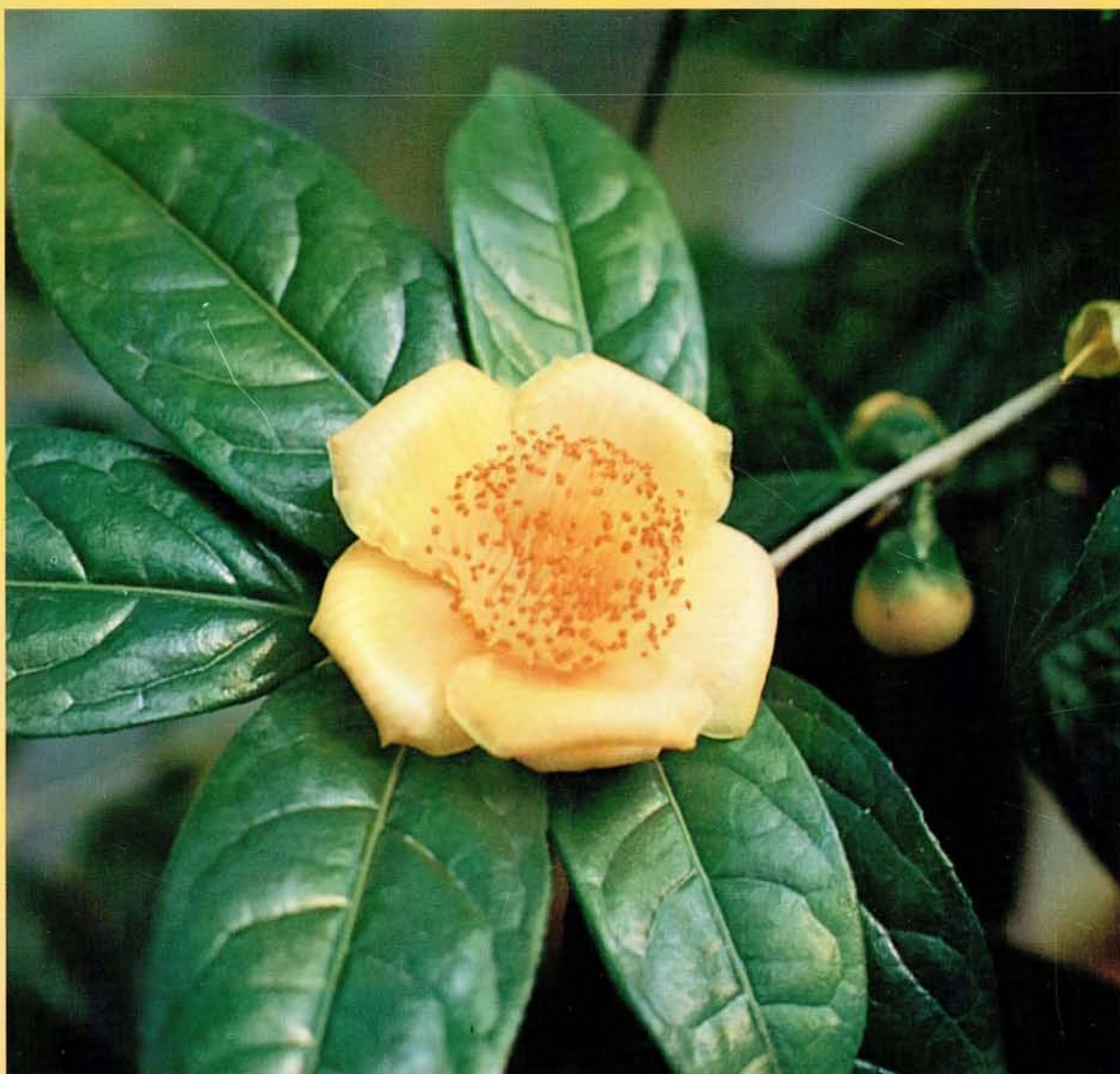


NOVEMBER 1992

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The
Camellia
Journal



C. chrysantha

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE

American Camellia Society

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NOVEMBER 1992

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About the Front Cover

A small, yellow, single bloom, late season. *C. chrysantha's* dark green leathery leaves are heavily veined. This species is called "Jinhuaicha" (Golden Camellia) in China where it is native to Guangxi province.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT G R E G D A V I S

Summer is now over. The days are cooler - even in Houston. The camellia foliage is a dark green and the buds are swelling. These conditions will bring the camellia world out of its summer dormancy.

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society had an excellent meeting in Mobile on September 18th and 19th. Many thought the educational program was the highlight of the session. Thought provoking talks were given by Maria Mizell, Elaine Smelley, Col. Ed Atkins, Alfus Johnson, and John Hunt of Australia. Mr. Hunt spoke via a tape recorder but his discussion and slides showing the results of his camellia hybridizing hobby kept the entire group completely captivated. Thanks to Bob Stroud and Jim Oates for organizing this delightful weekend in Mobile.

In Houston the local Texas Nurserymen Association asked all the local plant societies to put on an educational display at their September meeting. The Houston Camellia Society out did all the other plant societies with a collection of camellia plants, free handouts on the various aspects of the camellia hobby, plus a free sample of gib solution for all the nurserymen. There will be a lot of early camellia blooms in the Houston garden centers and camellia interest should be increased.

My August 1992 discussion of our best strategies for increasing ACS membership produced some interesting responses. A large East Coast camellia grower, a commercial gardener, stated that "for long term growth, only by curing camellia petal blight will the ACS survive." A Gulf Coast grower stated "there could be no great interest in camellias by the general public until camellia dieback can be prevented." The West Coast requests drought tolerant camellias and water conserving measures.

Diversity is the spice of the camellia world. Let's all meet in Walnut Creek. ♦

Camellia Companion Plants

In the Landscape: A Brief Overview

from the Program given on May 10, 1992

Rix D. Perkins*

**Courtesy of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley Newsletter, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 3.*

No doubt, there are probably more companion plants to camellias than camellia cultivars. Any plant growing in camellia conditions (i.e.: acidic soil, partial shade, etc.) can be listed as a companion plant; however, only those plants commonly used in home landscapes, and particularly those plants I have used in various landscape projects are mentioned, as examples.

A companion plant is simply a plant which grows with another, and in the case of home landscaping, a companion plant satisfies basic design elements: space, texture, color, habit, and conditions. Space is the area which the plant will occupy. Texture refers to the foliage and/or bark—is the foliage smooth (azalea) or rough (juniper); is the bark smooth (beech) or rough (pine)? What color is the foliage, and does the plant bloom? Growth habits must be appraised: is a ground cover needed—or a narrow column? Finally, the environmental conditions (sun and wind exposure, etc.) must be considered. After deciding on these elements and the numerous plants from which to choose, designing the landscape is similar to putting together a jigsaw puzzle. In terms of landscaping the following examples of each plant type work well with camellias. All you have to do is put the puzzle together.

Perhaps the best Deciduous Tree for camellias is the oak (*Quercus*). Oaks provide shade, and the leaves, when used as a mulch, acidify the

soil. My favorite oaks are: Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*), Red (*Q. rubra*), Bur (*Q. macrocarpa*), Black (*Q. velutina*), White (*Q. alba*), and Pin (*Q. palustris*). Several other deciduous trees that are attractive with camellias are: dogwood (*Cornus*), Thundercloud plum (*Prunus cerasifera* 'Thundercloud'), Bradford pear (*Pyrus calleryana* 'Bradford')—two nice cultivars are 'Capital' and 'Whitehouse'),

**A companion
plant is simply a
plant which grows
with another...**

birch (*Betula*), and Bloodgood maple (*Acer palmatum* 'Bloodgood').

Evergreen Trees give wind protection for camellias, and the needles add to the mulch and humus of the soil. Pines (*Pinus*) are among the best: Australian (*P. nigra*), Eastern White (*P. strobus*), Loblolly (*P. taeda*), and Himalayan (*P. wallichiana*). My favorite evergreen, however, is the Canadian Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), which graces any landscape and creates a screen.

A Deciduous Shrub not only offers variety to the camellia planting, but also, these shrubs can be sited in the sunnier locations. Viburnums can give fragrance in the spring and

showy drupe in the autumn. Korean Spice viburnum (*V. carlesii*), Burkwood (*V. x burkwoodii*), and Linden (*V. dilatatum* 'Erie') are particularly nice. Although the Dwarf-flowering Almond (*Prunus glandulosa*) is considered to be a "bargain basement" shrub, the soft-pink, double flowers cover each branch in early spring, and the plant requires no special care! Hydrangeas are a good contrast to camellias: Bigleaf hydrangea (*H. macrophylla*) and Oakleaf hydrangea (*H. quercifolia*) are two popular choices. The variegated hydrangea (*H. macrophylla* 'Variegata') produces interesting leaves, but it needs winter protection to bloom. In the bleak winter months, witchhazels (*Hamamelis*) provide a show with fragrance, and two popular cultivars are: Chinese witchhazel (*H. mollis* 'Brevipetala' and 'Pallida'). The Highbush Blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*) provide many cultivars, producing fruit throughout the summer. Rabbiteye Blueberry (*V. ashei*) is somewhat evergreen in its habit.

Evergreen Shrubs form one of the largest group of plants for our evergreen camellias. The obvious ones are members of the heath family (blueberries, mountain-laurel, azaleas, and rhododendrons, for example). According to Dirr, azaleas and rhododendrons comprise over 900 species, blooming from April to late June. Mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) blooms from May to June in colors from white to pink and red to purple. *Pieris japonica*, sometimes called Andromeda, has leaves which do not droop in cold weather as rhododendrons do. Finally, Aucuba

(*Aucuba japonica*) offers many variations on variegation which brighten the darkest spots in the garden; however, do not plant aucubas in full sun as their leaves will turn black!

Another large group of plants for our camellias is the Perennial, including wildflowers. The *Hosta* genus, according to Aden, comprises over 20 species with countless number of cultivars—ranging from deep blues to dark greens to chartreuse to golden yellows; the variegated cultivars are equally numerous. Sizes range from 2 inches in height (*H. 'Thumb Nail'*) to over 48 inches (*H. 'Blue Angel'*). Leaf texture can be smooth, dull, glossy, seersuckered, or leathery. Hostas are grown as border plants as well as specimen plants. Furthermore, in the summer hostas send spires of flowers in white or purple—many are fragrant (such as *H. plantaginea* 'Aphrodite')—creating additional interest. In short, there is a hosta for everyone. Astilbes have fern-like foliage with plumes of flowers in whites, pinks, and reds. *Helleborus*—Lenten rose (*H. orientalis*), Christmas rose (*H. niger*), Corsican (*H. argutifolius*)—is a shrub-like perennial that is an evergreen. Hellebores begin blooming in the winter. Toad lilies (*Tricyrtis*) have exotic flowers making this plant unique for your shady garden. Wildflowers are truly special as they require no special care—only appreciation for what they are. If you want a primeval appearance to your camellia garden, then add ferns which may be either evergreen or deciduous. A few fascinating ferns are: Christmas (*Polystichum acrostichoides*), Japanese painted fern (*Athyrium goeringianum* 'Pictum'), Ostrich (*Matteucia struthiopteris*), Royal (*Osmunda regalis*), Maidenhair (*Adiantum pedatum*), Interrupted (*Osmunda clytoniana*), and Ebony Spleenwort (*Asplenium platyneuron*). A brief listing of perennials and wildflowers are: Monkshood (*Aconitum*), Hardy Begonia (*Begonia*), Fairy-bells (*Disporum*), Liriope, Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum*; including the variegated form: *P. odoratum thunbergii*

'Variegatum'), Primrose (*Primula*), Lungwort (*Pulmonaria*), False Solomon's-seal (*Smilacina*), Baneberry (*Actaea*), Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadensis*), Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra*), May Apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*), Bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*; including the Double: *S. c. 'Multiplex'*), *Trillium*, Bellwort or Merrybells (*Uvularia*), and *Hepatica*.

Impatiens, an Annual; crocus, daffodils, Guinea hen-flower (*Fritillaria meleagris*), and snowdrop (*Galanthus*), which are Bulbs, make up the final groups of plants commonly used with camellias.

Well, as you can see, the list is virtually endless, and I am sure you have some favorites which can be added. Nevertheless, the aforementioned species can serve as a guide to keep our camellias company in our home landscapes.

