

NOVEMBER 1993

\$3⁰⁰

The *Camellia* Journal



'Hall's Pride Var.'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

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

Phones and Fax:

Office—(912) 967-2358
Gift Shop/Tours—(912) 967-2722
Fax Number—(912) 967-2083
Home—(912) 825-7870

Directions to ACS Headquarters and Massee Lane Gardens: If traveling South on I-75, take exit 46 at Byron to Georgia 49 South through Byron and Fort Valley. Massee Lane is approximately 5 miles south of Fort Valley. If traveling North on I-75, take exit 42 at Perry. Travel Georgia 127 to Marshallville. Then take Georgia 49 North to Massee Lane.

April 1 to October 31—Buildings and Gardens open 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. —Monday-Friday

November 1 to March 31—Buildings and Gardens open 9:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Saturday, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Sunday.

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

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

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

Subscription price is included in the annual membership dues.

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

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

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

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

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

United Kingdom

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

Australia

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

New Zealand

Mr. Russell Hurst
100 Evans Bays Parade
Roseneath
Wellington 6001
New Zealand

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

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

© American Camellia Society articles may not be re-published without permission of the Author and the Editor. Copyright 1992.

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

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

ICS Vice President:
William D. Stewart, Sacramento, CA 95822
912 Roeder Way

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

Boy McRee, Conroe, TX 77304
41 Winged Foot
Mrs. H.S. Stone (VI), Baton Rouge, LA 7006
3060 Oleander Street

ICS Membership Representative:
Mrs. Edith Mazzei, Clayton, CA 94517
1486 Yosemite Circle

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

The *Camellia* Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 48

NUMBER 4

NOVEMBER 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, <i>Carl Allen</i>	1
WALNUT CREEK — A SUPER CONVENTION	2
AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL CONVENTION SCHEDULE	3
SLIDELL—LOUISIANA'S CAMELLIA CITY, <i>Robert A. Stroud</i>	4
OUR OWN BETSY ROSS	5
CAMELLIA EDUCATION GARDEN, <i>Sally Simon</i>	6
CAMELLIA GARDEN OF FRIENDSHIP, <i>Harold A. Fraser</i>	7
ACS HORTICULTURIST, A SPEAKER	7
CITY OF TALLAHASSEE DEDICATES, <i>Hoyt Rigby</i>	8
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION SALESMAN, <i>Bill Donnan</i>	9
THE BEST IS YET TO COME, <i>Julius Nuccio and Bill Donnan</i>	10
BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE HUNTINGTON CAMELLIA FLOWER SHOW, <i>Ann Richardson</i>	12
CAMELLIA NOTES — BITS AND PIECES, <i>Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Betty & Charles Cruickshank</i>	14
A MAJOR EXCHANGE OF CAMELLIA CULTIVARS, <i>Gao Jiyin & Shao Taichong</i>	16
CAMELLIA PEST PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS, <i>Ray Bond</i>	18
JUDGING SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT MASSEE LANE	20
COMMITTEE ADDITIONS	20
NEED A JUDGE?	20
FUTURE MEETINGS	20
SUMMATION—DEFENSE OF VARIEGATION, <i>Charles C. Bush</i>	21
HORTICULTURALLY SPEAKING	23
BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER, <i>Betty Hotchkiss</i>	26
SHOW REPORTS	27
SPECIAL GIFTS	27
FRIENDS OF CAMELLIAS	28
ADDITIONAL JUDGES	28
SHOW DATES	29
MEMORIAL DONATIONS	30
FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, <i>Ann Blair Brown</i>	INSIDE BACK COVER

About the Front Cover

The beautiful cover flower is the variegated form of 'Hall's Pride', a very large, salmon pink, semidouble c. *reticulata* (Seedling of *Reticulata* 'Cornelian'). It blooms mid-season to late. 'Hall's Pride' was originated by Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo, CA and carries ACS Registration Number 1980. The variegated form was developed by Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC. Both forms have won many trophies at shows throughout the country.

Officers and Directors

PRESIDENT

Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC 28403
1812 Live Oak Parkway

PRESIDENTS EMERITI

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

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Atlantic Coast:

Mr. Earl Beatty
Ft. Valley, GA 31030
603 Forrest Drive

Gulf Coast:

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

Pacific Coast:

Edith Mazzei
Concord, CA 94521
1486 Yosemite Circle

TREASURER

W.C. Wyatt, Jr.
Fort Valley, GA 31030
511 South Camellia Blvd.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR / EDITOR

Ann Blair Brown, Fort Valley, GA 31030
305 W. Church Street

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHAIRMAN

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

DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

James M. Randall, Sacramento, CA 95831
6500 Driftwood Street
David G. Wood, Glendale, CA 91208
2434 Allanjay Place
Marian Dils, Altamonte Springs, FL 32701
724 E. Alpine Street
H.L. Ryan (Pat) Theodore, AL 36582
12401 Bellingrath Gardens Rd.
Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Seneca, SC 29678
2927 Bayshore Drive
Dr. Herbert Racoff, Columbia, SC 29206
5029 Wofford Avenue

STATE DIRECTORS

AL James T. Oates, Daphne, AL 36526
P. O. Box 514
AR/LA Robert A. Stroud, Slidell, LA 70458
2 Oak Grove Way
CA Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek, CA 94596
2081 Norris Road
No.VA/ DC/MD Mrs. Harry Kendig (Zenobia),
Lutherville, MD 21093
1014 Chestnut Ridge Drive
FL Mrs. Carroll B. Terry (Pearl), Orlando, FL 32818
8520 Honolulu Drive
GA John T. Newsome, Atlanta, GA 30318
2405 Howell Mill Road, NW
MS W. Harry Stone, Gulfport, MS 39501
2314 Broadmoor Place
NC Fred G. Hahn, Jr., Charlotte, NC 28226
4437 McKee Road
SC James Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC 29078
631 Hite Street
TN Mrs. George N. Griffin, (Jane) Nashville, TN 37220
1136 Stonewall Jackson Court
TX Hyman R. Norsworthy, Beaumont, TX 77706
5735 Glasgow Lane
VA Capt. Douglas Simon, Norfolk, VA 23507
58 Fairfax Avenue
OR/WA James R. Moon, Portland, OR 97203
9024 N. Portsmouth
NE U.S. Louis R. Daudt, Seaford, DE 19973
40 Beaver Dam Drive

ACS ENDOWMENT FUND

PRESIDENT

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

FROM THE PRESIDENT



Carl Allen

Probably the greatest reward from accepting an office in any organization comes from the participation and cooperation of the people in that organization. Within the American Camellia Society, I have found this to be the rule, rather than the exception.

During the period of establishing the committees for 1993-1994, those called to take committee chairmanships were most gracious in accepting, and in the few cases that some were unable to accept, they were most helpful in seeing that these positions were filled.

All committees have been active, and I do not want to overlook anyone, but the work of some has been more apparent since the meeting in Walnut Creek.

Patti Hutaff of the Artistic Arrangement Committee published the theme of the 1993-1994 Design Contest in the May *Journal*, and this should produce a great addition to all shows that sponsor an Artistic Design category.

Jack Mandarich has listened to many suggestions for improving the Varietal Registration requirements. At the Governing Board meeting in Denver, the following revisions were approved: the requirement for showing the bloom in three shows was deleted and a requirement was added that two ACS Accredited Judges appraise the bloom.

Marian Dils, of the Publications Committee, in coordination with Betty Hotchkiss of the Education Committee has obtained fine articles for the *Journal* from both regular contributors, and also from new ones.

Stuart Watson has revised and up-dated the Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the American Camellia Society, Inc., and the American Camellia Society Development Fund Inc. He presented them to the Governing Board at Denver for ratification. They passed unanimously. This has been a major endeavor.

I was able to spend a couple of days at Massee Lane in August, and had the pleasure of visiting our Fiscal Agent, NationsBank Trust, and our Accountant with W. C. Wyatt, our treasurer. This visit proved most productive to me.

Please do not take me to task, if I have omitted naming any of the hard working committee chairmen that we have, but these are those with whom I have worked more closely in the last several months.

I would be remiss if I did not mention our Staff at Headquarters. During my visit to Massee Lane, I was fortunate to talk with all of them. Where enthusiasm and dedication to the American Camellia Society is concerned, they are the best! ♦

Walnut Creek

A SUPER CONVENTION

Although activities did not really begin until Wednesday, by Tuesday, thirty ACS Convention registrants had already checked into the Embassy Suites in Walnut Creek last March. The group arrived early, and ready to enjoy the fun and activities of the Convention.

Wednesday saw another hundred register by 1 PM, in time for the welcoming address and the five speakers on the educational program. The program was excellent, and the talks very enlightening and informative. By 5:30 PM, everyone gathered in the lobby for cocktails, after which, we were picked up by private automobiles and vans and driven to 14 homes of Northern California Camellia Society members for dinner. Comments back at the hotel later were very positive regarding the dinners. This was a very popular part of the convention,

probably something that we should bring back.

Thursday morning, while the ACS Board meeting was going on, the rest of us were boarding the buses for the Napa Valley Wine Country. Many had not been to the Valley before, and were thrilled to be part of the wine tasting. Lunch, too, was very nice in the different restaurants in the Wine Country.

That evening we enjoyed an unbelievable evening at the University of California and Blackhawk museums. The party was put on by the Sacramento Camellia Society. The evening was spectacular, and the Italian food exquisite.

Friday 9:30 AM we boarded the buses again for Filoli Gardens and Marge O'Malley's home. What a day. The six acre Filoli gardens were extremely beautiful. Marge put on quite a Mexican lunch including

Mexican decor. On the way back, we were ready for a rest, a wonderful ride through San Francisco, and a great shopping stop at Fisherman's Warf and Pier 39.

Saturday, the doors opened at 6 AM for the Camellia show at the Heather Farm Garden Center. Exhibitors were waiting with their boxes of blooms. Over 2000 blooms were displayed filling both floors of the Garden Center. Never before have we seen so many unprotected blooms of such quality.

Lunch took us to the home of the Convention Chairman, where we dined on delicious Chinese food and then toured the extensive camellias in Ehrhart's garden. What a collection!

After lunch, we attended the show to enjoy the beautiful blooms and congratulate the winners. At the Social Hour, prior to the banquet,



Members rest after climbing the hills to view the extensive collection of camellias at the home of Bob Ehrhart. The thousands of blooms were awesome. A delicious Chinese lunch was served and guests dined in the spectacular setting of the plants.



Good friends - good fellowship include Buddy Cawthon, Ann Lee, John Newsome, Bill Stewart and W. C. Wyatt.

Edith Mazzei was our host. The Banquet was a very lively affair including music, a delicious dinner, a photographer and many door prizes. Young Jefferson Calvert Kohler of Baltimore assisted the Northern California members in distributing the prizes to lucky winners on the East, Gulf and Pacific Coasts.

Sunday breakfast in the hotel restaurant/lobby, collected many who were wondering if their airline flights were still scheduled. For, while we were enjoying the gracious Northern California hospitality, one of the worst storms in years was tearing apart the deep south, and east. Many did, in fact, return home to a terrific mess of toppled trees and snow damage. Others flew south to Los Angeles to board the Viking Serenade for five more days of fun on the Royal Caribbean's cruise ship.

It was a well planned and executed convention for the 182 Camellia fanciers; one that we will remember for a long time.

Thanks Northern California Camellia Society for an outstanding convention. ♦



Jim Pinkerton, Sergio Bracci, Tom Adams and Jack Mandarich relax after enjoying a super Mexican luncheon at the home of Marge O'Malley. The party was truly a fiesta with outstanding decorations, favors, music contributing to the festive event.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL CONVENTION SLIDELL, LOUISIANA

FEBRUARY 23rd Through 27th, 1994

LaQuinta Inn

Interstate 10 Highway West

Slidell, LA 70458

(504) 643-9770

Wednesday February 23, 1994

2:00 p.m.

American Camellia Society Board of Directors Meeting

6:00 p.m.

Cocktail Reception

7:00 p.m.

"Local Favorites" Buffet Dinner

Thursday February 24, 1994

7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

Buffet Breakfast

9:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

Educational and General Membership Meeting

2:00 p.m.

Lunch on your own

6:00 p.m.

American Camellia Society Development Fund Board of Directors Meeting

Dinner at the "Plimsoll Club", International Trade Mart, New Orleans

Friday February 25, 1994

7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

Buffet Breakfast

9:00 a.m.

Depart, Bass Pecan and Camellia Company Lumberton, Mississippi, Lunch included

6:00 p.m.

Seafood Jamboree, Under the Oaks

Saturday February 26, 1994

7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

Buffet Breakfast

7:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Set up for Show, Put out flowers for show

11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Judge the Show

2:00 p.m.

Show open to public

6:00 p.m.

Cocktails

7:00 p.m.

American Camellia Society Banquet LaQuinta Inn

Sunday February 27, 1994

Price:

Depart for Home

Full Convention - \$175.00 per person

Wednesday - Feb. 23 - \$35.00

Thursday - Feb. 24 - \$75.00

Friday - Feb. 25 - \$55.00

Saturday - Feb. 26 - \$55.00

Registration:

A. C. S. Convention

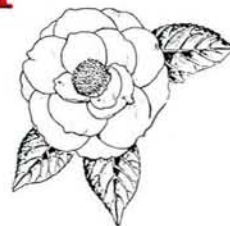
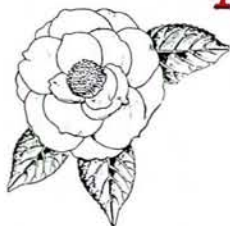
Robert A. Stroud

#2 Oak Grove Way

Slidell, LA 70458

(504) 643-7156

SLIDELL LOUISIANA'S CAMELLIA CITY AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL CONVENTION February 23 through 27, 1994



Robert A. Stroud

The Ozone Camellia Club and the Gulf Coast Camellia Society cordially invite you to attend the American Camellia Society's Annual Convention at the LaQuinta Motor Inn* in Slidell, Louisiana on February 23rd through February 27th, 1994.

The Ozone Camellia Club is the largest local Camellia Organization in the World. It has 325 members and maintains a waiting list. It is unique in that its' founders were able to establish an artery that has kept the club popular through the years. The Ozone Camellia Club Court, presented each year at the Annual Camellia Show, has introduced many young women and men to eastern St. Tammany Parish Society over the past forty years.

Slidell is Louisiana's Camellia City. It has been so designated for many years. Camellias have been planted in all of the public parks and grounds throughout the city and are

found in a great number of private residences as well.

When the Ozone Camellia Club and Slidell are mentioned, names like Gus Menard, Ernest Judice, John Geiser, Sam Zerkowsky, and Homer Fritchie come to mind. Slidell and camellias are synonymous. They just seem to go together. It is only proper that the American Camellia Society come to Slidell and acknowledge its contribution to Camellias in America.

A great convention is planned and we hope that you will be able to attend. An itinerary is listed in another section in this journal but we would like to highlight several functions that are planned for the convention.

On Wednesday Evening, a Cocktail Reception is planned along with a buffet of "Local Favorites". The Chef will prepare several local dishes that will please your palate and give you an idea of how the

locals manage their menus.

Thursday's buffet breakfast (7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.) brings things into focus and will offer some of us a chance to visit with friends and enjoy the company of those who we have not seen for some time. The educational session will last from 9:30 a.m. until 12:00 noon. At 6:00 p.m. we will board buses and depart for the International Trade Mart at the foot of Canal Street in New Orleans. We will dine in splendor at the world famous "Plimsoll Club".

The Plimsoll Club is a private, "members only", dining club located atop the World Trade Center at the foot of Canal Street and the Mississippi River. It has the best view of the Mississippi River of any building in New Orleans. It has played host to every President of the United States since Kennedy and every Head of State that has visited the Crescent City in the last thirty years. Its membership looks like a "Who's Who" in Commerce, Industry and Politics. By the way, the food is great too.

