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The Camellia Journal



*1993 Ozone Camellia
Club Queen Taryn
Caroline Percy and
her Consort William
Grant Black III*

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
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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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The 1993 Ozone Camellia Club Queen Taryn Caroline Percy and her Consort William Grant Black III relax prior to their presentation to the assembled spectators. Queen Percy represented the Ozone Camellia Club at the Washington, DC Mardi Gras Ball in February.

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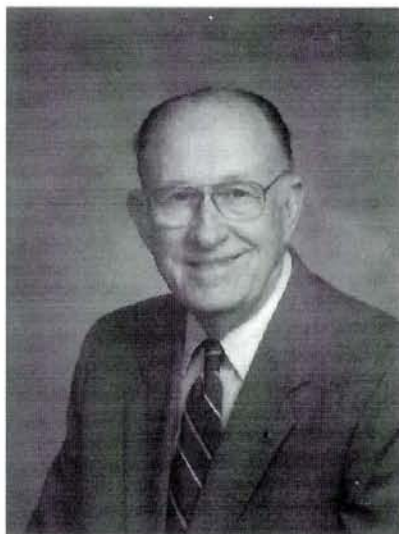
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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Carl Allen

The Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Slidell, Louisiana was a great success. Bob Stroud and his committees from The Ozone Camellia Club went all out to meet the delegates' every need. Our dinner on Thursday at the Plimsoll Club in New Orleans, the trip to Mike and Nell Eubanks' nursery at Lumberton, Mississippi, dinner "under the oaks" at Bob and Erin Stroud's home on Friday night, and the Closing Banquet on Saturday evening were all events to remember.

The primary topic discussed at the Governing Board meeting was membership. If ACS is to grow and thrive, the consensus was that we of the Governing Board must do all in our power to offer memberships to those interested, or who might be interested in Camellias. Several suggestions were made and programs formulated to address this problem.

On Saturday morning, The Ozone Camellia Club sponsored a show, and the blooms were spectacular.

Just prior to our departure for Slidell, we received our copies of the International Camellia Register, compiled by Mr. Thomas J. Savige, of Australia, registrar of the International Camellia Society. From initial works of Professor Waterhouse, Dr. Philbrick, Charles Puddle, Albert Fendig, and others, Tom Savige assumed the role of International Registrar in 1980, and completed the compilation of the names of over 32,000 cultivars from all over the world. The Register, comprising two large volumes, also contains the names of 9,000 oriental cultivars with their names in native characters, and transliterated into the Latin alphabet. This is a monumental work, and a tool that will be invaluable to the serious camellia grower. Copies are on sale at A.C.S. Headquarters, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Ga. 31030 for \$100.00 plus \$6.50 shipping/handling. For more information telephone (912) 967-2358 or (912) 967-2722. ♦

Ozone Camellia Club

THE 43RD SHOW

Rudy Krieger

“Well, John, looks like you’ve got a winner here.”

So spoke one of the judges to John Geiser as several of us walked around the winners’ table. John turned to him and replied, “It only takes one flower to win, you know, Jim.”

Leaving John and Jim Newell, and moving on around the table, I overheard Gladys Menard telling someone about “the precocious camellia. Mine wouldn’t bloom. There hasn’t been enough winter yet.” Gladys didn’t seem to be

complaining. She was just stating facts.

On and on among the crowd, picking up bits and pieces of conversation about this “precocious” flower, I was moved, as I always am, by this part of the show, the winners’ table. The 1993 show, however, was very special because it marked by first direct involvement with camellias in over five years since I moved back to Louisiana from South Carolina. There my position had been spectator, one of the public,

when my boss, Leslie Vang, took me to the Camellia Show in Columbia. In Slidell, I was able to participate with my friends and fellow club members in the excitement, the anticipation, the pride of showing the flower. Winning a prize is *lagniappe*.

Amidst a setting of blinking white lights, greenery and statuary, the Ozone Camellia Club’s Forty-Third Annual Show was held on December 4, 1993, at the Slidell (Louisiana) Auditorium. Show chairman Bob Stroud, officially opened the program and



Queen Taryn Caroline Percy is crowned 1993 Camellia Queen by Arthur P. Landry, Gulf Coast Vice President of the American Camellia Society as Consort William Grant Black III looks on.



Arthur P. Landry; Ann Blair Brown, guest speaker; Ed Kopfler, 1993 Ozone Camellia Club President, and Stephanie Kooney, daughter of Nick and Pat Kooney. The 1993 show was dedicated to Pat Kooney.

introduced Ann Blair Brown, who delivered the invocation. Ed Kopfler, 1993 president, gave the welcome. Sam Caruso, Mayor of Slidell, welcomed all guests to the city and presented the Camellia Club with his mayoral proclamation declaring the week of November 28 to December 4, "Camellia Week in Slidell."

Ann Blair Brown's "Comments" reminded us that the Ozone Camellia Club began in 1951 (when Truman was president) with a handful of members. At that time, a three-bedroom house could be bought for about \$20,000 and a pack of cheese crackers with peanut butter, for five cents. It was a time before gibbing and hybrids when the flowers 'Alba Plena' or 'Professor Sargent' won the Best Bloom awards. In contrast, 1993 has Clinton (another Democrat) in the White House; three-bedroom houses start at about \$75,000; and

cheese crackers with peanut butter have too much fat in them. Not a single 'Alba Plena' or 'Professor Sargent' won an award, but 'Funny Face Betty' and 'Moonlight Bay' did. In addition, the largest club in the United States, the Ozone Camellia Club, with 351 members, hosted the annual American Camellia Society meeting in February. The Club has come a long way.

Following Brown's remarks, Chris Schneider introduced the 1993 Camellia Court and Arthur P. Landry, Gulf Coast Vice President of the American Camellia Society, crowned Queen Taryn Caroline Percy. She was escorted by Consort William Grant Black III. In addition to presiding over the festivities of the 1993 Camellia Show in Slidell, Queen Taryn represented the Ozone Camellia Club at the Washington, DC Mardi Gras Ball in February.

The remainder of the 1993

Court were as follows: Honor Dukes Keith C. Baker and William Legrand Steele III; Crown Bearer Christopher James Barr; Attendants to the Queen, Erin Patricia Barr, Jessica Sue Faciane, Angela Suzanne Cocran, and Michelle Elaine Folse; Maids Natalie Rose Boos, Jill Dagny Guevara, Megan Clair Maginnis, Lauren Adams Lightfoot, and Amanda Lynn Smith; and Dukes Chadwick Lee Abdalla, Ty Massengale, and Robert Stanford Owen.

Officers of the 1993 Ozone Camellia Club were: President, Dr. Edwin Kopfler; 1st Vice President, Pat Larkin; 2nd Vice President, Darlene Percy; Corresponding Secretary, Frances Moore, Recording Secretary, Liz Gambrell; Treasurer, Sylvia Black, and Show Chairman, Bob Stroud.

For winners of this 43rd show, please find Show Reports in this issue. ♦



LEFT TO RIGHT: Chadwick Lee Abdalla; Megan Clair Maginnis; Ty Massengale; Jill Dagny Guevara; Attendants to the Queen Michelle Elaine Folse, Angela Suzanne Cocran, Jessica Sue Faciane, and Erin Patricia Barr; Crown Bearer Christopher James Barr; Queen Taryn Caroline Percy; Consort William Grant Black III; Amanda Lynn Smith; Honor Duke William Legrand Steel III; Lauren Adams Lightfoot; Honor Duke Keith C. Baker; Natalie Rose Boos; and Robert Stanford Owen.

Two Responses of *Camellia Sasanqua* Seedlings To Wound Inoculation With *Glomerella Cingulata* F. Sp. *Camellia*, The Dieback Fungus

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

The two most commonly grown camellia species in the southeastern United States are *Camellia japonica*, and *C. sasanqua* and *C. sasanqua*-type cultivars. *Camellia hiemalis* cultivars, 'Dazzler', 'Kanjiro', 'Shishi-gashira', 'Showa-no-sakae' and others in the *C. sasanqua*-type, appearance-wise, look and grow very much like *C. sasanqua* cultivars. Most *C.*

japonica cultivars and, so far as is known, all *C. sasanqua* and *C. hiemalis* cultivars or seedlings are susceptible to dieback and canker, caused by the fungus, *Glomerella cingulata* f. sp. *camelliae* (the camellia dieback fungus).

This note is intended to show what happens when some *C. sasanqua* seedlings are infected by the camellia dieback fungus.

A pure culture of this fungus, designated *Glomerella*, number nine (No. 9), was used to inoculate healthy *Camellia sasanqua* seedlings through artificially-induced wounds. Inoculations were made in early spring of 1993 and photographed January 1994. All plants were grown under greenhouse conditions. At the time plants were wound inoculated, they were single stemmed.

All plants wound-inoculated with G No. 9 became infected and a typical canker developed by September 1993 (Figure 1). Control plants were wounded but not inoculated. The wounds healed promptly (2 to 3 months). Since the color of the dead tissue and healthy bark of two- to three-year-old plants is similar, the canker features were enhanced by a number 2 pencil. The stem that was growing died when the canker encircled it.

Figure 1 reveals the same plant with cotton covering the canker. This was done at time of inoculation to keep the wound moist so the fungal spores could germinate and infect the wounded tissue. Water is necessary for spore germination and infection which is completed within 12 to 24 hours depending on temperatures; the warmer the temperature the quicker germination and penetration occurs.

At the base of the stem in Figure 2, many young sprouts arose. In some plants this is the typical response. The stem above the canker (covered by cotton)

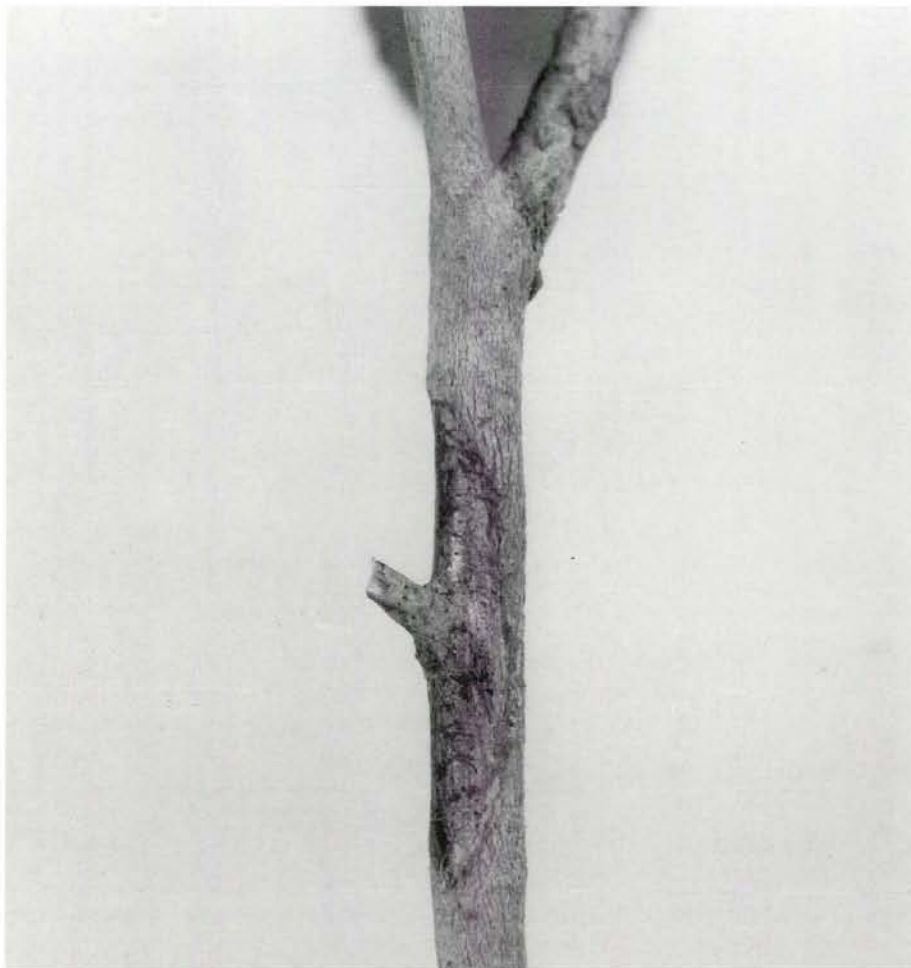


FIGURE 1. All plants wound-inoculated with G No. 9 became infected and a typical canker developed by September 1993.

grew very little, and one of the small stems above the canker died, as shown in Figure 2. The dead twig is difficult to see because the picture is black and white. The leaves on dead twigs turn a light shade of brown.

The plant shown in Figure 3 reveals the canker (the cotton was pushed downward) with two branches arising below the canker but above the base (where stem and soil meet). As in the plant shown in Figure 2, the inoculated stem grew very little while the two branches just below the canker are as large as the two- to three-year-old infected stem. These branches arose from mature buds as shown on the stem at the right.

Both of these infected plants could be used for grafting by cutting off the stem below the canker. The critical thing is that the cut surface must be free of dead tissue.

If the branch at the right (Figure 3) was wound-inoculated with the fungus (G. No. 9) about two inches above the mature

lateral buds, after two to three months these lateral buds would grow as did the two lateral branches below the cotton. In some way, this type of bud develops into a twig or branch as though the branch on which the buds are located is cut off.

In the plant shown in Figure 2, it is probable that no lateral buds were mature, and thus, several immature lateral buds were simultaneously matured, after which time they all began to grow at or about the same time.

In the case of the canker shown in Figure 1, spores of the fungus would be formed in the spring and they could infect these basal twigs.

In the case of the canker shown in Figure 3, spores of the fungus (without cotton) would be formed but most likely they would not infect these larger stems.

In a few *C. sasanqua* cultivars, such as 'Cleopatra', cankers may not be very obvious, even on larger branches (finger sized) because tissues are so susceptible

that infected plants cannot respond quickly enough with canker formation to stop fungal development. However, cankers can form on these highly susceptible *C. sasanqua* cultivars if the plant is not growing at a vigorous rate. More vigorous stem growth on susceptible plants, such as occurs in the spring after heavy application of a high-nitrogen fertilizer (10-10-10 analysis, for example), is more likely to be killed by infection by this fungus than when applications of 3-12-12 analysis fertilizer are administered to other plants of the same type, at the same time, with the same fungal isolate.

The effect of varying the rates of fertilizer applied to *Camellia japonica* and *C. sasanqua* plants is currently under investigation.

**Professor Emeritus, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Clemson University, Clemson, SC, and Volunteer, South Carolina Botanical Garden.*

***Volunteers, South Carolina Botanical Garden.*



FIGURE 2. At the base of the stem many young sprouts arose. In some plants this is the typical response. The stem above the canker (covered by cotton) grew very little, and one of the small stems above the canker died.