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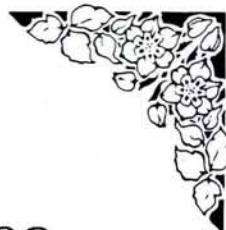
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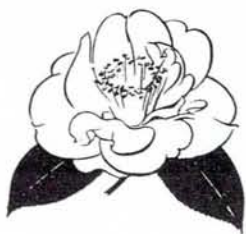
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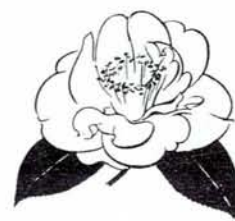
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JACKSON CAMELLIA SOCIETY SUCCESS



Charles C. Bush

The ranks of the Jackson Camellia Society reached a low in 1989. This primarily was a result of two consecutive bad camellia growing and blooming seasons coupled with the Grim Reaper who has an appointment with us all sooner or later. I hope my appointment is later. I need to see a lot more camellia seasons.

When our young and very active president, A. P. Fatheree, (90 years of age) was elected, he called a meeting to launch an effort to increase our membership. During this meeting all suggestions were acknowledged. The following suggestions were made and executed:

1. Members should actively contact all persons interested in flower culture and invite them to our meetings.
2. Have informative programs with demonstrations at each meeting by members on the various facets of camellia culture. These included basic information such as potting mixes, grafting, fertilization and also bloom preparation and packing for shows.
3. Refreshments prior to meeting—coffee, sandwiches, desserts, etc.
4. Through the cooperation of V. E. Howell Nursery, Lucedale, MS, and Glenn Read Nursery, Lucedale, MS, a gift of a budded plant to each dues paying new member.
5. Gift of door prize of a budded plant at each meeting.
6. Talk up camellias at each and every opportunity.

The membership roll indicated we had 45 dues paying members at the end of the 1990 season. At our last meeting in March, 1992, we had a total of 64 members. This is an increase of 19 new members which is an increase of 42.2%.

At our final meeting in March, we provided camellia corsages to the new ladies present. The photo below is of the new members present. Front row left to right are Willie Mae Lott, Mary Nail, Dimple Randle, Gayera Trabout and Edna Ruth Carmichael. Back row left to right are Jerry Lott, Jack Nail, H. E. Randle, Mitchell Wells, Ray Anton and Oscar Carmichael. Tom Perkins is standing in the rear. New members not pictured are: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Carraway, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Parkin and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Primos.

Needless to say, we are quite pleased with the progress to date as several of the new members already have greenhouses. We plan to continue the approach which has proved successful in the past season. Hopefully, we can again have a camellia society with 100 members. ❖



The happy smiles and the beautiful camellias on some of the new members of the Jackson, MS Camellia Society, make it a very festive occasion.

Open Up those Golden Gates



Now that you've seen New Orleans, it's time for the San Francisco Bay Area. Imagine two ACS Conventions back to back in New Orleans and the San Francisco Bay Area, two of the most loved cities in the U.S. And, if you study the agenda, you'll notice that we have had to extend the convention by a day to include all that we want to offer you. Instead of registration being on Wednesday, we have moved it up to Tuesday and Wednesday, so as to have the Educational program on Wednesday (please consult the daily program schedule in this issue of the Journal for details). We have gone back to an old ACS tradition of having Dinners in the Homes, in this case homes of members of the Northern California Camellia Society. For this event, no need to decide who's home to visit, that will be decided by a drawing designed to introduce you to many new Camellia friends.

On Thursday, while the two board meetings are going on, buses will take non-board members to the Napa Valley wine country for sightseeing, shopping and other activities. Thursday you'll spend a delightful evening in a very different atmosphere. Ladies bring something special to wear to this, and men, you too will want to look your nicest, when you attend cocktails and dinner in the Museums at Blackhawk. You won't forget this evening. In fact you'll want to bring your camera to this for sure (sorry no tripods are allowed to rest on the floor, but you may take all the pictures you wish). In addition, we plan to have a professional photo-

grapher on hand to take your memorable photo if you like.

Friday will be a very special day. Everyone will board buses for Filoli Gardens, a beautiful 16 acre garden and lovely home in Woodside (more about this lovely site in the next issue of the Journal). Then of course off to the luncheon at the home of Marge O'Malley. If you haven't been to Marge's home, you're in for a real nice surprise. You won't want to miss this day of the convention. After lunch, you'll have 45 minutes to rest while traveling to San Francisco. If you own a camera you'll have lots of use for it on this entire day. Upon arriving in San Francisco, for this direction, you'll find yourself in Golden Gate Park, one of the loveliest city parks in the country. Soon after leaving the park, you're on the Golden Gate Bridge, and a terrific vista point of San Francisco. Lots more photos, weather permitting. From here, you get an unforgettable view of the San Francisco skyline and more. Then back across the bridge to the San Francisco Presidio grounds, downtown, to the ever famous Fisherman's Wharf and Pier 39 for shopping. By the time you get back to the hotel, you'll be ready for a good nights sleep. Of course, while you're asleep, your show committee will be setting up the show.

Then, early Saturday morning, 6 a.m., your show will open, and exhibitors will flood the Heather Farm Garden Center with thousands of Camellia blooms from as far north as Auburn, CA to as far south as San Diego, CA. Remember we promise to refrigerate all the out of the area

blooms for the entire length of the convention; that is until Saturday morning. Yes, Saturday is the show day, but a lot more will happen besides the show. You'll have lunch in the garden of your convention chairman, where you'll see a large collection of Camellias in bloom. No greenhouse blooms, all outdoors. For those of you who are scion searchers, bring your clippers and plastic bags. Ask Bob where the good ones are and get ready to do a lot of grafting.

From lunch, you'll go back to the show or to the hotel to rest up for the big evening.

On Saturday evening, the grand Finale will take place with cocktails, dinner, a few short speeches, music and dancing (oh yes, I forgot the photos). Again, we expect to have a photographer on hand. This event will give you another chance to dress up. This time you may wear your tux and evening gowns.

Sunday, you can sleep late, because the Embassy Suites will extend the breakfast hours for another hour, so that you can recoup. The show will open at 11 a.m. and remain open until 4 p.m.

Those wishing to participate in the cruise will receive their instructions regarding the trip to Los Angeles and boarding the ship.

Don't wait till February or March to make your reservations. ♦

"TO GIB, OR NOT TO GIB, THAT IS THE QUESTION"

The Horticulture Committee

There has been some controversy among ACS members in different regions of the country regarding the use of Gibberellic Acid to induce earlier, larger flowers. Although I do not wish to open a Pandora's Box, I feel it is important to have a free, open discussion on the subject. There are some strong points on both sides of the situation and I believe these should be expressed.

Bill Ackerman, Ashton, MD

I'm told that few camellia growers are neutral on the subject of gibbing. Feelings frequently run very strongly either pro- or con. That makes me an exception, I guess. I feel gibbing has its place - in moderation and for specific objectives, but, in general, I could easily live without it. Like so many potentially good things, it is when it is abused that it becomes offensive.

A person gibs basically for two reasons; to create super large flowers and/or earlier blooms. I have always had a particular fondness for miniature or small flowers (with correspondingly small leaves), so greater size has never had much appeal to me. I am interested in advancing the time of bloom on some of my selections and cultivar introductions so they will be in bloom for our local show. The objective here is to have as many people see what has been created as possible.

I do feel strongly that all gibbed flowers should be labeled as such. Sometimes this is overlooked, either intentionally, or unintentionally. This is bad enough if it is done on a known cultivar, but completely unpardonable if it is done on a new cultivar introduction or a selected seedling under evaluation.

Betty Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA

Gibberellic acid has been popular with camellia growers for many years. In my opinion the advantages are twofold. The first, and major advantage obtained from the use of gib, is the early blooming season. The application of gib will break dormancy of the flower bud allowing the camellia season to begin earlier.

"A person gibs basically for two reasons; to create super large flowers and/or earlier blooms."

Bill Ackerman, Ashton, MD

This is a plus as it allows us to enjoy our favorite flower over a longer period of time before freezing temperatures and flower blight take their toll on the beautiful blossoms of winter. A second advantage is the increased size of the blossoms which often results from the application of gib. The disadvantage of gibberellic acid, in my opinion, is that it has encouraged many camellia growers to believe that bigger is better in regard to flowers. The novice who attends a camellia show and sees

those seven or eight inch prize-winning blossoms may become discouraged when he finds his plants do not yield such results. Thus said, I still believe that the use of gibberellic acid has contributed significantly to the camellia hobby and should not be discouraged.

Barbara Butler, Modesto, California

The Gib controversy among A.C.S. members is a Pandora's Box. *The American Camellia Yearbook 1966*, pages 172-192 contains excellent articles on this subject. *The 1970 Yearbook*, pages 15-17 offers more information on this topic. There is also *The Camellia*, Feathers and Brown, 1978, pages 311-318, that states the California viewpoint. All these informative articles are worth rereading.

It was at a Los Angeles camellia show that I saw my first gibbed camellia flowers. Camellia growers from the Southern States brought gibbed flowers to show for the first time in California. These gibbed camellia flowers were a marvelous sight. The show committee could not in fairness allow these blooms to be benched among the regular camellia flowers. A decision was made to place these gibbed flowers on a special table. They would be judged as a separate entry. The best flowers were then selected and all the judges present had an opportunity to select what was jointly considered the best bloom.

It was a new experience. How were gibbed flowers to be classified? Their size and height did not fit normal show criteria. These gibbed flowers had great beauty, yet, each flower had a gross, unreal quality

that needed to be standardized. Debates abounded on the merits of open or closed shows, separate trophies, using judges with gib experience. How best to comply with these new issues that would be fair to all show exhibitors? The controversy still goes on today. In Northern California there is now only one closed show. The rest are classified as open shows. Gib is now the name of the trophy game.

My main interest is camellia hybridizing. A slow lifetime process to create better genetic camellia qualities. To use gib is a no-no. One must see the true natural size of a camellia bloom to rate its proper merit. Form, color, substance, the basic performance of both plant and bloom; these qualities should rate as the criteria for judging the value of a given new camellia cultivar. The net worth of merely elongating the cell structure of a bloom to make a giant show flower is of little consequence. The exceptions would be; the exhibitor seeking to win trophies, or the grower trying to beat jack-frost, or camellia societies wishing to extend the range of the camellia show circuit. To Gib or not to Gib, is a question that each camellia grower must decide as a matter of personal choice.

The fact remains if the exhibitor wants to win in 1992, gibbing camellia flowers is the only choice for medium and large floral varieties. The popularity of miniature and small camellia cultivars is the direct out growth of this practice. For Gib now sits astride Pandora's Box. All questions tabled, for size is king.

Fred Hahn, Charlotte, NC

What else can be said about gib. You're either for or against it, there is no middle ground.

It's common knowledge that gib has made it possible to have better fall shows in the Southeast. The greatest benefit is that it enables outside growers to have blooms before cold weather.

I'm a greenhouse grower and you cannot compete in shows in the Southeast unless you gib. I gib **ALL** buds except miniatures, and I have

never had any plants damaged by gib. Also, as has been said for many years, gib is not a substitute for good camellia culture. You still have to plant properly, prune, fertilize, water, and disbud to have a good show bloom.

Jim Randall, Sacramento, CA

Here in Northern California, Sacramento holds the distinction of staging the only closed show within the Council. Gibbed blooms are shown in a separate class. The primary reason for our continuation in promoting a closed show, is the number of non-society exhibitors at our show. Although the number is smaller than a few years ago, we still have in excess of one hundred exhibitors who show just a few camellias from their garden plants each year. Most other shows in Northern California are supported almost entirely by hobbyists who are affiliated with a Camellia Society.

Gibbing is essential for our early (February) Northern California shows. Without gibbing there would not be enough blooms in most years to make staging a show worthwhile. Gib will generally assure most early shows at least 1000 to 1500 flowers in competition.

Southern California is a mirror image of Northern California, since their shows are closed, but have separate classes for treated blooms. Their mild climate lends itself to an early season which peaks at least a month earlier than we do up north. They kick off their season with two predominately gib-shows. The first, in early December, also serves as an educational show for the general public. The second show in early January is strictly a competitive affair.