Friday will start with a buffet breakfast as well. At 9:00 a.m., we will depart for the "Bass Pecan and Camellia Company" operation in Lumberton, Mississippi. We will be the guests of Nell and Mike Eubanks and their family. A hot lunch, picnic style, will be served while we are in Lumberton. We will return to the Hotel in the afternoon. At 6:00 p.m. we will depart again for a Seafood Jamboree, Under the Oaks, at the home of Bob and Erin Stroud. The seafood will be prepared outside on the grounds and will be served outdoors by candlelight. Boiled crawfish and boiled shrimp, Cajun style, along with Jambolia and Fried



"Under the Oaks" is the scene for the Friday Night Seafood Jamboree at the ACS meeting in Slidell with Erin and Bob Stroud as hosts.

Seafood will be part of the menu.

Many of you have attended functions at the Stroud residence in the past and know that it always offers great food and hospitality. A typical Louisiana swamp adjoins the Stroud home where you might see an Egret, Blue Heron, Mallard Duck or some other local wildlife specimen. Four species of Woodpeckers make this their swamp home. Bob and Erin also grow Camellias.

Saturday will start with a buffet breakfast also. A Camellia Show has been scheduled by the Gulf Coast Camellia Society. The show will be held in the Camellia Room of the LaQuinta Inn, in Slidell. We are expecting exhibitors from across the Gulf Coast as well as parts of the Atlantic Coast. Judging will start at 11:00 a.m. and the show will be open to the public at 2:00 p.m. Cocktails will be served at 6:00 p.m. and the Annual Banquet will follow. The Banquet will be held at the Hotel.

In case your system just cannot make it several days without a home cooked meal, a Cracker Barrel Restaurant has just opened up next door to the LaQuinta Inn in Slidell. Their pancakes with fried apples and eggs with slab

bacon are served anytime.

As you can see, a busy schedule has been planned. We hope that you plan to attend. The cost of the Convention will be \$175.00 per person. For those unable to attend the full convention, the rates are as follows: Wednesday, Feb. 23 - \$35.00; Thursday, Feb. 24 - \$75.00; Friday, Feb. 25 - \$55.00 and Saturday, Feb. 26 - \$55.00. Please send your reservations and checks to A. C. S. Convention, % Robert A. Stroud, #2 Oak Grove Way, Slidell, LA 70458 (504) 643-7156. Members of the planning committee are Max and Marie Mizell, Nicholas Kooney, Art Landry, Walt and Gerry Krzymowski, and Bob and Erin Stroud. We invite you to join us for some good food and a great time. ♦

**It was announced at the American Camellia Society Convention in Walnut Creek, CA that the 1994 A.C.S. Convention would be held at the Holiday Inn in Slidell, Louisiana on February 23rd through 27th, 1994. This was true up until August of this year. The Holiday Inn, Slidell, sold out to LaQuinta Inns of America effective August 1993. The place is the same and the price is the same. Only the name has changed. The A.C.S. Annual Convention will be held at the LaQuinta Inn, Slidell, Louisiana on February 23rd through 27th, 1994.*



Some Gulf Coast members that will be very busy during the Convention in Slidell. From left to right, Marie Mizell, Bob Stroud, Bertha Johnson and Gladys Menard.



La Quinta Inns
Host Hotel for
The American Camellia Society
February 23 through 27, 1994
794 East I-10 Service Road
Slidell, Louisiana 70461
For Reservations call: (504) 643-9770
\$42.00 double occupancy

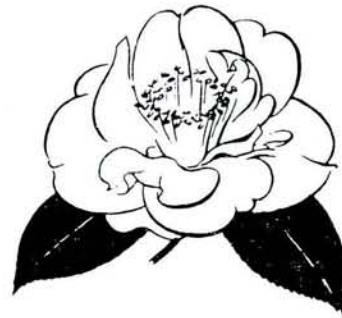
Our Own Betsy Ross

The Island of Beaches Camellia Society of Jacksonville Beach, Florida was the proud recipient of a Camellia Flag.

It was designed and made by Mrs. Marie Hall of Jacksonville Beach, local member of the Camellia Society and ACS. She used the bloom, 'Cheryl Lynn' as her inspiration. Marie and her husband, Ray, unfolded the flag at the Beaches Camellia Show, Dec. 4th, and presented it to the Beaches Camellia Society. It will be used at the regular meetings, ceremonial occasions, and parades. ♦



Marie Hall made and presented to the Island of the Beaches Camellia Society, Jacksonville Beach, FL the beautiful Camellia Flag. The bloom 'Cheryl Lynn' was her inspiration.



Camellia Education Garden Begun at the Norfolk Botanical Garden

Sally Simon

By any standard, the planting of the camellia educational garden on October 24, 1992 at the Norfolk Botanical Garden, was an overwhelming success. With the assistance and supervision of the Virginia Camellia Society, twenty-five Boy Scouts planted 171 camellias, each a separate variety, in two and one-half hours. This was possible because the beds had been expertly prepared prior to the planting under the expert guidance of Virginia Camellia Society member, Lyman Stuart Clarke. Stuart accomplished this in one day, assisted by Winn Nursery, Smithfield Gardens and employees and volunteers of the Botanical Garden—seventeen people in all.

Horticulturist, Jo Anne Gordon designed the educational garden so that visitors might easily walk through it to inspect the plants and blooms close-up. Each plant is to be clearly labeled and information will

be available to inform visitors interested in purchasing any of the varieties. The camellia garden will also serve as an outdoor classroom for the Virginia Camellia Society, with hands-on classes in such things as pruning, fertilization, disbudding, use of gibberellic acid and propagation. This should serve as a vehicle for the future growth of the society.

The project was headed by Dr. T. Winston Gouldin, Chairman of the Virginia Camellia Society Education Committee. Funds were solicited from individuals. VCS members were generous in their donation of plants, funds and time. Local garden centers, nurseries and their suppliers donated plants. Teak benches will be donated by individuals as memorials. An endowment has been established by family and friends of Alan J. Hofheimer, a founder of the Virginia Camellia Society, and the garden will be named in honor of Mr. & Mrs. Hofheimer.

One of the most rewarding aspects of the project was watching the Boy Scouts perform. They worked hard, did a great job by all accounts and were rewarded with a hamburger and hot dog lunch. They followed closely the instructions of VCS member, Joel Vanscoy, who directed the planting. Because they came armed with shovels, rather than pistols, there was no media coverage, although releases were sent in advance to local television stations and the newspaper. Perhaps some interest in horticulture was stimulated in these youngsters—they may become future members of the American Camellia Society! In any event, they will receive passes to the garden for the next three years to view the fruits of their labors.

Seven species of camellia and several hybrids are represented in this initial planting. Cultivars will be added from time-to-time with an ultimate goal of 300 varieties. ♦



Carol Lee Sutherland, President of the Virginia Camellia Society, checks the plans with Peter Frederick, right and Dr. Winston Gouldin.

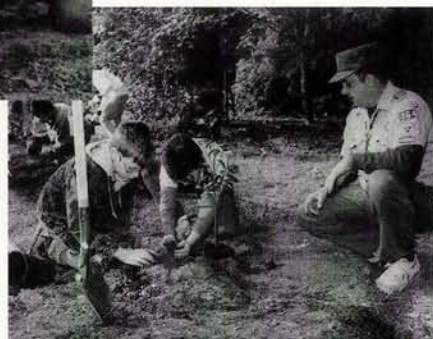


Ruth Zeno, daughter of the late Alan Hofheimer, and Joel Vanscoy, Virginia Camellia Society member make sure the plant is firmly planted.



Kunson Kim, Horticulturist, Peter Frederick, Executive Director, and Bill Binnie review the garden layout.

Two of the twenty-five Boy Scouts and their leader carefully add additional soil to their newly planted camellia in the Norfolk Botanical Gardens.



Camellia Garden of Friendship Kunming, China Revisited

Harold A. Fraser

This is an update on the Camellia Garden of Friendship planted in Kunming, China in 1984.

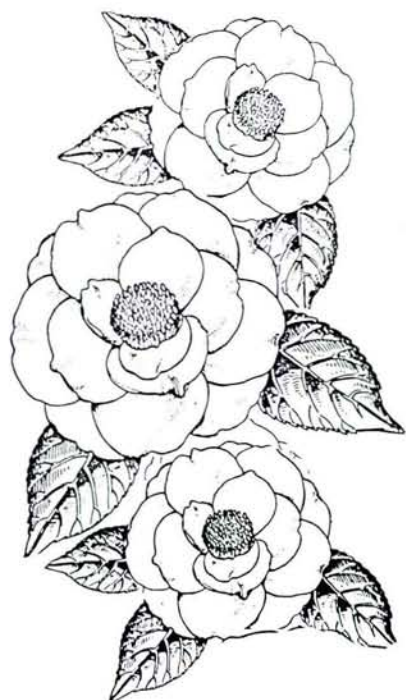
A delegation under the late Milton Brown brought a number of your members. Please see your 1984 Journal and Year Book for details etc.

Since 1984 I have visited the garden some 12 times and my wife ten times the last being in June this year.

On our last visit we were guests of the Asst. Director of the Institute Dr. Guan Kaiyun and Madam Xia LiFang.

With them we were able to observe the progressive growth. The plants provided for the 1984 planting and subsequent replacements are all growing very well in the garden in their respective sections.

Some plants are in excess of 1 m. high. We were told the garden attracts many visitors world wide. We hope you will record this information in your Journal. ♦



ACS HORTICULTURIST, *A Speaker*



Program chairmen for the fifth annual Cloister Garden Series are, from left, Ralph Graham, Sea Island's director of landscape operations, and Jack Siebenthaler, program consultant.

The 1994 Cloister Garden Series, celebrating its fifth consecutive season, will be co-sponsored this year by the American Horticultural Society. The Mobil 5-Star resort is located on Sea Island, off the southern coast of Georgia.

The program, to be held Feb. 24-27, 1994, has been carefully tailored to present a mix of speakers and workshops that are both fun and highly informative.

American Camellia Society horticulturist, Betty Hotchkiss, leads the outstanding lineup of gardening experts with "Camellia Culture for the Homeowner." She will also conduct a workshop on "Propagation of Camellias and other Woody Plants."

Dr. Neil Odenwald, author of *Southern Plants* and professor of

landscape architecture at Louisiana State University, will discuss "Vertical Gardens—Maximizing Opportunities in Small Places."

A special presentation on Ikebana, the Japanese art of flower arranging, will be led by Jane Morgan, author and professor of the 500 year old art form. Ikebana, literally translated, means making the flower come alive and, unlike many Western forms, it is the creative process and not the finished piece that is of primary importance.

Other presentations include "Restoration of the 19th Century Southern Garden" by Genevieve Tremble, lecturer; "How to Make Better Travel Photographs" with Walter Chandoah, freelance photographer and writer; a discussion about plant health care with Roelof de Vries, certified arborist; and Jackson and Perkins representative, Calvin Smith's presenting "Roses—America's Flower."

Participants will also enjoy garden tours of Sea Island residences and of the resort grounds, all under the guidance of veteran program chairmen Ralph Graham, Sea Island's director of landscape operations, and Jack Siebenthaler, program consultant.

Leisure time is plentiful for golf and tennis, or shopping and sight-seeing in one of the southeast's most historic areas.

For further information and registration contact Irene Butler at The Cloister, 800-SEA-ISLAND. ♦

CITY OF TALLAHASSEE DEDICATES THE WALTER LANIER "RED" BARBER MEMORIAL CAMELLIA GARDEN IN THE CITY'S DOWNTOWN MCCARTY PARK

Hoytte Rigby

On October 1, 1992, the American Camellia Society and the Tallahassee Camellia Club held a ceremony in the Dorothy B. Owen Park in Tallahassee, Florida honoring Red and Lylah Barber with honorary memberships in the American Camellia Society (See THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL dated February 1992). At the ceremony Ann Blair Brown, Executive Director of the American Camellia Society, presented the Barbers the honorary memberships and a 'Massee Lane' plant. President Davis reviewed some of these interesting stories written by Mr. Barber and gave him a 'Grand Slam' plant. The Society also had a 'Grand Slam' planted in the Dorothy B. Owen Camellia Garden in honor of Mr. Barber.

On March 26, 1993, the City of Tallahassee had a dedication cere-

mony of a camellia garden honoring Walter Lanier "Red" Barber in the downtown McCarty Park. Following the ceremony a reception and preview of the FROM THE CATBIRD SEAT a special exhibition RED BARBER - THE VOICE OF BASEBALL was held at the historic Knott House Museum. "Red" died October 22, 1992.

"Red" was a legend in the field of sports broadcasting. Every Friday morning Red from his home in Tallahassee (with a view of his garden) and host Colonel Bob Edwards in Washington, D.C. talked to the nation about Tallahassee on National Public Radio. Red always talked about the beauty of the flowers and especially about camellias when the camellias were in bloom.

Bob Edwards was the featured speaker at the dedication. He talked about his experiences with Red on



A partial view of the "Red" Barber Memorial Camellia Garden in downtown McCarty Park. A reception followed the dedication with many members of the Tallahassee Camellia Club and other local dignitaries attending. (Photo by City of Tallahassee Dept. of Parks and Recreation)

the radio broadcasts and about Red's love for flowers. Bob has just written a book entitled THE COLONEL AND THE RED HEAD that should be published in late September or early fall of this year. He tells about his broadcasting conversations with Red and how Red has educated him about flowers. It is a book not to be missed.

When Red died October 22, 1992, there were about thirty camellia plants in his yard. His ashes were buried in a cluster of five camellia plants.

The Barber family gave the City of Tallahassee some of the camellia plants from the Barber's garden. These plants which included the 'Grand Slam' have been planted by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation in the McCarty Park.

The Tallahassee Camellia Club in the early 1960's planted camellias in the park. The Club plans to plant additional camellias in the park this year. ♦



Lee Roy Smith, Pete Guarisco and Hoytte Rigby stand behind the plaque dedicating the camellia garden in memory of the late "Red" Barber in Tallahassee, FL. (Photo by Nellie Mims)



Bob Edwards of National Public Radio made remarks concerning "Red" Barber's longtime affiliation with National Public Radio. (Photo by City of Tallahassee Dept. of Parks and Recreation.)

The World's Champion Salesman

Bill Donnan

I want to tell you the true story of how I purchased the very same camellia five different times and the salesman became the World's Champion Camellia Salesman!!

In the Spring of 1992, I decided to create a camellia garden here at the Morningside Retirement Complex in Fullerton, California where I live. The plot was chosen and 30 two gallon camellias were purchased for the new garden. Among them was a beautiful 7 gallon plant of the new, as yet, unreleased variety 'Jerry Donnan'. These camellias were planted by the landscape company which takes care of the landscaping at the retirement complex and they were badly damaged by adding the wrong kind of fertilizer into the planting hole. (See the article, "THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY" - Camellia Review, Vol. 54; No. 2; page 11 of the November, 1992 issue.)

I rescued twelve of the plants, including the 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' and took them back to the Nursery. Several weeks later, I bought 10 sacks of coarse fir bark and spread it over the site of the garden. Then I bought 18 more camellia plants, including the 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' and brought them back to the retirement complex. I spaced these 30 plants on top of the fir bark in their containers. The hope was that these plants would flower during the winter months and give a good display of camellias for the retirees. I thought that later that Spring we would find a better place to plant them. However, the POWERS THAT BE at the retirement complex decided that this was not very aesthetic because this arrangement did

not fit in with the rest of the landscaping. I managed to plant twelve of the plants in more inviting places around the complex but was obliged to take the rest of these plants back to the Nursery. Among them was the 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' camellia. (If you are keeping score, you will note that I have already purchased the same 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' plant two times but the plant was still back at the Nursery in Altadena, California!)

*I purchased the very
same camellia five
different times and
the salesman
became the World's
Champion Camellia
Salesman!!*

Later on that winter I decided to donate some camellia plants to the Fullerton Arboretum. Among the plants repurchased was the 7 gallon plant of 'Jerry Donnan'. However, when I got the plants ready to place in the ground I realized that all of the other varieties were the smaller 2 gallon plants. Thus, I took the 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' back to the Nursery and exchanged it for a 2 gallon shrub because I thought it would look better to keep all of the new Arboretum plants the same general size.

