional flowers over 8" in diameter. This is a striking flower and also a winner in shows. 'Lila Naff' is a beautiful pale pink semidouble that really stands up in comparison to some of the flat reticulatas. A very showy flower especially in trays of three and five. 'Hulyn Smith' is a soft pink and very large semidouble with the flower having lots of substance. Just an outstanding flower. 'Janet Smith' is a rich pink with outstanding color and very large semidouble also with lots of substance and a vigorous growing plant.

If we are looking at real SPRING FAVORITES after the vernal equi-

nox, around March 21st then it eliminates all the reticulatas in our collection. For a japonica, 'Dahloh-nega' is a beautiful small formal with a very distinctive pale yellow color. This is one flower that could be gibbed for the shows in Northern California.

Another beautiful flower is japonica, 'Feathery Touch' a medium white with a pink blush on the back of the ruffled petals. This is a tough plant to grow as it is a very slow grower and the leaves will tend to variegate readily. The variegation seems to be controlled fairly easily by applications of iron. The plant needs more attention than the average camellia especially shaping by pruning. This plant though is a fun project which makes it all worth while especially when the bloom opens and one sees one of the most appropriately named camellias.



George Griffin, Tennessee ACS Director and wife Jane, are catching up on the news with Charles and Annette Torres in Mobile. Photo by Greg Davis.

Tidewater Camellia Club Christmas Party

Ogle Hess

All Camellia Club Presidents and certainly the Program Chairmen, understand the difficulty of getting a series of good programs for the eight to nine club meeting each year.

The Tidewater Camellia Club is no exception. Most programs on the culture of Camellias are old hat to our long time members but that is what the new members want to hear. Thus the attendance at meetings varies up and down with the

type of programs. The annual Camellia show is the big event of the year and brings out the involvement and enthusiasm of our members. This, however, involves only a single month.

To keep this enthusiasm and fellowship at a high level, our club came up with the idea of having a Christmas season meeting and party.

Last December we had such a get together at the County Arboretum where the ladies of the club decorated a six foot tree with Camellia blooms and white ribbons. The tables were covered with green cloths, holly branches, pine sprigs and dozens of Camellia blooms placed in the greenery. Some poinsettias and candles were placed on the tables. The room was beautiful.

Each couple was asked to bring a wrapped gift (a craft or other home-made item). These gifts which consisted of cookies, cakes, knitted and hand decorated materials, wood carvings, wine, and potted Camellia plants, were distributed by the drawing of numbers.

The meal was catered by a local restaurant with a typical Christmas season meal and dessert.

Some carols were sung with the music supplied by a tape recording. After the party, the decorated tree was given to the Arboretum.

The party was a great success and as the word got out what fun everyone had, our members are looking forward to the same thing this Christmas.



The Christmas Banquet in Wilmington featured a beautifully decorated tree and lots of presents.



Santa is doing some last minute checking before the Christmas banquet in Wilmington.

MORE INFORMATION ON CAMELLIA DIEBACK

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.

Camellia dieback is a serious disease of many camellia cultivars in the hot, humid environment of The Deep South, and along parts of the Atlantic coast of North Carolina. The Deep South is used here to include states south of Tennessee, although the Deep South may be used as the Coastal Plain area of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. On camellias, dieback can be a serious problem elsewhere, such as parts of Texas, and especially in greenhouses.

This report includes five parts:

- A. Background information
- B. Infection of camellias through cut stems.
- C. Healing of cankers on the camellia hybrid 'China Lady'
- D. Infection of non-wounded camellia tissue
- E. Seed pods of *Camellia sasanqua* infected by the camellia dieback fungus

A. Background information

Camellia growers have known about the disease, dieback of camellia, for many decades. The disease is caused by the plant-parasitic fungus, *Glomerella cingulata* f. sp. *camelliae*. Stem tissue of most cultivars of *Camellia sasanqua* are susceptible to this fungus when wound-inoculated. Some *C. japonica* cultivars, such as 'Adolphe Audusson' and 'Donckelarii', are highly susceptible to dieback. The term, dieback, will be used henceforth to mean either camellia dieback, or camellia dieback and canker. The term, dieback fungus, will be used henceforth, instead of the terms, camellia dieback fungus or *Glomerella cingulata* f. sp. *camelliae*.

Dieback includes all forms of this disease as found on leaves, stems (including cuttings), grafts, and

Pods. The dieback fungus is the cause of the dieback.

During work at Clemson University, camellia species found susceptible to dieback include *Camellia chrysantha*, *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera*, *C. reticulata*, *C. saluenensis*, *C. sasanqua*, and several lesser known species. Many camellia hybrids also are affected by dieback. Included among commonly used hybrids are other camellia species, such as *C. pitardii* 'Yunnanica' as found in 'Buddha,' and *C. granthamiana* as found in 'China Lady'.

Some camellia-hybrid cultivars, such as 'Star above Star', are resistant to dieback. This camellia cultivar is listed as *C. vernalis* which also includes, among others, 'Hiryu', 'Egao' and 'Dawn'. When wound inoculated, 'Dawn' is especially susceptible to the dieback fungus, but under Clemson, S. C. conditions it remains free of dieback even when grown among highly susceptible cultivars.

Most dieback-infected *C. japonica* cultivars heal completely within two growing seasons after being wound-inoculated with the dieback fungus. Such is the case with *C. vernalis* cultivar 'Egao'. When healed camellias are laboratory tested for the dieback fungus, it has not been recovered.

A highly susceptible, white-flowered seedling of *C. sasanqua* when wound-inoculated on the main stem formed a large canker (two-inches in length) the first year. While it responded drastically and quickly to dieback by forming a large canker, it is healing well though not completely during this second growing season.

B. Infection of camellias through cut stems

Several *C. sasanqua* seedlings that had grown in place were used in this study, along with *C. japonica* seedlings. Two lateral stems were cut back to approximately one-half

inch from the main stem on camellias in this test (ten plants of each species).

About half of the *C. sasanqua* plants inoculated with the dieback fungus developed cankers at the stem base (12 of 20) while none (0 of 20) of the *C. japonica* inoculations caused cankers at the base of the cut-back stem.

This does not mean that some cultivars of *C. japonica* would not have developed cankers had the number of cultivars and seedlings tested been higher. For comparison sake, very few *C. japonica* cultivars are highly susceptible to dieback under natural conditions, while *C. sasanqua* cultivars 'Cleopatra', 'Daydream' and 'Rosea' and some *C. sasanqua* seedlings are. Highly susceptible means that spread is fast but healing is either slow or nonexistent.