Where would Camellia-Rama be without gib? Each year this mini-convention of camellia enthusiasts meets the first weekend in November in Fresno. What a blast! But, also what a show of between 250 and 300 top quality camellias thanks to gib.

Show spectators, prospective members and "dabblers" within the hobby are sometimes turned away from our hobby when they try to duplicate blooms from nursery pur-

chased plants of varieties seen in shows that were not labeled as gibbed. Some varieties gibbed in August and early September produce blooms that are generally of poor quality. In addition, shades of dark pinks and reds can be very light and washed out, especially on picotee blooms. Trying to predict blooming dates in relation to gibbing dates with many varieties is very difficult, if not impossible, although it can be usually narrowed down to a week or two for most cultivars. These are some of the drawbacks to gib, but the advantages to the overall hobby far outweigh the few negative aspects.

Gib is here to stay and it is entirely necessary for our Societies throughout the country to stage successful early shows. This is especially important in the south and southeast part of the United States. Each year, local societies work toward a common goal of staging a successful show which in most cases is the high point of the season for them.

To me gib is another way for me to enjoy my hobby for a longer period of time each season. Anyone can grow spectacular flowers without the aid of gib during the natural blooming season, but gib allows me to begin enjoying these flowers in late October instead of late January or February. Also, early blooming occurs before that dreaded petal blight becomes prevalent. Finally, think of how many blooms you discard during the regular blooming season, gib allows you to enjoy more flowers over a longer period of time.

Hal Showalter, Port Arthur, TX (as submitted by his wife, Aline)

At breakfast this morning, I saw on the kitchen blackboard the word **GIB** enclosed in a large circle. As "Mrs. Showalter's Gardener," I had promised to write on this subject: *"GIB—when did I First Hear or Know about This Substance.?" When did you, the reader?*

As for me, I well remember reading the following paragraphs from Page 5 of Sam Sinclair Baker's book, *"Miracle Gardening"*, (subtitled, "Plus 1001 Tips for Today's

Gardener,"), a Bantam Giant paperback that cost me thirty-five cents in 1959! It included the following topics: (1) **The Place of the Wondrous Gibberellins**, (2) **Using Gibberellic Acid, the Miracle Growth Stimulator**, (3) **Some of the Miracles of Magical G**, and (4) **Your Use of Gibberellic Acid**.

Under this last heading, Baker suggested, "Spray one bush; leave the next one untreated." Back then, I did that secretly to Aline's circle of pansies around one of the oak trees. Some weeks later, she noticed something unusual going on in that bed. We had pansy "vines" from the treated plants growing over the edge of the bed into the grass! The spray worked the same way on the tomato plants and hydrangeas. Fantastic! All we had to do was to learn how to use it. Over the next three years we did just that, as did most of the other growers in our area. We were able to extend our blooming season to nine months, September to May.

When did you see your first gibbed camellia bloom?

In the early 1960's we had both an early show in November and our regular show in the latter part of January. One year at our November show, enormous blooms appeared of varieties known never to break into flower until later December or January! 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' was selected as the show winner the first time this occurred, as I remember. And from that day on, camellia shows would never be the same. On being questioned, the exhibitor of the winning bloom mentioned that Frank Griffin, Publisher of the magazine "CAMELLIAN", had sent her some white powder, with instructions for use in putting it on her plants. Something strange was happening in the camellia world. A quick check of "CAMELLIAN" of March, 1962 (30 years ago!), had an article on "Gibberellin Spray Induces Earlier Flowering of Camellia Japonica in Auburn Ag Tests," a reprint from Southern Florist and Nurserymen, February 2, 1962.

It is sort of fun going back into your memory-bank on Gib. Do that!

Find the early questions of what strength in parts per million would do best? What part of plant to Gib? In 1975, an old friend, W. F. Wilson, Jr.'s article, "Gibberellic Acid—Flower Bud vs. Vegetative Bud." Hody Wilson's conclusion: "The results obtained show that the use of the adjacent flower bud can be effective. Averages of the three-year period for all varieties show the use of the adjacent vegetative bud affords slightly greater efficiency for producing earlier flowers and of slightly larger size."

The 1976 ACS Yearbook has a fine article entitled "Gibberellins," by Douglas and Marilyn Batt. Extracting from the article the statement "against gib," quotes an article by Bill Donnan, in the March, 1973 *Camellia Review* where Donnan claims that: "(1) Gib ruins blooms, (2) Turns people away from growing camellias, (3) Gib is a danger to shows, (4) Gib is a real danger to the camellia hobby, and (5) Gib harms plants."

Dr. John Marr, of Houston, now deceased, a long-time grower and displayer of fine camellia blooms in the '60's, was of this same opinion regarding public participation—that the small grower would lose interest in showing blooms and would drop out of the local societies.

Today, in August, we approach the 1992-93 camellia season. Practically stated, the claims of years ago were very foreboding as measured in our western Gulf Coast area. Our three camellia societies of Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Port Neches are no more. Where once we had 120 to 150 camellia society

members in the Golden Triangle, we are now down to eight. WE HOBBYISTS HAVE ELIMINATED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION WITH GIBBED BLOOM SHOWS!

Dudley Boudreaux, Port Neches, TX (as submitted by Aline Showalter)

During the 1960's, I heard there was a product on the market that would enhance camellia blooms. Everyone kept rather secretive about the product until the California growers began to talk and write about gibberellic acid. Being able to acquire some of the gibberellic powder and instructions for mixing it, I started on a program of gibbing that is still current today.

Using a mixture of approximately 2% concentration, I start the gib program on Labor Day weekend. Starting with early bloomers and proceeding to the late bloomers, I gib every weekend until cold weather arrives in late December or early January. Method of application is: Break or twist off the vegetative bud next to the bloom bud. This leaves a cup for filling with a drop of the gib solution.

Gibberellic acid enhances *compatible* blooms producing larger, more symmetrical, vivid color, and longer lasting blooms. Aside from all of the above, one of the best results is its ability to extend our camellia season. Long before cold weather arrives on the Texas Gulf Coast, we have beautiful blooms. Gibberellic acid is not a panacea for producing show winning blooms as that still takes good horticulture practices. ❖

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Camellia Studies

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.*



It has been shown that camellia cuttings root well in sand under two- or three-liter transparent covers and one-gallon translucent covers (Baxter and Butler, *The Camellia Journal*, August, 1991).

Study 1. In this study, using three-liter soft-drink bottles as the covers, attempts were made to root four *Camellia sasanqua* cultivars in builders sand used to fill two-gallon plastic pots partially sunken in soil. Both translucent and transparent covers were used and all cuttings were in an area that received full sun from June through September, 1991. While some burning was sustained by the cuttings under transparent covers, they did root, and this year their growth and appearance is as good as those rooted under translucent covers.

Study 2. In a greenhouse study (temperature 70-75 F) during February 1992, involving rooting of *C. sasanqua* cuttings in sand, some cuttings were stuck immediately, a second group was submerged in tap water for one day and then stuck, and others were submerged for two, three and four days before sticking. The covers used were three-liter transparent bottles. The results were 9/10, 9/10, 10/10, 9/10 and 8/10 of the cuttings rooted well; the numerator represents the number of cuttings that rooted successfully and the denominator represents the number attempted. All cuttings were taken from outdoor-grown plants of an unnamed seedling which we call CESP (Clemson Early Single Pink). Submerging cuttings during February had no adverse effect on survival.

Study 3. An isolate of the camellia dieback fungus, *Glomerella cingulata* f. sp. *camellia* was recovered from healed cankers that was infectious and caused death quickly to small

branches when *C. sasanqua* and *C. chrysantha* branches were inoculated. This fungal isolate in its same intense pathogenic capability as previously found was recovered three years after pencil-sized branches of *C. japonica*, cultivar 'Reverend John G. Drayton' had been wound inoculated with it. Thus, this fungus can survive in partially or completely healed cankers for at least three years.

Study 4. Once again the hybrid, 'China Lady' was infected naturally by the camellia dieback fungus, but a *C. sasanqua* seedling nearby has not become naturally infected even though it had been wound-inoculated, which became infected, in 1990. The large cankers formed by the end of the first growing season were partially healed by the fall of 1991 and they continued to heal this year. These cankers were very large and, thus, much time was required for healing.

Study 5. A *C. sasanqua* seedling has been free of *Exobasidium* leaf galls for three consecutive years even though its branches intermingle with branches having infected buds of nearby *C. sasanqua* seedlings. Also, for the third consecutive year, three very large plants of *C. hiemalis*, cultivar 'Showa-No-Sakae' (SNS) had only one or two *Exobasidium* leaf-galls. Since these plants are so large and vigorous, and with the production each year of many new twigs from buds, it is probable that it, too, has some form of field resistance.

Study 6. A soil area on a lower soil terrace at our home apparently has a very virulent strain of the camellia root rot fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi* Rands) since plants of *C. japonica* on their own roots have become seriously diseased while other *C. japonica* plants on *C. sasanqua* stock are doing quite well, as are

plants of the *C. sasanqua* cultivar, 'Setsugekka'. Since cultivars of *C. sasanqua* are as sensitive to the black root rot fungus, *Calonectria crotelariae*, as are plants of *C. japonica*, it is not likely that this disease is caused by the black root rot fungus.

An expansion of root rot work will begin this fall (1992) by planting hundreds of seeds of *C. japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, and *C. oleifera* in this area. Hopefully, a resistant seedling of *C. japonica* can be found. Studies of *C. japonica* scions grafted onto *C. japonica* stock resulted in more than 95% of them being successful, while *C. japonica* scions grafted onto either *C. oleifera* or *C. sasanqua* stock on the average over a three-year period were only about 75% successful.

Study 7. Efforts were made to root tender new shoots of camellia. While some rooted, more work must be done before recommendations can be made. However, it is clearly evident that, at Clemson at least, one need not wait until mid-July or later to root new camellia growth. More on this later.

Study 8. Dozens of camellia flowers that lodged in branches of large plants and that finally fell to the ground were found to have been infected by the camellia-flower-blight fungus, and they formed medium to large sclerotia. This means, if we pick up all camellia petals and intact flowers, there is still sufficient fungal tissue (sclerotia) lodged in branches to cause about the same level of blight that would have occurred had we not picked up any flowers.

One problem with these flowers is that when they have dried completely, wind can scatter them far and wide. Just another pain in the back! ♦

*Professor Emeritus

Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology
Clemson University, Clemson, SC

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

1993 EDITION

Art Gonos, Editor

The 1993 triennial revision of the Southern California Camellia Society's CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE BOOK is being distributed during the fall of 1992. I feel that I should share some nomenclature 'happenings,' and I also want to acknowledge a good number of folks who need to be recognized for their efforts.

First of all, after nearly a half century, the 'Book' has a new editor. Bill Woodroof was thirty-four years old when he started compiling nomenclature materials - that was just over fifty years ago. I am convinced, after having worked on the 'Book' for the last three years, that Bill came along at the right time! If Bill had not started researching when he did, we probably would have a chaotic nomenclature situation today. Now, the editor has changed, but the purpose of the 'Book' remains the same - namely, to present a short and concise nomenclature list of camellia cultivars which have been introduced into the English speaking world (particularly the United States). The 'Book' is intended primarily for use by amateur camellia growers and hobbyists.

Bill Woodroof and I are both avid growers of camellias and share a mutual love for the 'queen' of all of God's plant world creations. We differ only from the standpoint that camellia nomenclature itself became Bill's hobby. My avocation is that of exhibiting and competing with camellias (and, I should add, to share their beauty with those who do not participate in this wonderful hobby). Bill resigned as editor, and he explained that one reason was that it was becoming increasingly more difficult to read small print - a lot of us can identify with that! However, Bill remains, upon request, as an advisor to me, and I am most

appreciative of this courtesy.

There are a few changes that hobbyists should look for in the 1993 Edition. First, the word 'medium' is used *only* to denote flower *size*. In previous editions it has also been used to define (1) color, e.g., 'medium' pink or 'medium' red, and (2) plant growth rate such as 'medium' growth. 'Medium' is no longer used as a color descriptive. 'Medium' pink or 'medium' red are now simply pink or red. With plant growth rate, the word 'medium' has been changed to 'average.'

