

February 1996

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The *Camellia* Journal



'Kagirohi'

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

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

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

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

Subscription price is included in the annual membership dues.

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

Annual Members—U.S. Single \$20.00; U.S. Joint (Husband and Wife) \$22.50; Overseas Single \$21.50; Overseas Joint (Husband and Wife) \$24.00; Life Membership Single \$400.00; Joint \$450.00; Sustaining Dues—Single or Joint \$40.00; Patron Dues (Annual) \$100.00. For Sustaining and Patron Dues, the amount above annual dues would be considered a donation to ACS and hence tax exempt. Make payment to the American Camellia Society, 1 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

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The *Camellia* Journal

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOLUME 51

NUMBER 1

February 1996

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About The Front Cover

'Kagirohi' is a hybrid between *Camellia japonica* and *C. chrysantha* *C. nitidissima*, which was initially cultivated *in vitro*. It is late blooming from the end of March to the beginning of April in Japan. Flowers are rose form and lemon yellow in color.

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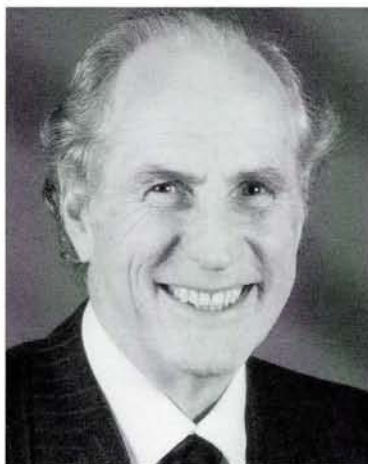
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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Robert E. Ehrhart

As I look into the work of the committees, I am pleased, especially for the leadership of Mr. Jim Pinkerton, who has such big shoes to fill, taking over from Dr. Racoff. This committee chair is one of the most difficult and time consuming of all. I commend Jim, and the committee for their excellent work. I must recognize the good work being done by the Finance Committee, led by Mr. W.C. Wyatt. This is a critical time financially for the ACS, and we certainly need the leadership of W.C. It has been a year of wild swings in the stock and bond markets, (mostly upward, thanks goodness), providing Mr. Carl Allen and his committee with a full time job of monitoring our investments, I have a hunch the next twelve months will also call for close scrutiny. Thanks Carl.

It will be very interesting, come June, to see the progress made by the membership committee, under the leadership of, Mr. Buddy Cawthon, to stem the tide of membership loss. Everyone knows that a membership deficit cannot continue, if we are to remain strong. Again, we call on Buddy, and the members of his committee to work hard to turn this situation around. I pledge to assist them to the greatest of my ability. To Mrs. Zenobia Kendig, I say thanks for her continuing leadership of the Artistic Design Committee. Betty Hotchkiss continues to produce excellent material for each of our Journals. Her group deserves our great thanks. Keep up the good work Betty. And working quietly in the background, Mrs. Vennie Moss, chair of the Ways and Means Committee, works like a trooper to keep our Gift Shop open and fully stocked at all times. I promise you will hear from Vennie, regarding, How you can provide a beautiful trophy table exclusively from the ACS Gift Shop.

I also want to thank Dr. Baxter and Dr. Ackerman for their continual contributions to our publications. And I sincerely appreciate the job Mr. Jack Mandarich is doing as head of the Varietal Registration Committee.

I'd like to turn now to, and discuss the work of one of the ACS Development Fund Committees. This committee is the Fund Raising and Annual Capital group. Chair of this committee is Mr. D Deane Hall Jr., who has done a magnificent job over the past 18 months, putting together the prospectus of the 50th Anniversary Campaign. This has been a tremendous task, and one in which Deane has received little help from the rest of us. He has had to compile this material at a very busy time in his life, thanks to the help of our Executive Director and the Masee Lane Staff. Deane has completed the book, and the staff has now completed the mailing of this material to all of you. I hope that each member studies this material, and seriously contemplates how he or she can help the ACS become self-sustaining. Your Society is very close to reaching its goal of annual income equaling expenses; hence, we ask your greatest support in reaching this goal. We sincerely welcome your contributions and three year pledges to the 50th Anniversary Campaign. And, as your president, I say thank you very much.

BASICS

For The Beginner

Enjoying Your Camellias

Betty Hotchkiss

For most of us who grow camellias, the peak of the blooming season is now upon us. The abundance of camellia blossoms make us anxious to enjoy them in our homes and to share them with our friends and neighbors. Those camellia growers who are regular participants at camellia shows have developed many techniques to prolong the life of cut camellia blooms. Even if you are not one who participates in camellia shows, these techniques can be useful in extending the beauty of your camellia blossoms at home.

Generally speaking, the best time for cutting flowers is early in the morning. Flowers are usually at their best early in the morning when temperatures are cool and the hot sun has not been on the flowers. The second best time for cutting the blooms is late in the afternoon as the temperatures begin to cool again. Camellias are very sensitive to bruising and should be placed in a flat basket or on a tray where the blooms will not touch each other. Once blooms have been taken indoors a fresh cut may be made if it has been very long since cutting from the bush. This fresh cut will allow for good water uptake in the stems. Some flower arrangers use a hammer to lightly crush the bottom of woody stems to enhance water uptake. Blooms should then be placed in a vase or water pick. If they are not to be used immediately they may be stored in the refrigerator for several days to preserve their freshness. In the refrigerator they should be stored in a plastic container on a layer of cotton or fiberfill with the blooms not touching to prevent bruising. The container should have a tight fitting lid (like Tupperware). Camellia blooms will hold for a week or

more if stored carefully this way. However, they will not last as long as freshly cut flowers once they have been removed from cold storage.

Although the majority of people probably use plain water for their blossoms, there are a number of additives that may be chosen. The best known is probably Floralife, an additive used by florists to prolong the life of cut flowers. Chrysal is a similar substance and is preferred by some camellia growers. These products may be obtained from a florist or floral wholesaler. Others prepare their own water additives using ingredients such as Sprite, bleach, sugar etc. A couple of drops of bleach will prevent the growth of bacteria in the water. Blossoms may also be sprayed with a fine mist of water on the petals to preserve freshness. This is good for short-term storage, but it is not a good idea to spray blossoms before enclosing in a closed plastic container for a long period of time. This may encourage the growth of mold on the stamens.

Some camellia growers use a flower spray on their blossoms called Clear Life or Clear Set. See a previous article by Jim Pinkerton in the August 1992 issue of the **Camellia Journal**. This will help the camellia blossom to maintain its turgidity and freshness for a longer period of time. Caution should be used as flowers can be damaged by this spray if not carefully applied. Sprayed blossoms may also have an unnatural sheen if the spray can is held too close to the flower before spraying. Flower arrangers may benefit from using this spray on their camellia blossoms before placing in an arrangement as camellias tend to shatter or fall off the stem easily.

Flower arrangers who use camellias

have also found that wiring the heads onto the stem is the only way to ensure that the blossom will not fall off the stem. Some flower forms fall off more easily than others. The formal doubles, anemone and peony form camellias generally hold onto the stem better than single and semidouble blossoms. However, flowers that are large and very heavy will have a tendency to fall off regardless of the form. Generally speaking, *Camellia japonicas* are better suited for use in a flower arrangement than are either *C. sasanquas*, which shatter easily or *C. reticulatas*, which are often too heavy. The camellia stem is woody and often strong but may not be long enough to place the camellia in a flower design where you want it to be. The use of water picks is common when using camellias in a flower design. This will extend the length of the stem. If the water pick itself is not long enough it can be attached to a wooden pick to extend the length.

Waxing camellias is another method of using camellia blossoms. The recipe is given at the bottom of this article. Over a period of several years I have waxed many camellias and through this experience I have found that the temperature of the wax is the most critical part of the process. Overall it is an easy technique and the results will provide much enjoyment. If the wax is too hot the flowers will burn and turn brown under the wax. Occasionally these may be redeemed by spraying with a light touch of gold or silver spray paint over the waxy coating. The wax should cover the entire bloom and must not be broken to preserve the freshness of the flower. Flowers that have been waxed will last for a few days or a few weeks under the best of circum-

stances. Waxed camellias have a glossy coating and give the appearance of porcelain. In my opinion the white and pink flowers are prettier when waxed than the red as the color of the red will be muted from the wax. The recipe given for waxing camellias is a large one and I suggest gathering a large collection of flowers from your garden and perhaps your neighbors before beginning. Once you start it is hard to stop.

Camellia flowers are the result of your love and hard work lavished on the plants throughout the year. These beautiful blooms open during the cool temperatures of the winter when little else is open in the garden. Enjoy your blossoms. Cut them and don't be afraid to take a little of the stem. It will grow back stronger than before in the Spring. Use them in your home, give them away, and share them for special occasions with those you love.

RECIPE FOR WAXING CAMELLIAS

Ingredients:

5 lbs. Household Paraffin Wax
1 1/2 Pints Mineral Oil
Ice Water
Camellias

Directions:

Melt 5 pounds of wax and 1 1/2 pints of mineral oil together in an electric wok at 138F. Do not overheat. Wax is flammable. Stir mixture thoroughly while heating. If the wax is too cool the coating on the flowers will be thick and gummy. If it is too hot, the petals will scorch and turn brown almost immediately. Waxing camellias takes practice. Hold the flower by its stem and fold back the leaves to keep them out of the wax. To keep the shape of the flower it must be dipped face down through the melted wax as fast as possible, using a single swooping motion from one side of the wok to the other. Wax must be deep enough that the flower does not touch the bottom of the wok. Quickly shake off as much excess wax as possible. Then plunge the flower face down into the ice water, swirling it around to keep the petals from sticking together. The flower should then be placed face up to drain on paper towels. The blooms are fragile and will begin to turn brown once the wax seal is broken. This browning may be disguised by spray painting the blooms.

The wax may be stored for future use by allowing it to cool and breaking into smaller pieces. These pieces may be kept in a plastic bag and remelted when needed.

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An Inspiration

Dear Mrs. Brown,

Enclosed please find a check for \$20.00 dues for one year for myself. My husband, John E. Thurman passed away October first after a brief illness. Seventy years ago when married, we started our Camellia Garden. It was a challenge then. Our hobby has brought us many years of pleasure and many lovely friends. I will still participate in shows and maintain our garden. When people ask me "to what do you attribute your longevity?", I reply "CAMELLIAS".

