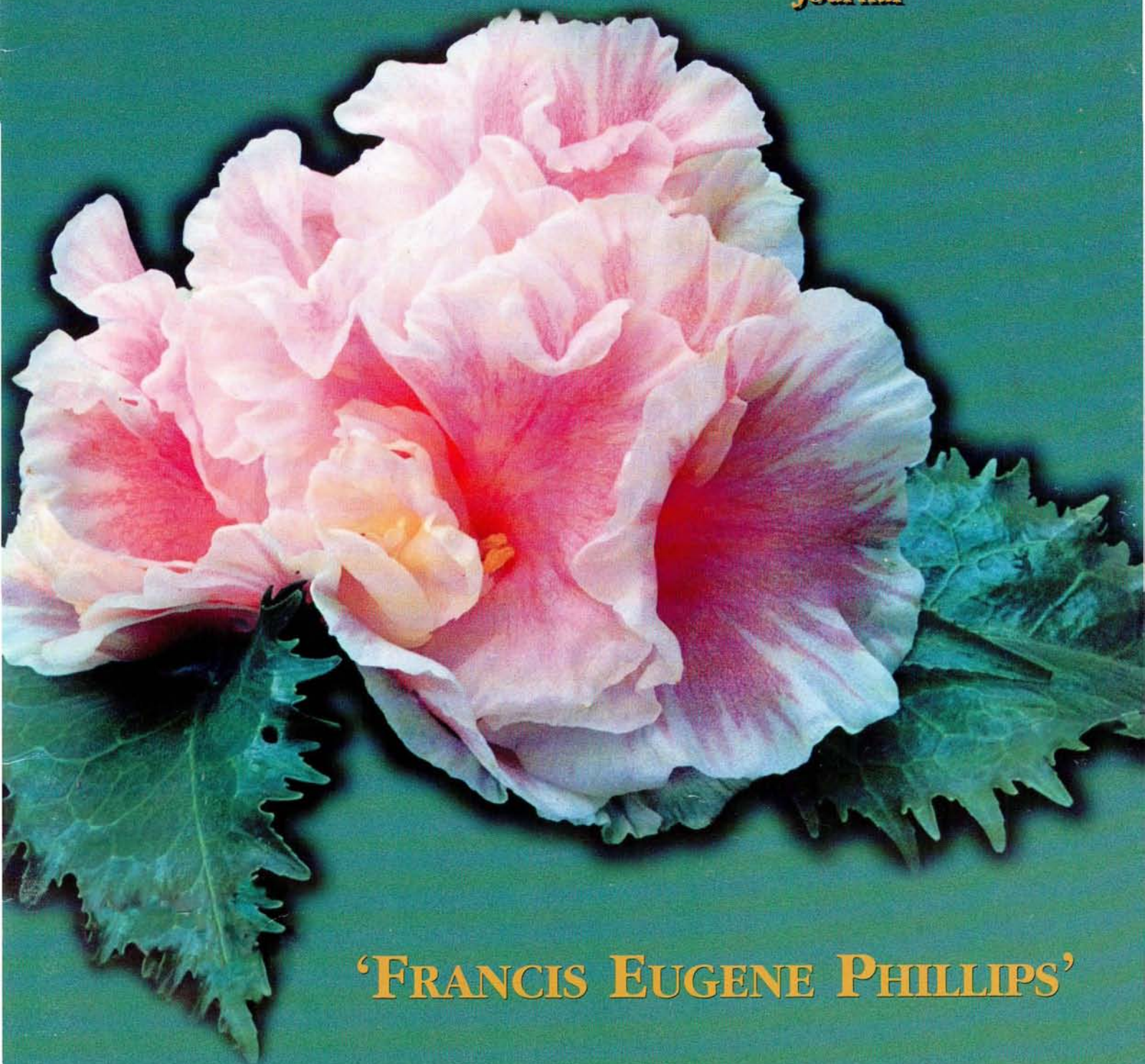


February 1999

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The
Camellia
Journal



‘FRANCIS EUGENE PHILLIPS’

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
American Camellia Society

Address Communications to: Executive Director, American Camellia Society, 100 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Phones and Fax:

Office—(912) 967-2358

Gift Shop/Tours—(912) 967-2722

Fax Number—(912) 967-2083

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VOLUME 54

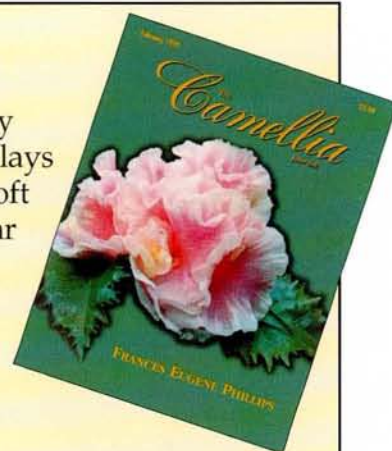
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About The Front Cover

'Francis Eugene Phillips' is a large to very large chance *C. japonica*. The flower displays excellent color combinations with each soft pink petal bordered in white. The 22 year old seedling was originated by Gene's Nursery of Savannah, GA and is named for the founder. This excellent garden variety's most unusual feature is its unique holly like foliage.



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FROM THE PRESIDENT



Arthur P. Landry

This message is my last as your President. These two years have gone by quickly and I have really enjoyed the privilege of serving as your President. A lot has happened in these two years and a lot remains to be done. I'm confident that Ed Powers, your new President, will represent us well and bring the Society to new levels of excellence. Ed has the total support of all of us.

Ann Brown announced her retirement as Executive Director after my last message was at the printers. I want to thank Ann for her many years of loyal dedicated service to ACS. Ann's husband Brownie came to Massee Lane as Executive Director in 1972 and I got to know them both during the ensuing years. After Brownie died in 1986, Ann took over as Executive Director where she has served the Society until her retirement in October of 1998. I really appreciate all the help Ann has given me and the Boards over the years. We will miss her. She has promised that she will continue working for ACS as a volunteer at Massee Lane Gardens, especially with tours of the museum.

I want to thank all members of the ACS Board of Directors and the Development Board for their support and cooperation. I thank all Committee Chairmen who coordinated the work of our various committees and each member of each committee for their contributions and service to the Society. Most of our Society work is done by the committees between Board meetings and I appreciate what every one has done. I want to especially thank members of the ACS staff at Massee Lane - Betty, Helen, Frances, Bobby, and Faye - who were patient with me and always helped when I needed them. They're a great team and we appreciate everything they do for the Society.

Groundbreaking for the new Environmental Garden at Massee Lane was held in November and construction of the pavilion will begin soon. This garden was made possible by individuals and groups who provided the funding for the construction. It will provide another garden for visitors to Massee Lane to visit in addition to the camellias, roses, perennials, etc. already there. It will also serve the very valuable purpose of increasing involvement of local and Georgia area supporters in developing and maintaining Massee Lane Gardens.

At our Board meeting in October at Massee Lane, we agreed to re-schedule our Norfolk, VA meeting from 2001 to the next year, March 2002. This permits the ACS meeting to be held at Pasadena in connection with the International Camellia Society (ICS) International Congress scheduled for Feb. 20-24, 2001. We will have our ACS meetings on the weekend before and then can participate in the ICS Congress activities, which promise to be excellent. We'll have more details as we get closer, but you can mark your calendars now for some great meetings with camellia people from all over the world.

A search committee was appointed at the ACS Board meeting in October to obtain a replacement for Ann as Executive Director. Also at the meeting, I appointed an ad-hoc committee chaired by Ed Powers to study the current organizational structure of ACS and the Development Boards to see if combining some or all of the functions of the two organizations would be in the best interest of the Society. We welcome your ideas on this - let me or your Director know and we'll get your input to the committee.

I want to recognize someone in a special way for the work she does each year for ACS Memberships. Viola Cocran handles the ACS table at the Ozone Camellia Club show at Slidell, LA every year and signs up renewal memberships and new members each year. At the Slidell show on December 5, 1998, Viola collected dues for 36 renewals and signed up 15 NEW members of ACS! Her enthusiasm and personal approach are what works for her. Thank you, Viola, for showing what CAN be done for ACS memberships at local shows.

I'm looking forward to our next meeting in Sacramento in early March. Thanks again for everyone's support and help.