*The 1993 edition includes
196 new introductions that
break down to 101*

*Japonicas, 42 Reticulata
Hybrids, 41 Non-Reticulata
Hybrids, and 12 Sasanquas.*

A second change involves the sizing of the various species. In the past they were sized within the specific species class itself. Sasanquas, for example, were compared to other sasanquas so that the largest sasanquas were listed as large in size regardless of their actual measurement. Now, every cultivar in the 'Book' is sized according to the rules for size that are found on page five of the 'Book.' Julius Nuccio and Bill Donnan, both of whom have been extremely helpful in a number of areas, performed the great majority of the work in bringing uniformity to the sizing of the various species. Bill Donnan, I should add, has remained as the Associate Editor and Business Manager of the 'Book.'

I have received inquiries concerning two items that I feel should also be discussed in this article. First, the flower sizes in the 'Book' are based on "normal outdoor growing without the use of special treatment." As a general rule of thumb, gibbed and/or protected blooms will normally be one size larger than the size shown in the 'Book.' Secondly, as you know, the 1981 Edition was designated as the 'Historical Edition,' and a number of pre 1950 cultivars - that are no longer in 'substantial commercial distribution' - were removed from the 'Book' starting with the 1984 Edition. When you use the 1981 Edition as a cross reference, you only need to look up *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. No other species have been removed (except for errors) in any of the 1984 through 1993 Editions.

The 1993 Edition includes 196 new introductions that break down to 101 Japonicas, 42 Reticulata Hybrids, 41 Non-Reticulata Hybrids, and 12 Sasanquas. Approximately one half of the total are new American introductions while the other half are about evenly divided between Australia and New Zealand. Both Vonnice Cave (New Zealand Registrar) and Ray Garnett (Australian Registrar) have been extremely cooperative in sending me their new registrations, and in answering my inquiries. It has been a pleasure to work with both of them.

Jack Mandarich and the ACS Registration Committee have done a wonderful job in evaluating and sending information to me on new ACS registrations. In fact, the ACS registration form was changed, at my request, in order to promote uniformity with certain terminology such as 'vigorous' or 'average' or 'slow'

growth rate, etc. Also, I cannot say enough about Ann Brown (ACS Executive Director) and the folks at Masee Lane. The 'Book' is also the 'Official Nomenclature Book of the ACS,' and assistance from the ACS has simply been outstanding!

All of the Nomenclature Research Committee (NRC) members have contributed to the 'Book.' The following will give you examples of the type of cooperation that I have been receiving:

1. Grady Perigan (San Marino, CA) - photographer, front cover.

2. Jim Randall (Sacramento, CA) - extensive research on camellias with fragrance.

3. Walter Homeyer (Macon, GA) - corrections to 1990 Edition, that have been implemented in the 1993 Edition.

4. Carter Bays (Professor, Computer Science Department, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC) - using the 'Book' as a data base, Carter's

senior computer science class has been developing a software program for camellia nomenclature. When completed we hope to be able to print, for example, alphabetical lists of large, red, formal double japonicas that bloom mid-season, and many other similar combinations.

5. Alton LeFebvre (President of the Gulfport, Mississippi Camellia Society) - has been proofreading nomenclature materials for the past three years. He even proofread the entire 1993 Edition that I mailed to him last July. So, the new 'Book' has been proofread both in California and in the South. I need to add that I firmly believe that Al has the uncanny ability to spot a typographical error the moment it is printed!

6. Bill Donnan (Fullerton, CA) - always on call and always helpful as my Associate Editor, and I probably would not have made it without his

guidance.

I also need to acknowledge Marilee Gray, the President of the SCCS for all of her support and encouragement along with the entire SCCS Board of Directors who pay all of the bills, and who assist in the distribution of the 'Book.'

There are four world class camellia growers and world class friends that live in San Gabriel, California that have earned a very special 'thank you.' I am referring to Elsie and Sergio Bracci (Assistant Editors), and Alice and Bob Jaacks (Computer Analysts) who have spent countless hours sharing the editing responsibilities with me.

It should be clear by now that the 'Book' requires the efforts of a small 'army' of individuals. All of this 'army' of camellia lovers and I feel that the effort is well worth it if the 'Book' adds to the enjoyment of growing camellias throughout the world!! ♦

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BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER:

DEVELOPING NEW VARIETIES OF CAMELLIAS

Betty Hotchkiss

Many new camellia growers often ask how a new variety of camellia is obtained. There are only two ways that a new camellia variety may be obtained, which is amazing when you think of the thousands of varieties available. The vast majority of camellia varieties are produced from seed. Each seed produced by the camellia plant, even those within the same seed pod, will produce a new and different kind of camellia. Each seed contains genetic material from both the male and female parent (as in our children). The male parent material is carried in the pollen which is spread either by wind or insects. The female flower is the recipient of the pollen and contains an ovary. (see diagram). The camellia flower is bisexual, that is, both the male and female reproductive organs are found on the same flower. Self-pollination does not often occur as the male and female organs of one plant do not usually reach maturity at the same time. Not all camellia flowers will produce seed. The more complex flowers, such as the formal double or anemone, rarely contain the reproductive organs. The most prolific seed bearing flowers are either single or semidouble. During years of mild weather more seed pods are formed than during a cold winter. These seeds usually reach maturity in the early fall. When the outer husk begins to split open, the seed inside are mature and ready to plant.

The majority of camellia varieties which are registered with ACS are listed as chance seedlings (parents

unknown). The female parent is always the plant which bears the fruit. This is known if records are kept when harvesting seed. The male parent is the pollen parent. This is now known unless a controlled cross has been carried out. In a controlled cross, pollen from one flower is placed onto another then covered to prevent contamination. With a controlled cross the female parent is listed first, then the male parent. For example, the new variety 'Pearl Terry' is a cross between 'Buddy Bills' (female parent) x 'Jean Pursel' (male parent).

The second way a new camellia variety may be produced is through mutation (also known as a sport). A mutation is a genetic change in a plant. This change must hold true after propagation. This change may be a color change, a flower form change, or some other change such as fimbriation. Frequently a mutation is rather unstable and will not hold true through propagation. We often see this on plants in our garden. Many of the striped camellia flowers will often sport the solid flowers of identical form. Examples of mutations may be found in the "camellia families" such as 'Betty Sheffield' and sports or 'Tomorrow' and sports.

I have often been asked if grafting a camellia will produce a new variety. The answer is no. Grafted plants are identical to the scion. The understock only provides a good root system and no genetic changes occur. Variegation which is caused by a virus is not considered a mutation. This variegation may be transferred through grafting but will not produce a true, new variety. It will, however,

produce the variegated form of the scion variety.

Each year many new camellia varieties are registered with ACS. If you have a new variety you would like to register, you should contact the headquarters of the American Camellia Society to obtain a form. Upon completing the form you should return it to headquarters with two color slides and a \$30 registration fee. The form and slides are then sent to the registration committee for approval.

New camellia varieties are one of the most interesting aspects of the camellia hobby. The camellia hybridizer is always looking for something new and better. With the many camellia varieties in existence today, it is a difficult process. With most of us, however, hope springs eternal that one single camellia seed may produce the perfect, never-before-seen combination of genetic material. ♦



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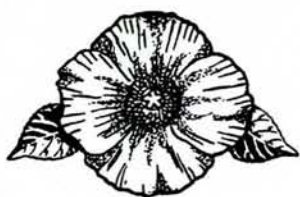
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'LaSandra'
'Little Babe'
'Magic City'
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'Massee Lane'
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'Mathotiana Supreme'
'Midnight'

'Midnight Magic'
'Mike Witman'
'Miss Charleston'
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'Pirate's Gold'
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Pro-Virus



Charles C. Bush

Today it seems, all persons are PRO something or other - Pro Democrat, Pro-Republican, Pro-Life, Pro-Choice, etc. I am Pro-Virus. You can register me as such.

When I started growing camellias as a hobby, my preference was formal doubles and solids. I preferred the dark reds, whites, and dark pinks. Then one day on a visit to R. L. Brent's Nursery, I saw a 'Dixie Knight Supreme' which was exceptional. It increased my appreciation of camellias many times. I inquired as to how the variegation occurred and as Mr. Brent was in the process of grafting, he grafted a 'Miss Charleston' (solid) for me. In the cleft on the sasanqua opposite the 'Miss Charleston', he inserted a scion of a highly variegated 'King Size'. My first bloom on this plant of 'Miss Charleston Variegated' was judged "Best in Show" at Brookhaven, MS. This incentive led to a greater appreciation for variegated blooms.

All attempts to explain the reasons for the occurrence of variegation failed. As far as I could ascertain, it was the result of viral infection. The virus was not visible to the electron microscope, but it was obvious that the presence of the virus was responsible for the variegation.

To variegate a bloom of a certain variety, a scion of the desired variety can be grafted on a virus infected sasanqua such as 'Mine-No-Yuki'. If a virus-free sasanqua is the understock, a virus infected scion can be grafted on one side of the cleft and a desired variety grafted on the opposite side of the cleft. After each is calloused

and both scions are growing, the virus infected scion can be cut off leaving only the desired variety, hopefully with the variegation of the virus infected scion. In many instances, however, the virus is not transmitted in the grafting procedure.

The virus can be eliminated to a great extent by treating the soil with basic slag. If chlorosis of the leaves is excessive, it can be greened by weekly treatments with chelated iron. It has been my experience, if you successfully remove all the chlorosis from the leaves, the plant will bloom with reduced variegation, however, my friends who graft camellias have used different means to induce the virus into new grafts. Hody Wilson of Hammond, LA, used a sasanqua, 'Mine-no-Yuki', as understock. He advised me that it would variegate a fence post if planted within eight feet. He was just joking but he made his point. Bagby Hall used a variegated 'King Size' grafted with the variety he wanted to variegate. Clyde Copeland used a variegated 'Mike Witman'. This resulted in a beautiful moired variegation with little or no chlorosis in the leaves. John Edwards used a cross graft of 'Finlandia' and obtained a highly variegated bloom with large white markings. Occasionally one complete petal was white. A. P. Fatheree of Jackson has a 'Howard Asper' variegated with 'King Lear' which consistently blooms with 50 to 60 percent white due to viral infection.

Clyde Copeland was the most knowledgeable grower of virus variegation with whom I have had the pleasure to associate. He first

revealed to me the types of variegation which he described as the Davis strain, the Rogers strain, the Ward strain, etc. The Davis strain was in a 'Guilio Nuccio Variegated' shown by Jack Davis of Tuscaloosa, AL. The Rogers strain was evident in a 'Ville de Nantes' shown by John Rogers of Laurel, MS. The Ward strain was from Dick Ward of Birmingham, AL, who had a Variegated 'Tomorrow' which was exceptional. He had other strains, but those are the ones I recall. The ideal strain was the one which variegated the flower but did not cause chlorosis in the leaves.

When plants are infected by variegating virus, it is evidenced by white or light yellow spots on the leaves. Usually these plants produce blooms that are slightly smaller. When they are treated with basic slag or chelated iron and the chlorosis in the leaves disappears, there is no decrease in the size of the blooms. Plants in which the chlorosis cannot be eliminated by treatment with basic slag or chelated iron will never produce "show" flowers and will soon die.

For a grafter of camellias, one of the greatest problems is obtaining viable healthy understock. When a source of supply dried up, I approached Hody Wilson in Hammond, LA, with my problem. He obtained 15 or 20 pieces of understock of 'Day Dream' and 'Maiden Blush'. When I went down to get them, he gave me two plants of 'Mine-No-Yuki' to use for variegating. When I unloaded the plants at my greenhouse, I got the 'Mine-No-Yuki' mixed with the solid understock. In

error, I grafted a 'Nuccio's Ruby' (to have a second plant) on a 'Mine-No-Yuki' and the result was a 'Nuccio's Ruby Variegated' with beautiful moired variegation. I was greatly rewarded by the mistake. Blooms from this plant have been awarded Best Retic-Hybrid on several different occasions.

All virus does not induce chlorosis in the leaves. Certain strains only transmit white to the petals. The observance of a new strain of viral variegation is as exciting as the sight of new varieties. Some varieties in which I have successfully induced variegation into japonicas and retic hybrids with little or no chlorosis in the leaves are 'Mike Witman Variegated', 'King Size Variegated', 'Eleanor Martin Supreme', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Magic City', and 'Donckelarii'.