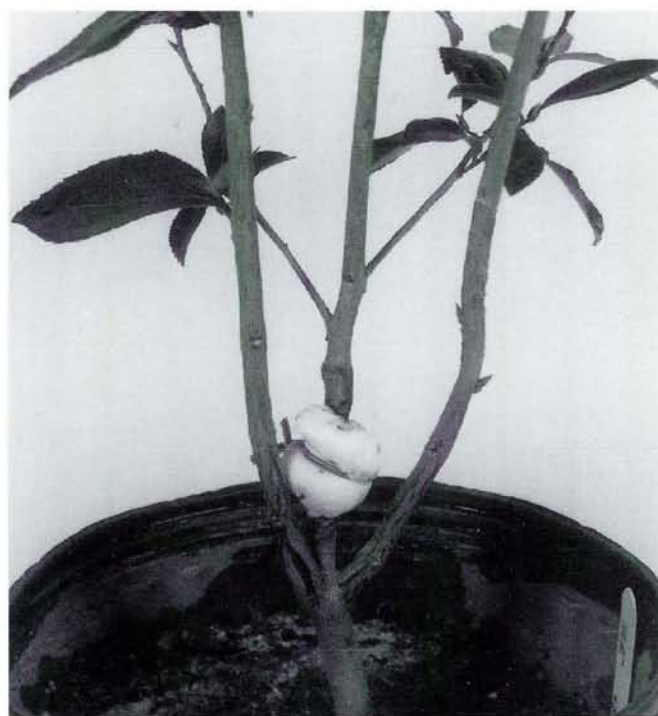


FIGURE 3. Branch at the right if wound-inoculated with the fungus (G. No. 9) about two inches above the mature lateral buds typical a canker would form. After two to three months these lateral buds would grow as did the two lateral branches below the cotton.

Diseases of Camellias

Ray Bond

Camellias are relatively disease free, having only two that are life threatening and they can be controlled. As with any other nursery plant, proper horticultural practice pays off. But, letting any negative situation have time to advance can lead to problems which can cost time, prizes and frustration. This is written for those who are camellia growers or want to be successful camellia growers.

Camellia Dieback

The most notable is Camellia Dieback. This disease is caused by a fungus, *Glomerella cingulata*. It is ultimately fatal if not treated or prevented. Dieback is spread mostly by contaminated water dripping on the camellia plant from above. The fungus gets into the plant through wounds and leaf scars of leaves which have fallen within the past few days. It is most prevalent in the more humid areas of the south. Dieback is almost non-existent on the West Coast.

Dieback has two symptoms. Twig dieback looks like a twig or shoot has suddenly wilted. The second symptom is a canker which may appear where dieback has entered the plant through a recent wound such as a lesion or leaf drop scar. Cut off the wilted twig as soon as you can, using pruners sterilized in a grocery store strength chlorine bleach between each cut. Be sure to cut

to clean wood. Contaminated wood is brown with an orange tint.

If you see a canker on a camellia and cannot positively identify it as something else, it is probably camellia dieback. If the plant is worth the trouble, cut the canker out with a sharp knife or blade. Some people use a drill

*As with any other
nursery plant,
proper horticultural
practice pays off.*

with a burr. Sterilize your tools with a grocery store strength chlorine bleach so that the final cleaning is not touched by the disease. I treat any wound that I have made to eliminate dieback with a paste made from equal parts of Captan and Benlate WP or Cleary 3336 and cover that with a non-petroleum based wound sealer. I have found Elmer's School Glue to be an

excellent wound sealer.

Burn or otherwise completely eliminate any infected plants or plant tissue you cut from your plants. Don't throw them away to be composted. If you don't completely dispose of the dieback, it will live to strike again.

Dieback can be arrested with a mixture of Captan/Benlate WP or Captan/Cleary 3336 mixture, at a rate of two tablespoons each per gallon of water. There is no known cure for dieback, but this mixture stops it in its tracks and prevents it from spreading.

Some growers spray this mixture as a prophylactic on a routine basis, particularly in the spring when dieback is most active. Personally, I don't want to get into the habit of spraying for the sake of it. I believe that it can be counter productive, economically. But if the spring is particularly wet or humid, I break my own "rule" and spray the entire area.

Please note that DuPont is seriously considering a return to production of Benlate WP.

Phytophthora Root Rot

Root rot in camellias is caused by the soil borne fungus, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. It is promoted by a tight, poorly aeriated or poorly draining soil mix. My recommended soil mix is basically a mixture of 10% to 20%

coarse sand, the balance being fine pine bark mulch doped with dolomitic limestone to raise the pH to 5.5, promotes good drainage and maintains air space which helps prevent root rot.

This mix has an added advantage: Pine bark contains an agent which retards and resists phytophthora, about the only root disease of camellias. So the pine bark does double duty. Together with the very loose and well aeriated soil mix created, pine bark enables camellias to mostly avoid phytophthora.

Most *C. japonica* cultivars are susceptible to phytophthora root rot while *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera* cultivars are not. For this reason, many growers graft *C. japonicas* to *C. sasanqua* or *C. oleifera* root.

Symptoms of root rot are a slow wilting and/or yellowing of the plant. Or, the entire plant will suddenly wilt and look dry as if from lack of water. The leaf veins will appear to stand out above the normal surface of the leaf. Leaf color will dull and darken, but sometimes they will yellow. It can start with a branch, but more likely, the entire plant appears to be affected, all at the same time.

If you suspect phytophthora root rot, inspect the roots. If they are moist and look dark brown and dead you've got it. Healthy roots are white. Some of the roots may be dead and some nice and white. If possible, remove the dead roots, repot and treat those that are left. Chances are good that the plant will be saved.

Sometimes the wilting symptoms of camellia twig dieback and phytophthora root rot are confused. If I suspect dieback and can't find a canker or the shoot looks suspicious, I take the plant out of its container and look for root rot, just to be sure. Then I take corrective measures.

Banrot is a very good treatment for phytophthora root rot, but it must be used fairly often. I have

found that Banrot *will not only prevent, but may be a cure* for phytophthora root rot in camellias. Phytophthora root rot can be prevented by semi-annual drenches of Subdue or Ridimil. I prefer Banrot for its potential curing power. I do treat with Subdue as a preventive measure.

Petal Blight

The third major, but non-life threatening, affliction of camellias is Camellia Petal Blight. It is caused by *Ciborinia camelliae* Kohn. It occurs only on flower tissue of camellias. The disease is characterized by brown spots on the petals which grow rapidly to engulf the entire bloom.

Infected blooms fall from the plant and produce a small, hard structure called a sclerotia that allows the survival of the fungus until the following camellia season. When conditions are right the following year a flat brownish mushroom is produced from the sclerotia under the plant. This mushroom discharges spore which lands on camellia blooms and infects them, repeating the cycle. The disease is prevalent in warmer and more humid areas and is most active when the temperature is between 45°F and 70°F.

There is no cure for Petal Blight other than prevention and hygiene. Clean up all fallen blooms and destroy them. If you see a blighted bloom, remove and destroy it. A black ground cloth around the plant and/or a pine needle mulch are two things which are detrimental to the disease. Use of these can diminish the incidence of the disease by 95%.

Virus Variegation

This disease is the result of a virus infection in the plant. It is of minor consequence to the overall health of the plant. It manifests itself by white blotches, white spots or white moire on the bloom. Individual leaves may be

variegated, part of the leaf the usual deep green and part cream colored. Other leaves may be blotched from green to light yellow. (Dull yellow leaf variegation may indicate an infestation of scale under the leaf.)

Virus variegation of the blooms is generally somewhat fuzzy-edged and ill-defined. The primary colors of the bloom, the reds and pinks, may be lighter in color. Virus may be in the plant, but the blooms and/or leaves may not exhibit symptoms.

Camellia variegation virus is not a major threat to the plant. The plant may be a bit less sunlight tolerant as compared to the same cultivar without the virus. Camellias don't like full sun, anyway. Heavily virus infected plants will have a good majority of their leaves variegated and will probably be slower growing and weaker.

Some camellia cultivars are resistant to virus infection, it being difficult to get them to accept variegation virus or display it. The popular plant, 'Prof. Charles Sargent', has yet to show evidence of variegation virus, if it has accepted it.

There is no "cure" for camellia variegation virus. Its effects on leaves and blooms may be decreased by giving the plant extra amounts of iron as it is being fed. Long acting, slow release or continual foliar (spray) iron treatment is best. Too much iron sulfate treatment may make the soil around the plant so acid that the plant cannot obtain nutrients. It may not be worth the trouble unless you wish to produce blooms which show no variegation. Even then, it might be "iffy."

Camellia variegation virus can be transmitted mechanically only from plant to plant. This means by grafting, air layering, rooting cuttings or incidental root grafting.

Variegated camellias are very common and *should not be*

rejected just because some of the leaves are variegated. They can display extraordinarily beautiful blooms caused by the variegation. Many growers deliberately introduce this virus into some camellia cultivars to produce more beautiful blooms.

Some growers do not like to have plants with virus variegation, in that it is a "contamination" of the plant. I would rather not have virus infected root stock. It is a matter of choice and goals.

Other Disease Problems

There are several minor diseases, none of which is serious. One, leaf gall, occurs only on *C. sasanqua*. Leaf gall is characterized by "fat" leaves on the plant. When these are seen, remove and destroy them. If left

to fall on the ground, the life cycle will be repeated and there will be more unattractive, fat leaves. Leaf gall is not threatening to the plant, but can become a problem if not attended to.

Occasionally, mold and mildew are seen on camellias. They will occur only when the plants have aphids or are neglected and crowded for a long period of time. This allows plants to become internally congested with limbs and debris. Aphids produce honey dew which will turn to mild or mildew. A dark and dank environment is perfect for mold, mildew and all sorts of flora and fauna. Keeping the plants separated and pruned out will eliminate this problem. The Captan/benomyl spray mentioned

above will control the mold and mildew plus most other fungal problems. Insecticidal soap will eliminate the mildew and the aphids. ♦

Conclusion

Camellias have few diseases which is one of the reasons nurserymen like them. However, if allowed to become heavily infested, like any other plant, it can be another story if nothing is done about it.

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.



A winter scene in the garden of Zenobia and Harry Kendig in Lutherville, MD. Not only did they have an unusual amount of snow but ice storms as well.



Ready for winter? The large object in the center of the picture is one of many beautiful camellia plants in the Kendig garden that is dressed in its winter clothing.

CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT:

*A Summary of Nine Years of Tests with Flower Protectant Fungicides**

Gordon E. Holcomb**

Camellia flower blight has been recognized in the United States for over 50 years. The causal fungus of this disease was first described by Hansen and Thomas in 1940 and named *Sclerotinia camelliae*¹. This name was changed by Kohn² to *Ciborinia camelliae* in 1979 and the change reaffirmed in a taxonomic reassessment based on studies of Japanese and U.S. Collections of the fungus³.

Camellia flower blight is an exceptionally difficult disease to control. The causal fungus produces spores that are readily carried by air currents for at least 1 mile and also produces sclerotia (overwintering structures) on blight infected flowers that can remain viable in the soil and leaf litter beneath the bushes for several years. Control methods in the past emphasized community efforts of sanitation (collecting and destroying infected flowers) and the use of Terraclor fungicide sprayed on the ground beneath the bushes to prevent sclerotial germination. It has long been recognized that Terraclor as a ground cover does not protect the flowers from fungal spores blown in from other properties. It is obvious that the flowers themselves must be protected

from infections by the application of protectant fungicides. Plakidas⁵ suggested this approach in 1961 but placed his hopes in the then developing area of systemic fungicides, an area that has proven disappointing for camellia flower blight control.

The highly successful USE of the fungicide Bayleton (Mobay Co.) as a flower protectant to control azalea flower blight prompted me to try the same approach for camellia flower blight control². This is a report on the results of 9 years of testing flower protectant fungicides.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A number of laboratory tests were initially conducted to determine if fungicide flower dips would control blight on detached flowers that had been exposed to infections in the field. Benlate (DuPont Co.) and Bayleton were used in these tests in which 1 tablespoon of fungicide was added to 1 gallon of water and flowers submerged in the solutions for 5 minutes. Treated and untreated flowers were then placed in plastic refrigerator boxes on moistened paper towels, covered and then observed for blight development. Blight incidence was recorded

after 3 to 5 days.

The results of a field test using Bayleton fungicide are illustrated in Figure 1 and show that flower blight levels were low on control plants at the beginning of the test but increased rapidly and remained high through the end of the flowering season. This graph also illustrates a high level of disease control by the fungicide.

Disease cycle or progress curves for three different years are shown in Figure 2 and illustrate the cyclic nature and changes in disease incidence during the flowering season. Changes in the curves are due to variation in length of flowering season and length of time of fungal spore production. Figure 2 shows that the length of the flowering season varied from 21 to 33 days for the test years illustrated. Variations by the camellia plant and the fungal pathogen are influenced by seasonal rainfall, humidity, temperature and wind. When the flowering period is closely synchronized with fungal spore production, the number of newly opened flowers and the number of new flower infections are both low at the end of the season (Fig. 2, 33 day test).

The cyclic occurrence of

disease during the season (high and low incidence of flower blight at different times) emphasizes the need for tests to be conducted during the entire length of the flowering period. If only one or two disease readings are taken during a low in the disease cycle, one might conclude that a fungicide had performed better than it was actually capable of doing. This is illustrated by results of year 1 (Table 2) in which the total number of flowers observed was small because the test was initiated during the middle of the flowering season.

The overall results of all field fungicide test are summarized in Table 2. In test years 2-9, flower blight ranged from a low of 21% (Test year 4) to a high of 47% (Test year 6) on fungicide-treated plants. This variation is due to the influence of previously mentioned environmental factors on disease pressure and on fungicide weathering since high rainfall during the test period removes some of the protectant fungicide. Another way to look at these test results is in relation to percent blight reduction by the use of fungicides (Table 2, column 5). Blight reduction by Bayleton ranged from a high of 77% and 71% in tests 1 and 4 to a low of 31% in test 6.