BASICS FOR THE BEGINNER

Cutting and Preserving Camellia Flowers

Betty Hotchkiss

Camellias are truly a joy during this time of year when blossoms are abundant. What could be more rewarding than sharing cut camellias with friends and acquaintances? I have always been impressed with the generosity of camellia growers who frequently share blooms for special events or just simply for no reason at all. With a little planning and care, those cut camellia blossoms may last a little longer.

Those who grow and show camellias have developed special techniques for cutting and preserving their flowers so that they will be at their best when displayed at the shows for judging. Many novices find that although their blooms were quite beautiful when first cut from the bush, they simply do not hold up as well as those brought in by growers with more experience.

In this article I will attempt to give a few tips on how to best cut and preserve those beautiful

camellia blossoms that we are enjoying during this magnificent time of the year. First, flowers should be cut early in the morning or late in the afternoon when the sun is no longer shining directly on the blooms. I have found that early morning seems to be the time when flowers are at their freshest. Stems should be placed in water as soon as possible after cutting. If time has elapsed, make a fresh cut so that the flow of water will continue up the stem. Many flower arrangers will often crush the bottom of the stem of woody plants to allow for better water uptake, but I have not found this necessary for camellias. Do not place foliage under water as this will encourage algae and bacteria to grow. Many camellia growers place stems in "orchid tubes or vials" to store them. I have even left the camellias in these tubes when making a flower arrangement to give extra height (it is like increasing the length of

the stem). To further provide additional height I have wired a flower pick to the base of the orchid tube and placed the camellia stem in this. This seems to work quite well.

A flower preservative placed in the water seems to keep flowers fresher than those placed in plain water. These preservatives should have sugar to provide nutrients and energy to the flower, a bactericide to kill the bacteria which might grow in the water, and an acidifier to lower the pH of the water. These products are available from florists and are sold under names such as Floralife, Aquaplus, and Chrysal. They may come in a powder or liquid form and should be mixed according to directions provided. Camellia growers in the past have been known to mix their own solutions for preserving cut flowers. Additives have included "Sprite", sugar, and bleach. Also, dropping an aspirin in water will help

reduce bacterial growth. One quick and easy solution to providing liquid for the cut flowers is to stick a grape on the end of the cut stem. Some camellia growers even bring flowers to the show with grapes stuck on the end.

If flowers are cut several hours or even days ahead of time they can be stored in the refrigerator or another cool, damp place. However, refrigerators with a frost-free feature will draw moisture from the flowers if they are not protected. Camellia growers often get around this problem by placing the cut blooms (along with their water tube) in a sealed plastic container such as that made by Tupperware. A few drops of water may be placed in the bottom of the container but the flowers should be dry when placing in the sealed container so that mold or mildew will not form on the stamen. If below freezing temperatures are predicted, flowers can be cut before being damaged by the cold and placed in the refrigerator for storage.

If flowers are to be used soon after cutting they can be sprayed lightly with a mist of water which will help to keep them fresh after placing the stems in a vase. Camellias can absorb water both through the stem and through the petals to maintain freshness.

In recent years, a misting solution can be sprayed on flowers to help "seal" in the moisture of flowers. This product is sold in aerosol cans under the name of Clear Life or Clear Set. This does help to prevent shattering although it must be applied lightly or it will cause an unnatural sheen on the petals. Those who show camellias have found that

care must be taken when using this product.

Finally, I must mention that camellia flowers can be "waxed" to preserve their freshness for several weeks. I have presented many programs on waxing camellias and everyone has always been thrilled with the results. The recipe which I use follows:

RECIPE FOR WAXING CAMELLIAS
Ingredients:
5 pounds Household Paraffin Wax
1-1/2 pints Mineral Oil
Ice Water
Cut Camellia Blossoms

Directions: Melt wax and mineral oil together in an electric wok at a low temperature. After melting allow wax to cool to 138 degrees F before dipping flowers. **Important.** Wax is flammable and should not be heated at a high temperature too quickly. If you do not have a wok available for use then you may use a double boiler on a stove. The double boiler will keep the wax from melting too quickly and getting too hot. I would also like to suggest using a large coffee can in a pot of water. If you use a can or some other disposable type of container you will not have to wash the pan after waxing. You can just allow the wax to cool and then reheat when you wish to use it again. I have reheated wax many times before finally throwing it away. Eventually the wax will get dirty from the flowers that you dip. Since I do this procedure often, I just allow my wax to hard-

en in the wok and reheat again and again.