'Nodami Ushiro' and 'Yuletide' are *C. sasanqua* cultivars that are susceptible; 'Nodami Ushiro' is as susceptible as 'Cleopatra' under our conditions but this cultivar is used sparingly in our area. In the Charleston area, 'Betty Patricia' is highly susceptible to the canker phase of dieback, but when diseased plants (with cankers) are brought to and grown in the Clemson area, the cankers heal.

This means that when pruning or cutting back *C. sasanqua* plants, the application of some fungicidal protection may be needed. A combination of benomyl and Captan (one-half tablespoon and two tablespoons per gallon of water, respectively) applied at the time of wounding (pruning) should take care of this problem. If only a few plants are pruned or cut back, soaking pieces of absorbent cotton in benomyl and placing it over wounded stems should control infection. The activity of benomyl has been shown experimentally to persist for at least 15 weeks.

C. Healing of cankers on the camellia hybrid 'China Lady'

During the past two growing seasons many twigs were blighted and the few cankers which developed last year are healing this year. The cultivar, 'China Lady', is a hybrid developed in 1968 by Nuccio's Nurseries. It has the parentage, *C. reticulata* 'Buddha' x *C. granthamiana*.

At first it appeared to be as susceptible to dieback as *C. chrysanthra*, so healing of cankers was unexpected. It was also surprising that 'China Lady' survived the past two winters outside even though the temperature dropped to 10°F on one occasion this year.

Incidentally, many *C. reticulata* x *C. japonica* hybrids, such as 'Capricious' and 'Milo Rowell', survive reasonably well in the Clemson, S.C. area. Apparently *C. japonica* provides relatively good cold tolerance to *C. reticulata* when the two are hybridized. However, this probably depends on the *C. japonica* used in hybridization.

One plant of *C. granthamiana* survived several years in our garden, but was killed in 1985 when the temperature dropped to -5°F.

D. Infection of non-wounded camellia tissue

While infection of young tender leaves has been seen from time to time on *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* plants, the question arose whether or not some natural wound, such as made by insects may have provided an entry.

For this study, seeds of *C. sasanqua* cultivars were planted and the seedlings were grown in a sand-potting-soil mixture. Spores of the dieback fungus were applied to leaf surfaces of the four-to-six-month-old plants. They were covered by placing a one-gallon plastic jug (bottom removed) over them to maintain high humidity so the fungus could germinate and penetrate.

Within a week infection of leaves was noted and later many of the infected leaves dropped off. A few plants died. Control plants were not injured by the placement of jugs over them even though the heat, during sunny days, was very high

(sometimes 100°F).

If this type of dieback is a problem in greenhouses or nurseries, the application of the benomyl-captan spray mentioned earlier should prove helpful during early stages of leaf and twig development. Unless wounded, infection by the dieback fungus does not occur after leaves are mature. Most detached leaves are susceptible to the dieback fungus when wound-inoculated under laboratory conditions. An outbreak of falling leaves of *C. sasanqua* affected by the dieback fungus was found recently (September 6) at Clemson. Apparently infection occurred through non-wounded tissue.

E. Seed pods of *C. sasanqua* infected by the camellia dieback fungus

Lesions on seedpods have been seen from time to time, but this year (1991) many pods infected by the dieback fungus were found. Much rain and long periods of cloudy weather in our area occurred this year. Parenthetically, the overall appearance of shrubs, lawns and trees at the end of August are similar to that normally found in May. We had excellent growing conditions.

At LSU, Dr. Gordon Holcomb has noted infected camellia pods caused by the dieback fungus. While this phase of dieback occurs sparingly, it might be worthwhile to soak camellia seeds at planting in a benomyl-captan suspension at rates given earlier. It was found in our laboratory, for example, that spores of the dieback fungus were killed within 30 minutes when exposed to this concentration of the benomyl-captan mixture.

SUMMARY

Infection of camellia stems by the dieback fungus can enter camellia trunks through lateral stems that were cut back to a length of one-fourth to one-half length.

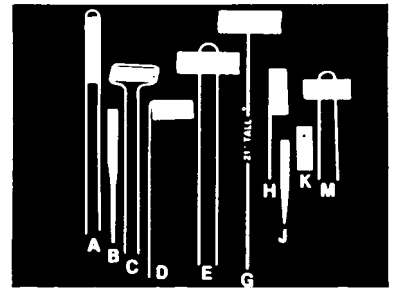
Healing of dieback cankers occurs even on some very susceptible camellia cultivars.

Infection of young *C. sasanqua* tissue occurs without apparent wounds.

Occasionally seed pods of *C. sasanqua* are infected naturally by the dieback fungus.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are extended to James H. Blake and his staff at the Plant Problem Clinic for furnishing the fungal isolates and for his editorial comments.



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Tainted Fungicide Withers State's Decorative Plants

Mary Beth Regan

A bad batch of a commercial fungicide widely used in Florida is devastating this year's ornamental plant crop, and the state wants answers from the chemical giant responsible.

In the past three months hundreds of Florida farmers have reported yellowing crops and undersized plants with misshapen leaves after using a tainted fungicide called Benlate, developed and sold by DuPont Co. of Wilmington, Del.

State officials say they have no idea how much contaminated Benlate was sold in Florida or whether the damage will have long-term effects on the state's agricultural industry.

But they acknowledge that the problem has shut down some nurseries and that DuPont is offering millions of dollars in settlements to its customers.

"It's a very, very serious problem," said Rich Budell, chief of the state's Bureau of Pesticides. "We're still trying to assess the damage, but I would say it's on the order of millions of dollars— . . . maybe tens of millions."

The issue is further complicated because even DuPont officials say they are uncertain about the extent of crop damage and about the reason for the contamination.

The fungicide is used on plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables to control fungi that thrive in moist, hot climates. State officials say the problem seems to be limited to plants, flowers and strawberries. No damage to citrus or vegetable crops has been reported.

In an effort to determine how widespread and serious the damage is, Agricultural Commissioner Bob Crawford on Wednesday asked the

chemical maker to send a representative to meet with state scientists.

State officials say residents should not worry about health risks linked to the contaminated fungicide, which the company recalled in March because the product was tainted with herbicides dangerous only to plants.

"This is not a human health issue," said Marion Fuller of the state's Bureau of Pesticides. "It's a crop-damage issue."

Earl Wells, executive vice president of the Florida Nurserymen & Growers Association in Orlando, called the damage "substantial." Glenda McNary, of the Florida Strawberry Growers in Plant City, said, "Everyone who used Benlate lost berries or bushes, but dollar-wise they are still assessing."