Signed: Hyacinth Thurman

Editor's Note: Mr. Thurman became a member of ACS in 1951. Mrs. Thurman celebrated her 99th birthday in January and became a 1996 member of ACS. Mrs. Thurman resides in Covington, LA.

SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

Place, Location, Sponsor.....	Date
Jackson, MS; Deposit Guaranty National Bank Plaza; Jackson Camellia Society.....	February 3, 1996
Deland, FL; First Presbyterian Church; Volusia Camellia Society.....	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 ColumbiaMall; 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
Warner Robins, GA; Houston 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
Washington, D.C.; U.S. National Arboretum; Camellia Society of the Potomic Valley	April 13-14, 1996
Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society.....	November 16-17, 1996
Waycross, GA; Suntrust Bank of SE GA; Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross.....	November 20-21, 1996
Jacksonville Beach, FL; Jacksonville Beach Womens Club; Island of Beaches Camellia Society.....	December 7-8, 1996

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Why Are Your Camellias Not Doing Well?



Ray Bond

Many camellia growers have problems with their camellias not doing well after they have moved them into larger containers. Bit by bit and sometimes faster than that, some or all of them begin to go downhill.

Why is this happening? Ray Bond tells everybody that camellias are easy to grow, but others have said that growing them is tough. Who is right? Are they big sweat or no sweat? I continue to say that the answer is *no* sweat.

With anything you plant, that "no sweat" means that you may have to abandon some old habits which may have worked for other types of plants. Let's look at some of these problems and what we can do about them. Many of these camellia problems may be obvious and no problem to you, but I know they have been problems for others.

1. Sun. The sun is bright and hot, hotter in the summer than in the winter. Camellias cannot stand full sun. I suggest at least 63% shade in the summer and at least 40% in the winter. This may be increased in warmer climates and areas of more direct sun. A pine grove will suffice

and many growers use trees for shade. If a good, naturally shady spot is not available, you can build a lattice structure or use shade cloth.

2. Planting too deeply. I cannot preach this one enough, it seems. Camellia roots need air. They need a few roots on the surface of the soil to help them get it. Many nurserymen take pains to cover these top surface roots. This will drown camellias, if it doesn't cause root rot.

3. Soil mix. Camellias need air down in the root area. A tight soil mix with no air spaces will cause drowning or root rot. Many growers have very exotic mixes and if they work, that's fine. My recommended soil mix is 20% sharp sand and 80% 1/2 inch to 5/8" grind, aged two to three years, pine bark mulch. This pine bark mulch is pretty typical of what you will find at most retail nurseries. Some nurserymen throw in about 10% pine bark "nuggets" and that is fine. Pine bark nuggets contain trapped air. Look into a root ball that contains them and you will see roots hanging on to them very tightly. Add enough dolomitic limestone to this mixture to raise the pH to

6.0. This will be about one pound per three cubic feet. Peat moss should never be used; it fills the pores and air spaces in the soil mix, depriving the roots of needed air.

4. Root rot. We have covered the reasons for root rot, now for the remedies. There are two kinds of root rot that affect camellias. The first, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, affects *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata*. It doesn't affect *C. sasanqua* and *C. oleifera*. Prevent it with a drench with Subdue® once every six months. For mushroom root rot, be sure your soil is clean. Mushroom root rot (*Cylindrocladium crotalariae*) is caused by using creek sand or silt which is contaminated with the fungus. A clean soil mix will fix this problem. This fungus rarely attacks mature and established plants.

5. Mixing fertilizer with the soil mix or too much fertilizer. This applies to coated fertilizers, such as Osmocote, which are released by warm temperatures. When temperatures get hot, some of these fertilizers can "dump" on the roots and burn them. Camellias should be fertilized from the top, allowing the roots to "eat" as the nutri-

ents are flushed by them from above. Overfed camellias may exhibit severe leaf burn, leaf browning on the older leaves and the younger ones wilt and turn black. If your camellias appear to wilt, looking like they need water and they seem to be plenty moist, they could be overfed. If possible, repot in soil with no fertilizer in it and flush the plant with fresh water. In any event, try to flush out the fertilizer salts.

6. Tight roots. When plants are bumped from one size container to another, growth problems can appear. Many people, when bumping from one gallon containers to three gallon or larger containers wait until the plant in the one gallon container is almost root bound before they bump it up. This can retard plant growth. A plant can sit for a year or longer in its original root ball with very few roots reaching out into the soil in the larger container. Those outside roots on the plant should be pulled out or cut (about 1/4" deep) into the root ball, vertically down the root ball in several places around the diameter of the ball.

Trapped roots are a good clue to plant health. You start to put the plant into the ground and the soil falls away from the smaller root ball. You feel cheated. You paid for a five gallon plant but received a one gallon plant. My best advice is to return the plant to wherever you bought it. If you want to keep it, pull out the roots with your fingers and pot it up yourself. If you

cut the roots to release them, be sure to take about 25% off the top to match root loss.

7. Camellia dieback. Dieback is a disease caused by the fungus, *Glomerella cingulata*. Sometimes it is confused with root rot. A twig of new growth suddenly wilts. Or, a canker appears on the trunk or on a limb. Cut off infected areas down to clean wood. Sterilize your pruners with Clorox between cuts. Infected wood is brown with an orange cast. Dieback is spread when contaminated water splashes on new growth or a plant wound, such as a leaf drop wound or cut in the bark. *C. sasanqua* is usually more susceptible to dieback than *C. japonica*. Some cultivars are easily infected; some are not. It is more prevalent in humid areas.

A prophylactic spray of Captan mixed with Cleary 3336® (both WP) or benomyl (Benlate® WP) at a rate of two tablespoons each per gallon of water is recommended in the spring. Add a little dishwasher detergent as spreader-sticker. Spray every two or three weeks beginning in early spring, continuing through May or early June.

8. Rodents. Use the usual rodent poisons and get a cat or two. If you get a cat, give it a warm and friendly place to live, treat it well and feed it enough to keep it around. A cat will gather varmints for you and will shut them down.

9. Scale. Camellias are susceptible to scale attacks, usually tea scale. Use the usual oil based sprays for scale eradication remedies and keep preferred hosts for scale, such as euonomous and privet, away from camellias. Camellias are not a preferred host for scale, but if scale is nearby, chances are good that your camellias will get it. Always be watching for it as a white web (in the spring) and a distribution or perhaps cluster of tiny white, hard specks attached to the underside of the leaf. More severe infestations can discolor the leaf, almost like leaf variegation.

I know a lot of this is redundant. But, sometimes we better understand what we observe when it is put into context. I hope this gives you some sort of benchmark with which to work.

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

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.

**AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
AND
AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT FUND, INC.**

Fort Valley, GA 31030
Combined Balance Sheet
Year Ending June 30, 1995

ASSETS

Cash	62,539
Cash Investments	210,769
Marketable Securities	665,325
Accounts Receivable	11,838
Inventories	54,165
Prepaid Expense	11,043
Property and Equipment	1,368,835
TOTAL ASSETS	2,374,514

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

Accounts Payable	7,153
Deferred Amounts	
Life Memberships	58,930
Other	130,213
40th Anniversary - Designated	51,481
40th Anniversary - Undesignated	8,454
Environmental Center	133,266
TOTAL DEFERRED AMOUNTS	382,344
TOTAL LIABILITIES	389,497

FUND BALANCES

SUPPORT AND REVENUE

Membership Dues	54,164
Merchandise Sales	37,487
Advertising	2,892
Investment Income	40,138
Net Gain on Investment Transactions	127,636
Donations	67,249
Friends of the Camellia	14,310
Rental Income	18,463
Other Income	47,601
TOTAL SUPPORT AND INCOME	409,940

EXPENSES

Garden and Greenhouse Maintenance	55,954
Membership and Publications	53,045
General Administration	193,836
Depreciation	70,554
TOTAL EXPENSES	373,389
Excess of Support and Revenue Over Expenses	36,551

FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING OF YEAR **1,948,466**

FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR **1,985,017**

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES **2,374,514**

For a copy of the 1994-95 auditor's financial statements please contact the treasurer.

A Poplar Sasanqua

Luther W. Baxter * and Betty Hotchkiss**

About twenty years ago, at Clemson, SC, two seedlings emerged at about the same time, approximately one foot apart. Thinking some shade might be desirable, both seedlings, *Camellia sasanqua* and *Liriodendron tulipifera* (yellow poplar or tuliptree) were left to grow alongside each other. These two seedlings have not been given any special care. Figures 1 and 2 show these two as plants as they are today. Note how the yellow-poplar trunk has grown and "taken-in" the base of the *C. sasanqua* plant.

The only point that needs to be made and understood is that *C. sasanqua* seedlings, once established are excellent

competitors. This *C. sasanqua* seedling has flowered and produced viable seeds over the past five to ten years. It has not given any symptoms of drought injury. This *C. sasanqua* seedling is located on the north side of the now large yellow-poplar tree. While it is in considerable shade, the plant is thriving, even under these conditions.

Photos: Courtesy of Dave Lewis

*Professor Emeritus, Plant Pathology, Clemson University

** Principle Horticulturist, American Camellia Society



PATRONS

(Since the November, 1995 Journal)

Mrs. G. F. Abendroth, Shreveport, LA

Mr. and Mrs. Carl M. Allen, Jr., Wilmington, NC

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Avery, Morganton, NC

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SPECIAL GIFTS

(as of January 1, 1996)

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
Tidewater Camellia Club
Honoring Mr. Carl Allen

CB&T Bank of Middle Georgia
Prelude to Spring

Mrs. Miki Matthews
Paper Camellias for Gift Shop

Mr. John Newsome
Honoring Mr. Hulyn Smith

North Georgia Camellia Society
Honorarium to Mrs. Betty Hotchkiss

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan
Get Well to Mrs. Ruth Jernigan

Mrs. Elizabeth T. Sheerer
Honoring Mrs. Eulala Amos

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon P. Howell
Gift to ACS, for publication of
Insect Insert August Journal

To honor Ray Blackman, Dr. and Mrs.
Daniel E. Nathan have donated and
placed in the Fetterman Museum, the
beautiful Connoisseur sculpture
"Peace on Earth".



