

February 1995

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The
Camellia
Journal



'Massee Lane Var.'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

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The
Camellia
Journal

WORLD'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 50

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About the Front Cover

This beautiful photograph of 'Massee Lane Var.' is through the courtesy of Ruth and Bob Marcy. The bloom was grown by Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini. 'Massee Lane' ranges in form from anemone to rose form double. It seems appropriate to share this beautiful flower on the cover before our 50th anniversary at Massee Lane.

CORRECTION:

In the listing of Accredited Judges in the August 1994 Journal
the following name was omitted:

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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Carl Allen

The Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society will be held at Massee Lane Gardens March 8 -11, 1995. At this Meeting, we will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the founding of our Society. It is fitting that we celebrate this occasion in Middle Georgia, since it was in this locality (Macon) that the first organizational meeting was held on September 29, 1945.

From an humble start with Headquarters in a two room laboratory on the University Campus at Gainesville, Florida, the Headquarters moved to donated space at the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, Georgia. In 1968, through a generous gift of the Massee Lane property near Fort Valley, by the late Mr. Dave Strother, the Society moved to the location it now occupies. This gift included 170 acres of land (on which was a pecan grove and a peach orchard), several buildings, a camellia garden, and a generous sum of money.

Since 1968, the Society has acquired an impressive Headquarters building, a residence for the Horticulturist, a fully equipped large greenhouse, a small research greenhouse, the Scheibert Rose Garden, the Abendroth Japanese Garden, the Helen Teeter Garden, the Stephens-Taylor Gallery, the Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Museum and Educational Building, the finest collection of camellia literature in the world, and the largest collection of Boehm and other fine porcelains in the country which is open to the public. Of particular note is the fact that the greater part of the assets of the Society have come from within the membership. There is not now, and has never been debt of any kind.

In addition to an attractive, functional plant, the Society is fortunate to have a dedicated and competent administrative and editorial staff who consistently perform above and beyond the call of duty.

We can take justifiable pride in the progress of the Society during its first fifty years, and look forward to seeing a large number of our members at this Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting.

This is my last letter *From The President*. My sincere thanks go to all those who have made my tenure a pleasant one, and to Bob Ehrhart, my successor, Godspeed.

CAMELLIA PROPAGATION:

A New Wrinkle Added to an Old Method

Luther W. Baxter, Jr.*

Charles Cruickshank and Betty Cruickshank*

After camellia scions are grafted, it is fairly common to see understock send up suckers from beneath the graft-union area. This is particularly true when scions of cultivars of one camellia species, such as *Camellia japonica*, are grafted onto the stock of different camellia species, such as *C. sasanqua*.

When these suckers are pulled from the stock, usually they are quite immature and wilt quickly when removed. New sprouts with rapid growth of this type may occur within six to eight weeks after grafts are attempted.

The question arises: will these new shoots root, or must they be more mature? A study about this was made in the spring of 1994. The substrate in which these tender shoots were placed was sterile creek sand. Creek sand is more porous than builders sand. Sterilization kills any pathogens that may be found therein. A hormone treatment was not added, as is the common practice for more mature cuttings.

Procedure for greenhouse: Place enough potting soil in the bottom of a one-gallon-size pot

to keep sand from running out through holes in bottom of pot. Fill remaining space with sterilized creek sand. For very succulent (limber) cuttings (shoots from below graft union, or new terminal spring growth) use point of a ballpoint pen to make holes and then place cuttings in these holes. In a one-gallon pot, place three to six cuttings. Label!

Then, for six cuttings, cut off the bottom from a three-liter, soft-drink bottle (or with three cuttings, can use two-liter soft-drink bottle) and place over the cuttings. By working the bottle back and forth and twisting around circularly several times, the bottom of the bottle will now be below the base of cuttings (or seeds) which, incidentally, can be planted in the same way and rodents cannot dig them up.

The same procedure can be used outside except dig hole about one foot deep with post-hole digger (one can improvise), fill, preferably, with sterilized creek sand, and proceed as though each filled hole is comparable to a pot set in the ground. All cuttings were washed in warm water, to which

was added a commercial brand of liquid soap for a period of one minute, rinsed in clear water, and then handled as mentioned above.

Results: Most cuttings rooted (6 of 6; 5 of 6; 6 of 6; 4 of 6; 5 of 6; and 4 of 6; total 30 of 36). The few cuttings that did not root were small. Use cuttings with length of about five inches.

Discussion and implications: Dr. Denzel Gill and the senior author had previously found that the camellia dieback fungus is not present in apparently healthy camellia buds until mid-July to August, or later. These cuttings, then, are free of this disease-producing fungus.

Another advantage of this system is that *Camellia sasanqua* seeds can be planted or cuttings can be rooted where needed for grafting stock, or just for a new but unnamed seedling, many of which are quite beautiful. In this manner the seedlings will form tap roots and will later need little if any watering.

Summary: With this procedure cuttings can be made as early as mid-May to June 1. Also the rooted cuttings are free of the camellia dieback fungus.

*Dr. Baxter is Professor Emeritus, Department of Plant Pathology and Physiology, Clemson University, Clemson, SC.

*Charles and Betty Cruickshank are volunteers at the South Carolina Botanical Gardens

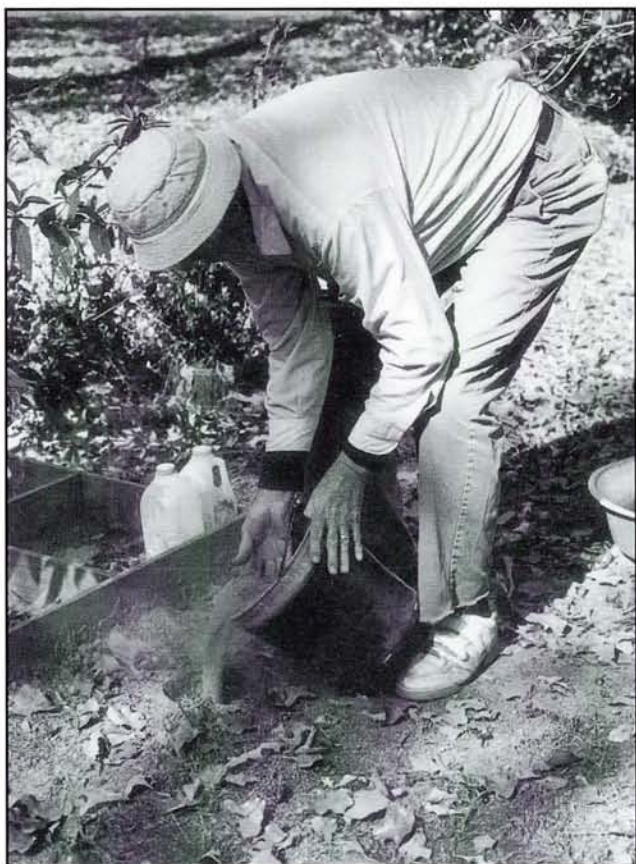


Figure 1. Hole dug, sand added.

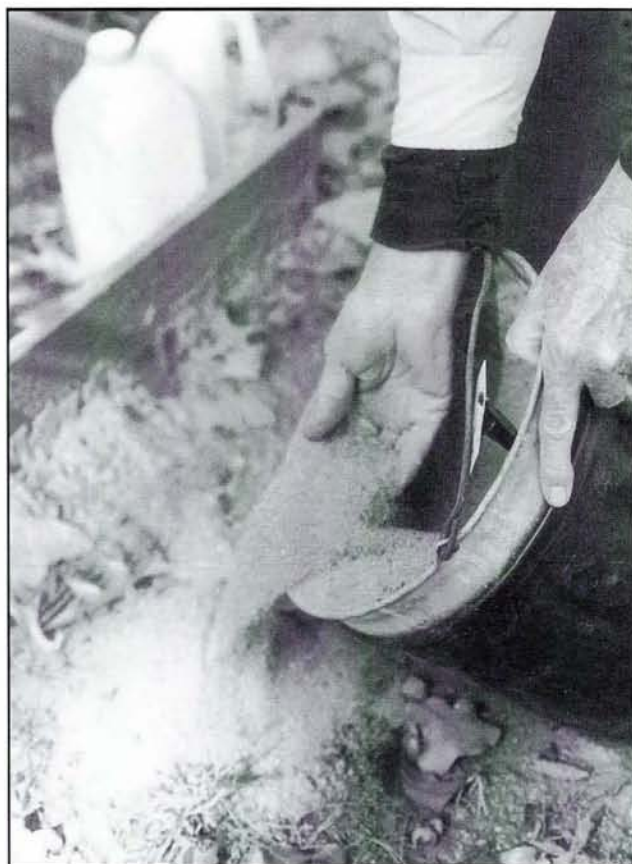


Figure 2. Hole filled.