In February of 1993, I wanted to send my daughter, who lives in Carmichael, a few of the newer camellias so I purchased 6 plants one of which was the same 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' camellia. Now you are not going to believe this - but when they got the truck loaded for the trip North to the Sacramento area they did not have room for the 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' camellia since the truck was loaded to the roof with one and two gallon plants!

Well, to make a long story short, the 7 gallon 'Jerry Donnan' camellia is now sitting in the Nursery in Altadena. I would like to give it to my son, Chris, who lives near UCLA. However, I am told, by none other than the President of the Nursery, that if I want to take that plant out through the gates I will have to either purchase it, - or else pay for the upkeep, water, fertilizer, pruning, and other general care which it has enjoyed during the past 2 1/2 years!

Yep! You got it!! I paid for that "cotton pickin" 7 gallon plant of 'Jerry Donnan' five times before I finally got it out of the nursery and planted out in Westwood, California!! Who was this World's Champion camellia salesman? It was an old guy who works, part-time at the Nursery - named Julius Nuccio!!!

Now, if you believe this story, let me tell you about the time I saw three pigs flying - Oh and I have a bridge over in Brooklyn that I would like to sell to you!! The truth is that the 7 gallon plant of 'Jerry Donnan' was given to me by Julius Nuccio!! But the story of how it came back and forth into and out of the Nursery is true. ♦

THE BEST *Is Yet To Come*

Julius Nuccio and Bill Donnan

The science of hybridizing to produce newer and better camellia blooms has been going on for centuries. I guess that one would have to declare that the bees were the first hybridizers. They, along with evolution and the environment, may have produced some of the more than 200 different species of camellia which have been found. The camellia plant is first mentioned in history along about 1725 B.C. when a Chinese Emperor declared that tea was his favorite drink. (Tea is made from the leaves of the *C. sinensis* plant.) But mankind is not satisfied with brewing up a better cup of tea. He also wants to grow a better, more colorful flower and thus was born the hybridizer or plant breeder. We have been told that from the tenth century onwards there have been hybridizers working with camellia blooms.

Those gorgeous reticulata blooms found in the Yunnan Province of South China were all the result of careful breeding for size and color. On the other hand, the Japanese had performed wonders there in the city of Higo, Japan. The story goes that the Samari War Lord of that city had demanded that his plant breeders produce a camellia bloom which would epitomize openheartedness. Thus was developed the seven-petaled Higo camellia bloom with the plum-blossom burst of stamens. Some of the first camellia plants to come to the Western World were the species *C. japonica* imported from China. They were called the "China Rose" and they came into great favor. Then in the early 1800's the

camellia reached its peak of popularity throughout Europe and Great Britain. The demand for new varieties was so great that the hobbyists and commercial growers alike were soon producing thousands of seedlings for selection and naming. These seedlings were all basically *C. japonica* species and the majority of the new blooms were all formal doubles.

But hybridizers both in Europe and here in America soon realized that they would have to produce something more than a new *C. japonica* formal double bloom in order to have the camellia retain its popularity with gardeners and plant lovers.

In the 1920's there was a concerted effort to develop new kinds and forms of camellias using different species to make the hybrid cross. An attempt was made at Kew Gardens in London when *C. japonica* was crossed with *C. saluenensis* to produce a hybrid named 'C.F. Coates'. Later, in 1840, several other *C. japonica* x *C. saluenensis* hybrids were developed in Wales and these have been named the Williamsii Hybrids. At about the same time, the first *C. saluenensis* x *C. reticulata* cross was made and named 'Salutation'. This was followed by successful crosses here in the U.S.A. where *C. sasanqua* was crossed with *C. reticulata* to produce 'Dream Girl', 'Flower Girl' and 'Show Girl' to name a few. After that the flood gates opened and there was an avalanche of hybrid crosses made and named involving the *C. japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. reticulata*, and *C. saluenensis*.

Then, in 1970, the plant hunters

found the elusive yellow camellia. In fact there are now 8 or 10 of these yellow species of the genus camellia - some of which have been used in hybridizing to obtain some new color breaks. At the same time there has been considerable effort to use *C. lutchuensis* in crosses to obtain more fragrance in the blooms. And last, but by no means least, some of our plant breeders have concentrated on the goal of producing more cold-hardy varieties. As a result of all this activity we now have hundreds of new camellias, some of which are 7 to 9 inches in diameter! We have dozens of blooms which have some fragrance. We have 15 or 20 new miniatures which give out a floriferous stem of blooms. We have some new color breaks and we even have a few magnificent new formal doubles!!!

Will history repeat itself? Will we reach an over-production of new varieties and flood the market as was done in the early 1800's? For the commercial grower? Yes! This has happened long ago simply because it is impossible to produce a new variety in less than five years even for a moderate market. For a commercial grower to produce 50 or 100 new varieties would undoubtedly bankrupt any common nursery. But for the hobbyist and the true camellia lover? No! We think not! BECAUSE THE BEST IS YET TO COME!

We can say that THE BEST IS YET TO COME because the "new born" hybridizer has a veritable cornucopia of material to work with. In the "old days" the plant breeder had - maybe - four or five different species to work with. Now we have 75 or more

species here in America and better than 100 more which, no doubt, will be imported! Also, today's hybridizer is blessed with named hybrid varieties to work with and to cross breed. For example, the species *C. japonica* has been crossed with at least 15 other species and the hybrid varieties are named and are available. Here is a partial listing of crosses with *C. japonica*: *C. reticulata*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. kissi*, *C. chrysanthua*, *C. nitidissima*, *C. Chekiangoleosa*, *C. granthamiana*, *C. miyagii*, *C. sinensis*, *C. pitardi*, *C. lutchuensis*, *C. cuspidata*, *C. fraterna*, *C. oleifera*, and *C. rosaeflora*. We have *C. reticulata* crossed with eight or more different species and the hybrids are named and available. *C. sasanqua* has been crossed six or more times with other species to produce hybrids which tend to bloom earlier in the year. Also, *C. lutchuensis*, which has fragrance has been crossed with at least six other species. The objective is to create a more fragrant bloom and the results have been quite successful.

We could go on here listing the multiplicity of interspecific hybrid crosses. For example, *C. saluenensis*, having been the first successful cross with *C. japonica* has been further crossed with many other different species. Also, *C. granthamiana*, *C. fraterna*, *C. oleifera*, *C. vernalis*, and *C. pitardii* have all been crossed several times. These are the so-called basic crosses and many of the resulting hybrids have been named. These basic interspecific hybrids of different camellia species are called "bridge plants." In other words, having demonstrated that it is possible to successfully cross two different species, one has created a "bridge" to even more exotic goals. Getting several species to cross pollinate and deliver viable seeds with *C. chrysanthua* (nitidissima) as one of the "parent" plants has created a "bridge" within *C. chrysanthua*. Thus one arrives well on the way toward a color break of a yellow bloom. Having successfully crossed *C. lutchuensis* with some other species has created a "bridge plant" toward more fragrant blooms, etc. etc. Here

is a list of the various species which have displayed a great "track record" for transmitting their specialties into an interspecific hybrid cross:

- C. nitidissima* (Chrysanthua) - eight or ten of these "yellow" species might be able to impart a yellow color into the new hybrids.
- C. saluenensis* - this species causes heavy bud set and mass blooms.
- C. oleifera* - Brings cold hardiness to the resulting hybrid.
- C. lutchuensis* - Imparts fragrance and a soft spreading growth.
- C. granthamiana* - Produces very large early blooms and a distinct foliage.
- C. irriwadiensis* - Produces small early blooms and a very strong growth.
- C. fraterna* - Imparts fast growth and mass blooms into the hybrid.
- C. tsaii* - Tends to produce a dwarf, bushy shrub with distinct foliage.
- C. sasanqua* - Imparts an early bloom habit and increased sun tolerance.
- C. reticulata* - Will tend to create very large exotic blooms in the hybrid.
- C. japonica* - This species is still our most handsome foliage, our best growth habit, and our most excellent textured blooms. Therefore its attributes will

always be desirable in any new hybrid cross.

Now this is where the phrase, "THE BEST IS YET TO COME" really kicks in! Hybridizers and plant breeders have not been content with making these common interspecific crosses of different species. They have been crossing hybrids with hybrids! We have found out that we can combine the huge petaled *C. reticulata* x *C. japonica* with the fragrance of the hybrid *C. lutchuensis* x *C. sasanqua* in an attempt to produce a large petaled, fragrant, sun-tolerant, early blooming variety! In fact, we are now able to make a four, or a five, or even a six species interspecific hybrid cross! For example, there is a hybrid named 'Honeymoon'. It happens to be a cross of 'Guilio Nuccio' x *C. pitardii* x *C. nitidissima*. By crossing 'Honeymoon' with 'China Lady' - a *C. reticulata* (*Buddha*) x *C. granthamiana* we would have five species in the mix. Then, who knows what wonderful change in color, form, fragrance, cold-hardiness, bloom size, bloom period, or longevity may eventually come forth? Yes, it is true! We are on the threshold of a new era in the creation of better camellia blooms and it is going to be fun to sit back and watch what happens.



Dependability

Powerful and compact, the Dramm Heavy Duty Sprayer is a flexible tool for applying pesticides and other chemical formulations. Model MS-O is an electric hydraulic sprayer with adjustable operating pressures from 0 to 500 PSI. By simply twisting the spray gun knob, the spray adjusts from a 20 foot high pressure stream to a fine mist. The 33 foot discharge hose with swivel couplings, allows freedom of movement. An optional aluminum cart, with a 12 gallon tank, adds complete mobility.

DRAMM

P.O. Box 1960
Manitowoc, WI 54221-1960

BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE HUNTINGTON CAMELLIA FLOWER SHOW



Ann Richardson

Welcome to the Annual Huntington Camellia Show. This is the largest camellia show ever presented here and this is the first time it has been scheduled during our peak blooming season. In addition to this beautiful flower show in Friends Hall and the Entrance Pavilion, table displays are set up in the west section of the North Vista Camellia Garden and guides will be on hand to explain various aspects of camellias and their culture. Enjoy the show and a stroll through the Camellia Garden.

To further your enjoyment of the show, we have created this panel guide. As you enter the camellia exhibition area you will see tables sectioned off into flower categories.

ENTRIES

Organizing flowers on tables makes it easier for judges to select the show's winning flowers. Flowers are placed in one of two basic categories:

The **SINGLE CATEGORY** represents carefully selected and groomed individual flowers. One flower is placed in a small plastic container with or without an accompanying leaf. This category is further divided into sections according to their classification as a species, according to whether they have been treated or not with a plant hormone or growth regulator, and according to their size.

The **MULTIPLE CATEGORY** here exhibits trays with collections of three or five flowers. Show requirements for the flowers and for

the number of flowers in trays vary by flower show. Some shows allow trays with up to nine flowers, and some request that the flowers be of the same species, such as *Camellia japonica*. Other show regulations allow a mix, such as *Camellia japonica* and hybrids.

SINGLE CATEGORY

Species, Hybrids, and Seedlings

Botanically speaking, a species is a group of the same kind of plants found in nature. The genus *Camellia* includes nearly 200 species, but the majority of camellias on display belong to two species, *Camellia japonica* or *Camellia reticulata*. Other entries on display include: **Reticulata Hybrids, Non-Reticulata Hybrids, Species, and Seedlings.**

Japonica: This section includes cultivated varieties developed from plants of the naturally occurring species *Camellia japonica*, native to Japan. These plants have been cultivated and recognized for beautiful flowers for hundreds of years. There are many thousands of these cultivars, and most flowers in the show belong to this species.

Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrids: *Camellia reticulata* is a species native to China. They were introduced into the United States from China in the mid-1940's and made an immediate hit with camellia growers because of their large and dramatic blooms. Many *reticulatas* were crossed with other species, producing hybrids. Since most of the

reticulata hybrids retain the showy blooms of the *reticulatas*, the two are placed together.

Non-Reticulata Hybrids: Hybrids other than those involving *C. reticulata* are exhibited separately. As new species from Asia are discovered and introduced, plant growers continue to make new hybrid combinations, selecting for flower size, fragrance, breaks in flower form, color, and hue.

Species: This section includes camellias from species not mentioned above. *Camellia sasanqua*, another camellia species long in cultivation, sometimes is represented in this category, although it is sometimes difficult to exhibit because of its tendency to shatter petals easily.

Seedlings: Here are found new camellias grown from seed. Out of thousands of seeds sown annually, few produce flowers worthy for propagation, registration, or flower shows. However, every once in a while, a "chance seedling" will produce a flower with unusual characteristics worthy for introduction and for entrance in a show. Show seedlings may not have been offered for sale, either by the originator or others, prior to the show. To receive an award, seedlings must exhibit both good bloom and growth characteristics, and be uniquely different from camellias already available.

Novice Class: This section is open to anyone who has never before won an award. The public is invited

to enter any of the single or multiple classes, but a Novice Class offers an excellent way to begin competing. Ask a show host or hostess about upcoming shows if you might be interested in entering your blooms in competition. We invite you to join this intriguing hobby.

SIZE

Camellia flower size is determined by the average diameter of the flower. **Miniature** flowers are 2 1/2 inches or less in diameter. **Small** flowers range from 2 1/2 to 3 inches. **Medium** flowers measure 3 to 4 inches across and **Large** flowers 4 to 5 inches. Those rated **Very Large** are 5 inches or more in diameter.

All named flowers entering the show have documented descriptions of their color, form, and size recorded in *Nomenclature*, the official book used by flower judges for reference.

TREATMENT

"Treated" flowers have been treated with gibberellic acid, a chemical that is applied at the base of a camellia bud later in its development. This plant hormone causes many flowers to bloom earlier, make a larger flower, and at times, intensify or even fade the color of the flower. The difference between a treated and non-treated flower can be remarkable. For this reason, treated flowers are entered separately to prevent an unfair advantage over flowers not treated.

A camellia is treated with gibberellic acid in the fall, from September to December in southern California. The bud quickly swells and the flower opens prematurely. This affords the exhibitor an opportunity to enter flowers in camellia shows earlier in the season.

MULTIPLE CATEGORY

As one camellia hobbyist wrote, "Collections to me are like moving pieces on a chess board or trying to determine which players on a team will best play each position. Believe me it is quite a challenge, but it has ample rewards."*

Flowers in a collection must be of

good quality. They are judged together for their color, size, form, condition, and freshness. There are two kinds of multiple exhibits:

Like Blooms: In this section, flowers in trays must be identical, of the same species and size (ie. JAPONICAS—MEDIUM). If one flower does not equal the rest, it is very noticeable.

Mixed (Unlike) Blooms: At the Huntington Show, trays of **Mixed Blooms** contain three flowers, each a different cultivar and a different size: 1 boutonniere (miniature or small), 1 medium, and 1 large or very large flower. The three flowers can be of contrasting or harmonious colors. Placement of these flowers in a tray is critical because the colors and size differences must blend with each other to make the overall appearance pleasing to the eye. It is important that colors do not clash, and changes in size not be too great. Take extra time to check out this section of the flower and show.

DISPLAYING, JUDGING, AND AWARDS

The blooms in this show were brought in early Saturday morning and judged in the forenoon. Some flowers were picked in the very early hours and brought in still wet with

the morning dew. Others, picked several days earlier, were carefully packed and refrigerated to preserve them at their peak of freshness.

Flowers that enter the camellia show are not judged against each other but against the highest standards for that cultivar or species. They are judged for: size, form, color, condition, and substance/texture. The camellia show judges in southern California give equal weight to all five standards.

Teams of three judges are given assignments of categories to judge. When the best bloom or tray is truly outstanding, the judges send it to the 'head table' for further consideration. When all the contending blooms of all the classes are assembled, the entire complement of judges vote by ballot for the "best" and "runner up" of each class. The winners are placed prominently on the awards table, and then the show is opened to the public.

If you have any questions, please pose them to any of the show hosts or hostesses. We appreciate your questions and your interest. Enjoy the show!