Attempting the Infection of *Camellia japonica* leaf discs with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

Janice H. Haldeman*
and Kathleen J. Locker**

In the February 1995 issue of the *Camellia Journal*, prospects for applying genetic engineering technologies to camellias were discussed. (1) These technologies could be used to supplement the traditional breeding methods that have for many years produced our beautiful camellias. It would be desirable, for example, to be able to produce a variety of *Camellia japonica* with resistance to infection, specifically with resistance to *Camellia* flower blight fungus. Resistance to infection by any fungal pathogen is a characteristic that plant species possess. Resistance to infection, is due to gene action that enables a specific plant to produce a chemical or chemicals that prevents the fungus from invading and growing successfully within the plant's cells. Some disease-resistant genes have already been identified, allowing breeders to select for disease resistant varieties of plants. The traditional selection processes depend upon growing many plants for many generations before the desired resistant plant appears. Currently, plant biotechnologists are trying to shorten this process by locating, isolating, and then inserting the disease-resistant directly into the plant.

As pointed out in the February *Journal* article, the steps of producing genetically altered plants using modern DNA technology is a complex one. The steps of this process are outlined in figure 1. One of the key steps in the bioengineering process, would be infection of camellia tissue with the crown-gall bacterium *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*. This bacterium naturally infects many plants, and when it does, it can actually insert its genes into the genetic complement of host plants. It causes susceptible plants to form ugly tumors, in which the bacterium lives and feeds on some of the chemicals that infected plants produce. Scientists have successfully removed the tumor-causing parts of the bacterial gene, and have also successfully inserted other desirable genes for plants into this bacterium. It can then serve as a "gene jockey," carrying desirable genes into plant cells. Several plants have been "genetically engineered" using this technique, including potatoes with resistance to fungal infection.

Can this bacterium, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, infect camellia cells? We are now beginning to study this possibility. This paper reports very preliminary results of an attempt to infect leaf

tissues of *Camellia japonica* with this bacterium. First, we needed to determine the best medium to support the infection process. Because camellias have phenolic compounds in their tissues, especially in the leaves, infection of these tissues with the bacterium is more difficult. The phenolic compounds inhibit the bacterial infection process. It was reasoned that media which contain ingredients that can absorb phenolic compounds might permit camellia tissue to become infected. Anderson's Woody Plant Medium has already shown favorable for camellia tissues. (2) This medium was selected to serve as the "base medium," to which other ingredients were added. The ingredients added were Polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) and / or charcoal. These materials have been used effectively for absorbing phenolic compounds in many tissue-culture media.

Four media combinations, all with 8 grams per liter agar and 15 grams per liter of sugar, were tested in the experiment.

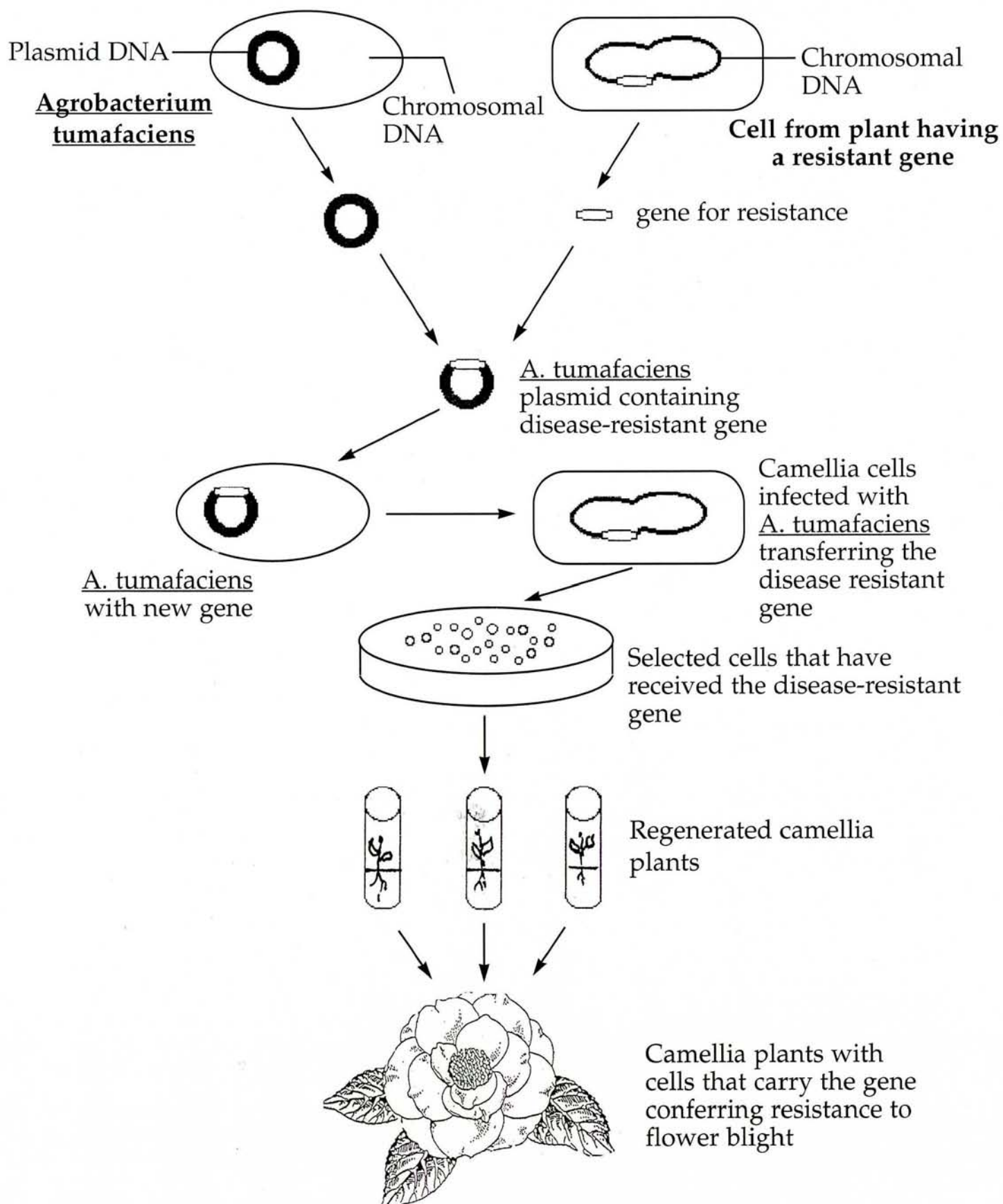
1. 1/2 strength Anderson's Woody Plant Medium
2. 1/2 strength Anderson's Woody

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

**Undergraduate senior biology major, Erskine College, Due West, SC

Research paper based on first-hand experimental evidence collected by the authors. Submitted for publication in the *ACS Journal*.

DEVELOPING CAMELLIAS RESISTANT TO DISEASE



Plant Medium plus 500 milligrams per liter PVP

3. 1/2 strength Anderson's Woody Plant Medium plus 1% charcoal
4. 1/2 strength Anderson's Woody Plant Medium plus 500 milligrams per liter PVP and 1% charcoal

Leaves from greenhouse *C. japonica* plants were sterilized by washing with detergent, soaking in 10% clorox for 15 minutes, and rinsing three times with autoclaved water. Discs were cut from the leaves, using a sterilized hand-held hole punch. The discs were cut and soaked for 5 to 10 minutes in a sterilized solution of citric acid and ascorbic acid (100 milligrams of each per liter) as an antioxidant.

Half of the leaf discs were distributed (six per plate) onto three plates of each of the four media. The remaining leaf discs were first soaked for five minutes in a certain water suspension of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* before plating onto the four media. After two

weeks and discs were examined and healthy green discs were transferred to unused plates. The media within these plates was overlaid with sterilized filter paper, and the discs were then subcultured onto the paper. This was done in order to better observe the cut edges of the discs for evidence of tumor (callus) growth. Such growth might indicate that bacteria had successfully infected leaf tissue. Leaf discs were observed on these plates for four additional weeks, and then examined for callus. The survival of leaf discs on the medium containing both PVP and charcoal was best; half of the discs on that medium developed callus along their cut edges. The bacteria also continued to grow on the plates with the discs, since our procedure did not include addition of an antibiotic to suppress the bacteria. This step will be added to our next attempt to infect camellia leaf tissue with *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*.

This study established that of the

four media tested, Anderson's Woody Plant medium at half strength with 8 grams agar, 15 grams sucrose, 500 milligrams polyvinyl pyrrolidone and 1% charcoal powder per liter supports culture of leaf disc material of *Camellia japonica*.

References:

1. Haldeman, Janice H. 1995. Prospects for using genetic engineering to obtain disease resistance in camellias. *The Camellia Journal*. 50:1 pp. 10-11.
2. Shults, Amber M. and Janice H. Haldeman. 1995. Callus production from petal tissue of *Camellia japonica*. *The Camellia Journal*. 50:1 pp. 7-8.

Acknowledgement:: The authors express appreciation to the American Camellia Society for support of this research, to Dr. Luther Baxter for reviewing the paper, and to Michelle Gates for the graphic design.

Successful Camellia Workshop Held at the Norfolk Botanical Garden

Dr. T. Winston Gouldin

On September 30, 1995, the Virginia Camellia Society held its first hands-on workshop at the Hofheimer Educational Camellia Garden at Norfolk Botanical Garden. This garden was planted by the Virginia society with the help of 25 Boy Scouts in 1992. 160 varieties were represented in the first planting. With the addition of 10 cultivars during the workshop, which detailed and demonstrated proper planting methods, the number now approaches 200. Disbudding technique and the use of gibberellic acid were other topics covered. Each attender received a VCS and ACS membership application. We anticipate that this garden will serve as an effective recruiting instrument for our societies for years to come. Located in the most conspicuous area of the botanical garden, the plants are just now reaching the age where they will attract attention when in bloom. As they mature and new cultivars are added, they will become increasingly effective as an attraction.

Dr. Gouldin is first Vice President, Virginia Camellia Society. For further information, Dr. Gouldin has now retired from his medical practice and can be reached at 804-855-7907 or 857-0350.