The camellia variety 'Tricolor' was used in the majority of field tests and was located in the midst of a large camellia planting on the Louisiana State University Cam-

pus. This plot arrangement helped insure the occurrence and uniform distribution of disease each year throughout the test plot. The camellia bushes were kept pruned to a height of about 5 feet to facilitate blight observations and flower counts. Each test, except the first, was begun just before or at the beginning of the flowering season. Fungicides were applied as sprays to the

usually recorded every two to three days and occasionally every day when disease pressure was high and bushes were in heavy bloom. These periodic readings accounted for all flowers produced during the flowering season on all test plants. On a given day, flowers that had dropped from the bushes were recorded as either blight-infected or noninfected. Infected flowers that were still attached

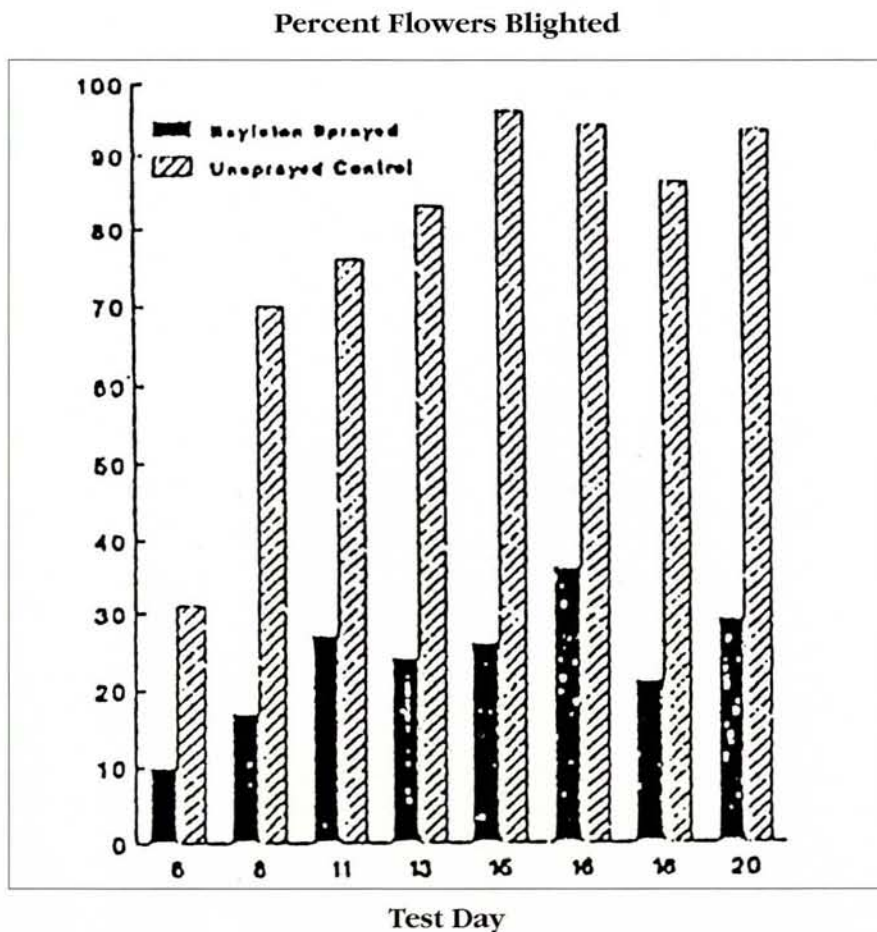
were removed from the plants and recorded. Tests were terminated when all plants had completed flowering and results were recorded for each plant as the number of flowers blighted as compared to the total number of flowers produced on the plant. These data were then converted to percentage of flowers blighted and comparisons made between fungicide-treated and nontreated plants. Data from each test year were analyzed for statistical significance.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of the fungicide flower dip treatments are shown in Table 1.

Both Bayleton and Benlate were very effective in preventing disease development with 0 to 4% of the treated flowers becoming blighted compared to 58 to 90% of untreated flowers blighted. This type of test is a good laboratory screening test and gives some indication of how fungicides might perform under field conditions. However, because treated test flowers are not exposed continuously to new

FIGURE 1. Camellia flower blight control test 4 showing percent blight on Bayleton treated and untreated flowers.



flowers once a week with a 3 gallon Hudson hand sprayer. Each fungicide treatment was applied to 8 to 10 bushes with the same number of unsprayed bushes serving as controls. The fungicides were used at the following rates per 100 gallons of water: Bayleton, 1.0 lb.; Baycor, 1.0 lb.; Daconil 2787 54EC, 0.75 and 1.5 pints; Daconil 2787 75W, 0.75 and 1.5lb; and Ornalin, 1.0 lb.

Flower blight observations were

infections, as they are under field conditions, the test results show better fungicide performance than would be expected under field conditions. The flowers exposed to these two fungicide dips showed no chemical injury or objectionable residues. Fungicides could also be applied as sprays in similar laboratory tests.

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The test results show that the use of fungicidal-flower-protectant sprays is a valid approach to camellia flower blight control. The results do not support the fear expressed by some researchers in the past that camellia flowers are too delicate to be sprayed with fungicides. I observed no injury or objectionable residues from the fungicides used in these tests. While spray residues would be objectionable on show flowers, they should not be objectionable on landscape plants if the fungicide gave effective levels of blight control.

What is effective blight control? From an experimental standpoint, overall disease reduction of 44% from 9 years of testing is quite effective (see Totals in Table 2). The bottom line appears to be whether this level of disease reduction is worth the cost in materials, time and effort on the part of growers.

It should be noted that the total number of fungicides tested as protectants against flower blight is small. There may be fungicides now on the market that have not been tested on camellia that would prove more effective in blight control than those reported

here. It is hoped that these results and guidelines will stimulate others to test additional fungicides or perhaps, to formulate new approaches to camellia flower blight control. ♦

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**Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge, LA 80803.



FIGURE 2. Disease progress curves from unsprayed 'Tricolor' camellia flowers for three different years.

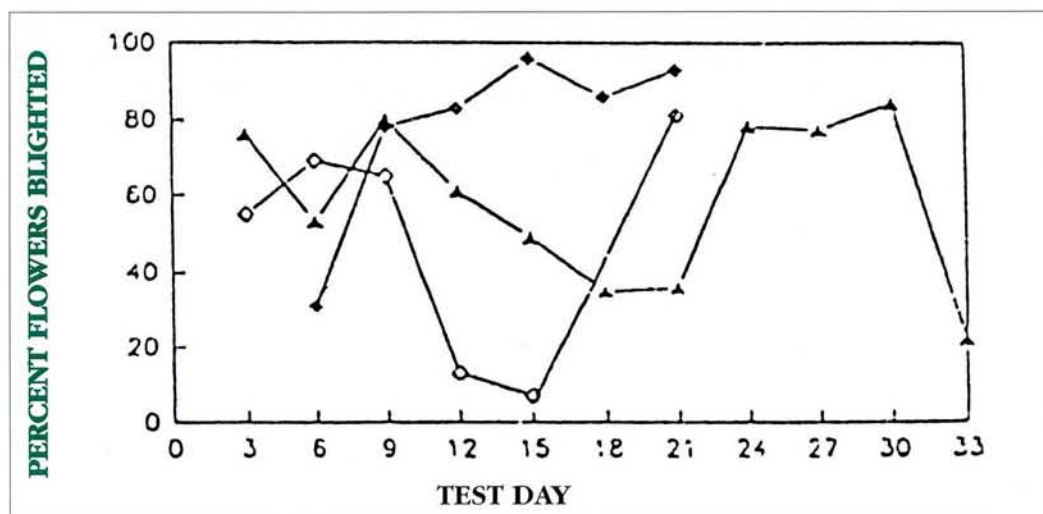


Table 2. Summary of 9 years of camellia flower blight control tests using fungicide flower sprays on the variety 'Tricolor'.

Test	Treatment	Number of flowers blighted/ total no. flowers	% flowers blighted	% blight reduction by spray
1	Bayleton ²	28/293	10	77
	Unsprayed	117/272	43	
2	Bayleton	815/3049	27	60
	Daconil 2787 54EC	2299/5268	47	31
	Daconil 2787 75W	1320/3086	43	37
	Unsprayed	2319/3420	68	
3	Bayleton	1288/2856	45	35
	Unsprayed	931/1354	69	
4	Bayleton	431/2012	21	71
	Unsprayed	1344/1879	72	
5	Bayleton	535/1851	29	46
	Unsprayed	849/1570	54	
6	Bayleton	3356/7101	47	31
	Unsprayed	4458/6517	68	
7	Baycor	1185/3369	35	39
	Unsprayed	1731/3043	57	
8	Ornalin	1020/3226	32	62
	Unsprayed	2395/2840	84	
9	Bayleton flower spray and Terraclor ground spray			49
	Unsprayed control	849/3321	26	
	Unsprayed control	1552/3036	51	
Totals	Treated	13126/35432	37	44
	Nontreated	15695/23931	66	

¹Statistical analysis of each test indicated a significant difference in blight between sprayed and unsprayed plants.

²Bayleton is the only fungicide tested that is registered to use for camellia flower blight control.

Table 1. Results of fungicide flower dip treatments on camellia flower blight development caused by *Ciborinia camelliae*¹.

Test	Treatment ²	Number of flowers blighted/ total no. flowers ³	% flowers blighted
1	Untreated	10/16	63
	5 min Bayleton dip	0/16	0
2	Untreated	27/37	73
	5 min Bayleton dip	1/37	3
3	Untreated	14/24	58
	5 min Bayleton dip	1/24	4
4	Untreated	18/20	90
	5 min Bayleton dip	0/20	0
5	Untreated	20/30	67
	5 min Bayleton dip	1/30	3

¹Flowers were exposed to natural blight infections in the field prior to collection and performing tests in the laboratory.

²Flower dips were made using 1 tablespoon of fungicide per gallon of water.

³Blight readings taken 3-5 days after tests were started.

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Studies With Lynx For Controlling Camellia Flower Blight and Rose Black Spot

Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Professor Emeritus, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology
and Charles A. Thomas, Jr., Miles Corporation

A new fungicidal chemical (BAY HWG 1608), put out by Bayer in Germany, and being developed in this country by Miles, has been used to try to control camellia flower blight. It will be marketed as Lynx. Expectations are that EPA will approve this material for use on ornamentals in the United States, either this fall (1993) or next spring (1994), barring any unforeseen problems.

Our work with Lynx thus far on camellias has failed to get this chemical from camellia roots, stems and leaves, which it invades as a drench, into camellia flowers and ovaries. It was put around camellias as a drench, or painted onto the stem. As the material [HWG 1603, 3.6 F (39%)] was applied as a drench at either 3 or 6 mls per month for 5 consecutive months, beginning in October, or for lesser periods of time, such as December, January and February. The material is taken up by roots and translocated within the plant to stems and leaves. However, soaked blighted camellia flowers in a mixture of water and Lynx prevented sclerotial development. Also, when opening camellia flowers were sprayed as directed they were protected from blight.

However, Lynx is not as effective against camellia flower blight (caused by the fungus

Ciborinia camellia) as is Bayleton against azalea petal blight (caused by the fungus *Ovulinia azaleae*). Bayleton, now on the market, was developed by Bayer and promoted in this country by Miles. Part of the problem in getting Lynx to the flowers of camellias may be the difference in the structure of azalea and camellia flowers. Azalea flowers have petals fused from top to bottom, whereas camellia petals may be completely separate, which fall independently of other petals, as in the cultivars, 'Alba Plena' and 'Sawada's Dream'. However, many camellia cultivars have petals fused only at the base and hence these flowers fall intact, such as cultivars 'Rev. John G. Drayton' and 'Dave Feathers' hybrid, 'Tulip Time'. Thus to protect camellia petals, all of them would need spray droplets to be applied directly onto each of them; otherwise, the chemical would need to go downward from sprayed petals to the joined base, where petals of some cultivars are fused, and back to other non-sprayed petals.

ROSE BLACK SPOT STUDIES

While results with Lynx, used on camellias as a drench have been disappointing for camellia-flower-blight control, we have found that it works quite well controlling black spot on leaves

of rose (1992 results and 1993 (June 20) to date). While there was some stunting of plants at the higher rate, 30 milliliters per plant applied over a five-month period (5 ml per month, February through June, 1992), the lower rate, 15 milliliters per plant applied as above (3 ml per month for 5 months, February through June) caused only slight distortion of leaves and stems on two of four rose varieties, but none on the other two varieties.

As of June 1993, there is still good black spot control on roses receiving the higher 1992 rates; no additional application of Lynx has been applied since June, 1992. Although plants treated with the lower rate of Lynx (15 ml total) look good this year, there are a few lower leaflets with occasional black spot.

Forty-eight new rose plants (24 plants of each of two varieties, Mister Lincoln and Perfume Delight) were planted in late March and treatments were begun in April (1993).

This year 24 plants were used in Study One and the other 24 plants in Study Two.

In Study One, four treatments were applied with six plants per treatment: treatment one (six plants) had five milliliters of Lynx applied as a drench (April), treatment two, ten mls (April), treatment three, fifteen mls

(April), and treatment four, no Lynx applied (controls).

As of mid-June these plants (first year plants) have grown well and they have had a limited number of flowers. Little black spot was found on any plants treated with Lynx, while five of the six control plants have moderate to severe black spot. One control plant (No. 21) has black spot just starting (Table 1).

In Study Two, four treatments were applied with six plants per treatment (equal number of each rose variety in both studies). Treatment one had one milliliter added to each of six plants in April, May and June (total three mls); treatment two had two mls applied per month (total six mls); treatment three had three mls applied per month (total nine mls); treatment four, no Lynx added (controls).

Nine rose plants of Study One had black spots on lower leaves, Table 1. Five of six control plants had moderate to severe black spot even though the weather

was hot and dry. (No rain in June as of the 20th.) No inoculations were made, so all infection resulted from natural inoculum, either on the plants at time of purchase, or from nearby infected plants (some of the experimental plants were 40 feet from any infected plants).

Thus, in Study One, 8 of 18 treated plants were free of infection; in Study Two, 11 of 18 treated plants were free of infection.

Most infected control plants were rather severely affected.

From last year's study (1992) no infected leaves were found on five of eight large treated plants. The other three plants were mildly infected. The four control plants were severely infected, and so far this year, they are extensively damaged by black spot, with few leaves left on them.

From last year's rose study, and from studies thus far this year (20 June 1993), Lynx has provided almost complete control of rose

black spot on most treated plants (39 of 44).

It is believed that rose black spot can be effectively controlled on rose plants susceptible to black spot by adding five to ten milliliters of Lynx as a one-time drench on, or about March 1. Since there are a few black spots on a few treated rose plants, it is believed that the cause was due to the late application date. In the 1992 study, no black spot was found on any leaflet. Before firm recommendations can be made on HWG 1608 (Lynx), it will be necessary to accumulate additional experimental evidence about this material, such as response of 25 to 50 rose varieties to this fungicide.

Unfortunately, this fungicide has not provided satisfactory control of camellia flower blight. ♦

Contribution of The Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, The South Carolina Botanical Gardens and Miles Corporation.

TABLE 1. Influence of HWG 1608 (Lynx) on rose black spot. Values represent number of rose leaflets infected by the rose-black-spot fungus.

Treatment No.	No. rose leaflets infected					
	Plant No.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 [5 ml added 1x (Apr)]	3	0	0	2	0	5
2 [10 ml added 1x (Apr)]	1	10	1	2	1	—
3 [15 ml added 1x (Apr)]	0	0	0	2	0	0
4 [Control, 0 ml]	25+	50+	4	50+	50+	50+
5 [1 ml added 3x (Apr, May, Jun)]	34	0	3	0	0	25
6 [2 ml added 3x (Apr, May, Jun)]	0	2	0	0	0	0
7 [3 ml added 3x (Apr, May, Jun)]	0	1	1	0	1	0
8 [Control, 0 ml]	25+	50+	25+	20	25+	50+

Companion Plant Roots Poison To Camellias?

Charles C. Bush

We Camellia enthusiasts are indeed fortunate to have been selected by our Creator as stewards or custodians of one of the many beautiful examples of the Master's handiwork. Our proficiency in our efforts will be aptly demonstrated in the quality and quantity of the blossoms produced.

A professional horticulturist certainly I am not. All knowledge or ideas I have are a result of trial and error or from the efforts of others with whom I have associated. I have no doubt caused the demise of as many plants as any who grow camellias. I have killed them with either too much water, fertilizer, insecticide, fungicide or herbicide or by not enough so that insects ravage a plant. The pH may have been higher or lower than six to six and a half and occasionally when a plant is sick I have been known to remedy the situation by "sunning the roots" as Bagby Hall used to suggest when the plant would respond to nothing else. This treatment is to sun the roots for seven consecutive days and place in the refuse container. I have never seen one survive this treatment. Remember it was sick to begin with. There are other ways to damage plants which result in death — lightning, hail, flooding, etc., but they do physical damage which permit the demon "dieback" (fungus) to infect and ultimately kill the plant if the damaged bark is not treated

with Benlate or Cleary 3336F. This must be done within 24 hours after the injury.

