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The *Camellia* Journal



'Jack Mandarich'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, <i>Robert E. Ehrhart</i>	1
WINTER TOLERANT CAMELLIAS, <i>Ray Bond</i>	2
TWO LITER SODA CONTAINERS TO COVER GRAFTS, <i>Dr. Aldon A. Turner, Ph.d</i>	4
LIFE MEMBER PLAN.....	5
ADDITIONAL JUDGES APPOINTED AND RECERTIFIED JUDGES	5
BETTY SHEFFIELD . . . A TALENTED LADY, <i>Elizabeth Powell</i>	6
BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER, <i>Betty Hotchkiss</i>	7
HORTICULTURALLY SPEAKING, <i>The Horticulture Committee</i>	8
PUBLICATION DEADLINES.....	11
CAMELLIA CANKERS, <i>Luther W. Baxter, Jr. and Betty Hotchkiss</i>	12
50TH ANNIVERSARY CAMPAIGN	13
BREAK-THROUGHS IN CAMELLIA RESEARCH OF TED ALFTER, <i>Charlotte Johnson</i>	14
SOME PROBLEMS EVALUATING CAMELLIAS FOR COLD HARDINESS, <i>William L. Ackerman</i>	16
CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE 1996 AND NOMENCLATURE SUPPLEMENT, <i>Art Gonos</i>	19
SUSTAINING/JT. SUSTAINING MEMBERS.....	19
VAIETAL REGISTRATION CHANGE.....	19
ROOTING CAMELLIA CUTTINGS AND CARE OF ROOTED CAMELLIA CUTTINGS, <i>Ray Bond</i>	20
CAMELLIA CULTIVARS THAT HAVE WITHSTOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA, <i>William L. Ackerman</i>	22
ANNUAL MEETING: ORLANDO, FLORIDA.....	23
NEED A JUDGE?.....	24
CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE AUGUST 1995 JOURNAL.....	28
MORE ON WINTER HARDINESS IN CAMELLIAS, <i>Clifford R. Parks & Kai Mei Parks</i>	30
SCALE INSECTS ON CAMELLIAS (A POSSIBLE NEW CONTROL), <i>Luther W. Baxter, Jr. and Charles A. Thomas, Jr.</i>	32
ACS CONVENTION HORTICULTURE SCHEDULE.....	33
FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE ACS	33
CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT STUDIES USING LYNX, <i>Betty Hotchkiss & Luther W. Baxter</i>	34
SHOW DATES	36
MEMORIAL GIFTS	38
SPECIAL GIFTS.....	39
FRIENDS OF CAMELLIAS.....	39
FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, <i>Ann Blair Brown</i>	40

ABOUT THE COVER

'Jack Mandarin' is a very large, spirea red, rose form double to formal double *C. reticulata* hybrid (*C. reticulata* 'Lilette Witman' x [*C. reticulata* x *C. japonica* 'Hulyn Smith']), early to late. Originated by Jack L. Mandarin, Grants Pass, OR and propagated by Hulyn Smith, Valdosta, GA and Roscoe Dean, Lucedale, MS.

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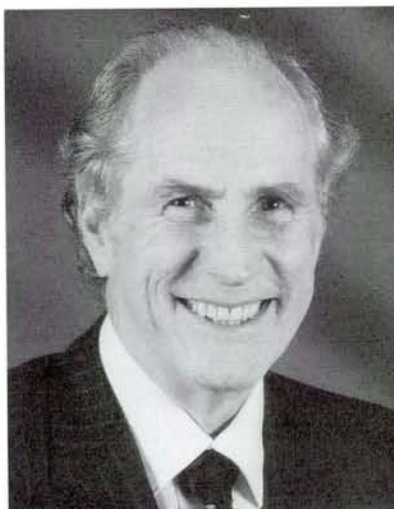
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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Robert E. Ehrhart

By the time you read this message, your Board of Directors will have met in Mobile, Alabama, in conjunction with the Gulf Coast meeting. The Atlantic Coast and Pacific Coast will have had their fall meetings, and the first few camellia shows of the season will be history.

It's now time for one show after another, almost every week-end, in the south, and in a couple of months, all over the Camellia Regions. Final grooming techniques are in order, such as late disbudding, winterizing, and clean-up.

We all hope that the coming winter will be a mild one so that everyone can enjoy the blooms we work so hard to produce.

In just two months, the Central Florida Camellia Society will host the American Camellia Society annual meeting in Orlando, Florida. It's now time to mail in your registration to Helen F. Daley, 1205 Kumquat Court, Longwood, Fla. 32770, (see Page 22 of your August Journal, plus additional information in this journal). If you haven't attended a convention, this is a perfect time and place to make it your first.

Yes, it has been a truly WARM-HOT summer and I've been told that the camellia plants have probably withstood the heat better than we, the horticulturists, I can't say for sure if that's true.

Also, since the mailing of letters to nonrenewing members, we have received dues payments from over fifty late payers. Headquarters has received over 60 post cards explaining why they had not renewed. Most were for health reasons, or inability to continue with the hobby for one reason or another. We were happy to learn that none returning the post card discontinued their membership because of any fault of the Society.

Memberships are continuing to trickle in, but its now time to look forward to next year. We will be taking an optimistic outlook, and will follow up through personal contact, by State Directors, on those that still have not responded to our letters. Enough said about this, I want to explain what is happening in regards to our ACS Board Meeting.

As many of you know, the ASC up until a few years ago, held two conventions a year. We dropped the fall convention and now hold a Spring convention and a Fall meeting of the Board only. At Masee Lane this past March, it was suggested that we rotate the Fall board meeting between the Regional Fall meetings, and at Masee Lane. It was a brilliant idea and everyone went for the idea. Hence, the Board met in Mobile this year and will meet in Myrtle Beach, SC with the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society's Annual meeting in 1996. In 1997, the ACS Boards will meet in Fresno, CA in conjunction with Camellia-Rama. Masee Lane will host the 1998 meeting. Members are encouraged to attend the Regional meetings. Your president looks forward to visiting with you in Orlando in January; take some time out from your busy schedule to stop and enjoy the blossom of the camellia.

Winter Tolerant Camellias

Ray Bond

Perhaps the most frequently asked question about camellias is about one of the most perplexing problems camellias present: cold weather limitations. How much cold can they take? Temperature limits have been a restriction as well as paradox; most camellias, other than some *C. sasanquas*, need a "shot" of cold in the range of 35F to 40F to "trigger" buds opening into blooms. Most also need at least three days in a row below 40F to go dormant.

First, let's put to rest an old idea about camellias and the cold. Most nurserymen have been told that *C. sasanqua* will withstand more cold than *C. japonica*. This is not true. As a rule, *C. japonica* is tougher. There are exceptions to both sides of this contention and we have seen them. This idea probably came about because most *C. sasanquas* bloom in the fall and the blooms are largely missed by the cold of winter. Case in point: *C. sasanqua* cultivar 'Yuletide.' It is a fairly tough, nice looking plant *sasanqua* that has a pretty little single bloom. However, rarely is it seen to bloom because it blooms at Christmas time and its blooms are killed by the cold. The plant generally withstands the cold if planted properly.

The temperature question must be taken apart and further defined. There are some camellias that cannot tolerate cold weather and will be killed by a surge of winter. There are others that have genetic makeup that lets them outperform their cousins. Further, if they are properly planted, located and pro-

tected, they may withstand temperatures approaching zero degrees F to perhaps a degree or so below that. These camellias known as "Winter Tolerant" and the ones we will discuss, here.

For many years, very little was known about cold tolerance of camellias other than what camellia growers noticed in their private collections. Not much could be attached to this information other than it was a good place to start. So, not much was accomplished until the severe winters of 1983/1984 and 1984/1985 when temperatures went below zero in many camellia growing areas. Then the results of cold damage were kept and camellias which survived were noted.

Location and surrounding of these plants were also recorded. This data helped determine not only which cultivars were tougher than others, but verified what most camellia growers and landscapers know. Protection from strong north and west winter winds have very positive effect on camellia survival. J. Stewart Howard used to tell me that one of the best places to grow camellias is in a pine grove surrounded by a windbreak. As usual, he was right.

In the winter, if your plants are in containers or balled and burlapped, place the containers in sawdust. Heat produced as the sawdust decays will help to keep them warm. If you can, place them in cold frames or otherwise keep them above freezing during very cold weather.

In the landscape, extremes of sun,

In the landscape, extremes of sun, wind, low humidity and sudden cold snaps are enemies.

wind, low humidity and sudden cold snaps are enemies. Keep soil moisture as even as possible and don't water immediately before a cold snap. Watering immediately before a sudden cold spell will encourage uneven absorption of water and can cause the plant to split.

Now, which camellias, other than the new varieties just appearing on the market, do best in cold temperatures? Of course, the healthier the camellia, the better its chances for winter survival.

There are several *C. japonica* cultivars (that we have classified as Winter Tolerant) which, when cared for properly, will survive in the temperature range from 25F to zero with minimal, if any damage to the plant other than blooms. Bud damage may occur. These *C. japonicas* are excellent landscape plants and some are show quality. Most discovered to date are old *C. japonica* cultivars, which for the most part, are readily available.

Winter Tolerant camellias are not to be confused with Winter Hardy camellias. Winter Hardy camellias will be discussed in depth in a future article.

A list of "old favorite" Winter Tolerant *C. japonicas* follows. It is difficult to classify in exact order which cultivar is stronger than which. The following are in approximate order, 'Paulette Goddard' being the most

<u>Name</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Form</u>
'Paulette Goddard'	Rose Pink	Medium	Rose Form
'Aunt Jetty'*	Red	Medium	Peony
'Gov. Mouton'	Red/var. white	Medium	Peony
'Berenice Boddy'	Light Pink	Medium	Semidouble
'Prof. Charles S. Sargent'	Red	Medium	Peony
'Kumaska'	Red	Med/large	Semidouble
'Kumaska Var.'	Red/var.white	Med/large	Semidouble
'Dr. Tinsley'	Pink	Medium	Semidouble
'Blood of China'	Red	Medium	Semidouble
'Frost Queen'	White	Large	Semidouble

*Non variegated version of 'Gov. Mouton'

Winter Tolerant:

All are old *C. japonica* cultivars and have been around for many years. Several of these are, at this time, hard to find. Non virus (variegated) infected plants are more resistant to cold than those with virus variegation.

This list was compiled by camellia people who have researched and studied the subject in depth and who have witnessed the ability of *C. japonica* cultivars to withstand cold temperatures in the range from freezing (32F) to zero and a degree or two below zero. Research is continuing.

'Aunt Jetty' is a solid red version of 'Gov. Mouton.' 'Gov Mouton' is a virus variegated bloom, red splotched with white. All the above are strong growing plants, that you will be happy to market. As more are discovered or released, you will be informed. At this time, I have several waiting for positive identification.

You will note that there is only one white *C. japonica* cultivar, 'Frost Queen,' mentioned and it is relatively rare. Camellias with white blooms are usually not as strong as those with col-

ored blooms. 'Frost Queen' is about as Winter Tolerant white as there is, but it is not as strong as the colored *C. japonica* cultivars. One of the best white *C. japonicas* for cold weather is probably 'White-by-the-Gate,' a medium sized, formal double flower that is sometimes lightly streaked with red. 'White-by-the-Gate' is not as strong as 'Frost Queen' and other Winter Tolerant *C. japonicas*.

One of the most Winter Tolerant *C. japonica* cultivars is not mentioned above. It is the early blooming 'Debutante.' The 'Debutante' plant is very resilient and Winter Tolerant, but its buds and blooms are very cold and sensitive. Its shape and color make it an excellent landscape plant and when frost is late, its pink blooms are very beautiful.

More Winter Tolerant *C. japonica* cultivars are being discovered as record keeping is improved and their ability to withstand cold is documented. Research has led to *C. japonica* x *C. japonica* crosses that fall into the Winter Tolerant and Winter Hardy categories. Some of the good new landscape cultivars are being released.

There are exceptional additions developed and recently registered by Dr. Clifford R. Parks. This includes his (Winter Hardy) April Series, 'Crimson Candles' (Winter Tolerant), 'Japanese Fantasy' and, for the show buffs, 'Lavender Prince II' and 'Royal Intrigue.'

Things are changing and research is being done in many camellia arenas. Just because you don't hear about them is no sign that nothing is happening. As good things are discovered or developed, you can be sure you will hear about them.



TWO LITER SODA CONTAINERS TO COVER GRAFTS



Dr. Aldon A. Turner, Ph.d



Fig 1 shows the carving process on the 2 liter soda containers. In front, from left to right, is an empty soda bottle, a soda with the bottom cut off suitable to cover a graft, and a soda bottle with the pouring spout cut off. Behind is a graft covered with the bottle and a kitchen trash bag. At back right, a 4 month old graft grows out of its womb.

The literature of this organization has several explanations on how to carve a scion, select a rootstock, make the graft, and get it to grow and thrive. Unfortunately, many of the explanations involve using materials that were readily available decades ago but are virtually unobtainable today. For example, one gallon large mouth pickle jars and peach baskets are suggested to cover and shade grafts.

Pickles no longer come in wide mouth gallon jars. And even if one can buy or beg old jars, they are a pain to store from one year to the next. They break, they must be kept clean, and 50 of them will fill a fair sized room. Peach baskets are simply unobtainable. Most have rotted; the ones still in use

are prized by their owners; and the new ones are cardboard boxes.

However, two liter soda bottles are everywhere, free, and very handy for many things, including covering grafts. The routine is to save the bottles over the course of the year. Make sure the tops stay on. If the tops are put on tight right after they are emptied, they remain clean enough to use without fussing with washing. A garbage sack will hold about 25, and

they won't break. When grafting time comes, make the graft, then cut the bottom out of the bottle, cover the graft with the bottle, working the bottom of the soda bottle into the dirt around the rootstock. Do not remove the label; it shades the graft. Leave the cap on; that is going to be your inspection port.