In his letter to DuPont executives, Crawford said he was "very concerned regarding continued reports of additional plant and crop damage."

DuPont, the nation's sole producer of Benlate, immediately recalled three forms of the fungicide after contamination was found. The company has discontinued production of its Benlate 50 DF, Benlate 1991 DF and Tersan DF products, three forms of the fungicide.

Meanwhile, company officials have quietly been working with Florida farmers and nursery owners to settle the hundreds of damage claims.

Clyde A. Roberts, a DuPont sales manager, said the company has received hundreds of claims from Florida farmers and has settled roughly 50 since April.

Roberts said he does not know how much money the company has paid farmers in damage claims, or how much the recall will cost the \$40 billion company.

Some Florida growers have had to close their businesses because of the damage, and few will discuss the

situation.

"Everybody's scared," said one Orange County grower, who asked not to be identified. "They've put me out of business . . . But you just don't want to pull too hard on the giant's tail."

Growers fear the tainted product may contain something other than a herbicide that could contaminate their land and leave them with costly cleanup costs, he said.

While the fungicide was sold nationwide, Florida likely was a hot spot for damage because of the hot, wet climate.

DuPont has been making a powdered form of Benlate for 20 years that still is available.

About five years ago the company hired a contractor to make a pellet form of Benlate to be mixed with water and sprayed on plants, flowers or crops.

In 1989 the company was ordered by the federal Environmental Protection Agency to stop selling the pellet form because it was contaminated with a weed killer. At that time, Terra Chemicals of Blythe, Ark., was making the fungicide for DuPont.

DuPont then contracted Platte Chemical of Fremont, Neb., to produce the pellets. Tests again turned up contamination from the same herbicide, Atrazine, and a recall was issued immediately.

State scientists are testing the fungicide for Atrazine as well as other herbicides, and for aluminum contamination.

Some growers say they are not taking any chances until scientists check out the problem.

Shelia Silver, owner of Loxahatchee Nursery in Palm City, closed her business last month. "Our plants are beautiful, but they just aren't growing."

The editor wishes to thank Robert McVety for securing permission from the Orlando Sentinel for the reprint of this article.

ISLAND OF BEACHES

Camellia Society Enters Float

O. L. 'Jake' Jacobson

The Island of Beaches Camellia Society, Jacksonville Beach, Florida participated in the Beaches Opening Parade, April 28th. The attendance viewing the parade was over 50,000 people. The Beaches Camellia float was a very popular entry and loudly applauded by the crowd.

Riding in the brightly colored float of assimilated Camellias was the Camellia Queen, Kathryn Munford, and the "Petals", Suzanne Hunter and Jessica Towles, and officers of the Beaches Camellia Society.



Island of the Beaches, Jacksonville Beach had a prize winning entry in the Spring Festival. Riding in the parade were the Camellia Queen, Petals and O. L. Jacobson who coordinated the entry. Photo by Bob Lowther.

The Fate Of Camellias

Cut Back In Autumn

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.*

An earlier report revealed that greenhouse-grown *Camellia sasanqua* plants, grown in one-gallon pots died when cut off as though they were to be grafted. These plants were about pencil-size in diameter. *C. japonica* plants of the same size and handled identically put out buds within six weeks, survived and grew well.

This report adds additional information on this phenomenon. While it is limited in scope it does add to our general knowledge which bears on camellia production by grafting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two-year-old rooted plants of 'Kanjiro', a cultivar of *C. hiemalis* were purchased from Nuccio's Nursery, Altadena, California. After establishing plants in the greenhouse during the winter of 1988-89, they were transferred in May 1989 to raised beds under semi-shaded

conditions in the field. The potted plants were partially sunken in builder's sand to prevent root injury during winter. All of them were approximately pencil-size in diameter (May, 1989).

Beginning in September, 1989, five 'Kanjiro' plants were cut off as though preparing to graft. Others were cut off in October and November. Fifteen additional 'Kanjiro' plants (not cut off) served as controls. All plants were cared for as needed, such as irrigating and weeding.

At the end of a complete growing season (April - September, 1990) and after the test plants had been cut back during the fall months of 1989, data were taken.

Collateral Information

In a separate study using *Photinia fraseri* plants grown outside, 25 were cut back to a two-inch height in each of the months February, March, April, May, and

June 1990. No leaves were left of these 125 plants.

Of the 125 plants cut back, 124 survived, put out new growth within approximately six weeks and grew well. Control plants (not cut back) survived and grew well.

RESULTS

Results of this test were identical to results of cutting back pencil-size *C. sasanqua* plants in the greenhouse during December; they all died without putting out any growth. All 15 control plants (not cut off) survived outside conditions and grew well during the 1990 growing season.

The lowest temperature (+7 F) of the 1989-90 winter occurred in mid-December. During a two-week period (December, 1989) the temperature remained below freezing. (Information furnished by Dale E. Linvill, Meteorologist, Clemson University).

DISCUSSION

Several years ago 35 large, 15-year-old seedling *C. japonica* plants (5 each month) were cut back for seven consecutive months, September through March. No leaves were left on any of the cut-back plants but they did have stems with multiple branches; the plants

ranged in height from two to three feet.

All of these large *C. japonica* plants cut back during September, October and November died. One plant each of those cut back in December and January survived. All plants cut back in February and March survived.

This report suggests that *C. japonica* plants cut back severely should be avoided in fall and early winter. My own preference would be to delay severe plant cutback until March or April. During May of 1988, a very large *C. japonica* plant was cut back. It did not put out growth for about 60 days. This plant had already put out its normal new growth for 1988 at the time of cutback. Much of the plant's reserve energy had probably been used for new growth which could account for the slowness in putting out growth after it was cut back. However, the plant grew and survived well both winters (1988-89 and 1989-90). The plant now looks good and has set flower buds.

It is unknown at this time whether or not photinia plants cut back during autumn (September-November) can survive, but being a broad-leaf evergreen plant would suggest that this plant might respond in a way similar to

C. japonica or *C. sasanqua* plants that were cut back during this period.

Apparently some broadleaf plants go into a type of dormancy when grown outside and probably in greenhouses, too. When cut back during the autumn months (September-December) outside plants and even greenhouse-grown *C. sasanqua*, but not *C. japonica*, plants die without putting out new vegetative buds.

This suggests that when grafting on stock of pencil size *C. sasanqua* plants scions should have at least one mature vegetative bud so that the stock and scion need only expend energy for their union and maintenance of a sustaining root system.

