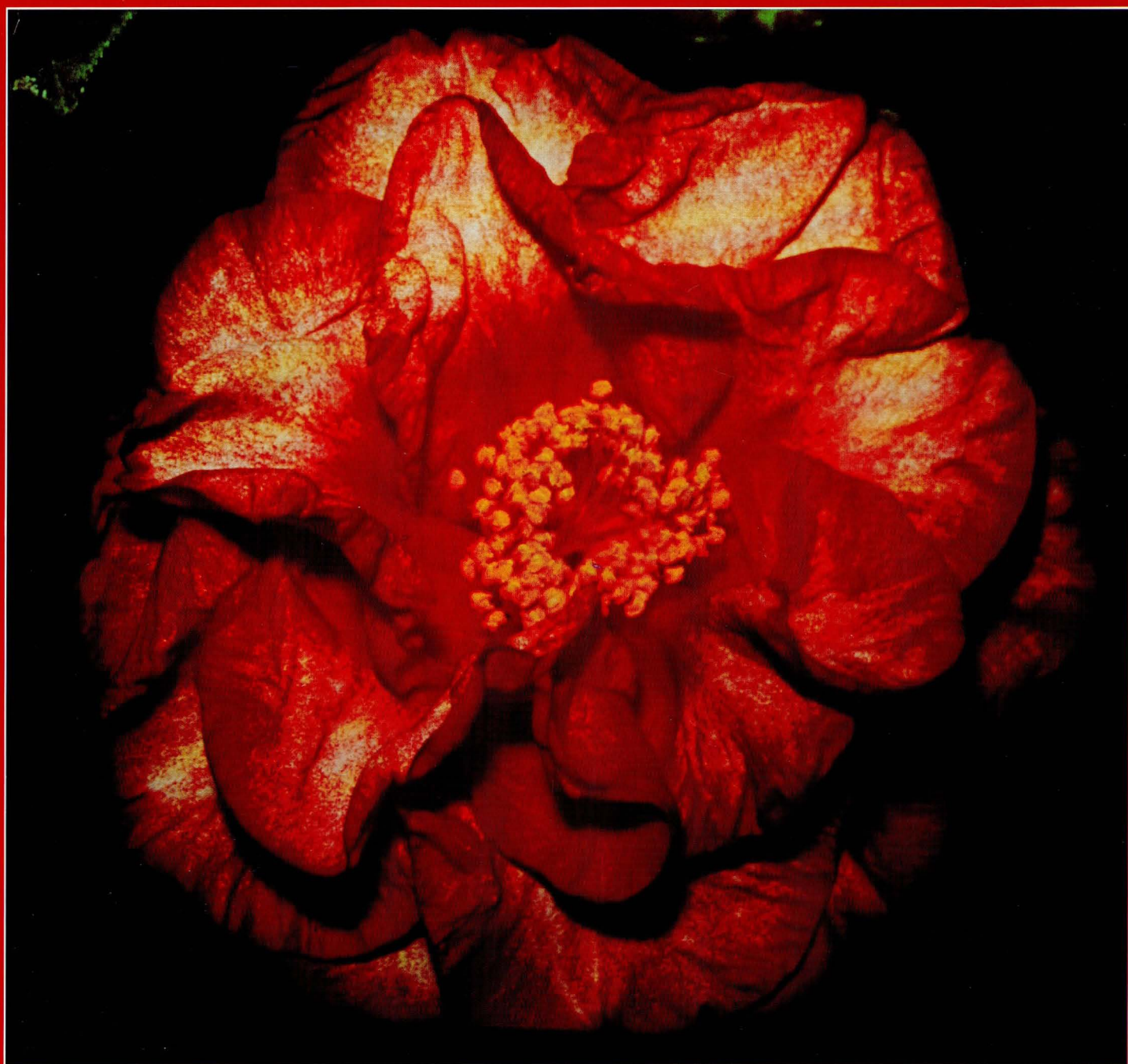


FEBRUARY 1992

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The *Camellia* Journal



'Pearl S. Buck'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE

American Camellia Society

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The
Camellia
Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 47

NUMBER 1

FEBRUARY 1992

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About the Front Cover

The beautiful 'Pearl S. Buck' is a very large, dark red with frosting, semidouble, *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian' x 'James McCoy'. It blooms mid-season to late. This flower was developed by the late Frank Pursel and was registered in his name by Hulyn Smith. The ACS Registration Number is 2212.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greg Davis

First I would like to thank all of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland for the outstanding ACS convention in Baltimore, November 6-9, 1991. All events, from Ravenscall to Washington DC were well planned, skillfully executed, and thoroughly enjoyed by all attendees.

The strength and vitality of the Maryland Camellia Society were an aspiration to all ACS visitors. Maybe we all need to adopt a little showmanship and enthusiasm and work to build up our local camellia clubs.

Baltimore's educational program was unique and very interesting. Two talks were about historic gardens at London Town and Hampton Mansion. Zenobia Kendig gave some new ideas on staging Camellia shows. Jim Darden showed his excellent new VCR tape on "Great-American Camellias". (This tape was shown at the Houston Camellia Show on December 7 and 8 and was a big hit with all of the Houston Camellia Show visitors).

In both the ACS and Endowment Board meetings, step changes were made in moving towards the planning, scheduling, and budgeting procedures which are now required by all well managed businesses. A joint ACS-Endowment Executive Committee, and a Joint-Long Range Planning Committee were adopted by both Boards. The Endowment Board voted to change their name to the ACS-Development Fund, Inc.

Welcome Red Barber, the dean of American Sports Broadcasters and his charming wife Lylah as our newest ACS-Honorary members. Red may be heard each Friday morning (early) on your local PBS station talking about current sports activities, the Brooklyn Dodgers of '39 thru '56, and what is happening with his 31 Tallahassee Florida camellia plants.

Congratulations to Frank Jamison, chairman and Bill Hardwick, Betty Hotchkiss, and Dave Scheibert of the Garden Committee for focusing all the attention on the Masee Lane Camellia Garden. On November 13, fourteen volunteers worked in the gardens and planted 126 camellias. More good things are on the way. In Baltimore, the Fettermans agreed to pay for a brick walk leading from the parking area into the gardens, the John Kohlers donated renovations of the garden restrooms, the Scheiberts, and the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland offered generous contributions for camellia plants. The Alfred B. Maclay and Magnolia Gardens had better watch our progress.

Camellia Named For *Pearl S. Buck*

The 'Pearl S. Buck' camellia on the front of this Journal honors a truly outstanding lady. She was born in West Virginia in 1892 and at the age of five months returned with her Presbyterian missionary parents to their station in China. Her early education consisted of tutoring by her mother, who insisted that she write something each week. Her first published works appeared in the Shanghai Mercury, an English language newspaper with a weekly children's edition.

At age fifteen, she attended boarding school in Shanghai and two years later she returned to the United States to attend Randolph Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia, and received her degree in 1914. She taught one semester at Randolph Macon but returned to China to nurse her mother. In 1917 she married John Lossing Buck, an agriculture teacher, and the first five years of their marriage, they lived in a small town in North China. The experiences of life in this region became the basis for her best known work, The Good Earth published in 1931 and on the best seller list for 21 months. During her lifetime she published more than 120 books, over 100 short stories, 10 children's books and numerous non fiction articles.

The Good Earth was praised by critics and it won the Pulitzer prize for best novel by American author in 1932 and has been printed in more than 30 languages, including Chinese. In 1938 Pearl Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. She is the only American female writer to be awarded both the Pulitzer and Nobel awards.

In the mid 1930's, she purchased Green Hills Farm in Perkasiel, PA and lived here with her second husband, Richard Walsh and raised nine children of various ethnic origins and mixed heredity. She was an avid gardener and her camellia



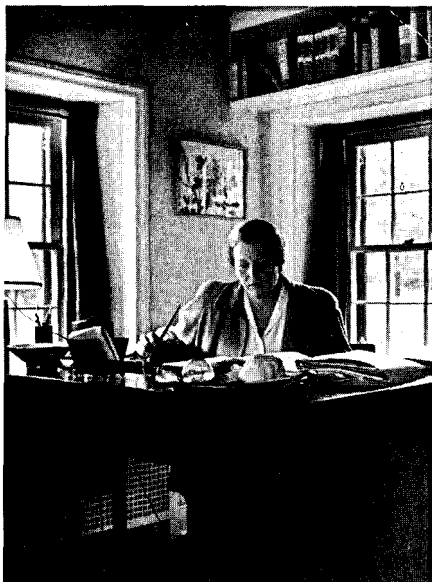
Pearl Buck's historic home, a stone farmhouse built in 1835, is located on her 60 acre American homestead in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A national historic landmark, the property is open for guided tours March through December. (Photo: Courtesy of The Pearl S. Buck Foundation).

greenhouse is filled with plants, many lovingly planted by her. The 'Pearl S. Buck' camellia seems an appropriate flower as it has a Chinese background. On a tour of her home she said "You will see that this room opens onto two greenhouses - one provides our winter cut flowers so that we have flowers all year round in the rooms. The other one goes into the camellia house where there is a little fountain in order to keep the air moist. That's one of my joys and delights because all during the winter we have beautiful camellias, rose and pink and white. I thought I couldn't live without them because they were one of my favorite flowers in China and so we built this in addition for them".¹

Pearl Buck was a driving force in humanitarian causes. In 1941 she founded the East and West Association which was devoted to fostering

understanding between peoples. In 1949, she established Welcome House, Inc. an adoption agency that finds homes and parents for children of mixed heredity. In 1964 she established the Pearl S. Buck Foundation and devoted her remaining years to helping children around the world. The Foundation focuses on the plight of thousands of Amerasians - born to American fathers and Asian mothers - who are not citizens of either country. These children suffer discrimination because of their mixed heritage. In October 1991, The Pearl S. Buck Foundation and Welcome House Adoption Services united as one agency.

In her book, "My Several World", a Pearl Buck autobiography published in 1954, she commented "For myself, I am indifferent to jewels and personal adornment, but I must have roses and a vegetable garden, and some years ago I in-



Pearl Buck working at her desk at Green Hills Farm. During her lifetime she wrote more than 120 books, over 100 short stories, 10 children's books and numerous non fiction articles.

dulged myself to include camellias, for these flowers, formal and exquisite, are Chinese in origin and were in China one of my favorites. Such roots I put down for myself, for roots are what one must put down, if one is to live."

She died March 6, 1973 at the age of 80 years. In honor of this great lady, the Pearl S. Buck Foundation will celebrate her 100th birthday with many special events. For more information, contact The Pearl S. Buck Foundation Inc., Green Hills Farm, P. O. Box 181, Perkasio, PA 18944 or telephone (215) 249-0100. We salute this multi-talented author, humanitarian, teacher, translator, civil rights pioneer, gardener, homemaker and mother, Pearl S. Buck.

1. From "A Walking Tour of Pearl S. Buck's Home in the words of Pearl S. Buck" (1972)



Virginia Camellia Society Begins Garden Project

The Virginia Camellia Society, in conjunction with the administration of the Norfolk Botanical Gardens, is undertaking a project of immense proportions. As a result, the beauty, prestige and educational endeavors of the gardens will be greatly enhanced. Dr. T. Winston Gouldin will serve as chairman.

The Virginia Camellia Society will provide and plant 150-300 camellias in a designated, identifiable area of the gardens, with the first planting to be in the fall of 1992. Each plant will be a separate variety, and its varietal name will be clearly identified. The spacing of the plants will be such that visitors may easily walk around them and closely examine their blooms. A list of the plants will be available to the visitors, including a source of supply. This source could be a local retailer, a more distant supplier who ships plants to individual purchasers, or the Virginia Camellia Society, whose members could propagate plants on special order in advance for the benefit of the society. The camellias selected will be ones proven to do well in this area, concentrating on the newer varieties. Older varieties most likely already exist in the gardens. Included in the material provided to the visitors will be information about the Virginia Camellia Society and a membership application, thereby serving as a vehicle of continual growth and development for the society, and stimulating interest in

expanded propagation and cultivation of this exquisite plant.

Selected involvement by the community will be sought. Retailers will be asked to contribute compost and mulch, and perhaps, some plants representative of those that they stock and routinely have available for sale, avoiding duplication. Youth organizations, such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, will be asked to participate in a limited way. This has some publicity value, but more importantly, should stimulate interest in horticulture in general and camellias in particular, among our youth. Imagine their pride when five or ten years later they point out that they had a hand in creating this beauty for all to enjoy.

Plant sales at our spring and fall shows would increase dramatically as our members and the public at large are given the opportunity to purchase plants for donation to the Botanical Gardens, as well as for their own use.

Not the least of the benefits of this project is that it gives a real meaning and purpose to the Virginia Camellia Society, a focus of endeavor and pride - a project that each and every member can be a part of by providing plants, if not in the actual organization and labor. This would go a long way in overcoming lethargy and stagnation which can smother any organization. We, too, can look with pride at the completed project for the remainder of our lives, truly a rare opportunity.

BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Propagation of Camellias through Seed

Betty Hotchkiss

This will be the final article in a series written about the propagation of camellias including grafting, air layering, and rooted cuttings. Asexual propagation results in a plant identical to the parent. Propagation of camellias through seed is known as sexual reproduction and results in an offspring which is not identical to the parent plant as it inherits traits from both the seed and pollen parent. Since camellias have been cultivated for thousands of years with the superior seedling selected, the chances of producing a superior variety that is somehow different are slim. However, raising camellias from seed is a fascinating hobby and those plants that do not have beautiful flowers may be used as grafting understock.

Camellia seed ripen in the Fall of the year. Only those varieties which have all flower parts will produce seed. Imperfect flowers (those without complete flower parts) are not capable of producing seed. Fertilization occurs while the flower is in bloom. As the summer progresses, the tiny seed pods grow larger. When they mature in the fall the pods, which may contain from one to fifteen seed, split open and scatter seed on the ground. The seed may be collected as soon as the pods begin to split open and

should be planted as soon as possible.

Camellia seed may be planted outdoors and many will germinate. Fast germination is desirable due to the fact there is less chance for rot. Three elements important to germination are water, heat, and light.

Seed should be planted in a media that has good drainage. Several types of media may be used including sand, peat, perlite, vermiculite, or a mixture of some of these. Excess water should drain freely, yet the media should hold moisture adequately. Seed may be planted in flats, pots, or individual containers. It is a good idea to sterilize these containers with bleach to reduce the chance of rot. The seed should be planted with the "eye" down as this is where the root will first emerge. Cover the seed lightly (up to 1/4 inch) and water. Watering with a fine spray will not dislodge the seed. The seed should not be allowed to dry out.

The use of bottom heat will increase the speed and percentage of seed germination. A wired rubber mat may be purchased from a nursery supply store.

Additional light may be supplied by fluorescent tubes, flood lights, or other sources and will aid in the germination and growth of young seedlings. The lights should be kept three to four feet above the seedling

so as not to burn tender new growth.

Seedlings with two to three leaves are ready for planting into individual containers if grown in a flat. Bottom heat, additional light, and misting may still be used although plants should eventually be weaned to adapt to natural conditions. A weak liquid fertilizer may be used at this point. Three to seven years are required for a plant to reach blooming size.

When seedlings are grown in containers, the tap root is usually pinched or cut off to help produce a more fibrous root system. However, if seeds are planted out of doors a tap root will form which will benefit the plant by protecting it from drought stress and cold damage.

Before planting, many people often soak their seed overnight to improve germination. Others will crack the hard, outer covering of the seed. Care must be taken not to damage the embryo inside. This will help to speed the process of germination.

Growing camellias from seed is like having a baby - you don't know what you are going to get until it arrives and most of the fun is in watching it mature. I hope some of you will become interested in trying this very interesting method of camellia propagation.

Have Your Cake And Eat It Too

It started with a desire to graft something onto 'Alba Plena' which, while a lovely bloom, had the annoying habit of shattering petals which scattered on the ground. Frankly, I have had many failures trying to graft plants so I was hesitant to chop off this cultivar and attempt a graft. With my luck, I could lose the whole thing!

One of my camellia expert friends* told me about using approach grafts to variegate a plant. This seemed to be a better choice for me and my 'Alba Plena' problem. My 'Lasca Beauty' had never done well because the root stock seemed inferior. It is a beautiful bloom when grown correctly so I chose that one for the approach graft experiment. I placed the 'Lasca Beauty' which was in a pot next to the 'Alba Plena' which was in the ground. Matching up a limb of LB to the main trunk of AP, I cut, with a small saw, a Vee shaped slot in the Host plant. It was cleaned out with a razor so that the cambium layer was smooth and the white wood was in evidence deeper in the slot. Next I scraped the bark from the chosen limb of the LB then scraped further until I had a good layer of cambium and in the center the white wood shone through. After some further small adjustments all layers matched. I wet the two cut areas with standard strength Benlate® enhanced with a few drops of leftover Gibberellic acid. I placed the two areas to be mated

Thomas Lee

together and then taped them tightly with black electricians plastic tape using enough to make the joint air tight.

In three months I took a cautious peek at the union and to my delight there was abundant new tissue around the graft. In July, I cut the 'Lasca Beauty' just below the union and meanwhile the limb of 'Lasca Beauty' above the joint had grown about a foot. So now I had a new limb on the 'Alba Plena' and still had my original 'Lasca Beauty'. The nice part is, that had the graft not taken,

nothing would have been lost except time. Now in August of 91, 'Lasca Beauty' has grown to three feet long, has 11 great buds showing and sports 4 limbs. I expect a prize winner from this one!

I suspect the reason approach grafts are so successful is that both plants have root systems trying to heal the scar. With regular grafts the scion has very little energy left to contribute to the healing process.

This was so enlightening that I had another more radical thought. Why not plant a seed in the same pot with another plant such as a three year old seedling of unknown parentage. On September 9th, 1990 I placed a seed from 'Night Rider' crossed with 'Tinsie' in the pot with the above seedling. It germinated shortly and on April 14th I made an approach graft with it's friend in the same pot. Grafting such a small stem took a more delicate touch but I used the same technique as above and it took. As I write this, the 'Night Rider' seedling is growing rapidly. Hopefully, it will bloom in less time than it would take if it were without the support from the larger seedling. When they bloom I will have several choices. Keep the original seedling or keep the 'Night Rider' seedling. Or keep them both. This unique technique avoids total failure and lets one "Have his cake and eat it too".

*Elmar Achterberg



Another view of the approach graft of 'Night Rider' crossed with 'Tinsie'. (Photo by Lee).