Now cover everything --bottle, rootstock, graft, pot, surrounding dirt--with a milky colored kitchen garbage bag. Tuck the ends under the pot if you are grafting in pots, put some dirt on it to hold it down if you are grafting in the ground. The soda bottle supports the plastic bag, and the bag keeps water away from the rootstock, shades the graft, and keeps the graft from drying out even if a bird knocks

the soda bottle over.

In about a month, inspect your grafts by tearing a little hole in the top of the garbage bag, pulling it down over the soda bottle a little, removing the top of the bottle, and peering in. Now you have access to spray the graft with fungicide if you believe it needs it, water the rootstock if you believe it needs it, or show your spouse your natural talent at fooling mother nature. Depending on how soon you look, you can replace the cap or leave it off. At any rate, take it off and discard it about two months after the grafts were made.

With the cap off, the graft is growing in a humid environment with the heat naturally leaving out the top, fresh air coming in the top, and most of the light coming in the top. The graft perks up and heads for the top. Sometimes it grows out of the top so rapidly that it dies back because it is not sufficiently hardened off. BUT IT ONLY DIES BACK TO THE TOP OF THE SODA BOTTLE. The practical effect is the same as pruning the top out of the graft; it branches and starts growing again. The entire graft is not lost. Contrast this with the old method. If the pickle jar falls over, is raised too fast, or allowed to get too hot, the entire graft wilts and it is all over.

Once the graft is pushing out of the top, cut the spout off the soda bottle. If

the plant grows very far through the hard plastic threads, it is almost impossible to cut the top apart without damaging the tender new growth and you can't leave it on the plant--it will strangle the plant within a year. So cut the spout off the top of the bottle and let the plant grow up and out. Later, you might want to enlarge the hole in the top of the bottle. But that is easy. The thin walls of the bottle can be cut from around the plant.

If the grafting is being done in deep shade, the plastic bag can be removed about the time the spout is cut off. If the graft is in more sun, the plastic bag may be left on longer. Taking it off makes watering the plants easier but also means that rainwater will perhaps water the rootstock too much.

The soda bottle can be pruned down a little in the fall so that it becomes a cylinder of plastic around the base of the established graft to ward off mouse gnawing or it can be removed all together. In any case, the bottle, the cap, and the plastic bag are only used once and each part is discarded when its usefulness is over. Be saving your soda bottle as this process goes on; you will need them next year.

Life Member Plan

As 1996 approaches, you might want to consider becoming a Life Member or Joint Life Members. Should you choose to do this, you would join a select group of approximately 400 Life Members of ACS. In 1994, the Governing Board devised a plan to make it easier financially to gain this new status.

The single Life Membership is \$400. This fee can be paid in the amount of \$100.00 for four consecutive quarters. For joint Life Member status, the cost is \$450.00. The first quarterly payment is \$150.00 with a \$100.00 payment for each of the following three quarters.

By becoming a Life Member, you avoid receiving a yearly statement for dues and the continuity of your ACS publications is assured. Think it over. If you desire to gain this new status, notify us at Headquarters and we will be happy to process your application.

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Betty Sheffield ... A Talented Lady

Elizabeth Powell

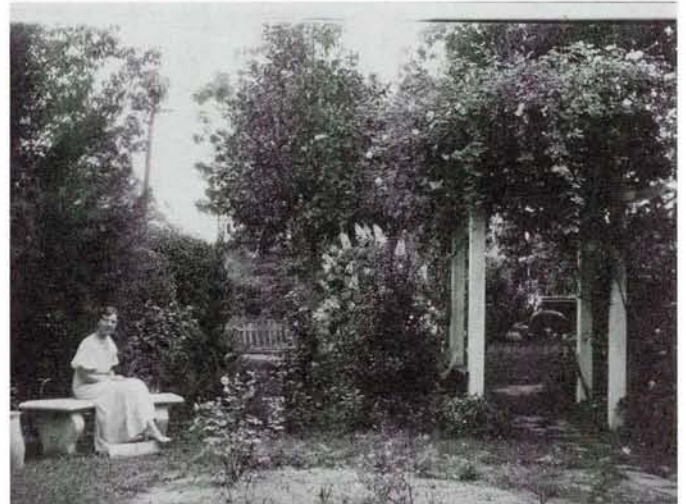
I have intended for years to write about my mother and Betty Sheffield. It must have been around 1930 that Betty came over to Valdosta (then Georgia State Woman's College) looking for classes for adults. My father was the President of the college and she talked with him about her need for intellectual company. She came from Milwaukee, had grown up in an interesting family of doctors, spoke German and didn't find Quitman very exciting. Dad laughed and brought her out to the house to meet mother--who had grown up in Chicago in the University of Chicago environment, spoke German--and hadn't found Valdosta all that stimulating. The two of them were like long lost sisters.

Mother was growing "football" chrysanthemums by then and Betty decided at once that gardening would be her outlet, but not chrysanthemums--roses, maybe, but camellias for sure. She had the shady place for them under her tall oaks.

Meanwhile, on Sunday afternoons, the Sheffields and Powells visited and the ladies chattered away in German at our house or in Quitman.

On her 100th birthday, I was driving through Quitman-- hadn't heard of or from Betty (Mrs. Sheffield to me, still!) in years and years--but I drove by the house and it still had her name out front. So I parked and walked to the front door. I heard her voice calling, "Let her in right away, it's Betsy Powell." After a brief visit indoors we

walked out into the garden. She asked the nurse to get a box; she wanted to give me some camellia blossoms. Back came a



Mrs. A.B. Sheffield - (Betty) in her backyard garden in Quitman, GA. 1933



Far left Ms. Pankoke (sister of Betty Sheffield), Betty Sheffield, Mrs Brantley (Wife of Newspaper Editor), Mrs. R.H. Powell, Valdosta friend.

shoe box which wouldn't do at all. Then a dress box, which she filled--top and bottom. I came back to Athens "loaded!"

So here are two pictures for your archives. The one that includes mother doesn't show that she had golden blond hair and blues--as opposite of Betty Sheffield as could be, but they were a great pair!

Hope you have a lot of Sheffields blooming.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Miss Elizabeth Powell of Athens, Georgia sent the very interesting letter and pictures of Betty Sheffield. It is with her permission that they are printed on this *Journal*.

Bud Drop Of Camellia

BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Betty Hotchkiss

Bud drop of camellias is a fairly common problem and one that is sure to cause concern among camellia growers at all levels of expertise. Unlike most other problems of camellia there is not just one causal agent but rather a multitude of situations that might be the culprit. As a grower, it will be up to you to determine what is the cause and the correct method of changing the situation.

This phenomenon may be associated with wide fluctuations in temperature. Because camellias flower during the winter months they are susceptible to the wide swings of temperature that are a part of the "normal" winter weather here in the Southeast and perhaps other areas of the country as well. Freezing temperatures can cause buds to drop before opening. This may be especially associated with young plants or with some varieties that are more sensitive to cold weather such as *C. reticulata* hybrids. Long periods of hot weather in the fall can also cause buds to drop off in late autumn. As the sap begins to rise in preparation for more growth, the plant will shed its flower buds. Cooler weather is the only remedy. This same situation also occurs in the spring of the year. Late blooming varieties may drop their flower buds before opening in the spring as the temperatures begin to rise and shoot growth initiates. This is especially true toward the southern limits of camellia culture. Obviously the best way to combat this

problem is to avoid planting those varieties that open too late or to gib the flower buds in order to enjoy them earlier in the season. You may also wish to transplant varieties from a sunny area to a shadier and cooler location.

Some varieties have been developed that bloom well in a greenhouse situation but do not perform well outdoors. Conversely, I have found a few varieties that seem to do better out of doors than in the greenhouse. Experience is the best teacher in these situations. If you want to avoid some of the problem that others may have already solved, it is a good idea to talk with long-time growers in your area about the varieties that will perform best locally. New growers may not realize that all camellia varieties do not perform equally well in all locations. This is only learned by experience.

Wide fluctuations in moisture as well as temperature can cause the dropping of flower buds and can occur over a long interval of time. Camellias prefer that moisture is sufficient and uniform. Flower bud drop can be caused by soil that is either too wet or too dry. If the soil becomes water-logged, the flower buds are likely to drop. Young camellias can be transplanted easily if they have been planted in areas where water tends to stand. Plants grown in containers may suffer from root dryness if one is not careful. Black plastic pots may heat up dan-

gerously in the summertime if placed where the sun shines directly on them. This can cause severe damage to the roots which can result in bud drop.

Neglect of any cultural factor—soil, food, water, drainage, shelter—may cause the dropping of flower buds before proper opening. Any type of stress on the plant may result in this reaction. The camellia grower must then do his best to then correct this problem as best he can. If the problem occurs year after year it is possible that this may be a varietal problem which can only be solved by grafting of another variety on to this rootstock. Or it may be a problem of location which could be solved by transplanting.

Finally, a camellia bud mite has been reported as a serious problem in Australia and has been reported in the United States as well. This mite appears in small numbers shortly after bud formation and by the last month of summer can be found in many cultivars. The infested buds do not develop as fast as the uninfested. The buds will then develop slowly and open late or may fall off before opening. Early flowering varieties or gibbed buds may open before the mite colony can cause enough damage to prevent the bud from opening properly. Spraying of plants with a miticide will usually control the flower bud mites. Sprays should be applied as soon as flower buds have differentiated.

MY FAVORITE TEN CAMELLIA CULTIVARS OF RECENT ORIGINS

The Horticulture Committee

Choosing one's ten favorite camellia cultivars is largely a subjective matter and few of us are expected to agree on most selections. This is as it should be. It helps insure the great diversity we all may enjoy in the thousands of registered cultivars.

Normally, I begin "Horticulturally speaking" with a few introductory remarks to set the mood for the chosen topic. However, this time I am going to rely on Barbara Butler's opening statement: She has done a beautiful job and there is no way I can add or improve on what she has written. Here are my own selections:

Dr. William L. Ackerman, Ashton, MD

'Royal Velvet' - the first time I saw this on the show bench in New Orleans I spotted the rich velvet red as unique, from two tables away. The semidouble flower structure seems to intensify the quality and texture of its uncontaminated pure color.

'Adeyaka' - I have a weakness for pure reds. I have seen so many supposed reds contaminated with violet-purple undertones, that when I see a pure red it stands out as special. Most of these flowers are singles like 'Adeyaka' or semidoubles like 'Don-Marc' and 'Tricolor (Sieboldi) Red'. Rather than a distraction to me the simplicity of the flower adds to its beauty.

'Nuccio's Gem' - There are only a few formal doubles to which I am partial because they tend to look artificial. However, how can one not love this

"glistening white perfection."

'Tama No Ura' - The pleasing and rare contrast between the bright red center and the white border in a small slightly belled single flower makes this one of my favorites.

'Helen's Ballerina' - This is a local cultivar which has an intriguing quality in its very delicate pale pink shading on a perfectly structured formal double with the light air of a ballerina's gown.

'Kitty' - A well-proportioned miniature to small flower can and does often outshine its bigger brothers. So it is with this flower, it has that delicate blending of white to pink which says it all.

'Meredith' - Another local cultivar, which in addition to having an exceptionally attractive flower, is also very cold hardy. A seedling of 'Berenice Boddy,' this large semi-double to loose peony has a pleasing balance of pale pink shading to crimson on the outer petals.

'Valentine Day Variegated' - The vibrant salmon pink color with white splashes makes a pleasant combination in this large formal double.

'Kuro Tsubaki' - I find color very important in a flower and the black red of this small semidouble cultivar is a striking contrast to all other camellias.

'*Camellia nitidissima*' (*C. chrysantha*) - This, of course, is not a cultivar, but none-the-less I feel I should list it. Here the waxy bright yellow color says it all. This flower is worthy in its own right, let alone its potential for a new range of camellia flower colors.

Mrs. Barbara Butler, Modesto, CA

How does one critique a camellia collection? Is the selection based on an intelligent choice of color, form, and substance, or on an individual reaction to one's artistic eye? Is it personal vanity to be the first to exhibit a new variety in a show? Must it always be a show winner? Is newness so important an acquisition?

The beginning of a new friendship requires certain risk taking. A willingness to see beauty where others do not. To accept with grace the beauty that lies within the eye of the beholder. It is a matter of personal choice, and as such, has value known only to the owner of a given camellia collection.

Camellia nitidissima (*C. chrysantha*)

Its bright color, simplistic flower form, unique leaf stem foliage arrangement. Smallness is its beauty. It would be gross if its flowers were giant size. Its uniqueness of flowering branches are beautifully arranged. Accept its offerings, disregard its tender physique and lack of easy cross pollination. It speaks to me on its own merits.

'Dahlohnega' Not a Smith or Jones name, but a dignified formal name. The plant is much easier to grow than to pronounce. The formal flower has understated elegance, and is just the right size. It has a plant structure that carries itself well. It showcases its form with substance and grace. It lends itself well to formal garden settings, whether in bloom or not. It is a welcome sight on foggy days.

'Dr. William D. Battle' - Its delicate floral pink color, unique curled petals, long bloom season rate high on my list. It is the best flower from a long series of hybridizing efforts. My camellia child has given me much garden pleasure. It is a good seed parent.

'Elegans Champagne' - The best of the yellow ladies. Large size, fimbriated petals. Select a plant without the red stripe and you will have a show winner. It gibs well. It has interesting foliage. Worth having several plants of this variety in your collection.

'Golden Gate' - A true pastel yellow. Perfect large anemone form with good substance. A heavy bloomer. It has nice foliage and plant structure. It does well in our area. It deserves a place in any camellia collection.

'Honeymoon' - I have observed this flower at our local shows. A Chrysanthemum hybrid with a coral pink bud that opens cream white. There is a yellow cast at the base of the petals. The flower is a medium, semi-double. It blooms late. The plant growth is upright and vigorous. The flower is quite beautiful when gibbed.

'Kumagai -Nagoya' - An excellent Higo. Blooms rather late, so that its outstanding large flowers are fully appreciated. The flower is a large single, bright red, with a boss of white covered stamens. It is a show stopper whether in the garden or on the show table. A tray of five will reach the head table. A simple flower form, bright color, bold foliage, it speaks with all its heart and soul.