Once the temperature has been adjusted correctly you are ready to dip your flowers. This recipe makes a large amount and I suggest that you have a large number of blooms ready to go. The actual waxing procedure should be fast. Hold the flower by the stem and fold back the leaves to keep them from being coated with wax. Dip the entire flower, front and back into the wax as fast as possible. Try not to touch the sides or bottom of the pan as it may cause burning. Quickly shake off excess wax.

Immediately plunge the flower into ice water. This will cause the bloom to harden immediately. I suggest plunging into ice water at an angle to help retain the original shape of the flower. Practice helps here. After dipping in ice water, carefully lay the flower on paper towels to dry. When dry the flower is ready to use. Remember, the blooms are fragile and will begin to turn brown once the wax seal has been broken.

One final note. Sometimes I have found that the flowers turn brown due to hot wax or other factors. If this happens to you all is not lost. It is possible to spray paint these flowers with a light dusting of gold to give them an elegant, if not natural, appearance.

I have enjoyed waxing camellias and demonstrating this technique to various garden clubs, etc. It is always interesting and is another way to share the camellia hobby with others. I hope you have as much fun with this as I have.

A
CELEBRATION
OF
CAMELLIAS
IN NORFOLK

Sally Simon

Camellia enthusiasts of all ages and abilities are invited to "A Celebration of Camellias" March 20, 1999 at Norfolk Botanical Garden in Norfolk, Virginia. Co-sponsored by the Virginia Camellia Society and Norfolk Botanical Garden, the day-long symposium will open with a welcome address by Donald R. Buma, Executive Director, of the Norfolk Botanical Garden.

Kunso Kim, Curator of Botanical Collections at the Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois will be the Keynote Speaker. Prior to joining the Morton Arboretum, Kim was Curator of Plant Collections at the Norfolk Botanical Garden, Norfolk, VA.

Other featured speakers are scheduled throughout the day. Linda Pinkham of Smithfield Gardens, will be speaking on "Companion Plants in the Camellia Garden", Betty Hotchkiss, Horticulturist and Acting Secretary of the American Camellia Society, will present "A Walk Down Masee Lane", Murray Buckner of Silver Lining Farm, Charlottesville, VA will teach hybridizing, and Bob Black of Bennett's Creek Wholesale Nursery will talk about "Growing for Camellia Shows".

Concurrent Sessions will be held with demonstrations of pruning, flower arranging with camellias, methods of propagation including grafting, air-layering, seeds and cuttings. The history of tea, tea making and tasting, mole, vole, and disease control will also be demonstrated.

A Ribbon Cutting Ceremony opening the expanded section of the Hofheimer Educational Camellia Garden and planting of additional varieties will also be held in the Hofheimer Educational Camellia Garden. Guided tours of the Norfolk Botanical Garden Camellia Collection will be conducted throughout the day. The Hofheimer Garden, established in memory of Alan J. and Aline F. Hofheimer, is a cooperative working partnership between the Virginia Camellia Society and the Norfolk Botanical Garden. This garden is a teaching garden used for hands-on workshops on subjects of camellia culture conducted by members of the Virginia Camellia Society. It currently displays over 350 varieties of camellia cultivars that are known to grow well in this area and varieties developed by Virginia growers such as Dr. J.M. "Tubby" Habel, Jr.

In 1997, the Norfolk Botanical Garden's camellia collection was named an Official North American Collection by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta's North American Plant Collection Consortium. Norfolk Botanical Garden is one of only ten collection holders designated and one of only two focusing on camellias. (Please see Kunso Kim's article "Camellias: A National Collection at Norfolk Botanical Garden" in *The Camellia Journal*, May 1998.)

On Friday, March 19, an American Camellia Society Certified Judging School will be taught by Betty Hotchkiss and Doug Simon.

For more information about "A Celebration of Camellias" contact Amelia Swisher at 757-441-5838 or e-mail at garden@norfolk.infi.net or Sally Simon at 757-625-0374 or e-mail Simon2ofus@AOL.com.