When the "camellia fever" infected my person, I was attracted to the growers who were seriously infected with the camellia disease. Of these poor souls, some were highly successful "POT" growers, while others advocated "GO IN THE GROUND". Clyde Copeland was possibly the greatest container grower and his success was obtained from precise mix and a constant and methodical fertilization program and watering schedule. The IN THE GROUND growers who were successful were R. L. Brent, Bagby Hall, John Rogers and Jim Newell. These are a few, but I use these as examples.

The IN THE GROUND (ITG) growers consistently produced exceptional blooms in the open with no protection or shade from pine trees or other vegetation. Occasionally in the heat of summer they would resort to shade cloth for protection from sunburn. The ITG growers were very successful. The container growers were also very successful. So the logical approach for a novice to grow good competitive blooms I concluded was to go both ways. The soil mix in the greenhouse was almost identical to the mix in the pots. With an automatic watering system, the plants in the ground should be equal or superior to the plants grown in pots.

The plants which were planted in the ground had produced exceptional blooms in pots. Reticulata-hybrids and tender varieties which are frequently damaged by cold were the specimens placed in the ground in the greenhouse.

I was born in a small town in south Georgia — Fitzgerald, Ben Hill County. This was located on the coastal plain and camellias thrive there. Also there is an abundance of longleaf pines. My early experience with pine trees was learned at 15 or 16 years of age. I was employed for a summer job to blow pine stumps for sale to Hercules Powder Company. I would locate a stump on cut-over land, take a hand auger and at five to six feet from the stump drill down at 45° through earth and into the tap root. This operation was duplicated two to four times depending on the size of the stump. We would put 50/50 or 60/40 dynamite into the hole and detonate one of the dynamite charges with a five minute fuse. The shock from the fused charge would detonate the other charges. The resultant explosion would lay the pine stump out on the surface. There were little or no lateral roots. From this observation I formed the opinion that all pine trees had only tap roots and I made an erroneous assumption.

Immediately behind my greenhouse, my neighbor had planted a ligustrum hedge. Within six, eight and eleven feet

respectively were growing three Loblolly or slash pines. These pines were well established and have reached a diameter of 24 to 26 inches at ground level.

During construction of the greenhouse, I saw a small number of ligustrum roots and a few pine roots which were cut to lay the foundation. Normally this would suffice, and I assumed that would be the end of the root. However, after 15 years or more I would occasionally have a plant die for no apparent reason. This I attributed to dieback, rootrot or excess fertilizer. Since I had an abundance of plants due to a love for grafting - genes no doubt from a forgotten English ancestor, I would just pull up the dead plant and replace it.

In 1990, I had ten camellia plants which died for no apparent reason. In 1991, there were eleven plants that expired, and in 1992, three.

When I dug down with a sharp-shooter to change the soil under the dead plant, thinking there was something in the soil that was toxic to the root system, I encountered pine tree roots. There was a pine knee with a vigorous root system beneath each distressed camellia. Obviously these root systems had syphoned all the moisture and nutrients and had been responsible for the death of the plant.

On one of my trips to V. E. Howell Nursery in Lucedale, MS, I mentioned the pine root problem to Vernon. He said that he had to root prune a few slash pines adjacent to the field in which he cultivates photina. He stated that this was a necessary procedure about every five years if he succeeds in growing photina adjacent to pines. To prune the pine roots, Vernon used a small trenching machine that is capable of digging to two feet.

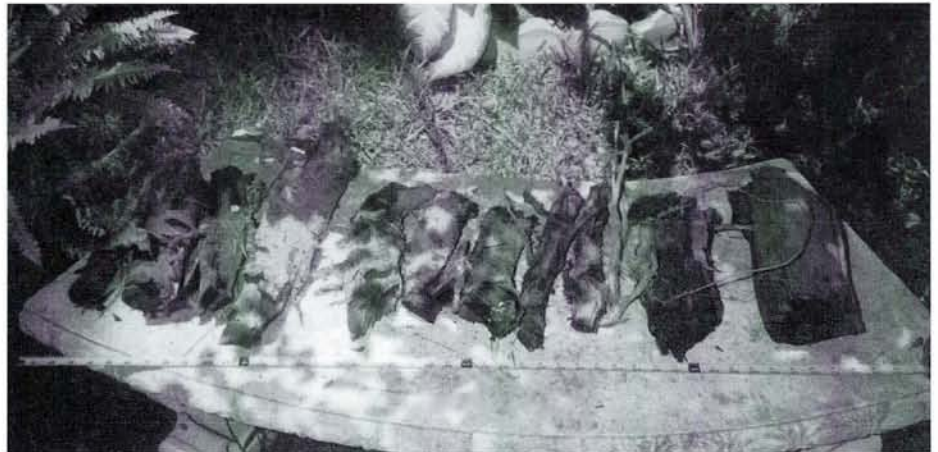
On my return to Jackson, I attempted to find a trenching machine to use behind my greenhouse, but there was not enough

room - only 27 inches between the greenhouse and a cyclone fence. I learned that the smallest trenching machine available which will dig to two feet is 40 inches wide. So I hired a professional ditch digger to cut a six to eight inch trench two feet in depth across the back of my greenhouse. To finish the 42 feet took eight hours. There were three or four pine roots six inches in diameter and numerous smaller roots. Some had been put in the garbage, but those that had not been disposed of I photographed, a copy of which is shown here. Photograph No. 1.

The United States Forest Service was contacted in an effort to learn more about the root system of various trees. They referred me to an article which I examined immediately. The root systems are just as varied as the

prepared for the U.S. Forest Service.

Several years ago, the late Frank Pursel gave a talk on controlled crosses at the regular meeting of the Jackson Camellia Society. I was extremely impressed, and the following day I attempted my first crosses. I made ten attempts and had eight seed pods form. The seeds developed and the following August, the capsules matured and split. Before I could harvest the seeds, squirrels of the neighborhood consumed all of my crop. The next season I failed completely. Every cross I attempted aborted. I was advised to use only pollen from untreated blooms and only attempt to pollinate an ungibbed bloom. The next season was successful. I obtained seed from several of my crosses. The seed were packed in damp sphagnum moss and



Sections of Slash Pine Roots

shape of the trees themselves. The root system being as complicated as the visible specimen above ground. Audubon Oaks, Water Oaks, Pecan, Hickory, Loblolly and Slash Pine are for the most part surface feeders and have roots on or near the surface and could establish a root cluster beneath a camellia or other plant which is fertilized and watered regularly. This seems to be accelerated in periods of low rainfall. For further information on root systems for various trees, please refer to an article entitled "Root Systems" by Dr. Peter Lorio which was

placed in plastic bags and hung in a warm place in the greenhouse, though not in direct sunlight. When the roots from the seeds started showing in the bottom of the plastic bags, the seed were removed and planted in four inch plastic pots filled with Metro-mix 500. These four inch pots were placed in shade beneath camellia plants and Cleyera Japonica. The preferential treatment which I gave the seedlings encouraged or stimulated the roots from the camellia and the Cleyera Japonica to enter the four inch pot at the drainage hole and drained all the moisture

and nutrients from the seedlings. As a result, over half of the first seeds I had germinated, died. My present procedure is to place six mils of black plastic beneath or under all seedlings grown on the ground in pots or place them on a shelf so that roots from companion plants cannot enter the drainage holes of the pots in which the seedlings are planted.

I mentioned this to Alton LeFebvre of Gulfport, and we examined some rooted cuttings in his greenhouse which he had placed in four inch pots on the root system of a pecan tree. The rooted cuttings that had withered and died had been penetrated by the roots of the hickory understock on which the pecan was grafted.

John Geiser of Slidell, Louisiana, told me that when his camellia plants seem to be on decline in vigor and bloom quality, he has a torpedo or sharp-shooter shovel run as deep as is possible completely encircling the plant, about two feet from the trunk. This severs the roots of the companion plants and allows the water and fertilizer to be consumed by the camellia plant. In John Geiser's situation, the companion plants are Audubon Oaks.

Mississippi is possibly the most prone state in the United States for the formation and paths of tornadoes. We have them in the Spring and again in the Fall, and sometimes they occur in the Summer when the temperature is above 90°F.

These tornadoes usually do severe damage to all trees in their paths. The hardwoods are uprooted and their branches broken. However, the pines (Loblolly and Slash) are not usually uprooted. In rare instances when they are uprooted, the roots have been damaged by ditches or sewer lines cutting the roots. Generally the damage to pines is evidenced by the trunk breaking ten to twenty feet up from the ground. This indicates the strength and vigor of the root system of Loblolly pines. Since my problem is for the most part Loblolly or Slash pines, my efforts

were directed toward the growth habit of the very common companion plant.

There has been little or nothing written on Loblolly pine root systems. After an unsuccessful trip to the local library in search of root information, I passed a lot which was being cleared of most of the trees by a "clearing and grubbing" contractor. Quite possibly, I thought, he was more familiar with root systems than any source of written information I might discover in a library.

The clearing and grubbing contractor was most cooperative in answering my questions about the pine roots. He stated that the roots are fairly shallow even at the base of a large 50 foot tree. The tree roots extend only two to two and a half feet below the surface. The roots extending out of the knob extend radially from the trunk in all directions — no set direction such as north, south, east or west. The roots vary in number from three to eight

depending on the size and height of the tree. The size of the roots vary from six to ten inches in diameter. There can be two levels of roots on the knob. These support roots extend radially from the knob and provide sufficient support to the specimen which they support. Photograph No. 2 - Knob of Loblolly Pine.

The procedure used to remove a local (Loblolly or Slash) pine is to cut the roots adjacent to the base with a back-hoe, push the tree over with a caterpillar - dozer and pick up the knob with the dozer blade. The knob is a mass of roots extending in all directions - usually in just two levels. The cat skinner puts the dozer blade under the lateral roots and runs with it until the diameter is less than three inches and then cuts it. The remaining roots will rot in a short time.

The complicated root system of a Loblolly Pine are not apparent unless the vegetation cover is



Knob of Slash Pine

removed. In the photograph No. 3, this root system is indicated. Within ten feet it would be impossible to plant a camellia without considerable difficulty in cutting the pine roots. At a distance of 20 feet, the density of roots is decreased but is noticeable when using a sharp-shooter shovel, and at this distance these companion roots must be pruned periodically if the camellia plant is to thrive and produce quality blooms. From my experience, roots of companion trees adjacent to a greenhouse or a camellia in the ground must be pruned at least every five years and more often if blooms and vigor of plant so indicates encroachment by offensive roots.

In the event a camellia plant

exhibits symptoms of stress within 35 feet, then sight from the stressful plant to the nearest pine, mark a spot at least ten feet from



Surface Roots at base of Loblolly or Slash Pine

the camellia plant and dig a hole with a post hole digger to a depth of two feet. Usually you will discover a pine root which must be cut. If you do not find one, dig adjacent holes on either side at 90° to the line between the

pine and camellia. You should encounter the pine root in either of the three holes (additional holes may be necessary). After the pine root is severed, the camellia plant should show signs of renewed vigor. Should stress symptoms be excessive, replace the camellia after the pine roots are cut. If you replace camellias without pruning the pine roots, the replacement plant will display stress shortly.

I would advise that in event your plants in the ground are not "happy," then investigate the possibility of invasion by roots of a companion plant. If companion plant roots are present, you must prune these roots for camellias to survive. The pruning process must be repeated every two to five years depending on the vigor of your companion plants. If a large pot has not been moved in several years and is in decline, investigate the possibility of companion plant root entrance into the drainage hole of the container. A single layer of six mil plastic is a sufficient barrier to companion plant root invasion.

Finally, my good friend, Pat Patterson, relayed a maxim to me recently which was given to him when he was still a chap (less than ten years of age), and I quote, "Innocence may be overcome by experience, ignorance by education, but stupidity? Stupidity accompanies you to the grave." ♦



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The Gulf Coast Co Ozone Camellia Club Annual Meeting and Show



Art Landry, Gulf Coast Vice President with Kathryn Allen, Development Board Member and Carl Allen, Jr. ACS President (Photo by Greg Davis)



Members pose in Stroud garden are Bob Stroud, Gulf Coast President and Convention chairman; Bill LaRose, Elizabeth Scheibert, Erin Stroud and Vince Ciolino (Photo by John Campora)



Board members take a respite after ACS Board Meeting include Bob Stroud, State Director Arkansas-Louisiana; Ann Blair Brown, Executive Director; Carl Allen, Jr. President; Stuart Watson, Development Board President and Bob Ehrhart, President-Elect (Photo by W. C. Wyatt)



West Coast members, Nancy Mandarich, Vera Parker, Jack Mandarich, past ACS President and Chic Rambath, wife of the late ACS President, Harold Rambath (Photo by Greg Davis)



Herbert Racoff, Atlantic Coast Director-at-Large with wife Frances and her twin May Nogan (Photo by Greg Davis)



Buddy Cawthon, George Bacon, ACS Virginia Director; Jeannette Waltz and John Newsome, ACS Chairman of the Board (Photo by W. C. Wyatt)



Jim Randall, Pacific Coast Director-at-Large, with his wife Jackie Randall and Mary Jo Pinbeiro (Photo by Greg Davis)



Donna Shepherd, Bill Shepherd, Development Board Member with Edith Mazzei, Pacific Coast Vice President (Photo by Greg Davis)

nk's mellia Society

February 23-27, 1994

American Camellia Society



Jean Pursel and Janet Smith enjoying a visit (Photo by Greg Davis)



Zenobia Kendig, Past Director No. VA/DC/Md with husband, Harry (Photo by Greg Davis)



Bill LaRose, Donna and Bill Shepherd rest under a large tree at the Eubanks' home. (Photo by John Campora)



Jack Kobler, No Va/DC/Md ACS Director with Alfus Johnson, Vince Ciolino and Bob Stroud (Photo by Greg Davis)



Hulyn Smith with Pearl Terry, Florida State Director (Photo by Greg Davis)



Lorena McRee tells a fascinating story to Agnes and Jack Kobler (Photo by Greg Davis)



Walter Krysmowski with Thomas Perkins, ICS President (Photo by Greg Davis)

Horticulturally SPEAKING

"Hints for Preparing Camellia Blooms for Show Competition"

It is said that Camellia fanciers fall into two categories: (1) those that grow them purely for the thrill of competing for silver trophies at the shows, and (2) those who grow them as garden plants to be enjoyed in their natural setting. Still, there is a third category - those of us who, although not particularly interested in the silver, use the shows as a means to get our new seedling creations seen by as large an audience as possible.

In our family, my wife, Kitty, does all the preparation and setting up of cultivar materials for the local shows, while I limit myself to my own seedling selections. However, we both enjoy camellias mostly as garden plants.

After reading the excellent advice provided by our Committee members, I have decided there is very little I could possibly add.