Approach graft of 'Night Rider' seed crossed with 'Tinsie', August 14, 1991. (Photo by Lee).



'Lasca Beauty' on 'Alba Plena' trunk, August 14, 1991. (Photo by Lee).



Close up of the 'Lasca Beauty' (Photo by Lee).

Stewardship and Preservation of Individual Plant Collections

DO YOU LIKE CAMELLIAS?

DO YOU LIKE PLANTS?

AND, I'll bet many of you are equally interested in other facets of our natural world such as birds, animals, insects, rocks, fish and so on.

AND, probably many of you are concerned with the rate of destruction of natural habitats worldwide whether in the tropics, in the camellia forests of China or in the disappearing marshland that once surrounded San Francisco Bay. I wish today to take these global concerns and put them into a perspective that we as interested plant hobbyists and as members of plant societies can use as we contemplate the future of our own collections no matter their size.

Let me first tell you a little about myself so that you will understand my perspective. I LIKE PLANTS!! and unlike our President, I even like broccoli. Growing up, I had a small vegetable garden, I moved lawns and pulled weeds for spending money and my high school job was in a Farm Seed and Supply House. I'm sure, not too different from many of your experiences. However, despite the concerns of my mother, I went on to study plants in College. And, after a few youthful misadventures, I graduated with a degree in Botany. Since those days, I have landscaped, grown commercial crops, conducted food crop research, maintained a university landscape and now am the Director of the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation which is an organization dedicated to finding and developing better plants for California landscapes from international sources. Yes, I like plants. Not only that, along the way, mostly thanks to Andy Sears and Al Parker, I was bitten by the Camellia bug and have been interested in the minor species of camellias as well as other camellia

Lowell Cordas

topics since 1981. Therefore, I am both a professional horticulturist and a hobbyist. But, as a professional horticulturist, I am expected to know a lot about a wide range of topics. As my friend says, "we are expected to attain a high level of mediocrity in the broadest possible range of fields". The problem is that this approach excludes the in-depth study necessary to building knowledge in a given subject area. So, I and many of my fellow professional horticulturists turn to the hobbyist, the plant society member, frequently retired, who has devoted their time and energy to learning, experimenting and trialing aspects of plant culture for a specific genus and species. I am sure that in each of your chapters, you have members who have representative collections of all the camellias grown in your area and others who are hybridizing for flower size, shrub size of fragrance and others who are interested in the various facets of plant culture among other topics. As each of these individuals continue to work on their specialty, they build a body of knowledge and a collection of plants that exhibit those particular traits. And, in total as well as individually, these collections represent an expansion of the gene pool beyond what exists in the wild; a wild which is rapidly declining.

So, just as we may be members of the Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, the World Wildlife Fund, National Geographic Society or Ducks Unlimited among others who are devoted to habitat preservation at the local, national and international level should we not also consider our plant collections worthy of comparable stewardship? Certainly all the more so when we see a member's home change hands and the new owner come in, un-

knowledgeable about camellias, remodel the home and tear out many special plants in ignorance. For example, in Portland Oregon in 1986, the home of Captain Harms, the originator of the camellia 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' which was proven to be a good parent for hybridizing was sold. The new owners wanted a swimming pool. There went the original 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' without anyone having the opportunity to acquire cuttings, scion wood or possibly moving the whole plant!! Additionally, the property was then subdivided and much of the balance of his collection was bulldozed in the process of site development for the new houses waiting to be built. Also, we are all aware of situations where the hobbyist passes on and the surviving spouse is unable to maintain the collection and no prior arrangements had been made for the deposition of the collection as a whole. Hence, at best, the plants are distributed piecemeal to interested members of the local society, some may be given to neighbors, friends and family members and some are just dumped. At this point, I must ask each of you—Have you, as part of your efforts to be a good plant's steward, planned for the deposition of your collection when you are no longer able to care for it?

That's a tough question and it certainly is easier said than done. So if you express in your will your desire to see the plants remain intact as a group, where will they go? Who will maintain them? Who will carry on your research? For the balance of this talk I shall try to answer these questions but it gets a bit complicated so bear with me.

This need to responsibly plan for the future conservation of a valuable plant collection is contrasted with some severe problems at the local level in public horticulture which are diluting many plant preservation and conservation efforts. I believe that you as hobbyists need be aware of

these trends so that we as Camellia Society members can plan our preservation strategies realistically. In the past, we all looked to the large regional park, arboretum or botanic garden to take the lead in local plant conservation with or without our donations. However,

1. The reduced support by government at all levels has drastically cut budgets for staff, acquisitions, equipment and supplies at public facilities.

2. Competition for the privately raised charitable dollar has never been greater. Health and Human Needs organizations have mounted extensive campaigns to secure support from individuals and corporations. These campaigns have depleted the total amount of money in the pool of available charity dollars leaving arts, education, science and gardens scrambling for financial support.

3. A proliferation of small gardens reflecting the efforts to preserve historic estates with extensive plant displays has led to a national plethora of chronically underfunded organizations all competing for the charitable dollar already designated for horticultural giving.

4. We can no longer rely on the regional botanical garden or arboretum to accept gifts of more horticultural varieties as now many are focusing their collections on local area native plants and many are just plain running out of planting space.

There certainly is a dilemma here. I propose that it can be bridged through the coordinated help of our local chapters, regional and state offices, national and international societies providing their support and encouragement as effective match-makers. My hope is that the American Camellia Society and the International Camellia Society will place collections conservation high on their agendas and embrace this effort in light of the aging nature of both societies. In doing so, they can greatly aid the local chapters in making a natural marriage between already existing institutions who have paid grounds staffs and our plant societies. Nor do we need to rely on one large public institution or park to make a site available for

this plant preservation effort. Rather, let us think about the small colleges, commercial business parks, diocesan headquarters and hospitals all of which have large spaces, grounds' staffs and a willingness to enhance their site with a prestigious and timely program such as we can offer. Or, as Tip O'Neill was fond of saying, all politics are local politics and that is how this effort must proceed to insure success.

Please note that I have not recommended that all the representative work of the society or even that of an individual should all go to one site. Rather, I am in favor of a multiple site strategy which can reflect the need for duplication in any preservation program, can allow for changes in the management at a given site and can allow for the inevitable changes that arise; such as expanding a parking lot or building a new wing either one of which may result in the removal of valuable plants. Let's not put all our eggs in one basket.

For better or worse, let's call these local gardens Repository Gardens. In turn, our regional or statewide councils should adopt a similar strategy to designate and develop a few of these repository gardens into regional gardens. The effort in Modesto and its possibilities along this line are highly commendable. At the national level, certain sites might be developed as national camellia gardens functioning to display, teach, conserve and research our favorite plant. In turn, an international perspective could be placed on one or two of these national gardens and developed accordingly with guidance from the International Camellia Society. I believe this represents an orderly approach to preserving the work of Camellia experts worldwide. Right now, you are probably saying this is "Pie in the Sky" if not adding in a few remarks about my sanity. However, let me give you some examples where this model is working between institutions and plant societies.

The Oregon Historical Society maintains a pioneer site on Sauvie Island 20 miles downriver from Portland Ore. It is the home of the Bybee Howell Farm. A farmhouse is

preserved and furnished as it was in 1850. An agricultural museum is housed in the remodeled barn. And, in cooperation with the Home Orchard Society, a pioneer orchard is now growing with over 200 varieties of apples, pears and plums as were grown by the first pioneers to Oregon. Each of these varieties has been gathered from an original farm or ranch site by society members; propagated, grown to size and planted. The Historical Society provides caretaking services and the Home Orchard Society sprays and prunes. Each year, both groups sponsor a "wintering in" to which the public is invited where cider is made, apples are tasted and a good time is had by all. This cooperative effort is preserving those many early varieties of tree fruit which might have easily disappeared from culture in Oregon had not this project begun.

Many of you visited the University of Portland Campus during the annual ACS convention held in Portland in 1987. There, the campus camellia collection had been organized into a Repository garden reflecting the historical work of the Oregon Camellia Society. The campus already had a fine collection of older varieties of camellia japonicas but that collection did not truly reflect the range of camellias capable of being grown in that climate. Through the cooperative efforts of members of the local society, cuttings were taken at members' homes and grown out in the campus greenhouse for addition to the collection, other members donated container plants. One member went so far as to designate in his will the cost of digging, transporting and transplanting the best from his in-ground collection in Salem, Oregon some 40 miles distant.

Another example of cooperative effort exists today at the Mendocino Coast Botanical Garden which now houses the standard reference collection of the American Ivy Society. This collection of about 300 named clones of ivy was gifted to the Garden by the society, a special pavilion was erected and assistance provided by volunteers and busi-

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

nesses in the local community to make all this happen. Here, a complex gene pool has been preserved in proper scientific fashion.

Undoubtedly, the best example of this type of cooperation at a site least likely to be considered for a recognized garden is the joint cooperation of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and the American Rhododendron Society in the establishment on Weyerhaeuser Corporate Land of the Rhododendron Species Foundation in Federal Way, Washington; a garden dedicated to the growing of the widest possible collection of Rhododendron species from the common to the rare and endangered from around the world. Again, we have individuals, gardens, societies and a company all working to make a successful conservation effort.

So, how do we implement this strategy???

Firstly, for the individual contemplating their collection, I suggest the following:

1. Inventory your collection.
2. Prioritize the inventory list reflecting the most important plants first.
3. From the prioritized inventory list now begin a list of those plants that ought to be saved. Be ruthless!!! Identify only the best and most promising and leave the unknowns or poorer performers off the list. Not every plant is a good one even though they are all your babies.
4. Identify with your local society a site you wish to donate to which already has a working agreement established with your group.
5. Discuss with the appropriate representatives of your chapter and the recipient site, the specifics of your collection and how it will be used. You may or may not wish to put this in writing depending on whether you wish the site to have flexibility regarding the placement of your collection.
6. Now put all the pertinent information in the appropriate document that will reflect your wishes should you become incapacitated or when you pass on.
7. If you are able to, include a stipend or small endowment to help

with the cost of maintaining the collection.

You notice that I have stressed the role of the local chapter of the national plant society in this scheme. Let me explain this further. Under the principle of all politics are local politics, the chapter reflects the community and in that sense has broader based credibility than an individual in the eyes of the prospective recipient institution. Secondly, the chapter has a lifespan longer than individual members and can be expected to be available to offer advice and expertise long into the future. Thirdly, the local chapter represents the national and international concerns and has that influence to encourage participation in this conservation effort. Fourthly, the chapter as a whole can identify the best possible sites available so that each of your individual members will have a quality place existing that can handle your collection.

In this approach, there are a few pitfalls that you should be aware of to help develop a good working relationship with any potential site.

1. Establish with each institution very specific goals for the total population of camellias eventually planted at that site. For example, will the collection ultimately reflect a specific aspect of camellia culture i.e. will one site be devoted to a display of species only or another site only to reticulata hybrids? Or will the sites be organized solely by accepting individual donors complete collections?

2. This leads me to recognition. Planning needs be made as to how the individual, the donor's family, the chapter and the institution will be recognized so that all may reap the public relations benefit.

3. Commitment by the recipient site for any eventual building on the property. This means recognizing the need and planning for the protection of plants during any construction. If need be even their moving. Under no circumstance should any plant be destroyed without the agreement of the chapter to insure that a last living specimen is not destroyed.

4. Make sure the site is a good one horticulturally. Old landfill sites,

steeply sloped sites that are inaccessible to the elderly or handicapped, sites with poor soils or that sit in flood plains should be rejected. The quality and significance of your collections is so compelling that the correct sites will be made available once the potential recipient is made aware.

5. Finally, enter into a written agreement which will reflect the sincerity of the institution to commit to this program. This is where we made a major mistake at the University of Portland. We only had an oral agreement with the President of the school, a relatively young man.

Upon his tragic death in an automobile accident no administrator wished to carry on the Repository Garden.

Okay, so those are the pitfalls, but what are the selling points that can be made to convince sites to participate?

1. The public relations value of participating in the international effort to preserve plants through conservation programs of which this is one. Almost everyone wants to be on this politically correct bandwagon.

2. A budget stretching way to receive plants for landscaping at no charge for these institutions.

3. The opportunity to give their institution an unique look featuring plants that are one of a kind or at least very unique and not commonly available in the local nurseries.

4. It is a morale booster for their grounds staff and makes their work significant which can aid in employee retention.

5. It will help attract higher quality staff to these grounds operations.

In summary, this strategy defines a mutually beneficial partnership, sets an example of what a small group of citizens can do for their communities, preserves our favorite flower and leaves a legacy of beauty and scientific knowledge for future generations.

I encourage each of you to take this concept to your local chapters and look at your members' collections in this light. I want to thank each of you for your attention.

WALTER ALFRED WILSON

CAMELLIA GARDEN

November 16, 1991 was a very special day for Walter Alfred Wilson.

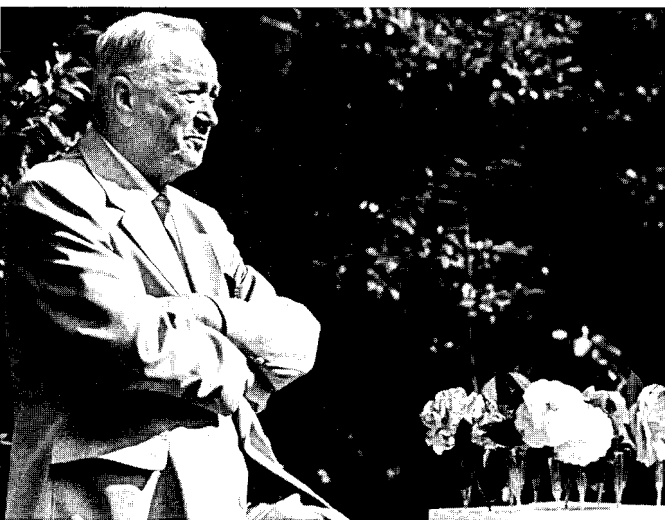
He was honored by having the camellia garden in Pendleton King Park, Augusta, Georgia named for him. The construction of the Walter A. Wilson Camellia Garden was sponsored by the Aiken, Richmond, Columbia Growers Association. Family and his many friends attended the dedication. In remarks made by Clyde Lester at the dedication, he said "The garden is a well deserved honor and will be a lasting tribute to the horticultural genius of Walt. All camellia varieties in the garden were carefully selected by Walt himself. Walt's horticultural career began at Fruitland Nurseries

in Augusta. It was there that he fell hopelessly in love with the camellia."

His love for camellias led to his becoming a Charter member of the American Camellia Society. He is also a member of the Augusta Camellia Society and is an American Camellia Society Accredited Judge. He has written numerous articles touting the camellias. The 1980 YEARBOOK includes an article, "Grafting Camellias" written by him. He has narrated radio programs and has been a frequent guest on the Georgia-Carolina Farm and Home television show. Walt gives numerous lectures on camellia culture and has recently produced a video tape

on propagating camellias."

The beautiful garden features a center walk which leads to a fountain. Thirteen of the present thirty-eight camellias were developed by him. Future camellia additions to the garden include Wilson seedlings 'Mrs. Lawrence V. Bradley', 'Stefanie Wilson', 'Tiffany Wilson', 'Rev. John C. Bryan', 'Melinda Wilson', and 'Fannie Bush'. Other camellias to be added include 'Gunsmoke', 'Elizabeth Boardman', 'Drama Girl' and 'Guilio Nuccio Variegated'. Adding additional beauty to the gardens are several varieties of azaleas and hollies. ACS salutes this fine grower and charter member.



Walter Wilson, a Charter Member of the American Camellia Society enjoys some cut blooms at Pendleton King Park, Augusta. The Walter A. Wilson Camellia Garden in this park was dedicated to him in October 1991.



Tom Pawly and Walter Wilson hold the sign designating the Walter A. Wilson Camellia Garden. Family and many friends attended the dedication honoring a fine camellia grower. (Photo: Courtesy Augusta Herald).

AN INTERVIEW WITH HULYN SMITH, VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Marian Dils

Visitor: Hulyn, when I was going through your greenhouses I noticed you've done some drastic pruning. Would you explain that?

Hulyn: Spring is the time to do serious pruning. I open the plants, create a columnar shape, and prune to have a single trunk on all plants.

I don't run a hospital. My focus is keeping healthy plants healthy and producing head table quality blooms.

V: Your pruning method restricts the number of buds to only a few. What's your policy in that respect?

H: I may leave about 7 buds to a plant. Not just the biggest. They should be in varying stages of growth. When I gib, I start at the bottom of the plant. The temperature at ground level is cooler, so I gib those first for the early shows and work to the top for later shows.

V: The grafts and seedlings look great. Anything special coming?

H: The Frank Purcel seedlings are still numbered. Around 20 are very promising. Another 20 to 30 will be watched very closely. I have some others from other growers that I'm growing out and some of my own.

V: When we were going through the greenhouses you pointed out one that has very desirable frosting. Has that been named?

H: Number 2060? A Frank Purcel Seedling? That will be named 'Pearl S. Buck'. She was a camellia grower.

V: I didn't know that. World renowned author and world traveler. When did she have time to grow camellias?

H: I don't know, but the Pearl S. Buck Foundation is very pleased to have this beautiful camellia named

for her that has a Yunnan Reticulata parent, 'Cornelian', because of her great love for China.

V: You're doing some very interesting things. How do you propagate your seedlings?

H: About 10% to 20% were hand pollinated. The others are nature's handiwork.

V: Since you leave such a large percentage to chance, I think I'm hearing something rather startling.

H: Yes, there's a lot more natural hybridizing going on than we're aware of and success percentage of superior blooms is greater. My advice to the hybridizer is to plant every seed you can get your hands on.

V: What are you most interested in now?

H: My greatest interest now, I guess, would be in the hybrids, reds, dark reds, semidouble and peony forms are top interests. Variegated is always a great interest. Also, I have a renewed interest in the medium size japonicas. I've gone back and re-grafted mediums and larges. I have good 'Lady Kays' from several sources and two outstanding 'Ville de Nantes' and probably have as many miniatures as anybody around.

V: I'm surprised and pleased.

H: I got involved in miniatures because that's my daughter Lauren's main interest. I grafted a lot of miniatures this year. I feel like our operation and our collection is probably as well balanced as anybody's anywhere. We've got miniatures, small, medium, and large Japonicas, Reticulatas, Reticulata Hybrids, and Non-Reticulata Hybrids. We've got most all the bases touched.