Introducing Our New President ~

T. Edward Powers

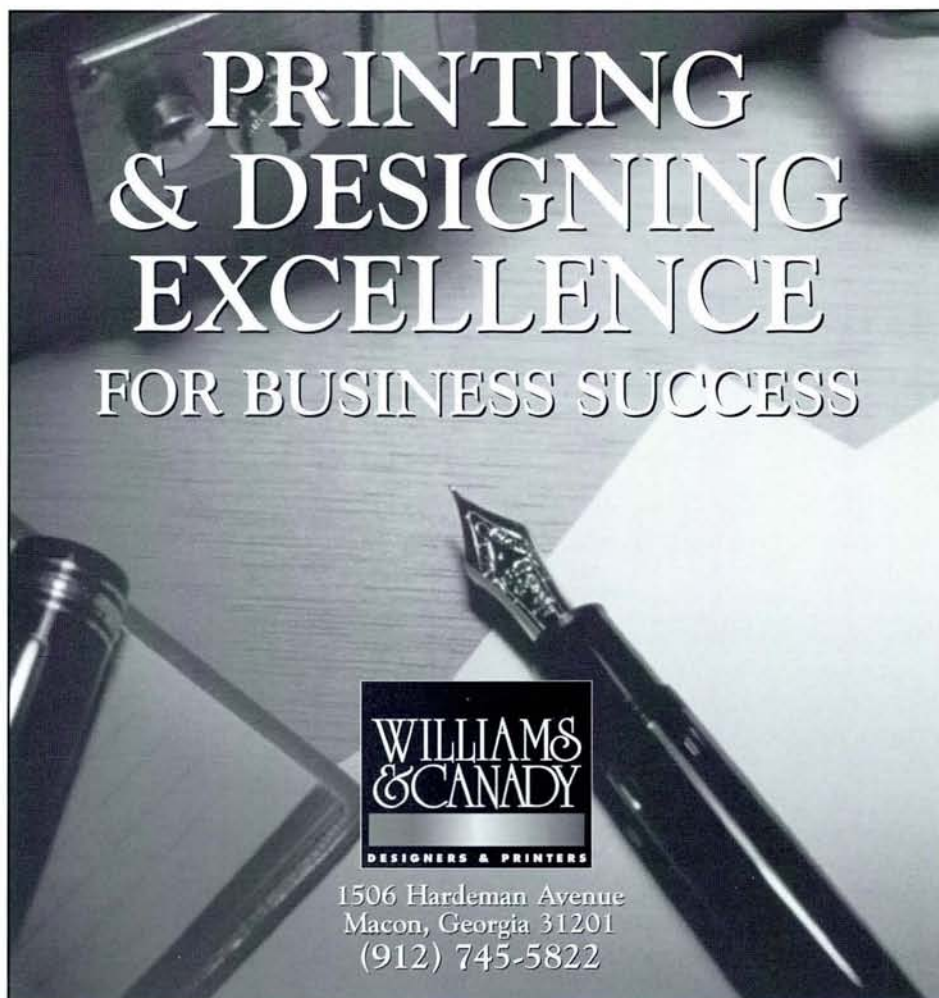
T EDWARD (ED) POWERS will become the twenty-ninth President of the American Camellia Society when he takes office at the Convention in Sacramento in March. Ed and his wife, Lou, reside in Wilmington, NC, also home to two Past Presidents of ACS – S. Leslie Marbury (1956) and Carl M. Allen, Jr. (1993-1995).

Ed is a native of Bogalusa, Louisiana and is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute. He attended graduate school at Emory University and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sloan Business School for Executives.

Ed is past president of Hercotina, a joint venture of Hercules and American Petro-tina, and retired president of America's/East, Hercules, Inc. He has served for ten years as Chairman of the Board of Cape Fear Memorial Hospital, and remains on the board of Columbia Cape Fear Hospital. He has served on the boards of Cooperative Saving Bank, Wilmington Shipping and Southampton Memorial Hospital in Franklin, VA.

He has served as an Elder of First Presbyterian Church, and is a member of Cape Fear Country Club and Carolina Yacht Club, all of Wilmington, NC. He is married to the former Lou Bowen of Tifton, GA, and they have three daughters, Claire Renner, Peggy Failla, and Susan Hodges.