Figure 3. Cuttings stuck.



Figure 4. Three-liter bottle placed over cuttings: sand in hole allows bottle to be easily inserted, and top allows water to be added.

A SIMPLE TECHNIQUE FOR ROOTING CUTTINGS

Ray Bond

Many gardeners want to root cuttings of their favorite plants, but they don't know how. Following is a very simple micro-greenhouse technique which will work for most plants, especially the woody ones. This technique is simple and inexpensive.

The "house" is a styrofoam ice chest. There are many beverage coolers available which will do well. You probably have several old ones in your house or garage. Best is a cooler which is 10 inches to 14 inches deep without the top. You don't need the top.

Poke a dozen or so holes in the bottom with a nail, ice pick, or something similar to provide drainage. Cut a piece of ground cloth or porous cloth to cover the bottom and prevent clogging of the drain holes. Old panty hose will do well for this purpose.

Put a couple of inches of coarse sand over the cloth, in the bottom of the chest. I use "playbox" sand which you can pick up at most building supply stores. Place about three inches of rooting mix over the sand. This is your rooting bed. Heavily sprinkle this rooting bed with water or a benomyl/captan (or captan/Cleary 3336) fungicide mixture (below) until it is thor-

oughly soaked and allow it to drain for a day.

As rooting mix, I recommend a 50% sand, 50% peat moss or pine bark mulch, by volume, mixture. Add a little dolomitic limestone to raise the pH to around 6. It will help to mix two tablespoons of captan/benomyl or Cleary 3336 per gallon of water for the soaking. Captan is inexpensive and will prevent most fungus or mold problems you might encounter. Cleary 3336 is more expensive, but takes the place of benomyl extremely well.

*Camellia
cuttings
can develop
roots within
three to six
months.*

Take your cuttings to be rooted, and slice the butt ends at an angle with a very sharp knife or razor, so that the severed end is oval, not round and the individual moisture paths can be

seen and not crushed. Leave two or three leaves, if you can, on the cutting. Some plants, such as crape myrtle will root fairly well from dormant wood, so no leaves are necessary. Know your cutting: Be 100% sure the cutting has growth buds.

Place cuttings an inch or so deep in the medium and cover the ice chest with a *single* thin sheet of plastic. Dry cleaning bags are ideal. They are very thin and they prevent escape of moisture and, via osmosis, will allow the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

You may want to treat some of your cuttings with an IBA root stimulant, such as Rootone, Dip & Grow, C-Mone etc. to hasten root formation. However, for some plants, such as ficus, these chemicals may be too strong and should not be used. Since root stimulants kill some cuttings, you may want to experiment to see which are helped and which are not. Always follow directions on the container.

To isolate each cutting within the cooler, some gardeners put small containers, such as two-inch "rose liners" inside their ice chests with the rooting medium in them. This makes repotting much easier on both the plant (roots are relatively undisturbed

when transplanted) and the gardener (no roots to separate). Small containers are available at most nurseries at nominal to no cost. You can use left over or discarded small four, six, or eight pack trays.

When your cuttings are rooted, transplant them to individual containers.

To seal the dry cleaning bag to the top of the cooler, be sure to moisten the top edge all the way around. The plastic sheet will cling to the moist edge. Place narrow strips of cardboard over the edges of the cooler and tack them down with map tacks. The map tacks are easy to pull out when you make your (weekly) inspections.

Place the ice chest in a warm, well-lighted location, but out of the direct sun. Direct sun will cook the cuttings. Keeping the temperature around 70°F will result in faster rooting. Higher or lower than that will slow rooting. Avoid temperature extremes. If you take your rooting bed in the house, be sure to put a sheet of plastic under it to protect the floor. A trash bag works great for this.

After ten days, look at your cuttings. Check them once a week after that. Remove all

dead cuttings. Mist the rest. A mister bottle from the grocery store will work fine. I recommend you add captan/benomyl (Cleary 3336) to your mist water, as above, every other time you mist. Each time you mist, be sure to get some mist on the top edge of the cooler to help you reseal the plastic.

When you suspect a cutting has rooted, lightly pull on it. If you get resistance, it probably has roots. Some plants will root faster than others. For instance, many ficus can be rooted in a week or two. Althea (Rose of Sharon) generally will root in three to five weeks. Grape myrtle will root in four to six weeks as will many azaleas and hollies. Camellias can take three to six months. The season of the year also affects rooting times. For instance, crape myrtle is very slow to root in late summer and fall.

When your cuttings are rooted, transplant them to individual containers. Don't place them in large pots, but gradually move them up. I suggest a four inch container for most cuttings. You can move camellias directly to one gallon containers. Moving some plants to containers which are larger than the roots can reach in a few months will enhance the probability of root rot.

If your cuttings are rooted in the fall or winter, do not put them outside in the spring until after any threat of freeze or frost is past. Keep them around 70° if you can. You don't have to let them go dormant the first year. New roots are tender and extreme cold can kill them. Keep them in partial

shade until they are strong and then plant them where they will grow best.

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

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A Camellia Wall Hanging, one of the many camellia oriented items exhibited at the Island of the Beaches Camellia Show. Some other exhibits of the Camellia Arts and Crafts included stained glass, an etched mirror, camellias in braille and needlepoint.

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Prospects for Using **GENETIC ENGINEERING** to Obtain Disease Resistance in Camellias

Janice H. Haldeman*

Disease resistance is a desirable quality that can be obtained through various plant breeding techniques. Varieties of wheat with resistance to the rust fungus have been developed over many years of hybridization between species, and are now available to farmers. Disease resistance in ornamental plants is equally desirable, and some resistant cultivars have been developed, but less attention and research has been afforded to ornamentals when compared globally to important food crops, such as wheat, corn, and potatoes. Home garden enthusiasts would gladly purchase black-spot-resistant rose cultivars. Camellia growers especially would like to have flower-blight resistant camellias. However, since roses and camellias have much less impact on agricultural economics, there has been much slower progress in the development of disease resistant cultivars, and applying current techniques of biotechnology to these plants.

Considerable progress has been made in the area of genetic engineering of plants in recent years. Farmers now plant potatoes which produce their own insecticide, and tomatoes which ripen slowly, maintaining firmness desirable for shipping. The methods of plant tissue culture or "cloning" have made possible the engineering of these new plant

varieties. Genetic engineering requires first that a desired gene, such as one that gives disease resistance, be located. The gene may be found in a naturally resistant variety of a plant, or it may be one of several plant genes for resistance to bacterial and fungal diseases that have already been identified. Such genes can be inserted into susceptible plants, giving them resistance that previously was lacking. Using only a few sentences to summarize this process is, however, very misleading. Although successful procedures have been developed for some plants, they are complex processes that require many steps.

Considerable progress has been made in the area of genetic engineering of plants in recent years.

One of the most promising methods uses a bacterium to insert the desired gene into the plant. One bacterium, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, is a soil bacterium that causes tumors

in plants. This bacterium is also called a "gene jockey" because it has been successfully used to "carry" genes into plants. Like many other bacteria, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* has one large piece of genetic material (DNA) and several smaller circular pieces called plasmids. These plasmids can be isolated from bacteria, and then genes (pieces of DNA) can be inserted into these plasmids. The plasmids are then returned to the bacteria and cultured with plant cells. The bacteria will "infect" the plant and transfer the gene into one piece of the plant's genetic material (chromosome or DNA.) Figure 1 illustrates the basic steps of this process as they might be applied to camellias.

The use of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* as a "gene jockey" is a technique that is fairly well established. However, one very essential prerequisite for its use to genetically engineer a plant (one that is altered in some way), is that there be a reliable method for tissue culturing the plant to be engineered. It is essential that the plant lend itself to de-differentiation and re-differentiation. This means that tissues from plants are taken and then cultured on media free from all bacteria and fungi. The medium contains necessary nutrients plus plant growth substances (also called

*Professor and Chairman, Department of Biology, Erskine College, Due West, SC

plant hormones) that will cause tissue to form a tumor-like mass of undifferentiated cells, called callus cells. Callus tissue is a normal response of plants to wounding. Culturing plant tissues with the aid of additional hormones causes the production of callus artificially. Usually it is these types of cells that are exposed to *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* carrying the desired new gene. Only a fraction of the callus cells are successfully infected, and must then be separated from those which were not infected. This is often accomplished by using an antibiotic-resistant gene (ampicillin, for example) as a "marker." The marker is added to the plasmid along with the new gene and after the infection stage, cells are placed on a medium containing ampicillin. On this medium, only cells carrying the ampicillin-resistant gene, along with the new desirable gene survive. These surviving "genetically transformed" cells are then cultured in large numbers. All that is left to be accomplished is regeneration of plants from masses of callus cells. This last, and most essential step is also the most difficult to accomplish with many plants, especially woody species, such as camellias. Unfortunately, for camellia growers, the procedures for regeneration of plants from camellia callus have not been developed.