'Lemon Drop' - That charming miniature, formal one day, an open flower the next. In late March with warm weather it will set seed. A good choice for any yellow hybridizing program. Its foliage and plants structure are in perfect balance with its miniature flowers. An abundant flower producer.

'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora' - A more colorful version of 'Magnoliaeflora'. The same tiered unique flower form and hardy foliage, plant structure. Does

well at shows.

'Tama-No-Ura' - The original is always best. Although the new hybrid crosses appearing in shows, do show progress. The single flower form is unique in color and design. The plant needs age to bloom well.

'Murasaki Noiori' - The dark blue-purple camellia. A small single flower with white columnar stamens. A late season bloomer. On my wish list as it is expensive to purchase. Again, it is the simple single flower form and color that makes it a future acquisition.

Mr. James M. Randall, Sacramento, CA

Trying to determine one's top ten favorite camellias is a difficult, if not impossible task. Selecting my favorite camellias is in part influenced by their performance at the shows. Over the years my favorite varieties have changed, but as you can see, most of them have been around for a long time. Currently, my "ten favorite spring flowering camellias" are:

'Grand Slam' - This camellia is a real knockout when it is shown as multiples. The great contrast between the brilliant dark red petals and golden yellow stamens is hard to surpass in sheer beauty. You could not ask for a better plant. I think this is one of our best all around camellias. The heavy foliage tolerates our hot summers and makes an attractive landscape plant.

'Eleanor Martin Supreme' - The best thing about this variety is the great variegation you can get with some flowers. The rich red coloring with a moired variegation can't be beat. Although this great combination does not occur often, it's worth the wait. A real show stopper. The strong upright growth also makes it a good garden plant.

'Elegans Splendor' - This flower has many things going for it. The light pink petals with a white picotee border and deep petal serrations make this a very unusual bloom. These attributes, combined with a golden creamy

petaloid center make this a great show flower. The bloom is also very long lasting on the plant.

'Dr. Clifford Parks' - Everyone will agree that this is one of our most popular reticulata hybrids and is one of my favorites. The contrast between the bright red color and golden yellow stamens make this an outstanding bloom. Forms range from semi-double to full peony with some anemone flowers appearing in the early part of the season. Besides being an outstanding bloom, the large deep green leaves in contrast with the flower make an acceptable landscape plant.

'Lasca Beauty' - I love the light soft pink coloring on this semi-double bloom that has very heavy textured petals and gets real large without gib. The bloom is borne on an excellent strong growing upright plant. This cultivar has only one flaw and that is the premature dropping of blooms due to the size and weight.

'Valley Knudsen' - This is my favorite of all camellias. To me this flower is a real standout due to the different and unusual color. The deep orchid pink color is unique among reticulata hybrids. The plant is also excellent with a vigorous compact upright growth. This was one of the first varieties that I grafted when I first became interested in the hobby. The graft matured into a beautiful plant which produced the blooms that won our first piece of sliver.

'Charlie Bettes' - Probably one of the most underrated camellias around. An excellent white irregular semidouble flower with deep yellow stamens. Blooms are very consistent which makes this a great flower for multiple entries. The plant is a strong upright grower with light green foliage.

'Nuccio's Jewel' - One of the best medium japonicas on the show circuit today. The bloom is white shaded to orchid pink on the petal edges. Flower forms range from loose to full peony with occasional formal appearing in the

early season. The plant is characterized by compact bushy growth.

'Mrs. George Bell' - The outstanding aspect of this camellia is the great sweet pea color of white washing to pink. The bloom is a large semidouble with irregular wavy petals to peony form. The plant growth is bushy with heavy textured leaves.

'Royal Velvet' - This camellia is by far the most popular here on the west coast, as well as it should be. Its deep dark red velvet color makes it unique among other camellias. The growth habit is columnar or upright with dark green leaves. The variegated form of this bloom is very attractive and becoming more popular on the show scene.

I would like to add two more camellias to my list of ten that are not show related. They are 'Baby Bear' and 'Snow Drop.' Both of these small leaf hybrids put on beautiful displays every spring. The plants are just loaded with miniature delicate pink and apple blossom type flowers respectively. These two plants would make a great addition to any landscape or patio display.

Mrs. Betty Hotchkiss, Fort Valley, GA

'Dahlohnega' - This 1986 registration from Walter Homeyer is completely different from anything else. Although early blooms are disappointing in color, the later blooms from this variety seem to be quite yellow for us. Although my two plants are still small, I look forward to seeing a large plant covered with blossoms of yellow.

'Something Beautiful' - A 1983 introduction from Ed Atkins, this is a beautiful miniature to small formal double.

'Tama-No-Ura' - Nuccio's introduced this flower of Japanese origin. The small single blooms are striking in appearance because of the color combination. Each flower is red with a fairly wide white border.

'Royal Velvet' - Another Nuccio introduction. Although not all flowers are outstanding, the color and texture of this flower certainly remind you of red, velvet fabric.

'Ivory Tower' - This introduction from Hugh Shackelford in 1966 is not very recent. It is, however, an outstanding white for us at Masee Lane. Early blossoms, especially, have a very high center and bloom formal double. One of my favorite whites.

'Dr. Dan Nathan Supreme' - A 1991 seedling from Marvin Jernigan. The sheen of this pink reticulata hybrid makes for a very unusual appearance. It is still early for me to comment on its cold hardiness and resistance to dieback.

'Donnan's Dream' - A 1984 Nuccio introduction. I am partial to formal doubles and this is a good one. This pink shaded japonica blooms well outdoors and makes a nice looking plant.

'Moonlight Bay' - A 1982 Nuccio introduction, the large semidouble blooms are the softest shade of pink imagined. This is a very delicate appearing flower that seems to grow well.

'Night Rider' - This is a 1985 hybrid camellia introduced in New Zealand. The flowers are very small semidouble but are a dark black red color. New growth on plant is also red in color. Flower buds set readily all over the plant.

'Frank Houser' - This reticulata hybrid has been growing outdoors here for three years and seems to do quite well. The blooms are very large and are definitely show quality. If you like large flowers, this is a good one for you. It is a 1989 Homeyer introduction.

Mr. Fred Hahn, Charlotte, NC

I've only listed camellias introduced in the last 40 years. Also, I've only included those I have been able to grow with some success and are listed in no particular order or preference.

'Margaret Davis' - When you get a bloom with a real distinct sharp red border you have a fine flower. A great flower and my best performer over the years.

'Curtain Call' - I still like it even though it takes up too much room in the greenhouse. A pretty flower.

'Harold L. Paige' - a good, consistent bloomer - I just like it.

'Feathery Touch' - A real classy flower, especially when you get a bloom with several rows of petals and the blush pink color.

'Ruffian' - Best white around - A consistent winner.

'Frank Houser Var.' - A new retic and already winning many shows. It has great color and is one of the best.

'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.' - Hard to get good variegation, but it has been an excellent flower for years.

'Elegans Supreme Var.' - I've been fairly successful with this flower. I like the whole family.

'Edna Bass Var.' - A fairly new japonica that blooms better in the fall.

'Mona Jury Var.' - One of the best hybrids, what more can one say.

Hal & Aline Showalter, Port Arthur, TX

The Showalters canvassed their camellia friends and came up with the following interesting lists of favorites:

The Showalters:

'Ballet Dancer'
'Betty Sheffield'
'Dixie Knight Supreme'
'Carter's Sunburst'
'Glen 40'
'Kramer's Supreme'
'Mathotiana'
'Tom Knudsen'
'Rena Swick'

Hyman Norsworth, Beaumont, TX:

'Betty Sheffield'
'Carter's Sunburst'
'Campari'
'Dr. Clifford Parks'
'Helen Bower'
'Mona Jury Variegated'
'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler'
'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Valentine Day'
'Ville de Nantes'

Dr. Roland Kringel, Groves, TX:

'Cameo Pink'
'Charlie Bettes'
'Dr. Clifford Parks'
'Easter Morn'
'Ivory Tower'
'Jane Eagleson'
'Lee Eagleson'
'Little Red Riding Hood'
'Little Slam'
'Mathotiana'

Lois & Dudley

Boudreaux, Port Neches, TX:

'Dryade Variegated'
'Edna Bass Variegated'
'Fallen Angel'
'Frank Houser'
'Lady Laura'
'Linda Brothers Blush'
'Little Babe Variegated'
'Miss Houston'
'Mona Jury Variegated'
'Show Time'

It is interesting that among the nine camellia fanciers there has been an agreement among two or more individuals on the selection of the following cultivars. Perhaps these should be awarded some special 'Hall of Fame' status.

Cultivars selected by
four camellia growers:
'Dr. Clifford Parks'

Cultivars selected by
three camellia growers:
'Mona Jury Variegated'
'Royal Velvet'
'Tama No Ura'

Cultivars selected by
two camellia growers:
'Betty Sheffield'
'Carter's Sunburst'
'Charlie Bettes'
'Dahlohnega'
'Edna Bass Variegated'
'Ivory Tower'
'Mathotiana'
'Valentine Day'
C. nitidissima (chrysantha)

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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.*

Camellia Cankers

Luther W. Baxter, Jr. and Betty Hotchkiss*



Figure 1. Side view of canker on *C. sasanqua*. Note dead twig still attached. Note size X2.

Camellia people talk a lot about dieback, but too little about dieback cankers (Figures 1 and 2). It's like talking about a tear in our skin without talking about the scab that follows. In skin tears (lacerations) there may be scars left as evidence. In a sense the canker on a camellia is the beginning of a healing process with a scar left as evidence when cankers are either healed or healing.

Typically, a young twig begins growth from a dormant vegetative bud. This disease process occurs during the flush of new growth that occurs in the spring. This part of the disease (in Clemson usually in May) occurs during the periods of warm days and cool nights. In many cases (but not all) the leaf subtending the young twig has turned yellow and falls to the ground. This process of leaf fall (leaf abscission) is most likely to occur during a spring shower. The fallen leaf then leaves behind a small scar (actually a wound on the stem at the place where the leaf was attached). The fungus causing dieback (*Glomerella cingulata*



Figure 2. Face view canker on *C. sasanqua*. Note twig has been broken off; note size X 3.

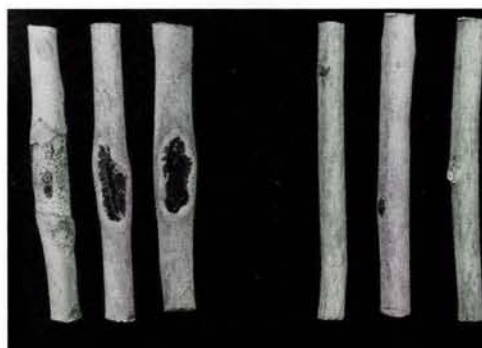


Figure 3. On the left cankers on *Camellia sasanqua* stems: No.1 on left has practically no healing, while Nos.2 and 3 on the left are healed, indicated by the darkness. On the right are three healthy stems. The pictured stems are about natural size.

f. sp. *camelliae*) becomes active during this time of year (late April and May), and rain at that time spreads the spores (fungus seeds). If spores come in contact with the small stem wound (leaf scar), and conditions remain favorable for fungal spore germination, infection (penetration of host tissue) then takes

place within about 12 to 24 hours after contact is made between spores and leaf-scar lesions.

The fungus then aggressively attacks and kills the nearby cells around this natural stem wound. This process occurs within about a week (depending on temperature and wind for drying). In general, the higher the surrounding temperature (68° to 85°F) the faster the fungus invades and kills



Figure 4. Two-year old *Camellia sasanqua* stems with dieback cankers. From left to right: (1) large canker with little healing; (2) good healing (3) healed, but turned on side so not too evident; (4) healed (5) no healing. This type of stem canker (No.5) will usually die the second or third year after infection occurs. Stems such as 1 and 5 actively support spore formation of the camellia dieback fungus. The pictured stems are slightly less than actual size.

*Dr. Baxter is Professor Emeritus, Clemson University and Mrs. Hotchkiss is ACS Horticulturist.

camellia cells. Small young affected twigs die within approximately a month after infection occurs. The fungus by then has invaded enough cells so that a canker is developing. The camellia stems on the left in Figure 3 show the size and shape of cankers on *C. sasanqua* stems (which are about the size of a Bic pen, or sometimes slightly larger).

The three stems on the left (Fig. 3) show cankers in varying stages of healing. The dark area is callous tissue (the part showing healing).

The three stems on the right are healthy. On the left the first from the left has very little healing and when branches are small the entire stem, distal to the canker, may die. More typically, however, cankers heal as they have on the second and third infected stems, especially in *C. japonica* cultivars. Note the large amount of dark wood (callous tissue) on these two stems. In these cases, when cankers heal completely, the fungus is walled off and the canker is no longer producing spores. Canker formation is actually a defense mechanism of the plant as it responds to fungal infection.

When dieback occurs on a pencil-size camellia branch, for example, in May 1995, the fungus survives in the canker and then releases fungal spores in May of 1996, and possibly in subsequent years. However, the fungus can also survive in non-infected vegetative buds (that is, among the bud scales), but only about three percent of them are infected.

Dieback and canker are far more serious on cultivars of *Camellia sasanqua* than on cultivars of *C. japonica*. Many hybrids, both reticulata and non-reticulata, are highly susceptible to twig blight, canker, and dieback.

When twig blight occurs on highly susceptible *C. sasanqua* seedlings, the stems die before canker formation occurs. Sizeable cankers can usually be seen in late-August or September from

immediately post-May infections. Yet with these highly susceptible seedlings small stems may die, sometimes before forming cankers while large branches (finger-size or larger) form cankers which may heal partially (Figure 4 -- second from left) or completely (Figure 3 -- second and third from left).

Some *Camellia japonica* cultivars, such as 'Reverend John G. Drayton,' when wound inoculated (artificial conditions) either heal with difficulty, or the infections do not heal at all. Wounds caused by falling-branches, pruning, or mechanical devices (mowers, etc.) provide opportunities for the camellia-dieback fungus to gain ingress into even the most resistant camellia cultivars.