**Camellia Journal Yearbook, 1990, "Collections in Competition" by Art Gonos. ♦*



An outstanding Award Table at the Lakeland, FL Camellia Show. This beautiful show is sponsored by First Federal of Florida. You will note the many prizes that were purchased in the ACS Gift Shop. We appreciate their support and the other shows that shop ACS first.

CAMELLIA NOTES

Bits And Pieces

Baxter, Luther W., Jr.*, Cruickshank, Betty**
and Cruickshank, Charles**

ROOTING CAMELLIA CUTTINGS - A SLIGHT CHANGE

(1) A study concerning the rooting of *Camellia sasanqua* turned out to be both interesting and practical. Instead of taking cutting of only current-season's growth (in July or August, 1992), these cuttings were taken from the previous season's growth (1991). On these cuttings, two 1992 lateral stems were included. Thus the actual stems to be rooted were two-growth-season's old, but most of the energy for the rooting process came from leaves of 1992 wood (lateral stems) plus the two old leaves (1991) subtending the two 1992 laterals.

These cuttings rooted well when placed under three-liter, plastic 'Coke' bottles in a mixture of steam sterilized sand plus any good potting mixture (one to one ratio, by volume). This year these plants (1991 growth) have outgrown the ones made from 1992 current season's growth.

You may want to try this for yourself, but don't put more than three cuttings under a three-liter plastic bottle.

ROOTING CAMELLIA CUTTINGS - ANOTHER SLIGHT CHANGE

(2) A new and better way of insuring the rooting of camellia cuttings has been found. Instead of using entirely builders' sand in a pot, use some coarse potting soil to fill the bottom one-third of two-gallon plastic pots and then add sterile builders' sand to fill the remaining two-thirds of the pot. Don't forget to leave an inch or so for watering at the top.

The reason for this change is that builders' sand is very fine and often runs out the pot's bottom holes (drainage holes) during routine

watering. To prevent this from happening, pieces of regular household paper towels (Bounty) were rolled and placed in the holes of the one-gallon plastic pots to keep sand from running out. But as the towel material soaked up water, the "plug" became so tight in many of the holes that water was retained in the bottom one-half of the pot. When roots formed under these conditions they suffocated and rotted during the mid-spring (April - May) greenhouse heat.

Three-liter plastic bottles (flasks) have proven to be superior to two-liter or one-liter flasks, even when three, two or one cutting(s) were/was put in three-, two-, or one-liter flasks, respectively. In other words, one cutting per liter of space.

Also, when using two-gallon pots, rooting of cuttings appeared to be better than when using smaller pots. When good drainage of pots was provided, daily watering seemed to be best during spring and summer, probably because the larger surface and volume of sand and flask heated more slowly when wet than when dry. Thus conditions for rooting cuttings were better.

Whether leaving tops on flasks or off during rooting has not been adequately resolved. As long as condensate forms on the sides of flasks there appears to be good rooting of cuttings.

DIEBACK CANKERS ON 'CHINA LADY'

(3) Cankers caused by the dieback fungus *Glomerella cingulata* on Nuccio's highly susceptible camellia hybrid, 'China Lady' (*Camellia reticulata* ('Buddha') x *C. granthamiana*) healed when infection occurred on two- or three-year-old trunk wood. Small one- to

two-old branches died when infection by the dieback fungus occurred naturally through leaf scars. Because of its high level of susceptibility, plants of 'China Lady' should be sprayed just before spring growth begins (mid-April to early May) with a Captan - (thiophanate-methyl) combination. We used Cleary's 3336 WP as the thiophanate-methyl part of the combination suspension.

Thiophanate-methyl is sold under several trade names: Domain Flowable, Fungo Flo, 3336-F, Systec 1998, Fungo 85DF (Cleary) 3336 WP are a few names of this parent material.

Composition: Dimethyl [(1, 2-phenylene) bis-(iminocarbonothioyl)] biscarbamate; or 4, 4'-o-phenylenebis [3-thioallophanate]. Thiophanate-methyl belongs to the chemical family, Carbamates. It is a systemic fungicide that gives a broad spectrum of plant disease control. Essentially it does the same thing as Benlate 50 WP.

DO NOT USE CREEK SAND!

(4) Exercise caution in the Southeast: do not use non-sterilized creek sand because the camellia-black-root fungus, *Calonectria crotalariae* (*Cylindrocladium crotalariae*) is a frequent contaminant of creek sand. This fungus can survive in sand or soil for at least nine years. (See Baxter, L.W. Jr., Sprott, A.M., Segars, Sally B. and Fagan, Susan G. 1987. Black root rot and stem blight of camellia. *Camellia Journal* 42(1):4-5.)

"CONE-TAINERS" FOR CAMELLIAS

(5) Growing camellia seedlings can be fun. This year ('92-'93 season) Ray Leach "Cone-Tainers" were used for growing *Camellia sasanqua* seedlings. These "Cone-

Tainers" are available from Stuewe and Sons, Inc., 2290 S. E. Kiger Island Drive, Corvallis, OR 97333 (Phone 503-757-7798).

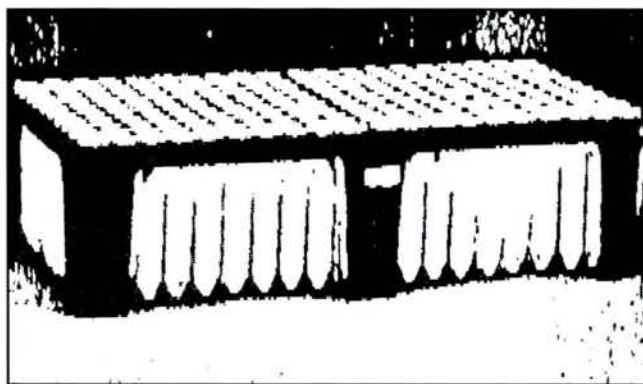
The "Cone-Tainers" used where 22 Ray Leach Supercells with 98 cavities per container. The cavity depth is 8.35 inches, and has a volume of 10 cubic inches per "Cone-Tainer" (Figure 1).

There are several reasons why "Cone-Tainers" are better than pots: (1) one seed per unit can become infected with a camellia-disease pathogen, but the spread would be minimal since the units do not touch one another, soil, or bench materials; (2) many seedlings can be grown in a very limited space; (3) since seedlings emerge at different times, each seedling could be potted without disturbing others, such as with multiple seedlings in a pot; (4) each Ray Leach Supercell allows roots to grow independently and it fosters good tap-root development. Slow-germinating seeds may not have the opportunity to develop to their genetic potential since tops developing from quick-germinating seeds may heavily shade new seedlings. Also, small seeds may not have the energy necessary to push up the tops to compete well. Using "Cone-Tainers" can help each seedling to develop well, according to its genetic potential. Cells in which seeds do not germinate as quickly as others can be moved, for example, from the center to the periphery where there is more light. Any good potting soil can be used which allows good drainage (there are holes in the bottom of "Cone-Tainers"); (5) this system allows identification of each seed, some of which may have been from selected crosses. ♦

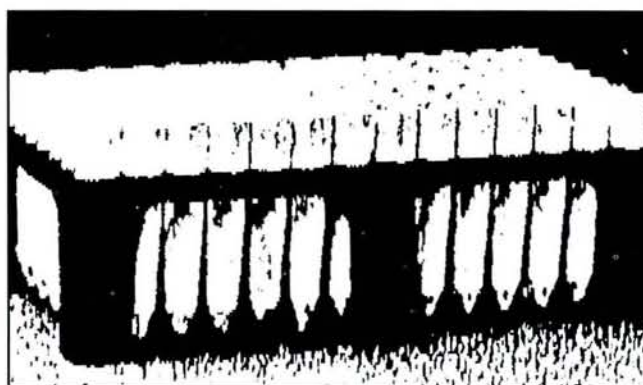
**Professor, Emeritus, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, and volunteer, South Carolina Botanical Gardens.*

***Volunteers, South Carolina Botanical Gardens.*

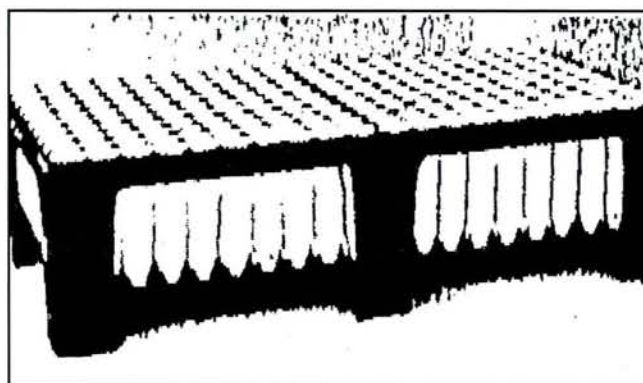
Ray Leach "Cone-Tainers"



Leach Tray
w/200 Pine
Cells (4 cu.
in. each)



**
Leach Tray
w/98 Super
Cells (10 cu.
in. each)



Leach Tray
w/200 Fir Cells
(3 cu. in. each)



Leach Tray
w/98 Super
Stubbie Cells
(7 cu. in.
each)

Figure 1. Leach Trays RL98, 8 case per trays, \$51.60. Weight, 30 lbs. Ray Leach "Cone-Tainers". Case 1100 SSCUV Supercells, \$100.93. Weight, 41 lbs.

**The type used.

A Major Exchange of Camellia Cultivars Between China and Western Countries

**Gao Jiying and Shao Taichong*

China has been well known for her rich natural resources in camellia species and the cultivars. Due to history, social and geological reasons, China has long maintained toward the West a closed-door policy in camellia horticulture. Chinese camellia enthusiasts enjoy the beauty of camellia kingdom as if in the Garden of Eden. They never bother to look around the camellia gardens in the West. On the other hand, camellia hybridizers, growers and lovers of camellias in the West hold great curiosity about what is behind the door and they express a desire for species and cultivars. Upon close encounter it is believed that the exchange of camellia cultivars between China and the western countries is long overdue.

Back in 1984, for the first time an international camellia friendship garden was established by the International Camellia Society (ICS) in Kunming, Yunnan province, China. There was a rather large scale introduction of camellia cultivars from the West to China, a total of 82 named cultivars. At that time when China was still in a near-closed-door policy, the representatives of ICS returned from China with great disappointment: no camellia plant or scion was offered. The 82 cultivars were put aside, barely reaching the general public in China. Even though it was not a successful attempt, ICS did plant a seed of an idea in China for developing camellia exchange events later.

Gradually, as time passed, camellia hobbyists in China sensed there was an urgent need to collect new camellias from the West. They were looking for any new exciting flower, color, form, size, or fragrance. A special research study conducted by Subtropical Forestry Research Institute, Fuyang, Zhejiang, China reported that great progress was made in the camellia breeding program, but only in the area of camellia oil from seeds production in China. Yet Western countries were far ahead in breeding new camellia flowers. They recommended that a short-cut to enrich camellia horticulture in China was to introduce new camellia cultivars from the West.

They also reported there were at least 310 cultivars of *C. japonica*, 150 of *C. reticulata* and 39 of *C. sasanqua*, and hundreds of *C. species* in China. Most of them were old Chinese cultivars and some of the plants reached only certain local regions. With China as the indigenous origin for camellia species, nature nourishes the plant with rainy season for growing and dry season for flowering. With such a huge geological area suitable for camellia cultivation, the exchange of camellias with the West should be a mutually right move.

Since 1989, many contacts were made between Subtropical Forestry Research Institute (serving as a center for *C. japonica* and oil producing camellia seeds in China) and the Western world. The research institute

made many camellia friends overseas and received an impressive collection of camellias from them. In return, the Chinese government offered a grant to the research institute to share cultivars of *C. japonica* and some *C. species* to the West. The door has widened the path of major exchange of camellias between China and the western camellia hobbyists.

A total of 682 cultivars was received from the West and a total of 206 Chinese cultivars was sent out. The method of the exchanges was mostly by mailing scions. When a batch of scions was received by the Research Institute it was first identified by the western name and given a classified number; then a proper Chinese name was given, followed immediately by propagation.

There was a great advantage in China who cultivated a forest of big under-stock oleifera plants for grafting. Growth of the grafted plant was stunningly fast. China was able to repeat grafting by harvesting the new growth. In the second year, most major nurseries received the scions to conduct their own propagation. In subsequent years new introductions would reach the general public throughout China. The new camellias have been putting out blooms in China. Chinese camellia hobbyists admire the larger flowers, exciting colors, and the fascinating flower forms. The display attracts more people to grow camellias. The most attractive ones in China are those with fimbriated petals, fragrance, yellow

To recap the exchange camellia up to date:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Response party</u>	<u>Cultivars received by China</u>	<u>Cultivars sent from China</u>
U.S.A.	Nuccio Nurseries	135	120
	NCCS Research Committee, K. Hallstone	110	150
	A.C.S. Dave Scheibert	60	80
	Mr. & Mrs. John Comber	15	30
	Mr. Thomas Perkins III	82	105
Australia	Dr. Robert Withers	130	115
	Mr. Bob Cherry	86	102
	Mr. Thomas Savige	25	—
New Zealand	Mr. Neville Hayden	123	108
France	Mr. Simon Charles	12	60
England	Mrs. Mayda Reynolds	13	30

color, reticulate hybrids, and the unique in color or form. The western camellia blooms are now holding an important section in China's yearly camellia shows throughout numerous cities and regions in China. The Chinese name and characteristics of over six hundred new camellia cultivars have been documented and published not only in China but also in ICS publication. The camellia exchange stimulates China's needs to carry out more hybridizing work in creating better and new camellias by using her numerous camellia cultivars to cross with many wonderful camellias from the West.

Typical Chinese camellias (C. japonica) are formal or rose form double, peony and anemone form. Traditionally in China, they like the flower with many delicate, large petals with clean and dazzling color.

However, by western standards, most Chinese C. japonica flowers are only classified as medium to small in size. Positively they possess delicate texture and attractive color.

China thinks the camellia exchange program should be continued. It takes joint efforts and mutual support to advance camellia horticulture. Echoes in the air everywhere indicate we should join hand-in-hand to built a path which will lead all camellia enthusiasts to promote world wide camellia gardens. ♦

**Mr. Gao Jiyin is an Associate Professor of Subtropical Forestry Research Institute, Fuyang, Zhejiang, China. Mr. Taichong is an industrialist in Zhejiang, China. Mr. Taichong's Nursery is specialized in vegetable seeds and camellias.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: The editor wishes to thank ACS member John Wang, Orinda, CA for translating and submitting the above article.

COLOURED ICONES OF YELLOW CAMELLIA

A must reference book, containing 21 cultivars. Each yellow cultivar is illustrated by a color photo, a realistic painting and a diagram drawing of parts of the flower and the seed. It is written in Chinese, English and Japanese. Size is 7 1/4" by 10 1/4", 54 pages. It is published by Guangsi Science and Technology Publishing House, China.

To order, send check to Northern California Camellia Society (NCCS) at 11 Easton Ct., Orinda, CA, U.S.A. 94563. The cost is \$14.95 (for USA), \$16.95 (for other countries); this amount includes shipping charge. Limited copies, so order early.

IT'S NOT JUST INK ON PAPER ANYMORE



*The Leaders In
Central Georgia For
Color Scanning And
Electronic Imaging*

1506 Hardeman Avenue
Macon, GA 31201
(912) 745-5822

Publication Deadlines

JOURNALS

February Issue
December 1

May Issue
March 1

August Issue
June 1

YEARBOOK
August 15

Material received after the above dates often cannot be added. Please cooperate so that the publications may be mailed as scheduled.



Camellia Pest Problems and Solutions

Ray Bond

1. Insects

There aren't many insects which will bother camellias, but those that do can be very destructive. Generally, control is simple and complete. For 99% of camellia insect problems, Diazinon, Orthene, insecticidal soap, pyrethrins, bug baits and dormant oil spray will do about all that needs to be done except Sevin (carbaryl) can be used in conjunction with all of these, particularly for chewing bugs.