Jim Randall, Sacramento, CA

After all the basic requirements for good camellia culture have been attended to, the next step towards a successful show season is protecting your flowers. Without near perfect blooms your show

season is going nowhere. To insure that you have clean blooms for each show dictates that you spend some time in your garden or lathhouse every day during the week prior to a show.

The basic tools you will need are plant tie material, your pruning shears and clothespins. One can never have enough clothespins! About a week before the show, inspect your plants for buds that are swollen and showing color. These are your prospective blue ribbon and silver winners. Using your clothespins, pin back leaves that might interfere with the bud opening. If there are too many leaves or small branches, remove them with your pruning shears. Remember, you want buds to open unobstructed. The plant tie material allows you to elevate or pull down branches to insure proper bud opening and to allow rain to run off the back of the flowers. It only takes the slightest breeze for a leaf to mark or damage a bloom. Using these precautions will keep flowers from brushing against any leaves and causing a blemish. Even a small scratch may keep your special flower from reaching the "Head Table".

Another factor that enters into show competition is the practice of refrigerating blooms. As

everyone knows, all of your prize winning blooms do not reach their peak of maturity on Saturday morning. To guarantee that your blooms are not "over the hill" when you enter them in the show, you must do some refrigerating. First of all, you don't need a florist type refrigerator box. A second refrigerator or some extra space in your home refrigerator will allow you to have good success on a smaller scale.

The first prerequisite is to pick your flowers at their peak. Blooms past their peak will not refrigerate well. Prepare some flower preservative solution using warm water. Place the preservative in a cup and allow the bloom to absorb the warm solution for up to one hour. I like to place a piece of tin foil over the cup (with a hole in it), so only the flower stem is in contact with the solution. Place the cup and bloom in a plastic sweater box. Do not add additional moisture, lowering of the box temperature will provide additional moisture when placed in the refrigerator. Seal the sweater box with masking tape to make it air tight. Blooms prepared in this manner will keep nicely for two or three days and some varieties up to one week. When staging blooms, put single refrigerated blooms out last.

These two aspects of preparing blooms for show competition will at least get you to the "Head Table" for shot at some of the "silver".

Hyman Norsworthy,
Beaumont, TX
(as submitted by
Aline Showalter,
Port Arthur, TX)

Normal camellia culture will win blue ribbons for you but, as a rule, will not get your blooms to the contention table. Here are a few tricks of the trade that will put you up there with the best of them.

You must begin planning your show varieties in late July. Select the show plants and begin disbudding no later than the first week in August. Remove all buds except terminals. Select those buds that are to remain and remove all others by the first week of September. My rule of thumb: leave no more than three buds per foot of plant height, keeping a mixture of buds of various levels of maturity.

Begin your gibbing program for the early shows by mid-September. All plants have a specific varietal response to gib. Learn those response times and gib accordingly. As buds begin to show color, use clothespins to pin all leaves away from the bud to prevent bruised petals due to wind damage. Watch the opening bud carefully. If it is a semidouble with upright petals or a loose peony type, check for uniformity—use small bits of Dacron batting to force petals to fill any obvious gaps. Cut the bloom at its *peak condition*. Blooms cut at peak can be kept in perfect condition for four to six days. Cut the bloom with about two inches of stem. Place the bloom on a tray that is lined with Dacron batting to prevent petal damage. Do not cut more than 4 to 6 blooms at a time.

Show blooms must be groomed properly. Primary

grooming should be done at this time. All leaves (leave two at most) should be turned right-side-up and wiped clean with a damp cloth. Examine stamens, if any, and remove any darkened anthers. If the bloom has been cut at its peak this will be a rare occurrence. Now is the time to place a collar on those blooms whose outer petals have a tendency to curl downward. Size the collar properly so that it will not be a distraction. With a very soft artist's brush, remove any pollen that may have fallen onto petals. Also, inspect blooms for insects and/or spiders. These are a definite no-no.

For those blooms with upright petals, place small pieces of Dacron batting between petals to keep them upright. This is particularly important if blooms are to be transported any appreciable distance. Now place the bloom in its individual container with tight-fitting lid. Prepare the container as follows:

Use plastic containers of varying sizes—large ones (i.e. 5 quart) for large flowers and small ones for smaller flowers, etc. Place a small cup receptacle in the center of the container and surround it with a generous layer of Dacron batting. Fill the cup with your favorite "keeping" solution, recut the bloom stem to fit the cup (and have a fresh cut), and place the bloom in the container so that it is level and evenly spaced from the container sides. Now cover the bloom with a very thin layer of Dacron batting to combat any condensation on the lid. If a flower is to be stored longer than a couple of days before the show, you may wish to spray the bloom *lightly* with Clear Life [Design Master or Clear Set (Flora Life)], available from your floral supply house. This light coating protects the bloom by reducing moisture loss.

Blooms are refrigerated at 39°-41°F and transported to the show

site in styrofoam boxes. A large box (16"H x 20"W x 48"L) will require two to four one-quart "blue ice" containers to keep your blooms cool—depending on ambient temperatures.

Allow yourself sufficient time at the show site to remove your blooms from their containers, perform any final grooming needed, and place your entries for competition. Place a miniature bloom in a *small* cup and a "Tomorrow Park Hill" in a *large* cup. You may have to take your own small cups to the show.

Do not be misled. Getting to the head table consistently requires considerable work and attention to detail. But the satisfaction of the recognition of your efforts is worth all the trouble. By following this program, you, too, will find your blooms among the winners.

Barbara Butler,
Modesto, CA

SEEDLING BLOOMS

Of all the aspects of show competition the seedling camellia bloom section offers the most challenging entry. Yet, at most camellia shows the seedling table does not rate a position of prominence. Seldom is there adequate space provided to show these blooms to their best advantage. The show chairman should insist that tables for these entries be positioned in the best available natural light. A staff member should be assigned to these tables to help the entrant in placing his blooms in the correct category for size, color, nomenclature, and chemical treatment.

Color placement is especially important as a deep red flower will pull color from a soft pink, and tend to make the whites take on a pink hue. Certain red hues will become drab and lose their color vitality if placed next to a more vibrant hue.

Seedling camellias should

compete in their own size category and nomenclature status. The seedling bloom shown may be a very rare cross, or a bridging cross which with further research would provide just the genes necessary to produce an outstanding flower. These seedling blooms tend to get lost at most seedling tables.

Chemical treatment, this becomes an area of discussion whether the seedling bloom is chemically gibbed or not. These entries should be shown with a flower of that cross that is not treated. Large size should not be the sole merit for judging a given bloom. Judges should evaluate the merit of both of these flowers from such an entry.

Most exhibitors tend to enter their seedling blooms at the last moment, after they have placed all their other bloom entries. Thus, throwing the whole seedling table into disarray. These exhibitors prefer that no one knows who places a given seedling bloom on the table. Perhaps, because each individual competitor will continue to show the same bloom throughout the show season. Judges will soon recognize that seedling entry bloom and thus know who the owner is.

The assignment of judges to judge the seedling blooms is perhaps the greatest challenge of all. All invited judges should judge the seedling section, not just the head table judges. The blooms selected for further consideration should be placed in a well lighted area where all judges can evaluate the merits of these selected flowers. It is a rare camellia show where the seedling section provides a new flower that is distinctive in all its aspects. A camellia seedling flower rarely merits a vote of acceptance as a new and distinctive cultivar.

A few exhibition hints to help the hybridizer succeed in benching his seedling camellia bloom:

Pick your seedling flower near or at its peak of maturity. Remove the growth bud. Take care when cutting the bloom to avoid petal damage. Have a cup full of water in which tissue holds the flower in an upright position. Gently place the cut flower into the cup. Carefully transport the camellia flower to your work bench. Here one can groom the flower, clean the leaf, and shorten the stem to the proper length. A camellia seedling flower benched without a stem and its leaf tucked in at the side will assure the owner that his bloom is safe from scion raiders.

Your storage boxes must be clean and free of petal blight spores. Place a paper towel in the bottom of the box. Carefully arrange shredded plastic to make a protective nest. Gently place the groomed flower upon the plastic. Add the seedling nomenclature entry card. Seal the box with masking tape and store in a cool sheltered place. Store in that camellia refrigerator that most camellia enthusiasts acquire over the years.

Benching your seedling flower after you arrive at a show requires care. Check to see if extra grooming is needed. Then place the seedling flower in its correct size category. Be sure to place your entry card beneath your bloom.

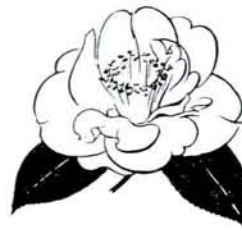
After judging is completed take time to check the seedlings to see what other hybridizers are doing to develop new color, form, and hardiness. It is the use of pollen from camellia species other than Japonica or Reticulata species that will expand the realm of future camellia seedlings.

Marvin Jernigan,
Warner Robins, GA

The first thing that one does to have good blooms for a show starts with the plants in the Spring. The plants must have

good care, water, and fertilizer throughout the summer to produce good blooms. As soon as the buds start forming, one should debud as soon as possible so that the remaining buds will get maximum nutrients.

When I gather flowers for the show (in early morning when they are fresh), I immediately hang them on the clothesline and spray the backsides with **Clearset**. This helps to keep the petals from dropping. The solution dries quickly and then the stems of the flowers are put in cups containing a solution of lukewarm water and **Chrysal**. I leave them in this solution for 30 minutes to an hour. When I remove them from the cups, the stems are inserted in orchid tubes with the same solution. These are placed in insulated boxes and kept in the refrigerator until the day of the show. ♦



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.

B A S I C S

for the Beginner

Betty Hotchkiss

SUMMER CARE OF CAMELLIAS

Although camellias are winter blooming plants, they must receive year-round attention if they are to produce the beautiful blooms of winter. During the spring there are many chores that should be performed in the camellia garden. These include fertilization, pruning, and spraying for diseases and insect pests. Once these tasks have been completed the camellia grower is often tempted to sit back and relax, leaving his camellias to "fend for themselves". Although the summer is not a season of high maintenance for camellias, there are a number of things that must be considered.

INSECTS AND DISEASES

Scales. These may continue to be a problem during the summer months. The undersides of leaves should be checked periodically for evidence of a scale problem. If scale is observed a spray of insecticide or an oil spray should be used to control this problem. Spraying in the summer may become a problem when the temperatures are very hot. Do not spray when the temperature goes above 80°F if possible or damage to the leaves may be observed. Some of the newer oil sprays may be applied during the summer now as opposed to the older sprays which were used only during the cooler months.

Spider Mites. This problem is most severe in the summer months when the weather is hot and dry. These tiny pests also live on the underside of leaves. They are not usually noticed until a large population has gathered and caused damage to the leaves. The top of the leaves will lose their dark green, glossy appearance and will have a bronze or silvery appearance (especially along the mid-rib). A spray is necessary immediately. Use Kelthane or another chemical designed to control Mites. This should be applied once and followed by a second application 10 days later to kill the newly hatched mites. A washing of leaves periodically with a strong spray of water will help to reduce this problem.

Aphids. These insects are usually only a problem on tender, new growth. If your camellias have a second flush of growth in the summer they might become a problem. Generally they can be washed off with water and do not usually require a chemical spray. If they are not removed, however, they may distort the foliage as it opens.

Dieback. This fungal disease may show symptoms in the summer months as the temperatures rise and the plants become stressed. This disease is caused by a pathogen that enters the plant through wounds. Care should be taken not to wound

plants with lawn mowers or other garden tools. Wounds should be sprayed or painted with a fungicide. Diseased branches that may appear should be pruned off as soon as possible and destroyed. A fungicide should be painted on the cut area.

PROPAGATION

Rooted cuttings are often begun in the summer as soon as the new spring growth has begun to harden off. These cuttings should be taken from the new growth. A sloping cut at the base of the cutting will expose more area for roots to form. Dip the cutting in a rooting hormone before sticking in a medium such as sand, peat moss, vermiculite, etc. The rooting media should not be allowed to dry out. Cuttings may be placed close together in a flat or pot. Covering with a translucent cover will keep the media moist. Putting under mist is ideal. Roots will form and plants will be ready to pot into individual pots in approximately two months. Bear in mind that some camellia varieties will root more easily than others.

CULTURAL CARE

A 2-4 inch mulch should be placed on top of camellias and replenished in the summer if necessary. Benefits are gained from this year-round. During the hot, summer months a mulch

will help to moderate soil temperatures and reduce evaporation of moisture from the soil.

Watering is the most essential task that a camellia grower will face during the summer months. In many areas of the country this is a dry period and camellias are plants with high moisture requirements. A regular watering routine must be established if rainfall is scarce. Plants should receive a weekly watering if no rain is recorded. A deep watering is much more effective than several shallow applications of water. Although overhead watering is not as efficient as drip irrigation there is some benefit to be gained from the washing of

the leaves. Camellias prefer a high humidity which can be increased by this process. Regular washing of the foliage during periods of low rainfall will also help to remove some insects.

Camellia flower buds will begin to form in early June. Often, the camellia grower may wish to apply an additional application of fertilizer at this time. Fertilizer should always be scattered on top of the mulch and not under it. Camellia roots will grow close to the surface under mulch and could easily be burned if the fertilizer is placed on top of the exposed roots.

CONCLUSION

The summer is the season when the camellia grower has little to do. After the busy blooming season and the even busier spring chores, it comes as a welcome relief. This is especially true as the temperature begins to climb. However, the camellia grower should check his plants carefully on a regular basis for signs of problems that should be addressed before they become too serious. And above all, the camellia grower must remember to apply a steady stream of water throughout these hot months. ♦



Dr. Daniel E. Nathan was awarded the Bronze Plaque at the Annual Meeting in Slidell. This Recognition Bronze Plaque is awarded for outstanding contributions to the advancement and welfare of the Society or to the accomplishments of the aims and purposes of the Society. He and Muriel became members of the ACS in 1955 and are now Life Members. He is an accredited ACS Judge. He served two terms as Director-at-Large for the Atlantic Coast Region. He has been a Director of the Development Board since 1980. He has served on almost every committee of the ACS. At present he is Chairman of the Environmental Center Project and a member of the joint ACS and Development Board Long Range Planning Committee. In every aspect of the Society, Dan Nathan has been and continues to be an avid supporter.

Future Meetings of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

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.)