In our area branches of cultivars, 'Kanjiro' (*C. hiemalis*) and 'Egao' (*C. vernalis*), can be wound inoculated (early May 1994) and then they form a canker, but by mid-September (1994) the cankers look much like Fig. 4 (No. 1 on left side). By the end of the growing season (1995) they appear as Fig. 3, Nos. 2 and 3 from the left (that is, they are healed).

Many camellia growers cut out cankers and surrounding tissue, or

under certain conditions they may cut off entire stems well below the canker so that no dead or dying wood is left on the plant. The question arises, is the application of a paste helpful? Yes and no. If cankers are removed during the spring just as flowering is completed, the fungus is most likely active and some protection should be used, such as a paste of Captan or Benlate. If canker removal is begun in early winter or late fall the fungus is not active and no treatment is needed, but the parts of the plant that have been cut away should be destroyed. If growers feel better about adding a fungicidal paste anytime they prune or cut out cankers, there's no harm done by adding it.

In conclusion, canker formation is merely an extension of the camellia dieback phase of infection (the twig dieback phase) which occurs primarily through natural leaf scar wounds. Other opportunities for infection by spores may occur from pulling off green leaves mechanically (by hand) or lawn mower wounds. By far the greatest amount of canker formation occurs, however, as a result of the twig blight stage.



50th Anniversary Campaign

(As of October 4, 1995)

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

Mr. D. Deane Hall, Jr.

Mrs. Martha C. Hall

Break-Throughs

In Camellia Research of Ted Alfter

Charlotte Johnson

Ted has come another year closer to the perfect color and form of the blue and yellow flowered camellia bush. He has changed the virus from white to yellow, the stem from brown to yellow and the bud and calyx from green to yellow in his search for the best yellow flowers.

By experimenting he has found how to control virus so as to almost on command, place a white band on the regular solid colored blossoms. I shall try and relate herein some of the methods Ted Alfter has discovered which might help all of you camellia lovers have more fun in your back yard as Ted has here in Bakersfield, California. The most wonderful break-through to me is the time between seed planting and blossoming plant.

It used to be a flower on a small plant in 3-7 years, now it is many flowers on a large thrifty bush, in 2-3 years. I will try to provide information on seed germination, virus uses, and multiple grafting that should aid in your fun in the sun.

SEEDS

Not many people grow camellia seeds, except for grafting stock. Sasanqua seed is most often used as growers agree it is superior to japonica's seedlings in vigor and stamina. Most camellia growers destroy the seed capsule rather than allow it to sap the plants of some strength that they want to go into the bloom.

If you would like to start growing some camellia seeds, Ted suggests the Tourje system be used (Camellia Culture) ppgs. 163-170 with the fol-

lowing exceptions. Pinch off the radicle (tap root) at 1/2 to 5/8 inch instead of one inch, this will reserve energy in the embryo and the energy can go into stem and leaves. The camellia seeds ripen in August (hot climate and September (mild climate) for the japonica's. Sasanqua's, reticulata's and some hybrids ripen a little later. Ted likes to pick the seeds before they spread on the ground.

Hull from the capsule and start the seeds immediately, before they dry out, in jars filled with moist peat moss. One gallon jar holds 200 seeds. Use smaller jars for fewer seed. Seed start best in 65 to 85 degree heat. Dump the seeds every 2 to 3 days. This is important to check any mold with Captan fungicide. When seeds start to germinate, pinch tap root at 1/2 to 5/8 inch. Remove only the tip 1/16 inch tip. Never pinch tap root back to 5/8 inch as that slows up and can stop growth. Set plants in flats, tap root down, seed on top of the planting mixture, composed of one part peat moss, one part sand and three parts fine fir bark. Allow young plants to grow in strong light, but not direct sun.

For strong root growth, use a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees, for top growth hold at 80 degrees. When the weather warms to 60 degrees in the spring, after danger of frost, the little plants can be potted and set outside.

Be sure the feeder roots have formed and a mild feeding of cotton-seed fertilizer can be given. The feeder roots are the third set of roots on the

tiny plants. The first root is the tap, the second the adventurous, and the third set are the feeder roots.

Pot the strong growers in the 4 inch pots and those with a smaller root system go into 2 inch pots. In one year most can be moved up to gallons. Don't try to force or hurry up the growth of the little plants but try to get them outside in the 50% shade house. Give the retic's 60% sun as soon as the danger of frost is over. A sixty degree minimum obtains the best results.

SEED SUMMARY

To get good results planting your seeds, follow these instructions:

1. Start germination process as soon as possible after seed ripens.
2. Place seeds in container of damp (not wet) peat moss.
3. Place in shade or moderate light.
4. Maintain steady heat 60-80°.
5. Examine contents every 2-3 days.
6. Remove germinated seeds having radicle growth at 1/2-5/8".
7. Return all remaining seeds and re-examine in 2 days.
8. Pinch off the very tip 1/16" of the 1/2"-5/8" long radicles.
9. Place seeds, root down, in a box or flat of planting mixture. Keep moist. Never let the temperature drop below 60°.
10. Place in strong light.
11. When stems reach 3" - 6" with 3 to 5 leaves, check to see if feeder roots have formed and if so, potting can start.

SEEDLING GRAFTING

Method #1: There are several different ways to graft the young seedlings, but the fastest and most absolute way Ted has discovered is to cut off a pencil sized sasanqua, growing in a gallon pot, two inches above the soil, split down to 1 inch, same as a cleft graft, now take the young seedling cross, with two to three true leaves and with feeder roots showing, (leave the embryo on) scrape both sides of the young seedling, to bare the cambium layers, then cross the seedling's stem in the sasanqua. You will notice the cambium layers of the two plants are touching in four places. Hold together gently with rubber band tie. The roots of the seedling are covered over in a hole dug in the gallon pot.

The marvel here is that the root system of the seedling is still furnishing nourishment to the plant. So is the embryo and the four contact points of the cambium layers is a pretty good sign this graft is going to take and grow rapidly. This system is more reliable than the regular cleft graft.

Method #2: A simple graft is the one called the approach graft. Take a four inch pot size sasanqua and a young seedling cross with roots and embryo left on and transplant with stems together in a gallon pot. Scrape the sides of both the seedling and the sasanqua and join together, hold gently together with a clothes pin. When knit or seal occurs, cut the sasanqua stem back to the union.

We are doing all this as a natural shortcut to an earlier bloom out of our seedling crosses without forcing them with light or high heat. Seedling and grafts like a temperature of 55% to 80%. Taken grafts are put outside when minimum temperature is 60°.

Editor's Note:

This article was written in the After's garden several years ago.

They require 50% shade.

SPOTTING YELLOW COLOR PIGMENTATION FROM SEEDLING CROSSES

All of the plants are grown outside, in the lath house, and the blossoms you get will be the true ones.

If you observe any yellowish color in any of the stems or calyx, or flower bud, or yellow pigmentation in the flower, show this plant to an advanced grower. Ted is working on the supposition that the yellow flower, a good strong yellow flower will come from pigmented yellow, or from the striped ones that sports a solid color, like a solid pink sport with no stripes, or a solid red sport or a solid yellow sport.

When the seedlings are grown a year in gallon pots is the time to start looking for the blue or yellow pigment in the plants on new growth.

Japonicas appear to have more variation in the foliage and stem than the reticulatas and I believe the best source of a color break-through.

MULTIPLE GRAFTS TO PRODUCE VARIEGATED CAMELLIA BLOOMS

To produce a variegated camellia blossom on a solid colored camellia bush the cleft graft is used. A scion is inserted on each side of the understock. On one side insert the scion of a solid colored blooming plant and on the other side insert a scion from a variegated blooming plant.

Let us say you want to variegated or add white to a solid red blooming flower to see if it will be more attractive, and many are. Caution must be used in the selection of a scion from a virused wood, selecting those varieties that are variegated the most or those so called high whites, some are 95% white while others have only a white speck or two. Some seem to dislike the virus and reject it entirely.

In most cases two year old double grafts of solid and variegated flowered blooms, will be variegated in both grafts.

Six years ago, Ted decided to experiment with large multiple grafts having heard somewhere that *Camellia japonica* 'Debutante' had a lot of virus in it. Ted had two large plants of Deb. The stocks were one and one and one-half inches in diameter. Deciding to multiply the scions, Ted inserted in one understock eight grafts by making four clefts. The larger Deb handled ten grafts. This may seem a little crowded, but if care is taken to taper the scions and have the one leaf for each scion to the outer perimeter, it is easy.

The following method was implemented: seven scions of seven different virused flowered plants, one scion of solid color, inserted into the one inch diameter Deb. Eight scions virused, two scions of solid color were put on to the large Deb. The results were amazing beyond all expectations. Only one of the virused scions failed to take. The amount of white was increased. Ted had always believed it would not. One of the scions from a solid colored flowered plant was now blooming out 60-80-90-95% white flowers. Ted plans to variegated some of the solid dark red blossoming seedlings, if variegation enhances the flower and in most cases a high white is best of show.

If for some reason the virus shows up in the foliage, instead of the bloom, destroy the plant.

A trip through the yard of Ted and Virgin Alfter is a delight, where I feel much like Alice of "Alice in Wonderland." Ted's search for the yellow is a never ending one, but if it isn't a trail of unending delights—he has a trail of yellow stems, yellow leaves, odd stems, odd leaves, and then when all of these "boy wonders" start to bloom it is something else. We are setting the mold for our young hybridist to carry on. Display your flowers in your local store, or Savings and Loan; take them to your meetings, cross them, graft them and most of all love them a lot, 'cause, you know what, they'll pay you back with interest not collectable by the IRS.

SOME PROBLEMS EVALUATING CAMELLIAS FOR COLD HARDINESS

William L. Ackerman

Each area where camellias are grown seems to have certain advantages and disadvantages. We, in the Washington, D.C. area are faced with hazardous cold winter, but we do not have the problems of petal blight and dieback. Since I retired some years ago, I have been asked a number of times why, in view of my strong interest in camellias, I do not move south where I might grow them with less concern about cold. I have two answers: (1) I enjoy the challenge, and (2) I have invested too much time and effort over the past several decades on cold hardiness to drop it at this late date.

Basically, a camellia plant's ability to survive sub-freezing temperatures is dependent upon its genetic makeup and a series of physiological and environmental conditions, including:

1. How well established the root system is at its present location (how long in site).
2. Degree of dormancy (accumulation of sugars and carbohydrates in plant cells).
3. Protection from drying winds (nearness to buildings, windbreaks, etc.)
4. Exposure to early morning winter sun.
5. Presence or absence of filtered shade.
6. Air drainage (slope away from plants, absence of frost pockets, etc.)
7. Soil moisture retention (sandy loam vs. heavy clay).
8. Amount of ground moisture going into, and throughout, the winter.
9. How low temperature goes and its duration (depth of frost in the ground.)
10. Suddenness of temperature drop and contrast to previous 72 hours.
11. Fertilization program (low nitrogen-high, carbohydrates, potassium and phosphorous).
12. Plants on their own roots vs. grafted plants.
13. Previous year's pruning - especially that done late in the year (never prune sasanquas in the fall).
14. Abundance of flowering prior to freeze.
15. Abundance or absence of ground cover - mulch.
16. Possible exposure to field mice/vole damage.

Evaluating camellias for their winter hardiness can become a long time project. The factors determining a plant's ability to survive are complex, and no single winter's results or individual

experience can be trusted to provide an accurate determination of a cultivar's potential. It is only after many years of testing under a wide range of environmental conditions that some degree of accuracy can be assured. For example, our cold hardy *C. oleifera* cultivar selections were made from over 2,500 seedlings grown at 14 locations in four states, and evaluated over 15 years. Also, lists of cultivars compiled by the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley (CSPV) and the Pioneer Camellia Society of Baltimore, that have withstood decades of endurance to local climates would indicate their adaptation is reasonably assured, barring bizarre winter conditions.

When we speak of cold hardiness, we generally think in terms of minimum temperatures. Actually, this is an oversimplification of the situation and is only one of a multitude of physiological and environmental factors involved. For instance, when a cultivar is badly injured in one location at, say -2°F and hardly touched in another location at -10°F, it should be obvious that factors other than temperature are involved. Many interacting local conditions can affect a plant's ability to survive. It is sometimes difficult to ascertain which factors play the most important function in either enhancing or diminishing a plant's ability to survive in a stressful environment.

A number of such incidents come to mind, but I will use only two for

The factors determining a plant's ability to survive are complex, and no single winter's results or individual experience can be trusted to provide an accurate determination of a cultivar's potential.

illustration. Three well established plants of 'Winter's Rose' on their own roots ranging in age from 4 to 12 years, in my garden, survived -15°F with less than 10% leaf damage. On the other hand, a two-year old grafted (on *C. oleifera* rootstock) plant of the same cultivar 50 feet away was killed to the ground. Similarly, a 'Winter's Rose' planting in September 1993 at the National Arboretum succumbed at -4°F. Undoubtedly, factors other than temperature were at play here. The immediate suspect in the first case would be a restrictive graft union (more about that later), and in the second, simply not enough time for the plant to become adequately established. In both cases, this is probably an oversimplification.

The second illustration involves a severe ice storm in January 1994 that covered the area with a 4" layer of solid ice. A 10-year old plant of 'Winter's Interlude' situated on a south-eastern slope experienced -15°F with less than 5% leaf damage. Because of its exposure, the ground ice lasted less than a week. A second plant of the same cultivar (same age) in a shaded more northern location, was killed to the ground. Here, the ice persisted for almost six weeks. A band of similarly sun-sheltered camellias were either severely injured or killed outright. My wife, Kitty, appropriately named this area "Death Valley." Examination of the roots later showed extensive damage. It would appear they died of lack of oxygen in the soil. The bizarre situation here is that the south-eastern exposure, normally considered an undesirable location, turned out to be ideal for these unusual weather condition, while the more traditional shady location proved disastrous.