In order of potential damage:

Scale is the most common and ongoing insect pest problem with camellias. Tea scale is the most common followed closely by camellia scale. All scales are considered generically here, because treatment is the same for each of them. The best eradication is by spraying the affected plant(s) as soon as you see any evidence of scale attack. The best prevention is immediate attack when discovered and separation from other plants in the nursery with scale or which may be scale prone.

Plants heavily infested with scale may exhibit leaves appearing to be yellow spotted, or variegated with yellowish spots on the top of the leaf. Turn these "variegated" leaves over and you may discover colonies of scale infestation.

Scale does not always cause this "variegation," so periodic inspection for scale under the leaves and on the trunks of camellias should be routine.

Heavy scale infestations will look like tiny white or grayish spots in a cluster or randomly distributed oval specs attached to the underside of the

leaf. Sometimes scale insects will attach to the top of the leaf. Scale infestations may be accompanied by a cottony, web-like mass.

Once eradicated, scale is slow to return if continued inspection and eradication procedures are maintained. Scale should be attacked as it appears. Once rid of scale, it is easy to keep it away, unless there is a plant such as euonymus, a preferred host for scale and many other pest problems, such as mildew and white flies, in the vicinity. Scale insects will go down the street, through the stoplight and around the corner looking for euonymus. Problems will spread from there!

Scale can be eliminated with dormant oil spray, particularly in spring when the young scale insects are moving about. Follow directions on the label being sure to spray under the camellia leaves where the scale is most likely to be found. Diazinon and Orthene will control scale, but dormant oil mixed with Diazinon as a spray seems to be best. Spray dormant oil when temperatures are below 80°F.

Aphids will severely damage new growth and buds and they will do it in a hurry! Next winter's blooms come from this spring's new growth or buds. If ants are about, odds are great that aphids are nearby or will be very soon. Eliminate aphids as soon as they are detected. They will appear as a mass of small black or green pinhead size dots. Black aphids are more readily apparent, but the green aphids are just as destructive.

Either will quickly maul new growth and flower buds.

An excellent spray, before temperatures get above 80°F is dormant oil mixed with Diazinon as above. It eliminates aphids as well as scale. After temperatures reach above 80°F, aphids can be quickly eliminated by spraying with Orthene (25% strength), Diazinon, or insecticidal soap. Diazinon will also kill the ants which probably introduced the aphids.

Please note that Orthene much stronger than 25% can damage camellias. Do not use Dursban (chlorpyrifos) to kill aphids or anything else on camellias. It isn't recommended for camellias and can damage them severely!

Mealy bugs are in the scale family, but they do not permanently attach themselves to the plant. They will be seen as little white fuzzy bugs which hide from you by running around to the other side of the limb. Mealy bugs will cluster in groups on new growth and suck on the plants. Mealy bugs can cause a lot of damage, if they are not detected and eradicated. Orthene (25%) and/or Diazinon will eliminate mealy bugs.

Japanese beetles can be a real pain. Japanese beetles love new growth of anything, camellias included and will quickly eliminate it. Vydate, being a good stomach poison as well as contact poison will kill them. Sevin is good, too. However, they can do a lot of damage before there is opportunity to treat for them.

The best defense is to be prepared

ahead of time. Jap beetles are best controlled by (sex) scent traps. Be careful to place the traps far away from any valuable plants. Japanese beetles will eat any new growth between where ever they might be and the traps. Jap beetles can appear in swarms, like 17 year locusts, eating anything in their path.

Spider mites can be a problem but they are relatively rare on camellias. Symptoms include gray, dusty appearing leaves. If mites are suspected, tap the edge of a leaf over a sheet of white paper. If there are any mites, they will reveal themselves as small, moving and perhaps redish specs on the paper. Mites may also attack flower and growth buds.

Symptoms of mites attacking buds are browning and dropping of buds. Mites will attack new growth, causing a severe distortion and curling of new leaves. Spider mites do not really like camellias, preferring other plants, but they can be a problem. Control is fairly simple. Spray with Diazinon being sure to spray under the leaves. If that doesn't work in a week or so, apply Kelthane or Avid according to directions.

White flies are only occasionally found around camellias. Generally, camellias are a little tough for them. Orthene, Insecticidal soap, Diazinon, Pyrethrins, horticultural oil and vegetable oil (if the temperature is above 80°F) are good knock-downs. Alternate remedies because white flies quickly become immune to specific chemicals.

Thrips can be a problem on early blooming camellias and late blooming camellias. Because most camellias bloom in the winter, thrips are usually not a problem.

Thrips will get into the base of the flower and cut the petals, eating them for lunch. If thrips are suspected, tear into the flower. They will appear to be tiny, hairlike worms deep in the bloom. Remove and destroy affected blooms. Usual chemical remedies for thrips can be used if necessary. Be sure to add sugar water to your spray. Thrips will come to the sugar and the chemicals will zap them.

2. Mollusks

Slugs and snails are mollusks and can be very messy pests. When weather warms, slugs will go into a bloom for a bite of the tender inner petals and a drink of nectar. Great blooms have been ruined by slugs' slimy trails which leave dirty streaks on petals. In spring, slugs and snails will eat new growth and they have voracious appetites for it. Bug baits or beer will eliminate them. When using beer, pour a little into pie pans in infested areas. They love beer and will crawl in, get drunk and drown. Sprinkle baits according to directions. They do their damage at night, so prepare to defend against them at night.

3. Rodents

Voles can quickly cause heavy damage to camellias. They won't hesitate to completely cut down camellias at the ground. The plants will look like small beavers did the damage.

The best way to stop them is to prevent them by trapping and/or poisoning before they can do any damage. An extremely effective vole trap is a one or two gallon plant container placed over mole runs and other holes where voles hide. A mouse trap baited with apples and peanut butter should be placed under it. Voles are nocturnal, so set the traps at night. The results will be astounding and the traps can be reset over the same holes again and again. One grower caught over 80 voles in just one week using this technique. Her losses went to zero.

Rat baits are also very good vole control, but they must be used more judiciously.

Rats and squirrels (including mice) like to chew the soft bark around the base of camellia plants. Rats and squirrels will chew up camellia trunks. The soft cambium is loved by these varmints when they aren't inclined to get to anything else. These pests love camellia seeds and will completely ruin a plant or seed bed as they devour the seeds.

Squirrels may be "cute," but they are as destructive as rats and have

been aptly described by knowledgeable zoologists as "rats with bushy tails." Rat baits work for squirrels, too. Caution: In some States, squirrels are protected. In these areas, squirrels are to be trapped and turned loose some distance away where they won't or can't harm anyone (except their new landlords).

How the squirrels are moved is another matter. "Humane" type traps are usually recommended. (It may be enlightening to see if they can swim to their new home.)

Rabbits and chipmonks can be a problem, doing similar damage as squirrels and rats. Rabbits like new growth within their reach, chipmonks will climb for it. However, rabbits and chipmonks usually do not find camellias as tempting as other tender plants. Traps and rat poisons will help control them. Like squirrels, chipmonks are protected in most areas.

4. Finally

Cats are effective rodent preventors and eradicators. They are nature's most efficient hunters and are heartily recommended for rodent control. I have two and they have really earned their keep.

Brand and trade names and treatment portions are given for information and reference only. Consult your state Agricultural and Pesticide agencies for recommended chemicals registered by the State. Always follow instructions on the label.



JUDGING SCHOOL TO BE HELD AT MASSEE LANE

A Judging School will be held at Massee Lane Gardens March 5 & 6, 1994. All ACS Judges who wish to recertify are invited to attend. Also, those who wish to become an accredited judge may attend in order to fulfill this requirement. Experienced ACS Certified Judges will serve as instructors for this class. Participants will have the opportunity to serve as judges or novice judges for the camellia show held by Middle Georgia Camellia Society. A fee of \$25 will be charged to cover the expenses of the school. For more information write Betty Hotchkiss, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Ga. 31030. ♦



PLEASE NOTE COMMITTEE ADDITIONS

Some additions and changes have been made in appointments on the *Publications* and the *Horticulture* Committees as printed in the August 1993 *Camellia Journal*. Please add the following to the *Publications* Committee as announced by Chairman, Marian Dils.

Mrs. John (Jean) Comber
521 Long Lake Drive
Pensacola, FL 32506-5683
(904) 455-8496

Curtis Smith
55 Delmont Drive A-4
Atlanta, GA 30305
(404) 876-0631

Mrs. G. Fred (Clara) Hahn
4437 McKee Road
Charlotte, NC 28226
(704) 846-2245

Judge Donald R. Fretz
3325 Linda Mesa Way
Napa, CA 94558
(707) 258-1158

Members of the *Horticulture* Committee as announced by
Chairman, William L. Ackerman.

Mrs. Barbara O. Butler
1016 Sycamore Avenue
Modesto, CA 95359
(209) 523-2527

Mrs. Michael (Betty) Hotchkiss
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 967-2358 - Office
(912) 967-2638 - Home

H. J. and Aline Showalter
3238 Tyrrell Parkway
Port Arthur, TX 77642
(409) 962-7795

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

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

NEED A JUDGE?

The following name was omitted from the above article in the August, 1993 *Camellia Journal*.

Mary Alice (Maggie) Bush - J
5266 Saratoga Drive
Jackson, MS 39221

We regret this omission. Maggie and her husband, Charlie, help judge many shows each year.

Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

February 23-27, 1994
Slidell, LA

March 8-11, 1995
(50th Anniversary of ACS)
Massee Lane Gardens

Spring 1996
Central FL Camellia Society,
Orlando, FL

Spring 1997
Baltimore, MD

Spring 1998
North Georgia Camellia
Society Atlanta, GA

March 3-6, 1999
Sacramento, CA

S U M M A T I O N



Defense of Variegation

Charles C. Bush

I was indeed surprised on reading the Southern California Review that I was the sole contributor in defense of variegation. Shame, shame on all of you accredited Camellia Judges. It has been a practice of mine, on receipt of the ACS yearbook, to immediately refer to the table of contents and locate the article of "The Judges Have Spoken." The varieties which have won the most awards indicate to me the most popular varieties in the eyes of the camellia judges and guides my acquisition of new varieties. From these lists, it seems that variegated blooms are preferred by a sizeable number as not all blooms that are variegated were so named. In some instances a supreme, surprise, etc., indicate variegation and others such as 'Ville de Nantes' are variegated although the name does not denote variegation. From the varieties listed, variegated blooms may not be in majority, but there are an appreciable number. This fact substantiated by the reluctance of certain retic-hybrids and japonicas to be induced with virus seems to improve the percentage in favor of variegation.

Since the pro-virus opinion was published, I have had several letters thanking me for voicing an opinion and numerous hand shakes from various members of the camellia judges at different shows here in the southeast congratulating me on the stand I took.

I am not a trained plant pathologist or horticulturist, nor do I profess to be; however, I have had a lot of practical experience in growing and cultivating plants. The presence of virus is one fact over which I nor

anyone else has any control what so ever. If one is of the opinion that he can cultivate camellias or any other plant virus free, he is sadly mistaken. The fact that our world is infected with virus is an accepted fact. Any virus which might have been isolated by natural boundaries such as oceans, mountains, etc., has been contaminated in the past by imports and exports which were uncontrolled for as long as trade has been going on between different parts of the world. The only control was one for monetary gain in the form of a tariff. Contamination by unseen enemies such as parasites, insects and fungus

*I am not a trained
plant pathologist or
horticulturist, nor
do I profess to be;
however, I have had
a lot of practical
experience in
growing and
cultivating plants.*

have been spread long before you and I were born. I was of the opinion that this was an accepted fact. In the plant catalogues, they do not advertise virus free plants but seem to offer virus resistant plants. When the

virus is removed, you can be assured that it will be back with renewed vigor on planting in its natural environment.

Of late there has been a boom in the propagation of the native muscadine which grows in the wild in much of south Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. These plants grow for years — some of the main trunks reaching three to four inches in diameter. This muscadine understock is used as a root system for grape culture as we camellia growers use sasanqua. As far as I know, these native grape return even after a forest fire; however, our forest fires are not as intense as those seen on television that occur in the western part of the United States.

Innoculation of a plant with a virus infected scion does not infect the entire variety. The procedure for inducing variegation is to double graft on a sasanqua with the variety desired on one side of the cleft and the variegated scion on the other side of the cleft. To my knowledge, no one induces variegation into the original plant, but I suspect that it may have been done unintentionally at sometime.

Little did I realize that by rocking a batteau (small boat) on the Pearl River that I would create waves on the east and west coast. My intentions were to prevent some purist from promulgating laws that would affect all, consequently eliminating a characteristic which I and many other persons find attractive. I was surprised at the response to the little article, flattered I might add.

For the last few years, my wife and I have attended at least ten camellia

shows per season. I exhibit 25 to 35 blooms or more. We have cultivated some real fine friends and have enjoyed the hospitality of those in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and Tennessee as well as Mississippi. We also have attended and made friends at the ICS Conference in Sidney, Australia, which was most enjoyable. I have exhibited beautiful specimens of 'Ville de Nantes', 'Lady Kay', 'Miss Charleston', 'Dixie Knight', 'Guilio Nuccio', and of course 'Helen Bower' which were without variegation and none of them went to the contention table with the exception of one specimen of 'Helen Bower' which was almost as large as flowering kale.

During the last camellia season, I was fortunate in flowering a bloom on 'Frank Houser' which I thought was excellent. It was a bloom of which Walter Homeyer would have been justly proud. On the way to the weekend camellia show the miles just clipped by. I just knew I had the best retic-hybrid in the trunk of my car. It did go to the contention table, but the best retic-hybrid was a variegated 'Frank Houser' grown by Jim Smelly.

Hody Wilson was the first horticulturist that I can remember meeting. I visited him quite frequently in Hammond, Louisiana, at the Louisiana Experiment Station. He was *Mr. Camellia* as far as I was concerned. I was reminded by John Edwards when we were appraising the blooms exhibited at a show of the advice given by Hody Wilson. He said, 'Variegation gives a bloom character, and without character a bloom cannot be a big winner.' I have often recalled Hody's words of wisdom when I was runner-up with an excellent bloom with no character (solid virus-free).

It has been my experience that the most successful road to the Head Table is by producing variegated blooms which respond well to Gib.

The relation of expenses to the elimination of virus from grapes and other plants is not surprising. I really had no idea that so much money is spent on this research by our governmental agencies. These

detailed investigations into a multitude of subjects no doubt contribute to the magnitude of our nation's debt. Some of it has been beneficial, but for the most part a vast majority of the accumulated data just occupies space in the national capital which is an added expense.

Dr. Luther Baxter is in my opinion a recognized expert on the fungus that causes petal blight and the scourge to the camellia grower in the southeast — die-back. Petal blight you can live with. It just ruins the blooms that you are planning to exhibit at a show and this is most discouraging. Whereas the demon die-back kills a plant in short order after it enters the plant. Once it enters the sap, there is small chance of recovery to health. I have read all that Luther Baxter has published in the *American Camellia Journal* and have followed all his recommendations concerning petal blight and die-back and some that have been recommended to me by other camellia growers at the 'bull sessions' held at camellia shows. In my greenhouse, all petals are removed before they drop. For two years the floor of the greenhouse was covered with five or six layers of newspaper, then covered with three inches of pine straw mulch. The soil in all the potted plants was coated with newspaper and pine straw. Still petal blight was ruining my specimen blooms. Die-back was fought by regular spraying with Captan and Benlate; however, Benlate contaminated with a herbicide made me "gun-shy" of using Benlate.

On a visit to Williams Nursery in Forest Hill, Louisiana, Mrs. Vallery told me that she had had good results at controlling die-back with a new fungicide marketed by Clearly Chemical Company named 3336F. On my return to Jackson, I purchased a quart of 3336F and sprayed according to the directions. At monthly intervals, I sprayed it on foliage with spreader sticker added and have not noticed any increase in die-back. In a discussion with Jim Smelley of Moss Point, Mississippi, he stated that he had used the powdered form of

3336F and had eliminated the petal blight problem. This information was conveyed to me at the Brookhaven, Mississippi, show. On December 15, 1992, I combined one cup of 3336F with one and one-half cups of water in an Ortho Dial'n Spray hose-end sprayer. I set the dial on two teaspoons per gallon and drenched the plants and soil until all the spray was gone. I repeated the spraying on January 2, and again on January 15, 1993. I still had a small amount of petal blight, but I believe I have eliminated 90% of it. Possibly if I had begun spraying two weeks earlier, then I could have eliminated it entirely. The only objection to 3336F is the expense and if the demand for it increases, then the cost will certainly increase.