Ed's main hobby is growing camellias but he also enjoys golf, hunting, and skiing. He has served as President and Show Chairman of the Tidewater Camellia Club. He has also served as President of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society and he and Lou are ACS Accredited Judges.



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CAMELLIA VARIEGATION

*Luther W. Baxter, Jr., Professor Emeritus
Clemson University*

What is meant by variegation?

According to Webster, variegation is the state of being variegated: especially: diversity of color, such as in camellias, a red flower that has some other color, such as white or a different shade of red.

How does the camellia virus spread from plant to plant?

It is spread primarily by man. When cuttings or scions are taken from infected plants, they carry the virus; thus, flowers show white blotches on either red or pink cultivars. The virus only

destroys color; thus, white-flowered cultivars express no symptoms on flowers, but white cultivars, as well as red or pink ones, may show white splotches (or spots) on leaves (Figure 3). Leaves of some cultivars show more white than do others. Flowers and leaves of 'Daikagura', for example, may show a high percentage of leaf variegation. Flowers of the cultivar 'Fir Cone Variegated' may have 50 to 75% of petals that are white.

Another way variegation spreads from plant to plant is by root grafting. A solid-colored cultivar, such as 'Kanjiro', growing near a virus-infected cultivar, such as 'Dawn' (having white flowers), may form a root graft, resulting in variegated 'Kanjiro' flowers.

The camellia virus is not spread through seeds, cultivating implements (including pruning shears), sap (as on hands), nor by insects, nematodes, etc. in the Western Hemisphere.

What plants are infected by this camellia virus? Only camellia species are infected by this virus. Many camellia species and hybrids can become infected, but how many species is unknown.

How can this camellia virus be controlled?

First, purchase only virus-free plants. This may be difficult to do, since the virus may be masked if growth occurs during cool weather, as around the San Francisco, California area. Years ago, Dave Feathers (now deceased) indicated his plants had little or no camellia virus expression when he lived there, but these same plants



FIGURE 1. Genetic variegation in one *Camellia japonica* cultivar 'Hana-Guruma'.

What causes camellia variegation?

One cause is genetic, as one might see in the variety 'Herme' or 'Hana-Guruma' (Figure 1). In this case, there is usually a pattern to the variegation.

Variegation in camellias can also be caused by a virus which shows symptoms as irregular blotches of white on either red or pink cultivars, such as 'Daikagura' (Figure 2) or 'Adolphe Audusson' variegated. In some cases, the variegation is so prominent that the cultivar's name becomes 'Adolphe Audusson Special', or in another cultivar, 'Eleanor Martin Supreme'.



FIGURE 2. 'Daikagura' variegated by virus. Note blotches.

had much virus expression when he moved inland to Lafayette, California. In the Deep South and in southern California, virus-infected plants usually express symptoms, though how much varies from year to year.

And remember this: virus does not pass through seed; thus any new camellia seedling is virus-free, and will remain so as long as it is not grown near virus-infected camellias, or scions are not grafted onto virus-infected stock. If grafted onto virus-free understock they will remain free of this virus disease. Therefore, space plants (8 to 10 feet apart) so that root grafts do not

occur, and do not graft onto virus-infected understock.

You may ask how understock

taken from this plant (when it grows out) will be infected. This is one of the primary means of spread.

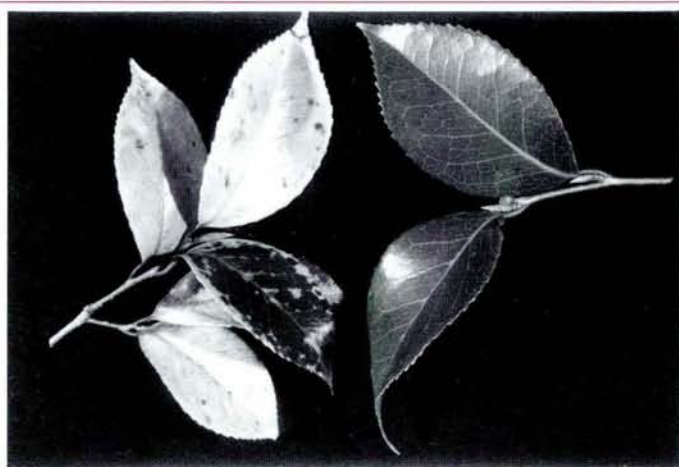


FIGURE 3. Virus-infected camellia leaves on left and healthy camellia leaves on right.