SHOW REPORTS

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

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, December 2-3, 1995

Sponsor: Pacific Camellia Society

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica (Non-treated)

Large: 'Tom Knudsen', Mr. & Mrs. Harry Gobrecht

Runner-up: 'Daikagura', James Emmons

Medium: 'Margaret's Joy', Mr. & Mrs. Walter

Harmsen

Runner-up: 'Jerry Donnan', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

Miniature-Small: 'Kiku-Toji Pointed', Mr. & Mrs.

George Butler

Runner-up: 'Ave Maria', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Jaacks

C. japonica (Treated)

Large: 'Mary Fisher', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

Runner-up: 'Mark Alan Var', Mr. & Mrs. Robert

Jaacks

Medium: 'Emmett Pfingstl', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo

Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Cameo', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio

Bracci

Miniature-Small: 'Something Beautiful', Mr. & Mrs.

Sergio Bracci

Runner-up: 'Lemon Drop', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Jaacks

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio

Bracci

Runner-up: 'Emma Gaeta Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Robert

Jaacks

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'First Blush', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

Runner-up: 'Pink Dahlia', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Shishi-Gashira', Mr. & Mrs. Julius

Christinson

Runner-up: 'Egao', Mr. & Mrs. Julius Christinson

Best Seedling: *C. japonica* 'Bride's Blush', Mr. & Mrs.

Meyer Piet

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

FLORIDA

Apopka, December 9-10, 1995

Sponsor: Apopka Parks Department

Number of Blooms Displayed: 670. Attendance: 150

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom: 'John Hunt', Lew &

Annabelle Fetterman

C. japonica (In Open)

Large: 'Laura Walker Var.', Howard Smith

Medium: 'Anita', John Shirah

Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Clarence & Lillian Gordy

C. japonica:

Treated: 'Moonlight Bay', Eileen Hart

Protected: 'Lady Kay', Bill & Mildred Robertson

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'California Dawn', John L. Spencer

Treated: 'Harold L. Paige', Clarence & Lillian Gordy

Protected: 'Harold L. Paige', Bill & Mildred

Robertson

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Joe Nuccio', John L. Spencer

Treated: 'My Diane', Clarence & Lillian Gordy

Protected: 'Julia Hamiter', Lew & Annabelle

Fetterman

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Kanjiro', Joan Haney

Best Miniature: 'Sugar Babe Var.', Howard Smith

Best White: 'Charlie Bettes', Jay & Debbie Ellis

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

Clarence & Lillian Gordy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:

Howard Smith

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Fort Walton Beach, November 11-12, 1995

Sponsor: Fort Walton Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 453. Attendance: 165.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom in Show: 'Betty Sheffield

Supreme', Henry A. Boudolf

C. japonica (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Edna Bass', James & Elaine

Smalley

Medium: 'Bienville', J. B. Young

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

Miniature: 'Little Slam Var.', Gordon E. Wesley

C. japonica (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Lucy Stewart', Jim Newell

Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Jim Newell

Small: 'Little Ginger', Jim Newell

Miniature: 'Man Size', Jim Newell

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Jim Newell

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julia', Don E. Applegate

Protected: 'Mona Jury', Jim Newell

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Bonanza', Edward O. Alsip

Best White: 'Elegans Champagne', Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Best Bloom by Novice: Medium: 'Rose Dawn',

Charles Young

Small: 'Pink Perfection', Matthew Hollis

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Protected: Jim Newell

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Edwin Atkins

Protected: Walter Creighton

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Jacksonville, December 2, 1995

Sponsor: Camellia Society of North Florida

Number of Blooms Displayed: 662

C. japonica (In Open, Not Chemically Treated)

Large-Very Large: 'Show Time', John Rumbach

Small-Medium: 'Doris Ellis', Jay Ellis, Jr.

C. japonica (In Open, Chemically Treated)

Large-Very Large: 'Joy Kendrick', Lillian & Clarence

Gordy

Small-Medium: 'October Affair', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

C. japonica (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow', Marbury's Light



Have you ever seen a lobby desk at your bank look this pretty? This photograph was taken at the 44th Annual Camellia Show on November 15, 1996 at Suntrust Bank, Waycross, Georgia.

Pink', Marie & Paul Dahlen
 Small-Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme',
 Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

C. reticulata:
 In Open: 'Valentine Day Var.', Lillian & Clarence
 Gordy
 Protected: 'Ruta Hagmann', Pat & Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:
 In Open: 'Mona Jury', June & James Norman
 Protected: 'Delores Edwards', Annabelle & Lew
 Fetterman

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Lillian & Clarence
 Gordy

Best Novice: 'Chansonette', John Kartsonis
 Best White: 'Gus Menard', Lillian & Clarence Gordy
 Best Miniature: 'Frances Councill', Lillian & Clarence
 Gordy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
 Protected: Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
 In Open: Lillian & Clarence Gordy
 Protected: Pat & Jim Pinkerton

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Jacksonville Beach, December 2-3, 1995 (14th Annual)
 Sponsor: Island of Beaches Camellia Society
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 679.
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
 Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Bill
 Patterson

C. japonica:
 Very Large: 'Mathotiana', Eileen Hart
 Runner-up: 'Edna Bass', T. L. & Carol Everett
 Large: 'Charlie Bettles', T. L. & Carol Everett
 Runner-up: 'Adolphe Audusson', Mary Dillard
 Medium: 'Mary Alice Cox', O. L. Jacobson
 Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Tom Adams
 Miniature: 'Frances Councill', Tom Adams
 Runner-up: 'Punkin', O. L. Jacobson

C. reticulata:
 Best Bloom: 'Valley Kundsens', C. W. Barfield
 Runner-up: 'Valentine Day', Bill Patterson

C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Debbie Var.', Eileen Hart
 Runner-up: 'Super Star', Eileen Hart

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Tom Adams

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 O. L. Jacobson

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Tom Adams

ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES:
 Creativity: O. L. Jacobson

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Four.

GEORGIA

Albany, December 2, 1995 (22nd Annual)
 Sponsor: Men's Garden Club of Albany
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 525
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
 Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Valentine Day', Dr. Frank
 Houser

C. japonica: (In Open)
 Best Bloom: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', G. Stuart Watson
 Best Large: 'Helen Bower Var.', L. R. Smith
 Best Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', G. Stuart Watson
 Best Small: 'Pink Perfection', Dr. Frank Houser

C. japonica: (Protected)
 Best Bloom: 'Kiku-Toji', Bill & Sally Hardwick
 Best Large: 'Royal Velvet', G. Stuart Watson
 Best Medium: 'Grand Marshall', John Newsome
 Best Small: 'Dolly Dyer Var.', Curt Smith

C. reticulata:
 In Open: 'Mandalay Queen', L. R. Smith
 Protected: 'Frank Houser', John Newsome

C. hybrid:
 Best Bloom: 'Delores Edwards', John T. Newsome
 Best White: 'Ruffian', Frank Jamison
 Best Seedling: J-223, Dr. Daniel E. Nathan
 NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.



A lovely view of the Honors Table at the Suntrust Bank, Waycross, Georgia sponsored by the Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross.

Fort Valley, November 11-12, 1995
 Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
 Most Outstanding Bloom: In Open: 'Tiffany', Lib Scott
 Protected: 'Harold L. Paige', Frank Jamison

C. japonica: (In Open)
 Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink', Lib Scott
 Medium: 'Holly Bright', Dr. Dan Nathan
 Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Marvin Jernigan

C. japonica: (Protected)
 Large: 'Edna Bass', Paul Dahlen
 Medium: 'Magic City', Dr. Dan Nathan
 Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Jim Pinkerton

C. reticulata:
 In Open: 'Valentine Day', Parker Connor
 Protected: 'Hulyn Smith', John T. Newsome

C. hybrid:
 In Open: 'Anticipation', Parker Connor

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Yuletide', Dr. C. David Scheibert
 Best Miniature: 'Little Babe Var.', Parker Connor
 Best Mutant: Wheeler #1, Red Sport of 'Rebel Yell',
 Marvin Jernigan
 Best White: 'Swan Lake', Parker Connor

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 Parker Connor
 ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Dr. Daniel E. Nathan
 ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES:
 Tricolor: Martha Culpepper
 Creativity: Betty McGee
 NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Perry, October 14, 1995 (6th Annual)
 Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 414. Attendance: 2,000
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
 Most Outstanding Bloom, In Open: 'Julie Var.', Anne &
 Bob Gramling
 Protected: 'Miss Tulare', Frank Jamison
C. japonica: (In Open)
 Large-Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst', Lillian & C.
 M. Gordy
 Runner-up: 'Mathotiana', Eileen Hart
 Medium: 'Nancy Lynn', Howard Smith
 Runner-up: 'Magic City', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
 Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Marvin Jernigan

Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', A. H. Barnett, Jr.
C. japonica: (Protected)
 Large-Very Large: 'Dr. Burnside', Dr. Dave Scheibert
 Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Cameo', Frank Jamison
 Medium: 'Wildfire', Dr. Dave Scheibert
 Runner-up: 'Miss Bessie Beville', Grady Stokes
 Small: 'Ave Maria', Dr. Dave Scheibert
 Runner-up: 'Double Rainbow', Dr. Dave Scheibert

C. reticulata:
 Extra-Large: 'Valentine Day', Anne & Bob Gramling
 Runner-up: 'William Sellers', Anne & Bob Gramling
 Large: 'Dana Homeyer', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
 Runner-up: 'Diamond Head', Anne & Bob Gramling

C. hybrid: (In Open)
 Large: 'Delores Edwards', Dr. Dan Nathan
 Small: 'Fragrant Joy', Dr. Dave Scheibert

C. hybrid: (Protected)
 Large: 'Water Lily', Anne & Bob Gramling
 Runner-up: 'Delores Edwards', Lillian & C. M.
 Gordy
 Small: 'Debbie', Howard Smith

C. sasanqua:
 Best Bloom: 'Sparkling Burgandy', William T.
 Etheridge
 Best White: 'Ruffian', Frank Jamison
 Runner-up: 'Deen Day Smith', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
 Best Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Dr. Dave Scheibert
 Runner-up: 'Little Slam', Louise & Roy Homans
 ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Lillian & C. M. Gordy
 ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Anne & Bob Gramling
 NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Valdosta, November 18-19, 1995 (31st Annual)
 Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 665. Attendance: 64.
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
 Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Edna Bass', Fred Hahn
C. japonica: (In Open)
 Very Large: 'Helen Bower', James Wheeler
 Medium: 'Grand Marshall', Carl Maphis
 Small: 'Little Susie', James Norman
 Miniature: 'Little Slam', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
C. japonica: (Protected)
 Very Large: 'Show Time', Fred Hahn
 Medium: 'Harriett Bisbee', Frank Jamison
 Small: 'Ave Maria', Curt Smith
 Miniature: 'Spindrift', Curt Smith



A small portion of the 335 blooms exhibited at the Waycross Camellia Show at the Suntrust Bank.