ALABAMA

MOBILE, January 15-16, 1994, (54th Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Club of Mobile

Number of Blooms Displayed: 2500

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower',
Mr. & Mrs. Carlos Dupree

Runner-up: 'Show Time',
Don Applegate

Medium to Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',
Walter M. Creighton

Medium: 'Peggy's Blush',
Don E. Applegate

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Gordon G. Wesley

Miniature: 'Ellen Daniel', Gordon G. Wesley

C. japonica (Protected)

Very Large: 'Elegans Champagne',
Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace',
Jim Newell

Medium to Large: 'Cherries Jubilee',
W. F. Mann

Medium: 'Rosea Plena', E. L. Atkins

Small: 'Buddy Var.', W. F. Mann

Miniature: 'Grace Albritton', John L. Rogers

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Francie L.',

H. O. & Frances Moore

Protected: 'Hall's Pride Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Hall's Pride', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julie', Robert O. Stroud

Protected: 'Waltz Dream Var.',
John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Best White:

'Snowman', John L. Rogers

Best Novice Bloom:

'Imura', Melonie Beckham

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

In Open: Robert A. Stroud

Protected: George & Jan Griffin

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None

TUSCALOOSA, January 29-30, 1994,
(32nd Annual)

Sponsor: West Alabama Camellia Club

Number of Blooms Displayed: 900

Attendance: 400

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Pirate's Gold Var.',
Jim Newell

Runner-up: 'Helen Bower',
Jim & Elaine Smelley

Medium: 'Nuccio's Gem',
George & Jane Griffin

Small: 'Grace Albritton',
Carl Franklin

Miniature: 'Tada Meibe',
George & Jane Griffin

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Frank Houser',
Jim & Elaine Smelley

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.',
Jim & Elaine Smelley

Best White:

'Lucy Stewart', Mrs. R. F. Jeffares

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

George & Jane Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Jim Newell

**ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT
CERTIFICATE:**

Creativity: Mrs. Bradford Johnson

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One

CALIFORNIA

BAKERSFIELD, March 5-6, 1994,
(47th Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Society of Kern County

C. japonica:

Large: 'Royal Velvet', Marvin Belcher

Runner-up: 'Grand Slam', George Priest

Medium: 'Jennie Mills', The Chows

Runner-up: 'Fire Dance Var.',
Richard & Jackie Stiern

Small: 'Marchioness of Salisbury',
Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray

Runner-up: 'Maroon and Gold',
Al & Lois Taylor

Miniature: 'Man Size', The Chows

Runner-up: 'Tom Thumb',
Al & Lois Taylor

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Emma Gaeta Var.',
D. T. Gray Family

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', The Chows

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Pink Dahlia', The Chows

Runner-up: 'Kramer's Pink Cloud',
The Chows

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Botan Yuki',
Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray

Runner-up: 'Lutchuensis',
Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray

Best Chemically Treated: 'Silver Lace',
Al & Lois Taylor

Runner-up: 'Lady Laura', The Chows

Best Novice Bloom:

'Julia France', Lyle & Barbara Timberlake

**ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT
CERTIFICATES:**

Tri-Color: Lynn Pitts

Creativity: Gloria Aminian

PITTSBURG, February 19-20, 1994,
Sponsor: Delta Camellia Society

Most Outstanding Bloom in Show:

'Lilette Witman', Larry & Nancy Pitts

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Reg Ragland Var.',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Runner-up: 'Holly Bright',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Large: 'Miss Charleston Var.',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Runner-up: 'Veiled Beauty',
Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray

Medium: 'Sweet Dreams',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Runner-up: 'Rudolph Var.',
Don & Mary Bergamini

Small: 'Tom Thumb',
Don & Mary Bergamini

Runner-up: 'Ave Maria', Harlan Smith

Miniature: 'Ann Clayton',
Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister

Runner-up: 'Pink Doll',
Mrs. Barbara Gilmartin

C. reticulata:

Over 5 1/2": 'Lilette Witman',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Under 5 1/2": 'Desert Moon',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie Var.',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Runner-up: 'Elsie Jury', Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best White:

'Elegans Champagne', Tom Pulos

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Don & Mary Bergamini

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best Seedling: Jack Lewis

Best Youth Boutonniere:

'Lady Hume's Blush', Janeen Bergamini

Best Youth Japonica: 'Charles O'Malley,

Janeen Bergamini

Best Youth Hybrid or Reticulata:

'Valentine Day', Janeen Bergamini

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

REDWOOD CITY, February 12-13, 1994,

Sponsor: Peninsula Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 1031

Attendance: 550

Most Outstanding Bloom in Show:

'Lady Laura', Art & Chris Gonos

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Lady Laura',
Art & Chris Gonos

Large: 'Elegans Splendor',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Runner-up: 'Laura Walker',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Medium: 'Betty Foy Sanders',
Virginia Rankin

Runner-up: 'Robin's Candy',
Hal & Deane Burch

Small: 'Pink Doll', Bob Ehrhart

Miniature: 'Kuro Tsubaki',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

C. reticulata:

Very Large: 'Pleasant Memories',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Runner-up: 'Lasca Beauty',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

Medium-Large: 'Desert Moon',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie Var.',
Larry & Nancy Pitts

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Don & Mary Bergamini

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best Japonica Seedling: Jack Woo

Best Hybrid Seedling: Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best Fragrant Bloom: 'High Fragrance',

Howard Oliver

Best Yellow Bloom:

C. chrysantha, Cam & Jeannette Ainsworth

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

SACRAMENTO, March 5-6, 1994,

(70th Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Society of Sacramento

Number of Blooms Displayed: 4494

Attendance: 3500

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Lauretta Feathers',
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special',
Elmer & Bernice Achterberg

Runner-up: 'Marie Mackall',
Bob & Joan Conlin

Large: 'Helen Bower',
Elmer & Bernice Achterberg

Runner-up: 'Betty Foy Sanders',
Bruce & Lynn Henz

Medium: 'Chie Tarumoto',
Dale & Shiom Wilson

Runner-up: 'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora',
Don & Joan Lesmeister

Small: 'Something Beautiful',
Don & Joan Lesmeister

Runner-up: 'Tammia', Chris & Art Gonos

Miniature: 'Lemon Drop',
Skip & Carolyn Evans

Runner-up: 'Little Man Formal',
Harlan Smith

C. reticulata:

Very Large: 'Lauretta Feathers',
Elmer & Bernice Achterberg

Runner-up: 'John Hunt',
Jim & Jackie Randall

Large: 'Valley Knudsen',
Elmer & Bernice Achterberg

Runner-up: 'Applause', Mrs. Keith A. Neller

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Honeymoon',
Bob & Joan Conlin

Runner-up: 'Julia Hamiter',
Don & Joan Lesmeister

Best White:

'Snowman', Chris & Art Gonos

Best Novice Bloom: 'Nuccio's Cameo',

Sarah Gayle

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Robert Ehrhart

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Don & Mary Bergamini

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

FLORIDA

APOPKA, December 11-12, 1993, (2nd Annual)

Sponsor: Apopka Parks Division

Number of Blooms Displayed: 715

Attendance: 200

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Ville de Nantes',

James & June Norman

C. japonica:

Untreated: 'K. Sawada',
John L. Spencer

Untreated, protected:
'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Jim Pinkerton

Treated: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',

Donna & Bill Shepherd

Miniature: 'Fircone', Elliott Brogden

C. reticulata:

Untreated: 'Betty Ridley', Elliott Brogden

Untreated, protected: 'Graem Yates',
Jim Pinkerton

Protected: 'Curtain Call',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy

C. hybrid:

Untreated: 'My Diane',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Untreated, protected: 'Delores Edwards',
Elliott Brogden

Treated: 'Debbie Var.', Eileen Hart

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Chansonette',
Apopka Parks Division

Best Seedling: 'Frank Pursel' mutant,

Jim Pinkerton

Best White: 'Gus Menard',

James & June Norman

Best Novice Bloom: 'Shishi-Gashira',

Brett Gallagher

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Lillian & C. M. Gordy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

O. L. Jacobson

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:

None.

GAINESVILLE, January 8-9, 1994, (19th Annual)

Sponsor: Gainesville Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 541

C. japonica: (In Open, untreated)

Large: 'Grand Marshall',
C. M. & Lillian Gordy

Small: 'Pink Perfection', O. L. Jacobson

Miniature: 'Mini Pink',
James & June Norman

C. japonica: (In Open, treated)

Very Large: 'Ville de Nantes Red',
Howard Smith

Medium: 'Sawada's Dream',
C. M. & Lillian Gordy

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Henry Lunsford Var.',
Bill & Sally Hardwick

Small: 'Little Babe Var.',
Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. reticulata:

In Open, Large: 'Frank Houser',
James & June Norman

In Open, Medium: 'Black Lace Peony Var.',
James & June Norman

Protected: 'Larry Piet', Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. hybrid:

In Open, Large: 'Julie Var.',
James & June Norman

In Open, Medium: 'Waltz Time Var.',
Jerry Hogsette, Jr.

Protected, Large: 'Nonie Haydon',
Bill & Sally Hardwick

Protected, Small: 'Buttons 'n Bows',
Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: *C. lutchuensis*,
Bill & Alda Boll

Best Novice Bloom:

'Laura Walker Var.', Kathryn Hogsette

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

C. M. & Lillian Gordy

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Six.

LAKELAND, January 29-30, 1994,
(12th Annual)

Sponsor: First Federal of Florida

Number of Blooms Displayed: 1700

Attendance: 1000

Most Outstanding Bloom: In Open:

'Valentine Day Var.', C. M. & Lillian Gordy
Protected: 'Hall's Pride', Jim Pinkerton

C. japonica: (In Open, Untreated)

Large: 'Royal Velvet',
Paul & Mary Wilson
Medium: 'Gus Menard',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Small: 'Kuro-Tsubaki', Howard Smith
Miniature: 'Man Size', William M. Skipper

C. japonica: (In Open, Treated)

Large: 'Tomorrow, Var.',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Medium: 'Margaret Davis',
James & June Norman
Small: 'Kuro', Howard Smith

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',
Jim Pinkerton
Small: 'Little Babe Var.',
Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Miss Tulare', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Protected: 'Frank Houser Var.',
Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julie Var.', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Protected: 'Rose Bouquet',
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

Best White, In Open: 'Mary Alice Cox',
Clara & Fred Hahn

Best White, Protected: 'Seafoam',
Charlotte Cook

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Lillian & C. M. Gordy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Dr. Richard A. White

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Four.

OCALA, January 22-23, 1994, (3rd Annual)

Sponsor: Ocala Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 1408

Attendance: 1650

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Valentine Day Var.',
Clarence & Lillian Gordy

C. japonica: (Untreated)

Large: 'Silver Plume',
Francis Blackmon
Medium: 'Dr. Robert E. Schwartz',
Harold Goforth
Runner-up: (Tie) 'Mary Alice Cox',
John Slyker
(Tie) 'Margaret Davis', Paul & Mary Wilson
Small: 'Something Beautiful', Marvin Fields
Runner-up: 'Grace Albritton',
Bill & Alda Boll
Miniature: 'Man Size', Paul & Mary Wilson
Runner-up: 'Little Slam', Alda Boll

C. japonica: (Treated)

Large: 'Show Time', James & June Norman
Runner-up: 'Rosea Superba Var.',
Paul & Mary Wilson
Medium: 'Fran Mathis Var.', Howard Smith
Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.',
Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Small: 'Grace Albritton', O. L. Jacobson

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day',
Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Runner-up: 'John Hunt',
James & June Norman

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie Var.',
Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Runner-up: 'My Diane Var.',
Clarence & Lillian Gordy

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Bonanza', W. Ropes
Runner-up: 'Star Above Star', Bing Bengtson

Best White: 'Seafoam', Tom & Mary Adams

Best Novice Bloom: 'Happy Birthday',
Jolson Stevens

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

John Shirah

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Tom & Mary Adams

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Four.

PENSACOLA, December 11-12, 1993,
(52nd Annual Show)

Sponsor: Pensacola Camellia Club

Number of Blooms Displayed: 1453

Attendance: 750

Most Outstanding Bloom In Show:

'Tar Baby', Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gramling

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Show Time', Jim Newell
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',
Walter Creighton
Small: 'Little Babe', Reid Leonard
Miniature: 'Frances Council',
Dr. David Scheibert

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower',
Mr. & Mrs. J. Wetherell
Large: 'Betty Sheffield', Mr. James Smelley
Medium: 'Magic City', Walter Creighton
Small: 'Pink Perfection', Kay Berridge
Miniature: 'Frances Council', Kay Berridge

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Don Applegate
Protected: 'Arcadia', Walter Creighton

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Debbie', Don Applegate
Runner-up: 'Spring Festival', Gordon Wesley
Protected: 'Mona Jury', Jim Newell
Runner-up: 'Freedom Bell',
Jim Newell

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Shibori-Egao', Reid Leonard
Runner-up: 'Star Above Star', Jim Newell

Best White Bloom:

'Nuccio's Gem', Bill Stout

Best Bloom By Novice:

'Betty Sheffield', Gloria Glaab

GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In open, won by:
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Gramling
Protected, won by: Jim Newell

TRI-COLOR CERTIFICATE, WON BY:

Iris Hightower

CREATIVITY CERTIFICATE, WON BY:

Jan Nix

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

TALLAHASSEE, January 15-16, 1994,
(40th Annual)

Sponsor: The Camellia & Garden Club of
Tallahassee

Number of Blooms Displayed: 991

Most Outstanding Bloom:

In Open: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
Mack & Quinne Gilchrist
Protected: 'John Hunt', Frank Jamison

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Show Time', R. B. Gramling
Large: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', L. R. Smith
Medium: 'Sawada's Dream',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Paul & Mary Wilson

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Monta Horton
Large: 'Flossie Goodson', Stuart Watson
Medium: 'Allie Habel', Annabelle Fetterman
Small: 'Black Tie', Paul & Marie Dahlen
Miniature: 'Botan-Yuki',
Annabelle Fetterman

C. reticulata: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Valentine Day Var.',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Large: 'Harold L. Paige',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Medium: 'Black Lace', Monta Horton

C. reticulata: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Harold L. Paige',
Marie & Paul Dahlen
Large: 'Valentine Day', Frank Jamison
Medium: 'Rob Roy', Frank Jamison

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Mona Jury Var.', Randolph Maphis
Protected, Large: 'Julia', Annabelle
Fetterman

Protected, Medium: 'Honeymoon',
Annabelle Fetterman

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star',
C. E. Bengtson

Best White, In Open: 'Angel Kloman',
Paul & Mary Wilson

Best White, Protected: 'Swan Lake',
Frank Jamison

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Protected: Annabelle Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Randolph Maphis
Protected: Frank Jamison

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

TAMPA, January 8, 1994, (6th Annual)

Sponsor: Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 634

Most Outstanding Bloom:

In Open, Chem. Tr., 'Dr. Clifford Parks',
Eileen Hart

Protected, Chem. Tr., 'Pirates Gold Var.',
Edwin L. Atkins

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Kramer's Supreme', John Shirah

Runner-up: 'Tom Thorpe', (sic.),
Bing Bengtson

Medium: 'Raspberry Ice', Frank Long

Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Pink',
Paul DuBose

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Jeanne Westbrook

Miniature: 'Kan-Jiro', Wilson Sistrunk

Runner-up: 'Funny Facy Betty',
Polly Shewfelt

C. japonica: (In Open, Chemically Treated)

Large: 'Bobbie Fain Var.',
Paul & Mary Wilson

Runner-up: 'Wings of Song', L. A. Dillard

Medium: 'Cherries Jubilee',
Paul & Mary Wilson

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.',
Edwin L. Atkins

Medium: 'Rosea Plena', Edwin L. Atkins

Small: 'Black Tie', David Scheibert

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Diamond Head',
John Shirah

In Open, Chem. Tr.: 'Betty Ridley',
Paul & Mary Wilson

Protected, Chem. Tr.: 'Frank Houser',
Edwin L. Atkins

C. hybrid:

In Open, Chem. Tr.: 'Waltz Time Var.',
John Shirah

Protected, Chem. Tr.: 'Julie', Edwin L. Atkins

Best White, In Open: 'Mary Alice Cox',
Tom & Mary Adams

Best White, Protected: 'Ruffian', Edward L.
Atkins

Best Novice Bloom: 'Marie Bracey',
Catherine Davis

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: John Shirah

Protected: Edwin L. Atkins

**ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT
CERTIFICATE:**

Won By: Peggy Gray

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

GEORGIA

ALBANY, December 4, 1993

Sponsor: Albany Men's Garden Club

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Show Time',
Dr. & Mrs. Dan Nathan

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Lady Eva',
Stuart Watson

Small-Medium: 'Herme',
Paul B. Robertson

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Dan Nathan Supreme',
Marvin & Ruth Jernigan

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Delores Edwards',
John T. Newsome

Best White Bloom:

'Swan Lake', Frank Jamison

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

R. B. Gramling

Best Seedling: 'Kathryn Spooner',

R. B. Gramling

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

ATLANTA, February 19-20, 1994, (48th
Annual)

Sponsor: North Georgia Camellia Society &
Atlanta Camellia Show Assn.