In examining various environmental conditions, one should be aware of possible interactions between two or more factors. Any one by itself may not be particularly harmful but where

two or more occur together, they can be deadly. A good example was the winter of 1976-77 at the National Arboretum. It was the most devastating in the 30-year history of their camellia collection. Yet, the minimum low temperature of -1°F did not equal that of other winters during the previous decade, when little or no injury was evident. Instead, it was a complex of at least three factors which worked together to create the devastation. These factors were:

- (1). A winter drought. Droughts during the growing season become evident to most people, but those in winter are far less obvious. Yet, the Nov. through Jan. period had only 3.86 inches of rain while the 10-year normal for that period was 10.55 inches.

- (2). Excessive drying winds. The low precipitation was accompanied by low humidity which intensified the wind damage.

- (3). Prolonged temperatures below the freezing point created continuously frozen ground for much of the winter.

In contrast to exposure to prevailing winds is the frost pocket problem. On cold still nights, cold air moves downward across the ground surface like water and will settle in any hollow or depression. Differences in elevation of only a few feet can result in several degrees difference in temperature.

The degree of plant dormancy directly before a sudden drop to sub-freezing temperatures can make a life or death difference. More a problem in the South, we are also susceptible in Maryland. January 1985 was a good example, where we had low to mid 50's during the second week followed by -10°F the third week of the month. Plants with southern exposures had more leaf burn than a comparable group of cultivars in northern shade. Apparently, the first group had begun to lose some of their dormancy. It is said that the 72 hours before a severe drop in temperature are the most critical.

Plant dormancy is also influenced by a number of factors besides temperature. Most of us are well aware of the problems of using high nitrogen fertilizer late in the season. Studies with fruit trees have indicated that high potassium and phosphorous can decrease winter injury by increasing the soluble salt content of plant cell sap.

One wonders whether there may be some relation between this phenomenon and the observation that often individual heavily blooming branches on fall flowering cultivars are frequently more severely winter damaged than their sparse blooming companions. Could the drain on plant nutrients in that branch make it more susceptible?

The greater susceptibility of some grafted plants to winter injury compared to those on their own roots may depend on the degree of compatibility between stock and scion. Any graft union that tends to inhibit the free flow of nutrients upward may easily partly starve the upper plant. Such a plant would appear less capable of withstanding environmental stress.

Similarly, a plant's ability to replace water lost through transpiration can have a direct effect on its capacity to withstand stress. There are a multitude of soil and root factors that can be influential. Soil type variation, i.e., sandy loam to heavy clay greatly influence a soil's capacity to hold moisture. This can be modified by adding organic matter and the amount and frequency of watering. Less frequent deep watering encourages deep root development while frequent light watering increases shallow rooting. Naturally, the latter will be less capable of dealing with environmental stress such as frozen soil.

A well-established root system is essential for a healthy stress-resistant plant. Planting camellias in the fall in Maryland (a frequent practice) is a chancy business at best. If the first winter is a mild one, you may get away with it, if not, it can cause the death of

the plant. Soils can cool rapidly after mid-September and new root development is minimal. For years, I have recommended planting camellias from mid-April to mid-May. Here in our CSPV, we recommend using Microfoam blankets around camellia plants for the first several years. This has worked quite well.

Planting a severely root-bound plant without special preparation is inviting failure later on. If the roots circle the inside of the container, they need to be gently loosened and spread out in the planting hole. I have dug camellias that had been in the ground for several years where the pot bound roots had never ventured beyond their former position. Similarly, if the planting hole is filled with straight compost, sometimes a barrier can form between it and the native soil discouraging the spread of roots. I always mix the native soil with any organic matter I use in the hole. These are all factors that can influence the survival of plants later on.

What I have tried to do in this article is point out some of the problems of oversimplification in judging cold hardiness, the pitfalls that can occur in cultural practices that increase a plant's susceptibility to cold, and to caution against judgements based on short-term and/or incomplete data.

Those of us who are involved with camellias for the long term, are not to be discouraged by the temporary setbacks of occasional extremely harsh winters. On rare occasions, when I DO become discouraged, I think of my wife and her roses. A true lover of roses (in addition to camellias), Kitty loses more roses each year to black spot and canker than I lose camellias in five years!

One unique trait of camellias that is inspiring is the wonderful ability to rebound after a bad winter! Never give up hope as many camellias will sprout from the trunk as late as June after a bad winter. By the end of the second or third season, they will have regained much of their former size and vigor. A

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CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE 1996 *And Nomenclature Supplement*

Art Gonos, Editor

The 1996 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE BOOK has been printed and is now available for distribution. This triennially revised book is published by the Southern California Camellia Society and has been adopted by the American Camellia Society as its official nomenclature authority. This 'Book' is designed primarily for use in English speaking countries and features all of the new registrations from Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

This 1996 Edition is dedicated to the memory of Bill Woodroof who found the 'Book' and edited the first twenty editions from 1947 to 1990. Bill dedicated his life to camellia nomenclature. He was a lawyer by profession, and he researched camellias just as carefully as he would prepare a legal brief for the courtroom. We are indebted to Bill for bringing stability to camellia nomenclature at a time when stability was sorely needed.

The computer age has enabled the Nomenclature Research Committee to save a substantial amount of the cost of publication as the 'Book' is now prepared entirely on one computer disk. As a result of the reduction in cost we have been able to add color photos of flower forms.

Compared to the 1993 Edition there are 207 new cultivars listed in the 1996 Edition. This breaks down to 116 Japonicas, 33 Reticulata Hybrids, 47 non-reticulata hybrids and 11 various other species.

The following are changes in sizes that were listed in the 1993 Edition:

(Japonica)

- 'Black Gold' from "medium" to "small to medium".
- 'Ellen Daniel' from "miniature" to "miniature to small",
- 'Melinda Hackett' from "large" to "medium to large".

(Reticulata)

- 'Mayor Talia' from "medium" to "medium to large".
- 'Terrell Weaver' from "large" to "large to very large".

(Hybrid)

- 'Nicky Crisp' from "large" to "medium to large".

The 1981 Edition was named the 'Historical Edition' as a large number of Species Japonica and Sasanqua were deleted starting with the 1984 Edition. This action was taken to reduce space and cost. Most, but not all of the cultivars that were deleted were introduced prior to 1950 and were no longer in 'substantial commercial distribution'. We have had a great number of requests to reprint the 1981 Edition, but that is cost prohibitive. As a result we have printed a NOMENCLATURE SUPPLEMENT to be used with the 1996 and all subsequent editions. This SUPPLEMENT contains all of the cultivars that were deleted after 1981. The SUPPLEMENT and the 1996 NOMENCLATURE when used together contain all of the cultivars that have been listed since 1947.

The 1996 Edition (\$15.00) and the SUPPLEMENT (\$5.00) may be purchased from the American Camellia Society. You may send your order to ACS, One Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030. The next edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE will be

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Varietal Registration Change

Beginning January 1, 1996, two (2) face view slides and one (1) side view slide WILL be required when submitting a flower for registration. Colored photographs will NOT be accepted beginning January 1, 1996. The motion to make these changes was passed unanimously at the ACS Board meeting in Mobile, AL in September upon recommendation of Exhibition and Awards Chairman, Jack Mandarich. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. This will allow us to immediately enter the new registration in our "Newest Variety" slide set for greater viewing.

Rooting Camellia and Care of Rooted

Ray Bond

There is much interest in rooting camellia cuttings and how to care for them after they are rooted. Rooting camellias can be tricky.

Cutting Preparation

Take a cutting with two or three leaves, if possible. One leaf per cutting can root. Be sure the cutting is at least 80% hardened off. Be sure it has a growth bud or two, however small. Slice the lower (butt) end of the cutting at a sharp, acute angle. Some growers scrape a knife blade down the last inch of the butt end through the cambium. Soak the cutting in a 50/50 mixture of Benlate® (WP)/captan for 10 or 15 minutes. Soaking up an hour will not damage them. Cleary 3336 may be substituted for Benlate. Mix Benlate® (WP)/captan at a rate of two pounds per 100 gallons or two tablespoons each per gallon of water.

Benlate® (WP) has a side effect of being a mild growth stimulant which is very good for a fungicide. To my knowledge, there is no evidence that Cleary 3336 has the benefit.

Dip the prepared end of cutting into a good, IBA based rooting hormone such as Dip-'N-Grow®, C-Mone®, Rootone® or some such. These products stimulate callus formation and help the cutting to root more quickly.

Stick the prepared cutting into the moistened, rooting medium to a depth which will allow it to stand. Generally, this will be one to one and one-half inches. Place them in a mist bed or fog room or under a (clear) cover to keep

the leaves moist. The rooting bed should be in a (40% to 60%) shaded, protected area. In winter, try to keep the root area warm, 70F being optimum. Whatever technique you use, do not let the cuttings or the soil medium dry. Nor do you want them wet. Camellia cutting can get phytophthora root rot and rhizoctonia.

Rooting Medium

Medium: A mixture of 1/2 coarse peat moss and 1/2 sharp, clean sand is a good soil medium. There are many other soil media which can be used. I suggest you use the one that has worked best for you.

Cutting Containers

Many growers put their cuttings into quart sized or similar containers such as rose liners. I have seen growers, limited by space, stick as many as four cuttings into a quart container. This is OK, but the cutting is set back several weeks when it must be separated from the other cuttings in its container. I have used 10" x 20" 72 cell trays very successfully for several years. Some growers use a rooting bed with no cellular plant separation. This practice can mix up roots like several in a quart container and possibly cause the same problems.

Growers who were used to seeing rooted cuttings in larger containers, have felt that camellia cuttings rooted in 72 cell, 10" x 20" trays were too small and would not grow or were not ready to bump up when they received

them. But they found that these smaller, healthy, rooted cuttings do as well as or better than cuttings rooted in larger containers. Also, smaller cuttings can be bumped up sooner into larger containers, if the cutting is properly grown and the right growing soil mix is used. *It is the health and vigor of the cutting, not the size of the container!*

Currently, I produce healthy rooted cuttings in standard 10" X 20," 50 cell trays, one per cell. Compared to several to a quart or all in one bed, the result is the same space saving. Plant size is similar to larger, without having to shock the plant by separating it, one from another. Roots remain comparatively undisturbed and the resulting plants are as strong as or stronger than those rooted singularly in quart containers.



Root Systems

What constitutes a healthy root system? A camellia may have a large root system and be weakly rooted. What color are the roots? They should be

Camellia Cuttings

Camellia Cuttings

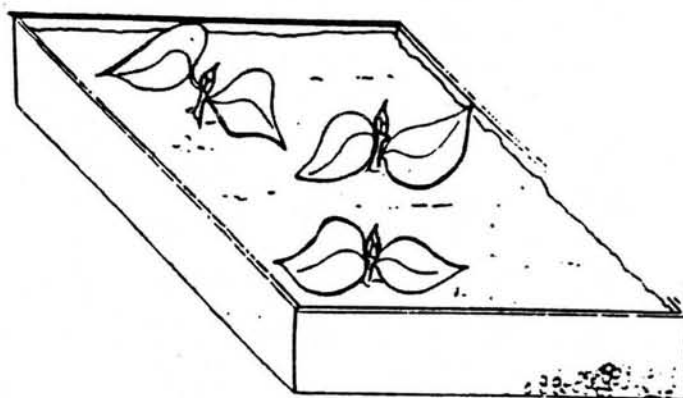
white. If a rooted cutting has a growth bud, however small, plus one or two white roots, it is more healthy than discolored roots or a tight ball of white roots. If even a few roots are apparent and all are healthy, the cuttings can be bumped up and the probabilities are 90% or greater that the cutting will grow. Of course, the more healthy the roots, the better and quicker the chances the plant will grow.

Time to Root

Under optimum conditions, the typical camellia will root in about four months. This will vary for many reasons. Perhaps the environment is not perfect for the camellia. Different cultivars take different times to root. The cutting may form a large callus which will slow rooting. Cuttings of some cultivars may callus heavily before roots are formed. Barring problems and outside influences, all will eventually root.

Storing Rooted Cuttings

It is not good to "store" cuttings, waiting for them to put on new growth or more roots. Such delay can kill them. At best, it will cost time and money. Some people do this and worse, do not feed the cuttings. They seem to expect more roots and top to grow on a hungry plant. Plants are just like people; they need to eat. If they aren't fed, they don't grow. They become weak and susceptible to disease and starvation. Also, roots need room to grow. Roots can become



Place cuttings in a well drained container or containers. Place in recommended rooting medium. Cuttings may be placed 1/2" to 2" apart.

bound within the container and will not break out of the ball when bumped up. *As soon as your cuttings are rooted and received, bump them up and feed them!* Liquid 20-20-20 at a rate of 200ppm to 250ppm is fine for the first feeding, then after they are bumped into larger containers, top dress with a good fertilizer. Don't mix fertilizer with the growing medium. It may be faster and cheaper, but it can also kill them.

Growing Soil Mix

I recommend a growing soil mix of 20% sharp sand and 80%, 1/2" to 5/8" grind, pine bark mulch, aged one to three years. If you use this mix, you can bump your cuttings into as large as 3 or 4 gallon containers. Be sure this soil mix has a pH of 5.5 to 6.5. Keep the soil moist. Camellia cuttings from my 72 cell and 50 cell trays have shown new growth of from 5" to 12" in height.

Most exhibit root balls up to and over five inches in diameter. This, just three months after bumping them into this growing medium and top dressed with Nutricote 18-6-8.

Conclusion

A rooted cutting can produce a few buds the second year and more buds the years after, depending upon the cultivar, its growth rate and how "happy" it is.

Good rooting to you!

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Camellia Cultivars

That Have Withstood The Test of Time In The Washington, D.C. Area

William L. Ackerman

We, in the Washington, DC area realize we live on the northern fringe of Camellia country. Growing Camellias here and northward, can be hazardous to their health. It was not always this way, or at least it was not always as obvious. There was a long period prior to the mid-70's when we lived in the false security of relatively mild winters. During this period, more and more new cultivars were grown successfully.