In my experience, when one-leaf scions with immature buds are grafted onto small stock the grafted plant rarely does well. However, one-leaf 'Debutante' and 'Marie Bracey' scions, with fully mature buds, grafted and grew well on small *C. sasanqua* or *C. oleifera* stock ('Debutante', 25 of 25, and 'Marie Bracey' 24 of 25 were successful).

While new data are limited, it is believed that caution should be exercised when cutting back outside-grown camellias in the fall and early winter. While these studies were

confined to the Clemson University area, it is probable that this principle applies to camellia plants grown in other areas of the Southeast.

Also, it is believed that scions with one or more leaves should have at least one mature bud when grafted onto small *C. sasanqua* or *C. oleifera* plants used as stock. When one-leaf scions without mature vegetative buds were grafted onto large stock in January, they lived and grew satisfactorily.

Actually, during grafting, scions with one to two leaves with one or more mature vegetative buds should probably be used unless the scion wood is in short supply.

Thanks are extended to Dr. O. J. Dickerson, Head, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, for reviewing the manuscript.

**Professor Emeritus, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634-0377.*

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Dr. James Habel, past ACS President, watches the presentation of the Fetterman painting at Fayetteville. Note the handmade flag on his lapel. Martha Duell presented each guest with the lovely handwork.

Welcome to *The Monteleone* and New Orleans



***American Camellia Society
and
International Camellia Society
1992 Conference and Show
January 28 - February 1, 1992***

WE WELCOME YOU The AMERICAN *Camellia* SOCIETY

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Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

November 6-10, 1991

Sheraton Hotel, Baltimore, MD

January 26 - February 2, 1992

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

Spring 1993

Walnut Creek, CA

Spring 1994

Open

Spring 1995

Massee Lane
(50th Anniversary)

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED

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

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Fort Walton Beach:

Henry A. Boudolf

Shalimar:

Mary A. Hurt (Novice)

Tampa:

L. Wilson Sistrunk

GEORGIA

Brooklet:

Johnny Aldrich (Novice)

MISSISSIPPI

Gulfport:

Mrs. Una Stone

VIRGINIA

Alexandria:

William L. Miller

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(Since August 1991 Journal)

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Mrs. Benton F. Hill, Conroe, TX

SEED AVAILABLE FROM MASSEE LANE GARDENS

A limited number of seed are now available. Place your order early while the supply lasts. Seed are limited to 200/person.

\$7.00 donation to ACS Endowment Fund/100 Japonica seed

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**AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
1 MASSEE LANE
FORT VALLEY, GA 31030**

SHOW DATES (ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR	DATE
Norfolk, VA; Virginia Camellia Society.....	November 2, 1991
Hilton Head Island, SC; Shelter Cover 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; Masse 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
Jacksonville, FL; Marina Hotel, St. Johns Place; Camellia Society of North Florida.....	December 7, 1991
Arcadia, CA; L.A. County Arboretum; Pacific Camellia Society.....	December 7-8, 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
Lafayette, LA; University of SW Louisiana; South Louisiana Camellia Society.....	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
San Marino, CA; Huntington Gardens; Southern California Camellia Society.....	January 11, 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
Palos Verdes, CA; South Coast Arboretum; South Coast Camellia Society.....	January 25, 1992
Beaufort, SC; St. Helene's Church Parish House; Beaufort Garden Clubs.....	January 25, 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
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida.....	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
San Diego, CA; Balboa Park; San Diego Camellia Society.....	February 1, 1992
New Orleans, LA; Monteleone Hotel, 214 Royal Street; Camellia Club of New Orleans (In conjunction with ICS and ACS Conventions).....	February 1, 1992
Charlotte, NC; The Cotswold Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society.....	February 1-2, 1992
Napa, CA; Robert Mondavi Winery; Napa Valley Camellia Society.....	February 8, 1992
West Monroe, LA; McGuire United Methodist Church; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club.....	February 8, 1992
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Gardens, Birmingham Camellia Society.....	February 8-9, 1992
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society.....	February 8-9, 1992
Cloverdale, CA; Cloverdale Citrus Fair; Cloverdale Citrus Fair.....	February 15-16, 1992
San Gabriel, CA; LA County Arboretum; Temple City Camellia Society.....	February 15, 1992
Lake Charles, LA; Gayle Hall, McNeese State University; Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society.....	February 15, 1992
Fort Worth, TX; Botanic Garden Center; Fort Worth Camellia Society.....	February 15, 1992
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society.....	February 15-16, 1992
Pomona, CA; Pomona First Federal S & L; Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....	February 22, 1992
Chattanooga, TN; Chattanooga Camellia Club.....	February 22-23, 1992
Wilmington, NC; Independence Mall; Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 22-23, 1992
LaCañada, CA; Descanso Gardens, Southern California Camellia Council.....	Feb. 29 - March 1, 1992
Nashville, TN; TN Botanical Garden at Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society.....	Feb. 29 - March 1, 1992
Bakersfield, CA; Camellia Society of Kern County.....	March 7, 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

January Is Camellia Month In Alabama

Virginia Faircloth

The Camellia is the State Flower of Alabama. Governor Guy Hunt has proclaimed January, 1992, as Camellia Month in Alabama thereby recognizing the camellia's blooming flowers from Muscle Shoals to the southern gulf coast which do so much to Keep Alabama the Beautiful. In southwest Alabama, centering around our club in Mobile, we appreciate and enjoy the reputation as the camellia capitol of the gulf

coast. Our 52nd annual Camellia Show to be presented January 18-19, 1992, at Springdale Mall, Airport Boulevard and I-65, promises to be one of the best in the United States. In spite of unusually heavy spring rains our area has had an almost ideal growing year. Last winter was very mild, the summer not too hot and dry, and, so far, the entry into fall is favorable. Our camellias are healthy, luxuriant and the bud set is heavy. Given a normally cooling fall with no harsh cold we are looking forward to the most prolific blooming season since 1982.

Mayor's Michael Dow of Mobile, Peter Guarisco of Daphne and James Nix of Fairhope have joined Governor Hunt in celebration of our state flower by proclaiming Camellia

Weeks from January 18 to 24th, 1992. The camellia abounds in all of Alabama. Greenville prides itself as the Camellia City, but here on the eastern and western shores of Mobile Bay we are truly blessed with some of the most beautiful camellias in the world. Our annual show at Springdale Mall is open to the public with a most cordial and welcome invitation. Springdale is readily accessible to travelers and residents with facilities for the handicapped. The 51st show attracted judges and exhibitors from eleven states with over 3,000 blooms in show. 1992 promises to be even larger and better. We hope to see you in Mobile on January 18-19, 1992.