We also like to follow up anything unusual. If I hear of a sport, I'll try to get it. We've got probably over 15 that we're working with

now. We want to bloom them for ourselves and see if they're any good.

We're always looking for unusual foliage, unusual blooms, and urge everybody who grows camellias to be on the lookout for mutants. I think there are a lot of them out there that get by us. They should check every bloom on every plant in their yard.

Right now I have an unusual limb on 'Jean Pursel' and an unusual limb on another plant that has bumpy foliage. I also have an unusual 'Mark Alan' called 'Mark Alan Surprise'. It's fimbriated.

V: 'Mark Alan' is a beautiful bloom itself, with fimbriation it must be a knockout.

H: Yes, with those long ragged petals.

I know I have the largest collection of fimbriated camellias in America and intend to use those to hybridize.

I've gotten fimbriated flowers from everywhere; Portugal, New Zealand, Japan. We're collecting as many as we can find. They've found that there are only two fimbriated seedlings, 'Clark Hubbs' and 'Bill Goertz'. The others are mutants. We'll be hybridizing with those and hope we'll come up with more fimbriated flowers.

V: Something else to look forward to.

Of course the covers are off your greenhouses now. Have the heavy rains caused you any problems?

H: No, my greenhouses are designed a little different. The planting beds are 10" above ground level. Plus, I also got inside the planting beds and dug out the dirt that was in there and replaced it with the soil mix that I grow my camellias in.

V: What is that?

H: Pine bark. It's 30" deep from the top of the planting beds.

V: So you don't have any problems with excess moisture being held in the beds?

H: No, it could rain every day and not cause me any root problems because of the drainage system I have. In fact, I have to watch the plants more than the average person because I don't want them to dry out. I have an irrigation system out there and can turn it on whenever I get ready. It's manual, not automatic.

V: I heard you mention a problem with dieback.

H: March, April, May, June and July, have been wetter than I've ever seen it and the problem has been worse than I've ever seen it. It's worse on Hybrids. On Japonicas I don't have any problems. The same with root rot. When conditions are high heat, high humidity with lots of rain during the spring, you're going to have dieback.

V: I've been visiting your greenhouses for a good many years and am always impressed by how beautifully clean the plants are. What do you use?

H: What keeps them so clean is the copper and sulfur spray I use every spring and again every fall. The trade name is Sulcuflow which is 2 parts sulfur, 1 part copper. 1 pint to 25 gallons water. However, this product is no longer on the market. I have a 5 gallon bucket of it and use just what I need every year.

It not only cleans up the wood, it cleans up the leaves. There are no spots on the wood, no algae, no nothing. It cleans a plant from top to bottom.

The Griffin Corporation has several new products on the market. One is Kocide 404S which is copper and sulfur in a different mix and in different proportions and is not labeled yet. They will not recommend it to me for use on ornamentals. I'm keeping in touch about the labeling and if I can go ahead and use it. One of the side effects is that the sulfur is effective against red spider.

V: That's something that would be a great benefit to me. Red spider has been a continuing problem in central Florida, especially during all those drought years.

H: The hot dry summers bring out the worst of the red spider.

I went for years without any, then brought in some items from a nursery that were eaten up with it. I've been fighting a battle with it ever since. I guess once you get it you never get rid of all of them, but it's a bad item to have on your property.

V: So many products are dangerous to use or aren't available to me.

What are you most interested in now in regard to camellia culture?

H: I hate container culture. You put that plant in a container, you know it's eventually going to die back. Camellias should be grown in the ground. I could get 5 times as many plants in my greenhouses if I grew them in containers instead of planting them in beds.

When I got ready to build my greenhouses, I asked Ray Gentry years ago, when I was considerably younger, what I should do. He said, "Son, what you want to do is grow 'em outside and bloom 'em inside." At the time I thought that was the most facetious thing I'd ever heard. Now, that's exactly what I do.

I put the tops on my greenhouses in early November and take them off in March. So I figure 4 to 4 1/2 with the plastic on and 7 1/2 to eight months with it off.

I spend all that time with the tops off preparing that plant; pruning it, fertilizing, spraying, shaping, disbudding. Everything that is geared to the production of blossoms during the fall and winter show seasons. I've done everything I can to get that plant to give me what I've worked like the devil for during those 7 1/2 to 8 months. To get that plant to produce the desirable blooms.

Election of Directors and Directors-at-Large For The Pacific Coast

Fall 1992 is the time to elect or reelect State Directors and Directors-at-Large of the Pacific Coast Territory. In accordance with the By-laws of the American Camellia Society, the Pacific Coast Vice President, Edith Mazzei serves as Chairman of the Nominating Committee. It is important for you to know that as an ACS member, you have the opportunity to make nominations for *your* State Director and for the two Directors-at-Large for the Pacific Coast Territory. *You must have permission of the nominee, in writing, before forwarding the name to your Pacific Coast Nominating Chairman, Edith Mazzei, 1486 Yosemite Circle, Clayton, CA 94517. All nominations should be received by the chairman on or before May 15, 1992.*

Currently serving the Pacific Coast Region are:

California State Director

Robert Ehrhart. He has served one term and is eligible for reelection/

Oregon/Washington Director

James Moon. He has served one term and is Eligible for reelection.

Pacific Coast Directors-at-Large

Robert Kellas. He has served two terms and is *not* eligible for reelection.

Thomas Hughes. He has served two terms and is *not* eligible for reelection.

In addition to California and Oregon/Washington, all states in the Pacific Coast Territory may make nominations for the Directors-at-Large.

CAMELLIA STRESS

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.*

Stress. We are bombarded constantly by various media, such as television with this concept. People are stressed, animals are stressed, plants are stressed, and what about fungi, bacteria, and other lower forms of life? The forces that bring stress to people are likely much different from those causing stress in persimmons, for example. However, the stress factors are probably similar with divisions of the plant kingdom, such as cabbage and camellia.

When we think of stress we think of adverse emotional forces, such as broken relationships, the loss caused by the death of a loved one, economic misfortunes, and others. But we are aware that pneumonia can follow various types of stress, such as loss of blood, or any severely weakened condition.

In this vein plants, too, respond to physical stress or biophysiological stress. For example, if a sewer line is put through a wooded area we note a slow decline of trees, usually dying from the top because of root injury. Camellias are not without biophysiological stress. What are some of these stress forces that keep camellias from being what we want them to be?

But first, let me digress to introduce these stress problems. During the infancy of my plant doctoring career, several tomato plants growing in New Orleans were brought to my attention. They looked like something out of a horror magazine because the leaves were at least tenfold larger than normal ones. It was not some exotic tomato variety, so that was ruled out. After climbing through a tangled mass of possible solutions, it finally dawned on me that these plants had no vegetative buds. The plants had been topped, and then carefully kept pruned so that no suckers (the terminology for expanding vegetative buds) were left on the plant. In addition, the owner kept fertilizing and watering the plants—no stress there—but the

plants got more bizarre by the week, almost by the day. Thus, man had inadvertently stressed these tomato plants, since they only grew and didn't produce fruit.

In a second situation, several of us staff members of the Edisto Experiment Station were taken by the Superintendent of the station to a large field (about 40 acres) of squash in response to a farmer's plea for help. After looking over the field, I went to the owner (the others were huddled down together) and asked him the whereabouts of his bees. Squash have male and female flowers on the same plant but the pollen is insect (usually bees) transmitted. In fact, the plants looked frightfully healthy except for one thing; they formed small fruit which promptly fell off.

The owner expressed surprise when I asked him about bees. He, incidentally, commented about how pretty the plants appeared. His insecticidal program was unbelievably good; so good, any wild bees and other insects were killed. After discussing the need for bees and using the right materials at the right time the man was satisfied with my explanation. Later he informed us that his squash plants were producing fine squash and lots of them.

Admittedly, this was a strange form of stress, but nevertheless it kept plants from doing what they were supposed to do.

Camellias can be stressed in several ways, including pruning, transplanting, new growth development, flowering, producing seeds, and others.

Pruning: We know from previous experiments that all camellia plants that are cut back (removing all leaves) in September, October, and November die. One plant survived in December and another in January. All plants survived that were cut back in February or later.

Also known is that *Camellia sasanqua* plants cut back in October, November, and December (five each month) also died whether outside or in the greenhouse (from previous experiments).

Obviously this procedure is too

harsh for the plant's survival. Apparently camellias fail to store adequate energy for survival when so treated.

Transplanting: When camellia plants are to be moved, do so in the period October 15 to November 15, or February 15 to March 15. This time of moving provides them with the best chance of survival. Keep in mind, however, that much of the root system is normally lost when they are dug for moving, or for whatever reason. Therefore, cut back the tops so that roots can supply adequate water to sustain leaves and stems.

Planting too deeply can stress not only camellia plants but other plant species. The so-called wet-foot syndrome does not necessarily kill the wet-footed plant, but wetness provides an extremely favorable condition for the Phytophthora root rot fungus, since it must have free water for its motile spores to get about.

Planting too shallowly can cause lots of watering problems later on.

To anyone who tries to establish plants in a new area, whether moved from one location to another, or bought from some source, watering, or rather the failure to water kills more camellia plants than all diseases put together. During the summer months (June through September) I water newly-transplanted camellia plants almost daily. If rainfall measures less than an inch I water them as though no rainfall occurred. A rain shower does little for the plant, but it fools many would-be camellia enthusiasts. This is unrequited stress. Do not take this information lightly.

Flowering: When plants flower, the developing flower buds take stored energy from nearby stems and leaves and, in the event of a severe freeze (less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit), stems and leaves, contiguous to an open flower are killed, along with these open flowers. The camellia variety, 'Professor Sargent', is prone to doubles (two flower buds at one node) opening at the same time, and this plant trait stresses stems and leaves even more.

Fruit set: If several seed pods are set on a small branch that has relatively few leaves, these leaves may turn yellow and fall. As a result the branch may die. Unusually large numbers of fruit results in few flower buds being set. This is well known in pecan production and some fruit trees; this is termed alternate bearing. One year the fruit buds are there and demand large amounts of energy, so few flower buds are set. The second year, there is little stress on the tree, since there are few or no fruit, so a large number of flower buds are set because of the accumulation of energy. The whole thing is pretty well tied up with the energy level within trees. In pecans, by spraying the trees and keeping leaves on trees into November allows a lot of energy accumulation and storage. This procedure allows pecans to bear fruit each year.

Whether the plants are camellias or cherries there must be adequate energy available so that flower buds will be set. In this regard, if camellia plants are in dense shade, many varieties fail to set or set only a few flower buds. Also, lots of cloudy weather during May and June, the time of normal flower-bud set, reduces the amount of sunlight reaching the leaves where, in camellias, all sunlight energy is captured. Remember, the so-called plant food has no energy in it that is biologically usable. Roots conduct water from the soil to the above ground growing points. Any dissolved minerals within the water, such as nitrogen and potassium, are translocated upward to the leaves where these elements are needed, but they are also needed in stems, flowers and fruit. These elements are not energy sources. Neither plants, animals, or people can make elements. For example, we may need to supplement our diet with iron or some other minerals. Plants release acids from roots that help to make these elements available. Only God can make matter, including minerals.

Plant food, such as simple sugars, requires carbon dioxide and water, but the energy needed to make them comes only from sunlight, or previously stored light-energy sources.

Growth: Everyone is familiar with new camellia growth in the spring.

New shoots require lots of energy at this time. If there is an abundance of sunlight and moisture then there is good new growth provided that the key elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium are available in the soil and that it gets into the plant for growth. To get good growth, we must have a good root system and healthy stems for water, with its dissolved elements to move from roots to developing vegetative buds.

Dieback of young stems is more severe if a lot of nitrogen is used at spring fertilization time. Nitrogen overrides the plant's normal hormonal system that usually puts on one flush of spring growth and then stops. But instead of the plant storing energy that would be available to help it defend itself from dieback or any other diseases and set flower buds, nitrogen gives the signal to keep on using the energy to produce more stem and leaf tissue, making these young stems vulnerable to infection when old leaves fall. It should be recalled that infection by the dieback fungus enters through newly formed leafscars. To assess the difference in susceptibility between camellia varieties, we must be aware of the energy requirements necessary for quick healing of injuries, whether natural or otherwise.

In the greenhouse culture of camellias, dieback is usually more severe than on outside plants. Too much nitrogen can cause more problems than a more moderate application of a balanced fertilizer would.

Drought: We are aware that plants need water at all times. Since we normally plant camellias under the shade of trees, particularly pine, these established pine trees with extensive root systems can absorb water that we apply as a supplement to natural rainfall. Also, lots of water is lost by camellia leaves during hot weather. If the temperatures are high and the humidity is low then more water is lost through leaves. If temperatures are high and the humidity is low and roots of pines are there in the root area of camellias, then this condition also creates a major water problem. Moderate to strong winds during hot, dry weather and competition by roots of overstory trees is serious enough for non-watered, recently-

established plants to be killed. This environmental condition causes serious stress to camellias.

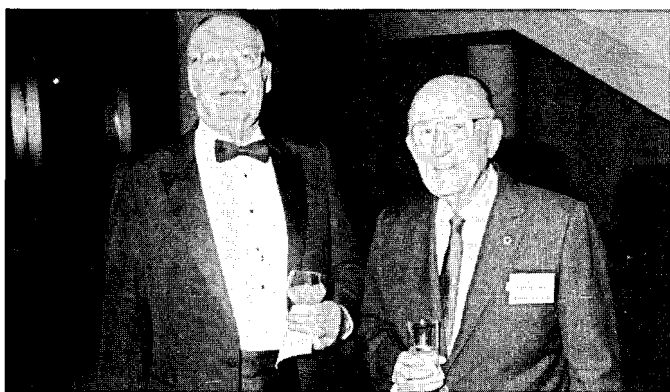
Too much water: For plant roots to function they must have oxygen, and they cannot get oxygen from water. Add to this problem the *Phytophthora* root rot organism which produces motile spores causing poor root development because of an oxygen deficiency. Therefore, *C. japonica* varieties turn yellow and fail to perform satisfactorily. Good drainage is required for most terrestrial plants such as camellias and azaleas. Few cultivated plants can do as well as bald cypress in swamps. If growing conditions are poor, such as persistently cloudy weather, roots may not get enough energy from leaves to meet the plant's demands. Insects, particularly scale and aphids, and mites can also cause stress when they get out of hand. Certain sprays may be necessary to keep them in check.

Stress plays a major role in the performance of camellias, and we must understand the cause of the stress and what we can and cannot do about it. On the outside, we can irrigate, provide soil drainage, and plant camellias so that they have a chance to get adequate sunlight to sustain normal plant functions. We can also add minerals, in the form of fertilizers and correct pH with the addition of calcium and/or magnesium. As a final thought, keep the plant stress low and plants will give high yields.

Finally, we cannot do much about long periods of cloudy, rainy weather and we do not have the power to hold back those severe cold blasts of air that come sweeping down to the Southland. While there are some things beyond our control, there are several things that we can do. We should carry out our camellia care program so that excessively cold winter periods or long periods of cloudy weather during spring and summer cause minimum damage to our highly esteemed plants.

* *Luther W. Baxter, Jr. Professor Emeritus, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634.*

Pioneer Car Gracia ACS Fall Convention Nov



Boyd McRee, Conroe, Texas and Carl Allen, Jr. Wilmington, NC enjoy a pre-dinner drink before the Saturday evening banquet.



Doug and Sally Simon, Norfolk, VA are enjoying the party at the lovely home of Agnes and Jack Kohler, Lutherville, MD. Sherrie Schrage, Gainesville, GA is on the extreme left and Milton Schmidt, Arcadia, CA is on the right.



Three good friends, Bob Kellas, Clovis, CA, Stuart Watson, Albany, GA and Tom Hughes, La Canada, CA enjoy a visit prior to the Saturday banquet.



Jack Kohler, Convention Chairman with Ann Brown, Fort Valley, Georgia and Bill Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland.



Enjoying a roundtable discussion are Jean Pursel, Oakland, CA Edith Mazzei, Clayton, CA, Gay McCoy with her parents, Lorena and Boyd McRee, Conroe, TX.

All photogra

Camellia Society Towson Maryland November



Zenobia Kendig, Convention Co Chairman with President Greg Davis at the home of Agnes and Jack Kohler.



Enjoying the Saturday evening banquet are Janet Landry, Baton Rouge, LA, Nell Watson, Albany, GA, Agnes Kohler, Stevenson, MD, Stuart Watson, Albany, GA, Ann Brown, Fort Valley, GA and Jack Kohler, Stevenson, MD.



Agnes Kohler and Rosamay Davis, Houston, TX are visiting in the Kohler's home in Stevenson, MD.



Dan and Muriel Nathan, Fort Valley, GA with son-in-law Lorry Schrage, Gainesville, GA. at the ACS Convention, Towson, Md.



John Pumpbrey, an ACS Charter Member and the Pioneer Camellia Society, at the wonderful Aquarium during the ACS Convention.

WINTER IS THE BEST TIME FOR PRUNING CAMELLIAS

Edwin L. Atkins

Believe it or not, it won't be long before the blooming season for camellias is finished. Then is the time to start thinking of pruning the plants for new growth and next years blooms. I usually think of two kinds of pruning. Outside plants are not as severely pruned as the ones that we grow inside the greenhouse. I still, however, like to be able to see through the plants. Scale and fungus do not cause as much trouble if the plants get sufficient sunlight and circulation of air.

Inside plants, we try to keep smaller in size and not quite as tall. This promotes stronger growth stems and generally larger blooms. In the past years, when we began growing Camellias, we were told to trim as closely to the stem as possible. Through the years we have found that a little stem protects the branch collar so that it heals more quickly and with less chance of die-back entering the stem opening. The collar seems to protect the stem and will continue to grow.

We use pruning saws for limbs larger than one inch, lopping shears for less than one inch, and Bonzi clippers for small stems. Open wounds are sprayed with a weak (one part in ten) mixture of bleach and water. When removing very large branches from any kind of tree undercutting the limb about ten inches from the tree then making a second cut above this cut will assist in a better removal. After the limb has been removed make the third

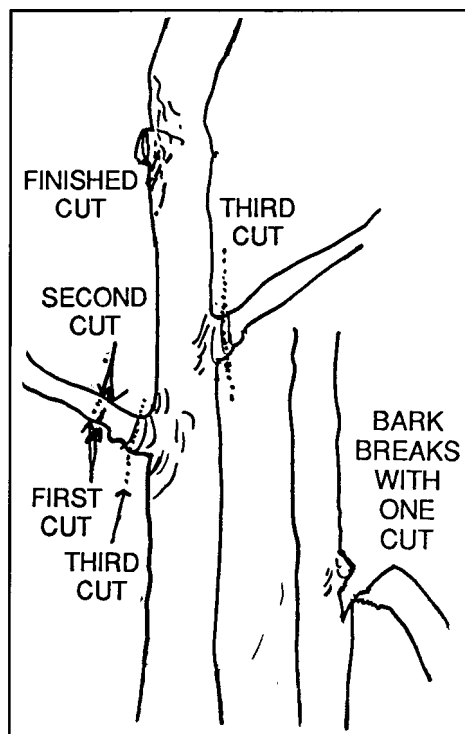


Diagram shows proper pruning cuts.

cut near the base of the tree just slightly beyond the branch collar.