This all came to an end with back to back harsh winters in 1976-77 and 1977-78. Those years separated the men from the boys among camellia cultivars. It was also the time when camellia growers began a realistic search for cultivars capable of surviving in the new harsh climate. Periodic severe winters since have kept us vigilant in our observations.

Active in this study over the years were Milton Brown, Douglas D. Hall, Dr. Arthur Maryott and Bill Miller, all of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley (CSPV), and Dr. C. T. Ling, Emerson Waltz, Zenobia Kendig and John Pumphrey of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Baltimore. Suggested cultivar lists were compiled by each Society which became subject to periodic revisions during the past 20 or more years. What began in the mid-1970's with a list of well over a hundred cultivars has been reduced to several dozen spring bloomers and a handful of fall flowering.

First, let us start with the survivors of the National Arboretum disaster. From the collection of 950 specimens

in the mid-70's only the following spring flowering specimens survived to see the 1980's.

'Paulette Goddard'	'Leucantha'
'R. L. Wheeler'	'Governor Mouton'
'Kumasaka'	'C. M. Wilson'
'Dr. Tinsley'	'Tricolor (Siebold) Red'
'Elegans' (Chandleri)	'Rev. John C. Drayton'
'Berenice Boddy'	'Variety Z'

Among the fall flowering there were even fewer specimens remaining.

'Jean May'
'Pink Dauphin'
'Agnes O. Solomon'
'Johnson's Dwarf'
'Showa-no-Sakae' (<i>C. hiemalis</i>)

At this same time in Baltimore, Dr. C. T. Ling was compiling a list which included most of these same cultivars plus the following additional spring bloomers.

'Blood of China'	'Flame'
'Eleanor Hagood'	'Lady Vansittart'
'Ville de Nantes'	'Pink Star'
'Lady Clare'	'Donckelarii'
'Herme'	

and such fall flowering cultivars as
'Cleopatra' 'Sharon Elizabeth'

Meanwhile, the two local camellia societies struggled to maintain their existence during the early 1980's. Probably the single most important item that saved us was the use of micro-foam as a winter protection insulating material to help our badly injured plants regain their former stature and protect new plantings from possible further damage.

Through a process of frequent surveys and wide membership participa-

tion, new revised lists of recommended cultivars were compiled for each society:

Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley

C. japonica

Red	White
'Blood of China'	'Frost Queen'
'Bob Hope'	'Leucantha'
'Mathotiana'	'Purity'
'Paulette Goddard'	'White Queen'
'Tricolor (Siebold) Red'	

Pink	Variegated
'Berenice Boddy'	'Donckelarii'
'Dr. Tinsley'	'Governor Mouton'
'Elegans'	'Lady Vansittart'
'Kumasaka'	'Tricolor' (Siebold)
'Lady Clare'	

C. sasanqua

'Cleopatra' (pink)	'Jean May' (pink)
'Hana-Jiman' (pink & white)	
'Setsukekka' (white)	
'Swan Lake' (white)	
'Yuletide' (red) -	

Marginal - needs some protection

C. hiemalis

'Showa-No-Sakae' (pink)

Pioneer Camellia Society of Baltimore

Pink	Red
'Dr. Tinsley'	'Flame'
'Herme'	'Glen 40'
'Kumasaka'	'Governor Mouton'
'Lady Clare'	'Jarvis Red'
'Marie Bracey'	'Tricolor (Siebold) Red'
'Pink Perfection'	

White	
'Frost Queen'	'Leucantha'
'Purity'	'White Empress'

Growing any of these cultivars is no guarantee of its performance. Genetic tolerance to sub-freezing temperatures is only one of many factors determining its survival. However, on the average, these varieties have a better track record under varied growing conditions than other camellias tested in our area.

Annual Meeting, Orlando, Florida

January 17-20, 1996

We are really looking forward to seeing all of you at the 1996 Annual Convention of the American Camellia Society. We have a program planned that has something for everyone. In case anyone does not remember, January in Orlando is very comfortable with highs in the 70's and lows in the 50's but it can vary quite a bit so plan accordingly.

A highlight of the convention will be your tour of the Morse Museum in beautiful downtown Winter Park. The largest collection of Louis Comfort Tiffany art in the world is housed in this museum. It is located within walking distance of the Langford Hotel and will be available to you during the entire convention during their operating hours. So examine this fascinating collection at your leisure.

Thursday evening we're going to take a trip to one of our local attractions, Church Street Station, for dinner and entertainment throughout the entire complex. Their entertainment ranges from country to popular music as well as a fascinating collection of antiques from all over America. Some of their specialty drinks are said to be outstanding.

On Friday we will be touring three of our local greenhouse nurseries. Hermann Englemann Greenhouses feature a completely automated operation controlled by computer. It is on the cutting edge of technology in the nursery industry. Florida Cactus features a large floral clock using grafted cactus. It is the largest clock of its kind in the area. They grow many types of grafted cactus sold throughout the nation. Natural Beauty grows potted flowering and green material in finished sizes for use in the home and landscape design throughout the South.

Saturday we are visiting some of our local gardens including Crawford Camellia Gardens. This garden was started by the late Walter Reed and his wife in the 1930's and contains mature specimens of many of the great varieties developed in the 1950-60 and early 70's. It is now owned and being restored by Ms. Carol Crawford and has regained its former glory.

As part of our educational programs we are planning a panel discussion using your questions to some of the top growers in the United States. Also we plan to have speakers from three of the leading innovative companies dealing with soils, fertilization, and new technologies in plant growth.

We hope to see all of you in January, so make your registrations soon and become eligible for our drawing Saturday night for one lucky person to get the entire registration fee returned.

Need A Judge?

The following is a list of ACS Accredited Judges, Novice Judges, and Judges Emeriti. These are included for your convenience in selecting panels for the upcoming camellia shows. Judges are listed alphabetically by zip code. Find your area and invite both Accredited and Novice Judges to participate in your show. In order to complete the requirements for accredited status, a novice must judge in six shows in not less than two nor more than five years. Give a boost to a novice and help the person become accredited by judging in you show.

Judges Accredited

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Daudt 40 Beaver Dam Dr. Seaford, DE 19973	Mr. Albert Piringer 4409 Beechwood Road University Park, MD 20782	Mr. and Mrs. Rix D. Perkins 2307 Seminole St. Adelphi, MD 20783	Mr. Arthur A. Maryott 4404 Maple Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814
Mrs. William L. Ackerman P. O. Box 120 Ashton, MD 20861	Dr. William L. Ackerman P. O. Box 120 Ashton, MD 20861	Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Kendig 1014 Chestnut Ridge Dr. Lutherville, MD 21093	Mrs. John I. Kohler, II P. O. Box 400 Stevenson, MD 21153
Ms. Alice R. Davis 216 Oakdale Rd. Baltimore, MD 21210	Mr. John A. Pumphrey 3916 Gwynns Falls Pkwy. Baltimore, MD 21216	Mrs. Joseph H. Loveman 327 Harlem Lane Catonsville, MD 21228	Mrs. Helen M. Habermann 801 Beaverbank Circle Towson, MD 21286
Mrs. Yoshiko G. Doherty 11408 Lakin Place Oakton, VA 22124	Mr. William L. Miller 1111 Archer Court Alexandria, VA 22312	Mr. W. C. Redd P. O. Box 124 Fork Union, VA 23055	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Waltz 4705 Snowmass Rd. Glen Allen, VA 23060
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Mr. and Mrs. Joe Austin, Jr. P. O. Box 297 Four Oaks, NC 27524	Mr. John Penny 700 Camellia Drive Four Oaks, NC 27524	Mrs. W. Pope Lyon 1117 S. First Street Smithfield, NC 27577	Ms. Anne C. Clapp 3206 Queen's Road Raleigh, NC 27612
Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hahn, Jr. 4437 McKee Road Charlotte, NC 28270	Mrs. S. M. Hutaff 318 Birnam Dr. Fayetteville, NC 28305	Mrs. L. M. Fetterman P. O. Box 306 Clinton, NC 28328	Mr. L. M. Fetterman P. O. Box 306 Clinton, NC 28328
Ms. Mabel F. Held 112 Reynard Path Clinton, NC 28328	Mrs. Warren Wallace 1502 Lakeview Rd. Fairmont, NC 28340	Mr. Henry B. Rehder 2217 Oleander Dr. Wilmington, NC 28401	Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Allen Jr. 1812 Live Oak Pkwy. Wilmington, NC 28403
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Powers 234 Braxlo Lane Wilmington, NC 28403	Mr. William W. Delaney P. O. Box 415 Lake Waccamaw, NC 28450	Mr. August J. Krahnke III 605 N. Madison St. Whiteville, NC 28472	Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brock 705 Vztop Rd. Highlands, NC 28741
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Mrs. Peggy Perdue 208 Cartwright Drive Bonaire, GA 31005	Capt. Austin H. Barnett Jr. 401 Westview Dr. Fort Valley, GA 31030	Mrs. Milton H. Brown 305 W. Church St. Fort Valley, GA 31030	Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hotchkiss 10 Massee Lane Fort Valley, GA 31030
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Jamison 606 Westview Dr. Fort Valley, GA 31030	Mrs. E. F. Mathews 200 Everett Square Fort Valley, GA 31030	Mr. and Mrs. C. Warren Thompson 602 Forrest Dr. Fort Valley, GA 31030	Mrs. Joseph Briley Rt. 5, Box 748 Gray, GA 31032
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Mrs. Monta V. Horton 218 Greenbrier Dr., NE Fort Walton Bch, FL 32548	Mr. August A. Lenert Jr. 376 Gardner Drive NE Fort Walton Bch, FL 32548	Mr. David A. Archibald 1253 Tall Pine Circle Gulf Breeze, FL 32561	Mr. Robert Bothfeld 421 Kenilworth Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
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Mr. Paul R. Huerkamp 5373 Pasteur Blvd. New Orleans, LA 70122	Mr. John P. Campora 5119 Cunningham Court New Orleans, LA 70126	Mr. M. W. Hart 83381 House Creek Rd. Bush, LA 70431	Mr. Vincent J. Ciolino P. O. Box 1527 Covington, LA 70434

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Ms. Georgia Lagarde 117 Bienville Dr. Slidell, LA 70458	Mr. and Mrs. Herman O. Moore 168 West Pinewood Dr. Slidell, LA 70458	Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Stroud 2 Oak Grove Way Slidell, LA 70458	Mr. John Geiser P. O. Box 58 Slidell, LA 70459
Mrs. Virginia B. Faircloth 213 Lake Tahoe Slidell, LA 70461	Mr. Nicholas Kooney 127 Rue Acadian Slidell, LA 70461	Mr. Raymond Shaw 507 Bonnie Dr. Lafayette, LA 70503	Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Manuel Jr. P. O. Box 53473 Lafayette, LA 70505
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Judge Donald R. Fretz 3279 Scenic Drive Napa, CA 94558	Mrs. Donald R. Griffing 305 Overhill Rd. Orinda, CA 94563	Mr. Robert E. Ehrhart 2081 Norris Road Walnut Creek, CA 94596	Mrs. George W. Zurilgen 8 San Benito Court Walnut Creek, CA 94598
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Mrs. Homer L. Richardson Route 7, Box 344 Brookhaven, MS 39601	Mr. Robert E. Brumfield 3034 Pricedale Dr., SE Bogue Chitto, MS 39629	Mr. & Mrs. Nick Piazza 13 Glacier Street Kenner, LA 70065	Miss Ashley McComb P.O. Box 90742 Lafayette, LA 70509
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CAMELIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS SINCE THE AUGUST 1995 JOURNAL

Name and Description	Registry Number	Originator	Name and Description	Registry Number	Originator
'Janet', very large, pink, semidouble to peony form <i>C. reticulata</i> hybrid ([<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'] x <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Cornelian'), mid season	2358	Frank Pursel	'Winter's Beauty', small, shell pink, peony form <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. japonica</i> 'Billie McCaskill' x <i>C. oleifera</i>), early	2361	Dr. William L. Ackerman
'Early Girly', very large, red - some pinkish petals, hints of orange, rose form double <i>C. reticulata</i> ('Nuccio's Ruby' x 'Emma Gaeta' early to late	2359	Thomas Lee	'Cinnamon Scentsation', small, rose pink to white, single <i>C. hybrid</i> mutant of 'Cinnamon Cindy', mid-season to late	2362	Dr. William L. Ackerman
'Ack-Scent Spice', medium, deep rose red, mostly peony form to anemone form, <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. japonica</i> 'Fragrant Star' x <i>C. lutchuensis</i>), mid-season to late	2360	Dr. William L. Ackerman	'Jerry Hill', medium, rose pink, formal double <i>C. japonica</i> ('Frost Queen' x 'Variety Z'), late season	2363	Dr. William L. Ackerman
			Correction: 'Ga. National Fair', ACS Reg. #2355, correct color description is: highly variegated red and white		

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MORE ON WINTER HARDINESS IN CAMELLIAS

Clifford R. Parks and Kai Mei Parks

A number of articles have appeared recently on the subject of winter hardiness of the common cultivated camellias, and the writers differ greatly in their recommendations to gardeners. Since I have been involved in breeding camellias for winter tolerance for some years, I would like to present our observations on camellia hardiness taken in our garden, Camellia Forest, in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The points I will make have been made before, but I feel they are worth repeating.

In our experience in central North Carolina, we have found established plants of *Camellia japonica* and *C. sasanqua* to be generally resistant to vegetative injury from cold down to temperatures of about 5°F. Most cultivars in good physiological condition grown in a wind protected garden will withstand a few degrees colder without severe vegetative injury, but floral injury is usually severe at these very low temperatures. For example, we experienced very little injury to foliage and wood on healthy, established plants of either species during the cold weather in January 1994 when the temperature dropped to 2°F. Certain hybrids and most other species showed varying degrees of cold injury.