Hulyn Smith, the outstanding auctioneer at the Gulf Coast, suires two lovely ladies, Pat Kooney and his wife, Janet. Photo by Greg Davis.

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

REDWOOD CITY, February 9-10, 1991

Sponsor: Peninsula Camellia Society

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Moonlight Bay', Tom and Marge Lee

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Moonlight Bay', Tom and Marge Lee

Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso', Larry and

Nancy Pitts

Runner-up: 'Ivory Tower', Larry and Nancy Pitts

Medium: 'Alta Gavin', Jack and Ann Woo

Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Edith Mazzei

Small: 'Something Beautiful', Robert Ehrhart

Miniature: 'Baby Sis Pink Var.', Robert Ehrhart

C. reticulata:

Very Large: 'Valentine Day Var.', Jack Mandarich

Runner-up: 'Pleasant Memories', Larry and Nancy

Pitts

Medium to Large: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Mr. and Mrs.

Don Bergamini

C. hybrid:

'Garden Glory', Jack and Ann Woo

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Larry and Nancy Pitts

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

ACS JUDGING SCHOOL—March 14 & 15, \$25/members only

FUN WITH FLOWERS—April (date to be set) \$10

MAKING PAPER CAMELIAS—May 7, 10:00 a.m., \$10/members, \$13/non-members

All Workshops will be held at Massee Lane Gardens, headquarters of the American Camellia Society. To register for any of the above, please write Betty Hotchkiss, American Camellia Society, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

1991-92 WORKSHOPS

GIBBING CAMELIAS—September 7, 10:00 a.m. FREE!

MAKING PRESSED FLOWER NOTES—October 22, 10:00 a.m. \$4/members \$6/non-members

HOLIDAY FUN—November 16, 10:00 a.m., \$4/members, \$6/non-members

CAMELLIA PROBLEM CLINIC—January 18, 1:30 p.m. FREE/members \$2/non-members

WAXING CAMELIAS—January 28, 2:00 p.m., FREE!

CAMELIAS FOR THE BEGINNER—February 8, 9:00 a.m., \$10/members \$13/non-members



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1A. TITLE OF PUBLICATION The Camellia Journal	1B. PUBLICATION NO. 5 5 5 9 0 0 0 0	2. DATE OF FILING Sept. 30, 1991
3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.)	3A. NO. OF ISSUES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY 4	3B. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 20.00
4. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION (Street, City, County, State and ZIP+4 Code) (Not printers) One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030 (Peach County)		
5. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHER (Not printer) American Camellia Society, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030		
6. FULL NAMES AND COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR (This item MUST NOT be blank)		
PUBLISHER (Name and Complete Mailing Address) American Camellia Society, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030		
EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) Ann Blair Brown, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030		
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COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030		
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(As of September 13, 1991)

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NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA BULLETINS
Mr. O. L. (Jake) Jacobson
Tape of Jacksonville Beach
Camellia Show

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Allen, Jr.
Contribution with a wish for a speedy recovery to Dr. Daniel Nathan

Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mrs. Patty B. Liipfert
Contributions to purchase the Doll House to be raffled

Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas C. Evans
Contributions with congratulations to Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan on their anniversary

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Contributions with a birthday wish for Mrs. Dotty Evans

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mrs. Thomas C. Evans
Contributions with a birthday wish for Thomas C. Evans

Mr. Jim Darden
Book, Great American Azaleas



Members and guests gather at the home of Erin and Bob Stroud for the Summer Social of the Ozone Camellia Club.

CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE MAY 1991 JOURNAL

Name and Description	Registry Number	Originator
'Bill Boll', large, white, anemone and peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season.....	2208.....	Alda Boll
'Ruth Jernigan', very large, red with frosted sheen on front of petals, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Harbinger' x 'Crimson Robe', early to mid-season.....	2209.....	Marvin Jernigan
'Les Marbury', small, pink and white, striped red, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season.....	2210.....	Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr.
'Miss Fayetteville', large, medium pink, peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season.....	2211.....	Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr.
'Pearl S. Buck', very large, dark red with frosting, semidouble, <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x 'James McCoy', mid-season to late.....	2212.....	Frank Pursel
'Beulah Brown Baxter', large, crimson red, single <i>C.</i> <i>japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2213.....	Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
'Ruth Lennon', large, bright orchid pink, semidouble <i>C. reticulata</i> chance seedling of 'Valley Knudsen', mid-season to late.....	2214.....	Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
'Tiffany J', very large, blush pink, rose form double to to peony form <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Dazzle', mid-season.....	2215.....	O. L. Jacobson
'Dr. Dan J.' very large, rose red blending to orange red satin sheen, semidouble to rose form double <i>C.</i> <i>japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Wonderland', early to mid-season.....	2216.....	O. L. Jacobson
'Celina Daly', very large, rose, peony form <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Dazzle', mid-season.....	2217.....	O. L. Jacobson
'Dorothy Minarik', medium, rose, single <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, late.....	2218.....	Dr. Charles E. Minarik
'Charles Minarik', medium, white, single <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, late.....	2219.....	Dr. Charles E. Minarik
'Peggy's Blush', medium, white with peach blush, formal double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2220.....	Don Applegate
'Dr. Olin Owen', large, Oriental red, semidouble <i>C.</i> <i>japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2221.....	Dr. Olin W. Owen
'Dr. Dan Nathan' very large, pink with fluorescent sheen, semidouble <i>C. reticulata</i> (Homeyer 146 = 'Trewithen Pink' x 'Tali Queen') x 'Lillette Witman', mid-season.....	2222.....	Marvin Jernigan
'Mary Gramling Var.', large, variegated red and white, rose form double <i>C. japonica</i> ('Guilio Nuccio Var.' x 'Charlie Bettes'), mid-season.....	2223.....	R. B. Gramling
'Cappy Durden Var.', large, dark red variegated white, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling early to mid-season.....	2224.....	R. B. Gramling

CATEGORY I

(Slide of a single bloom)

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

CATEGORY II(Camellia species other than the four above
- may be bloom, spray, or bush)**CATEGORY III**

(Camellia plant - any variety or species)

CATEGORY IV

(Camellias in a landscape)

CATEGORY V

(Club activity)

CATEGORY VI(Creative use of camellias such as Christmas
decorations, bonsai, etc.)**Rules:**

- 1) Slides should be 2x2" transparencies with
flower name printed on the slide. Your
name and address along with the category
entered should accompany each slide.
- 2) No slide will be returned; they become
the property of the American Camellia
Society and may be used in its
publications.
- 3) No one person may enter more than three
slides in any category with the exception
of Category I. Three slides may be entered
in each class (A - D) for a total of 12
slides in Category I. No more than 27
slides may be entered per person.