At the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Camellia Show, Ralph Davidson of Birmingham stated that he had been successful at petal blight control by using the toad stool control used by old gardeners — just sprinkle the toad stool with bicarbonate of soda. Sure enough the toad stool will wither and die. On my return to Jackson, I went to Sam's Wholesale Club and bought a four pound box of Arm & Hammer Baking Soda and sprinkled my entire greenhouse (20' x 40') with it. To this date nothing has shown any adverse effect. There is an old Mississippi saying "that even a blind hog will find an acorn, but only if he continues to root and root."

There has to be something which inhibits the growth of petal blight and die-back which can be included in the potting-mix or soil. Possibly in the near future, a plant pathologist or horticulturist will find the solution. Until that time we must resort to the ancient time proven engineered solution of trial and error.

When this earth was formed, our Creator blessed us with virus. There was no intention for us to be virus free or any plant to exist and thrive in a virus free environment. It is only wise when facing the inevitable to relax and enjoy it. Possibly this attitude will extend our days on this earth. ♦

Horticulturally **SPEAKING**

How to Reduce Plant Injury from Climatic Extremes

Two national topics much discussed of late in the Washington newspapers and news magazines is the erratic weather we have been experiencing all across the country, and the high level of stress encountered in Washington political circles. Although these two items seem worlds apart, they are closer than they appear at first glance. Stress can have life threatening effects, be it on people or plants. In each case, it is the burden of a hostile environment, man-made or natural, that causes the damage.

Combating stress may be accomplished by either adjusting to that environment or changing it. In the case of plants, both aspects are possible. Breeding new strains of camellias that will better withstand excessive conditions that are too dry, too wet, too hot, or too cold, is a subject for discussion at another time.

Today, we will discuss what can be done to modify a plant's immediate environment so that it is better able to cope with climatic extremes. Hopefully, we will cover items that are sometimes overlooked.

I have found it useful to listen to the weatherman's predictions for the upcoming week. This is most important in the winter, but also at other times as well. In addition, I have a minimum-maximum thermometer in the garden and keep records of weather trends. It is well established that **the 72 hours before a freeze can be critical to a plant's survival.** Thus, if current conditions are moderate, but predictions are for an expected freeze, some temporary extra protection can save grief later on.

Most growers are quite aware of

summer droughts when they occur. However, winter droughts can have devastating effects when accompanied by moderate freezes. Even worse if accompanied by drying winds. Winter watering (during brief mild spells) can make a great difference.

Camellias are normally tap rooted plants. This habit is modified when we break off the tap root of young seedlings, or propagate by rooted cuttings. About ten years ago, I had a problem of growing camellias along the front of my home where the soil was *very* sandy and where it was almost impossible to water adequately. After failing several times, I planted the area with *C. oleifera* seedlings grown in long tubes for undisturbed growth of the tap root. (Figure 1). These were planted with a post hole digger. They put out tremendous growth with no losses and today range 8 to 9 feet in height. This system may be worth trying along sandy coastal areas (free of salt spray) where camellias do poorly.

Clay pots are pretty well obsolete now that plastic pots are available. Plants dried out faster in clay than in plastic, but they probably had better insulating value. They tended to breathe, and evaporation had a cooling effect. Plastic neither breathes nor cools. Black plastic pots, if exposed to direct sunlight, can heat up 20 to even 40 degrees above ambient temperature. Thus, if you are not careful, you can cook the roots of your camellias on a normally hot summer day. Later on, these plants do poorly or die and you wonder why. If you use black plastic pots, be sure they are shielded from the sun by burlap barriers, straw mulch, or other means.

The English use a system of double potting. This protects both from excessive heat and cold. Peat, soil, or other insulating material is used between the two pots. In the winter, bubble wrap is used to cover the outer pot and top of soil.

BARBARA O. BUTLER, MODESTO, CA

Is there such a thing as summer hibernation? Yes, there is. It is called aestivation, to spend the summer in a dormant condition. Hibernation, Latin for wintering, is a more or less dormant state of protection from the cold when nutrition is scarce or as an alternative to losing all leaves. It probably has a close connection to the reproduction of flowers. Analogous to hibernation is aestivation or summering. A dormant period to escape from the heat when water is scarce. Aestivation is possible only to such plants that are able to store enough food in their stems to carry over until food is again obtainable. Plants do not grow during aestivation. All plant functions are at a low ebb. Plants tend to spend the summer in a dormant condition. Aestivation is a term also used as the disposition or method of arrangement of flower parts in a bud.

Camellias as well as humans suffer in times of climatic extremes. World wide environmental air pollution has produced our current weather conditions. These conditions present a challenge to all. Summer hibernation or aestivation is a built in adaption that helps to reduce this stress. We turn up the air conditioner, drink more fluids, watch our caloric intake, exercise carefully, and increase our hours of rest and sleep. Camellias, too, are able to control their metabolism to meet

climatic stress. All the spring feedings of plant nutrients have now been broken down so that the plant can easily absorb the food it needs. More water is essential to take care of that lost by evaporation. Leaf growth has stopped. All the plants' resources are now concentrated to begin a bud formation. By July and early August these buds are large enough for hand disbudding by the gardener. With a limited bud-set, plant stress is reduced. Thus, an overall crop of lovely spring camellia flowers is assured, barring extreme low temperatures.

The camellias as well as the gardener has a tendency to hibernate or aestivate till after Labor Day. Which is as good a way as any to take a well earned vacation while enjoying the pleasures and comforts of home. One tends to buy more camellias in the fall with this saved vacation money.

Summer time also allow one to reorganize or perhaps redesign their garden landscape. After all the heavy winter rains paths need repaid, new patios added, or garden shelters designed. All these improvements are made to ease the care and maintenance of a camellia collection. I personally, eliminated my seeding patch by donating all the seedlings to near by public camellia gardens. This action left just the special camellia seedlings, saved over the years, that are used for breeding stock. There is now space for three small brick patios in this new landscape. In a quiet corner there is room for a future small Zen garden. All these projects will keep me busy through the summer. Meanwhile, my camellias keep me company through our summer hibernation or aestivation. We both combat summer stress in our own unique and satisfactory way.

James M. Randall, Sacramento, CA

The Sacramento climate is normally characterized by hot dry summers and cool wet winters. Summer temperatures may reach 110 degrees with humidity as low as 15 percent. Winter minimum temperatures rarely get below 25 degrees, but minimums have been as low as 16 degrees for several days. Precipitation averages about 18 inches per year occurring

mostly during the months of November through April. Hence, our biggest problem in this area is protecting our Camellias from the heat and low humidity during the summer months of June through September. Here are just a few ideas on how to reduce or prevent plant injury from climatic conditions that are too wet, too cold, too dry and too hot.

Too Wet

Since camellias dislike wet feet, good drainage of both container and field grown camellias will insure that there will be no ponding of water in and around the root zone.

Too Cold

The most important aspect of cold protection in this area is to be sure that your container grown plants are well watered. Here, cold arid north winds can dry out plants during our winter period. Extremely cold weather, with strong drying winds can damage elevated plants more severely than those residing on the ground. This was very evident during our coldest recorded period during December 1990 and January 1991. Apparently, the ground does afford some protection.

Too Dry

When I constructed my shade house, I first laid down heavy plastic with a few drain holes and then covered this with pea gravel. This combination retains moisture and adds humidity to the shade house by retaining excess water from both hand watering container plants and the overhead sprinklers. I use my overhead sprinklers (fine spray) exclusively for adding moisture to my camellias during times of low humidity. The sprinklers are run for just 3 or 4 minutes to completely wet down all the plant foliage and pea gravel floor.

Too Hot

My overhead sprinklers also provide excellent cooling for my shade house during those days above 95 degrees, and there are many of them. By Running the sprinklers just a couple of minutes can drop the

temperature at least ten degrees.

Adequate shade is required to prevent sunburn of new tender growth. I have been using a shade cloth with a rating of 40 percent shade for my lath area with excellent results. The last couple of years I have had some burning of new growth during hot spells and have determined that my shade cloth is wearing out and not providing the level of protection that is needed. Something to check on periodically.

Also, I try not to expose any plastic containers to direct sunlight, which can raise temperatures inside the container to levels detrimental to the plant roots.

Hal Showalter, Port Arthur, TX

Who messed up the weather, Bill Ackerman?

Today, in the middle of July, Bill proposes the Horticulture subject "How to Reduce Plant Injury from Climatic Extremes." Bill says it is a scorcher where he lives; rain and floods the worst even in the mid-west; and the TV weatherman just announced the Port Arthur heat index at 118 degrees! That's almost too hot to play golf, but cuts down on the yard work.

My wife says the sky is too bright, and the sun is hotter than it used to be. Our weather patterns are shaped a bit differently in this corner of Texas.

The November 7, 1991, 'Blue Norther' that rolled down from the Panhandle, was the coldest day of that winter and came a month early. Normally, our first frost comes around the first part of December. Of course, the 200+ Croton plants were still out in the beds, snug in their pots, so although we lost no plants, they experienced severe leaf loss. We had lots of semi-naked plants by the time spring rolled around. We had plenty of rain, too, as we exceeded yearly norms by 15+ inches.

This past winter, the cold came at the END of the season, and nipped the tops of the Impatiens plants which had not been cold-damaged for three years. (As I write this, the back porch temperature is 102 degrees. Time to go out and mist the camellia plants.)

Now, with Valentine's Day past (our first outdoor planting guide), I brought forth the Bougainvillea plants from the greenhouse. Each plant had been pruned to bare sticks when stored, now each was lush with tender shoots. By custom, each of the shoots was tipped and plants placed on the bench by the carport, as usual. Then, what do you know? The Lord thought otherwise, and on March 14, "the wind - she blow alk a hurricane" (quote from an old Cajun poem), from the north, and the weatherman says, "Low temperature of 27°F - the coldest day of the winter!" The Bougainvillea survived, although no leaves remained after the quick-plummeting temperature. We pruned them even shorter, and now some of them are ten feet tall, sturdy, and covered with foliage and a few flower buds. We might even get some blossoms to go with the daily Hibiscus show on the kitchen table.

Which brings us to the Camellia Show of July, 1988. That's right, July! This is how it happened. On Lincoln's birthday, a cold misty rain settled in during the night, and apparently the temperature hovered at freezing all night, because the next morning the Camellia plants *and* blooms were encased in a light film of ice. Beautiful to behold! We filled a clear plastic sweater box with the ice-preserved blooms and stored them in the freezer. Each trip to the freezer brought an added experience of their beauty. But, all things must come to an end, so, in July we had our joint Camellia and Hibiscus show. As nature proclaims, each had its special day. It just occurred to me that those of you readers who live where it gets COLD in the winter may have done this many times, but to us, who are accustomed to very seldom experiencing winter of lower than 35-40 degrees, it was a real threat. Try it!

We are grateful that in our Gulf Coast location, the climate *normally* is mild enough that little extra seasonal care is needed by the Camellia plants, winter or summer. With adequate (read 'much' for summertime) watering, normal fertilization procedures, plenty of

pinestraw mulch, and protection from afternoon sun, our plants grow well and perform beautifully. It does help to know you can stuff the container plants in the greenhouse temporarily, if necessary, but we haven't had to do that for the past several years.

This is a great place for growing our favorite flowers. Y'all come!

Betty Hotchkiss, Massee Lane Gardens, Fort Valley, GA

A plant that is in good health is much better able to combat stress from climatic conditions than one that is otherwise affected by stress. This is basic. If a plant is weakened by disease, insects, or other problems it is more likely to suffer from climatic extremes than one that is vigorous and healthy. The first rule of thumb is to reduce stress caused by things that are within our control - diseases, insets, etc. Keep these things under control so that when those climatic swings occur, which are not under our control, the plants will be better able to cope. Plant in optimum conditions for your plant. For camellias, this means a soil high in organic matter, lightly shaded, and adequate moisture from rainfall or irrigation. Dig a proper hole and break up rootballs so that the roots can extend into the soil. An extensive root system will help the plant to combat weather extremes. Dr. Ackerman has pointed out previously that a tap root will help

the camellia to survive better. However, due to the nature of camellia propagation, this is not a viable option all of the time.

Here in the middle Georgia area, camellias that are planted outdoors have to face both the possibility of summer droughts and winter freezes where the temperature may drop below 10°F. During the summer, droughts can be combatted with an irrigation system that waters deeply, a good mulch to help prevent water loss from the soil and help regulate the temperature, and proper planting in a shaded area. Deep winter freezes are more difficult for me to deal with. Plants should be adequately watered before a freeze is predicted as much water is lost through transpiration. A mulch will also provide protection to the plant roots during cold weather. Planting in a shaded location protected from heavy winds will also help combat cold injury.

Finally, I would like to caution against too much fertilization. Plants that are actively growing are much more susceptible to injury from all kinds of stress. Outdoor plantings of camellia should not have nitrogen applied after late summer as new growth should have a chance to harden off before freezes occur. Keeping plants in an active state of growth, as many of us do with our camellias, leaves them more susceptible to injury from stresses caused by diseases, insects, and of course, weather. ♦



FIGURE 1. Camellia seedlings grown in long tubes without breaking the tap root.

BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

PREPARING YOUR CAMELLIAS FOR WINTER

Betty Hotchkiss

Here in middle Georgia the winter months of January and February are often cool, gray, and rather wet, but for camellia lovers winter is the best season of the year. For many people, it is a great season to stay indoors and read that latest novel or clean out those closets. But for the camellia grower, this is the time of year when flowers reach their peak bloom. The camellia blossoms in their shades of white, pink, and red add a beauty to the landscape not to be challenged by any other flower. There are bountiful blossoms to cut and enjoy and to give away. The camellia grower will enjoy the fruits of his labors in the winter fully as much as the vegetable gardener in the summer.

As a camellia grower, what can you do to ensure that your plants enter into and thrive during this season of the year? The active growing season for camellias is spring to early summer. During the late summer new growth on plants should begin to "harden off" as the plants prepare for winter. Fertilization containing nitrogen should be discontinued after early June to discourage additional new growth that does not have time to harden off before cold weather. New growth can easily be damaged by an early cold snap.

Most everyone is aware of the importance of mulch. Before winter weather arrives, the camellia grower should add additional mulch if necessary to protect the roots of the plant from freezing. It has been shown that soil temperatures are moderated both in the summer and in the winter by the addition of mulch to the soil surface. A layer of 2-4 inches is sufficient. Popular mulches in our area include chopped pine bark and pine straw. Those mulches NOT recommended include leaves that have not been composted

or ground up and peat moss. These two mulches will often cause the plant to suffer from a lack of water as they may be difficult for rain water to penetrate. Occasionally one sees white gravel or rock used as a mulch around plantings. This can cause a problem, especially during the hot summer months, by actually increasing temperature around the plants as sunlight reflects from the white stones onto the plants.

Insects and diseases are rarely a problem during this colder season of the year. These problem organisms will become dormant in the winter. It is a good time to clean up around your plant being sure to remove any diseased branches or leaves that may have fallen to the ground. This will help prevent these problems from overwintering and resurfacing next year. Flower blight is the one disease that will rear its ugly head during the winter months. It usually becomes a problem in the late winter or early spring depending on your location. The flower blight fungus requires cool weather and then warmer temperatures to become active. Diseased flowers should be picked up and destroyed to prevent the overwintering of this disease.