It must not be construed that I advocate inducing virus into all camellias and retic hybrids. All cannot be improved by variegation. The light pinks and pastel shades, I prefer, without variegation. 'Fashionata' is probably the lightest shade that I feel is enhanced by variegation. The dark reds and deep rose shades are made more beautiful by the addition of variegation. A few japonicas that are improved by variegation are 'Helen Bower', 'Tomorrow', 'Cherries Jubilee', 'Clark Hubbs', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Granada', 'Miss Charleston', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Little Babe', 'Pirates Gold', 'Veiled Beauty' and 'Carter's Sunburst Pink'. No doubt there are others that could be included.

The reticulata hybrids which are made more beautiful when variegated are 'Nuccio's Ruby', 'Terrell Weaver', 'Royalty', 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'Emma Gaeta', 'Howard Asper', 'Harold L. Paige', 'Valentine Day', 'Valley Knudsen', 'Bill Goertz' and 'Frank Houser'. There are others that could be listed.

The only non-reticulata hybrids that I've seen which are improved by variegation are 'Julie' ('Julia', variegated 'Julie') and 'Mona Jury'. As a general rule, the non-retic hybrids do not exhibit dark enough shades to produce attractive variegated blooms.

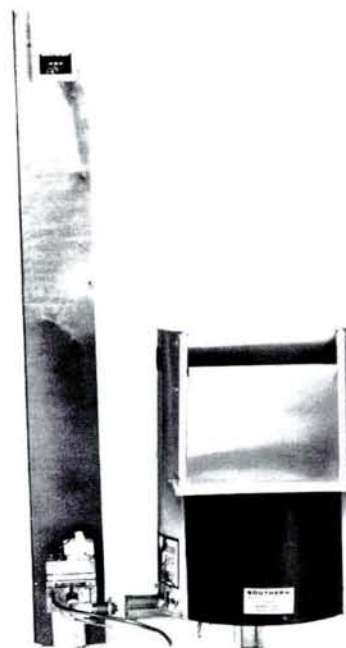
Growing variegated blooms is full of surprise. Not all buds will produce variegated blooms. A plant that has been induced with virus is a veritable treasury of surprises. The only consistency is variation in degree of variegation. All camellias are beautiful to me. By the addition of variegating virus, beauty is made more beautiful.

Most of the amateur growers with whom I am acquainted cultivate camellias for the joy and satisfaction derived from producing a beautiful bloom. The rules presently in effect on showing and exhibiting camellias

as defined by the American Camellia Society are adequate. The fewer rules and regulations that are necessary, the greater the enjoyment for the camellia fancier.

In conclusion, I would say that I have a deep appreciation for variegated blooms in Japonicas and Reticulata Hybrids and will object vigorously to any regulations or laws prohibiting their existence. The gentleman advocating destruction of all virus infected plants is no doubt highly educated, however, making such a statement does not demonstrate much wisdom. ❖

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GATHERING



Art Landry

A number of us were privileged to be part of a gathering at the home of Hya and John Thurman in Covington, LA on Sunday, April 26, 1992. The occasion was the last function of the season for the Camellia Club of New Orleans in the form of a pot-luck lunch on the Thurmans' patio. Thirty-six members and guests from New Orleans, Slidell, Covington and the surrounding area gathered to enjoy the Thurmans' hospitality and enjoy the outstanding food and refreshments.

This year represents the 51st continuous year for the Camellia Club of New Orleans. The Club was organized on January 15, 1941 as the Mens Camellia Club of New Orleans with Mr. Wm. H. Warden as the first President. John Thurman was one of the original founders of the group. The club had their first camellia show in 1940 at the A. Burglass Furniture Co. on Canal St. (The second show in 1941 was held at the O. E. Haring Motor Co. at Canal & Clairborne; the 1942 show was in the showroom of the Packard Motor Co. on St. Charles Ave. and the fourth show was held at McMain High School on S. Clairborne which became the show site for many years until moving to the Lakeside Shopping Center in the 1970's.)

Hya and John Thurman (each is 95 years old - but you'd never guess it!) are very genial and hospitable hosts who genuinely love to have friends visit with them. They made everyone completely at home at their country place about 7 miles north of

16 THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL



Janet Landry (far right) notes some of Louisiana's excellent growers - Walter Krzymowski, Max Mizell, Vincent Ciolino, Mims Carter with Madeline and Herb Meyer



Marie Mizell is shown with Hya and John Thurman at the picnic at the Thurman home in late spring. The Thurmans were hosts to the New Orleans Camellia Society. They have been members of ACS since 1951.



Walter Krzymowski and Hya Thruman enjoy a pleasant chat at the New Orleans spring picnic.

Covington, LA. Their comfortable home, which they built when John retired in 1964 is situated on a 10 acre property planted with about 300 camellias and numerous mature pine trees. The home is reached after a winding drive flanked by mature azaleas which are a sight to behold during blooming season. John remembers personally grafting and planting all 300 camellias located throughout the property. John and Hya remember leaving their collection of over 125 plants in their garden in New Orleans because the plants were too large to move (some had been planted in 1926!) They were questioned by friends at the time of the move in 1964 about starting another camellia collection at age 67! Well, the answer is they've enjoyed and shared the plants for the past 28 years!

A number of those attending the gathering have served in various capacities in a number of camellia organizations. John Thurman was President of the Camellia Club of New Orleans in 1965. Marie Mizell is immediate past President and past President a number of times starting in 1974. Vincent Ciolino was President of CCNO in 1967 and Max Mizell was President in 1972. John Geiser has held a number of offices in the Ozone and Gulf Coast Camellia Societies over the years as has also been the case with Nick Kooney and Walt Krzymowski. Bob Stroud is President of both the Ozone and Gulf Coast Camellia Society and a Director of ACS. (Bob announced that the Fall meeting of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society will be held on September 18-19, 1992 at the Ramada Inn in Mobile.) Art Landry is ACS Vice-President and Secretary of ICS and has held a number of offices in the past in the Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and Gulf Coast Societies. Even though there were some "remember when" discussions, it was very encouraging to see some younger people involved. In fact our youngest guest, Madeline Carter, was 9 months old. Can't get them started in camellias too early!

Incoming officers of the Camellia Club of New Orleans were installed

by Walter Krzymowski in a brief ceremony. The officers who were installed are: President, Max Mizell; Vice-President, Vincent Ciolino; Secretary, Herb Meyer; Treasurer, Mims Carter. They will carry forward for the 52nd year the traditions of the Camellia Club of New Orleans started back in 1941 by our host John Thurman and the other founders.

The weather was perfect, the food was excellent, and the fellowship was even better! The combination

made it difficult to leave, but leave we all had to - after an outstanding visit with our gracious hosts, Hya and John Thurman, whose invitation to "return real soon" echoed in our ears as we departed. ❖



John Thurman captures Janet Landry's attention with interesting conversation on the Thurmans' porch.



John Campora, Nick Kooney, Pat Kooney and John Geiser enjoy a pleasant afternoon with other members of the New Orleans Camellia Society.

A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO CONTROLLING CAMELLIA DIEBACK

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.*

In the Deep South, dieback of camellia is never gentle on our minds. It has been cursed and discussed for decades. We know that it is caused by a fungus, *Glomerella cingulata* f. sp. *camelliae*.

Several species of camellias are grown in the South, particularly *Camellia japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. oleifera*, and camellia hybrids including *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica*, *C. saluenensis* x *C. reticulata*, *C. reticulata* x *C. japonica* and many others. Outdoors in the South, the hybrids involving plants of *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica* and [(*C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica*) x *C. japonica*] are the most popular.

The hybrids are commonly very susceptible to dieback, but so, too, are some *C. sasanqua* cultivars, such as 'Cleopatra'.

The dieback fungus invades camellias through wounds, particularly through newly-formed leaf scars.

So much for a little background. What can the average camellia grower do in the humid South to lessen dieback of camellias?

- (1) Do not overcrowd plants; give them air so that they are dry most of the time. If irrigation is practiced, particularly during the leaf-fall period, avoid when possible the use of the overhead type. Apply overhead irrigation water in morning and midday, not in late afternoon.
- (2) Prune the small twigs inside the plant. This is akin to preventing overcrowding. Do not head-back as this causes them to

thicken by the formation of more twigs and leaves on the periphery. This practice, thinning out, encourages drying. When camellia parts are dry this keeps spores of the dieback fungus from being formed, or if formed, it does not allow them to germinate and penetrate into camellia stem tissue.

- (3) If camellia plants have cankers, remove the cankers by pruning. Cut off the stem an inch below the canker. If there still is dead tissue, remove parts of the stem further down until all cut surfaces are free of dead tissue.
- (4) When taking cuttings or scions, get them from the top one-third of the plant because these branches get more light; thus, leaves of the fully light exposed scions or cuttings produce more energy so their chance of rooting is better. However, soak cuttings or scions in a Captan solution (suspension) to kill any camellia dieback fungal spores on the leaf or stem surface. During February, under greenhouse conditions, scions or cuttings can remain submerged in water or a fungicidal suspension for several days and when placed in builder's white sand a day or so later they root well. Thus soaking at that time is no problem.
- (5) When cuttings or scions are purchased from the West Coast camellia nurseries, they are free of the camellia dieback fungus.

At the Huntington Botanical Gardens, camellias have a stem canker caused by another fungus, *Botryosphaeria ribes*. This problem is of little concern to us. All scions and plants purchased from Nuccio's Nurseries at Altadena, CA, have also been free of this problem.

- (6) Spray camellia plants with Captan at recommended rates during leaf-fall to protect them against the entry of the dieback fungus.
- (7) Do not fertilize camellia plants too heavily in the spring (late April and May at Clemson, SC). Fertilizers high in nitrogen force new growth which makes the plant spend its energy for new growth. Dr. Denzell Gill reported that fertilization of camellias with high nitrogen levels resulted in more dieback than comparable plants given less nitrogen.
- (8) Avoid growing camellias under dense shade trees, such as dogwood. The lack of light cuts down on stored energy that could be used to either fight infection caused by the dieback fungus or to prevent cold injury.
- (9) Prune during early March or late October to avoid getting infection. The fungus is a high temperature fungus; the cool nights of March and October do not favor fungal growth or infection.
- (10) When practical, use camellia cultivars known to be resistant

to dieback, such as 'Professor Charles S. Sargent' or 'Governor Mouton'. Actually *Camellia japonica* cultivars, such as 'Kumasaka', 'Pink Perfection', and 'Reverend John G. Drayton' are field resistant under our conditions. For example, when 'Rev. John G. Drayton' is wound inoculated, it is fairly sensitive to dieback, but in the field at Clemson, S.C., no infection is seen.

- (11) Camellias under large pine trees may suffer injury from dead pine limbs falling. If this occurs during late fall or winter when the fungus is inactive, there is little chance for infection to occur. However, if storms cause wounds in spring or early summer, when the fungus is active, then apply a Captan spray onto the wounded tissue, but it must be done within twenty-four hours; otherwise the fungus would already have established infection.
- (12) Avoid placing highly susceptible camellia cultivars belonging to *C. sasanqua*, such as 'Cleopatra', near known susceptible *C. japonica* cultivars, such as 'Tiffany' and 'Ville de Nantes'. It is hoped that these tips on dieback control of camellias may help some of the camellia growers who live in the Deep South.

If you have some special problem or problems with camellia dieback, caused by the camellia-dieback fungus write me as follows:

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.
2927 N. Bayshore Drive
Seneca, SC 29678

Or you may wish to call me at
(803) 882-4533. ♦

**Professor Emeritus
Department of
Plant Pathology and Physiology,
Clemson University*

THE BIG NAMES IN CALIFORNIA

(Speakers you will hear at the 1993 ACS Convention in Walnut Creek)

Who are the Big Names in California, that is in the camellia world? Well, it depends on where you are in California.

If you start in the North, say Sacramento, and you're thinking of one of the top growers, writers and speakers, and recently elected Director-at-Large of ACS, then you're thinking of Jim Randall. Jim has been growing camellias since the early sixties, and has been the glue holding the Sacramento Camellia Society together. He not only knows growing and winning, but Jim has been their show chairman about 15 times. You'll like what Jim has to say and how he says it.