Good luck with your program, I am sure this will keep many of you busy during the late Winter and early spring.

1990 FREEZE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Jack Lewis*

I will attempt to make a condensed report of what was learned from a composite from camellia growers in Sacramento, Fresno, Lafayette, Alameda, Walnut Creek and Concord, California. All had a two week cold spell below freezing each night.

All of the plants in 4" pots suffered the most casualties. The next group receiving great damage were the plants in 1 gallon pots. The plastic pots offer very little or no insulation, so the roots were burned from the ice in the pots. The larger pots which had more soil and better insulation had far fewer casualties. Another observation was that plants that were on the ground level suffered much less than those that were elevated on plant benches.

Freezing does dehydrate the plants so it is believed that the plants should be watered when the weather prediction is for freezing temperatures. Any type of wind-break helps in cutting down on the wind chill factor.

The retic hybrids had more bud drop than the japonicas. Many of the blooms had burned pistils. That shows that this is the tender part of the flower, so there was less seed set. Because of this, we were unable to hybridize as in past years.

This is a recorded temperature chart for fourteen days (degrees F.).

Date	Low	High
12/20/90	21	43
12/21/90	22	34
12/22/90	16	36
12/23/90	17	40
12/24/90	16	45
12/25/90	20	47
12/26/90	22	49
12/27/90	24	50
12/28/90	23	47
12/29/90	25	48
12/30/90	19	47
12/31/90	22	50
1/01/91	22	52
1/02/91	26	52

It also helps to bunch the plants close together as they insulate each other..

Are there other growers in the United States that have experienced the damage from freezing temperatures and made similar observations?

*Mr. Lewis is Chairman of the Northern California Research Committee.



JUDGING SCHOOL TO BE HELD IN PENSACOLA



A Judging School will be held in Pensacola, Florida in early 1992 sponsored by the Pensacola Camellia Club, Inc. For more information, contact Capt. George Anderson, 3571 Menendez Dr., Pensacola, FL 32503.

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. One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

CALLING ALL NURSERIES

A Directory of Nurseries that sell camellias is being updated by the Education Committee of the American Camellia Society. This revised list will be distributed free of charge to those who request it. We would like to include as many nurseries as possible in the United

States. If you are a nursery that sells camellias, please let us know. We would also appreciate any input from our members about nurseries to include.

The committee has prepared a questionnaire to be sent to the nurseries which will provide us with

pertinent information for the directory. Please send your name and address to Betty Hotchkiss, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030 by February 20 to receive this questionnaire. Thank you for your cooperation.

ACS Honors Red and Lylah Barber

Gregory E. Davis

More than two years ago on his regular Friday morning PBS talk show, Red Barber and his host Colonel Bob Edwards, of Washington, D.C., struggled with the identification of the camellia "Mathotiana Rubra" which Red had taken to a Tallahassee nursery for identification. From Houston to Nashville to Fort Valley, etc., several members of the ACS began to look forward regularly to Red's comments on the progress of the camellia blooms in his garden. It was decided that Red Barber and Col. Bob should be recognized by the ACS.

On Tuesday, October 1st after two years of efforts by Dave Scheibert, Marian Dils, Julie Dils Sander, and Hoytte Rigby, the Tallahassee, Florida Camellia and Garden Club, along with the ACS, honored Red and Lylah Barber with honorary memberships. A large group of local dignitaries, ACS executives, local friends of the Barbers, and members of the Tallahassee Camellia Society met with the Barbers for a late afternoon ceremony in the lovely Dorothy B. Owen Park. This camellia garden was featured in the February, 1991, ACS Journal following its dedication to the memory of Payne H. Midyette, one of the founding fathers of ACS.

President James H. (Jim) Keeler of the Tallahassee Camellia Society and Mr. Randy Trousdell, Director of the Tallahassee Parks and Recreation Department, welcomed the group to the Dorothy B. Owen Park. Greg Davis, ACS President, then reviewed some of the interesting stories from one of the six books written by Mr. Barber, *1947-When ALL Hell Broke Loose in Baseball* (1982, Doubleday Co.).

Mr. Walter Lanier (Red) Barber, born in Mississippi, started his announcing career as a student announcer at the University of Florida



President Greg Davis shares some interesting facts about Red Barber as Ann Brown and Red Barber listen. (Photo by H. Rigby).

in 1930. In 1934, Red got his big break, a job with WLW-WSAI broadcasting games for the Cincinnati Reds for \$25.00/week. In 1935 Red broadcasted the first night baseball game. President F. D. Roosevelt pressed a button in The Whitehouse to light Crosley Field in Cincinnati. In 1939 Larry MacPhail brought to the Brooklyn Dodgers Leo Durocher as manager and Barber from Cincinnati as announcer. The big time race was on. Red became the voice of the Brooklyn Dodgers. His

voice was "southern and crisp and his use of the language was elegant". In 1947 Branch Rickey brought Jackie Robinson to Brooklyn, and baseball has not been the same. In that year baseball became a force, not only in sports but also in the history of this country, according to Red Barber.

Mr. Barber's famous voice sold baseball to the entire nation and the Brooklyn Dodgers became the All-American favorite—especially as they lost in the world series to the

With Honorary Memberships



Red Barber accepts the membership and plants presented and thanked the large number of friends and Tallahassee Club members that attended. (Photo by H. Rigby).



The Executive Director presents an Honorary Membership in the American Camellia Society to Red and Lylah Barber on October 1 at Oven Park, Tallahassee, Florida. (Photo by H. Rigby).

Yankees in '41, '47, '49, '52, '53, and '56. Red's Mississippi language (including "catbird seat", "rhubarb", and "tearing up the pea patch") and tales of Judge Kennesaw Mountain Landis and the other greats of baseball became legendary all across the U.S.

Mrs. Ann B. Brown, Executive Director of the ACS, presented Lylah and Red with their honorary membership cards, certificates, and copies of the 1991 ACS Journals. Mrs. Barber was given a 'Massee Lane'

plant. A 'Grand Slam' has been planted in the Dorothy B. Oven Camellia Garden in honor of Mr. Barber. Red's host on the PBS program, Colonel Bob Edwards, of Washington, D.C., was given a certificate of appreciation by the ACS.

Mr. Barber then made his acceptance speech and added humorous comments to many of the stories previously mentioned. In the spring of 1935, a doctor for whom Lylah worked, offered the newly-wed

Barbers the use of his car for a long weekend. Lylah asked to go to Charleston to see the camellias. This started the Barbers' lifetime interest in plants. They now have 31 camellias in their Tallahassee garden, which Red often mentions on his Friday morning talks.

Refreshments of punch and cookies, arranged by Julie Dils Sander, were then enjoyed by the group as they visited with the Barbers in the lovely setting of the Camellia Garden of Dorothy B. Oven Park.

THOUGHTS ON THE REGISTRATION OF CAMELLIA VARIETIES

**Bill Woodroof, Julius Nuccio, &
Bill Donnan**

The purpose of registration is to register new varieties of camellia under the following rules and procedures.

[1] To prevent old varieties from being renamed.

[2] To prevent old names from being reused.

[3] To record the names, descriptions and sources for posterity and prevent confusion in the future, particularly as to names which should be in accordance with horticultural nomenclature rules and particularly the International Code of Nomenclature.

The American Camellia Society [ACS] established and commenced registration of new varieties of camellia in 1948. In an article entitled REGISTRATION OF NEW VARIETIES by R. J. Wilmot, commencing on page 254 of the 1949 Yearbook the purpose of ACS registration is set forth, which purpose is substantially the same as the purpose above set forth. Thus we categorically state that evaluation of a variety cannot be considered in the registration process. In our opinion, under the above set forth purpose, no application to register should be refused unless:

[1] The name is not in accordance with nomenclature rules.

[2] The new variety has an identical name of a previously named and published variety.

[3] The new sport is substantially identical to a previously named and published sport.

It is our understanding that the present ACS Registration Committee is basing its approval of registration of new varieties substantially on an evaluation from a review of color slides or prints. As above set forth we do not believe that evaluation can be any part of the registration process and, if so, cannot be done from a color slide, print, or flower exhibited in a show. Color slides, even if taken by an experienced photographer, in most cases, do not correctly represent the flower and prints can be doctored. The ACS Registration Committee makes it mandatory that two color slides, with two different views, face and side view, showing height must be submitted with the application for registration. The purpose of this requirement would appear to be for an evaluation of the bloom and for building a slide library. In most varieties the side view is of no value. Many amateur growers do not desire or have the facilities to produce color slides or prints. Commercial growers usually will not permit photographs or slides of their new varieties to be shown until the new variety is offered for sale.

ACS has published another new requirement governing registration which is here-in-after set forth with our comments.

"A New Variety Must Be Exhibited In At Least Three ACS Cooperative Shows, Naming The Shows And Dates." Many amateur growers are not able to exhibit in ACS Cooperative Shows and some of them do not exhibit in any camellia show, but rather expend their efforts in hybridizing or other facets of the camellia hobby. Most commercial

growers will not compete in shows, in fact, most camellia shows have rules banning commercial growers from the show competition. Most commercial growers will not publish or exhibit their new varieties until just prior to distribution and thus, cannot comply with these requirements.

We wish to re-state our position that EVALUATION OF A VARIETY CANNOT BE CONSIDERED IN THE REGISTRATION PROCESS. The evaluation of a new variety is the province of the originator. Proper evaluation takes a period of time in personal observation of the parent plant and plants propagated therefrom. Proper evaluation involves not only the flower, but also the plant, the bud set, the time of bloom and the consistency of performance. Most, if not all commercial growers do these evaluations before they present a new variety for sale. This evaluation should also be done by the amateur grower before he offers his new variety for registration.

The new requirements and procedures set forth by ACS for its registration of new varieties are undoubtedly intended to limit and restrict registration which is contrary to its purpose. Refusal to register because of non-compliance with its rules will not limit or prevent distribution of a new variety.

Registration is important and should be encouraged. However, if requirements and procedures which are not in accordance with its purpose are imposed, it can be detrimental to the hobby.

ACS Endowment Committees Appointed

Garden Advisory Committee

Frank Jamison, *Chairman*
Betty Hotchkiss
Dave Scheibert
Bill Hardwick

Special Committee

W. C. Wyatt, *Chairman*
Dan Nathan
Ann Brown
Deane Hall

Arboretum Committee

Dan Nathan, *Chairman*
Betty Hotchkiss
Martha Hall
Ann Brown
Deane Hall
Frank Jamison

Endowment Investment Committee

Carl M. Allen, Jr., *Chairman*
James Habel, Jr.
H. C. Rambath

The Chairman of the Endowment Board is a member of each committee.

At the American Camellia Society Governing Board meeting in Portland, Oregon the Board voted unanimously to appoint a joint ACS and ACS Endowment Long Range Planning Committee. The following members have been appointed.

Joint Long Range ACS-ACS Endowment Committee

Lew Fetterman
James Habel, Jr.
Art Landry
Dan Nathan
Ann Blair Brown
Greg Davis, *ACS President*
Stuart Watson, *Endowment Chairman*

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.

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.

Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

March 10-13, 1993

Walnut Creek, CA

Spring 1994

Slidell, LA

Spring 1995

(50th Anniversary of ACS)

Massee Lane Gardens

Spring 1996

Central FL Camellia Society,
Orlando, FL

Spring 1997

Baltimore, MD

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED

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

ALABAMA

Ozark:

Chris Schauble (Novice)

FLORIDA

Tallahassee:

Mabel Shaw (Novice)

James H. Keeler (Novice)

Irene Keeler (Novice)

GEORGIA

Waycross:

Mrs. C. H. Ivey (Judge Emeritus)

LOUISIANA

Baker:

George A. Brandt, Jr. (Novice)

Pearl River:

Ashley McComb (Novice)

Slidell:

W. Grant Black, Jr. (Novice)

Sylvia Black (Novice)

Georgia Lagarde (Novice)

NEW JERSEY

Cherry Hill:

Jeanne Cross (Novice)

VIRGINIA

Alexandria:

Kathleen Graham (Novice)

Virginia Beach:

John K. Walsh (Novice)

CORRECTION:

The following Judge's term expires
December 31, 1992

CALIFORNIA

Laytonville:

James D. Grant

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR	DATE
San Diego, CA; Balboa Park; San Diego Camellia Society	February 1, 1992
New Orleans, LA; Monteleone Hotel, 214 Royal St.; Camellia Club of New Orleans (In conjunction with ICS and ACS Conventions)	February 1, 1992
Edgewater, FL; Edgewater Public Library; Volusia County Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1992
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	February 1-2, 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
Tyler, TX; First City National Bank, Tyler Camellia Club	February 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
Redwood City, CA; Community Activities Building; Peninsula 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
Santa Clara, CA; Community Recreation Center; Camellia Society of Santa Clara County	February 29, 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
Greensboro, NC; Carolina Circle Mall; Piedmont Camellia Club	Feb. 29-March 1, 1992
Bakersfield, CA; Camellia Society of Kern County	March 7, 1992
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Camellia Society	March 7, 1992
Fayetteville, NC; Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 7-8, 1992
Walnut Creek, CA; Heather Farms Garden Center; Northern California Camellia Society	March 14, 1992
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society	March 14-15, 1992
Modesto, CA; Gallo Administration Building; Camellia Society of Modesto	March 21-22, 1992
Portland, OR; Mall 205; Oregon Camellia Society	March 21-22, 1992
Atwater, CA; Atwater Community Center; Atwater Garden Club and Camellia Society	March 28, 1992
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society	November 21-22, 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

Sustaining / Joint Sustaining

(Since November 1991 Journal)

Dolores A. Adrian, Charleston, SC
 Baton Rouge Camellia Society,
 Baton Rouge, LA
 Mr. F. F. Becker, II, Brookhaven, MS
 Dr. James Bonner, Pasadena, CA
 Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Boudreaux, Port Neches, TX
 J. M. Brown / Bellingrath Gardens,
 Theodore, AL
 Capital Nursery Co., Sacramento, CA
 Mr. & Mrs. Thomas G. Casey, Sr.,
 Kingsland, GA
 Mrs. Joseph J. Ciolino, New Orleans, LA
 Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber, Pensacola, FL
 Mrs. C. X. Copeland, Jackson, MS
 County Line Nursery, Byron, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. Gregory E. Davis, Houston, TX
 Deans' Nursery, Inc., Lucedale, MS
 Mr. & Mrs. Rupert E. Drews, Charleston, SC
 Mr. & Mrs. Marion S. Edwards,
 Jacksonville, FL
 Mr. & Mrs. Joe Evans, Fort Valley, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. Michael J. Flynn, Palo Alto, CA
 Wayne & Judy Foster, Pearl River, LA
 Mr. & Mrs. William A. Gardner,
 Ninety Six, SC
 Mr. & Mrs. George N. Griffin, Nashville, TN
 Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Goforth, Ocala, FL
 R. B. & Anne Gramling, Tallahassee, FL
 Dr. & Mrs. Vernon J. Grantham,
 Fort Valley, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. Otis Gunn, Hilton Head, SC
 Mr. & Mrs. Richardson M. Hanckel,
 Johns Island, SC
 Mr. & Mrs. Hulitt Johnson, Griffin, GA
 Krebs Nursery, Jonesboro, GA
 Library, Agriculture Canada, CANADA
 Mrs. W. J. Liipfert, III, Fort Valley, GA
 Magnolia Gardens/ Mr. J. D. Hastie,
 Charleston, SC
 Mr. Ivan J. Mitchell, Melrose, FL
 Mrs. Mamie G. Muse, Perry, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC
 Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff, Columbia, SC
 Robert & Jennifer Ray, Fort Valley, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. John L. Rogers, Laurel, MS
 Mr. & Mrs. Milton L. Schmidt, Arcadia, CA
 Capt. & Mrs. Douglas M. Simon, Norfolk, VA
 Mr. William D. Stewart, Sacramento, CA
 Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Stutts, Augusta, GA
 Mr. R. Edwin Streit, Fresno, CA
 Carol Lee Sutherland, Norfolk, VA
 Tom Dodd Nurseries, Semmes, AL
 Mrs. Charles F. Urquhart, Jr., Courtland, VA
 Mrs. Spencer C. Walden, Jr., Albany, GA
 Mr. G. Stuart Watson, Albany, GA
 Williams-Rowland Printing Co., Macon, GA

Patrons

(Since November 1991 Journal)

Mrs. G. F. Abendroth, Shreveport, LA
 Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC
 Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Avery, Morganton, NC
 Mr. & Mrs. B. G. Bickley, Marshallville, GA
 Ann Blair Brown, Fort Valley, GA
 Butler, Williams & Wyche CPA's, Macon, GA
 C & S Trust Co. / H. Jenkins, Macon, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. Yates Green, Perry, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Greenberg, Dallas, TX
 Mr. & Mrs. Albert L. Luce, Jr., Fort Valley, GA
 Mr. & Mrs. M. E. MacDonell, Lafayette, LA
 Middle Georgia Bank, Byron, GA
 W. T. & Donna W. Shepherd,
 North Charleston, SC
 Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Slick, Jr., Houston, TX
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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.)

GEORGIA

PERRY, October 10-11, 1991 — Second Annual
Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed 629

Attendance at Georgia State Fair

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

(In Open)

'Betty's Beauty', Lib Scott

(Protected)

'Miss Charleston Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Extravaganza', Elizabeth Brown

Runner-up: 'Tiffany', Lib Scott

Medium: 'Tom Thumb', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Runner-up: 'Fragrant', Elizabeth Brown

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Elizabeth Brown

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Silver Cloud', E. P. Brogden

Runner-up 'Woodville Red', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

Medium: 'Brooke', Edwin Atkins

Runner-up: 'Rosea Plena', Anne & Bob Gramling

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Jim Pinkerton

C. reticulata:

Protected: 'Valentine Day', W. Gist Duncan, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Terrell Weaver Var.', Anne & Bob

Gramling

C. hybrid:

Protected: 'Delores Edwards', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury Var.', Anne & Bob

Gramling

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Leslie Ann', Ruth & Marvin Jernigan

Best White Bloom:

'Lucy Stewart', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Best Large Bloom by Novice:

'R. L. Wheeler', Betty Griffin

Best Medium Bloom by Novice:

'Daikagura', Grace G. Pace

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Parker E. Connor, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Elizabeth Brown

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: 7.