To ensure the best blooms possible, disbudding should be done in the fall months to remove additional flower buds from the plants. Often a plant will produce multiple buds at the end of the branch or along the stem. It is recommended that the camellia grower remove all but one bud to allow this flower to open to its best potential. Another helpful suggestion is the use of wooden clothes pins to hold the leaves from the open blossoms. This will help prevent damage on tender blossoms. Many show participants use this trick to reduce injury to blossoms.

Watering of camellias during sum-

mer months has become a habit for most of us. However, we often forget to do this during the winter months. In many areas, rainfall becomes more plentiful during the fall and winter months. We also lose less moisture from the soil as the temperatures are cooler. However, it is important that the plant receive adequate moisture during this bloom time. It is also important that the plant be well-watered before an extreme cold spell. Much water may be lost from the plant leaves if windy weather occurs. Watering before a cold spell will help prevent dehydration.

Many people grow camellias in pots both in the greenhouse and out of doors. If you have plants in pots it is important to remember that the roots will freeze more readily than the tops of the plants if exposed to below freezing temperatures. Pots need to be protected by heavy mulching to prevent damage. Often damage from frozen roots does not show up immediately but will show up in the spring as plants begin to grow. Potted camellias do not thrive as a houseplant, however. Generally speaking our home atmospheres are much too hot and dry for the flower buds to open and bloom. When plants are brought indoors for the winter months they may often drop many of their leaves and flower buds mainly due to low humidity. If you are trying to grow camellias indoors, it is wise to look for a room that is not heated such as a sun porch or perhaps a basement.

The cooler weather of winter presents many challenges to the camellia grower. We often become frustrated and disappointed when the beautiful blossoms become marred by freezing temperatures. However, the beauty of a camellia blossom on a winter day will make all of the effort put forth throughout the year worthwhile. ♦

SHOW REPORTS

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

LOUISIANA

RUSTON, January 16-17, 1993,
(32nd annual)

Sponsor: Ruston Camellia Club and Central
Bank of Ruston

Number of Blooms Displayed: 600

Attendance: 400

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom In Show: 'Tomorrow
Park Hill Pink' Bess Laird Carvain

C. japonica (Unprotected)

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill

Blush', Bob & Betty Henry

Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes',

Mr. & Mrs. Bob Fowlkes

Medium: 'Sawada's Dream',

Mr. & Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn

Small: 'Grace Albritton', Mr. & Mrs.

Woodrow Hathorn

Miniature: 'Fircone', Mrs. Ezelle Lee

C. japonica (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme

Var.', William B. Jackson

Medium-Large: 'Cherries Jubilee',

Charles Malone

Medium: 'Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn',

Bob & Betty Henry

Small: 'Tammia', Bob & Betty Henry

Miniature: 'Man Size', Mr. & Mrs.

Bob Fowlkes

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige',

Charles Malone

Runner-up: 'Terrell Weaver', Jack Greenberg

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury', Charles Malone

Runner-up: 'Julie Var.', Bill O'Rourke

Best White Bloom:

'White by the Gate', Mr. & Mrs.

C. D. Kennedy

Best Novice Bloom:

'Little Red Ridinghood', Mrs. Earl Puddy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Won By: Bob & Betty Henry

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None

SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of September 7, 1993)

Mrs. Miki Mathews

Paper Camellias for Gift Shop

Mr. and Mrs. William A.

Hardwick

Mrs. Ann Blair Brown

Dottie and Tom Evans

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan's
Wedding Anniversary

Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.

Appreciation of the ACS Staff

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Happy Birthday Tom Evans

Mrs. Ann Blair Brown

Books on Camellia for library
and for resale

Mr. John T. Newsome

Mr. Leslie P. Cawthon, Jr.

Fax Line

The E. Hulyn Smith Family

Happy Birthday Pearl Terry

Mrs. Ann Blair Brown

Dottie and Tom Evans

Happy Birthday Dr. Daniel E.
Nathan

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Happy 90th Birthday Mrs. Ann
Mitchell

Mrs. Jeannette Waltz

Thank You to Rosalie Nachman



Hardy Camellias

Extend the beauty of Camellias to the
colder climate with

Dr. William Ackerman's hardy varieties

Send \$2.00 for our 144 page catalog filled with rare
and unusual varieties of camellias, rhododendrons,
azaleas, mountain laurel, pieris, conifers, shrubs,
trees, perennials, ferns and groundcovers or
visit us at the nursery.

Roslyn Nursery

211 Burrs Lane, Dept. CM
Dix Hills, NY 11746

(516) 843-9347



FRIENDS OF CAMELLIAS

(As of September 7, 1993)

Japonica

Mrs. Deen Day Smith
Dr. and Mrs. James Habel, Jr.

Vernalis

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver L. Jacobson
Bill and Donna Shepherd



ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED & RECERTIFIED JUDGES

Terms of Judges and Novice Judges listed herein
expire December 31, 1998.

ALABAMA

Semmes:

Walter M. Creighton

FLORIDA

Orlando:

Mary O'Connor-Gay (Novice)

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte:

Patricia R. Daley (Novice)

NUCCIO'S NURSERY

**GROWERS OF RARE CAMELLIAS
AND AZALEAS SINCE 1935**

Write For Our Free Catalog

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
POST OFFICE BOX 6160
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91001

(818) 794-3383

THE NEW INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1993-94

'Pink Wings'
'Tama Beauty'
'Tama Glitters'

'Tama Americana'
'Tama Bell'
'Tama Vino'

'Tama Bambino'
'Tama Electra'
'Queen Bee'

And For The First Time In Our Catalog

'Blush Purity'
C. 'Euryoides'
C. Japonica Var. 'Macrocarpa'
C. 'Fluviatilis'
C. 'Subin Tegra'
'Cloisonne'

'Firedance' Var.
'Grand Marshall' Var.
'Hana Dayin Special'
'Jerry Donnan'
'Kin Sekai'
'K. Ohara'

'Pink Granthamiana'
'Ryu Guh'
'Satsuma'
'Shiro Karako'
'Surusumi'

Closed Wednesday & Thursday

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR	DATE
Chesapeake, VA; Chesapeake Square Mall; Virginia Camellia Society.....	November 6, 1993
Hilton Head Island, SC; Shelter Cove Mall; Hilton Shelter Cove Mall Merchants' Assn. & Coastal Carolina Camellia Society.....	November 7-8, 1993
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Westwood Retirement Community; Fort Walton Camellia Society.....	November 13, 1993
New Iberia, LA; Live Oak Gardens; Texas Camellia Society.....	November 13, 1993
Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane Gardens; Middle Georgia Camellia Society.....	November 13-14, 1993
Waycross, GA; Trust Co. Bank of SE GA; Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross and Trust Co. Bank.....	November 17-18, 1993
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society.....	November 20-21, 1993
Biloxi, MS; Gulf Coast Medical Plaza; Mississippi Gulf Coast Camellia Society.....	November 20-21, 1993
Brookhaven, MS; Brookhaven Camellia Society.....	November 27, 1993
Jacksonville, FL; Swaim Memorial United Methodist Church; Camellia Society of North Florida.....	December 4, 1993
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Jacksonville Beach Women's Club; Island of Beaches Camellia Society.....	December 4-5, 1993
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club.....	December 4-5, 1993
Houston, TX; Herman Park Garden Center, Houston Camellia Society.....	December 4-5, 1993
Apopka, FL; Fran Carlton Recreation Center; Apopka Parks Department.....	December 11-12, 1993
Pensacola, FL; The Wright Place; Pensacola Camellia Club.....	December 11-12, 1993
Lafayette, LA; University of Southwestern LA Campus; South Louisiana Camellia Society.....	December 11-12, 1993
Tampa, FL; Tampa Garden Center; Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society.....	January 8, 1994
New Orleans, LA; Clifton L. Ganus School Gym; Camellia Club of New Orleans.....	January 8, 1994
Gainesville, FL; Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society.....	January 8-9, 1994
Aiken, SC; University of South Carolina-Aiken; Aiken Camellia Club.....	January 8-9, 1994
Conroe, TX; Couthatta Camellia Society.....	January 8-9, 1994
Mobile, AL; Springdale Mall; Camellia Club of Mobile.....	January 15-16, 1994
Tallahassee, FL; Tallahassee Mall; Tallahassee Camellia and Garden Club.....	January 15-16, 1994
Winter Park, FL; Camellia Society of Central Florida.....	January 15-16, 1994
Ruston, LA; Lomax Hall, Louisiana Tech; Ruston Camellia Society.....	January 15-16, 1994
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Citadel Mall Merchants' Assn. & Coastal Carolina Camellia Society.....	January 22, 1994
Dallas, TX; Wolfe Nursery; Dallas Camellia Society.....	January 22, 1994
Ocala, FL; Appleton Culture Center, Ocala Camellia Society.....	January 22-23, 1994
Baton Rouge, LA; Premier Bank of Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge Camellia Society.....	January 22-23, 1994
Tuscaloosa, AL; West Alabama Camellia Club.....	January 29-30, 1994
Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida.....	January 29-30, 1994
Shreveport, LA; Shreveport Camellia Society.....	January 29-30, 1994
Deland, FL; First Presbyterian Church, Volusia Co. Camellia Society.....	February 5, 1994
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank Plaza; Jackson Camellia Society.....	February 5-6, 1994
Pineville, NC; Carolina Place Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society.....	February 5-6, 1994
Thomasville, GA; Garden Center; Thomasville Garden Club.....	February 12, 1994
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Gardens; Birmingham Camellia Society.....	February 12-13, 1994
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall, Mid-Carolina Camellia Society.....	February 12-13, 1994
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society.....	February 19-20, 1994
West Monroe, LA; Kirol Park Lodge; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club.....	February 19-20, 1994
Fort Worth, TX; Fort Worth Garden Center; Fort Worth Camellia Society.....	February 19, 1994
Wilmington, NC; Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 26-27, 1994
Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society.....	March 5, 1994
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society.....	March 12-13, 1994
Greensboro, NC; Holly Hill Mall; Piedmont Camellia Club.....	March 12-13, 1994
Norfolk, VA; Norfolk Botanical Garden; Virginia Camellia Society.....	March 26-27, 1994
Lafayette, LA; University of Southwestern LA Campus; South Louisiana Camellia Society.....	December 10-11, 1994

Memorial Donations

(The name in boldface type indicates the person in whose memory the donation has been made as of September 7, 1993)

Mr. Anderson Bryan, Texas
Coushatta Camellia Society

Mrs. Martha R. Beatty
Fort Valley, Georgia
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Howell

Mr. Van B. Bennett
Valdosta, Georgia
Mrs. Milton H. Brown

Mr. J. Kenneth Blanchard
Wallace, North Carolina
Mr. William W. Blanchard
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Howell
Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson
Mrs. Edna Blanchard White

Mr. Spud Britt
Houston, Texas
Houston Camellia Society

Mr. Milton H. Brown
Fort Valley, Georgia
Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Mr. Mercer Childress
Conroe, Texas
Coushatta Camellia Society

Mr. John R. Comber
Pensacola, Florida
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Howell

Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper
Hermitage, Tennessee
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Howell

Mrs. Margaret Funk
Berkeley, California
Northern California Camellia Society

Mr. George Garrison
Birmingham, Alabama
Mr. and Mrs. George N. Griffin
Mrs. Ann Blair Brown
George and Rebecca Crawford
Mrs. Louise Poe Hairston

Mr. Rudy Glover
High Springs, Florida
Gainesville Camellia Society

Mr. Henry M. Heiser
Houston, Texas
Mrs. Clarence A. Russell

Mr. J. W. Hoover
Houston, Texas
Mrs. Clarence A. Russell
Houston Camellia Society

Ms. Doris Edna Hunt
Mr. and Mrs. John Hintermister

Mr. Onis D. Hyatt
Lake Charles, Louisiana
Dudley and Lois Boudreaux

Mr. William Lesley Jones
Gulfport Mississippi
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunlap
Ms. Betty J. Elias
Ms. Laurin Jones Sutter
Mr. George S. Kassiss
Bob and Nancy Jones
Choir, United Methodist Church of
Monterey, California
George and Rebecca Crawford

Mr. Richard Jordan
Los Angeles, California
Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mrs. Nicholas (Pat) Kooncey
Slidell, Louisiana
Camellia Club of New Orleans,
George and Rebecca Crawford
Gerry and Walter Krzymowski

Mr. W. Pope Lyon
Smithfield, North Carolina
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Howell
Mr. Ivan J. Mitchell

Mrs. Frances Johns Matthews
Fort Valley, Georgia
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mr. J. Latimer McClintock, Jr.
Charlotte, North Carolina
Betty and Rupie Drews
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Howell
Mr. Ivan J. Mitchell
Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Waltz
Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Mr. Rudolph Moore
Valdosta, Georgia
Mr. and Mrs. Hulyn Smith



**Give Your Lawn & Garden
Something Special, and
We'll Give You Something
FREE!**

Buy any 2 1/2 lb jar of
"Schultz-Instant"® All-Purpose
Soluble Plant Food, Lawn Food,
or Bedding Plant Food and
receive a free
MIXERATOR®
hose-end feeder. (a \$7.99 value)



"Schultz-Instant"®

OUTSTANDING RESULTS ON EVERYTHING YOU GROW

Available at leading garden
centers and plant departments.

For more information write:
Schultz Co. 14090 Riverport Dr.
St. Louis, MO 63043

Mr. Stephen K. Myers
Savannah, Georgia
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

Mr. McDonald Plummer
Greenville, Alabama
Mrs. R. DeFayette Hicks

Mrs. Mildred Robertson
Gulfport, Mississippi
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

Mr. John N. Sewell
Jacksonville, Florida
Mrs. Estelle V. Sewell

Mrs. Cecil Simmons
Gainesville, Florida
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Smith
Gainesville Camellia Society

Mrs. Mildred Taylor Stevens
Macon, Georgia
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Allen, Jr.
Mrs. Milton H. Brown
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fetterman
Mr. Isaac Flatau
Middle Georgia Camellia Society
Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson
Dr. and Mrs. James Habel, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Luce, Jr.

Mrs. W. E. Vinson, Jr.
Warner Robins, Georgia
Mr. and Mrs. Otis B. Gunn

Mr. Spencer Walden
Albany, Georgia
Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

Mr. John Walsh
Virginia Beach, Virginia
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

Mrs. Emerson (Eleanor) Waltz
Perry Hall, Maryland
Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
Mr. Emerson E. Waltz
Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Waltz

Statement of Ownership, Management and Circulation	
For the Year Ending December 31, 1993	
1. Publication Title	2. Issue Frequency
3. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below	4. Annual Subscription Price
5. Number of Copies (Printed and Electronic)	6. Total Number of Copies (Printed and Electronic)
7. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	8. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
9. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	10. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
11. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	12. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
13. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	14. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
15. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	16. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
17. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	18. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
19. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	20. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
21. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	22. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
23. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	24. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
25. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	26. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
27. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	28. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
29. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	30. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
31. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	32. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
33. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	34. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
35. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	36. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
37. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	38. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
39. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	40. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
41. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	42. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
43. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	44. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
45. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	46. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
47. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	48. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
49. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	50. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
51. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	52. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
53. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	54. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
55. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	56. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
57. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	58. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
59. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	60. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
61. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	62. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
63. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	64. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
65. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	66. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
67. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	68. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
69. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	70. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
71. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	72. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
73. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	74. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
75. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	76. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
77. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	78. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
79. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	80. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
81. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	82. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
83. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	84. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
85. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	86. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
87. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	88. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
89. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	90. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
91. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	92. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
93. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	94. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
95. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	96. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
97. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	98. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions
99. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions	100. Paid and Unpaid Subscriptions

PLANTS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

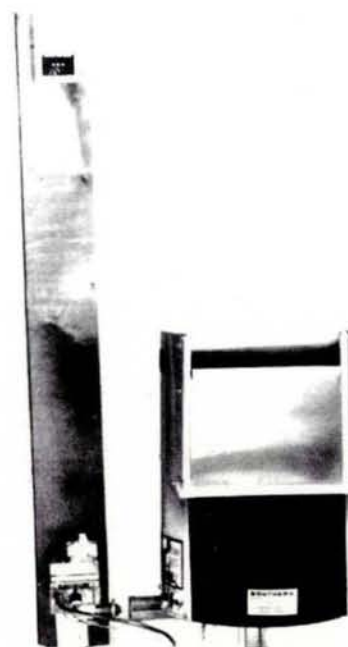


Large selection of uncommon introduced and native trees, shrubs, perennials of the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, including Camellia species and Camellia relatives.