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Hall's Pride', James Norman
Protected: 'Hall's Pride Var.', Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up: 'Dr. Dan Nathan Supreme', Dr. Dan Nathan

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Julia', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Protected: 'Delores Edwards', John Newsome

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Leslie Ann', Carl Maphis
Best White, In Open: 'Charlie Bettes', Howard Smith
Best White, Protected: 'Bienville', John Newsome
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Parker Connor
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Lillian & C. M. Gordy
NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Waycross, November 15-16, 1995 (46th Annual)
Sponsor: Suntrust Bank & Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross

Number of Blooms Displayed: 335. Attendance: 328.
ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

In Open: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mary Dillard
Protected: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Frank Jamison

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Valentine Day', T. L. & Carol Everett
Protected: 'George Firth', Dr. & Mrs. Dan Nathan

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Delores Edwards', Dr. & Mrs. Dan Nathan

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Misty Morn', Ray & Marie Hall
Runner-up: 'Mine-No-Yuki', Mary Dillard
Best White: 'Mary Alice Cox', Mrs. H. C. Abelain, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Purity', Lois Groszmann
Best Miniature: 'Man Size', Mrs. H. C. Abelain, Jr.
NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

MISSISSIPPI

Biloxi, November 18, 1995 (44th Annual)
Sponsor: Mississippi Gulf Coast Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 460. Attendance: 620.
ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
C. japonica:

Large-Very Large: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace', Jim Newell
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow's Dawn', James & Elaine Smelley
Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield Pink Var.', John L. Rogers

Runner-up: 'Mary Alice Cox', James & Elaine Smelley
Medium: 'Magic City', Dr. Edward & Gertrude LeBlanc

Runner-up: 'Margaret Davis', John L. Rogers
Small: 'Brooke', Edwin L. Atkins
Runner-up: 'Rachel Stanley', Edwin L. Atkins
Miniature: 'Fircone', Mr. & Mrs. Wm. F. LaRose
Runner-up: 'Man Size', Jin Newell

C. reticulata:

Large-Very Large: 'Harold L. Paige Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Pleasant Memories', Jim Newell
Medium: 'Black Lace', Walter M. Creighton
Runner-up: 'Mary O'Donnell', H. R. Norsworthy

C. hybrid:

Large-Very Large: 'Mona Jury', James & Elaine Smelley
Runner-up: 'Julie', Jim Newell
Medium: 'Robyn McMinn', Mr. & Mrs. Robert A. Stroud
Runner-up: 'Debbie', Jim Newell

Best White: 'Lucy Stewart', Jim Newell
Best Bloom by Novice: 'Royal Flush', Mrs. Helen VanO'Stren

ACS OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT CERTIFICATES:
Tri-Color: Mrs. W. Steve Sekul
Creativity: Mrs. Edward N. Throop
NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

Brookhaven

December 10, 1995 (33rd Annual)
Sponsor: Brookhaven Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 563. Attendance: 258.
ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Edna Bass Var.', H. Norsworthy
Runner-up: 'Helen Bower Var.', H. Norsworthy
Medium-Large: 'Lady Kay', John Rogers
Medium: 'Mrs. Hooper Connell', James & Elaine Smelley

Small: 'Kiku-Toji', H. Norsworthy
Miniature: 'Men's Mini Var.', H. Norsworthy
C. japonica: (Protected)
Large-Very Large: 'Swan Lake', James Newell
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink', James & Elaine Smelley
Medium-Large: 'Elaine's Betty', James & Elaine Smelley
Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', H. Norsworthy
Small: 'Ave Maria', H. Norsworthy
Miniature: 'Men's Mini', James Newell

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Pleasant Memories', James & Elaine Smelley
Runner-up: 'Frank Houser Var.', Liz Jeffares

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury', James Newell
Runner-up: 'Cile Mitchell', James & Elaine Smelley
Best White Bloom: 'Mary Alice Cox', James & Elaine Smelley

Best Bloom by Novice: 'Little Babe', Mrs. D. W. Townsend

Runner-up: 'Kuro-Tsubaki', Don Perkins

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, October 14-15, 1995

Sponsor: SC State Fair & Mid-Carolina Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 509.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Mathotiana', Parker E. Connor
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Blush', Mrs. H. C. Scott
Medium: 'Betty's Beauty', Mrs. H. C. Scott
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Dr. Herbert Racoff
Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Mrs. Elizabeth Brown
Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', Mrs. H. C. Scott
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Parker Connor

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Oliver Mizzell
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst', M. S. McKinnon
Medium: 'Compari White', Mrs. Annabelle Fetterman
Runner-up: 'Harriet Bisbee', Oliver Mizzell
Small: 'Little Hooper', Mrs. Annabelle Fetterman
Runner-up: 'Little Susie', Mrs. Annabelle Fetterman

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Pleasant Memories', Pat & Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.', Mrs. Annabelle Fetterman

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie Felix', Pat & Jim Pinkerton

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Sparkling Burgandy', Carter Bays
Best White, In Open: 'Dorothy Chester', G. C. Chester
Best White, Protected: 'Mary Alice Cox', Oliver Mizzell
Best Bloom by Novice: 'Mathotiana Supreme Var.', Bumky Carter
ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Parker E. Connor
ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Mrs. H. C. Scott
NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Hilton Head, November 4-5, 1995 (5th Annual)

Sponsor: Shelter Cove Mall Merchant's Assn. & Coastal Carolina Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 678. Attendance: 1100.
ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Elizabeth L. Brown
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Lib Scott
Medium: 'Magic City', Parker E. Connor
Runner-up: 'Campari', Lib Scott
Small: 'Kiku-Toji', DeeDee Heyman
Runner-up: 'La Peppermint', Elizabeth L. Brown
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Donna & Bill Shepherd
Runner-up: 'Tammia Fire Opal', Rupert Drews

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Edna Bass', Marie & Paul Dahlen

Runner-up: 'Kramer's Supreme', Marie & Paul Dahlen
 Medium: 'Sea Foam', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
 Runner-up: 'Guest Star', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
 Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Rish
 Runner-up: 'Little Hooper', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

C. reticulata:

In Open: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Rupert Drews
 Runner-up: 'Black Lace', Louise & Roy Homans
 Protected: 'Arcadia', Pat & Jim Pinkerton
 Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

C. hybrid:

In Open: 'Delores Edwards', Rupert Drews
 Runner-up: 'Anticipation', Parker E. Connor
 Protected: 'Julia', Pat & Jim Pinkerton
 Runner-up: 'Delores Edwards', Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Rish

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Yuletide', Robert Butler
 Runner-up: 'Bonanza', Robert Butler

Best White, In Open: 'Jackie Giles', Elizabeth L. Brown
 Best White, Protected: 'Angel Kloman', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Parker E. Connor
 Protected: Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:

In Open: Lib Scott
 Protected: Pat & Jim Newell

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

TEXAS

Beaumont, November 11, 1995

Sponsor: Texas Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 402. Attendance: 100.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst Blush', H. R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Mathotiana', Dudley Boudreaux
 Large: 'Mary Agnes Patin', Gordon Rabalais
 Runner-up: 'Pirates Gold Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
 Medium-Large: 'Dawn's Early Light', Dudley Boudreaux
 Runner-up: 'Bienville', Gordon Rabalais

Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Gordon Rabalais
 Runner-up: 'Compari', Tom Shelfer
 Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Greg Davis
 Runner-up: 'Kiku-Toji', Greg Davis
 Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', H. R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Little Slam', H. R. Norsworthy

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Frank Houser', H. R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Betty Ridley Var.', H. R. Norsworthy

C. hybrid:

Large-Very Large: 'Delores Edwards', Dudley Boudreaux

Miniature-Medium Large: 'Julie Var.', Hyman Norsworthy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: H. R. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Gordon Rabalais

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: None.

Houston, December 2, 1995 (38th Annual)

Sponsor: Houston Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 350. Attendance: 209.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Gordon Rabalais
 Medium: 'Harriet Bisbee', Gordon Rabalais
 Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Hyman Norsworthy
 Miniature: 'Little Slam Pink', Gordon Rabalais

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: 'Edna Bass Var.', Pat McMurrey
 Medium: 'Compari Rose Var.', Thomas Weeks
 Small: 'Willard Scott', Hyman Norsworthy

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Frank Houser', Pat McMurrey

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Julie Var.', Hyman Norsworthy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE: Hyman Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE: Gordon Rabalais

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Two.

VIRGINIA

Chesapeake, November 4, 1995 (49th Annual)

Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 200. Attendance: 600+

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Betty Sheffield Pink', Robert Black
 Medium: 'Nellie McGrath', Capt. & Mrs. D. M. Simon
 Small: 'Ave Maria', W. L. Miller
 Miniature: 'Kitty', Capt. & Mrs. D. M. Simon

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Valentine Day', Ira E. Hefner

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Buttons 'n Bows', Ira E. Hefner

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Sparkling Burgandy', Melvin Stallings

Best White: 'White Empress', Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: Sixteen.



Judges for the Waycross, Georgia Show at the Suntrust Bank of Southeast Georgia included, left to right: Patty King, Savannah; Frank Jamison, Margaret Jamison, Fort Valley; C. Warren Thompson, Fort Valley; Brenda Briley, Gray; Dr. John Youmans, Valdosta; Jake Jacobson, Jacksonville Beach, Florida; Harold Goforth, Ocala, Florida; and Raymond Hall, Jacksonville Beach, Florida.

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MORE ON CALLUS PRODUCTION

From *Camellia Japonica*

Amber M. Shults * and Janice H. Haldeman **

INTRODUCTION

This study is a continuation of earlier experimental research in which callus, naturally produced at the site of a wound, was successfully obtained from petals of *Camellia japonica* by hormone stimulation. (1) Anderson's Woody Plant medium was compared to Murashige and Skoog's Minimal Organic medium to determine which type best stimulated callus. In this experiment, it was determined that Anderson's Woody Plant medium best supported callus stimulation.