Those tissue culture procedures, which have been applied to camellias, involve propagation largely from shoot tips. Other woody plants, such as rhododendron, kalmia, and azaleas are routinely propagated by tissue culture. But with these species the propagation procedures use shoot material, and do not involve formation of callus and regeneration of plants from callus. In addition to its function as "gene jockey" *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* can also stimulate shoot formation. If camellia material, such as leaf or stem sections

could be cultures with *A. tumefaciens* in such a way that the bacteria not only transfer the desired gene, but also stimulate the transformed cells to produce multiple shoots, the callus stage could be eliminated from the procedure. *A. tumefaciens* has demonstrated this capacity for other species, such as poplar (*Populus sp.*) If a procedure has been successful with one woody plant species, it has a possibility of being successful with other woody species.

What then can be done to reach a point where tools of genetic engineering can be applied to camellias? First, the gene or genes for desired characteristics must be isolated. When and if these genes are located, they can be used to "engineer" (genetically alter) a camellia only if reliable techniques for regeneration of whole plants from callus tissue are available. That is a key prerequisite for producing disease resistant camellias. The American Camellia Society is supporting research toward this accomplishment. Will it be easy? Probably not. Will it take quite a bit of time? More than likely! Is it possible? Let's hope so!

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: *The author thanks Michelle Gates for the graphic design, Dr. Luther Baxter for reviewing the paper, and the American Camellia Society for its support.*

Judging School to be Held at Convention

A judging school will be held on Wednesday, March 8, 1995 immediately prior to the annual convention. The American Camellia Society requires all members who are interested in becoming novice judges to participate in certified judging schools before becoming accredited judges. All accredited judges should also attend a school every five years to remain accredited with the society. Upon successful completion of the school, judges will remain accredited for five years. The purpose of these judging schools is to improve the quality of judging at the various shows by helping judges to become and remain familiar with the rules and regulations governing ACS Cooperative Shows as set forth by the Exhibition and Awards Committee of ACS.

This judging school will provide a unique opportunity for those attending the convention from various parts of the country to interact with fellow judges. A distinguished panel of judges from throughout the country will be leading the discussions. You are encouraged to use this opportunity to learn more about the judging of camellias.

There will be a \$15 fee for those who are attending the judging school which will cover the cost of all handouts and lunch. The school will be held from 9:00 a.m. until 1:45 p.m. at the Holiday Inn in Perry, convention headquarters. Registration should be made in advance when registering for the convention. If you wish to attend the judging school but not the convention, please contact Betty Hotchkiss at ACS headquarters.

Celebrate the 50th Anniversary at Massee Lane

Hotel Headquarters – Holiday Inn, Perry, GA

Call (912) 987-3313 for reservations. Convention rate – \$41.00 plus tax

Rooms: First come, first served for the 75 rooms held by Holiday Inn through Feb. 21, 1995. Make your reservations EARLY!

Tentative Schedule 1995 ACS Convention March 8-11, 1995

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8

9:00 a.m. - 1:45 p.m.	Judging School - Motel
9:00 a.m. - 12 Noon	ACS Committee Meetings
1:00 - 4:00 p.m.	Registration
2:00 - 5:00 p.m.	ACS Board Meetings - Holiday Inn
6:00 - 8:00 p.m.	Cocktail Buffet - Massee Lane
8:00 p.m.	Return to Motel
8:30 p.m.	Any committee meetings needed

THURSDAY, MARCH 9

8:00 - 9:00 a.m.	Registration
3:30 - 4:30 p.m.	
8:00 - 10:00 a.m.	Enter Blooms in Show
9:15 a.m.	Buses depart from Motel
10:15 - 11:45 a.m.	Air Force Museum
12:00 - 12:30 p.m.	RAFB Memorial Camellia Garden
12:45 p.m.	Lunch & Fashion Show
	RAFB Officers' Club
2:00 p.m.	Depart for Mall - view camellia show
3:30 p.m.	Buses depart for Motel
5:00 p.m.	Buses depart for Massee Lane
5:30 p.m.	Hospitality Hour
6:30 - 7:30 p.m.	Dinner - Fetterman Museum
7:30 - 9:30 p.m.	Educational Programs at Massee Lane
9:30 p.m.	Buses return to Motel

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

8:30 - 11:30 a.m.	ACS Development Board Meeting - Holiday Inn
9:00 - 11:00 a.m.	Registration
	Lunch on your own
1:00 p.m.	Buses depart for Macon to tour Hay House and Sidney Lanier Cottage
4:30 p.m.	Buses depart for Perry
6:00 - 7:00 p.m.	Hospitality - Perry Welcome Center
7:00 p.m.	Dinner at Motel - Speakers & Awards

SATURDAY, MARCH 11

9:00 a.m.	Buses depart Motel for Massee Lane
10:00 - 11:00 a.m.	50th Anniversary Gala Ceremony
11:00 a.m.	Reception, Tour Gardens, Museum & Gift Shop
12:00 Noon	Brunch - Home of Wilbur & Mary Rumph, Marshallville
1:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Educational Programs - Massee Lane
3:45 p.m.	Buses depart for Motel
6:15 p.m.	Buses depart for Massee Lane
6:45 p.m.	Hospitality - Fetterman Museum
7:30 p.m.	Closing Banquet - Fetterman Museum

1995 CONVENTION REGISTRATION

FULL CONVENTION:	After February 1, 1995	- \$195.00 _____
EACH DAY:	Wednesday, March 8	- \$ 10.00 _____
	Thursday, March 9	- \$ 60.00 _____
	Friday, March 10	- \$ 60.00 _____
	Saturday, March 11	- \$ 65.00 _____
JUDGING SCHOOL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8		- \$ 15.00 _____



NAME _____

PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

_____ Check Payable to ACS CONVENTION In The Amount of \$ _____

CREDIT CARD: _____ VISA _____ MASTER CARD

CARD NO. _____ EXP. DATE _____ AMOUNT _____

SIGNATURE: _____

NAME TAG(S) TO READ: _____

MAIL TO:

**W. C. WYATT
511 S. CAMELLIA BOULEVARD**

Callus Production

From Petal Tissue of *Camellia Japonica*

Amber M. Shults and Janice H. Haldeman

INTRODUCTION

Callus is a mass of undifferentiated cells produced naturally by plants at the site of a wound. Plant parts under certain conditions produce callus, which then may be stimulated to reproduce the plant. Plant material usually cultured to generate callus includes root, stem leaf and seed material. (1). Callus from *Camellia* species is generally obtained from meristem tips, cotyledons, shoot tips, and stem tissue. (2,4).

This study focused on generating callus from petals of *Camellia japonica*. If callus can be obtained from the petals of *C. japonica*, it then could be used to study the infection process of the camellia blossom blight fungus.

Two aspects of callus production were examined. Some petal pieces were placed on Anderson's Woody Plant medium and some on Murashige and Skoog Minimal Organics (MSMO) medium, in order to examine which medium generated the greater amount of callus. The media contain nutrients necessary for plant growth and development in an artificial environment. The Murashige and Skoog medium is used routinely for tissue cultures of a wide variety of plant species.



Callus cultures from petals of Camellia japonica: The two vials on the right contain approximately eight-week-old callus cultures produced from petal pieces like those in the vials on the left.

Anderson's formula, with a reduced concentration of salts, is often better for growth of woody species such as camellias. Three grams of sucrose (table sugar), and eight grams of agar (to make the medium semi-solid) is added to each liter of media. The media are dispensed into culture vials and sterilized in an autoclave.