1990-1991 SLIDE CONTEST WINNERS

CATEGORY I SLIDE OF A SINGLE BLOOM**A. *Camellia japonica***1st place - 'Campari' submitted by
Lois Boudreaux, Port Neches, TX**B. *Camellia sasanqua***

No winners - Need more entries

**C. *Camellia reticulata* and *reticulata*
hybrids**1st place - 'Mandalay Queen'
submitted by Jon Lowry2nd place - 'Ernest Aycock' submitted
by Lois Boudreaux**D. Non-*reticulata* hybrids**1st place - 'Angel Wings' submitted by
Jon Lowry2nd Place - 'Debbie Var.' submitted
by Boudreaux**CATEGORY II CAMELLIA SPECIES OTHER
THAN THE FOUR ABOVE - MAY BE
BLOOM, SPRAY, OR BUSH**1st place - 'Chansonette' submitted by
Lois Boudreaux**CATEGORY III CAMELLIA PLANT - ANY
VARIETY OR SPECIES**

1st place - 'Gov. Mouton'

**CATEGORY IV CAMELLIA IN A
LANDSCAPE**

No winners

CATEGORY V CLUB ACTIVITY

No winners

**CATEGORY VI CREATIVE USE OF
CAMELLIA**

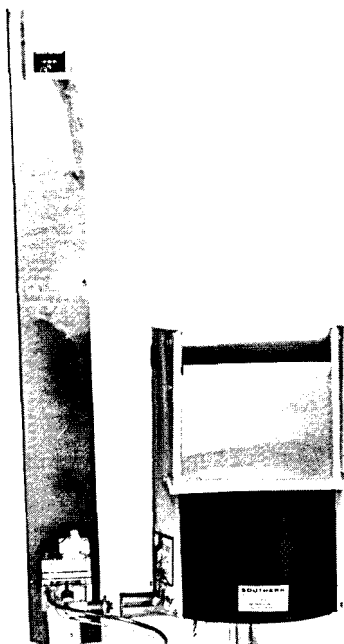
No winner

CAMELLIA SLIDE CONTEST 1991-92

The Education Committee of the American Camellia Society will sponsor the fourth annual slide contest for camellias during the 1991-92 blooming season. More participation is needed to continue with this worthwhile project of the Education Committee. All interested members are strongly encouraged to submit slides of camellias which either they have grown or they have seen. The winning slides each year are placed in Slide Set #17 for use as a program. Other entries are used as needed to update slide sets or to keep on file for future use. The contest is divided into various categories as shown below. Prizes from the gift shop at Massee Lane are awarded to first place winners.

Color slides should be mailed to the American Camellia Society, One Massee Lane, Ft. Valley, GA 31030 and will become the property of the society. Slides may be submitted any time before May 15, 1992. Plan now to submit your "winning" camellias to this worthy project.

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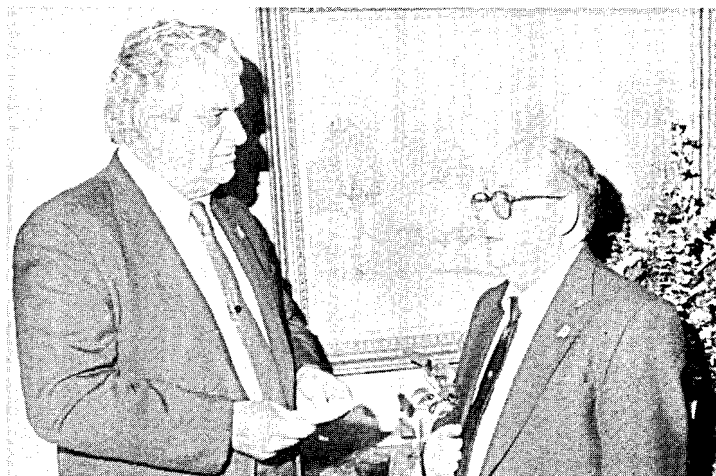
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Pat Ryan, ACS Gulf Coast Director-at-Large and Jim Oates, ACS Alabama Director check over last minute details at the Gulf Coast meeting. Photo by Greg Davis.



Art Landry, ACS Gulf Coast Vice President with Joanne and Pat Ryan at the Saturday Dinner in Mobile. Joanne and Pat are outstanding hosts. Photo by Greg Davis.



Three super ACS members from Florida; Kay Berridge, Marian Dils, Gulf Coast Director-at-Large and Bob Gramling attend the Seafood Buffet in Mobile. Photo by Greg Davis.



Harry Stone, Mississippi ACS Director with his wife, Una and Kay Berridge. Una is wearing a lovely porcelain camellia locket. Photo by Greg Davis.



Gulf Coast Camellia Society Officers and Directors pose for a picture after the Saturday evening Banquet. Photo by Greg Davis.



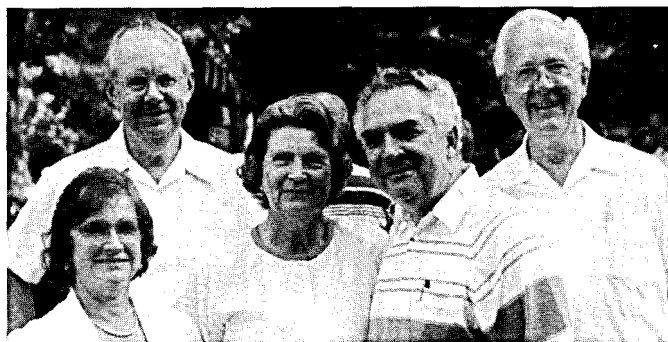
Carol Farrell, Sue Cartmill and Susane Loeffler enjoy liquid refreshments at the Ozone Summer Social.



Walter Krzymowski enjoys the company of two lovely ladies, Brucie Kopfler and Darlene Percy prior to dinner at the Strouds.



Well known Ozone members John and Harriet White and Patricia and Nick Kooney pause for a photo at the Ozone Summer Social.



Presidents All - Lois Manuel, Southwest LA Camellia Society; Marie Mizell, New Orleans Camellia Society; Bob Stroud, Ozone Camellia Club; Greg Davis, American Camellia Society and Thomas Perkins, International Camellia Society.