plants become infected other than by taking cuttings from virus-infected plants. If an understock plant, such as 'Kanjiro' (*C. hiemalis*), is used and a virus-infected scion is grafted onto it and the graft "takes" (a union is made between the wood of one plant with the other), and then the scion dies, the understock plant is most likely infected. Then when the infected 'Kanjiro' plant grows back from the grafted stem below (which it likely will) any cuttings

Special Gifts for Environmental Garden

(As of December 24, 1998)

Mrs. A. H. Barnett, Jr.
To Honor Muriel and Dan Nathan

Mrs. A. H. Barnett, Jr.
To Honor Ann Blair Brown

Earl and Nita Beatty
Educational Pavilion

Charles and Betty Blair
Educational Fund Honor
Ann Blair Brown

Charles and Betty Blair
Educational Fund Honor
Muriel and Dan Nathan

Dr. D. Kendrick Mathews
Honoring Dr. and Mrs.
Daniel E. Nathan

Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Nathan

Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Price
Educational Pavilion

Mr. and Mrs. Hansel Young
Honoring Dr. and Mrs. Daniel E.
Nathan

Mr. and Mrs. Hansel Young
In Honor of
Ann Blair Brown

50th Anniversary Campaign

(As of December 24, 1998)

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Fetterman

Propagation of Camellias by Air Layering

by Wyman Priester

Cuttings, Grafting, and Air Layering are the primary methods for propagating name variety camellias.

Propagating by cuttings is relatively easy. With luck the success rate is reasonable, and a fair size blooming plant can be expected in maybe five years.

Grafting requires a degree of skill and expertise. Conditions are more critical, and the success rate variable with blooms in one or two years.

First time volunteers at Massee Lane – after a brief lecture and demonstration by the Resident Horticulturist – achieve great results that may produce a good size blooming plant in two or three years by air-layering.

Fletcher Crown in an article in the 1952 Yearbook said, “*Air-layering is truly a lazy gardener’s way to propagate camellias.*” Not just for that reason, but because of the ease and excellent results, I would suggest that air-layering is the method of choice for the majority of us.

There is a wealth of information in the Camellia Yearbooks. Browsing through the Tables of Contents indicated air-layering is a popular subject. Articles on air-layering were found in 1952, 1966, 1973, 1977, and there may be more. All articles are basically the same, but with some minor variations. Some variations may be worthy of consideration.

“**Air-layering? – Here’s How!**”, by Mrs. Edward L. Tolson, Jr. in the 1973 Yearbook sounded familiar. I recognized it as the article that Helen Teeter in the ACS Office had typed and we used it as an ACS

Fact Sheet. I propose to use that article as the basis for this write-up. The paragraphs following will contain comments from other articles, or maybe even some personal observations.

The article begins as follows:

"Want to share your favorite shrubs with your neighbors? Want plants for gifts but can't afford the size you'd like? If your answer is YES to any of these questions you need to try air layering for by this method you can have your cake and eat it too! This simple method of pruning will produce large or small plants without hindering normal rate of growth during the rooting process. As a result, good size plants may be established in one year whereas the rooted cutting method takes considerably longer to produce a plant of similar size.

"Air layering may be done at any time of the year but the best time is in the early spring when the plants are beginning to grow. While there are several different techniques that are used in air layering the following steps as outlined below have proved to be both simple and satisfactory.

"1. Select a healthy limb. Cut away a ring of bark about 1-1/2 to 2 times the diameter of the branch to be air layered. The branch may be in new growth, however, the girdled wood must be hardened off."

ACS FACT SHEET NO. 7 recommends this cut be 12-18 inches from the tip of the limb.

Arthur C. Brown in the January 1956 AMERICAN CAMELLIA QUARTERLY states, "It is possible to use older branches for layering, but the degree of success will diminish with the age of the wood used."

The depth of the cut need be only that of the bark and cambium layer. Excessive depth will structurally weaken the branch—they have been known to break off.

"2. Eliminate all traces of the cambium layer by scraping lightly with a knife. Remove all green tissue. Failure to do this will result in a lower percentage of takes. Dust the exposed surface with Hormodin No. 3 or some other rooting powder recommended for hardwood cuttings."