GEORGIA

VALDOSTA, November 16-17, 1991

Twenty-Seventh Annual

Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society and First State Bank and Trust

Number of Blooms Displayed 655

Attendance 155

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

(In Open)

'Pirates Gold Var.', James E. Norman

(Protected)

'Emma Gaeta', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Elizabeth Weaver', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Medium: 'Magic City', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Small: 'Ruby Matthews', Ivan Mitchell

Miniature: 'Dolly Dyer', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Showtime', Frank D. Jamison

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Elliott P. Brogden

Small: 'Wilamina', Curtis Smith

Miniature: 'Little Slam', Grady Stokes

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Harold L. Paige', James Norman

Protected: 'Harold L. Paige', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'E. G. Waterhouse Var.', Anne &

Bob Gramling

Protected: 'Anticipation', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

Best White Bloom:

Protected: 'Mary Alice Cox', Bill & Sally

Hardwick

Unprotected: 'Ruffian' Jim Hammond

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Parker E. Connor, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Bill & Alda Boll

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: 2.

GEORGIA

Waycross, November 21-22, 1991

Sponsor: The Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross
& Trust Company Bank

Number of Blooms Displayed 483

Attendance 226

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Lafe Alewine', Mrs. June Baumann

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Lafe Alewine', Ms. June Baumann

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day', Mrs. L. A. Dillard

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Marvin Jernigan

Protected: 'Ruth Jernigan', Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Elsie Jury', Frank D. Jamison

Best White Bloom:

'Elegans Champagne', Mrs. A. W. Wilson

Best Bloom by Novice:

'Adolphe Audusson', Mrs. Marie McDonald

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

MARYLAND

HUNT VALLEY MALL, February 23, 1991.

Sponsor: Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland, Inc.

Number of Blooms Displayed 535

Attendance 8000

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Pink Diddy', Harry & Zenobia Kendig

Runner-up: 'Jeffery Hood', John & Agnes Kohler

Medium: 'Kramer's Supreme', Harry & Zenobia

Kendig

Runner-up: 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', Harry & Zenobia

Kendig

Small: 'Shuchuka', John & Agnes Kohler

Miniature: 'Pearl's Pet', John & Agnes Kohler

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Easter Morn', Mrs. William Sette

Runner-up 'Elegans Supreme', Mrs. William Sette

Medium: 'Magic City', R. L. Waltz

Runner-up: 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', William Miller

Small: 'Man Size', R. L. Waltz

Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', R. L. Waltz

C. reticulata:

Protected: 'Valentine Day', Harry & Zenobia Kendig

Runner-up: 'Valley Knudsen', Harry &

Zenobia Kendig

C. hybrid:

Protected: 'Buttons 'n Bows', John & Agnes Kohler

Runner-up: 'Fragrant Joy', William Ackerman

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Harry & Zenobia Kendig

Protected: William Miller

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In Open: John & Agnes Kohler

Protected: R. L. Waltz

OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES

Tricolor Certificate Winner: Mrs. Pauline Neigsch

Creativity Certificate Winner: Mrs. Phyllis Wilkinson

Creativity Certificate Winner: Mrs. Jeanette Waltz

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: 1.

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN, November 30, 1991

Sponsor: Brookhaven Camellia society

Number of Blooms Displayed 574

Attendance 200

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Lady Laura', H. R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunbrust Blush Var.', H. R.

Norsworthy

Large: 'Fran Mathis', H. R. Norsworthy

Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Webb Hart

Small: 'Willard Scott', H. R. Norsworthy

Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', H. R. Norsworthy

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Mike Witman Var.', John L. Rogers

Runner-up 'Tomorrow Park Hill', John L. Rogers

Large: 'Margaret Davis', R. F. Jeffares

Medium: 'Magic City', John L. Rogers

Small: 'Maroon and Gold', Dave &

Elizabeth Scheibert

Miniature: 'Man Size', John L. Rogers

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day', John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', John L. Rogers

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julie', H. R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Waltz Dream', John L. Rogers

Best White Bloom:

'Lucy Stewart', R. F. Jeffares

Best Bloom by Novice:

'Vulcan', Elaine Doerr

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports • Show Reports

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR, October 26-27,

1991 — Twentieth Annual Show
Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed 879

Attendance 45,000

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Lib Scott
Runner-up: 'Tomorrows' Dawn', Rupert Drews
Medium: 'Daikagura', Donna & Bill Shepherd
Runner-up: 'H. C. Scott', Lib Scott
Small: 'Pink Pearl', Lib Scott
Runner-up: 'Kiku-Toji', Elizabeth Brown
Miniature: 'Runt', Marvin & Ruth Jernigan

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace', Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up: 'Mathotiana', Ann & Mack McKinnon
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Ann & Mack McKinnon
Runner-up: 'Mary Alice Cox', Oliver & Tyler Mizzell
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Billy & Sally Hardwick

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Hall's Pride Var.', Gist Duncan
Runner-up: 'Curtain Call', Gist Duncan

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Mona Jury Var.', Oliver & Tyler Mizzell

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Dazzler', C. Bays

Best White Bloom:

'Gus Menard', Lib Scott

Best White Bloom (protected):

'Ruffian', Elliott Brogden

Best Bloom by Novice:

'Miss Charleston Var.', Eulee Wheeler

GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected, won by: Annabelle L. Fetterman

SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Elizabeth Brown
Protected, won by: Jack Teague

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

HILTON HEAD, November 2-3, 1991

Sponsor: The Mall at Shelter Cove Merchants
Association
First Annual

Number of Blooms Displayed 749

Attendance 2,000

C. japonica: (In Open and treated)

Very Large: 'Miss Charleston', Donna & Bill Shepherd
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Lib Scott
Medium: 'Magic City', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

C. japonica: (Protected and treated)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Mack S. McKinnon
Medium: 'Dixie Knight Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Mack S. McKinnon
Runner-up: 'Mary Alice Cox', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day Var.', Ivan J. Mitchell
Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Ivan J. Mitchell
Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.', Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige', Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hardwick

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Anticipation', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Charlean', Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Homans
Protected: 'Delores Edwards', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Runner-up: 'Julie Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Geary M. Serpas

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brown
Runner-up: 'Our Linda', Mr. & Mrs. Elliott P. Brogden

Best Bloom By Novice:

'Debutante', Charles Aull

Runner-up: 'Mathotiana', Jordan Kaufman

GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In open, won by: Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Protected, won by: Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brown

SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Annabelle L. Fetterman
Protected, won by: Mr. & Mrs. Jack W. Teague

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

TEXAS

PORT ARTHUR, November 16, 1991

Sponsor: Texas Camellia Society and
Southeast Texas Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed 331

Attendance 100

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower Var.', Dudley P. Boudreaux
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Alfus Johnson
Large: 'Elizabeth Weaver', Pat & Eva McMurrey
Runner-up: 'Melinda Hackett', Dr. Roland Kringle
Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Raymond Shaw
Runner-up: 'Silver Chalice', Pat & Eva McMurrey
Medium: 'Sawada's Dream', Cliff Kennedy
Runner-up: 'In The Pink', H. R. Norsworthy
Miniature: 'Something Beautiful', Robert Stroud
Runner-up: 'Little Slam', Dr. Roland Kringle

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Park Var.', Pat & Eva McMurrey
Runner-up: 'Hulyn Smith', Pat & Eva McMurrey

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie', Robert Stroud
Runner-up: 'Julie', H. R. Norsworthy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Hyman R. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In open, won by: Pat & Eva McMurrey

PROVISIONAL COMMENDED SEEDLING CERTIFICATE

C. japonica certificate won by: H. R. Norsworthy
for 'Clair Gothard'
Originated by: Grover C. Comstock

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE NOVEMBER 1991 JOURNAL

Name and Description	Registry Number	Originator
'Tommy Land', very large, dark red, semidouble <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Crimson Robe' x ['Crimson Robe' x Luchuensis #8A]), mid-season,.....	2225	Frank Pursel
'J. D. Dean', very large, pink, rose form double <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Buddy Bills' x 'Dr. Emil Carroll') mid-season.....	2226	Frank Pursel
'Mandy Smith', very large, heavily frosted red, peony form <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Cornelian' x 'Jean Pursel'), mid-season.....	2227	Frank Pursel
'Mrs. Lawrence V. Bradley', large, white, semidouble <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, late.....	2228	Walter A. Wilson
'Jonathan Wilson', medium, white with yellow center, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, late.....	2229	Walter A. Wilson
'Queen Tut', medium to large, white, peony form. <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2230	Johnny Aldrich
'William C. Cromley', Medium, light red, loose peony form <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2231	Johnny Aldrich

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of December 13, 1991.)

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(As of December 13, 1991)

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Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Get well wish to Frances Racoff
Get well wish to John Movich

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Get well wish to Frances Racoff
Get well wish to John Movich

Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman
Get well wish to Frances Racoff

Stephen K. & Amelia B. Myers
Gift to the Endowment Fund

Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
November Journal Cover

Tom Dodd Nurseries, Inc.
320 Camellia Plants

Mrs. Miki Mathews
Paper Camellias

Ozone Camellia Club
In honor of Mrs. Helen Teeter

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Allen, Jr.
Get well wish to John Movich
Get well wish to Frances Racoff

Mrs. Louise Priester
Hand Made Pressed Flower Note Cards

Mr. Frank W. R. Hubert
Gift to the American Camellia Society

Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Fetterman
Walkway between Headquarters
and A. L. Fetterman Building
Manson Markette
18 Camellia Plants for Garden

**Mr. Thomas Hughes &
Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr.**
Windbreak

Arboretum Fund
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Napkins for Fetterman Building
Arboretum Fund

Mrs. Paschal Muse
40th Anniversary Campaign

Charlotte Camellia Society
In Honor of Jim Pinkerton's
Program at the Charlotte Society

Mrs. Carl Allen, Jr.
Gift to the Endowment Fund

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To Honor Mrs. W. P. Stevens

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(Received since the November, 1991 Journal)

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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

From the Desk of the



Executive Director

Ann Blair Brown

The gardens at Massee Lane are ablaze with color from our beautiful camellias. We have had a mild winter up to this time and we are hoping that we will not be hit by sub freezing temperatures. Although tourism is down throughout the state, I am happy to report that we have had more visitors than at this time last year. The staff is to be commended for their year round program of bringing more visitors each year to see the lovely gardens and art objects at Massee Lane. The Fetterman Building is the first stop for our visitors and Michelle Allen, the Building coordinator, has a very full calendar for January through March for scheduled tours. We look forward to greeting many of our International members en route to the ACS-ICS meeting in New Orleans. Bill Stewart has organized a group of overseas visitors and Eric Craig will be directing a group of camellia lovers from Australia on a pre-convention tour to the gardens. Our Japanese friends will visit us after the convention. We are delighted to have the opportunity for these special visitors.

Thanks to our Nursery friends and volunteers, the gardens have an additional 130 camellias. Under the supervision of our horticulturist, Betty Hotchkiss, sixteen experienced volunteers planted the camellias in mid November. They are a welcome addition to the gardens. Approximately one hundred air-layers were made by the garden volunteers earlier. These air-layers have been potted and at the appropriate time, planted in the gardens. These came from garden plants that were damaged in the 1985 freeze. The plants recovered but were misshaped. After the successful air-layers were taken, the plants were removed.

The Christmas Open House was very successful with approximately five hun-

dred attending on the second Sunday in December. The buildings were decked out in holiday finery and the Garden and Civic Clubs decorated live Frazier Fir Trees with a special theme. Thanks to Blue Bird Body Company, our volunteers and staff, we hosted the event and included special music and delicious refreshments. It is an annual event to thank the community for their support.

We are in the midst of the show season and the shows that I have attended have been outstanding. The show tables have overflowed with quality blooms. Congratulations to Pensacola Camellia Club on its 50th anniversary in December. Speaking of anniversaries, plan to come to the celebration of the American Camellia Society's 50th anniversary in 1995 at Massee Lane. This will be a very special occasion.

The Pioneer Camellia Society members were outstanding hosts to the ACS at the last Fall Convention. Their gracious hospitality made it a very memorable occasion. Although we have moved to the Annual Convention only, both the Boards of the American Camellia Society and the Endowment Board will meet for business during the Fall. As the organization has grown, the amount of business has increased.

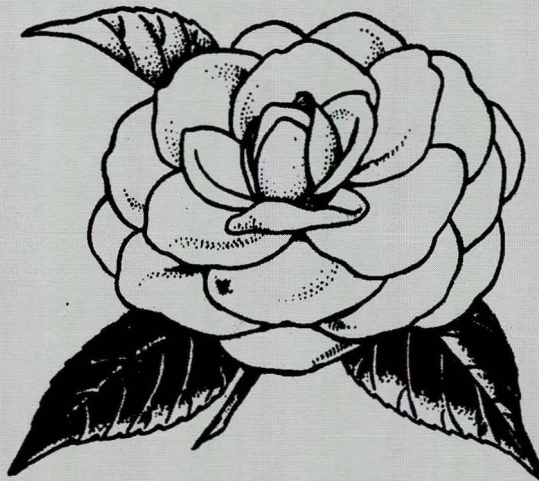
1992 is a great year for you, as a member, to work for increased membership. We, like many other horticultural and civic organizations, find our members growing older and fewer younger members are joining. Look at your local camellia club members roster. Sign up new members there as a starting point. Invite your neighbors that grow camellias to join and start new growers by giving them a plant. The one on one contact is the sure fire way to increase membership. We all enjoy our hobby so Share the Wealth with friends. Make it your business to secure at least one new

member or better still a couple for the American Camellia Society. You will be doing them and us a favor.

We are preparing for our second annual Camellia Festival, February 8-15. The staff has been working hard since last summer preparing interesting events for all ages. We will begin with a Fun Run and Health Walk and T shirts marking the occasion will be given. Later on Saturday is our very popular Camellias for the Beginner Workshop and a Novice Camellia Show. There will be a Tour of Homes in Fort Valley which is very popular. On Monday is Camellia Appreciation Day. Camellias from the gardens of Middle Georgia members and Massee Lane are taken to businesses, nursing homes the libraries and hospital by our loyal volunteers. Children's Day features art done by children in the schools and they are then treated to a Magic Show. Also featured is a Botanical Art Show and Sale with our local Art Groups, the Jailhouse Arts and Valley Artists. There will be a cooking contest with recipes from our Head Table Cooks Cookbook. The Candlelight and Camellia Dinner and Ball is on Valentine's night and Saturday the Festival closes with a Children's Fashion Show and Luncheon. We look forward to these events and wish that more of our members could attend. Television Station WMAZ in Macon is broadcasting a show from Massee Lane. Atlanta Television will film Massee Lane Gardens and Sky Magazine printed by Delta Air Lines featured camellias and Massee Lane in their November issue. From clippings that you have sent, the shows are getting good coverage by newspapers, radio and television. The more we can share our hobby, the greater the quality of life for our friends. I hope to see you along the trail.

Second Annual Camellia Festival

February 8-15, 1992



**Saturday, February 8
10:00 a.m.
Fun Run and Walk for Health**

**9:00 - 12:00 noon - Workshop
Camellias for the Beginner**

**1:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Novice Camellia Show**

**1:00 - 5:00 p.m.
Tour of Homes - Fort Valley**

**Monday, February 10
Camellia Appreciation Day**

**Tuesday, February 11
Children's Day
4:00 p.m. — Magic Show**

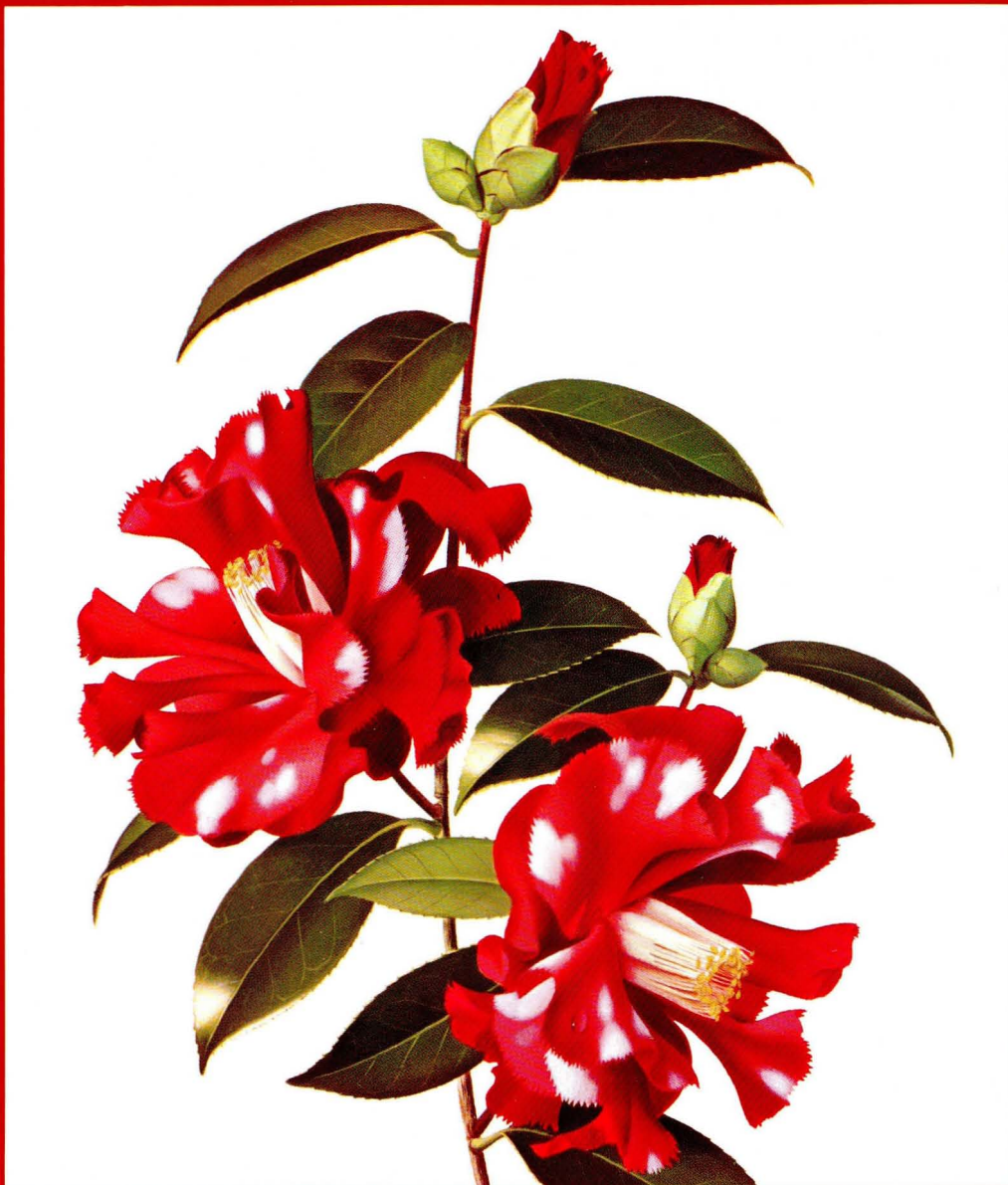
**Wednesday, February 12
10:00 - 5:00 — Art Show and Sale**