Traveling south to the San Francisco Bay Area, Jack Mandarich stands out. Of course your recent ACS president and more, Jack has served on the ACS Board of Directors longer than any other Californian and has been around the camellia world long enough to know a good camellia when he sees one or grows one, especially seedlings. Jack has grown thousands of seedlings in his garden, and is now ready to introduce many of those for the first time. He'll tell you about that himself in Walnut Creek.

In central California, Fresno, Art Gonos is a stand-out. He cleans up at camellia shows whenever he and Chris bring their van loaded with boxes of blooms. Art grows them big in Fresno; blows them up to the max and displays them well with the expert assistance of Chris. They know their stuff, so I have asked the Gonos' to be part of our program in March.

Now in Southern California, there's the team of Elsie and Sergio Bracci. The team is terrific and they are tops when it comes to super growers. If you beat the Bracci's, you displayed a wonderful bloom. Elsie and Sergio are well known in the camellia show circuit and they win, win, win. You'll learn many secrets from the Bracci's.

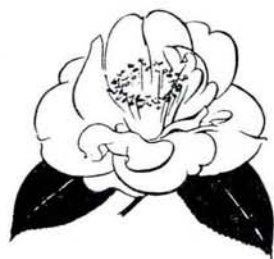
Now, finally who is the man of all men in camellias in California, one of the top men in the country if not the world? You'll hear him too at the ACS Convention next March. The person most people think is the foremost expert living today, Giulio Nuccio.

If you asked one hundred people in camellias to name the nicest, kindest, most sincere and patient man who always has a smile and is never too busy to stop and share his knowledge, the person whom they trusted and respected, it would be Giulio Nuccio. That's right, Giulio Nuccio is truly a man's man and a woman's man. Everyone I ask tells me the same thing, that he's the best.

Well, who else do you know that's been growing and selling camellias for the past 45 years. There's only one name in the state and that name is Nuccio.

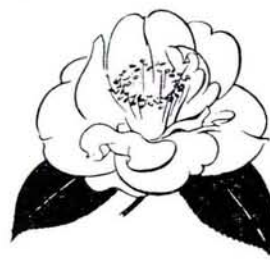
He'll bring you tips on growing as well as names to look for in the coming year. When it comes to name dropping, those are the kind of names you will look for at the educational program next March in Walnut Creek.

Don't miss this agenda or you'll be sorry you did! ♦



REGISTER

Art Landry



The International Camellia Society is publishing an outstanding book representing the results of work begun in 1956 by Dr. Ralph Philbrick. Known as the International Camellia Register, the publication provides a listing of all camellia cultivars in the world, their history, description, and nomenclature. Over 32,000 listings are included, plus an appendix of over 9,000 Oriental cultivars in Chinese and kanji characters, with the transliteration of their names in the English alphabet. Camellias have been susceptible to problems of nomenclature and identification, due to the geographical spread of their popularity and their place of origin in China and Japan to Europe, the Americas and the Pacific rim. The International Camellia Register seeks to rectify this problem by giving a reference for the authority of a name and other known data about the cultivar, such as description, origin and history.

The work begun in 1956 by Dr. Philbrick was carried forward through the years by E. G. Waterhouse and Tom Savage of Australia, Albert Fendig of the USA, and Charles Puddle of the United Kingdom. In 1980, Tom Savage became International Camellia Registrar, and commenced the massive compilation of a complete register with all the available information. A vast increase in the number of Japanese cultivar names gathered during the 1980's necessitated the assistance of Shinji Shinoda of Tokyo. At the end of the decade, a great increase of interest in camellias arose in China, with efforts to regulate names of their old cultivars, introduction of many new ones, and the

importation of many Western cultivars to which they gave Chinese synonyms. The appendix contains these recent developments in Camellias.

The Register is the culmination of more than 30 years' work by an army of contributors who devoted tens of thousands of hours to the study of thousands of publications, dating back as far as 1615. Presentation of this data has required two volumes, each more than 1100 pages, and listing over 32,000 cultivars. Its purpose is to establish the prior valid name of all camellia cultivars, past and present; to prevent future duplicate naming, with its attendant confusion; and assist, to some extent, in identifying ancient cultivars, restoring them their rightful names and establishing their correct orthography.

Volume one contains 1128 pages including 24 color pages. Volume two has 1108 pages of text. The books are section sewn and printed on acid-free, archive quality paper with reinforced binding, jacketed, and packed in a stout buffer-ended mailing carton. Page size is 267 x 192mm - about 10 x 7 in. The book is produced by Fine Arts Press, Sydney, Australia, publishers of several books on Camellias each of them now a collectors item. The Register is being published as a two volume set, limited to 1500 numbered copies. Delivery of the Register is expected in November, 1992.

A special pre-publication price of \$80.00 per 2-volume set (postage included) has been established for all orders prepaid before publication. After publication the price will be \$100.00 per set. This is a rare opportunity to secure ownership of an

important and historic publication, destined to become a collectors item. To secure your copy, complete and mail your order on the order form included in the accompanying ad. Or send your check/money order for \$80.00 for each 2-volume set to ICS at 10522 Ferncliff Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70815-5213.

The International Camellia Register promises to be the definitive reference work for anyone interested in any aspect of Camellia nomenclature, history, characteristics, etc. It should be in the library of every serious Camellia grower, all nurseries dealing with camellias, all Botanical Gardens, and all libraries. The Register makes an excellent gift to libraries where it will be appreciated by generations to come as the outstanding reference work on camellias. ♦

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EHRHART SWEEPS SWEEPSTAKES

To the best of my knowledge, for the first time one person managed to win sweepstakes in all seven of the Northern California Camellia Shows in 1992. Robert Ehrhart joined ACS in 1961 and is currently State Director for California. He received a total of 536 blue ribbons at the following shows: Delta, Redwood City, Santa Clara, Sacramento, Northern, Modesto and Atwater. In addition to the seven Sweepstates trophies, he received twenty-eight others. Plan to attend the ACS Convention in Walnut Creek in 1993 and you can see how he does it. ♦



SURPRISE! Bob Ehrhart will be truly surprised when he sees this. He has no idea that the Editor has this information and picture showing one of his many awards for his prize winning camellias.

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and for the first time in our catalog:

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C. Vietnamensis
'Elegant Beauty Var.'

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'Hina Wabisuke'
'John Hunt'

'Judith'
'Kago Tsurube'
'Otohime'
'Shiro Wabisuke'

'Sakiya Little Princess'
'Tama-Ikari'
'Tancho'

Closed Wednesday & Thursday

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SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of September 16, 1992)

Mrs. Ann Blair Brown
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Dr. & Mrs. Earl Beatty, Jr.'s
Anniversary

Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.
Paula Jones Claxton
Graduation

Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Hansel Young
Dr. & Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan's
Fiftieth Anniversary

Mr. William L. Bowles
Nine Camellia Yearbooks

Mr. & Mrs. I. F. Murph, III
Happy birthday Dr. Dave Scheibert

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of Mr. Harry D. Watson

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For the purchase of computer equipment

Mr. Jerome Hogsette, Jr.
26 slides of Camellia insect pests

Mrs. Miki Mathews
12 Paper Camellias



ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED AND RECERTIFIED JUDGES

Terms of all Judges and Novice Judges listed
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Mrs. John L. Rogers

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Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

March 10-13, 1993

Embassy Suites
Walnut Creek, CA

Spring 1994

Slidell, LA

February 22-25, 1995

(50th Anniversary of ACS)
Massee Lane Gardens

Spring 1996

Central FL Camellia Society,
Orlando, FL

Spring 1997

Baltimore, MD



Bob Witbers is presenting the Certificate of Commendation to Beryl and Edgar Sebire on behalf of the American Camellia Society. His award was made at the ACS-ICS meeting in New Orleans. Family and friends attended the presentation at a Branch Camellia Meeting in Australia.



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SHOW REPORT

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

CALIFORNIA

MODESTO, March 21st and 22nd, 1992,
31st annual show.

Sponsor: Camellia Society of Modesto

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom In Show:

'Bravo', Mr. and Mrs. James Randall

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Royal Velvet', Mr. Jack Woo

Runner-up: 'White Nun', Mr. Larry Pitts

Large: 'Helen Bower', Ms. Edith Mazzei

Runner-up: 'Mary Fischer', Mr. Jack Woo

Medium: 'Dahlohnega', Mr. Harlan Smith

Runner-up: 'Wildfire', Mr. Harlan Smith

Small: 'Grace Albritton', Mr. Robert Ehrhart

Runner-up: 'Something Beautiful', Ms.

Mary Jo Pinheiro

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Bravo', Mr. James Randall

Runner-up: 'Emma Gaeta', Mr. Larry Pitts

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Pink Dahlia', Mr. R. H. Steele

Runner-up: 'Elsie Jury', Mr. A. L. Taylor

Best White Bloom:

'Snowman', Mr. E. F. Achterberg

GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In open, won by: Mr. Robert Ehrhart

SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In open, won by: Mr. Don Bergamini

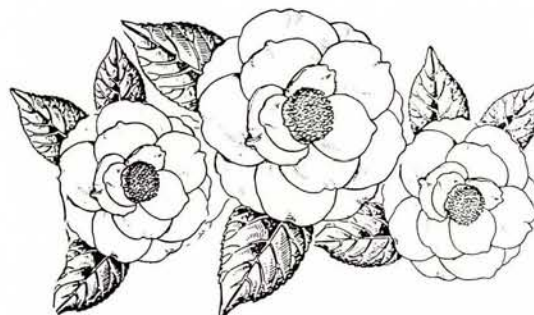
NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

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2. DATE OF FILING Sept. 30, 1991		3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE Quarterly (Feb., May, Aug., Nov.)
3A. NO. OF ISSUES PUBLISHED ANNUALLY 4		3B. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 20.00
4. COMPLETE MAILING ADDRESS OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION (Street, City, County, State and ZIP+4 Code) (Not printers) One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030 (Peach County)		
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EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address) Ann Blair Brown, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia d1030		
MANAGING EDITOR (Name and Complete Mailing Address)		
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CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE AUGUST 1992 JOURNAL

<u>NAME AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REGISTRY</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>
'Margaret Leshner', medium to large, red, rose form double <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	2267	Robert E. Ehrhart
'Middle Georgia', large to very large, dark red, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> ('San Dimas' x 'Pirates Gold'), early to late	2268	W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
Omitted from February 1992 <i>Journal</i> :		
'Ann Lee', miniature, rose, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling of 'Elegans Supreme', mid-season	2232	Dr. O. V. Lewis
'Mom Johnson', large, rose pink, rose form double, <i>C. japonica</i> sport of 'Herman Johnson', early	2233	Glen Johnson
Omitted from May 1992 <i>Journal</i> :		
'H. C. Rambath', very large, bright deep red, semidouble to loose peony form, <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ('Nuccio's Ruby' x 'Crimson Robe'), early to late	2244	Jack L. Mandarich
'Ram's Choice', large, pink, rose form double to formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> ('Tiffany' x Seedling #716), mid-season	2245	Jack L. Mandarich
'Ruta Hagmann', very large, light blush coral pink, peony form <i>C. reticulata</i> chance seedling of 'Curtain Call', mid-season to late	2246	David Hagmann
'Gladys Walker', very large, brilliant dark red, peony form to rose form double <i>C. reticulata</i> (H#23 - Seedling of 'Crimson Robe' x 'Jean Pursel') late	2247	W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
'Edna Bass', very large, deep red, semidouble to peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> ('Steve Blount' x 'Pirates Gold'), early	2248	W. F. Homeyer, Jr.
'Cile Mitchell', large, light orchid pink, rose form double to formal double, <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. saluenensis</i> x <i>C. japonica</i>), early to mid-season	2249	Hulyn Smith
'Sarah Lee', miniature to small, 2 rows of pink petals and 6 rows of creamy white petals, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season	2250	Dr. O. V. Lewis
'Chris Lee', large, bright red, anemone form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to late	2251	Dr. O. V. Lewis