To stimulate callus formation

plant hormones are also added to the media just before sterilization. Different concentrations are tested until the best combination for maximum callus formation is found. Four combinations of the plant hormones kinetin and 2,4-D were used for this experiment. These hormones were selected because past studies demonstrated that they effectively caused

callus production in tea plants (*Camellia sinensis*) (2).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

To disinfest camellia buds a procedure was adapted from that used for African Violets (4). Camellia buds were chosen that were just beginning to demonstrate petal color. Three to four buds were placed in a small jar filled with 100ml of tap water to which 2 drops of TWEEN 20 (a detergent) were added. The jars were capped and shaken for approximately five minutes. The solution was poured off, and buds were rinsed with tap water several times. Then to the jars, 100ml of antioxidant (150mg/L citric acid and 100mg/L ascorbic acid) were added, and the buds were allowed to soak five minutes. This material was poured off, and buds were rinsed several times with tap water. To

these jars, 100ml of a 10% Clorox solution were added, and they were capped and shaken for fifteen minutes. The Clorox solution was then poured off, and treated buds were rinsed three times for five minutes each time with sterilized water.

The next procedures were done using sterilized equipment under a protective hood. The outer coverings of the disinfested buds were removed, and the petals were separated in a petri dish, a special sterilized dish. The petals were cut into small squares (approximately 3mm by 3mm). They were then placed in a petri dish containing antioxidant to prevent secretion of phenolic substances harmful to growth and development (3). Half of the petal pieces were then placed in 8 dram (1/2 ounce) vials that contained 10ml of MSMO amended with 30g/L of sucrose,

8g/L agar, and four combinations of kinetin and 2,4-D (special hormones that help stimulate callus): 0mg/L kinetin and 0mg/L 2,4-D, 2mg/L kinetin and 0mg/L 2,4-D, 2mg/L kinetin and 0.2 mg/L 2,4-D, and 2mg/L kinetin and 0.02 mg/L 2,4-D. The other half of the petal pieces were placed in 8 dram vials containing the Anderson's Woody Plant medium, amended with the same chemicals. Before sterilization (autoclaving), the pH of the media was adjusted to 5.6. A total of eighteen replicates of each type of medium and hormone combination was used.

The vials were placed under fluorescent light for fourteen hours a day. After eight weeks, petal pieces were examined for callus growth. Any contaminated piece was discarded.

RESULTS

Table 1.
Examination of Petal Pieces After Eight Weeks

MSMO	% of Clean Cultures with Callus	ANDERSON'S	% of Clean Cultures with Callus
0mg/L kinetin 0mg/L 2,4-D	0%	0mg/L kinetin 0mg/L 2,4-D	0%
2mg/L kinetin 0mg/L 2,4-D	5.6%	2mg/L kinetin 0mg/L 2,4-D	0%
2mg/L kinetin 0.2mg/L 2,4-D	22.2%	2mg/L kinetin 0.2mg/L 2,4-D	94.4%
2mg/L kinetin 0.02mg/L 2,4-D	16.7%	2mg/L kinetin 0.02mg/L 2,4-D	12.5%
Range of Clean Cultures: 38.9%- 72.2%		Range of Clean Cultures: 12.5%- 100%	

Great Camellias Of The Last 50 Years

BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Betty Hotchkiss

In honor of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the American Camellia Society we will review some of the great camellias introduced during the last fifty years. Although there are many outstanding varieties that were introduced prior to 1945, we will only consider those that have been introduced during the last fifty years and have remained popular with camellia growers. The variety must also have been registered with the American Camellia Society for inclusion on this list. This list will be subjective as it is written from my point of view which reflects my 11 year association with camellias and my experience in the middle Georgia climate. You may wish to assemble a similar such list of your own which could be entirely different from mine. If you do, I would be interested in receiving a copy of your list.

GREAT CAMELLIA SASANQUAS OF THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

'BONANZA' - Registered with ACS in 1962. This is a deep red sasanqua in a peony form. Season is mid-Fall. Received the Peer Sasanqua Award in 1965.

'CHANSONETTE' - Registered with ACS in 1958. The flower is a brilliant pink formal double with ruffled petals. This variety was the first recipient of the Peer Sasanqua

Award in 1958. C. hiemalis.

'MISS ED' - Registered with ACS in 1957. The flower is light pink with lavender tints. The bloom is miniature to small. 1964 Peer Sasanqua Award.

'OUR LINDA' - Registered with ACS in 1978. Flower is a shell pink, medium rose form double. Recipient of Peer Sasanqua Award in 1986.

'SPARKLING BURGUNDY' - Registered with ACS in 1959. Ruby rose colored flower with a sheen of lavender. This variety begins its bloom early in the Fall.

'YULETIDE' - Registered with ACS in 1969. This orange red variety has a brilliant cluster of yellow stamen in the center. It is a small flower that blooms mid-Fall. Received the Peer Sasanqua Award in 1974.

GREAT CAMELLIA JAPONICAS OF THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

'BETTY SHEFFIELD' - Registered with ACS in 1949. White striped and blotched pink or red, medium to large, loose peony form. Mid-season. This delightful variety has a multitude of sports in all shades of pink with the most outstanding 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', a white with dark pink border on each petal. An initial selection of the National Hall of Fame.

'CARTER'S SUNBURST' - Registered with ACS in 1958. Pale pink striped and marked deeper pink. Large to very large, semi-double to peony form. Blooms early to late. This variety also has a number of popular sports. I believe the original is the most outstanding flower in this flower family. 1964 Illges Seedling Award.

'CLARK HUBBS' - Registered with ACS in 1963. A brilliant dark red flower with fimbriated petals. Large, peony form, mid-season. One of the few fimbriated camellias.

'CHARLIE BETTES' - Registered with ACS in 1960. A large to very large white flower, semidouble. Early bloom season. 1971 Illges Seedling Award winner.

'DIXIE KNIGHT' - Registered with ACS in 1955. A deep red, medium flower of peony form. Most outstanding when heavily variegated as in 'Dixie Knight Supreme'.

'DRAMA GIRL' - Registered with ACS in 1959. Very large, semidouble, rose pink flower. Vigorous, pendulous growth with large leaves. An initial selection of the National Hall of Fame.

'EASTER MORN' - Registered with ACS in 1965. Very large, baby pink, semidouble to loose peony form. This variety gives well

early and has large flowers.

'ELIZABETH WEAVER' - Registered with ACS in 1975. Large, formal double, coral pink in color. Blooms early to midseason.

'FIRCONE' - Registered with ACS in 1981. Blood red, miniature. Formal double bloom that is deep as it is wide. Very attractive when variegated. 1982 winner of the John Tyler Miniature Award.

'GRACE ALBRITTON' - Registered with ACS in 1971. Miniature to small formal double with deeper pink at edge shading to white in center. Very cold hardy. 1993 winner of the John Tyler Miniature Award. 1978 winner of the Illges Seedling Award.

'GRANADA' - Registered with ACS in 1968. Large to very large red semidouble to full peony.

'GRAND PRIX' - Registered with ACS in 1978. Very large, brilliant red semidouble with a beautiful cluster of stamen.

'GRAND SLAM' - Registered with ACS in 1962. Dark red, large to very large semidouble to anemone.

'GUILIO NUCCIO' - Registered with ACS in 1959. Coral rose pink, large to very large semidouble. Very vigorous and attractive when variegated. 1958 winner of the Illges Seedling Award. Initial selection of the National Hall of Fame.

'HELEN BOWER' - Registered with ACS in 1964. Large, rose red with purple shading. Rose form to formal double, heavy texture. 1971 Sewell Mutant Award.

'JULIA FRANCE' - Registered with ACS in 1958. Large, pale pink semidouble with fluted petals. 1972 Illges Seedling Award Winner.

'KRAMER'S SUPREME' - Registered with ACS in 1983. Large to very large, bright red full peony. Vigorous growth. Slightly fragrant on a good day. Winner of the 1986 Illges Seedling Award.

'LITTLE BABE' - Registered with ACS in 1974. Dark red, small

rose form double. Very attractive when variegated.

'LUCY STEWART' - Registered with ACS in 1971. Large to very large white loose peony form. Vigorous growth. 1986 winner of the Harold Cawood Award.

'MAN SIZE' - Registered with ACS in 1961. Miniature, white anemone form. Very consistent. Wins many shows in the miniature category. Just the right size for a boutonniere. 1981 Illges Seedling Award. 1993 Harold Cawood Award. 1979 John A. Tyler Jr. Miniature Award. National Hall of Fame several years.

'MARIE BRACEY' - Registered with ACS in 1957. Large, coral rose semidouble to loose peony. Grows well and is early bloomer. 1963 Illges Seedling Award.

'MARY ALICE COX' - Registered with ACS in 1964. Medium to large, white formal double. Petals are often slightly cupped on ends. Early to midseason. 1991 Harold Cawood Award.

'MISS CHARLESTON' - Registered with ACS in 1962. Deep red, large semidouble with high center. Outstanding when variegated. 1985 Illges Seedling Award.

'MOONLIGHT BAY' - Registered with ACS in 1982. Light orchid pink, very large semidouble.