**Thursday, February 13
2:00 p.m. Judging — Head Table Cooks Contest**

**Friday, February 14
7:30 - 12:00 Midnight — Candlelight and Camellias**

**Saturday, February 15
1:00 p.m. — Fashion Show and Luncheon**

Massee Lane Gardens
American Camellia Society
One Massee Lane
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(912) 967-2358 or 967-2722



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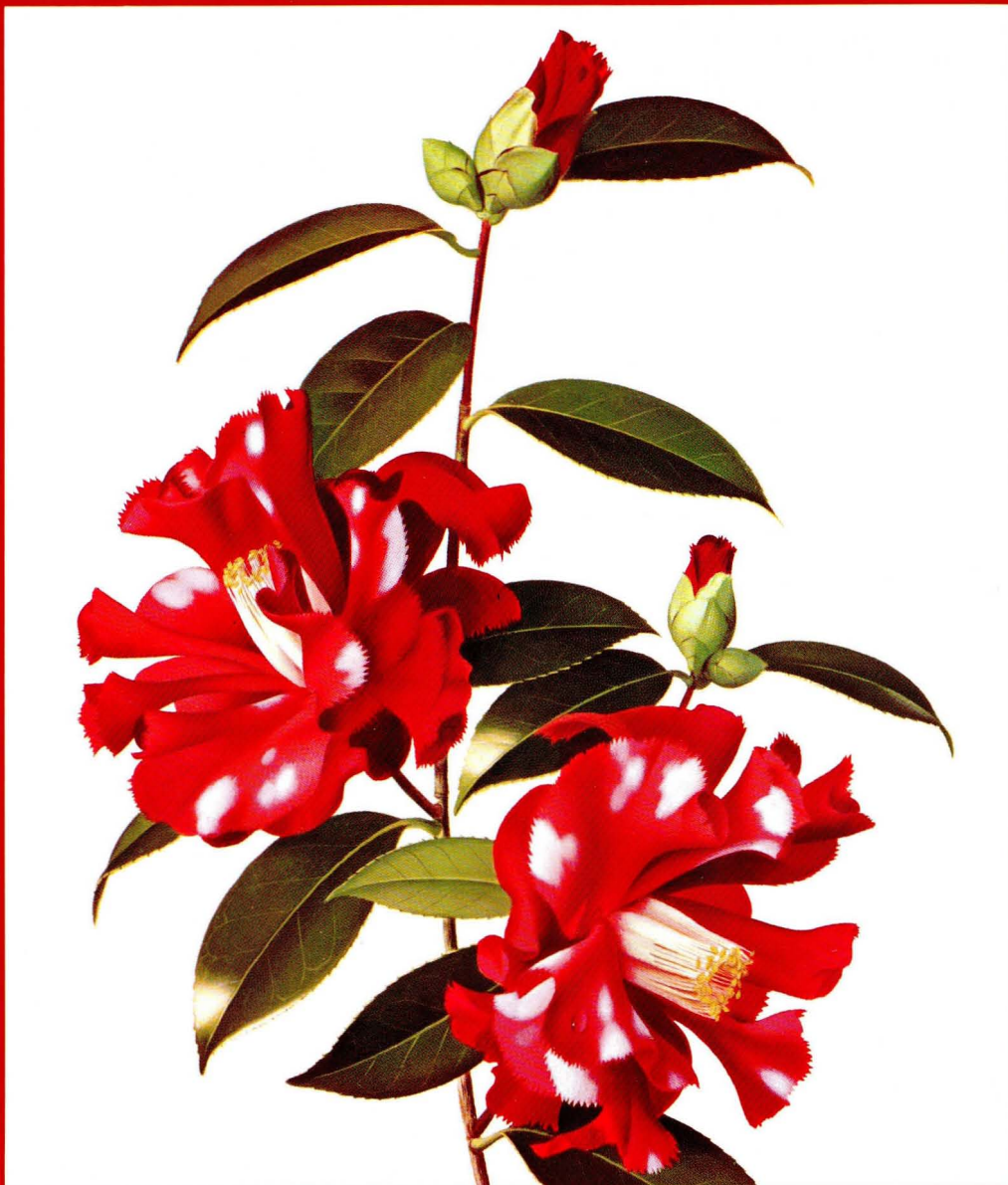
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE

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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.

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The
Camellia
Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 47

NUMBER 1

FEBRUARY 1992

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SECOND ANNUAL CAMELLIA FESTIVAL SCHEDULE.....	INSIDE BACK COVER

About the Front Cover

The beautiful 'Pearl S. Buck' is a very large, dark red with frosting, semidouble, *C. reticulata* 'Cornelian' x 'James McCoy'. It blooms mid-season to late. This flower was developed by the late Frank Pursel and was registered in his name by Hulyn Smith. The ACS Registration Number is 2212.

From the Desk of the



Executive Director

Ann Blair Brown

The gardens at Massee Lane are ablaze with color from our beautiful camellias. We have had a mild winter up to this time and we are hoping that we will not be hit by sub freezing temperatures. Although tourism is down throughout the state, I am happy to report that we have had more visitors than at this time last year. The staff is to be commended for their year round program of bringing more visitors each year to see the lovely gardens and art objects at Massee Lane. The Fetterman Building is the first stop for our visitors and Michelle Allen, the Building coordinator, has a very full calendar for January through March for scheduled tours. We look forward to greeting many of our International members en route to the ACS-ICS meeting in New Orleans. Bill Stewart has organized a group of overseas visitors and Eric Craig will be directing a group of camellia lovers from Australia on a pre-convention tour to the gardens. Our Japanese friends will visit us after the convention. We are delighted to have the opportunity for these special visitors.

Thanks to our Nursery friends and volunteers, the gardens have an additional 130 camellias. Under the supervision of our horticulturist, Betty Hotchkiss, sixteen experienced volunteers planted the camellias in mid November. They are a welcome addition to the gardens. Approximately one hundred air-layers were made by the garden volunteers earlier. These air-layers have been potted and at the appropriate time, planted in the gardens. These came from garden plants that were damaged in the 1985 freeze. The plants recovered but were misshaped. After the successful air-layers were taken, the plants were removed.

The Christmas Open House was very successful with approximately five hun-

dred attending on the second Sunday in December. The buildings were decked out in holiday finery and the Garden and Civic Clubs decorated live Frazier Fir Trees with a special theme. Thanks to Blue Bird Body Company, our volunteers and staff, we hosted the event and included special music and delicious refreshments. It is an annual event to thank the community for their support.

We are in the midst of the show season and the shows that I have attended have been outstanding. The show tables have overflowed with quality blooms. Congratulations to Pensacola Camellia Club on its 50th anniversary in December. Speaking of anniversaries, plan to come to the celebration of the American Camellia Society's 50th anniversary in 1995 at Massee Lane. This will be a very special occasion.

The Pioneer Camellia Society members were outstanding hosts to the ACS at the last Fall Convention. Their gracious hospitality made it a very memorable occasion. Although we have moved to the Annual Convention only, both the Boards of the American Camellia Society and the Endowment Board will meet for business during the Fall. As the organization has grown, the amount of business has increased.

1992 is a great year for you, as a member, to work for increased membership. We, like many other horticultural and civic organizations, find our members growing older and fewer younger members are joining. Look at your local camellia club members roster. Sign up new members there as a starting point. Invite your neighbors that grow camellias to join and start new growers by giving them a plant. The one on one contact is the sure fire way to increase membership. We all enjoy our hobby so Share the Wealth with friends. Make it your business to secure at least one new

member or better still a couple for the American Camellia Society. You will be doing them and us a favor.

We are preparing for our second annual Camellia Festival, February 8-15. The staff has been working hard since last summer preparing interesting events for all ages. We will begin with a Fun Run and Health Walk and T shirts marking the occasion will be given. Later on Saturday is our very popular Camellias for the Beginner Workshop and a Novice Camellia Show. There will be a Tour of Homes in Fort Valley which is very popular. On Monday is Camellia Appreciation Day. Camellias from the gardens of Middle Georgia members and Massee Lane are taken to businesses, nursing homes the libraries and hospital by our loyal volunteers. Children's Day features art done by children in the schools and they are then treated to a Magic Show. Also featured is a Botanical Art Show and Sale with our local Art Groups, the Jailhouse Arts and Valley Artists. There will be a cooking contest with recipes from our Head Table Cooks Cookbook. The Candlelight and Camellia Dinner and Ball is on Valentine's night and Saturday the Festival closes with a Children's Fashion Show and Luncheon. We look forward to these events and wish that more of our members could attend. Television Station WMAZ in Macon is broadcasting a show from Massee Lane. Atlanta Television will film Massee Lane Gardens and Sky Magazine printed by Delta Air Lines featured camellias and Massee Lane in their November issue. From clippings that you have sent, the shows are getting good coverage by newspapers, radio and television. The more we can share our hobby, the greater the quality of life for our friends. I hope to see you along the trail.

Camellia Named For *Pearl S. Buck*

The 'Pearl S. Buck' camellia on the front of this Journal honors a truly outstanding lady. She was born in West Virginia in 1892 and at the age of five months returned with her Presbyterian missionary parents to their station in China. Her early education consisted of tutoring by her mother, who insisted that she write something each week. Her first published works appeared in the Shanghai Mercury, an English language newspaper with a weekly children's edition.

At age fifteen, she attended boarding school in Shanghai and two years later she returned to the United States to attend Randolph Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg, Virginia, and received her degree in 1914. She taught one semester at Randolph Macon but returned to China to nurse her mother. In 1917 she married John Lossing Buck, an agriculture teacher, and the first five years of their marriage, they lived in a small town in North China. The experiences of life in this region became the basis for her best known work, The Good Earth published in 1931 and on the best seller list for 21 months. During her lifetime she published more than 120 books, over 100 short stories, 10 children's books and numerous non fiction articles.

The Good Earth was praised by critics and it won the Pulitzer prize for best novel by American author in 1932 and has been printed in more than 30 languages, including Chinese. In 1938 Pearl Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature. She is the only American female writer to be awarded both the Pulitzer and Nobel awards.

In the mid 1930's, she purchased Green Hills Farm in Perkasiel, PA and lived here with her second husband, Richard Walsh and raised nine children of various ethnic origins and mixed heredity. She was an avid gardener and her camellia



Pearl Buck's historic home, a stone farmhouse built in 1835, is located on her 60 acre American homestead in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. A national historic landmark, the property is open for guided tours March through December. (Photo: Courtesy of The Pearl S. Buck Foundation).

greenhouse is filled with plants, many lovingly planted by her. The 'Pearl S. Buck' camellia seems an appropriate flower as it has a Chinese background. On a tour of her home she said "You will see that this room opens onto two greenhouses - one provides our winter cut flowers so that we have flowers all year round in the rooms. The other one goes into the camellia house where there is a little fountain in order to keep the air moist. That's one of my joys and delights because all during the winter we have beautiful camellias, rose and pink and white. I thought I couldn't live without them because they were one of my favorite flowers in China and so we built this in addition for them".¹

Pearl Buck was a driving force in humanitarian causes. In 1941 she founded the East and West Association which was devoted to fostering

understanding between peoples. In 1949, she established Welcome House, Inc. an adoption agency that finds homes and parents for children of mixed heredity. In 1964 she established the Pearl S. Buck Foundation and devoted her remaining years to helping children around the world. The Foundation focuses on the plight of thousands of Amerasians - born to American fathers and Asian mothers - who are not citizens of either country. These children suffer discrimination because of their mixed heritage. In October 1991, The Pearl S. Buck Foundation and Welcome House Adoption Services united as one agency.

In her book, "My Several World", a Pearl Buck autobiography published in 1954, she commented "For myself, I am indifferent to jewels and personal adornment, but I must have roses and a vegetable garden, and some years ago I in-

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of December 13, 1991.)

Mr. Ernest Anderson, Fort Valley, GA
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mrs. Haig S. Ashuckian, Lafayette, CA
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Osegueda

Mr. Haig S. Ashuckian, Lafayette, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Osegueda

Mrs. Valerie C. Brown, Seneca, SC
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. & Mrs. Michael W. Hotchkiss

Captain Francis L. Edmondson,
Atlanta GA
Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Mr. William Lee Gilmore, Conroe TX
William F. Barbish
Clair S. Gothard

Mr. Hubert L. Groves, Houston, TX
Mr. & Mrs. James P. Mac Cain

Judge Sherrill Halbert, San Rafael, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr.

Mr. Kenneth C. Hallstone, Lafayette, CA
Mr. & Mrs. Maurice G. Vervalle
San Diego Camellia Society, Inc.
NCCS Research Committee

Mr. Woodford F. Harrison, Berkeley CA
Mrs. Jean Arnot Pursel
Mr. & Mrs. David L. Hagmann
Mrs. Kenneth C. Hallstone
Ms. Linda L. Williams
Robert E. Ehrhard
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon H. Goff
Northern California Camellia Society
Delta Camellia Society
Mr. & Mrs. Donald R. Bergamini
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Bernhardt
Mr. & Mrs. John Funk
Northern California Research Committee

Mr. E. N. Kimes, El Dorado, Arkansas
Mr. & Mrs. John R. Comber

Mrs. John D. Marr, Houston, TX
William F. Barbish
Clair S. Gothard

Dr. W. F. Mathis, Moultrie, GA
Mrs. Cornelia H. Walden
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson
Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr.
Mr. Ivan J. Mitchell

Mrs. Warren G. Merrin, Atlanta, GA
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Leslie R. Cawthon, Jr.
John T. Newsome
Atlanta Camellia Society

Mr. Charles F. O'Malley, Woodside, CA
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mrs. Kenneth C. Hallstone
Northern California Camellia Society
Delta Camellia Society
Mr. & Mrs. Donald R. Bergamini
Ralph & Margaret Bernhardt
Jack & Leila Osegueda

Mr. T. J. Smith, III, McRae, GA
Col. Jack H. Braucht

Mrs. Lillian Saywell, Rome, GA
Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr.

Rev. John Samuel Staton, Charlotte, NC
Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte
Mr. & Mrs. Rea S. Hartis

Mrs. Flora Streit, Fresno, CA
Central California Camellia Society
Betty & Bob Kellas

Mrs. Elizabeth Rawles Worrell,
Norfolk, VA
Mr. & Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr.

Special Gifts

(As of December 13, 1991)

Mr. W. C. Wyatt
Electric Stove
and Installation

Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Get well wish to Frances Racoff
Get well wish to John Movich

Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Get well wish to Frances Racoff
Get well wish to John Movich

Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman
Get well wish to Frances Racoff

Stephen K. & Amelia B. Myers
Gift to the Endowment Fund

Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
November Journal Cover

Tom Dodd Nurseries, Inc.
320 Camellia Plants

Mrs. Miki Mathews
Paper Camellias

Ozone Camellia Club
In honor of Mrs. Helen Teeter

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Allen, Jr.
Get well wish to John Movich
Get well wish to Frances Racoff

Mrs. Louise Priester
Hand Made Pressed Flower Note Cards

Mr. Frank W. R. Hubert
Gift to the American Camellia Society

Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Fetterman
Walkway between Headquarters
and A. L. Fetterman Building
Manson Markette
18 Camellia Plants for Garden

**Mr. Thomas Hughes &
Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr.**
Windbreak

Arboretum Fund
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Napkins for Fetterman Building
Arboretum Fund

Mrs. Paschal Muse
40th Anniversary Campaign

Charlotte Camellia Society
In Honor of Jim Pinkerton's
Program at the Charlotte Society

Mrs. Carl Allen, Jr.
Gift to the Endowment Fund

Mr. & Mrs. Otis B. Gunn
To Honor Mrs. W. P. Stevens

BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Propagation of Camellias through Seed

Betty Hotchkiss

This will be the final article in a series written about the propagation of camellias including grafting, air layering, and rooted cuttings. Asexual propagation results in a plant identical to the parent. Propagation of camellias through seed is known as sexual reproduction and results in an offspring which is not identical to the parent plant as it inherits traits from both the seed and pollen parent. Since camellias have been cultivated for thousands of years with the superior seedling selected, the chances of producing a superior variety that is somehow different are slim. However, raising camellias from seed is a fascinating hobby and those plants that do not have beautiful flowers may be used as grafting understock.

Camellia seed ripen in the Fall of the year. Only those varieties which have all flower parts will produce seed. Imperfect flowers (those without complete flower parts) are not capable of producing seed. Fertilization occurs while the flower is in bloom. As the summer progresses, the tiny seed pods grow larger. When they mature in the fall the pods, which may contain from one to fifteen seed, split open and scatter seed on the ground. The seed may be collected as soon as the pods begin to split open and

should be planted as soon as possible.

Camellia seed may be planted outdoors and many will germinate. Fast germination is desirable due to the fact there is less chance for rot. Three elements important to germination are water, heat, and light.

Seed should be planted in a media that has good drainage. Several types of media may be used including sand, peat, perlite, vermiculite, or a mixture of some of these. Excess water should drain freely, yet the media should hold moisture adequately. Seed may be planted in flats, pots, or individual containers. It is a good idea to sterilize these containers with bleach to reduce the chance of rot. The seed should be planted with the "eye" down as this is where the root will first emerge. Cover the seed lightly (up to 1/4 inch) and water. Watering with a fine spray will not dislodge the seed. The seed should not be allowed to dry out.