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

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

Dependable GREENHOUSE HEATERS



MODEL C-1 GAS UNIT HEATER

Model C-1 with open flame adds CO² to your greenhouse. Reliable heaters for more than a half century. More economical heat on Natural or LP gas. Automatic model requires no electricity. Heats any type or size greenhouse.

Millivolt low temp controls available for Camellia growers with 40-75 degree wall mounted thermostat.

For literature, prices, dealer names, write or call (405-224-5000)

SOUTHERN BURNER CO.

BOX 885 CHICKASHA, OKLA. 73018

1993-1994

SCIONS VALDOSTA CAMELLIAS

MINIMUM ORDER \$10.00

E. Hulyn Smith
2436 Meadowbrook Drive
Valdosta, Georgia 31602
912-242-1390

\$5.00

'Ailsa James'
'Ann Blair Brown' S&V
'Alaskan Queen'
'Baby Rhodo'
'Beth Dean'
'Betty By George'
'Bev Piet' V
'Big Dipper' S&V
'Bill Boll'
'Bill Colson'
'Bill Goertz' V
'Bill Woodroof'
'Black Lace Peony' V
'Blondy'
'Bobbie Fain' S&V
'Borom's Gem'
'Bravo'
'Bright Eyes'
'Bubbles Rivett'
'Buster Bush'
'California Fantasy'
'Charles O'Malley'
'Charlotte Blount' V
'Cherries Jubilee' S&V

'Chrissie's Retic'
'Cile Mitchell'
'Crimson Fantasy'
'Dahlohnega'
'Dana Homeyer' S&V
'Deen Day Smith'
'Delores Edwards'
'Dobro'
'Dr. Dan Nathan Supreme'
'Dr. Dave'
'Dr. O. V. Lewis' V
'Easy Virtue'
'Edna Bass'
'Elegant Beauty' (Hahn)
'Emma Gaeta' V
'Ernest Aycock'
'Ernest Gilley'
'Ernest McDonald'
'Esther Smith'
'Fancy Pants'
'First Blush'
'Flame' (Fim)
'Florrie Theme'
'Frank Houser' S. & V.

'Gael's Dream'
'Gladys Walker' S&V
'Grace Albritton' (Red)
'Grace Ward'
'Grand Marshall' S&V
'Hall's Pride' S&V
'Harry Cave'
'High Sky'
'High Tim'
'Ida Cossom'
'Irish Mist' V
'Jack Glen'
'Janie Lewis'
'Jerry Donnan'
'Jim Rivett'
'Jingan Cha'
'John Hall' S&V
'John Hunt'
'Joe Nuccio'
'Junella Hardison'
'Kate Hardie'
'Kay Hallstone'
'Kristy Piet'
'Larry Piet'

'Leah Baggs'
'Lee Gaeta'
'Little Hooper'
'Lovely Lady'
'Lou Akins'
'Lucy Strike'
'Mandy'
'Mandy Smith'
'Mark Chason'
'Mary Evan Ferguson' S&V
'Mark's Surprise' S&V
'Mary Baine' V
'Mary O'Donnell'
'Melissa Hardison'
'Nick Carter'
'Nonie Haydon'
'Patsy Cline'
'Pearl S. Buck'
'Pearl Terry'
'Phillip Mandarich'
'Princess Baciocchi' V
'Queen Bee'
'Queen Diana'
'Raspberry Glow'

'Renegade'
'Roberta Hardison'
'Rocco'
'Ruta Hagmann'
'Ruth Jernigan'
'Saimudan'
'Sea Witch'
'Shala's Baby'
'Simpatica'
'Sparkler'
'Spindrift'
'Spring Daze'
'Sundowner'
'Takanini'
'Tomorrow, Marbury's Lt. Pk.
'Tommy Land'
'Trophy'
'Trevor Lennard'
'Unforgettable'
'Virginia Mathis'
'Volcano'
'Yinfen Mudan'

\$3.00

'Alisha Carter'
'Alda Boll'
'Alice Collins'
'Ann Clayton'
'Annabelle Fetterman'
'Arcadia'
'Bethany Fatherree'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Betty's Beauty'
'Big Apple'
'Bill Goertz'
'Bill Johnson'
'Black Opal'
'Blair Brown'
'Brushfield's Yellow'
'Buddy Bills'
'Buttons 'N Bows'
'Can Can'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink'
'Carter's Sunburst' (white)
'Chow's Han-Ling'
'Chrysantha'
'Chrysantha' (Hu Tuyama)
'Cornelian'
'Crimson Robe'
'Crimoline'
'Crystal City'
'Curtain Call'
'Dark Jewel'
'Dautel's Supreme'
'Dawn's Early Light'
'Debbie Anderton'
'Dennis Vaughn'

'Dick Goodson'
'Don Mac'
'Dr. Clifford Parks'
'Dr. Emil Carroll'
'Dr. Jack Davis'
'Dr. J. V. Knapp'
'Dr. O. V. Lewis'
'Dr. Reeves Wells'
'Doris Fowler'
'Early Crimson'
'Edith Mazzei'
'El Rojo'
'Elegans Champagne'
'Elegant Beauty'
'Elegans Supreme'
'Elizabeth Astles'
'Elsie Jury'
'Elsie Hughes'
'Eventide'
'Fair Jury'
'Feathery Touch'
'Flossie Goodson'
'Fortieth Anniversary'
'Frances Lunsford'
'Francie L'
'Fred Lee'
'Frolic'
'Fuyajo'
'Grace Albritton'
'Granada'
'Gus Menard'
'Guy Lennard'
'Harold L. Paige'

'Henry Lunsford' V
'Hilda Jamieson'
'Howard Asper'
'Howard Dumas' S&V
'Hulyn Smith' S&V
'Janet Smith'
'Jan's Chance'
'Jean Pursel'
'Jean Pursel Blush'
'Jean Toland'
'Jubilation'
'Julie Felix'
'Jury's Yellow'
'Karen Gilley'
'Kick Off'
'Lady Laura'
'Laura Greggs' V
'Leila Gibson'
'Lemon Drop'
'Little Masterpiece'
'Little Slam'
'Little Slam Pink'
'Liz Carter'
'Luana's Angel'
'Lucille Harkey'
'Lucy Stewart'
'Man Size'
'Margaret Davis'
'Margaret Davis Picotee'
'Margaret Hilford'
'Marion Edwards'
'Mark Alan'
'Mark Cannon'

'Melinda Hackett'
'Minimint'
'Miss Charleston'
'Miss Rebecca'
'Miss Houston'
'Miss Santa Clara'
'Miss Tulare'
'Mouchang'
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'
'Mrs. Goodwin Knight'
'Mrs. Woodrow Hathorn'
'Nicky Crisp'
'Nuccio's Jewel'
'Nuccio's Pearl'
'Nuccio's Pink Lace'
'Nuccio's Ruby'
'Oscar B. Elmer'
'Paul Harkey'
'Pharaoh'
'Pink Ruffles'
'Purple Gown'
'Rachel Tarpay'
'Raspberry Ice'
'Redwood City'
'Rena Swick'
'Rheda Scott'
'Rosabelle'
'Roger Hall'
'Royal Velvet'
'Roy Stringfellow'
'Ruffian'
'San Dimas'

'Sara Oliver'
'Sarah Dunham'
'Scarlet Glory'
'Shalimar Sunset'
'Showtime'
'Shuchuka'
'Something Beautiful'
'S. P. Dunn'
'Survivor'
'Suzanne Withers'
'Tali Queen'
'Terrell Weaver'
'Tidbit'
'Tiffany'
'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'
'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink'
'Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie'
'Tomorrow's Lisa'
'Trev's Tinsie'
'True Echols' V
'Vi Henderson'
'Wendy'
'William Hertrich'
'Woodford Harrison'
'Woodville Red Blush'
'Witman's Yellow'
'Yuhnsienensis'
'Yunnanensis'

VERY VARIEGATED \$3.00

'Adolph Audusson Special'
'Anticipation'
'Arch of Triumph'
'Betty Ridley'
'Bob Hope'
'Brooksie's Rosea'
'Carol Humphrey'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink'
'Carvain's Silk Moire'
'Charlene'
'Cleve James'
'Debbie'
'Dennis Vaughn'
'Dixie Night Supreme'
'Dr. Burnside'

'Dr. Clifford Parks'
'Dr. Emil Carroll'
'Donckelari'
'Dryade'
'Eleanor Martin Supreme'
'Fire Chief'
'Francie L'
'Freedom Bells'
'Forty Niner'
'Granada'
'Grand Marshall' V
'Guillo Nuccio'
'Ginny Anderson'
'Helen Bower'
'Julie'

'June Stewart Supreme'
'Katie' V
'Kramer's Supreme'
'Lady Kay' (Bush)
'Lady Kay' (J. Lewis)
'Lasandra'
'Little Babe'
'Magic City'
'Margaret Hilford'
'Marguerite Sears'
'Massee Lane'
'Mathotiana Supreme'
'Midnight Magic'
'Mike Witman'
'Miss Charleston'

'Mona Jury'
'Oscar B. Elmer'
'Pirates Gold'
'Premier'
'Rena Swick'
'Royalty'
'S. P. Dunn'
'Steve Blount'
'Terrell Weaver'
'Terry Gilley'
'Tiffany'
'Tomorrow'
'Valentine Day' (Houser)
'Vernon Mayo'
'Ville (Carroll)'

'Ville (Carter)'
'Ville (Gilchrist)'
'Ville (Newsome)'
'Ville (Strother)'
'Ville Double'
'Vulcan'
'W. P. Gilley'
'Wendy'
'William Forrest Bray'
'Woodford Hamison'
'Zell Boyce'

We are very proud of our variegated camellias, however we make no claim as to how much variegation will result in your grafts by using our variegated scions. Each scion will have minimum of two graftable eyes and we guarantee satisfaction with your purchase. We have many other varieties at \$2.00. Write us. Minimum order \$10.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling. ACS members please place your order and you will be billed at time of shipment.



Ann Blair Brown

IT's SHOWTIME! The 1993-94 show season kicked off with two camellia Shows in October - the Middle Georgia Camellia Society Show at the Agricenter in Perry, October 16 and 17th and the Mid-Carolina Camellia Society Show at the South Carolina State Fair in Columbia, October 23-24. Beginning in November there are shows galore throughout the country. Make it a *priority* to attend and also to show blooms. Encourage your neighbor to participate as well. Who knows, you may be cultivating a new member for your local Society or ACS.

Thanks to your support for FRIENDS OF THE CAMELLIA this past year, a number of improvements have been made. The Journal has more pages to keep you informed on the most current camellia information. Many camellias have been added to the garden and all are growing well. We continue to add labels to our plants for identification. To aid those who have difficulty walking or confined to a wheelchair, a brick walk has been added to connect the back of the garden to the Japanese Garden. Since we are several miles from the nearest town

FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

and many of our guests arrive thirsty and in need of a snack, an attractive self serve refreshment stand has been added. Several hundred annuals were added for summer color throughout the garden. The Garden Guide has been reproduced to help in self guided tours. Your support is greatly appreciated and your dollars continue to improve the gardens and your publications.

Solve some of your Christmas gift problems by giving a Gift Membership to ACS. For your convenience, a form is on the back cover of this Journal. We will be happy to send a card to your recipients announcing your gracious gift that lasts all through the year. We will also be happy to wrap and send your choices of the many interesting items in the Gift Shop to a lucky friend. Just call us at (912) 967-2358 or (912) 967-2722. Your gift will be on its way promptly. Our Staff shops the Merchandise Mart regularly hunting for new and exciting additions to the Gift Shop. If you spot any appropriate items elsewhere, please call and share the good news. We'll do our best to locate it.

Buddy Cawthon, Membership Chairman is working hard to increase membership. Many of our very loyal supporters of past years can no longer maintain their gardens and homes and are now living with other family members or have moved to retirement homes. I quote from one letter which I received that said, "Due to a stroke and failing eyesight, I have moved to a Nursing Home. I will always cherish my many years of growing and sharing camellia blooms and being a member of ACS". As a tribute to those members in declining health, I challenge YOU to work with our membership chairman to add new growers to ACS membership. A good place to start is in your local Society. Martha Duell of the Fayetteville, NC Camellia Society is an outstanding example. She has secured a good number of members for ACS for several years. How does Martha do it? She ASKS new members in her club to join. CONGRATULATIONS MARTHA!

Beginning November 1 through March 31, we will, again, extend our hours. The Gardens, greenhouse, the Fetterman Building and the Stevens-Taylor Building will be open Monday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. This is our busy season and we can supply our visitors with excellent outdoor blooming camellias for sale.

We will, again, host our "Festival of Trees". The annual "Open House" will be on Sunday, December 5th. This has become a tradition and it is our opportunity to say "Thank You" to our Middle Georgia friends. Our wonderful volunteers and Staff make this a very special day. All holiday decorations are in place and the delightful fragrance of fresh cut greens and trees plus the delectable holiday food treats and music, make this a very festive occasion. The pleasure of this event causes many of our visitors to linger and visit.

Plans for the Camellia Festival are complete and we look forward to another very successful week. Staff and volunteers spend a tremendous number of hours preparing for these events. Each year it has grown and attracted more participants.

The Staff is becoming quite skilled in learning to use our new computers. Membership, bookkeeping, gift shop inventory and plants registrations are just a few ways that we will work more effectively and serve you, our members, more efficiently.

Many thanks to you who "move or marry" and send in your address or name changes. We are receiving more and more responses. If the Post Office notifies us, there is a fee for the service. The Journal is destroyed and we send another Journal to the new address. By sending in the changes, you receive your publication on time and it saves ACS time and money.

As we enter the Holiday Season, all of us at Headquarters send you our warmest regards. We hope that 1994 will be the best year ever for you and those dear to you and that you will enjoy the best of health and the finest camellia blooms in your garden. ♦



GIVE A CHRISTMAS GIFT!

*Share the Beauty of Nature Expressed in the Camellia Flower by
Giving a Gift Membership in the American Camellia Society.*

The American Camellia Society is a non-profit, educational and scientific organization devoted to the study and promotion of the genus Camellia. Your membership helps to support this mission.

BASIC MEMBERSHIP - Provides the following benefits:

- Quarterly Issues of **The Camellia Journal**
- 18-page booklet **Camellia Culture for Beginners**
- Bound copy of **The American Camellia Yearbook**
- Free admission to **Massee Lane Gardens**
(Headquarters of the American Camellia Society)
- Workshops, extensive library, slide sets, fact sheet, nursery information, interesting conventions, and other educational opportunities

Individual - \$20.00

Joint - \$22.50

SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIP - Contributes to operating fund.

All funds over basic membership fee are tax deductible.

Sustaining - \$40.00

Life - Individual - \$400.00

Annual Patron \$100.00

Joint - \$450.00

GIFT FROM:

BASIC

Single \$20.00 ☐ Name _____ Phone _____
Joint \$22.50 ☐ Address _____ City _____ St. _____ Zip _____

SUPPORTING

Sustaining \$40.00 ☐ I would like a gift membership sent to:
Patron 100.00 ☐
LIFE:
Individual 400.00 ☐ Name _____ Phone _____
Joint 450.00 ☐ Address _____ City _____ St. _____ Zip _____

PAYMENT METHOD:

Visa ☐ Card # _____ Exp. Date _____ Amount \$ _____
Master Card ☐ If credit card, signature: _____
☐ Check payable to American Camellia Society in the amount of \$ _____
☐ I wish to receive information about volunteer opportunities with ACS!

Thank You For Your Support!

American Camellia Society • One Massee Lane

Fort Valley, Georgia 31030 • (912) 967-2358



AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

One Massee Lane

Fort Valley, Georgia 31030