'MRS. D. W. DAVIS' - Registered with ACS in 1955. Very large, blush pink semidouble.

'NUCCIO'S GEM' - Registered with ACS in 1978. White, medium to large formal double. 1987 Harold Cawood Award. 1979 Illges Seedling Award.

'NUCCIO'S JEWEL' - Registered with ACS in 1978. Full peony form, white shaded pink. 1992 Illges Seedling Award.

'R. L. WHEELER' - Registered with ACS in 1949. Very large, rose pink semidouble with heavy circle of stamen. Outstanding outdoor flower, good in solid or

variegated form. 1953 Illges Seedling Award. Initial Selection of the National Hall of Fame.

'SAWADA'S DREAM' - Registered with ACS in 1958. White shading to delicate pink on outer petals. Medium formal double, sometimes in a swirl. Initial selection of the National Hall of Fame.

'SNOWMAN' - Registered with ACS in 1964. Large, white semidouble with good depth. Vigorous growth. 1976 Illges Seedling Award. 1985 Harold Cawood Award.

'TIFFANY' - Registered with ACS in 1963. Light orchid pink shading to deeper pink at the edges. Large to very large loose peony. Initial selection of the National Hall of Fame.

'TOMORROW' - Registered with ACS in 1953. Large to very large semidouble to peony form. Vigorous. There are a number of sports which are excellent, especially 'Tomorrow Park Hill'. An initial selection of the National Hall of Fame.

GREAT CAMELLIA RETICULATAS OF THE PAST FIFTY YEARS

'ARCADIA' - Registered with ACS in 1979. Very large, salmon pink flower of semidouble to loose peony form.

'BETTY RIDLEY' - Registered with ACS in 1973. Pink, medium to large formal double. Blooms early to midseason.

'CURTAIN CALL' - Registered with ACS in 1979. Deep coral rose, very large semidouble. Midseason to late. Charlotte C. Knox Award 1991. Harris Hybrid Award 1992.

'DR. CLIFFORD PARKS' - Registered with ACS in 1971. Very large, red with orange cast. Semidouble to loose peony form. Vigorous. Hall of Fame. Charlotte C. Knox Award 1989. Harris Hybrid Award 1977.

'FRANCIE L' - Registered with ACS in 1978. Very large rose pink

with upright wavy petals. Very heavy ring of stamen in center of blossom. National Hall of Fame. Charlotte C. Knox Award 1990. Harris Hybrid Award 1969.

'FRANK HOUSER' - Registered with ACS in 1989. Very large red semidouble to peony form. Vigorous upright growth. Early to mid-season.

'HAROLD L. PAIGE' - Registered with ACS in 1972. Very large, bright red peony form flower. Late. Hall of Fame. Charlotte C. Knox Award 1988. Harris Hybrid Award 1980.

'HALL'S PRIDE' - Registered with ACS in 1985. Very large, salmon pink semidouble. Mid-season to late. Charlotte C. Knox Award 1992. Harris Hybrid Award 1993.

'JEAN PURSEL' - Registered with ACS in 1975. Very large light purplish pink. Bloom takes many forms but is most often peony form. Harris Hybrid Award 1985.

'LASCA BEAUTY' - Registered with ACS in 1973. Very large, soft pink semidouble. Vigorous growth. Flowers do not last very long. Harris Hybrid Award 1978.

'MASSEE LANE' - Registered with ACS in 1972. Large anemone form flower that is pink with orchid overtones.

'MOUCHANG' - Registered with ACS in 1965. Very large, single to semidouble. Salmon pink flower. Harris Hybrid Award 1979.

'VALENTINE DAY' - Registered with ACS in 1969. Large to very large, salmon pink formal double with rosebud center. National Hall of Fame. Harris Hybrid Award 1972.

This list is just a beginning of the many great camellia varieties that have been registered in the past fifty years. There are a great many more that could be included. Use this list to review your collection. Would you like to include some of these great old varieties along with some of the new "hot" varieties that come along each year? Any of the varieties listed here would be a wonderful addition to your collection.



ACS JUBILEE \$50 FOR THE 50TH



'ACS Jubilee' is the name chosen for the flower featured on the front cover of the August 1994 Journal. This special flower is a new seedling from Nuccio's Nursery and has been chosen to commemorate the **fiftieth** anniversary of the founding of the American Camellia Society. In keeping with this theme, **fifty** small plants will be available to our members in 1995. These plants will be exclusively offered by the society and will not be available from any other source this year. This *C. japonica* has a beautiful large, light pink, rose form to formal double blossom. Those who have observed this seedling report that it blooms all season long and is very similar to 'Mathotiana' in its form and substance.

Each ACS member is offered the opportunity to be one of the first **fifty** to own this very special plant. How will the lucky recipients be chosen? A drawing will be held on March 11, 1995, the last day of our Annual Convention. To be eligible for this drawing, a **\$50** donation must be made to the American Camellia Society Development Fund between November 1 and March 11, 1995. For each additional **\$50** donation, your name will be entered into the drawing another time.

The **fifty** winners will be announced at the closing banquet of our annual convention. The plants must then be picked up at Massee Lane. We will not be able to ship these plants to the winners.

To enter the contest, send your check or money order for **\$50** to the ACS Development Fund. Mail your contribution to **ACS Jubilee**, American Camellia Society, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED and RECERTIFIED JUDGES

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

CALIFORNIA

Carmichael:

Joan H. Conlin (Novice)
Robert A. Conlin (Novice)

LOUISIANA

Slidell:

Georgia R. Lagarde

NORTH CAROLINA

Cary:

Mary Louisa Urquhart Bryant

Wilmington:

Lou B. Powers
T. Edward Powers

VIRGINIA

Norfolk:

Capt. Douglas M. Simon (Novice)

CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE NOVEMBER 1994 JOURNAL

<u>NAME AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REGISTRY NUMBER</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>
'Cecil Beard Var.', very large, red and white variegated, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> ('Ville de Nantes' x 'Granada'), midseason to late	2306	Marvin Jernigan
'Zac Chaffin', large, red and white streaked, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, midseason to late	2307	Dr. O. V. Lewis
'Mana Chaffin', medium, bright rose outer petals fades to light pink, formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to midseason	2308	Dr. O. V. Lewis
'My Pet', small, pink with deeper pink petaloids, anemone form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to late	2309	Peter Tedesco
'ACS Jubilee', large, medium light pink, rose form double to formal double, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to mid-season	2310	Nuccio's Nurseries
'Major's Sawtooth', large, red with white splotches, semidouble, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, midseason	2311	B. P. Livingston
'Pete's Fragrant Pink', large, pink with slight sheen - subtle shading from darker edges, loose peony form, <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, early to late	2312	Peter Tedesco

FRIENDS OF CAMELLIAS

(as of November 30th, 1994)

Vernalis

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Habel, Jr.

Reticulata

North Georgia Camellia Society

Japonica

NationsBank

The Pines Foundation, Inc.

Town and Country Garden Club

Sasanqua

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Berry, III

Mr. Scott Black

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Morgan

Marshallville Garden Club

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry S. Withers

Mrs. Eva Mae Rigney

SPECIAL GIFTS

(As of November 30, 1994)

Mrs. Miki Mathews

Paper Camellias to the Gift Shop

Mr. W. C. Wyatt, Jr.

Board Meeting Refreshments

Palmyra Garden Club

Honoring Mrs. Ann Blair Brown

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

Honoring Mrs. Sadie Aycock Pope

Ginter Park Garden Club

Program Given by

Mrs. Jeannette Waltz

Northern California Camellia Society Research Committee

2 copies of "Coloured Icones of
Yellow Camellia"

RALPH S. PEER

The Unsung Camellia Giant

Bill Donnan

In the Pantheon of camellia giants, which is often listed in articles in our camellia magazines, the names of the following are always included: Professor E.G. Waterhouse and Walter Hazelwood from Australia; Les Jury, Harry Cave, and the still living Colonel Tom Durrant from New Zealand; Charles Puddle and J.C. Williams from England. And here in the U.S.A. we have Harold Hume, Dave Strother, and our own William Hertrich of the Huntington Gardens.

But for this article we choose to write about Ralph S. Peer. We use the word, 'Unsung' because he has not been mentioned as often as the others, and also because the word 'Unsung' fits in with the way he made his fortune. He made his millions as a song publisher and recorder. Here is a capsule of Ralph Peer's career. (Much of this material on Peer's early life is taken from a book, *The Country Music Story*. Text by Robert Shelton. Publisher Castle Books, 110 Enterprise Avenue, Secaucus, New Jersey 1966.)