HARDINESS CONSIDERATIONS

Dormancy: Dormancy is a physiological condition in plants that results in the cessation of growth activity and increases the resistance to cold injury. The degree of dormancy at the time of

the onset of severe cold is a most important factor in determining the amount of injury sustained during an episode of subfreezing weather. Plants that have not been exposed to gradual cooling are less cold-resistant, and thus camellias grown in regions in the deep South subject to sudden freezing conditions after prolonged mild periods may suffer proportionally greater injury from cold than those growing in colder areas further north. The Christmas freeze of 1983 did much more damage to camellias in our garden than the January freeze of 1994 even though the minimum temperature was 2°F on both occasions. The 1983 freeze followed abnormally mild weather while the 1994 freeze followed relatively cold weather. I recall returning on the day before Christmas in 1983 from an extended stay in Japan to a garden in full bloom during an abnormally mild December, but I only got to enjoy the flowers for a few hours before the temperature dropped rapidly to near zero. On the other hand, in 1994 the severe cold followed prolonged moderate cold, and camellias were out-of-flower and in a dormant condition.

Genetic Differences: It must also be pointed out that categorical statements about hardiness in these two common camellia species cannot be made. *Camellia japonica* has a vast natural range from Taiwan in the south (at the edge of the tropics) to the cool woodlands of northern Honshu Island of Japan in the north, and, as expected, it is extremely variable in its genetic makeup. *Camellia sasanqua* does not

have such a broad range, but it is a species that has been extensively hybridized in cultivation and therefore is highly variable in cold-resistance and in many other traits. Consequently, individual varieties of either species can vary greatly in their capacity to withstand cold. It is well known that genetically more hardy varieties are available, and these should be used for garden purposes in colder areas. We have been selecting hardy forms for many years (see 1993 ACS Yearbook, page 1 to 8, for a discussion of our work on hardiness). In the last few years we have introduced 7 cultivars in the hardy April series including 'April Blush', 'April Dawn', 'April Kiss', 'April Remembered', 'April Rose', 'April Snow' and 'April Tryst'. Currently, we are observing many species and hybrid groupings for hardiness and have possibly identified a hardy, high-mountain strain of *C. reticulata* as well as *C. japonica* X *C. reticulata* hybrids that are as hardy as most varieties of *C. japonica*. This work will be presented at a later date when we have more test data.

Floral resistance: Vegetative and floral resistance to cold injury are only partially correlated. Some vegetatively hardy clones such as 'Debutante' for example, have flower buds that are damaged by even moderate cold. The ability of floral tissue to withstand freeze injury is proportional to the amount of cold-conditioning experienced by the plant (or dormancy) before the onset of freezing conditions. Camellia flowers opening after pro-

longed cool weather (30 to 40°F) and located in a wind- and direct-sun-protected place can withstand temperatures to 26 or 27°F with only very minor injury. In like manner, freezing conditions after milder weather will cause greater floral injury. There clearly is genetic variation in the ability of open flowers to withstand cold, but injury is so connected to several environmental variables that it is extremely difficult to evaluate differences in cold hardiness of open flowers among different varieties.

The cold-hardiness of flower buds is very different between the two species and variable within each species. *Camellia sasanqua* is fall-blooming and usually has finished flowering before the onset of severe cold; the buds are not, however, very cold hardy. Flowers that open after buds are exposed to temperatures in the middle 20's°F show some cold injury, while temperatures of about 20°F or lower usually cause severe bud injury or bud drop. There is, in our experience, relatively little variation in bud hardiness from cultivar to cultivar among sasanquas. The very vegetatively hardy *C. oleifera* X *C. sasanqua* cultivars probably respond in a similar manner, since I have observed flowers opening in early winter that show cold injury symptoms. It seems that they also have limited floral hardiness despite their excellent vegetative hardiness. Floral and vegetative hardiness are not correlated as we have already pointed out.

The bud hardiness of *C. japonica* is much greater than that of *C. sasanqua*, but there is a large amount of variation between cultivars. The flower buds of tender varieties may be injured by temperatures near 20°F, whereas the most hardy strains have been observed to open small, but nearly normal, flowers after -1 °F (during late February and March of 1979 - as I recall). There are numerous articles in recent publications on the bud hardiness of *C. japonica*. Wendell Levi of Sumter, South

Carolina made extensive and careful observations during the 60's and 70's, and his observations were reported in detail in numerous long articles in the American Camellia Society Yearbook during that period. Indeed, his recommendations on hardiness have been the starting point for varietal selection by Southern gardeners for more than 25 years. Varieties of *C. japonica* with good bud hardiness identified by Levi and many others are well known and widely grown.

Vegetative Hardiness: In terms of plant and foliar hardiness, standard cultivars of *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* are generally similar in hardiness, although the hardiest strains of *C. japonica* can withstand much more cold. Foliar injury and cold-induced dieback occur much more readily when plants are exposed to wind and sun when temperatures are below freezing. Usually, as we have pointed out, in protected sites foliar injury does not occur to hardened individuals of either species at temperatures above 5°F. The most hardy clones of *C. japonica* can withstand temperature to -10°F in very protected sites while the hardiest strains of *C. sasanqua* can withstand temperatures to about 0°F. (Because of the high level of genetic and environmental variation, readers will find exceptions to any statement we make on minimum temperature parameters.) Commonly, the average winter temperature is lower and the temperature changes are less abrupt in the camellia-growing areas of North Carolina and the middle South than they are in the camellia belt of the deep South to Texas; and consequently, camellias will exhibit greater cold injury in these milder areas than they do in colder fringe areas in some years. We do not recommend any camellia for areas where temperatures go below -5°F. Some of the hardiest cultivars may survive lower temperatures, but the performance of the plant will be poor in respect to both floral and vegetative traits.

Root Hardiness: Roots of most broad-leaved evergreens, including camellias, are more cold-tender than the vegetative organs, and that is the reason for the time-honored procedure of winter mulching. I do not know whether the actual root-freezing tolerance has ever been established for camellias, but we prevent root freezing for all camellias. Camellias in the garden are mulched, and containerized plants have the root balls deeply buried in mulch so that the root ball does not freeze. With proper root protection containerized plants can be overwintered out-of-doors with no particular difficulty. Camellias in unprotected containers will be killed or at least severely damaged by prolonged freezing of the root ball. We have observed cold injury to camellia roots in containers by temperatures only a few degrees below freezing.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE HARDINESS OF SPECIFIC CAMELLIAS

Camellia oleifera is a very sturdy broad-leaved evergreen that has great usefulness in the landscape and the added attraction of showy white flowers in the autumn. Hybrids have been made between both *C. sasanqua* and *C. japonica*, but the hybrids with *C. sasanqua* have been much more extensively observed and tested. While these hybrids are strongly recommended for the cooler areas where camellias can be grown, they are not as showy in aspect or color as are the best sasanquas and will not replace *C. sasanqua* in areas with milder climates (zone 7B or warmer). It must be noted, however, that since *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera* are fully intercompatible, after a few more generations it will not be possible to distinguish "pure" *C. sasanqua* from *C. sasanqua*-like cultivars that carry *C. oleifera* genes. The absolute lowest

temperature that *C. oleifera* and its hybrids will tolerate is determined by the degree of hardening and the environment in which the plant is growing. We (Camellia Forest Nursery) recommend these hybrids for areas no colder than zones 6B (-5 F) or 6A (-10 F) with extreme protection. I am not aware of successful culture of these hybrids in areas colder than zone 6A. In 1994 a planting of these hybrids exposed to both sun and wind was subjected to a series of several cold nights with the lowest temperature reaching -3°F. The *C. oleifera* hybrids survived with only minor foliar injury.

In our recent cold (January, 1994), different cultivars of *C. japonica* showed different degrees of injury. At 2°F, with protection from wind and sun, most cultivars of *C. japonica* showed little vegetative injury, but varying degrees, mostly severe, of flower bud injury. Standard varieties of *C. japonica* in the exposed site at -3°F showed severe vegetative injury while our new "April Series" of hardy *C. japonica* selections showed little or no vegetative injury.

All cultivars of *C. sasanqua* exposed to -3°F showed moderate to severe cold injury.

Finally, I should like to reiterate that camellias are hardy, broad-leaved evergreens that tolerate a broad spectrum of growing conditions and are widely cultivated over the warm temperate zones of five continents. They extend to the northern end of the range of broad-leaved vegetation in Japan and China, where they are wild species, and are thus among our hardiest evergreen shrubs. Very elaborate protocols for growing camellias abound in the popular horticultural literature, but in my experience common camellias are easy-to-grow, sturdy plants that can be enjoyed in any garden with only a moderate amount of care.

SCALE INSECTS ON CAMELLIAS (A Possible New Control)

LUTHER W. BAXTER, JR. AND CHARLES A. THOMAS, Jr.

Scale insects are pests of camellias. They are difficult to control. Oil sprays have been used, and if administered correctly they are effective. Various chemical, such as Cygon and Malathion, are also effective, but Cygon is a dangerous chemical to use and smelly, while Malathion is reasonably safe to use but also smelly. When used as sprays the timing of these two chemicals is critical since they must be applied when young scale insects are in the crawler stage.

A new chemical, Merit, will soon be available on the market which is neither dangerous (comparatively speaking) nor smelly, but which likely will be expensive.

Results of a two-year study revealed that when Merit was applied as a paste (non-diluted) encircling the lower part of camellia stems (four to six inches), it was very effective in eradicating the common scale insects (camellia and tea) found on camellias. It was applied in late-winter or early-spring (mid-February to mid-April).

This past season the authors treated twenty plants (*Camellia japonica* cultivars) which were badly infested with scale, mostly tea scale and some camellia scale. With the exception of two plants, no scale was found on those plants treated. Only on a few older leaves were live scales found on these two plants.

The Bayer insecticide, Merit (Imidacloprid), has the chemical name, 1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine, with the chemical abstract number 138,261-41-3.

This material (imidacloprid) was developed by Bayer and evaluated as BAY NTN 33893.

Merit is a relatively safe compound with the word, CAUTION, on the label.

It is a broad-spectrum systemic insecticide which can be used as a seed, soil, or foliar application. It is primarily effective for the control of sucking insects, including scales, aphids, white flies, and others.

This material should possibly be on the market by late 1995 or early 1996. It is now registered on cotton, certain vegetables such as tomatoes and lettuce, and on some fruit trees, such as apples.

ACS Convention Horticulture Schedule

Camellia Society of Central Florida
January 18-19, 1996

Division I	Japonica	Entry Card
Class 1a	Unprotected, Untreated	White
1b	Unprotected, Treated	Buff
1c	Grown under protection	Green
Division II	Reticulata and its hybrids	
Class 2a	Unprotected, Untreated	White
2b	Unprotected, Treated	Buff
2c	Grown under protection	Green
Division III	Hybrids with Non-Reticulata Parentage	
Class 3a	Unprotected, Untreated	White
3b	Unprotected, Treated	Buff
3c	Protected	Green
Division IV	Miniatures	White
Division V	Sasanquas and all other Species	White
Division VI	Tray of 3, same variety	
Class 6a	Unprotected, untreated	White
6b	Unprotected, treated	Buff
6c	Grown under protection	Green
Division VII	Tray of 5, different varieties	
Class 7a	Unprotected, untreated	White
7b	Unprotected, treated	Buff
7c	Grown under protection	Green
Division VIII	Seedlings and Mutants	
Class 8a	Seedlings	Pink
Class 8b	Mutants	Red
Division IX	Blooms of Australian Origin	White

AWARDS

Best Flower in Show Best White
Best Flower of Australian Origin Best Rachael Tarpy
Best Small, Medium, and Large to Very Large in Divisions I and III
Best Large and Very Large in Division II
Best Bloom in Each Class in Divisions IV, V, VI, VII and VIII
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March 3-6, 1999
Sacramento, CA

CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT STUDIES USING LYNX

Betty Hotchkiss and Luther W. Baxter, Jr.

Camellia Flower Blight, caused by the fungus *Ciborinia camelliae* Kohn is a serious disease affecting only flowers of camellia. This disease is common in most areas where camellias are grown in the United States with symptoms usually appearing in late winter or early spring. Symptoms are found only on flowers of camellia and appear as brown spots on petals and sometimes stamens and calyx. These spots begin as small brown spots which rapidly enlarge to cover large areas of flowers. Although the disease is not life threatening to the camellia plant, it is still important since it affects the highly prized flowers.

Control of this disease has been difficult to impossible with current techniques. Exclusion of the disease from an area is still the best, if not the most practical method of control. Sanitation to prevent its spread has been practiced by picking up and destroying infected blossoms which year to year spread the disease from place to place. However, it is rather unrealistic to suppose that people who have large camellia collections will be able to pick up and destroy all infected flowers and petals. Chemical control has been elusive. Over the past twenty years or so a large number of different fungicides have been tested by different researchers for control of this fungus. Work by Dr. Gordon Holcomb, LSU, (1)

showed that weekly sprays with the fungicide Bayleton reduced the amount of disease by up to 67%. Better control than offered by the use of this fungicide is still needed as this amount of disease is unacceptable for any long range control of the disease.

A new fungicide, produced by Miles Corporation, known tentatively as Lynx, has been tested by Baxter and Thomas (2) at Clemson University for several years and by Hotchkiss and Baxter (3) last year. This chemical has not yet been introduced to the horticultural market but is scheduled for release soon. It is systemic in its action and has shown promise in preliminary tests for controlling camellia flower blight.

Studies conducted by Hotchkiss and Baxter (3) in 1994 showed that soaking cut camellia blossoms in a solution of 1 gallon of water with 2 teaspoons of Lynx for five minutes prevented disease symptom development. Lynx, Benlate, Bayleton, Captan, and Cleary 3336 were all tested and only Lynx effectively prevented the formation of flower blight symptoms on all treated flowers although Bayleton prevented disease development in approximately half of the flowers treated.