The use of bottom heat will increase the speed and percentage of seed germination. A wired rubber mat may be purchased from a nursery supply store.

Additional light may be supplied by fluorescent tubes, flood lights, or other sources and will aid in the germination and growth of young seedlings. The lights should be kept three to four feet above the seedling

so as not to burn tender new growth.

Seedlings with two to three leaves are ready for planting into individual containers if grown in a flat. Bottom heat, additional light, and misting may still be used although plants should eventually be weaned to adapt to natural conditions. A weak liquid fertilizer may be used at this point. Three to seven years are required for a plant to reach blooming size.

When seedlings are grown in containers, the tap root is usually pinched or cut off to help produce a more fibrous root system. However, if seeds are planted out of doors a tap root will form which will benefit the plant by protecting it from drought stress and cold damage.

Before planting, many people often soak their seed overnight to improve germination. Others will crack the hard, outer covering of the seed. Care must be taken not to damage the embryo inside. This will help to speed the process of germination.

Growing camellias from seed is like having a baby - you don't know what you are going to get until it arrives and most of the fun is in watching it mature. I hope some of you will become interested in trying this very interesting method of camellia propagation.

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.)

GEORGIA

PERRY, October 10-11, 1991 — Second Annual
Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed 629

Attendance at Georgia State Fair

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

(In Open)

'Betty's Beauty', Lib Scott

(Protected)

'Miss Charleston Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Extravaganza', Elizabeth Brown

Runner-up: 'Tiffany', Lib Scott

Medium: 'Tom Thumb', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Runner-up: 'Fragrant', Elizabeth Brown

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Elizabeth Brown

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Silver Cloud', E. P. Brogden

Runner-up 'Woodville Red', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

Medium: 'Brooke', Edwin Atkins

Runner-up: 'Rosea Plena', Anne & Bob Gramling

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Jim Pinkerton

C. reticulata:

Protected: 'Valentine Day', W. Gist Duncan, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Terrell Weaver Var.', Anne & Bob

Gramling

C. hybrid:

Protected: 'Delores Edwards', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury Var.', Anne & Bob

Gramling

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Leslie Ann', Ruth & Marvin Jernigan

Best White Bloom:

'Lucy Stewart', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Best Large Bloom by Novice:

'R. L. Wheeler', Betty Griffin

Best Medium Bloom by Novice:

'Daikagura', Grace G. Pace

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Parker E. Connor, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In open, won by: Elizabeth Brown

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: 7.

GEORGIA

VALDOSTA, November 16-17, 1991

Twenty-Seventh Annual

Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society and First State Bank and Trust

Number of Blooms Displayed 655

Attendance 155

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

(In Open)

'Pirates Gold Var.', James E. Norman

(Protected)

'Emma Gaeta', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Elizabeth Weaver', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Medium: 'Magic City', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Small: 'Ruby Matthews', Ivan Mitchell

Miniature: 'Dolly Dyer', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Showtime', Frank D. Jamison

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Elliott P. Brogden

Small: 'Wilamina', Curtis Smith

Miniature: 'Little Slam', Grady Stokes

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Harold L. Paige', James Norman

Protected: 'Harold L. Paige', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'E. G. Waterhouse Var.', Anne &

Bob Gramling

Protected: 'Anticipation', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

Best White Bloom:

Protected: 'Mary Alice Cox', Bill & Sally

Hardwick

Unprotected: 'Ruffian' Jim Hammond

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Parker E. Connor, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Bill & Alda Boll

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: 2.

GEORGIA

Waycross, November 21-22, 1991

Sponsor: The Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross
& Trust Company Bank

Number of Blooms Displayed 483

Attendance 226

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Lafe Alewine', Mrs. June Baumann

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Lafe Alewine', Ms. June Baumann

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day', Mrs. L. A. Dillard

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Marvin Jernigan

Protected: 'Ruth Jernigan', Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Elsie Jury', Frank D. Jamison

Best White Bloom:

'Elegans Champagne', Mrs. A. W. Wilson

Best Bloom by Novice:

'Adolphe Audusson', Mrs. Marie McDonald

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

MARYLAND

HUNT VALLEY MALL, February 23, 1991.

Sponsor: Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland, Inc.

Number of Blooms Displayed 535

Attendance 8000

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Pink Diddy', Harry & Zenobia Kendig

Runner-up: 'Jeffery Hood', John & Agnes Kohler

Medium: 'Kramer's Supreme', Harry & Zenobia

Kendig

Runner-up: 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', Harry & Zenobia

Kendig

Small: 'Shuchuka', John & Agnes Kohler

Miniature: 'Pearl's Pet', John & Agnes Kohler

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Easter Morn', Mrs. William Sette

Runner-up 'Elegans Supreme', Mrs. William Sette

Medium: 'Magic City', R. L. Waltz

Runner-up: 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', William Miller

Small: 'Man Size', R. L. Waltz

Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', R. L. Waltz

C. reticulata:

Protected: 'Valentine Day', Harry & Zenobia Kendig

Runner-up: 'Valley Knudsen', Harry &

Zenobia Kendig

C. hybrid:

Protected: 'Buttons 'n Bows', John & Agnes Kohler

Runner-up: 'Fragrant Joy', William Ackerman

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Harry & Zenobia Kendig

Protected: William Miller

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

In Open: John & Agnes Kohler

Protected: R. L. Waltz

OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES

Tricolor Certificate Winner: Mrs. Pauline Neigsch

Creativity Certificate Winner: Mrs. Phyllis Wilkinson

Creativity Certificate Winner: Mrs. Jeanette Waltz

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: 1.

MISSISSIPPI

BROOKHAVEN, November 30, 1991

Sponsor: Brookhaven Camellia society

Number of Blooms Displayed 574

Attendance 200

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Lady Laura', H. R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunbrust Blush Var.', H. R. Norsworthy

Large: 'Fran Mathis', H. R. Norsworthy

Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Webb Hart

Small: 'Willard Scott', H. R. Norsworthy

Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', H. R. Norsworthy

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Mike Witman Var.', John L. Rogers

Runner-up 'Tomorrow Park Hill', John L. Rogers

Large: 'Margaret Davis', R. F. Jeffares

Medium: 'Magic City', John L. Rogers

Small: 'Maroon and Gold', Dave &

Elizabeth Scheibert

Miniature: 'Man Size', John L. Rogers

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day', John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', John L. Rogers

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julie', H. R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Waltz Dream', John L. Rogers

Best White Bloom:

'Lucy Stewart', R. F. Jeffares

Best Bloom by Novice:

'Vulcan', Elaine Doerr

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Stewardship and Preservation of Individual Plant Collections

DO YOU LIKE CAMELLIAS?

DO YOU LIKE PLANTS?

AND, I'll bet many of you are equally interested in other facets of our natural world such as birds, animals, insects, rocks, fish and so on.

AND, probably many of you are concerned with the rate of destruction of natural habitats worldwide whether in the tropics, in the camellia forests of China or in the disappearing marshland that once surrounded San Francisco Bay. I wish today to take these global concerns and put them into a perspective that we as interested plant hobbyists and as members of plant societies can use as we contemplate the future of our own collections no matter their size.

Let me first tell you a little about myself so that you will understand my perspective. I LIKE PLANTS!! and unlike our President, I even like broccoli. Growing up, I had a small vegetable garden, I moved lawns and pulled weeds for spending money and my high school job was in a Farm Seed and Supply House. I'm sure, not too different from many of your experiences. However, despite the concerns of my mother, I went on to study plants in College. And, after a few youthful misadventures, I graduated with a degree in Botany. Since those days, I have landscaped, grown commercial crops, conducted food crop research, maintained a university landscape and now am the Director of the Saratoga Horticultural Foundation which is an organization dedicated to finding and developing better plants for California landscapes from international sources. Yes, I like plants. Not only that, along the way, mostly thanks to Andy Sears and Al Parker, I was bitten by the Camellia bug and have been interested in the minor species of camellias as well as other camellia

Lowell Cordas

topics since 1981. Therefore, I am both a professional horticulturist and a hobbyist. But, as a professional horticulturist, I am expected to know a lot about a wide range of topics. As my friend says, "we are expected to attain a high level of mediocrity in the broadest possible range of fields". The problem is that this approach excludes the in-depth study necessary to building knowledge in a given subject area. So, I and many of my fellow professional horticulturists turn to the hobbyist, the plant society member, frequently retired, who has devoted their time and energy to learning, experimenting and trialing aspects of plant culture for a specific genus and species. I am sure that in each of your chapters, you have members who have representative collections of all the camellias grown in your area and others who are hybridizing for flower size, shrub size of fragrance and others who are interested in the various facets of plant culture among other topics. As each of these individuals continue to work on their specialty, they build a body of knowledge and a collection of plants that exhibit those particular traits. And, in total as well as individually, these collections represent an expansion of the gene pool beyond what exists in the wild; a wild which is rapidly declining.

So, just as we may be members of the Nature Conservancy, the Sierra Club, the World Wildlife Fund, National Geographic Society or Ducks Unlimited among others who are devoted to habitat preservation at the local, national and international level should we not also consider our plant collections worthy of comparable stewardship? Certainly all the more so when we see a member's home change hands and the new owner come in, un-

knowledgeable about camellias, remodel the home and tear out many special plants in ignorance. For example, in Portland Oregon in 1986, the home of Captain Harms, the originator of the camellia 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' which was proven to be a good parent for hybridizing was sold. The new owners wanted a swimming pool. There went the original 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms' without anyone having the opportunity to acquire cuttings, scion wood or possibly moving the whole plant!! Additionally, the property was then subdivided and much of the balance of his collection was bulldozed in the process of site development for the new houses waiting to be built. Also, we are all aware of situations where the hobbyist passes on and the surviving spouse is unable to maintain the collection and no prior arrangements had been made for the deposition of the collection as a whole. Hence, at best, the plants are distributed piecemeal to interested members of the local society, some may be given to neighbors, friends and family members and some are just dumped. At this point, I must ask each of you—Have you, as part of your efforts to be a good plant's steward, planned for the deposition of your collection when you are no longer able to care for it?

That's a tough question and it certainly is easier said than done. So if you express in your will your desire to see the plants remain intact as a group, where will they go? Who will maintain them? Who will carry on your research? For the balance of this talk I shall try to answer these questions but it gets a bit complicated so bear with me.

This need to responsibly plan for the future conservation of a valuable plant collection is contrasted with some severe problems at the local level in public horticulture which are diluting many plant preservation and conservation efforts. I believe that you as hobbyists need be aware of

Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

March 10-13, 1993

Walnut Creek, CA

Spring 1994

Slidell, LA

Spring 1995

(50th Anniversary of ACS)

Massee Lane Gardens

Spring 1996

Central FL Camellia Society,
Orlando, FL

Spring 1997

Baltimore, MD

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED

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

ALABAMA

Ozark:

Chris Schauble (Novice)

FLORIDA

Tallahassee:

Mabel Shaw (Novice)

James H. Keeler (Novice)

Irene Keeler (Novice)

GEORGIA

Waycross:

Mrs. C. H. Ivey (Judge Emeritus)

LOUISIANA

Baker:

George A. Brandt, Jr. (Novice)

Pearl River:

Ashley McComb (Novice)

Slidell:

W. Grant Black, Jr. (Novice)

Sylvia Black (Novice)

Georgia Lagarde (Novice)

NEW JERSEY

Cherry Hill:

Jeanne Cross (Novice)

VIRGINIA

Alexandria:

Kathleen Graham (Novice)

Virginia Beach:

John K. Walsh (Novice)

CORRECTION:

The following Judge's term expires
December 31, 1992

CALIFORNIA

Laytonville:

James D. Grant

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR	DATE
San Diego, CA; Balboa Park; San Diego Camellia Society	February 1, 1992
New Orleans, LA; Monteleone Hotel, 214 Royal St.; Camellia Club of New Orleans (In conjunction with ICS and ACS Conventions)	February 1, 1992
Edgewater, FL; Edgewater Public Library; Volusia County Camellia Society	February 1-2, 1992
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	February 1-2, 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
Tyler, TX; First City National Bank, Tyler Camellia Club	February 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
Redwood City, CA; Community Activities Building; Peninsula 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
Santa Clara, CA; Community Recreation Center; Camellia Society of Santa Clara County	February 29, 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
Greensboro, NC; Carolina Circle Mall; Piedmont Camellia Club	Feb. 29-March 1, 1992
Bakersfield, CA; Camellia Society of Kern County	March 7, 1992
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Camellia Society	March 7, 1992
Fayetteville, NC; Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 7-8, 1992
Walnut Creek, CA; Heather Farms Garden Center; Northern California Camellia Society	March 14, 1992
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society	March 14-15, 1992
Modesto, CA; Gallo Administration Building; Camellia Society of Modesto	March 21-22, 1992
Portland, OR; Mall 205; Oregon Camellia Society	March 21-22, 1992
Atwater, CA; Atwater Community Center; Atwater Garden Club and Camellia Society	March 28, 1992
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society	November 21-22, 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

Continued from page 7

nesses in the local community to make all this happen. Here, a complex gene pool has been preserved in proper scientific fashion.

Undoubtedly, the best example of this type of cooperation at a site least likely to be considered for a recognized garden is the joint cooperation of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and the American Rhododendron Society in the establishment on Weyerhaeuser Corporate Land of the Rhododendron Species Foundation in Federal Way, Washington; a garden dedicated to the growing of the widest possible collection of Rhododendron species from the common to the rare and endangered from around the world. Again, we have individuals, gardens, societies and a company all working to make a successful conservation effort.

So, how do we implement this strategy???

Firstly, for the individual contemplating their collection, I suggest the following:

1. Inventory your collection.
2. Prioritize the inventory list reflecting the most important plants first.
3. From the prioritized inventory list now begin a list of those plants that ought to be saved. Be ruthless!!! Identify only the best and most promising and leave the unknowns or poorer performers off the list. Not every plant is a good one even though they are all your babies.
4. Identify with your local society a site you wish to donate to which already has a working agreement established with your group.
5. Discuss with the appropriate representatives of your chapter and the recipient site, the specifics of your collection and how it will be used. You may or may not wish to put this in writing depending on whether you wish the site to have flexibility regarding the placement of your collection.
6. Now put all the pertinent information in the appropriate document that will reflect your wishes should you become incapacitated or when you pass on.
7. If you are able to, include a stipend or small endowment to help

with the cost of maintaining the collection.

You notice that I have stressed the role of the local chapter of the national plant society in this scheme. Let me explain this further. Under the principle of all politics are local politics, the chapter reflects the community and in that sense has broader based credibility than an individual in the eyes of the prospective recipient institution. Secondly, the chapter has a lifespan longer than individual members and can be expected to be available to offer advice and expertise long into the future. Thirdly, the local chapter represents the national and international concerns and has that influence to encourage participation in this conservation effort. Fourthly, the chapter as a whole can identify the best possible sites available so that each of your individual members will have a quality place existing that can handle your collection.

In this approach, there are a few pitfalls that you should be aware of to help develop a good working relationship with any potential site.

1. Establish with each institution very specific goals for the total population of camellias eventually planted at that site. For example, will the collection ultimately reflect a specific aspect of camellia culture i.e. will one site be devoted to a display of species only or another site only to reticulata hybrids? Or will the sites be organized solely by accepting individual donors complete collections?

2. This leads me to recognition. Planning needs be made as to how the individual, the donor's family, the chapter and the institution will be recognized so that all may reap the public relations benefit.

3. Commitment by the recipient site for any eventual building on the property. This means recognizing the need and planning for the protection of plants during any construction. If need be even their moving. Under no circumstance should any plant be destroyed without the agreement of the chapter to insure that a last living specimen is not destroyed.

4. Make sure the site is a good one horticulturally. Old landfill sites,

steeply sloped sites that are inaccessible to the elderly or handicapped, sites with poor soils or that sit in flood plains should be rejected. The quality and significance of your collections is so compelling that the correct sites will be made available once the potential recipient is made aware.

5. Finally, enter into a written agreement which will reflect the sincerity of the institution to commit to this program. This is where we made a major mistake at the University of Portland. We only had an oral agreement with the President of the school, a relatively young man.

Upon his tragic death in an automobile accident no administrator wished to carry on the Repository Garden.

Okay, so those are the pitfalls, but what are the selling points that can be made to convince sites to participate?

1. The public relations value of participating in the international effort to preserve plants through conservation programs of which this is one. Almost everyone wants to be on this politically correct bandwagon.

2. A budget stretching way to receive plants for landscaping at no charge for these institutions.

3. The opportunity to give their institution an unique look featuring plants that are one of a kind or at least very unique and not commonly available in the local nurseries.

4. It is a morale booster for their grounds staff and makes their work significant which can aid in employee retention.

5. It will help attract higher quality staff to these grounds operations.

In summary, this strategy defines a mutually beneficial partnership, sets an example of what a small group of citizens can do for their communities, preserves our favorite flower and leaves a legacy of beauty and scientific knowledge for future generations.

I encourage each of you to take this concept to your local chapters and look at your members' collections in this light. I want to thank each of you for your attention.

THOUGHTS ON THE REGISTRATION OF CAMELLIA VARIETIES

**Bill Woodroof, Julius Nuccio, &
Bill Donnan**

The purpose of registration is to register new varieties of camellia under the following rules and procedures.

[1] To prevent old varieties from being renamed.

[2] To prevent old names from being reused.

[3] To record the names, descriptions and sources for posterity and prevent confusion in the future, particularly as to names which should be in accordance with horticultural nomenclature rules and particularly the International Code of Nomenclature.

The American Camellia Society [ACS] established and commenced registration of new varieties of camellia in 1948. In an article entitled REGISTRATION OF NEW VARIETIES by R. J. Wilmot, commencing on page 254 of the 1949 Yearbook the purpose of ACS registration is set forth, which purpose is substantially the same as the purpose above set forth. Thus we categorically state that evaluation of a variety cannot be considered in the registration process. In our opinion, under the above set forth purpose, no application to register should be refused unless:

[1] The name is not in accordance with nomenclature rules.

[2] The new variety has an identical name of a previously named and published variety.

[3] The new sport is substantially identical to a previously named and published sport.