1991-1992

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'Burgundy Boy'	'High Time'	'Piquant'
'Carvain's Silk Moire'	'Hilda Jamieson'	'Red Crystal'
'Col. R. D. Hicks'	'Holly Bright'	'Robert's Jewel'
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'Delta Dawn'	'Jean Comber'	'Something Beautiful'
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'Dr. Emil Carroll'	'Lacy Love'	'Spencer Walden'
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'Charlotte Johnson Var.'	'Jean Pursel'	'Miss Bakerfield' R. & Var.
'Cornelia Walden'	'Kathryn Funari'	'Nuccio's Pearl'
'Courtney'	'Kevin Murphy'	'Prima Ballerina'
'Crimson Robe'	'Lasca Beauty'	'Rachel Tarpy'
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'Dream Boat'	'Little Babe Var.'	'Show Time'
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Ann Blair Brown

Happy Bosses Day!

From the ACS Staff

Betty

Helen

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Bobby

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G. G. Gerbing's Book, Entitled "Camellias"

Bill Donnan

Of all of the old books in my camellia library, the one which gives me the greatest pleasure is entitled; "CAMELLIAS" by G. G. Gerbing. This book was given to me by my good friend, Julius Nuccio and I have turned to it again and again. It was published in 1943 and it is filled with the kind of "camelliana" seldom found in more learned volumes. It was written in the days when camellias, here in America, were coming into their own. At that time there was a great up-swelling of interest in camellias and the hobby was flourishing. For example, let me quote from the frontispiece of the book, written by Marshall P. Wilder.

"In the whole range of splendid exotics which have been introduced into this country, there are few if any that combine so much elegance and beauty, either as it regards the dark, shining evergreen foliage or the dazzling brilliancy of their flowers, as those constituting the natural order *Camelliae*".

The book is filled with the naive and homespun enthusiasm of a true camellia and azalea hobbyist. In fact, the book opens with a chapter entitled: "The Author's Story". In it, Gustav George Gerbing tells how, in 1932 at the age of 32, he began the creation of a 15 acre garden and nursery. This farm boy with only a rudimentary education had, by the early 1940's succeeded in creating one of the finest camellia and azalea gardens in all of Florida! He had planted 250,000 camellias and azaleas in a park-like garden which was connected to a thriving nursery. From the nursery, Gerbing sold plants all over the World and the enterprise was a huge success. And here is where the interesting "kicker" comes in. Gerbing states in the conclusion of his opening chapter - and I quote:

"All the earnings which I have made I am now turning back into their source by preparing this, the first all color camellia book to be produced in America".

It goes without saying that, yes indeed, this was the first all color camellia book produced in America, and a stunning book it turned out to be!

For instance, among its other attributes, this book contains no less than 107 full page, color plates of camellia blooms. These pictures are of some of the best camellia cultivars then being grown in America. On the opposite facing page of each color plate is a paragraph describing the cultivar. Here is all of the information about the plant and the flower; its origin, form, size, color, and blooming period. Here is information about the shrub, color of foliage and growth habits. Gerbing also made an attempt to estimate the cold hardiness of the plant and, even more important, he listed all known synonyms under the actual name of the bloom. This was, doubtless, an attempt to clarify and bring some order into what was then a very messy and frustrating camellia nomenclature problem. These color plates and the accompanying notes are a real treasure house of information on many of the early varieties of *C. japonica* grown here in America.

The book also contains a chapter entitled "New And Unusual Camellias". Here Gerbing describes 20 newly developed and named varieties. He devotes a 10 to 20 sentence description on each variety. The next chapter is devoted to "An Introduction To Camellias" with sections on form of the bloom; variability of color; where and how to plant; and time of blooming and length of blooming season. Gerbing discusses the problem of camellia nomenclature at some length and gives a two page alphabetical listing of the accepted varietal name with its identical variety under a different name. His next chapter deals with a month-by-month suggested listing of cultural tips. This is followed by a chapter on "Camellia Propagation". He has sections on seed propagation; propagation by cuttings; and propagations by grafting. He closes the book with a short chapter on

"Camellia Pests And Diseases", and a two page chapter on "How To Cut And Pack Camellia Blooms". Apparently, in those early days, camellia blooms were in great demand by florists for corsages.

This 6 inch by 9 1/2 inch, hard cover volume of 264 pages is well indexed and it is filled with all of the expertise and handy hints which the author could command. When one reads it, one is instantly cognizant of the fact that the author loved camellias and he is doing his level best to help the reader toward an equal approbation of the author's favorite flower.

I will close this article with a little more information about the author of the book. G. G. Gerbing also grew thousands of azaleas and, no doubt created several named cultivars. One of these - 'Mrs. G. G. Gerbing' - or as it is named in some nursery catalogues - 'G. G. Gerbing', is still one of the favorite white sun azaleas among gardeners. This cultivar is a white sport of 'George Lindsey Tabor'. (George Tabor) Gerbing's main interest however, centered on camellias and several years after the publication of his book - "CAMELLIAS" he released a paperback supplement which contained additional color plates of camellias. He was an avid propagator of seedlings and developed many new cultivars which were named and offered for sale. The 1981 Historical Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE records over 25 different named and registered, *C. japonica* camellia cultivars which were developed and introduced by G. G. Gerbing. The last recorded introduction occurred in 1968.

Alas! I never had the pleasure of meeting or knowing Mr. Gerbing. However, anyone who would take his hard earned money and attempt to publish a book on camellias, with 107 costly color plates in it, deserves a salute from me. "Hey Gus! (Wherever you are - up there with all the other angels.) Please know that this old scribbler will always treasure your book!"

From the Desk of the



Executive Director

Ann Blair Brown

Summer is the slow time for visitors to Massee Lane Gardens but it has been a very busy summer of planning and repairing. The plans are complete for our second Camellia Festival in February 1992. There was tremendous support in the Middle Georgia area and we are expecting an even bigger and better Festival this year. One of the highlights was a Camellia Show for the Novice grower. Many had attended the Camellia Workshop which included participants from Georgia and Florida. There were some very happy and excited winners.

We were truly blessed with a great amount of rainfall during the spring and summer months. This was a delightful change after four years of drought conditions. As a result of this moisture, the plants have put on a tremendous amount of new growth. We have a very good budget and we have also been busy gathering seed.