Further studies were conducted this year, 1995, using the fungicide Lynx. Twenty blossoms showing no disease symptoms were selected for each treatment. The following

treatments were used on cut camellia blossoms. 1) Camellia blossoms were sprayed to runoff on top and bottom, using a hand held spray bottle, with a solution of 1 tsp Lynx/gallon of water. 2) Camellia blossoms were soaked at intervals of either one or five minutes using the same solution. 3) Camellia blossoms were treated with Bayleton either as a spray or as a 5 minute dip at the rate of 1 T/gallon of water. 4) Camellia blossoms sprayed with water served as controls. Treated blossoms were placed in enclosed plastic boxes on top of damp paper towels. After one week flowers were observed for symptom development. Following observation, blossoms were then laid on top of flats of topsoil, covered with screen, and placed outside in the shade. After approximately ten weeks flowers were observed for sclerotial development. This test was conducted twice.

RESULTS

Results of both studies are presented in Table 1. In Test 1, flowers that were either sprayed or dipped in the Lynx solution showed some but not complete control of the disease. Spraying with Lynx was not significantly different from soaking in the same solution for different lengths of time. In all three Lynx treatments 55% of the flowers showed no disease symptoms, 30 -

35% showed disease symptoms on less than 50% of the flower, and 10 - 15% developed symptoms on more than 50% of the flower. Those flowers that were sprayed with Bayleton showed much more disease development than those that were soaked in the same solution for five minutes. All flowers in the control treatment (water spray) developed severe disease symptoms. Similar results occurred in Test 2 although a higher percentage of disease development occurred throughout the entire test.

In Test 1 all flowers either soaked or sprayed with Lynx failed to develop sclerotia, while 75% of those sprayed with either Bayleton or water spray developed sclerotia. Of the twenty flowers soaked in Bayleton for five minutes, only one (5%) developed sclerotia. In Test 2, sclerotia formed on 9/20 (45%) flowers that were sprayed with Lynx while no flowers soaked in Lynx for either one or five minutes formed sclerotia. Of those flowers sprayed with Bayleton, 50% developed sclerotia, while only 3 of 20 flowers (15%) soaked in Bayleton formed sclerotia. All twenty blossoms sprayed with water developed sclerotia. Most treated blossoms produced multiple sclerotia.

DISCUSSION

The 1995 camellia flowering season was a very severe year for flower blight in the Southeast. Symptoms were observed in middle Georgia as early as December and continuing throughout the flowering season. Tests this year indicated that using the fungicide Lynx at 1 tsp/gallon of water as a spray was as effective as soaking cut flowers. However, neither of these treatments gave the complete control that was observed last year when blossoms were soaked in a

Table 1. Camellia flowers* sprayed or soaked (1995 studies) with either Lynx or Bayleton. Twenty flowers/treatment for controlling camellia flower blight.

Treatment	Without symptoms	less than 50% tissue affected	Greater than 50% tissue affected	No sclerotia found
Test 1				
Lynx (spray)	11/20**	7/20	2/20	0/20
Lynx (soak 1 min)	11/20	7/20	2/20	0/20
Lynx (soak 5 min)	11/20	6/20	3/20	0/20
Bayleton (spray)	2/20	5/20	13/20	15/20
Bayleton (soak)	8/20	9/20	3/20	1/20
Control (spray)	0	0	20/20	15/20
Test 2				
Lynx (spray)	2/20	15/20	3/20	9/20
Lynx (1 min soak)	6/20	14/20	0/20	0/20
Lynx (5 min soak)	4/20	14/20	2/20	0/20
Bayleton (spray)	0/20	13/20	7/20	15/20
Bayleton (5 min soak)	4/20	16/20	0/20	3/20
Control (spray)	0/20	0/20	20/20	20/20

*Symptomless flowers used growing in area of high disease incidence.

**Numerator, flowers affected; denominator, total attempts.

Baxter

Treatment

5 ml/gal	5 minute soak*	0/12 sclerotia
5 ml/gal	10 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
5 ml/gal	15 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
10 ml/gal	5 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
10 ml/gal	10 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
10 ml/gal	15 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
15 ml/gal	5 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
15 ml/gal	15 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
15 ml/gal	15 minute soak	0/12 sclerotia
Control	5 minute soak	12/12
Control	10 minute soak	12/12
Control	15 minute soak	12/12

*20 drops Ivory liquid per gallon.

Lynx solution of 2 tsp/gal of water. This may be due to the lower rate of fungicide used this year or to the higher level of disease incidence. The use of Lynx as a chemical control of flower blight still looks good for the camellia hobbyist and warrants further investigations. One gallon of water mixed with 1-2 tsp of Lynx and a few drops of Ivory liquid can be kept in a spray bottle throughout the season. This chemical is very stable as long as it is not frozen. Cut camellia blossoms may be sprayed with this solution before using as cut flowers or entering in a show to prevent disease symptoms from developing. There appeared to be no residue

problem on treated flowers.

Further testing will be done during the 1996 camellia season on camellia plants in the field.

LITERATURE CITED

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2. Baxter, L.W. and Thomas, C. Oral communication.
3. Hotchkiss, B. and Baxter, L. W. 1994. Camellia Flower Blight Studies 1994. *The Camellia Journal* 49 (3): 15.

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location, SponsorDate

Hilton Head Island, SC; Shelter Cove Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Shelter Cove Merchants' Association	November 4, 1995
Norfolk, VA; Chesapeake Square Mall, Virginia Camellia Society	November 4, 1995
Beaumont, TX; Holiday Inn, I-10 Midtown; Texas Camellia Society	November 11, 1995
Fort Walton Beach, FL; Westwood Retirement Community; Fort Walton Camellia Society	November 11 - 12, 1995
Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane Gardens; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 11-12, 1995
Waycross, GA; Trust Company Bank of SE GA; 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
Biloxi, MS; Holiday Inn Express, 1934 Beach Blvd.; Mississippi Gulf Coast Camellia Society	November 18-19, 1995
Brookhaven, MS; State Bank & Trust Company, Brookhaven Camellia Society	November 25, 1995
Albany, GA; Albany Mall; Albany Men's Garden Club	December 2, 1995
Slidell, LA; Slidell Municipal Auditorium; Ozone Camellia Club	December 2, 1995
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Womens Club; Island of Beaches Camellia Society	December 2-3, 1995
Houston, TX; Herman Park Garden Center; Houston Camellia Society	December 2-3, 1995
Apopka, FL; Fran Carlton Center; Apopka Parks Department	December 9-10, 1995
Pensacola, FL; First United Methodist Church; Pensacola Camellia Club, Inc.	December 9-10, 1995
Lafayette, LA; Holidome Central; South Louisiana Camellia Society	December 9-10, 1995
Gainesville, FL; The Oaks Mall; Gainesville Camellia Society	January 6-7, 1996
Baton Rouge, LA; Premier National Bank; Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 6-7, 1996
Aiken, SC; Aiken Camellia Club	January 6-7, 1996
Tampa, FL; Tampa Garden Center; Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society	January 13, 1996
New Orleans, LA; Clifton Ganus School; Camellia Club of New Orleans	January 13, 1996
Tallahassee, FL; Tallahassee Mall; Camellia & Garden Club of Tallahassee	January 13-14, 1996
Ocala, FL; Appleton Culture Center; Ocala Camellia Society	January 13-14, 1996
Conroe, TX; First Christian Church; Coughatta Camellia Society	January 13-14, 1996

Place, Location, SponsorDate

Orlando, FL; Leu Gardens, Garden House; Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 18-19, 1996 (In Conjunction With ACS Convention)
Mobile, AL; Springdale Mall; Camellia Club of Mobile	January 20-21, 1996
Thomasville, GA; Thomasville Garden Center; Thomasville Garden Club	January 27, 1996
Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Citadel Mall Merchants' Association	January 27, 1996
Tuscaloosa, AL; Tuscaloosa Middle School; West Alabama Camellia Club	January 27-28, 1996
Lakeland, FL; First Federal of Florida; Lakeland Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1996
Shreveport, LA; Barnwell Art & Garden Center; Shreveport Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1996
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank Plaza; Jackson Camellia Society	February 3, 1996
Deland, FL; First Presbyterian Church; Camellia Society of North Florida	February 3-4, 1996
White Springs, FL; Stephen Foster State Folk Cultural Center; Stephen Foster State Folk Cultural Center	February 3-4, 1996
Pineville, NC; Carolina Place Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1996
Fort Worth, TX; Fort Worth Garden Center; Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 10, 1996
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Gardens; Birmingham Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1996
Redwood City, CA; Peninsula Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1996
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society and Columbia Mall Merchants' Assn.	February 10-11, 1996
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1996
West Monroe, LA; Kiroli Park; Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 17-18, 1996
Lutherville, MD; Hunt Valley Mall; Pioneer Camellia Society	February 24, 1996
Wilmington, NC; Independence Mall; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 24-25, 1996
Nashville, TN; Cheekwood Botanic Hall; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	February 24-25, 1996
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Community Center; Camellia Society of Sacramento	March 2-3, 1996
Fayetteville, NC; Cross Creek Mall; Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 2-3, 1996
Centerville, GA; Galleria Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	March 9, 1996
Burlington, NC; Holly Hill Mall; Piedmont Camellia Club	March 9-10, 1996
Norfolk, VA; Norfolk Botanical Garden; Virginia Camellia Society	March 23-24, 1996

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Closed Wednesday and Thursday

Memorial Gifts

(as of October 4, 1995)

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SPECIAL GIFTS

(as of October 4, 1995)

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election to board of South Georgia Tech.

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In Honor of Mrs. Ann Blair Brown

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Blair

In Honor of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Jean and Carol Comber

Thanks to Dr. Homeyer for registering
'Combers Pride'

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hardwick

Bill and Mildred Robertson
Congratulations to Patsy and Jim Pinkerton
on their marriage.

Mrs. Miki Mathews

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Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

In Appreciation of the Staff at Massee Lane

Mr. and Mrs. G. Stuart Watson

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(as of October 4, 1995)

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FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Ann Blair Brown

It is camellia blooming time again and our excitement gains momentum as more opening blooms appear. The sasanquas are making a good show and the gibbed japonicas are slowly opening. As usual 'September Morn' ungibbed began to bloom in mid September. We have often had 'September Morn' in August but the blooms are slow to open this year. It has been a very dry and hot summer which may have affected the blooms. The budset is very heavy and we anticipate a fine season. At Masee Lane, the volunteers and staff begin shortly after Labor Day to begin the gibbing program. Our Canadian and midwestern visitors stop en route to Florida for the winter. We like to have some camellias for them to see.

The Fall Board meetings of the ACS and the ACS Development Fund met in Mobile in September. The Board meetings were held in conjunction with the Gulf Coast Camellia Society's Annual Meeting. They were excellent hosts and those who had never attended the Gulf Coast meeting enjoyed it immensely. In 1996, the Board will

meet in Myrtle Beach, SC during the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society's Annual Meeting. Camellia-Rama in 1997 at Fresno, CA will host the Fall meeting and in 1998 the Boards will meet at Masee Lane. It is an excellent way for our Boards to get to know a number of the regional members. We appreciate the willingness of the societies to host the Boards.

During the summer, we try to complete those things left undone during the busy season. This was no exception. We had fewer things to do to the buildings as much was accomplished last summer in preparation for the 50th Anniversary. The office building was a different story. There have been heavy rentals for the Fetterman Building and grounds for parties, weddings, receptions etc. We have some bookings for 1996. We have become a very choice location for social activities.

In November you will receive information about the 50th Anniversary Campaign. I hope that you will give careful consideration in support of this. As you are aware, the costs continue to rise and more funds are needed for our member services and maintaining the gardens. This campaign will cover three years. Thanks to you, our members, ACS and Masee Lane Gardens have many accomplishments of which we can all be proud. With your help, we look forward to many more improvements and a financial base to meet these needs into the 21st century. Working together, we can make this campaign a tremendous SUCCESS.

We will, again, have Open House and the Festival of Trees on Sunday, December 3. This is a very festive time with all buildings decked out in Christmas finery. The fragrance of the

Frazer Fir trees and fresh fruits is delightful. There is entertainment and delicious refreshments prepared by our volunteers and staff.

Several hundred guests come each year to enjoy the beautifully dressed theme trees and linger to enjoy the festivities with friends. This is our way of saying thank you to our neighbors.

Plans are complete for the Camellia Festival, February 10-18. We will begin on Friday evening with a "Prelude to Spring" in the Fetterman Building. Our committees have been hard at work planning decorations, inside and outside, securing several caterers who will donate their services and feature three of their specialties, florists to help decorate and entertainment throughout the evening. Other events include a Novice Camellia Show, a Beginners Workshop on camellias, Fun with Flowers Program, Historic Tour of Homes, Matinee and Luncheon, Golf Tournament, Art Show and Sale, Fashion Show and Luncheon and a Family Fun Day. We are excited about the Festival and the wonderful cooperation that we're receiving. This is the time when the garden and greenhouse are at their peak. All indications are that this will be the best ever Camellia Festival.

While pondering your holiday gift list, why not give gift memberships to some of your friends. Look at the back cover of this Journal for details. Just let us know and we'll take care of this for you. We'll notify your recipient of your thoughtful gift before the holidays.

From all of us at Masee Lane, we wish you and those dear to you a memorable Thanksgiving and a joyous holiday season. May 1996 be the best year ever for you.

1995-96

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'C. C. Crutcher'
'California Fantasy'
'Charles O'Malley'
'Charlotte Blount' V
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'Christine Gonos'
'Cile Mitchell'
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'Crimson Fantasy'
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'Grace Albritton Red'
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'Harry Cave'
'Henry Huntington'
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'High Time'
'Hilda Jaggs'
'Irish Mist' V
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'Jack Mandarin'

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'Kate Hardie'
'Kay Hallstone'
'Lady Laura'
'Larry Piet'
'Lauretta Feathers'
'Les Jury'
'Louise Gerbing'
'Mandy'
'Mandy Smith'
'Margaret Vickery'
'Mark Chason'
'Mary Alice Cox'
'Mary Evan Ferguson' S&V
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'Mary O'Donnell'
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'Midnight Ruby'
'Momudan'
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'Egao'
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'Ville' (Newsome)
'Ville' (Strother)
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'Vulcan'
'W. P. Gilley'
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'Wendy'
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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.

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- Workshops, extensive library, slide sets, fact sheet, nursery information, interesting conventions, and other educational opportunities.

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