It is our understanding that the present ACS Registration Committee is basing its approval of registration of new varieties substantially on an evaluation from a review of color slides or prints. As above set forth we do not believe that evaluation can be any part of the registration process and, if so, cannot be done from a color slide, print, or flower exhibited in a show. Color slides, even if taken by an experienced photographer, in most cases, do not correctly represent the flower and prints can be doctored. The ACS Registration Committee makes it mandatory that two color slides, with two different views, face and side view, showing height must be submitted with the application for registration. The purpose of this requirement would appear to be for an evaluation of the bloom and for building a slide library. In most varieties the side view is of no value. Many amateur growers do not desire or have the facilities to produce color slides or prints. Commercial growers usually will not permit photographs or slides of their new varieties to be shown until the new variety is offered for sale.

ACS has published another new requirement governing registration which is here-in-after set forth with our comments.

"A New Variety Must Be Exhibited In At Least Three ACS Cooperative Shows, Naming The Shows And Dates." Many amateur growers are not able to exhibit in ACS Cooperative Shows and some of them do not exhibit in any camellia show, but rather expend their efforts in hybridizing or other facets of the camellia hobby. Most commercial

growers will not compete in shows, in fact, most camellia shows have rules banning commercial growers from the show competition. Most commercial growers will not publish or exhibit their new varieties until just prior to distribution and thus, cannot comply with these requirements.

We wish to re-state our position that EVALUATION OF A VARIETY CANNOT BE CONSIDERED IN THE REGISTRATION PROCESS. The evaluation of a new variety is the province of the originator. Proper evaluation takes a period of time in personal observation of the parent plant and plants propagated therefrom. Proper evaluation involves not only the flower, but also the plant, the bud set, the time of bloom and the consistency of performance. Most, if not all commercial growers do these evaluations before they present a new variety for sale. This evaluation should also be done by the amateur grower before he offers his new variety for registration.

The new requirements and procedures set forth by ACS for its registration of new varieties are undoubtedly intended to limit and restrict registration which is contrary to its purpose. Refusal to register because of non-compliance with its rules will not limit or prevent distribution of a new variety.

Registration is important and should be encouraged. However, if requirements and procedures which are not in accordance with its purpose are imposed, it can be detrimental to the hobby.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HULYN SMITH, VALDOSTA, GEORGIA

Marian Dils

Visitor: Hulyn, when I was going through your greenhouses I noticed you've done some drastic pruning. Would you explain that?

Hulyn: Spring is the time to do serious pruning. I open the plants, create a columnar shape, and prune to have a single trunk on all plants.

I don't run a hospital. My focus is keeping healthy plants healthy and producing head table quality blooms.

V: Your pruning method restricts the number of buds to only a few. What's your policy in that respect?

H: I may leave about 7 buds to a plant. Not just the biggest. They should be in varying stages of growth. When I gib, I start at the bottom of the plant. The temperature at ground level is cooler, so I gib those first for the early shows and work to the top for later shows.

V: The grafts and seedlings look great. Anything special coming?

H: The Frank Purcel seedlings are still numbered. Around 20 are very promising. Another 20 to 30 will be watched very closely. I have some others from other growers that I'm growing out and some of my own.

V: When we were going through the greenhouses you pointed out one that has very desirable frosting. Has that been named?

H: Number 2060? A Frank Purcel Seedling? That will be named 'Pearl S. Buck'. She was a camellia grower.

V: I didn't know that. World renowned author and world traveler. When did she have time to grow camellias?

H: I don't know, but the Pearl S. Buck Foundation is very pleased to have this beautiful camellia named

for her that has a Yunnan Reticulata parent, 'Cornelian', because of her great love for China.

V: You're doing some very interesting things. How do you propagate your seedlings?

H: About 10% to 20% were hand pollinated. The others are nature's handiwork.

V: Since you leave such a large percentage to chance, I think I'm hearing something rather startling.

H: Yes, there's a lot more natural hybridizing going on than we're aware of and success percentage of superior blooms is greater. My advice to the hybridizer is to plant every seed you can get your hands on.

V: What are you most interested in now?

H: My greatest interest now, I guess, would be in the hybrids, reds, dark reds, semidouble and peony forms are top interests. Variegated is always a great interest. Also, I have a renewed interest in the medium size japonicas. I've gone back and re-grafted mediums and larges. I have good 'Lady Kays' from several sources and two outstanding 'Ville de Nantes' and probably have as many miniatures as anybody around.

V: I'm surprised and pleased.

H: I got involved in miniatures because that's my daughter Lauren's main interest. I grafted a lot of miniatures this year. I feel like our operation and our collection is probably as well balanced as anybody's anywhere. We've got miniatures, small, medium, and large Japonicas, Reticulatas, Reticulata Hybrids, and Non-Reticulata Hybrids. We've got most all the bases touched.

We also like to follow up anything unusual. If I hear of a sport, I'll try to get it. We've got probably over 15 that we're working with

now. We want to bloom them for ourselves and see if they're any good.

We're always looking for unusual foliage, unusual blooms, and urge everybody who grows camellias to be on the lookout for mutants. I think there are a lot of them out there that get by us. They should check every bloom on every plant in their yard.

Right now I have an unusual limb on 'Jean Pursel' and an unusual limb on another plant that has bumpy foliage. I also have an unusual 'Mark Alan' called 'Mark Alan Surprise'. It's fimbriated.

V: 'Mark Alan' is a beautiful bloom itself, with fimbriation it must be a knockout.

H: Yes, with those long ragged petals.

I know I have the largest collection of fimbriated camellias in America and intend to use those to hybridize.

I've gotten fimbriated flowers from everywhere; Portugal, New Zealand, Japan. We're collecting as many as we can find. They've found that there are only two fimbriated seedlings, 'Clark Hubbs' and 'Bill Goertz'. The others are mutants. We'll be hybridizing with those and hope we'll come up with more fimbriated flowers.

V: Something else to look forward to.

Of course the covers are off your greenhouses now. Have the heavy rains caused you any problems?

H: No, my greenhouses are designed a little different. The planting beds are 10" above ground level. Plus, I also got inside the planting beds and dug out the dirt that was in there and replaced it with the soil mix that I grow my camellias in.

V: What is that?

ACS Honors Red and Lylah Barber

Gregory E. Davis

More than two years ago on his regular Friday morning PBS talk show, Red Barber and his host Colonel Bob Edwards, of Washington, D.C., struggled with the identification of the camellia "Mathotiana Rubra" which Red had taken to a Tallahassee nursery for identification. From Houston to Nashville to Fort Valley, etc., several members of the ACS began to look forward regularly to Red's comments on the progress of the camellia blooms in his garden. It was decided that Red Barber and Col. Bob should be recognized by the ACS.

On Tuesday, October 1st after two years of efforts by Dave Scheibert, Marian Dils, Julie Dils Sander, and Hoytte Rigby, the Tallahassee, Florida Camellia and Garden Club, along with the ACS, honored Red and Lylah Barber with honorary memberships. A large group of local dignitaries, ACS executives, local friends of the Barbers, and members of the Tallahassee Camellia Society met with the Barbers for a late afternoon ceremony in the lovely Dorothy B. Owen Park. This camellia garden was featured in the February, 1991, ACS Journal following its dedication to the memory of Payne H. Midyette, one of the founding fathers of ACS.

President James H. (Jim) Keeler of the Tallahassee Camellia Society and Mr. Randy Trousdell, Director of the Tallahassee Parks and Recreation Department, welcomed the group to the Dorothy B. Owen Park. Greg Davis, ACS President, then reviewed some of the interesting stories from one of the six books written by Mr. Barber, *1947-When ALL Hell Broke Loose in Baseball* (1982, Doubleday Co.).

Mr. Walter Lanier (Red) Barber, born in Mississippi, started his announcing career as a student announcer at the University of Florida



President Greg Davis shares some interesting facts about Red Barber as Ann Brown and Red Barber listen. (Photo by H. Rigby).

in 1930. In 1934, Red got his big break, a job with WLW-WSAI broadcasting games for the Cincinnati Reds for \$25.00/week. In 1935 Red broadcasted the first night baseball game. President F. D. Roosevelt pressed a button in The Whitehouse to light Crosley Field in Cincinnati. In 1939 Larry MacPhail brought to the Brooklyn Dodgers Leo Durocher as manager and Barber from Cincinnati as announcer. The big time race was on. Red became the voice of the Brooklyn Dodgers. His

voice was "southern and crisp and his use of the language was elegant". In 1947 Branch Rickey brought Jackie Robinson to Brooklyn, and baseball has not been the same. In that year baseball became a force, not only in sports but also in the history of this country, according to Red Barber.

Mr. Barber's famous voice sold baseball to the entire nation and the Brooklyn Dodgers became the All-American favorite—especially as they lost in the world series to the

CAMELLIA STRESS

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.*

Stress. We are bombarded constantly by various media, such as television with this concept. People are stressed, animals are stressed, plants are stressed, and what about fungi, bacteria, and other lower forms of life? The forces that bring stress to people are likely much different from those causing stress in persimmons, for example. However, the stress factors are probably similar with divisions of the plant kingdom, such as cabbage and camellia.

When we think of stress we think of adverse emotional forces, such as broken relationships, the loss caused by the death of a loved one, economic misfortunes, and others. But we are aware that pneumonia can follow various types of stress, such as loss of blood, or any severely weakened condition.

In this vein plants, too, respond to physical stress or biophysiological stress. For example, if a sewer line is put through a wooded area we note a slow decline of trees, usually dying from the top because of root injury. Camellias are not without biophysiological stress. What are some of these stress forces that keep camellias from being what we want them to be?

But first, let me digress to introduce these stress problems. During the infancy of my plant doctoring career, several tomato plants growing in New Orleans were brought to my attention. They looked like something out of a horror magazine because the leaves were at least tenfold larger than normal ones. It was not some exotic tomato variety, so that was ruled out. After climbing through a tangled mass of possible solutions, it finally dawned on me that these plants had no vegetative buds. The plants had been topped, and then carefully kept pruned so that no suckers (the terminology for expanding vegetative buds) were left on the plant. In addition, the owner kept fertilizing and watering the plants—no stress there—but the

plants got more bizarre by the week, almost by the day. Thus, man had inadvertently stressed these tomato plants, since they only grew and didn't produce fruit.

In a second situation, several of us staff members of the Edisto Experiment Station were taken by the Superintendent of the station to a large field (about 40 acres) of squash in response to a farmer's plea for help. After looking over the field, I went to the owner (the others were huddled down together) and asked him the whereabouts of his bees. Squash have male and female flowers on the same plant but the pollen is insect (usually bees) transmitted. In fact, the plants looked frightfully healthy except for one thing; they formed small fruit which promptly fell off.

The owner expressed surprise when I asked him about bees. He, incidentally, commented about how pretty the plants appeared. His insecticidal program was unbelievably good; so good, any wild bees and other insects were killed. After discussing the need for bees and using the right materials at the right time the man was satisfied with my explanation. Later he informed us that his squash plants were producing fine squash and lots of them.

Admittedly, this was a strange form of stress, but nevertheless it kept plants from doing what they were supposed to do.

Camellias can be stressed in several ways, including pruning, transplanting, new growth development, flowering, producing seeds, and others.

Pruning: We know from previous experiments that all camellia plants that are cut back (removing all leaves) in September, October, and November die. One plant survived in December and another in January. All plants survived that were cut back in February or later.

Also known is that *Camellia sasanqua* plants cut back in October, November, and December (five each month) also died whether outside or in the greenhouse (from previous experiments).

Obviously this procedure is too

harsh for the plant's survival. Apparently camellias fail to store adequate energy for survival when so treated.

Transplanting: When camellia plants are to be moved, do so in the period October 15 to November 15, or February 15 to March 15. This time of moving provides them with the best chance of survival. Keep in mind, however, that much of the root system is normally lost when they are dug for moving, or for whatever reason. Therefore, cut back the tops so that roots can supply adequate water to sustain leaves and stems.

Planting too deeply can stress not only camellia plants but other plant species. The so-called wet-foot syndrome does not necessarily kill the wet-footed plant, but wetness provides an extremely favorable condition for the Phytophthora root rot fungus, since it must have free water for its motile spores to get about.

Planting too shallowly can cause lots of watering problems later on.

To anyone who tries to establish plants in a new area, whether moved from one location to another, or bought from some source, watering, or rather the failure to water kills more camellia plants than all diseases put together. During the summer months (June through September) I water newly-transplanted camellia plants almost daily. If rainfall measures less than an inch I water them as though no rainfall occurred. A rain shower does little for the plant, but it fools many would-be camellia enthusiasts. This is unrequited stress. Do not take this information lightly.

Flowering: When plants flower, the developing flower buds take stored energy from nearby stems and leaves and, in the event of a severe freeze (less than 20 degrees Fahrenheit), stems and leaves, contiguous to an open flower are killed, along with these open flowers. The camellia variety, 'Professor Sargent', is prone to doubles (two flower buds at one node) opening at the same time, and this plant trait stresses stems and leaves even more.

WINTER IS THE BEST TIME FOR PRUNING CAMELLIAS

Edwin L. Atkins

Believe it or not, it won't be long before the blooming season for camellias is finished. Then is the time to start thinking of pruning the plants for new growth and next years blooms. I usually think of two kinds of pruning. Outside plants are not as severely pruned as the ones that we grow inside the greenhouse. I still, however, like to be able to see through the plants. Scale and fungus do not cause as much trouble if the plants get sufficient sunlight and circulation of air.

Inside plants, we try to keep smaller in size and not quite as tall. This promotes stronger growth stems and generally larger blooms. In the past years, when we began growing Camellias, we were told to trim as closely to the stem as possible. Through the years we have found that a little stem protects the branch collar so that it heals more quickly and with less chance of die-back entering the stem opening. The collar seems to protect the stem and will continue to grow.

We use pruning saws for limbs larger than one inch, lopping shears for less than one inch, and Bonzi clippers for small stems. Open wounds are sprayed with a weak (one part in ten) mixture of bleach and water. When removing very large branches from any kind of tree undercutting the limb about ten inches from the tree then making a second cut above this cut will assist in a better removal. After the limb has been removed make the third

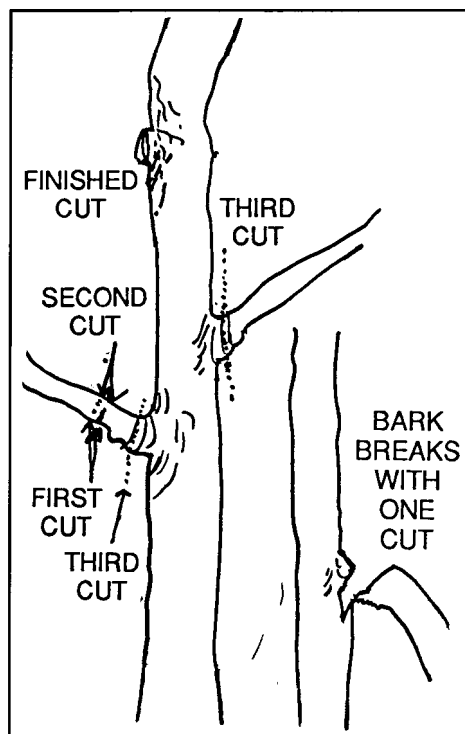


Diagram shows proper pruning cuts.

cut near the base of the tree just slightly beyond the branch collar.

Good luck with your program, I am sure this will keep many of you busy during the late Winter and early spring.

1990 FREEZE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Jack Lewis*

I will attempt to make a condensed report of what was learned from a composite from camellia growers in Sacramento, Fresno, Lafayette, Alameda, Walnut Creek and Concord, California. All had a two week cold spell below freezing each night.

All of the plants in 4" pots suffered the most casualties. The next group receiving great damage were the plants in 1 gallon pots. The plastic pots offer very little or no insulation, so the roots were burned from the ice in the pots. The larger pots which had more soil and better insulation had far fewer casualties. Another observation was that plants that were on the ground level suffered much less than those that were elevated on plant benches.

Freezing does dehydrate the plants so it is believed that the plants should be watered when the weather prediction is for freezing temperatures. Any type of wind-break helps in cutting down on the wind chill factor.

The retic hybrids had more bud drop than the japonicas. Many of the blooms had burned pistils. That shows that this is the tender part of the flower, so there was less seed set. Because of this, we were unable to hybridize as in past years.

This is a recorded temperature chart for fourteen days (degrees F.).

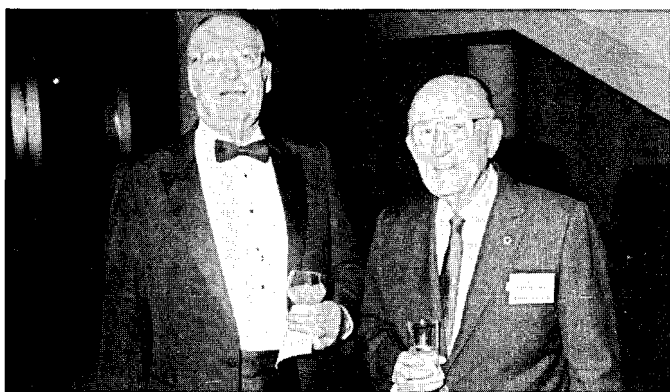
Date	Low	High
12/20/90	21	43
12/21/90	22	34
12/22/90	16	36
12/23/90	17	40
12/24/90	16	45
12/25/90	20	47
12/26/90	22	49
12/27/90	24	50
12/28/90	23	47
12/29/90	25	48
12/30/90	19	47
12/31/90	22	50
1/01/91	22	52
1/02/91	26	52

It also helps to bunch the plants close together as they insulate each other..

Are there other growers in the United States that have experienced the damage from freezing temperatures and made similar observations?

*Mr. Lewis is Chairman of the Northern California Research Committee.

Pioneer Car Gracia ACS Fall Convention Nov



Boyd McRee, Conroe, Texas and Carl Allen, Jr. Wilmington, NC enjoy a pre-dinner drink before the Saturday evening banquet.



Jack Kohler, Convention Chairman with Ann Brown, Fort Valley, Georgia and Bill Ackerman, Ashton, Maryland.



Doug and Sally Simon, Norfolk, VA are enjoying the party at the lovely home of Agnes and Jack Kohler, Lutherville, MD. Sherrie Schrage, Gainesville, GA is on the extreme left and Milton Schmidt, Arcadia, CA is on the right.



Enjoying a roundtable discussion are Jean Pursel, Oakland, CA Edith Mazzei, Clayton, CA, Gay McCoy with her parents, Lorena and Boyd McRee, Conroe, TX.



Three good friends, Bob Kellas, Clovis, CA, Stuart Watson, Albany, GA and Tom Hughes, La Canada, CA enjoy a visit prior to the Saturday banquet.

All photogra