Gibbing began the day after Labor Day. In order to have some flowers for our early travelers to Florida, we begin at this time. Interstate 75 is often traveled by those from the midwest and Canada. We have the opportunity to show many their first camellia bloom. Our volunteers have been helping with this program. Our volunteers, under the direction of our horticulturist, Betty Hotchkiss, made over a

hundred fine air layers. These will, in time, be a nice addition to the garden.

Wednesday, November 13 will be a workday at Massee Lane. Members who have volunteered will spend the day planting new plants in the garden. If you would like to participate call Betty Hotchkiss, Horticulturist at (912) 967-2358. Many of our nursery friends and individuals have contributed plants for this project. The Garden Committee, under the direction of Frank Jamison, chairman, expects to make many improvements. Many of the older plants that were misshaped after the 1985 freeze have been removed. Repairs have been made to the irrigating system and the concrete foundations from old covered plant area have been removed and hauled away. This has all been supervised by the Garden Committee.

There were many successful Regional and local meetings. I had the opportunity to attend the Gulf Coast Meeting in Mobile and will attend the Atlantic Coast Meeting at Myrtle Beach, SC. Summer time is a good time to renew camellia friendships. Many clubs have a picnic and pass out gib for the season.

I hope to see you in Baltimore for the Fall ACS meeting. This will be the last Fall meeting of the Society but both the ACS and Endowment

Boards will meet at this time. Plan to attend the ACS-ICS annual convention in New Orleans. Full details can be found in this journal. It is a fine time to renew friendships and meet new friends. Let's support both the ACS and the ICS.

During the past year, the ACS has lost some very fine members through death. The Membership Committee, under Dave Scheibert, is constantly promoting new members. You can greatly assist this committee by securing new ACS members among your own camellia club members. Why not give a gift membership for Christmas? Just let us know, the Headquarters Staff will be happy to notify the recipient with an appropriate card. We will also be happy to send any giftwrapped presents to those on your list. Do support your gift shop.

The Fetterman Building has been very busy with weddings, receptions, dinners etc. during the past few months. This wonderful addition serves as our first stop for visitors. We are gearing up for the new season. Beginning November 1 through March 31, our increased hours are 9:00 to 5, Monday through Saturday and Sunday, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. This was very successful last year. Before our next Journal, 1992 will be with us. From all of us at Massee Lane, we wish you health, prosperity and good camellia growing.

SEE PHOTOS ON BACK COVER

ACS GIFTSHOP . . .

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1. BAVARIAN CHINA (*Shown in photo)

Fine Bavarian China. Plates, mugs, cups and saucers sold in sets of six decorated with six different named camellia varieties.

8" Dessert plates, set of 6	\$ 65.00	(\$12.00 each)
*10" Dinner plates, set of 6	\$ 110.00	(\$20.00 each)
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2. PLATE & NAPKIN RINGS (Figure 2)

Green Glaze Open Work Porcelain Plate Edged with Gold
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Camellia Napkin Rings	\$ 4.25

3. HAND PAINTED PORCELAIN FROM PORTUGAL (Figure 3)

Floral Candlesticks, 7 inch pr	\$ 20.00
Floral Finger Vase, 8 inch	\$ 18.00
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Over \$150.00 actual cost will be added to bill or credit card.

QUANTITY	ITEM	PRICE	TOTAL
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4. PLACE MATS & COASTERS

Camellia Place Mats, Cork Backed (Clean With Damp Cloth), set of 4	\$ 28.00
Camellia Coasters, Cork Backed, (Clean With Damp Cloth), set of 6	\$ 12.00

5. SHIRTS

Picture shown is design on new T-Shirts, Sheeting Shirts and Sweat Shirts. Flowers are 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Carter's Sunburst' and 'Nuccio's Cameo'. Colors brighter than shown.

(Specify size: S - M - L - XL - XXL)

T-Shirts	\$ 9.00
Sheeting Shirt, Half Sleeve	\$ 22.00
Sheeting Shirt, Long Sleeve	\$ 25.00
Sweat Shirt	\$ 19.00

6. ADDRESS BOOK

Flower Address Book, 9 1/4" x 8", 128 pages, floral divider for each letter of alphabet

Address Book	\$ 18.95
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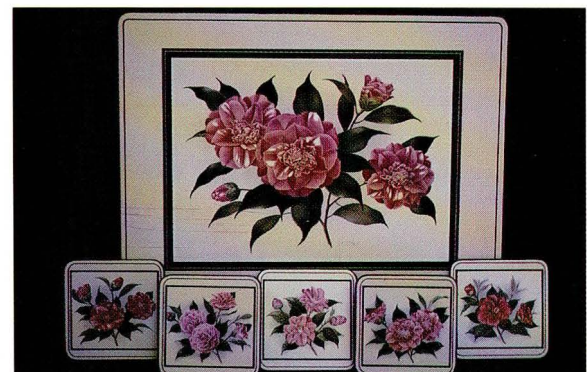


Plate & Napkin Rings

ACS GIFTWARE

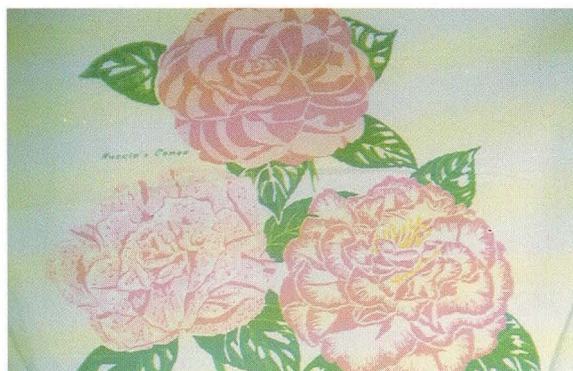


Hand Painted Porcelain From Portugal

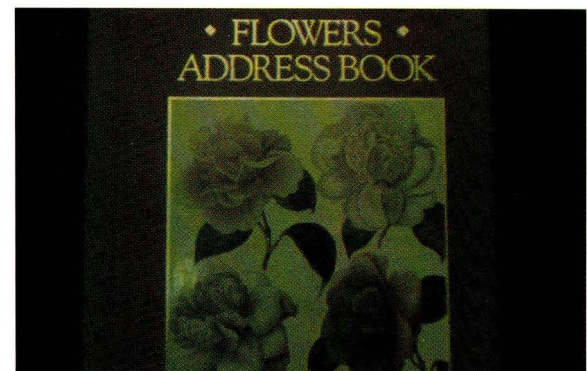


Placemats and Coasters

(ORDER FORM ON PAGE 36)



Camellia Shirts



Address Book



Rose Mallow



Variegated Empress

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