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR	DATE
Hilton Head Island; Shelter Cove Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Shelter Cove Merchants Assn.	November 7, 1992
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Westwood Retirement Community; Fort Walton Camellia Society	November 14, 1992
Port Arthur, TX; Holiday Inn - Park Central; Texas Camellia Society and Southeast Texas Camellia Society	November 14, 1992
Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane Gardens; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 14-15, 1992
Waycross, GA; Trust Company Bank of SE GA; Federated Garden Clubs & Trust Co. Bank	November 18-19, 1992
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society	November 21-22, 1992
Biloxi, MS; Community Hospital; Gulfport Area Camellia Society	November 21-22, 1992
Brookhaven, MS; State Bank & Trust Co.; Brookhaven Camellia Society	November 28, 1992
Albany, GA; Albany Mall; Albany Men's Garden Club	December 5, 1992
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Jacksonville Beach Women's Club; Island of Beaches Camellia Society	December 5-6, 1992
Houston, TX; Houston Garden Club at Hermit Park; Houston Camellia Society	December 5-6, 1992
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 5-6, 1992
Apopka, FL; Fran Carlton Recreation Center, 11 North Forest Avenue; Apopka Parks Department	December 12, 1992
Pensacola, FL; The Wright Place; Pensacola Camellia Club	December 12-13, 1992
Lafayette, LA; University of Southwestern LA Campus; South Louisiana Camellia Society	December 12-13, 1992
Gainesville, FL; Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society	January 9, 1993
Tampa, FL; Tampa Garden Center; Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society	January 9, 1993
Baton Rouge, LA; Premier Bank of Baton Rouge; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 9-10, 1993
Conroe, TX; First Christian Church; Coughatta Camellia Society	January 9-10, 1993
Aiken, SC; University of SC-Aiken; Aiken Camellia Club	January 9-10, 1993
Mobile, AL; Camellia Club of Mobile	January 16-17, 1993
Winter Park, FL; Winter Park Mall; Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 16-17, 1993
Tallahassee, FL; Tallahassee Mall; Camellia & Garden Club of Tallahassee	January 16-17, 1993
Ruston, LA; Lomax Hall, LA Tech University; Ruston Camellia Society	January 16-17, 1993
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Citadel Mall Merchants Assn.	January 23, 1993
Dallas, TX; Wolfe's Nursery, 3555 Forest Lane; Dallas Camellia Society	January 23, 1993
Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA; South Coast Botanical Garden; South Coast Camellia Society	January 23-24, 1993
Ocala, FL; Appleton Culture Center; Ocala Camellia Society and Ocala Pioneer Garden Club	January 23-24, 1993
New Orleans, LA; Clifton Ganus School; New Orleans Camellia Society	January 30, 1993
Tuscaloosa, AL; Tuscaloosa Middle School; West Alabama Camellia Club	January 30-31, 1993
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	January 30-31, 1993
Shreveport, LA; Shreveport Camellia Society	January 30-31, 1993
*Edgewater, FL; Volusia County Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1993
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank Plaza; Jackson Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1993
Pineville, NC; Carolina Place Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1993
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Garden; Birmingham Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1993
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1993
Tyler, TX; Tyler Camellia Club; Rose Garden Center Building	February 14, 1993
Thomasville, GA; Garden Center; Thomasville Garden Club	February 20, 1993
West Monroe, LA; McGuire United Methodist Church; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 20, 1993
Fort Worth, TX; Fort Worth Botanic Garden Center; Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 20, 1993
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 20-21, 1993
Wilmington, NC; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 27-28, 1993
Nashville, TN; TN Botanical Garden at Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	February 27-28, 1993
Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	March 6, 1993
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central CA Camellia Society	March 6-7, 1993
Walnut Creek, CA; Northern California Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS Annual Meeting)	March 13, 1993
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 4-5, 1993
Lafayette, LA; University of Southwestern LA Campus; South Louisiana Camellia Society	December 11-12, 1993
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida	January 29-30, 1994
Lafayette, LA; University of Southwestern LA Campus; South Louisiana Camellia Society	December 10-11, 1994

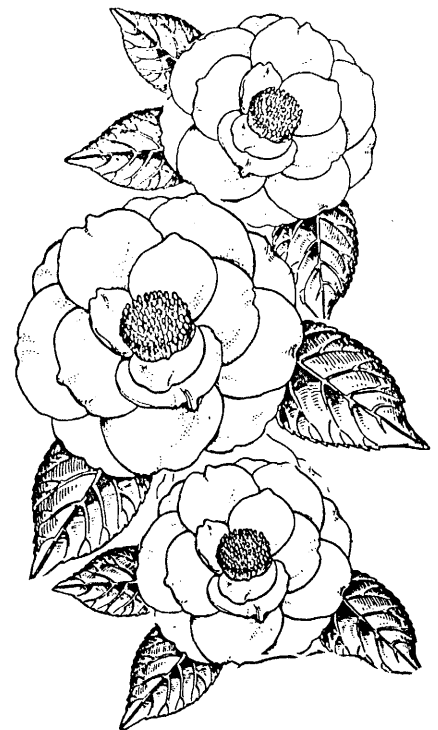


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1993

Camellia Festival Calendar of Events

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Dinner Theatre
Fetterman Museum

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Run & Walk for Health
Arts & Crafts Festival/Food
Antique Car Display

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Art show & Sale - 1 - 5 p.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Art Show & Sale - 10 - 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9

1st Annual Golf Tournament
Waterford Golf Club, Bonaire
Camellia Appreciation Day

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Fashion Show & Luncheon - 12 Noon
Fetterman Museum

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Flower Designs on Display
Fetterman Museum

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12

4th Annual Candlelight & Camellia
Ball (Dinner & Dancing)
Fetterman Museum

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13

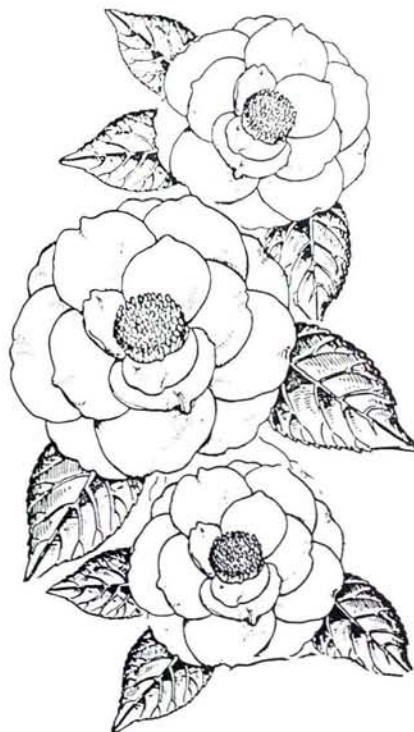
Novice Camellia Show
Beginner's Workshop - 9 a.m. - 12 Noon
Tour of Homes - Marshallville -
1-5 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY

Novice Camellia Show - 1 - 5pm
Grafting Workshop



Shinji and Kiyomi Shinoda visited ACS Headquarters in February 1992. They are shown in the Exhibition Hall of the Fetterman Museum with the Executive Director.



"When I say no scions, that's what I mean."

POST CONVENTION CAMELLIA CRUISE

MARCH 15-19, 1993

ROYAL CARIBBEAN'S 4 NIGHT MEXICAN BAJA CRUISE ON THE VIKING SERENADE

When the fun-filled convention is over, many of you will have to say good-bye to old friends and travel back across the United States. Here is a way to extend your vacation, save money on air-fare, and cruise for a group rate savings of up to 30%.

While you sail from Los Angeles to San Diego, Catalina, Ensenada and back, you will experience the 5 star service, cuisine and entertainment of a Royal Caribbean Cruise. We will also have some camellia activities for you to enjoy along the way, in other words, a special cruise for special people.

Our cruise only rates per person

WERE:

Inside cabin from \$409.00,
regular rate \$685.00;
Outside cabin from \$563,
Regular rate \$805.00

NOW:

Our cruise only rates per-person;
Inside cabin from \$295;
Outside cabin \$355

Royal Caribbean announced these fantastic low rates just after the May Issue of the Camellia Journal was published. They will apply to a few select cruises on the Viking Serenade in 1993 and our cruise was one of them. At these prices the 20 cabins will soon be gone!

Contact: Pat Ehrhart • Donato World Travel • 2108 Hadden Rd • Walnut Creek, CA 94596 • Phone (510) 945-8930

Happy Holidays
 *from* 
The Massee
Lane Staff



"Schultz-Instant"
ULTRA PURE CONCENTRATED ALL PURPOSE
LIQUID PLANT FOOD

EASY DIRECTIONS
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Every time you water.
Every thing you grow."

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Fertilizer

EASY DIRECTIONS
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Every thing you grow."

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

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CONVENTION

March 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13, 1993

**Embassy Suites Hotel
1345 Treat Boulevard
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Call 1-800 EMBASSY**

Tuesday, March 9

1:00 - 5:00 p.m. Registration
5:30 - 7:30 p.m. Cocktails, compliments of Embassy Suites
Dinner on your own

Wednesday, March 10

7:30 - 9:30 a.m. Breakfast, compliments of Embassy Suites
9:30 - 11:00 a.m. Registration - Judging school
(if enough applicants)
1:00 p.m. Educational Program (consult your
program for speakers)
5:30 - 6:30 p.m. Cocktails, compliments of Embassy Suites
6:30 p.m. Dinner in the homes of Members of the
Northern California Camellia Society

Thursday, March 11

7:30 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast, compliments of Embassy Suites
9:00 - 11:30 a.m. American Camellia Society Board Meeting
12:00 Noon Lunch on your own
1:00 p.m. Napa Valley - Wine Tour - Shopping
(see your program for details)
1:30 - 5:00 p.m. ACS Development Fund Meeting
5:30 - 6:30 p.m. Cocktails, compliments of Embassy Suites
6:30 p.m. Cocktails and hors d'oeuvres compliments of
Sacramento Camellia Society. Dinner at the
Museums at Blackhawk, A dressy affair,
photographer on site

Sunday, March 14

7:30 - 10:30 a.m. Breakfast, compliments of Embassy Suites
Leave for home or your post Convention
Cruise. Camellia show open until 4:00 p.m.

Friday, March 12

7:30 - 9:00 a.m. Breakfast, compliments of
Embassy Suites
9:00 a.m. Buses leave for Filoli Gardens, then
Lunch at the home of Mrs. Marge
O'Malley. Return trip through San
Francisco, Pier 39, and Tulip Mania
(see story for details)
5:30 - 7:30 p.m. Cocktails, compliments of
Embassy Suites
Dinner on your own

Saturday, March 13

7:00 - 10:30 a.m. Breakfast, compliments of
Embassy Suites
10:30 a.m. Buses leave for Judges to the
Camellia Show
11:00 a.m. Buses leave for those not judging, to
the luncheon at the home of your
Convention Chairman, Robert Ehrhart
Throughout the Buses back and forth from Luncheon
day to Show and hotel
5:30 - 7:00 p.m. Cocktail party at the Embassy Suites,
compliments of your Pacific Coast
ACS Vice President Mrs. Edith Mazzei
7:00 p.m. Grand Banquet at the Embassy Suites,
a dressy affair, *Black tie optional*,
photographer on site

Registration Fees (per person)

Full Convention: \$175.00 - after February 1, 1993: \$185.00

By the Day:

Wednesday	\$30.00
Thursday	40.00
Friday	50.00
Saturday	70.00

Registrar:

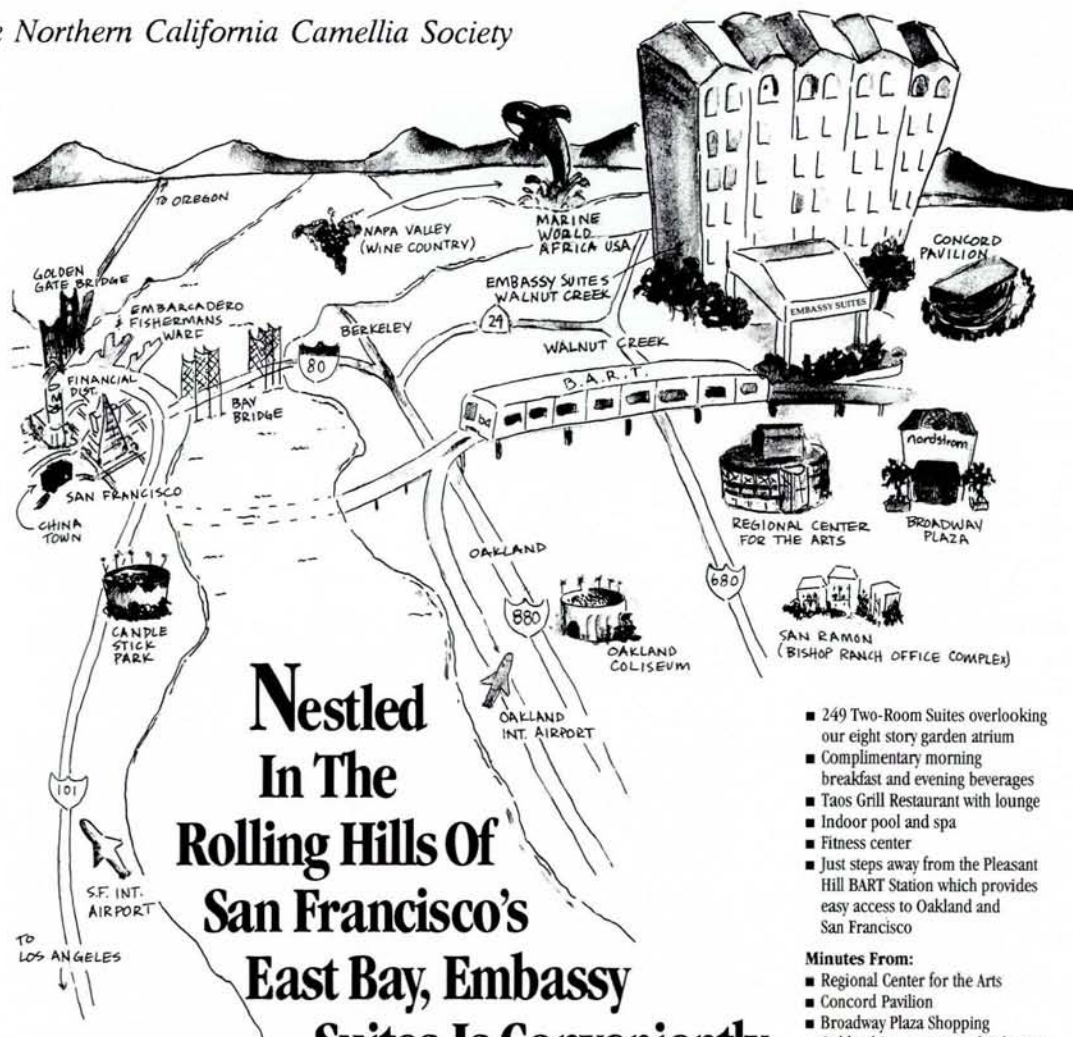
Mr. Don Bergamini
2023 Huntridge Ct.
Martinez, CA 94553

**If you are flying into the San Francisco Bay Area, try to land at the Oakland Airport for more convenient travel to Walnut Creek.

American Camellia Society

1993 Convention

Hosted by The Northern California Camellia Society



**Nestled
In The
Rolling Hills Of
San Francisco's
East Bay, Embassy
Suites Is Conveniently
Located In The Heart Of It All.**

- 249 Two-Room Suites overlooking our eight story garden atrium
- Complimentary morning breakfast and evening beverages
- Taos Grill Restaurant with lounge
- Indoor pool and spa
- Fitness center
- Just steps away from the Pleasant Hill BART Station which provides easy access to Oakland and San Francisco

Minutes From:

- Regional Center for the Arts
- Concord Pavilion
- Broadway Plaza Shopping
- Oakland Int. Airport and Coliseum
- San Francisco Int. Airport
- Marine World Africa USA
- Napa Valley Wineries
- Downtown San Francisco

EMBASSY SUITESSM

Call 1-800-EMBASSY

1345 Treat Boulevard ■ at the Pleasant Hill BART Station ■ Walnut Creek ■ California ■ 94596 ■ (510) 934-2500

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ** MARCH 10 - 13, 1993

NAME _____
RESERVATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THE CUT-OFF DATE WILL BE ACCEPTED ON A SPACE AND RATE AVAILABILITY BASIS ONLY.

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ TELEPHONE (____) _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

ARRIVAL _____ DEPARTURE _____

SHARING WITH: 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

PLEASE RESERVE: ☐ TWO DOUBLE-BED SUITE \$ 95

☐ KING BED SUITE \$ 95

Occupancy: ☐ Single ☐ Double ☐ Triple ☐ Quad

*ALL SUITE RATES ABOVE ARE BASED UPON 1-2 PERSONS PER NIGHT. ADD \$15 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL PERSON OVER 12, SHARING THE SAME SUITE. SUITE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE COUNTY ROOMS TAX.

RESERVATION CUT-OFF DATE: MARCH 1, 1993

RESERVATIONS ARE HELD UNTIL 6:00 P.M., LOCAL TIME. TO HOLD YOUR RESERVATION BEYOND 6:00 P.M., PLEASE FORWARD A DEPOSIT TO COVER FIRST NIGHT'S STAY OR BY A MAJOR CREDIT CARD LISTED BELOW. THIS WILL GUARANTEE YOUR RESERVATION FOR LATE ARRIVAL:

☐ 6:00 P.M., LOCAL TIME ☐ GUARANTEED

CARD TYPE _____ EXPIRATION DATE _____

NUMBER _____

NAME ON CARD _____

SIGNATURE _____

- Every suite consists of a private bedroom and a separate living room with sofa bed and a well-lighted work area, two telephones and two remote control televisions with cable and in-room movies. Galley kitchens in each suite include a sink, mini-bar / refrigerator, microwave and coffeemaker. 50% of the suites are non-smoking.
- Complimentary, full, cooked-to-order breakfast daily.
- Hosted two-hour Manager's Reception daily, with beverages* of your choice.

*Subject to state and local laws.

From the Desk of the **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**



Ann Blair Brown

It has been a great summer at Massee Lane. Many repairs have been made, we have enjoyed a good number of visitors, the camellias have put on much new growth and the Fetterman Museum Building has hosted many weddings, receptions and parties of all kinds. Through our building rental, many visitors see camellia plants for the first time.

'September Morn' was the first to bloom in the garden ungibbed. What a treat to again see camellia blossoms after the dormant period. Other japonicas have come into bloom ungibbed and the sasanquas are just beginning to flower. On September 1, our garden volunteers and staff members, under the direction of our horticulturist began to gib. Due to very heavy budset, much disbudding is necessary. Middle Georgia Camellia Society has its first show October 16-17 at the Agri-Center in Perry and the Mid-Carolina Camellia Society hosts its show October 24-25 at the State Fair, Columbia South Carolina. These are the first shows of the 1992-93 season but from November through March, the calendar is filled with shows throughout the country. I hope that we have the fine flowers this season like those exhibited in 1991-92.

By the time that you receive this Journal, the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coast Regional meetings will be very pleasant memories. If you were unable to attend this year, make it a point to include these meetings in your late summer and early fall plans in 1993. It is a great opportunity to renew friendships, meet some new growers and have ample time to discuss your plants. Both meetings include fine educational programs.

Our summer Nature Camp was a fine success. Girls and boys that have completed grades 1-3 spend the mornings under the supervision of our staff learning about their world. Many interesting activities keep them busy learning new skills. Each year we have many to return for another session.

The staff has been working on plans for the Third Camellia Festival, February 5-14, 1993. You will find the many events to be included elsewhere in the Journal. Our volunteers and staff members have included something for everyone. We have enjoyed excellent cooperation from the garden clubs in the Peachland Council, Jail House Arts, area businesses and other groups and individuals.

Through the efforts of Jack Gilchrist, a former newspaper writer, Middle Georgia newspapers have carried articles about the use of gibberellic on camellias. Earlier he submitted news articles with pictures of those planning the Camellia Festival. He has many other news events planned for future editions. We are fortunate to have such a talented person volunteer his services on behalf of ACS.

Beginning November 1, the buildings and gardens will be open Monday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. This has been very successful and will continue through March. We are fortunate that Lea Barr will be

with us again this year as one of our two weekend workers. The second person is either a staff member or one of our fine volunteers. Last year we enjoyed the greatest number of visitors ever and we expect an even more successful year in 1992-93. We have many repeat reservations from the tour buses that visited. Thanks to the fine support over the years by you, our members, we have much for visitors to enjoy.

On Sunday, December 6, we will have our annual Open House and Festival of Trees. This is attended by several hundred and it is a way for us to say thank you to the community for their support.

While planning gifts for the holidays or other occasions, consider making your purchases from our fine gift shop. Call Michelle Allen at (912) 967-2722 or (912) 967-2358 and she will be glad to assist you in making the right selection for that very special person. We will wrap, enclose a gift card and mail it for you. We now accept Visa and Mastercard for your convenience. Also consider giving a membership in the ACS. We will be happy to notify the recipient. This will be a gift that can be enjoyed the entire year.

If you have not already done so, I urge you to order the International Camellia Register. This two volume set should be in the hands of every serious grower. The pre-publication price is \$80.00 postpaid. You will find more information about this in this issue.

From all of us at Massee Lane, Betty, Frances, Helen, Michelle, Bobby and from me, too, we wish you and those dear to you, a joyous holiday season and a happy and healthy 1993. ♦

See Photos On Back Cover

ACS GIFTSHOP...

QUANTITY	ITEM	PRICE	TOTAL
1. CAMELLIA FESTIVAL T-SHIRTS			
Shirts are 50% cotton and 50% polyester. Order #1333			
_____	T-shirt, small.....	\$11.00	_____
_____	T-shirt, large.....	\$11.00	_____
_____	T-shirt, X-large.....	\$11.00	_____

SWEAT SHIRTS

Same design as T-shirts (Not pictured) Order #1334			
_____	Sweat shirt, large.....	\$20.00	_____
_____	Sweat shirt, X-large.....	\$20.00	_____

2. PEACH BUTTER, RED RASPBERRY JAM, VIDALIA ONION RELISH

These Touch of Georgia products are available in 5 oz. jars. Plantation Boxes which hold two jars of your choice, are available at an additional \$2.50 each. (Not pictured) Order #1645			
_____	Peach Butter.....	\$2.50	_____
_____	Red Raspberry Jam.....	\$2.50	_____
_____	Vidalia Onion Relish.....	\$2.50	_____

Order #1644			
_____	Plantation Box.....	\$2.50	_____

PACKING & DELIVERY

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

Over \$150 actual cost will be added to bill or credit card.

METHOD OF PAYMENT

☐ CHECK	☐ MONEY ORDER	☐ MASTERCARD	☐ VISA	_____
				NAME ON CARD
MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY				_____
X _____				ACCOUNT NUMBER

				EXPIRATION OR "GOOD THRU" DATE ON CARD

A Gift
ON THE OCCASION OF

OCCASION

NAME

GIVEN BY

NAME

ADDRESS

CARD TO BE SENT TO PERSON
DESIGNATED ABOVE AT

ADDRESS

CITY/STATE/ZIP

QUANTITY	ITEM	PRICE	TOTAL
3. CAMELLIA MUGS			
Each comes in its own gift box. Order #1545			
_____	Camellia mug.....	\$6.00	_____

4. CAMELLIA LINEN TOWEL

Order #1546			
_____	Camellia Towel.....	\$4.00	_____

5. CAMELLIA GIFT PACK

Gift pack contains 1 each: 2 oz. bath gel and 2 oz. hand lotion. Perfect stocking stuffers! Order #9026			
_____	Camellia Gift Pack.....	\$5.00	_____

6. CAMELLIA NAPKINS

Each package contains 20 papersilk napkins. Use as napkins or for decorative purposes. Order #8014			
_____	Camellia Napkins.....	\$3.50	_____

A. TOTAL MERCHANDISE PRICE.....\$_____

B. PACKING & DELIVERY.....\$_____

Add Packing & Delivery charges (see left) on TOTAL MERCHANDISE PRICE.

C. SALES TAX.....\$_____

Add applicable 5 % Sales Tax for shipment to Georgia.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THIS ORDER.....\$_____

PLEASE SHIP THIS ORDER TO:

NAME _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY/ZIP/STATE _____

DAYTIME TELEPHONE NUMBER () _____

Area Code

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REMITTANCE TO: American Camellia Society • One Masee Lane

• Fort Valley, Georgia 31030



Camellia Shirts



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NEW ACS GIFTWARE



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Camellia Napkins



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