Peer was born in the city of Independence, Missouri. At the age of eleven years he was working in the phonograph record department of his father's sewing machine and phonograph appliance store. Soon after World War I, at the age of 20, Peer moved to New York which was then the center for entertainment and song recording. There he established his own recording and sheet music publishing company. He realized that there

was a need for songs from the South and thus got the idea for a traveling recording studio which toured the South recording jazz and negro songs.

In 1926 he signed an agreement with Jimmy Rodgers to record country and western ballads. These were the first country and western type songs recorded and sold on records and they became an instant hit. Peer coined the term Hill Billy music and the Jimmy Rodgers records paved the way for future stars such as Elvis Presley and Johnny Cash. Peer formed a new company which was known as Southern Music Peer International. He had branches in New York, Mexico City, Cuba, Argentina, and London, and he recorded much of our Latin music.

In the middle 1930's, Peer moved his headquarters West to California where all of the new entertainment was centered. He bought land and created Park Hill Gardens off of Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood. Here he built a baronial castle and created a camellia garden.

Beside all of his music business, Ralph Peer was a consummate camellia hobbyist and it is this hobby which qualifies him as one of our camellia giants!

He was an early member of the new Southern California Camellia Society when it was organized in 1941, and he became vitally interested in its problems with Nomenclature. In fact, over the years he made many significant contributions to

the work of Bill Woodroof. He singlehandedly organized the Los Angeles Camellia Society and enrolled many of his Hollywood and Beverly Hills friends in it. He also worked with William Hertrich of the Huntington Gardens to set up the test garden there. In his travels all over the world he brought in many new plants from Japan and other areas.

His world travels for his song recording business always included a quest for new and old camellia varieties. He saw the need for information on some of the old camellia varieties in Europe and prevailed upon the Royal Horticultural Society in London to become interested in this problem. Peer financed the Research Project and the result was the book, *Old Camellia Varieties* by A.J. Elis of the Royal Horticultural Society, London. It was published in New York by Ralph Peer. This hard-cover book of 374 pages contains names and descriptions of old camellias listed from the Berlese and Verschaffelt books.

When Peer visited Japan he realized that many of the Japanese camellia varieties had different names in the western world. Thus he prevailed upon the Japanese Camellia Society to consider publishing lists of Japanese named camellias. Here again he financed two fine nomenclature lists, namely, "Camellia Varieties of Japan", edited by Ekochi Satomi, 17 pages, 1956, and "Nomenclature of Sasanquas of Japan", edited by

Ekochi Satomi, 17 pages, 1958.

Peer also realized that there was a great need to codify and bring order into the problem of identifying the many species of camellia. Therefore he again went to the Royal Horticultural Society in London and contracted with them to produce a book on camellia species. The result was the time honored, "A Revision of the Genus Camellia", by J. Robert Sealy of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. This 238 page hard cover book was published by the Royal Horticultural Society in London. It lists some 180 different species of camellias with line drawings of some of the species showing leaves, flowers, stamens, etc. The line drawings were done from dry specimens at the Kew Herbarium in London by Sealy's wife. This monumental book

***Ralph Peer was
always interested
in importing
new camellias
into the U.S.A.***

has been one of the "Bibles" of the camellia world and the credit should go to Ralph Peer who financed its creation.

As has been mentioned previously in this article, Ralph Peer was always interested in importing new camellias into the U.S.A. In 1950 he succeeded in importing 20 new *C. reticulata* camellias from the

Yunnan Botanical Gardens in South China. These were the first *C. reticulata* camellias other than the venerable, 'Captain Rawes' which had been imported to Europe in the eighteen hundreds. These plants came to California and were a sensation at the Huntington Gardens here. Subsequently, Peer financed and sent plants to New Zealand, Australia, and England at his own expense.

Peer was elected as President of the American Camellia Society for the years 1957 and 1958. He developed several outstanding camellias, namely 'Tomorrow Park Hill', and 'Three Dreams', among others.

Ralph Peer died an untimely death in the 1960's but his contributions to the hobby of camellias will always be cherished.

Publication Deadlines

JOURNALS

February Issue
December 1

May Issue
March 1

August Issue
June 1

November Issue
September 15

YEARBOOK
August 15

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



Judge Vince Ciolino with clerks, Jessica Miller, Heather Letchwaith, Amy Harvey and Novice Judge, Ashley McComb at the South Louisiana Camellia Show, Lafayette, La December 10.



Jacksonville Beach Mayor, Bill Latbam with Camellia Queen, Lisa Farmer and Petals Amanda Young, Tara Johnson, Connie Blunk and Island of Beaches Camellia Society President, O.L. "Jake" Jacobson, December 3

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'Puniceiflora'

'Ruta Hagmann'

'Something Beautiful'

'Souza's Pavlova'

'Spring Daze'

Closed Wednesday and Thursday

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location, Sponsor

Date

Deland, FL; First Presbyterian Church; Volusia County Camellia Society	February 4, 1995
San Diego, CA; Balboa Park; San Diego Camellia Society	February 4-5, 1995
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank; Jackson Camellia Society	February 4-5, 1995
Pineville, NC; Carolina Place Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 4-5, 1995
Fort Worth, TX; Fort Worth Botanic Garden & Conservatory; Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 11, 1995
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Garden; Birmingham Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1995
San Marino, CA; Huntington Gardens; Southern California Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1995
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	February 11-12, 1995
Claremont, CA; Pomona First Federal S&L; Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 18-19, 1995
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 18-19, 1995
West Monroe, LA; Kiroli Park; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 18-19, 1995
Thomasville, GA; Thomasville Garden Center; Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	February 25, 1995
LaCanada, CA; Descanso Gardens; Southern California Camellia Society	February 25-26, 1995
Wilmington, NC; Independence Mall; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 25-26, 1995
Nashville, TN; Botanic Hall at Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	February 25-26, 1995
Bakersfield, CA; Camellia Society of Kern County	March 4-5, 1995
Fayetteville, NC; Cross Creek Mall; Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 4-5, 1995
Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	March 9, 1995
Fresno, CA; Fashion Fair Mall; Central California Camellia Society	March 11-12, 1995
Pittsburg, CA; Pittsburg Marina Center; Delta Camellia Society	March 11-12, 1995
Burlington, NC; Holly Hill Mall; Piedmont Camellia Club	March 11-12, 1995
Waycross, GA; Trust Company Bank; Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross	November 15-16, 1995
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society and First State Bank & Trust Co.	November 18-19, 1995
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 3, 1995
Gainesville, FL; The Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society	January 6-7, 1996



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. hybrids* means all those hybrids with other than *reticulata* parentage. *C. sasanqua* includes related species.)

FLORIDA

Fort Walton Beach, November 12-13, 1994
Sponsor: Fort Walton Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 1091.
Attendance: 525.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom, In Open: 'Elaine's Betty', Elaine Smelley

Most Outstanding Bloom, Protected: 'Show Time', Jim Newell

C. japonica. (In Open)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Jack Wetherell

Medium: 'Eleanor Martin Supreme',

Gordon Wesley

Small: 'Black Gold', Anne Gramling

C. japonica. (Protected)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Var.', Jim Newell

Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',

Walter Creighton

Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Jim Newell

Miniature: 'Man Size', Jim Newell

C. reticulata

In Open: 'Valentine Day', Elaine Smelley

Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Jim Newell

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Debbie', Don Applegate

Protected: 'Debbie', T. E. Lundy

Best White, In Open: 'Snowman', Elaine Smelley

Best White, Protected: 'Lucy Stewart', Jim Newell

Best Novice, In Open, Medium: 'Shalimar Sunset', James Keelor

Best Novice, In Open, Small: 'Little Babe', Bill Lang

Best Novice, Protected: 'Dennis Vaughn', James Keelor

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Ed Atkins

Protected: Jim Newell

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: T. E. Lundy

Protected: W. C. Stout

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

GEORGIA

Albany, December 3, 1994, (21st Annual)
Sponsor: Men's Garden Club of Albany
Number of Blooms Displayed: 631.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Hall's Pride', Bill and Sally Hardwick

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Show Time', Dr. Frank Houser

Large-Very Large: 'Mary Ann Houser',

Dr. Frank & Mary Ann Houser

Small-Medium: 'Commander Mulroy',

Bill and Sally Hardwick

C. reticulata:

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

Bill and Sally Hardwick

Best Miniature: 'Tammia', Dr. & Mrs. Dan Nathan

Best White: 'Lucille Jernigan', Ann & Bob Gramling

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Massee Lane, Fort Valley, November 12-13, 1994 (22nd Annual)

Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom: In Open:

'Miss Charleston Var.', Bill & Donna Shepherd

Protected: 'Frank Houser', Jim Pinkerton

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large: 'Clark Hubbs', Dr. & Mrs. Dan Nathan

Medium: 'Clown', Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Gordy

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Mr. L. G. Sapp

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large: 'Helen Bower Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Medium: 'Magic City', Dr. & Mrs. Dan Nathan

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. reticulata: (In Open)

Large: 'John Hunt', Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Gordy

Medium: 'Betty Ridley Var.', Elizabeth Brown

C. reticulata: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Frank Houser Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Large: 'Trophy', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Mary Phoebe Taylor',

Frank Jamison

Large: 'Mona Jury Var.', Dr. & Mrs. Dan Nathan

C. hybrid: (Protected)

Best Bloom: 'Delores Edwards', Jim Pinkerton

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Kanjiro', Dr. C. David Scheibert

Best Miniature: 'Little Slam Var.', Elizabeth Brown

Best Seedling: J-223, Ruth & Marvin Jernigan

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Elizabeth Brown

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Gordy

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Perry, October 15-16, 1994

Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 486.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom, In Open: 'Terrell

Weaver', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Most Outstanding Bloom, Protected: 'Dr. Dave', Dr. Dave Scheibert

C. japonica: (In Open)

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

Howard Smith

Runner-up: 'Lover Boy', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Medium: 'Cavalier', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Runner-up: 'Dr. Burnside Var.',

C. Warren Thompson

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Austin Barnett, Jr.

Runner-up: 'Amazing Graces',

Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Royal Velvet',

Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Runner-up: 'Mary Emma Motes', Bill Hardwick

Medium: 'Lady Kay', Dr. Dave Scheibert

Runner-up: 'Tar Baby', Bob Gramling

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Bill Hardwick

Runner-up: 'Dryade', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan
C. reticulata:

In Open, Very Large: 'Miss Tulare', C. M. Gordy

Runner-up: 'Joe Nuccio', Bill Hardwick

In Open, Large: 'Frank Houser', Bob Gramling

Runner-up: 'Ming Temple Var.', C. M. Gordy

Protected, Very Large: 'Valentine Day Var.',

Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Runner-up: 'Valentine Day',

Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Protected, Large: 'Leonard Messel',

Bill Hardwick

Runner-up: 'Jubilant', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

C. hybrid:

In Open, Large: 'Charlean',

Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Runner-up: 'Julie Var', Bob Gramling

In Open, Small: 'Galaxie', Bob Gramling

Runner-up: 'Jury's Yellow', Bob Gramling

Protected, Large: 'Mona Jury', Howard Smith

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury', Bob Gramling

Protected, Small: 'Freedom Bell',

Dr. Dave Scheibert

Runner-up: 'Something Beautiful',

Dr. Dave Scheibert

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Granthamiana', Bob Gramling

Runner-up: 'Sparkling Burgundy',

Selecia E. Jones

Best Miniature: 'Lipstick', Dr. Dave Scheibert

Runner-up: 'Man Size', Dr. Dave Scheibert

Best White: 'Mary Alice Cox', C. M. Gordy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: C. M. Gordy

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

Valdosta, November 19-20, 1994, 30th Annual
Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society & First State Bank & Trust
Number Blooms Displayed: 1456. Attendance: 250

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Frank Houser Var.', Bill & Sally Hardwick

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill',

Stuart Watson

Medium: 'Miss Charleston Var.',

Parker Connor, Jr.

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Elizabeth Brown

Miniature: 'Something Beautiful',

Lillian & C. M. Gordy

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace',

Bill & Sally Hardwick

Medium: 'Mary Alice Cox', Jim Pinkerton

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', John Newsome

Miniature: 'Fircorne Var.', Elliott Brogden

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Hall's Pride Var',

Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Protected: 'Big Dipper Var.', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Frank Houser', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Mona Jury Var.', J.L. & Carol Everett

Protected: 'Debbie', John Newsome

Best White, In Open: 'Ruffian',

Buford & Nita McRae

Best White, Protected: 'Ruffian', Jim Pinkerton

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Parker Connor, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Elizabeth Brown

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, October 15-16, 1994

Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Hall's Pride Var.', Jim Pinkerton

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace', Betty Brown

Runner-up: 'Mathotiana Supreme', Emily Wheeler

Medium: 'Dawn's Early Light', Parker Connor

Runner-up: 'Magic City', Parker Connor

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Rupert Drews

Runner-up: 'Little Man', Betty Brown

Miniature: 'Fircone', Rupert Drews

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Flossie Goodson', Jack Teague

Runner-up: 'Sea Foam',

Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff

Medium: 'Ethel Rhyne', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Alyne Brothers', Mack McKinnon

Small: 'Kiku-Toji Var.', Jim Pinkerton

C. reticulata:

Protected: 'Frank Houser Var.', Jack Teague

Runner-up: 'Ruta Hagmann', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid

Best Bloom: 'Julia', Jack Teague

Best White: 'Allie Habel',

Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

Best Bloom By Novice: 'Adolphe Audusson',

Dean King

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor

Protected: Jack Teague

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Elizabeth Brown

Protected: Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Columbia, February 12-13, 1994, 30th Annual

Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 1350.

Attendance: 20,000

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Donckelari', Elizabeth Brown

Runner-up: 'Omega Blush', Parker Connor

Small-Medium: 'Magic City', Parker Connor

Runner-up: 'Blushing Beauty', Parker Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Lady Laura', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Ferol Zerkowsky', Clara & Fred Hahn

Small-Medium: 'Margaret Davis',

Mabel & Joe Austin

Runner-up: 'Dawn's Early Light',

Mabel & Joe Austin

C. reticulata:

Very Large: 'Frank Houser Var.',

Bill & Sally Hardwick

Runner-up: 'Hall's Pride Var',

Mabel & Joe Austin

Small-Large: 'Lauretta Feathers', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Miss Tulare Var.',

Mabel & Joe Austin

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury Var.',

Mabel & Joe Austin

Best Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Fred & Clara Hahn

Runner-up: 'Dawn's Early Light',

Mabel & Joe Austin

Best White, In Open: 'White Nun', Parker Connor

Best White, Protected: 'Sea Foam', Jim Pinkerton

Best Bloom by Novice: 'Jack Wilson', Arthur Wilson

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker Connor

Protected: Mrs. Alfred Bissell

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Elizabeth Brown

Protected: Annabelle Fetterman

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Hilton Head Island, November 5-6, 1994,

4th Annual

Sponsor: Coastal Carolina Cam. Soc. & Shelter

Cove Merchants' Assn.

Number of Blooms Displayed: 745.

Attendance: 1,200

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Show Time', Lib Scott

Runner-up: 'Lady Kay', Lib Scott

Small-Medium: 'Magic City',

Parker E. Connor

Runner-up: 'Campari Var.',

Donna & Bill Shepherd

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme Var',

Jack W. Teague

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

Sally & Bill Hardwick

Small-Medium: 'Lady Kay', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Dawn's Early Light', Jim Pinkerton

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day', Parker E. Connor

Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks',

Parker E. Connor

Protected: 'Pleasant Memories', Jim Pinkerton

Runner-up: 'Frank Houser Var.', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Anticipation Var.', Julien M. Hayes

Runner-up: 'Anticipation', Jack W. Teague

Protected: 'Rose Bouquet', Jim Pinkerton

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

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Yuletide', Elliott Brogden

Runner-up: 'Star Above Star', Denise Heyman

Best Miniature: 'Fircone',

Louise & Roy Homans

Runner-up: 'Spring Festival', Parker E. Connor

Best White, In Open: 'Mary Alice Cox',

Julian Hayes

Best White, Protected: 'Ruffian', Jim Pinkerton

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor

Protected: Jack W. Teague

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Elizabeth L. Brown

Protected: Jim Pinkerton

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

TEXAS

Port Arthur, November 12, 1994

Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 425.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme',

Hyman R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Tomorrow, Leanne's',

Hyman R. Norsworthy

Large: 'Ruffian', Hyman R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Mary Agnes Patin Var.',

Dudley P. Boudreaux

Medium-Large: 'Cherries Jubilee',

Dr. Edward & Gertrude Leblanc

Runner-up: 'Fran Mathis Var.',

Hyman R. Norsworthy

Medium: 'Campari', Dudley P. Boudreaux

Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Jewel',

Hyman R. Norsworthy

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Hyman R. Norsworthy

Miniature: 'Man Size' Pat & Eva McMurrey

C. reticulata:

Large: 'George Firth Var.', Hyman R.

Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Frank Houser',

Hyman R. Norsworthy

Medium-Large: 'Betty Ridley Var.',

Gordon Rabalais

C. hybrid:

Large: 'Julie', Hyman R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Mona Jury', Hyman R. Norsworthy

Small: 'Julia', Hyman R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Night Rider', Gordon Rabalais

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Gordon Rabalais

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Dr. Edward &

Gertrude Leblanc

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk, November 5, 1994, 47th Annual

Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 210.

Attendance: 110.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Show Time', Ira Hefner

Medium: 'Dr. Tinsley', James Henkel

Small: 'Grace Albritton', James Henkel

Miniature: 'Man Size', James Henkel

C. reticulata

Best Bloom: 'Anticipation', William Miller

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Miss Tulare', Ira Hefner

C. sasanqua

Best Bloom: 'Our Linda', Patricia Walsh

Best White Bloom: 'White Pom Pon',

William Miller

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Memorial Gifts

(as of November 30, 1994)

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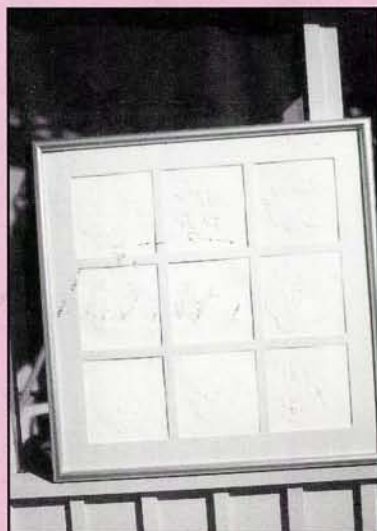
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*(Photo at Right) Camellias in Braille
were exhibited in the Camellia Arts
and Crafts at the Island of the
Beaches Camellia Show, December 3.*

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Use of Lynx (HWG-1608) and Merit (NTN-33893) For CONTROL OF CERTAIN CAMELLIA AND ROSE PROBLEMS, *Especially Camellia Flower Blight (With Lynx)*

Luther W. Baxter, Jr. and Charles A. Thomas, Jr., Professors Emeritus, Clemson University

Camellia flower blight has eluded a satisfactory control since it was first found in California by Snyder and Hansen in 1938. Once it is established within a community it is hard to control, much less to eradicate. There is no apparent resistance in camellia to this disease.

Picking up camellia blossoms and petals does not work well, if at all, since the infective stage (ascospores) of the camellia-flower-blight fungus can be carried in a viable state by wind at least a mile. Thus, if there are neighbors within a mile who have camellias in their yard, the practice of picking up diseased flowers and petals does little good.

The fungus survives by its hard black bodies (sclerotia). These structures remain viable on the ground for at least four years; this means that to control this camellia-flower-blight disease by sanitation would require that all diseased flowers and petals would have to be found and removed for at least four consecutive years. This sanitation approach, while sound in theory, is not practical.

Spraying camellias during the January to March flowering period with fungicides reduces the disease incidence by about two-thirds (67% reduction in number of diseased flowers). Yet, only one to five percent of infected flowers can furnish enough spores of the camellia-flower-blight fungus to infect most camellia flowers during the

flower blight season.

Work with a new chemical by Miles Corp. HWG-1608 (Lynx), has surfaced as a control that merits some attention. Used as a drench one to six times (monthly prior to the flower blight season) has not been effective.

However, soaking camellia flowers for 5 minutes in a water mixture with 1608 (two teaspoonsful per gallon) and one-quarter teaspoonful per gallon of liquid detergent proved to be effective in preventing flower blight symptoms. Of 18 camellia flowers treated, none developed symptoms. Of 18 infected camellia flowers treated with flower-blight symptoms present, none developed sclerotia. Of 18 non-treated flowers, 17 developed symptoms and sclerotia.

This study is the result of only one year's work (1994), except attempting to control camellia flower blight by drenching (which didn't work). This work will be continued and expanded during the 1995 camellia-flower-blight season.

The result of the studies by ACS Horticulturist Betty Hotchkiss using Bayleton instead of HWG-1608 (Lynx) gave results which were similar to our work.

This fungicide (HWG-1608), when applied as a drench (one teaspoonful per plant, added as a water drench of about one-half gallon) to rose plants about March 1st around Clemson, South Carolina gave complete-year-long control of rose black spot. However, adding two

teaspoonsful per plant sometimes gave undesirable stunting of plants. Whether or not one-half teaspoonful per plant is adequate is not known. This fungicide when applied at one teaspoonful per plant to photinia controlled the dreaded *Entomosporium* leaf spot, but stunting can be a serious problem, especially in two-or-three-gallon pots. In fact, treated plants remained stunted for two years, although the foliage had a handsome, dark green color.

Another Miles, Corp. chemical, NTN-33893 (Merit), has been extremely effective for control of whitefly (10 ml per gallon) applied as a spray. It (Merit) has given control of camellia scale when painted on the stem in the same manner that Cygon 2E is applied. However, spring applications (May) were much more effective for scale eradication than fall applications (August).

This difference may be related to the sap flow of plants. The flow is upward in spring, downward in late summer and early fall. This is only an opinion.

This chemical, NTN-33893, applied as a drench (10 ml/plant), gave control of aphids on camellias and roses, and most likely it would on other woody plants.

Summary: Two chemicals, Lynx and Merit, deserve consideration for control of certain camellia disease and insect problems.

FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Ann Blair Brown

Never have we enjoyed finer Fall camellia blooms at Massee Lane than we have this year. In addition to the excellent quality, there has been an abundance. You will remember that in 1993, the buds were slow to open. This year has been a different experience. Many plants are several weeks ahead of the normal blooming period and several of the normal late bloomers have finished blooming. We need some cooler weather to slow the buds so that we will have camellia blossoms for the Camellia Festival in February and our 50th Anniversary in March. The early blooming seems to be a trend as the show tables have overflowed with quality outdoor flowers.

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. and Mrs. Dan Nathan, we have a special insert in this issue on "Camellia Diseases". Additional copies will be available for a reasonable fee.

All of us at Massee Lane hope that you are planning to attend the 50th Anniversary, March 8-11. The American Camellia Society has made great progress in these fifty years through the time, talent

and support of its members. The Society has been blessed with strong leadership. The future looks bright as we begin our next fifty years.

This issue will feature the last President's Letter from Carl Allen as his term ends with the first meeting of the Governing Board at Massee Lane. It has been a real pleasure to work with him. We have enjoyed his and Kathryn's many visits and continued support of the Society. He has spent untold hours on behalf of ACS. He has made an excellent President. We look forward to working with Bob Ehrhart, incoming President. Bob has been hard at work for several months lining up committees and making plans for his administration. As the military would say, "Hail and Farewell".

At the Gainesville Camellia Show, I will have the pleasure of presenting a new Gainesville Camellia Society award. It will be known as the Founder's Award. The name, Founder's Award, is very appropriate as the first ACS President, Dr. H. Harold Hume was from Gainesville and the ACS was chartered in Gainesville, Florida. The award will be presented to a local club member who was the winner of the best bloom at the show. This award will be made annually.

Our Open House and Festival of Trees on December 4 was a great success. On Sunday, we had a large number of visitors. Our volunteers and staff provided excellent refreshments and the entertainment was outstanding. The large theme decorated Christmas Trees were beautiful. Our visitors lingered enjoying the entertainment and refreshments while visiting with friends. It was a delightful afternoon.

If you are planning to attend

the Judging School on March 8, please contact our horticulturist immediately. She needs to know the number of participants for planning purposes. It is a fine time to update your Judging. Those attending and passing will have their judging credentials renewed for five years. This is a great time to get your questions answered and have a fine time sharing with other judges.

The Helen Teeter Garden was dedicated just before the opening of the Middle Georgia Show, November 12. The garden is located directly in back of the Headquarters Building where Helen tended a small group of plants. She was a member of the staff from 1968-1992. Remarks were made by Sam Meyer, President of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society, Dr. Dan Nathan, a Development Board Member and the Executive Director, Ann Blair Brown. A small plaque was given to Helen as a reminder of the dedication.

More new items are being received for the Gift Shop. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Camellia Societies that purchase prizes for their shows. The main purpose in establishing the Gift Shop was to have a source of prizes and to use any profit to help keep dues as low as possible. Our staff searches the markets for suitable items. We appreciate members that have given us some sources. We'll be looking for your order for your next show.

I hope that you are enjoying a good camellia season. Before long, we will be enjoying all the flora that enhances our beautiful camellias. Hope to see you at Massee Lane for the 50th Anniversary.

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