Number of Blooms Displayed: 928

Attendance: 2,100

C. japonica: (In Open)

Local: 'Gov. Mouton', Jet Harper

Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', Pam Slayback

Out-of-Town: 'Lady Laura',

Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst',

Lillian & C. M. Gordy

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Elegans Splendor',
Jim Pinkerton

Large: 'Lady Laura', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Ruffian', Jim Pinkerton

Medium-Large: 'Dawn's Early Light',
Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes',
Clara & Fred Hahn

Medium: 'Margaret Davis Picotee',
Clara & Fred Hahn

Runner-up: 'Diddy's Pink Organdie',
Jim Pinkerton

Small: 'Little Babe', Curt Smith

Runner-up: 'Baby Pearl', Curt Smith

Miniature: 'Fircone', Sally & Bill Hardwick

Runner-up: 'Tammia Blush',
Jane & George Griffin

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Frank Houser', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Hall's Pride Var.', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Nonie Haydon', Curt Smith

Runner-up: 'Anticipation Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Best White: 'Elegans Champagne',
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Rish

Best Novice Bloom: 'Professor C. S. Sargent',
Clara Rowland

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Protected: 'George & Jane Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: LeRoy & Frankie Stevens
Protected: Clara & Fred Hahn

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Two.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE, January 22-23, 1994

(23rd Annual)

Sponsor: Baton Rouge Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 772

Attendance: 447

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme
Var.',

H. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Pirates Gold',
Mr. & Mrs. J. Smelley

Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes',
Mr. & Mrs. W. LaRose

Runner-up: 'Mary Alice Cox', G. Davis

Medium: 'Dixie Knight Supreme',
H. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis', H. Norsworthy

Small: 'Kuro-Tsubaki', A. Johnson

Runner-up: 'Black Tie', A. L. Johnson

Miniature: 'Something Beautiful', G. Rabalais

Runner-up: 'Kitty', L. Huerkamp

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Var.',
Mr. & Mrs. J. Smelley

Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush',
Jim Newell

Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes', Liz Jeffares

Runner-up: 'Grand Marshall Var.',

A. Johnson

Medium: 'Ramona', Mr. & Mrs. J. Smelley

Runner-up: 'Goggy', H. Norsworthy

Small-Miniature: 'Little Babe Var.',

Liz Jeffares

Runner-up: 'Something Beautiful',
Jim Newell

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Frank Houser', H. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Hall's Pride', J. Newell

C. hybrid:

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

Protected: 'Cile Mitchell',
Mr. & Mrs. J. Smelley
Runner-up: 'Julie', A. Johnson

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Bonanza', R. Shaw

Best White, In Open: 'Lucy Stewart',
H. Norsworthy

Best White, Protected:

'Lucy Stewart', W. Patterson

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: H. Norsworthy
Protected: Mr. & Mrs. J. Smelley

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: A. Johnson
Protected: Jim Newell

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Four.

JEFFERSON ISLAND, LOUISIANA,

November 13, 1993

Sponsor: Texas Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 224

Attendance: 200

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Julie', G. Rabalais

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Mathotiana', Bob McAdams
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.',
T. Weeks

Large: 'Swan Lake', H. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Mary Agnes Patin', R. Shaw
Medium-Large: 'Tom Knudsen',
H. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Carol Humphrey Var.',
T. Weeks

Medium: 'Campari Rose Var.', T. Weeks
Runner-up: 'Razen-zome', G. Rabalais
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', T. Weeks
Runner-up: 'Ave Maria', T. Weeks
Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', R. Shaw
Runner-up: 'Fircone', A. Johnson

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Masse Lane Var.',
H. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Betty Ridley', Bob McAdams

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie', G. Rabalais
Runner-up: 'Mona Jury Var.', T. Weeks

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Won By: H. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Won By: T. Weeks

**ACS PROVISIONAL COMMENDED
SEEDLING CERTIFICATE:**

C. biemalis, by Ella Jane Swan

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

NEW IBERIA, December 11, 1993

(34th Annual)

Sponsor: South Louisiana Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 779

Attendance: 50

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Tomorrow's Dawn', Dr. Ed LeBlanc

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow's Dawn',
E. LeBlanc

Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', R. Shaw
Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Blush
Supreme', L. Sonnier

Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Silver',
R. Shaw

Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', H. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Campari', D. Boudreaux
Miniature-Small: 'Ave Maria', H. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Man Size', L. Sonnier

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Var.',
T. Weeks

Runner-up: 'Lucy Stewart', H. Norsworthy
Medium-Large: 'Fifth Avenue', T. Weeks

Runner-up: 'Rachel Tarp', A. Johnson
Medium: 'Linda Brothers', H. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Willard Scott', H. Norsworthy
Miniature-Small: 'Little Babe Var.',
A. Johnson

Runner-up: 'Little Slam Var.', R. Henry

C. reticulata:

Large: 'Hulyn Smith', T. Weeks
Runner-up: 'Lasca Beauty', T. Weeks
Medium: 'Betty Ridley', D. Mayfield
Runner-up: 'Betty Ridley Var.',
H. Norsworthy

C. hybrid:

Large: 'Mona Jury Var.', T. Weeks
Runner-up: 'Julie', H. Norsworthy
Medium: 'Debbie', T. Weeks
Runner-up: 'Julia', A. Johnson

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Bonanza', G. Rabalais
Runner-up: 'Star Above Star', G. Rabalais

Best White: 'Lucy Stewart', H. Norsworthy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: H. Norsworthy
Protected: T. Weeks

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8, 1994

(54th Annual)

Sponsor: Camellia Club of New Orleans

Number of Blooms Displayed: 850

Attendance: 1000

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme',
Walter Creighton

Runner-up: 'Moonlight Bay',
William F. LaRose

Large: 'Steve Blount', William F. LaRose
Runner-up: 'Helen Bower', Walter Creighton

Medium-Large: 'Don-Mac', Gordon Wesley
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',
Walter Creighton

Medium: 'Maroon and Gold',
Robert A. Stroud

Runner-up: 'Magic City', William F. LaRose
Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Gordon Wesley

Runner-up: 'Little Man', C. C. Torres
Miniature: 'Confetti Blush', Mrs. H. S. Stone
Runner-up: 'Something Beautiful',
Robert A. Stroud

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace', Jim Newell
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst',
John L. Rogers

Large: 'Lady Laura', John L. Rogers
Runner-up: 'Mike Witman', John L. Rogers
Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes',
John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme',
John L. Rogers

Medium: 'Margaret Davis',
James & Elaine Smelley
Runner-up: 'Magic City', John L. Rogers
Small: 'Little Babe', Mrs. R. F. Jeffers

Runner-up: 'Kuro-Tsubaki',
Thomas Perkins III
Miniature: 'Man Size', Richard Carter
Runner-up: 'Hopkins Pink', Richard Carter

C. reticulata: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Dr. Clifford Parks',
William F. LaRose
Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.',
William F. LaRose
Small-Medium: 'Black Lace',
Walter Creighton

C. reticulata: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Pleasant Memories',
Richard Carter
Runner-up: 'Frank Houser',
James & Elaine Smelley

C. hybrid: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Rose Bouquet',
William F. LaRose
Runner-up: 'Julia', Robert Stroud
Small-Medium: 'Waltz Time',
Robert A. Stroud
Runner-up: 'Lady's Main', Robert A. Stroud

C. hybrid: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Debbie',
James & Elaine Smelley
Runner-up: 'Cile Mitchell',
James & Elaine Smelley
Small-Medium: 'Freedom Bell',
John Rogers
Runner-up: 'Julia', John L. Rogers

Best White, In Open: 'Silver Triumph',
William F. LaRose

Best White, Protected: 'Elegans Champagne',
James & Elaine Smelley

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Robert A. Stroud
Protected: James & Elaine Smelley

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Edward J. LeBlanc
Protected: John Rogers

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

RUSTON, January 15-16, 1994

Sponsor: Ruston Camellia Club

Number of Blooms: 301

Attendance: 400

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Tomorrow's Sweet Image', David Rubin

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme',
Bob & Betty Henry
Medium-Large: 'Nuccio's Gem',
Bob McDonald
Medium: 'Doris Ellis', Bob McDonald
Small: 'Grace Albritton',
Mr. & Mrs. Bob Fowlkes
Miniature: 'Man Size', Bob & Betty Henry

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Charlie Bettes',
Charles Malone
Medium-Large: 'Cherries Jubilee',
W. F. Mann
Medium: 'Sawada's Dream', Jack Greenburg
Small: 'Black Tie', Charles Malone
Miniature: 'Man Size', Bob & Betty Henry

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Mouchang', William Jackson
Runner-up: 'W. P. Gilley Var.', W. F. Mann

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Charlean Var.', Bill O'Rourke
Runner-up: 'Julia Var.', David Rubin

Best White: 'Alba Plena', Opal Heame

Best Novice: 'Oniji', Peter Gallagher

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

SHREVEPORT, January 29-30, 1994

Sponsor: Shreveport Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 415

Attendance: 100

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Var.',
H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.',
W. F. Mann
Large: 'Ruffian', David Rubin
Runner-up: 'Royal Velvet Var.',
Henry Cangelose
Medium-Large: 'Cherries Jubilee',
Charles B. Malone, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Grand Marshall Var.',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson
Medium: 'In The Pink', H. R. Norsworthy
Small: 'Tammia', Tommy Weeks
Miniature: 'Hopkins Pink', David Rubin

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Bill Goertz Var.', W. F. Mann

C. hybrid:

Large-Very Large: 'Elsie Jury Var.',
H. R. Norsworthy
Miniature-Medium: 'Debbie',
Pat & Eva McMurrey

Best White: 'Elegans Champagne',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

WEST MONROE, February 19-20, 1994
(28th Annual)

Sponsor: Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club

Number of Blooms Displayed: 422

Attendance: 228

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Christmas Beauty',
R. G. Paquin
Large: 'Glen 40', Dr. & Mrs. Maurice Manuel
Medium: 'Anita', Mrs. Virginia Lorick
Small: 'Grace Albritton',
Dr. & Mrs. Maurice Manuel
Miniature: 'Fircone', Ms. Billie Nell Lee

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Charlie Bettes', Henry Roy
Large: 'Nuccio's Gem', Henry Roy
Medium: 'Magic City', Henry Roy
Small: 'Buddy Var.', W. F. Mann
Miniature: 'Man Size', James M. Allen

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige', W. F. Mann

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Charlean Var.',
Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Kennedy

Best White, In Open: 'Imura',
Mrs. Margie Chapman

Best White, Protected: 'Lucy Stewart',
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Crawford

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Two.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, February 19, 1994
(36th Annual)

Sponsor: Pioneer Camellia Society
of Maryland

Number of Blooms Displayed: 410

Attendance: 1000

C. japonica:

Large: 'Swan Lake', Harry & Zenobia Kendig
Runner-up: 'R. L. Wheeler',
Harry & Zenobia Kendig
Medium: 'Magnoliaeflora',
Harry & Zenobia Kendig
Small: 'Buttons 'n Bows',
John & Agnes Kohler
Miniature: 'Little Michael',
John & Agnes Kohler
Runner-up: 'Botan Yuki',
Richard & Jeannette Waltz

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks',
John & Agnes Kohler
Runner-up: 'Lasca Beauty',
John & Agnes Kohler

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Cinnamon Cindy',
Bill & Kitty Ackerman
Runner-up: 'Rose Parade',
Harry & Zenobia Kendig

Best White:

'Swan Lake', Harry & Zenobia Kendig

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. Harry J. Kendig

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Mr. & Mrs. John Kohler II

**ACS PROVISIONAL COMMENDED
SEEDLING CERTIFICATE:**

Won by Zenobia M. Kendig for a
C. japonica seedling

**ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT
CERTIFICATES:**

Tri-Color: Mrs. Lorraine C. Post
Creativity: Mrs. Frank Coulter &
Miss Pauline Neigsch

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, February 5-6, 1994 (42nd Annual)

Sponsor: Jackson Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 710

Attendance: 325

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill
Blush',
Jim Newell

Runner-up: 'Lady Laura', John Rogers

Medium-Large: 'Dixie Knight Supreme',
Robert Stroud

Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes', Richard Carter

Medium: 'Sawada's Dream', William F. Mann

Runner-up: 'Raspberry Ice', George Griffin

Small: 'Tammia Blush' Sport, George Griffin

Runner-up: 'Little Babe', Jim Newell

Miniature: 'Man Size', Richard Carter

C. reticulata:

Protected: 'Pleasant Memories', Jim Newell
Runner-up: 'Jean Pursel Blush', Jim Newell

C. hybrid:

Large-Very Large: 'Mona Jury', John Rogers

Small-Medium: 'Pink Dahlia', Charles Bush

Best White: 'Elegans Champagne',
Dorothy Copeland

Best Novice Bloom:

'Tomorrow's Dawn Bessie', H. E. Nail

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, February 5, 1994 (12th Annual)

Sponsor: Charlotte Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 750

C. japonica: (In Open)

Best Bloom: 'Cheerful', Elizabeth Brown
Runner-up: 'Lady Laura', Parker Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower Var.',
Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston Var.',
Margaret & Frank Jamison

Medium: 'Margaret Davis',
Mabel & Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes', John Newsome

Small: 'Jessie Connor', Clara & Fred Hahn

Miniature: 'Man Size', John Newsome
Runner-up: 'Fircone Var.', Clara & Fred
Hahn

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Hall's Pride Var.', Ji
Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Tony's Joy', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury',
Oliver & Tyler Mizzell

Best White: 'Deen Day Smith',
Oliver & Tyler Mizzell

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor
Protected: Annabelle Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Elizabeth Brown
Protected: Mabel & Joe Austin

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

WILMINGTON, February 26-27, 1994
(44th Annual)

Sponsor: Tidewater Camellia Club

Number of Blooms Displayed: 809

Most Outstanding Bloom In Show:

'Elegans Champagne', Sandra & John Penny

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Steve Blount', Parker E. Connor
Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Parker E. Connor
Small: 'Maroon & Gold Var.',
Parker E. Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Helen Bower', Joe Austin
Medium: 'Margaret Davis Picotee',
Clara & Fred Hahn
Small: 'Maroon and Gold',
Ann & Mack McKinnon

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Bill Goertz',
Mabel & Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.',
Clara & Fred Hahn

Best White: 'Swan Lake', Joe Austin

Best Novice Bloom: 'Marie Bracey',
Walo Kirch

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor
Protected: Annabelle Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: E. T. Powers
Protected: Joe & Mabel Austin

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN, January 8-9, 1994 (41st Annual)

Sponsor: Aiken Camellia Club

Number of Blooms Displayed: 641

Attendance: 3000

Most Outstanding Bloom in Show:

'Emma Gaeta', Mabel & Joe Austin

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',
Parker Connor
Runner-up: 'Guilio Nuccio Var.',
Parker Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
Jim Pinkerton
Medium: 'Margaret Davis',
Mabel & Joe Austin
Small: 'Jessie Connor', Clara & Fred Hahn
Miniature: 'Tammia', Jim Pinkerton

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Big Dipper Var.',
Mabel & Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Elegant Beauty', Jim Pinkerton

Best White: 'Silver Cloud', John Newsome

Best Novice Bloom: 'Professor Charles Sargent',
Karen Garcia

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor
Protected: Annabelle Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Mrs. N. J. Scavens
Protected: Mrs. Alfred Bissell

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
Three.