In order to genetically alter a plant, callus production is often the first step. A reliable method for obtaining large quantities of callus must be established. Once a method is established, it is possible that some specific bacterium can be used to insert new, desirable genes into the plant cells. Once cells that contain this new gene are selected, a plant can then be regenerated that contains the desired gene, as reported in a previous paper (1).

This study investigated the interactions between the plant hormones benzyl adenine (BA), a cytokinin, and naphthaleneacetic acid (NAA), an auxin, in order to determine optimal hormones for stimulating quantities of callus. Combinations of BA and NAA have successfully been used to stimulate shoot multiplication from young shoots of *Camellia sasanqua*. (3)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Callus was initiated from the petals of *C. japonica* using the procedure described by Shults and Halderman (2). The initiated callus was allowed to grow for 17 weeks, and the callus was then subcultured.

The procedures for subculturing were done using sterilized equipment under a protective hood. The callus was removed from test tubes where it was allowed to grow. The callus was cut into approximately 4mm by 4mm pieces in a petri dish. Each piece was then placed into separate 8 dram (1/2 ounce) vials that contained 10ml of Anderson's Woody Plant medium to which was added one of 16 combinations of BA and NAA hormones. Before the callus was placed in vials, the media has been adjusted to pH 5.6 and then ster-

ilized. The vials were placed under fluorescent light for fourteen hours a day. After 13 weeks, the subcultured callus was examined for growth. The callus was rated on a scale from 0 to 4: 0 for dead callus or no growth, 1 for poor growth, 2 for fair growth, 3 for good growth, and 4 for excellent growth.

RESULTS

Camellia Callus Tissue Growth on Media Containing Varying Concentrations of the Hormones BA (cytokinin) and NAA (auxin).

	benzyl adenine (BA), mg/L				
	0mg/L	2mg/L	4mg/L	8mg/L	
naphthalene	0mg / L	0.08	2.37	1.57	0
acetic acid	0.05mg / L	0.85	3.08	1.63	0.8
(NAA), mg/L	0.1mg / L	1.23	3.45	3.17	0
	0.2mg / L	1.05	2.31	3.08	0

CONCLUSIONS

After transferring *C. japonica* callus to combinations of BA and NAA, it can successfully be maintained. In this experiment, high concentrations of BA were detrimental to callus growth, but some BA was required for optimal growth. Two mg / L of BA combined with 0.1 mg / L of NAA produced the best callus growth in this experiment.

REFERENCES

1. Haldeman, Janice H. "Prospects for Using Genetic Engineering to Obtain Disease Resistance in Camellias" *The Camellia Journal*, February 1995.
2. Shults, Amber M. and Janice H. Haldeman. "Callus Production from Petal Tissue of *Camellia japonica*." *The Camellia Journal*, February 1995.
3. Torres, Kenneth C. *Tissue Culture Techniques for Horticultural Crops*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1989.

* Undergraduate junior biology and chemistry major, Erskine College, Due West, SC

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

Answers to Camellia Questions, Part 2

This is the second in a series of question and answer articles about camellia culture. I hope it answers a few more questions and helps with your camellia problems. The previous article covered two of the most prevalent problems of camellias. This issue completes (I hope) answers to the four most asked questions. These problems are not as bad as they seem, but when questions are asked, it pays to be as thorough as possible with answers.

Ray Bond

Question #1: How Much Cold Can Camellias Take?

This has been a major concern of growers, landscapers and consumers. Camellias are beautiful plants that may succumb to a colder than average winter or for no apparent reason in a normal winter.

A lot of research has been done on this subject. Many popular camellias are tender, so care must be taken to plant and protect them properly. Camellias, like most other plants, don't like a sudden hit of cold weather. You can protect them from sudden onslaughts of winter by proper planting, i.e., placement and protection. This will be covered in a future article.

Some of the old favorite *C. japonicas*, such as 'Paulette Goddard', 'Prof. Sargent', 'Aunt Jetty' (non variegated version of 'Gov. Mouton'), 'Gov. Mouton', 'Lady Clare' (also sold as 'Empress'), 'Bernice Boddy', 'Kumasaka', 'Debutante', 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Blood of China' ('Victor Emmanuel') and 'Frost Queen' are very resistant to cold damage. They can withstand very low temperatures, approaching 0 F. or lower (Zone 7a or 6b), if they are not suddenly shocked by cold. 'Debutante' is one of the most winter tolerant of *C. japonicas*. It has pretty flowers early in the autumn and is a great plant for the landscape. Its problem is that its bloom and buds are very cold sensitive and are easily ruined by frost.

As a rule, *C. japonica* plants which bloom in the spring and leaf out later

will be more cold tolerant than those which bloom in mid season. Good examples of these spring blooming *C. japonicas* are, listed alphabetically, 'C.M. Hovey' ('Col. Firey'), 'Mrs. Charles Cobb', 'Glen 40', 'J. Stewart Howard', 'Jacks' ('Broadrose') and 'Rev. John Drayton'. Winter to spring blooming *C. japonica* cultivars which could be added to this list are 'Lady Vansittart' and 'Herme' ('Jordon's Pride'). All of these produce very pretty flowers and occasionally win shows.

I have had questions about good, fall blooming *C. japonicas*. Only 'Debutante', as mentioned above, is very winter tolerant. 'Marie Bracey' ('Spellbound'), 'Daikagura', 'Mary Agnes Patin' and 'Yohei-Haku' ('September Morn') are all good, early blooming *C. japonicas* which are very showy.

Contrary to popular belief *C. japonica*, generically, is a bit more cold tolerant than *C. sasanqua*. The idea that *C. sasanqua* may be tougher than *C. japonica* is probably because, with one or two exceptions, such as 'Yuletide', all *C. sasanquas* are bloomed out before *C. japonicas*. When the cold really hits, *C. japonica* blooms and buds are damaged and this damage can be readily apparent. This is why the blooms of 'Yuletide' are rarely seen. Frequently, severe cold damage or cold kill will not be seen until it is time for the plant to begin to grow. Then, after a killing winter like 1983-1984, the plant will not put on new growth, but will dry up and die. It was already dead, we simply couldn't see it.

Many showy types of *C. japonica* will not take the cold. They are very pretty

and in great demand. The better or longer a plant is established in its location, the more likely it is to handle cold weather. A weak plant will be zapped by the cold before a stronger one.

Much research and hybridizing has been done in this area and camellias which are rated to -10F (zone 6a) are now entering the market. However, they are not yet generally available. Demand exceeds supply. I am working diligently to increase supply of these camellias across the market.

Question #2: How Do I Get Rid of Petal Blight?

A. Camellia Petal Blight

The worst non life threatening disease of camellias is Camellia Petal Blight. I have had many growers ask me how to cure it or get rid of it. Unfortunately, the answer is, "Once you have it, you have it." You can take preventive measures and practice good hygiene and lessen its effects.

Camellia Petal Blight is caused by the fungus, *Ciborinia camelliae* Kohn. It occurs only on flower tissue of camellias. It does not spread from flower to flower as do other flower blights. The disease is characterized by brown spots on the petals which grow rapidly to engulf the entire bloom.

(There may be a fuzzy, gray growth at the base of the bloom where it is attached to the stem which may characterize another type of petal blight

caused by Botrytis. This will be discussed later.)

Infected blooms fall to the ground and produce a small, hard structure called a sclerotia in the base of the bloom. This sclerotia allows the survival of the fungus until the following season. The sclerotia may lie dormant in the soil for up to five years. When conditions are right, generally warm and humid, a small (dime size), brownish gray, flat mushroom is produced from the sclerotia. This mushroom discharges spores that land on the camellia blooms and the cycle is repeated. The disease can be spread for short distances, about 300 yards, by the wind. Also, it can be spread by contact of infected blooms. It is prevalent in warmer and more humid areas. It is most active when the temperature is between 45°F and 70°F, during mid and late flowering season. Camellia Petal Blight does not affect camellia roots, stems or leaves.

There is no known cure for Camellia Petal Blight at this time other than prevention and strict hygiene. Somehow, the word got out that Terrachlor would work against it. Neither this nor any other known or commonly used fungicide, has any effect.

Clean up and destroy all fallen blooms, whether or not they are infected. Destroy them! Do not compost! The sclerotia will survive the composting process. If you see an infected bloom, remove and destroy it, be it on the plant or on the ground. This clean up includes petals. A black ground cloth around the plant and a pine needle mulch (4" to 6") are two things that help prevent the disease. They help break the cycle. Use of these can diminish the

incidence of the disease by 95%.

If you have an infected greenhouse or cold frame, clean out the building. remove camellias from the structure. Clean off the top 1/4" layer of soil from the plant (if it is in a container) and dispose of this soil so that the petal blight cannot reproduce. When you reload the structure, do not put camellias in it for five years.

Fortunately, all things are cyclical. Let us hope that the cycle for Camellia Petal Blight runs its course and fades rapidly. In the mean time, the American Camellia Society is encouraging research, looking for answers to the questions Camellia Petal Blight raises. So, scientists are working on the problem. **IMPORTANT!!!** If anyone reading this has had any success with any kind of prevention, cure or eradication for this disease that we haven't mentioned, please contact The American Camellia Society at A/C 912-967-2358.

B: Botrytis Flower Blight?

Botrytis Flower Blight is sometimes called "gray mold." Usually, this affects inside blooms that have been damaged in some way. This includes frost, water dripping from above or water spray, high humidity and high temperature, with a lack of air circulation or some other damaging conditions are also contributors.

Botrytis symptoms are similar to Camellia Petal Blight, with a few significant differences. Botrytis looks very similar to Petal Blight on the bloom. It does not engulf the bloom as rapidly as does Petal Blight. When you clean up a bloom infected with Petal Blight, you pick up a slimy mess. Botrytis infected

blooms do not have this slimy texture. Frequently, a gray, powdery fungal growth appears on the flowers, particularly the stamens or at the base of the bloom. This growth is an abundance of spores, which spreads from bloom to bloom, damaging each one it touches. Even though botrytis flower blight looks like Petal Blight and has caused a few growers to panic, it is not a serious problem unless you neglect it. Just like Petal Blight, prevention is the best cure. Pick up fallen blooms and gather them from the plants and destroy them. Be sure your plants have good air circulation. Even if you neglect it, the usual botrytis treatments will control it. Fine spray with some of the usual botrytis fungicides, such as the spray for die-back (captan mixed with benomyl) should fix the problem.