CHARLESTON, January 22, 1994
(44th Annual)

Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Camellia Society
and Citadel Mall Merchant's Assn.

Number of Blooms Displayed: 477

Attendance: 1200

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Granada', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Helen Bower Var.',
Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Medium: 'Magic City', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Dixie Knight Var.',
Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Small: 'Maroon and Gold',
Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Wilamina', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink',
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Medium: 'Lady Kay', Elliott P. Brogden
Runner-up: 'Nellie McGrath',
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague
Small: 'Grace Albritton',
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Runner-up: 'Little Susie',
Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Hall's Pride', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Garden Glory',
Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected: 'Rose Bouquet',
Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

Best White, In Open: 'Mary Alice Cox',
Parker E. Connor, Jr.

Best White, Protected: 'Swan Lake',
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected: Annabelle Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Rupert E. Drews
Protected: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, February 26-27, 1994

(22nd Annual)

Sponsor: Middle Tennessee Camellia Society

C. japonica:

Large: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace', Curt Smith
Medium-Large: 'Ville de Nantes',
George & Jane Griffin
Medium: 'Feathery Touch', Ralph Davidson
Small: 'Maroon and Gold', Ralph Davidson
Miniature: 'Grace Albritton', John Newsome

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige',
Louise Hairston

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Pink Dahlia', John Newsome

Best White: 'Snow Chan', William B. Brewer

Best Novice Bloom: 'Ville de Nantes',
Hallie Fowler

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Won By: George & Jane Griffin

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Won By: Ralph Davidson

Best Seedling: Japonica by Louise Hairston

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

TEXAS

CONROE, January 8, 1994 (25th Annual)

Sponsor: Couthatt Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 644

Attendance: 300

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Hall's Pride', H. R. Norsworthy

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Granada', Dudley Boudreaux
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow's Dawn',
H. R. Norsworthy
Large: 'Helen Bower Var.',
Dudley Boudreaux
Runner-up: 'Ruffian', Mr. & Mrs. Greg Davis
Medium: 'Margaret Davis',
Dudley Boudreaux
Small: 'Kay Berridge',
Bertha & Alfus Johnson
Medium-Large: 'Fran Mathis Var.',
H. R. Norsworthy
Miniature: 'Tammia', Gordon Rabalais

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Show Time', David Rubin
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Var.',
Thomas M. Weeks

Large: 'Pirates Gold', W. F. Mann
Runner-up: 'Miss Charleston',
Pat & Eva McMurrey
Medium: 'Magic City', Bob & Betty Henry
Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',
Bill O'Rourke
Small: 'Buddy Var.', W. F. Mann
Miniature: 'Tammia', Thomas M. Weeks

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks',
H. R. Norsworthy
Protected: 'Miss Tulare', H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Jean Pursel',
Bertha & Alfus Johnson

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julia', Dudley Boudreaux
Protected, Large-Very Large:
'Delores Edwards', Pat & Eva McMurrey
Protected, Miniature-Medium:
'Boozy B', Thomas M. Weeks

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Dazzler', W. R. Carroll

Best Novice Bloom:

'La Peppermint', M. C. Suderman
Runner-up: 'Ava Maria', George Hutzler

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: H. R. Norsworthy
Protected: H. R. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Eva & Pat McMurrey
Protected: Eva & Pat McMurrey

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

DALLAS, January 22, 1994 (41st Annual)

Sponsor: Dallas Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 250

Attendance: 750

Most Outstanding Bloom:

'Frank Houser Var.', W. F. Mann

C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow's Dawn
Bessie',
Bill O'Rourke
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
Charles B. Malone
Medium-Large: 'Cherries Jubilee',
Charles B. Malone
Runner-up: 'Magic City', Charles B. Malone
Medium: 'Nuccio's Pearl', Jack Greenberg
Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Jack Greenberg
Small: 'Buddy Variegated', W. F. Mann
Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection',
Charles B. Malone
Miniature: 'Something Beautiful',
W. F. Mann
Runner-up: 'Fircone', David Rubin
Miniature: 'Little Red Riding Hood',
Eva & Pat McMurrey

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Frank Houser',
William B. Jackson

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julia Var.', Bill O'Rourke
Runner-up: 'Delores Edwards',
Eva & Pat McMurrey

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Won By: Pat & Eva McMurrey

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Won By: Jack Greenberg

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

FORT WORTH, February 19, 1994
(36th Annual)

Sponsor: Fort Worth Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 450
Attendance: 530

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Guilio Nuccio',
H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow's Lisa',
B. L. Carvain Estate
Medium-Large: 'Pink Frost', Ray Bond
Runner-up: 'Ville de Nantes', Ray Bond
Medium: 'Goggy', Ray Bond
Runner-up: 'Linda Brothers Blush',
H. R. Norsworthy
Small: 'Grace Albritton',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson
Runner-up: 'Little Babe Var.',
H. R. Norsworthy
Miniature: 'Betty Drews', Jack Greenberg
Runner-up: 'Man Size', David Rubin

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Big Apple', H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Frank Houser Var.',
Mr. & Mrs. Alfus Johnson

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Waltz Dream', Ray Bond
Runner-up: 'Julie Var.', David Rubin

Best Novice Bloom:

'Brilliance Red', Anella Kerr

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Won By: H. R. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Won By: Ray Bond

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD:
None.

SPECIAL GIFTS

(Since February 28, 1994)

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Mr. Clair Gothard
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley P.
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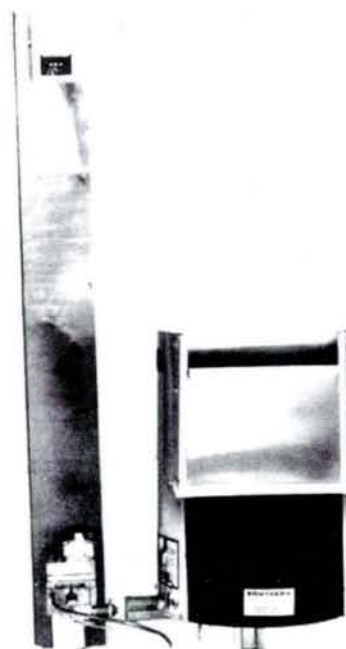
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ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED & RECERTIFIED JUDGES

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

ALABAMA

Daphne:

James T. Oates
Delores Oates

Terms of Judges & Novice
Judges listed herein expire
December 31, 1999.

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Nancy Pitts

Citrus Heights:

Hal Burch (Novice)

Crows Landing:

Jake Holtzman (Judge Emeritus)

Danville:

Eric Hansen (Novice)

Fremont:

Robert Logan (Novice)
Joanne Logan (Novice)

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Chris Gonos
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VIRGINIA

Virginia Beach:

Dr. Ann Schwarz-Miller (Novice)
Aldon A. Turner (Novice)



SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR

DATE

Hilton Head Island, SC; Shelter Cove Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Shelter Cove Merchants' Assn.....	November 5, 1994
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Westwood Retirement Community; Fort Walton Camellia Society.....	November 12, 1994
Waycross, GA; Trust Co. Bank of SE Georgia; Federated Garden Club of Waycross & Trust Co. Bank.....	November 16-17, 1994
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society and First State Bank & Trust Company.....	November 19-20, 1994
Brookhaven, MS; State Bank & Trust Co.; Brookhaven Camellia Society.....	November 26, 1994
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Womens Club; Island of Beaches Camellia Society.....	December 3-4, 1994
Albany, GA; Albany Mall, Albany Men's Garden Club.....	December 3, 1994
Pensacola, FL; Pensacola Camellia Club.....	December 10-11, 1994
Lafayette, LA; University of Southwestern LA Campus; South Louisiana Camellia Society.....	December 10-11, 1994
Tuscaloosa, AL; West Alabama Camellia Club.....	January 28-29, 1995
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Citadel Mall Merchants' Association.....	January 28, 1995
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society.....	February 11-12, 1995
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society.....	February 18-19, 1995



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CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE FEBRUARY 1994 JOURNAL

Name and Description

Registry Number

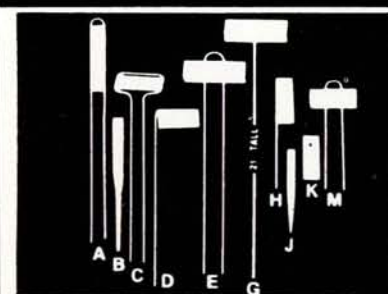
Originator

'Rena Bergamini', large, medium red, rose form double <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Bernadette Karsten' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Eleanor Martin'), early to mid-season.....	2286.....	Jack L. Mandarich
'Totts', very large, white to creamy yellow, peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2287.....	Robert Ehrhart
'Evelyn Kilsby', very large, deep red, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.....	2288.....	Edith Mazzei
'Camellia Beasley', medium to large, pink, semidouble, <i>C. sasanqua</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season.....	2289.....	Marvin Jernigan
'Kelsey Beasley', medium to large, red, semidouble <i>C. sasanqua</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season.....	2290.....	Marvin Jernigan
'Louise Howell', medium, pale blush with bright pink overtone, anemone form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season.....	2291.....	Dr. O. V. Lewis

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(as of February 28, 1994)

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Reticulata

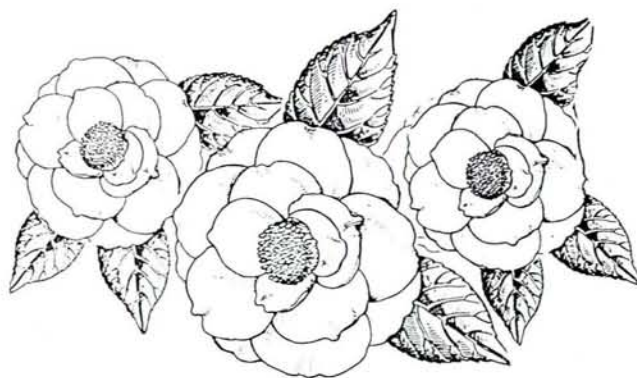
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Japonica

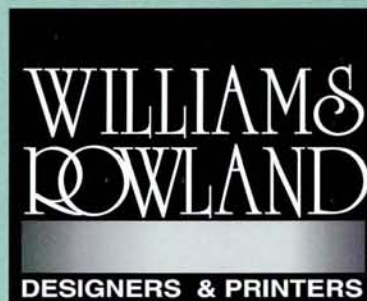
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FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Ann Blair Brown

Spring has been glorious at Massee Lane and we have had a tremendous number of visitors to enjoy the beauty. Earlier in the season, the blooms were slow to open very quickly in February the heavily budded plants burst into any array of colors. The large planting of daffodils by friends of the American Daffodil Society have flooded the garden with sunshine. Thanks to Kitty and Dick Frank of Nashville, TN several hundred bulbs (217 varieties) were planted. They were assisted by Dr. Susan Raybourne, our volunteers and garden staff. Bulbs from Irish breeders and American Daffodil Society members in the United States were sent for the planting. These beautiful flowers will be enjoyed for many years as heralds of spring. Along with the flowering trees and shrubs, the many acres of peach trees on our property were in full bloom for our guests to enjoy. Yes, it has been a glorious year at Massee Lane.

Staff, ACS, Middle Georgia members and our volunteers are busy preparing for our 50th

Anniversary at Massee Lane, March 8-11, 1995. PLEASE MARK THIS ON YOUR CALENDAR SO THAT YOU CAN BE A PART OF THE CELEBRATION. A complete schedule will appear in the August *Journal*. Each day as I walk the property, I am amazed at what the loyal members of ACS have accomplished since the move to Massee Lane in 1968. It is through your continued support and your support ONLY, that the garden has grown and the many buildings have been added. Visitors are surprised to learn that Massee Lane is not a part of a local, state or federal garden program. Our visitors are from most states, Canada and many foreign countries. In April we will have 20 visitors from Belgium.

The 4th annual Camellia Festival was a great success and is now a very pleasant memory. We will begin planning for the 1995 Festival in a few days. Thanks to our volunteers and staff, all events went smoothly. Helen, Betty and I had the opportunity to visit the Georgia Legislature to promote the American Camellia Society and the Festival. The Executive Director had the opportunity to address both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Senator George Hooks and Representatives Lynmore James and Robert Ray made the arrangements. The large wicker baskets filled with beautiful camellias caused quite a stir. We received a Proclamation from both branches declaring February as Camellia Festival month. Photographs were made and two Atlanta television stations aired the visit.

The annual meeting in Slidell was greatly enjoyed by those in attendance. Ozone Camellia Society and the Gulf Coast members made it a memorable event. Bob Stroud served as chairman and as he said "with lots of help from many local

members'." The educational programs were well received and very informative. Dinner at the beautiful Plimsoll Club in New Orleans was delightful and guests found the night view of the New Orleans skyline breathtaking. The visit to the Eubanks Nursery in Lumberton, Mississippi was outstanding. The vast array of greenhouses with camellias of many sizes and three greenhouses with 105,000 cuttings in each greenhouse became topics of discussion for several hours. Our gracious hosts, Nell and Mike Eubanks, not only offered a delightful tour but we were treated to a delicious lunch in the pecan house. They even gave each person a pound of pecans to take home. The Strouds, Erin and Bob, were our hosts "under the Oaks" for cocktails and a specially prepared Gulf Coast Seafood Dinner on Friday evening. The warm hospitality and relaxed atmosphere prompted much conversation and opportunity to go back for seconds and thirds of the tantalizing food.

McKinney Video of Dalton, Georgia recently completed a video of outstanding Gardens in Georgia. Massee Lane is a part of the film and staff members were very pleased with the pictures and text. We will have this video for sale in our Gift Shop.

Many weddings, receptions of all kinds, private parties and even a Christmas party have been booked for the Fetterman Museum. The bookings have been very heavy and we get "rave" reviews about this facility. The staff often wonders how we managed without it. It is truly a superb addition to Massee Lane.

From all of us at Massee Lane, we hope that you will have a fine Spring and that your camellias will put on much new growth and begin to set fine buds—a promise of good things to come.

A Gift For All Seasons

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,
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Thank You For Your Support!

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AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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