Names of camellia cultivars given above are as specified in *Camellia Nomenclature*, the official Nomenclature Book of the American Camellia Society. Names in parenthesis following the official names indicate some of the other names given to the same plant by some growers.

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



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Transmission of Yellow Pigments to Hybrids of *Camellia chrysantha*

Kazuo Yoshikawa and Norihiro Yoshikawa

Since *Camellia chrysantha* (*C. nitidissima*) was introduced from China, it has become the basis for breeding yellow cultivars. The results of these breeding efforts, however, have been much less successful than was originally hoped. The first difficulty encountered was the low compatibility that *C. chrysantha* has with many other *Camellia* species, particularly *C. japonica* (the horticulturally most important species). The second is the apparent recessiveness of *C. chrysantha* genes that control yellow pigmentation in combination with other *Camellia* species. For example, although *C. chrysantha* does cross readily with certain other species, such as *C. reticulata*, the *C. chrysantha* petal color is not strongly transmitted to the hybrid progenies while the red and pink shades of *C. reticulata* are.

From the horticultural standpoint, the excellent genetic properties of cultivars parented by *C. japonica* and / or *C. reticulata* are indispensable for future hybridizing programs. To overcome the barrier of incompatibility between certain species and *C. chrysantha*, some biotechnological method such as *in vitro* embryo culture is needed to save premature hybrid embryos from abortion. But without new technology, traditional breeding techniques must be used. Based on years of experience at hybridizing, the authors have learned that certain interspecific hybrids have unexpectedly good compatibility with some species. Especially, some of the interspecific hybrids between *C. reticulata* and *C. japonica* or *C. saluenensis* have good compatibility with other species including *C.*

granthamiana, *C. sasanqua* and *C. chrysantha*. With respect to breeding for yellow petal-pigmentation, certain of these hybrids of *C. reticulata*, that have light colored flowers, (i.e. 'Lasca Beauty', 'Mouchang' and 'Suzanne Withers') not only have good compatibility with *C. chrysantha*, but also do not transmit much red pigmentation to the offspring.

The number and parentage of hybrids with *C. chrysantha* surviving for more than one year past germination, for the period 1985 to 1993, is presented in Table 1. Among the 1196 hybrids listed on this table, 102 F₁ and 20 F₂ hybrids have flowered, among those, however, yellow petal-color has been much less than was originally expected.

In Table 2 the yellowness of the fresh petals of 33 hybrids of

C. chrysantha (that contain no hint of red or pink) is compared with the yellowness of *C. chrysantha* itself and two *C. japonica* cultivars, 'Dahlonneg' and 'Witman Yellow' that show some yellow pigmentation. Hue (Hd: 0-360°) and color saturation (Sr: 0-100%) of petal color of each table entry is expressed as a function of *C. chrysantha*. For this purpose the base yellowness, or hue (Hd), of *C. chrysantha* is scored 0°, while base color saturation, or Sr, of *C. chrysantha* is scored as 100%.

The Hd measurement is derived from RGB values (red, green and blue) measured by a computer image scanner (Epson GT9000) with 256 color gradations. Hue, or Hd indicates the wavelength of light reflected from an object. Low Hd values indicate red colors and increased Hd values indicate a higher proportion of green. Saturation indicates strength of the color, so Sr measures color intensity. A flower with the yellow intensity of *C. chrysantha* would measure 100% while a pure white flower would be 0%.

Table 1. The number and parentage of hybrids with *C. chrysantha* surviving for more than one year past germination.

F₁ hybrids

Seed Parent	Pollen Parent	Number
<i>C. chrysantha</i>	<i>C. japonica</i>	20
<i>C. chrysantha</i>	Hybrid	6
<i>C. chrysantha</i>	Other Species	45
<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	7
<i>C. reticulata</i>	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	46
Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	347
Other Species	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	24
Total		495

F₂ hybrids

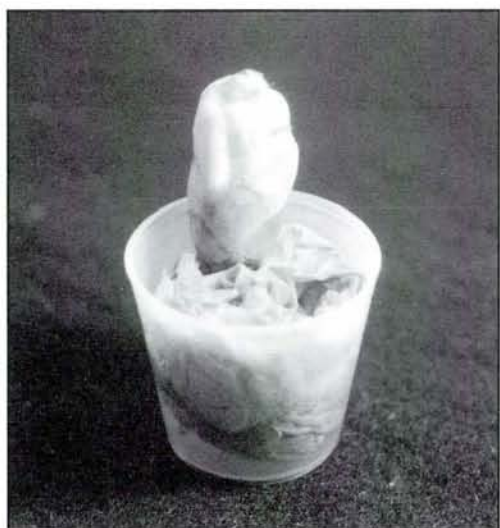
Seed Parent	Pollen Parent	Number
<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁	211
F ₁	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	150
F ₁	F ₁	340
Total		701

These two characteristics of color are modified by the presence of any red petal pigmentation. The visual yellowness of the petal color as measured by the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Color Chart is also included on the table under the heading RHS.

The flower petal sample of *C. chrysantha* (*C. chrysantha* specimen 1) used as the benchmark for comparison throughout this table was picked at the time of peak blooming. Additionally, a second bloom (*C. chrysantha* specimen 2) from the same

plant was picked at the end of the blooming season. Note from Table 2 that color has changed from the time of peak bloom so that Hd is 4 and Sr is reduced to 83 on the late-blooming flower. This indicates that flower color is not stable, even in the same individual during the same season. Clearly there is an environmental component in flower color.

The yellow hue in *C. japonica* cultivars has more of a green component than that of *C. chrysantha* and appears as a pale or lemon yellow while the yel-



"These pictures illustrate a bloom of hybrid *C. chrysantha* using *C. chrysantha* crossed with a red camellia. That hybrid had been produced in 1984 and came into bloom in 1992 through 8 years breeding. Three buds were produced. Each flower shows three colours - yellow, red and white. So I named them "Golden Hero", triple colour camellia. It was bred for the first time in The Peoples Republic of China and only one exists now." Information and photos were sent by Xie Bao Ming, Shanghai, China.

low color of *C. chrysantha* has more of a red component and appears more orange-yellow in contrast. In most of the F_1 hybrids, hue, or Hd, is around 14, which is close to the cultivars of *C. japonica*, but in the F_2 hybrids, resulting from the backcrosses to *C. chrysantha*, the hues are closer to that of *C. chrysantha* (Hd=6 to 10; see Table 2).

The degree of color saturation, Sr, measures the depth of intensity of color. Most of the F_1 hybrids had less than 1/4 of the color intensity of *C. chrysantha*. *C. chrysantha* has a Sr of 100 while the hybrids are mostly 25 or less (Table 2). The exception is F_1 hybrid, #86660 (photograph on front cover). Among the backcrosses of F_1 hybrids to *C. chrysantha*, the Sr values are different depending on whether F_1 was used as the seed parent or pollen parent. Four back-crossed hybrids with the F_1 as the seed parent have average Sr values of 22 (see Table 2), while 10 backcrosses with the F_1 as the pollen parent have average Sr values of 42 (see Table 2). This last result suggests the possibility of a cytoplasmic

factor being involved in the inheritance of the yellow color of *C. chrysantha*. Ackerman (see ACS Jour. 49:1) has speculated that a cytoplasmic factor might be involved in *C. chrysantha* pigmentation. Therefore, we conclude that the genes that control the yellow pigmentation in *C. chrysantha* usually behave as recessive genes in combinations with *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata*. However, one recently flowered F_1 hybrid (#86660) between *C. japonica* and *C. chrysantha* has 40% of yellow color of *C. chrysantha*. This result suggests that the inheritance of yellow pigmentation from *C. chrysantha* is not always recessive, and rarely F_1 hybrids with strong yellow pigmentation can be obtained. These results suggest the importance of generating large numbers of F_1 hybrids when *C. chrysantha* is used as a parent.

Acknowledgement

The authors gratefully thank Professor Clifford R. Parks of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for suggestions concerning the manuscript.

Table 2. The comparison of yellowness of *C. chrysantha*, its hybrids and *C. japonica* cultivars

Subject	Seed Parent	Pollen Parent	Hd	Sr(%)	RHS
<i>C. chrysantha</i> (1)			0	100	10b
<i>C. chrysantha</i> (2)			4	83	8c
89047	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (85011)	7	67	12d
89004	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (85011)	9	50	10d
90059a	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (86007)	6	50	13d
91087b	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (86011b)	7	44	13d
90050a	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (86011b)	6	42	13d
86660	<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	42	4d
89019a	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (85011)	14	39	4d
86613	Sal. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	7	39	8d
87025*	Sal. Hybrid	<i>C. japonica</i>	14	33	11d
89006c	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (85011)	10	31	11d
90023d	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (86011b)	8	31	11d
90033b	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (86007)	8	31	11d
90043	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	F ₁ (86007)	12	31	11d
89001a	F ₁ (85011)	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	10	31	11d
87100	Sal. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	28	11d
91050a	F ₁ (8657g)	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	9	25	
85011	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	4	25	
85677a	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	11	25	
Dohlohnega	<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. japonica</i>	14	22	
88076a	Grn.&Sas. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	22	
88048b	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	22	
89048	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	11	22	
88087a	Grn.&Sas. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	19	
88160b	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	19	
90011b	F ₁ (86573g)	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	7	17	
86007a	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	17	
Witman Yellow*	<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. japonica</i>	14	14	
90013a	F ₁ (86573g)	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	14	
86007c	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	14	
86009	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	14	
85526c	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	11	
86538b	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	9	11	
86627d	Ret. Hybrid	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	7	under10	
86624a	<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	under10	
86627c	<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	under10	
86620	<i>C. japonica</i>	<i>C. chrysantha</i>	14	under10	

Hd : hue, Sr : saturation, RHS : the Color Chart of the Royal Horticulture Society

* : not *C. chrysantha* hybrid, Ret. : *C. reticulata*, Grn. : *C. granthamiana*, Sal. : *C. saluenensis*, Sas : *C. sasanqua*



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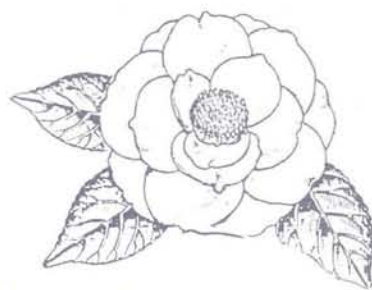
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'Tiffany'
'Tomorrow'
'Valentine Day' (Houser)
'Vernon Mayo'
'Ville' (Carroll)
'Ville' (Carter)
'Ville' (Fraley)
'Ville' (Gilchrist)
'Ville' (Gilley)
'Ville' (Newsome)
'Ville' (Strother)
'Ville Double'
'Vulcan'
'W. P. Gilley'
'Waltz Time'
'Wendy'
'William Forrest Bray'
'Woodford Harrison'
'Zell Boyce'

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FROM THE DESK OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In the last few seasons, I have reported in the February Journal that Massee Lane Gardens are filled with color of our beautiful camellias or some similar report. Unfortunately, that is not the case this time. We have enjoyed some lovely sasanqua and japonica blooms earlier but with 22° F. and high winds, the open blossoms are brown. With a few days of moderating temperatures which we are now experiencing, we will, again have more beautiful blooms. Early indications are that the tight buds have suffered no damage.

Our Fiftieth Anniversary Campaign has begun to secure the future of the American Camellia Society's home at Massee Lane Gardens. At the celebration in March, many were pleasantly surprised at the tremendous progress the organization had made. From a small one room office, we have expanded to a 160 acre property with a large camellia garden, greenhouses, other specialty gardens and two museums. We have moved from a mimeographed Newsletter to our quarterly Camellia Journal and a Yearbook. How has all of this been accomplished? BY YOU, OUR MEMBERS. By now, you have received material from the 50th Anniversary Campaign Committee outlining the need to secure and improve our Massee Lane. Each gift, large or small, is very important and each is tax deductible. Take time to consider YOUR PART in this campaign

and contact Massee Lane of your intentions.

The Camellia Festival promises to be outstanding. Each year the events attract more people to Massee Lane. You will note, elsewhere in the Journal, the schedule. Thanks to Fort Valley Main Street with Alex Khoury as Director, the Golf Tournament is offering fantastic prizes. For a hole-in-one on #3, there is a Golf Dream Vacation of 9 days, 8 nights in Scotland to play 7 rounds of golf at Gleneagles, Turnberry, St. Andrews and other well - known courses. Our local travel agency, Two for the Road Travel Agency is the donor of this prize. The Middle Georgia Bank that is locally owned is offering \$15,000.00 cash for a Hole-in-One on #9 hole. Other awards will be cash awards. The date, Saturday, February 17 at Pine Needles Country Club (912) 825-3816 and the fee is \$35.00. Call the club for more information.

The Open House which was held on the first Sunday in December was a great success. Our visitors enjoyed viewing the Festival of Trees which were uniquely decorated by organizations and businesses in the area. The aroma of the large Fraser Fir trees permeated the Fetterman Building. Our volunteers and staff provided delicious refreshments. Helen Teeter, a long time ACS Staff Member, now living in Atlanta, attended. She enjoyed visiting with her many friends. Her son, Vince, and his family pro-



Ann Blair Brown

vided musical entertainment which was enjoyed by our guests. It was a very special afternoon.

Many thanks to the Virginia Camellia Society for adding 16 new ACS members at their Fall Plant Sale at the Norfolk Botanical Gardens. Viola Cocran of the Ozone Camellia Society in Slidell, LA and Martha Duell of the Fayetteville Camellia Society in North Carolina continue to add new members to the ACS Roster each year. We appreciate the continued hard work of these two ladies and the Virginia Camellia Society members. Your efforts DO MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

I hope that you have made plans to attend the ACS Convention and Annual Meeting at the Harry P. Leu Botanical Gardens, hosted by the Camellia Society of Central Florida. Jerry Conrad is serving as Chairman and he and his committee have planned many interesting activities. Hope to see you there.

Camellia Trends In New Zealand

Neville Haydon

I have now been running the specialist nursery Camellia Haven for going on 20 years, not a huge business but keeping myself and 3 employees busy all year. Although grateful for the support of many members of the strong New Zealand Camellia Society, 96% of our sales are to other gardeners, and what we produce has to be tailored to their preferences.

For ease of explanation to home gardeners our catalogue is arranged for their benefit, not by the divisions devised for show competitions. Hybrids of *saluenensis* or even *reticulata* which look like *japonicas* go in the section "Japonicas and hybrids of similar appearance". After all, without a reference book how many people would detect the *reticulata* content of 'Black Lace' or 'Betty Ridley'? "Large flowered *reticulatas*", the species and the *sasanquas* form natural divisions, and a section which is of ever increasing importance to us is that which I have called "Hybrids based on the small leafed species".

Although not the first of these hybrids, 'Spring Festival' was the plant which

popularized the type and alerted home gardeners to their value as mass flowering garden plants. In keeping with demand my catalogue now offers 41 cultivars. Gardeners today take much more account of landscaping than previously, and the bonus of the small leafed hybrids is the variety of interesting plant forms to select from. 'Spring Festival', 'Cinnamon Cindy' and 'Fragrant Joy' are our most popular slender upright plants, 'Baby Bear', 'Itty Bit', 'Quintessence' and 'Sweet Emily Kate' as dwarf growers. 'Nicky Crisp' and 'Adorable'

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are easily the most popular of what we have taken to calling the window ledge plants to describe their dense bushy growth which will fit under the average window. 'Wirlinga Princess', 'Alpen Glo' and 'Our Melissa' are the most sought after of those with long arching sprays of flowers. We have just realized that 'Our Melissa' has the ideal growth habit to make into standards without the hassles of high grafting. The standardizing of camellias and every other imaginable plant is suddenly very fashionable.

Two small leafed hybrids which we will list next year and which I am sure will rank with the finest ever come from well known Australian camellia identities. 'Wirlinga Bride' is the latest of International Registrar Tom Savage's Wirlinga series. A superbly proportioned plant, it has dense arching branches of pure white flowers. 'Sweet Jane' was raised by Australian Registrar Ray Garnett, and is the first of his crosses employing *Transnokoensis* to be named. Others will follow. 'Sweet Jane' has an upright habit like 'Spring Festival', an

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informal double flower white shading to pink with what I would call a marshmallow texture, and in my trials has been flowering for 5 to 6 months. Both will be remarkable either in the garden or in containers.

Reticulatas form only a small part of the business even though they grow so well here. So many of our customers have only small city gardens and prefer smaller flowers and smaller growing plants to suit their scale. 'Purple Gown', 'Valentine Day' and 'Dr. Clifford Parks' dominate our reticulata sales, but 'Margaret Hilford' and 'S. P. Dunn' have been the most regular recent show winners. The best new reticulatas produced here recently would be 'Raspberry Glow' with a lovely clear colour and white frosting, and the large pink peony 'Sir Robert Muldoon', named for a former charismatic but contentious Prime Minister of the country.

In japonicas the trend here has been to medium size flowers at the expense of the very large flowers so sought after when they first appeared in numbers in the sixties. Only varieties with superior leaf and plant appearance hold their own against the trend. Landscaping is a boom industry, and landscapers look at the plant first and the flower second. 'Kramer's Supreme' always has their approval, and 'L. T. Dees' with almost identical appearance but a

large bold dark pink formal double flower is increasingly popular. A new japonica which should please both landscapers and show growers is 'Les Jury', a large dark non-fading red peony to formal double. It is good that his agents were able to find a worthy variety among the last of his seedlings to posthumously honour his name. Also from the last batch of 'Les Jury' seedlings is a small to medium formal double described as smoky lavender to antique rose. A cross of 'Fuyajo' x 'Zambo' it has been named 'Sir Victor Davies' after one of the founders of his agent nursery. Os Blumhardt's 'Night Rider' is an excellent example of a variety combining unusual and attractive flower and plant appearance, and is in great demand.

In noting customer preferences I have found that varieties tending to blue or purple create a great deal of enthusiasm. Their main drawback is variability in the colour through juvenility of the plant, climate or soil condi-

tions. We do not promote 'Grand Sultan' / 'Mathotiana' because of its great variability in both flower form and colour under our conditions, but 'Zambo', 'Dona Herzilia', 'Violet Bouquet' and now 'Sir Victor Davies' are well received. I was 'over the moon' early this year to flower a chance pitardii var. pitardii seedling which opens a glistening purple, later changing to dark red-purple. In July I was brought back to earth on reading Bill Donnan's article and accompanying photo in our N. Z. Bulletin describing a Japanese seedling, 'Coral Sea', which appears almost identical. It will be interesting to compare them in due course. My seedling, tentatively named 'Purple Fire', is fertile, having set 3 seedpods with pollen from my 'Takanini', which also has a tendency to purple early and late in the season.

Another trend of which we have had to take account is a big increase in enquires for scented camellias. This interest has been fuelled by magazine articles on the work of Jim Finlay and John Lesnie who have been carrying out extensive breeding programs for scented varieties. As with lower growing plants, we have had to allot a special area at the nursery to display all the scented varieties together. Whether much increase in the strength of scent over older varieties such as 'Odorotissima', 'Scentsation' and 'Kramer's Supreme' has been achieved is debatable, and with an apparently inferior sense of smell I would not pass judgement, but certainly the range of varieties with at least equal scent has been increased considerably, and Jim Finlay continues to display new seedlings at shows each year. The species Yuh-sienensis, of which selected

NEW ZEALAND 1997



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'Adorable'



'Night Rider'

clones have a strong scent, and which also has slow and fast growing clones, will be of assistance to those breeding for scent.

And finally we have a landscaper-driven surge in the use of white sasanquas for hedges, which has seen 'Setsugekka'

go to the top of our best seller list. Two new white sasanquas which have made a big impression are Dr. Park's hybrid 'Yoimachi', with very dark dense foliage and an extended flowering period, and 'Early Pearly' which has perfect formal double flowers,

short lasting like all sasanquas, but exquisite as they open. The Ackerman hybrid 'Snow Flurry' has performed well in my trials and should be particularly useful in colder areas.



'Sir Victor Davies'



'Alpen Glo'

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