The ACS FACT SHEET also mentions ROOTONE as another possibility.

Jim Darden discusses Carl Allen's air layering techniques in the Spring 1989, Atlantic Coast Camellia Journal. Carl uses a liquid rooting hormone contain-

ing Indole Butyric Acid sold under the name of "C-Mone."

"3. Cover the ringed area with a handful of presoaked sphagnum moss from which the excess water has been squeezed. Cover more than just the actual incision. Wrap this ball of sphagnum moss with a square of medium weight plastic, approximately 8 inches, being sure that all moss is secured snugly in the plastic. With twistems fastened firmly to the branch above and below the ball of moss."

Here we find several variations. The original article does not call for aluminum foil. I believe aluminum foil is universally accepted as necessary. As to the plastic sheets – At Massee Lane clinging type plastic wrap as found in the kitchen is used. This makes twist ems unnecessary. My preference is sheets cut from light weight plastic drop-cloth and twist ems. Carl Allen dispenses with the plastic all together and wraps the moss in aluminum foil. This practice of foil only is also shown in an article by Gerald Smith in the 1977 YEARBOOK describing air layering on a commercial scale. This article also gives pictorial step-by-step, and has an illustration of a special tool for the "cut-outs".

I suggest that handful of sphagnum moss be a double handful. The "fat" balls of moss seem to have better success rate than the "skinny" ones.

"4. If the air layering was started in early spring the branch roots have usually become established by fall or even late summer. Feeder roots will be visible through the plastic."

Some indication can sometimes be determined by feel without peeling back the foil. If the moss feels firm to a gentle squeeze, roots may have formed. If the ball feels squishy, it may have absorbed excessive water and chances for a take are reduced. Gently squeeze it to expel the water.

"5. When the feeder roots are showing through the moss, cut the limb from the mother plant with sharp clippers. This cut should be made at the bottom edge of the ball of moss. Remove the plastic."

"6. Do not attempt to remove the moss as it will be full of root and any effort to remove the moss will damage or break those tender roots. Plant the cutting with roots still in place, just as you would any plant treating the ball of moss as though it were a ball of roots, which in a way it is."

At Massee Lane the branch is usually dropped in a bucket of water for the brief interval before potting. This may soften the ball and it may be advantageous, when possible, very gently to spread the roots at the bottom of the ball toward the sides of the pot.

"7. Best results will be obtained by planting at first in a container although it can be planted directly in its permanent location. For best results the air layer should be rather severely pruned at the time of planting. Frequently the air layer will have buds and although these will sometimes bloom the first year, it is much better for the future health of the plant to remove all buds the first year."

The 1977 YEARBOOK recommends potting as soon as practical to give more time for root development in soil prior to winter. Place in cool shade and sprinkle foliage several times a day for a week or so.

I use a spray bottle to moisten the foliage for a few weeks after potting. This may not help, but couldn't hurt.

At Massee Lane the newly potted plants are placed in

deep shade. Spraying the foliage is not considered necessary under normal conditions.

"This simple method of air layering can be used on many plants – azaleas, camellias, rhododendron, hollies, and numerous others. Some plants seem to form roots more readily than others, so be patient. Do try something tomorrow – you'll be glad you did! Air layering is best accomplished in the Spring."

The 1966 YEARBOOK contains a novel suggestion for maximum utilization of plant material. David Wilson of Jacksonville recommends, where practical, put an air layer on plants scheduled as grafting understock. At the proper time, remove the air layer and proceed with the grafting.

There is nothing new, or original, in this article. I began with the intent to present one basic article and then list variations, techniques, and practices shown in other articles, and maybe even some of my own personal preferences. It is evident from the above that the variations cited do not alter the basic procedure. We may conclude that the articles in ACS publications on air layering will produce satisfactory results – any variations being a matter of personal preference.

For the enthusiastic beginner, lazy gardener, or experienced veteran, air layering is a great choice for propagating camellias.



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What's a Camellia to You?



Jackie Wells
President, Coushatta Camellia Society

Webster defines a camellia as "any of several shrubs or trees of the genus *Camellia*, native to Asia, esp. *C. japonica*, having shiny evergreen leaves and showy, variously colored flowers." Sounds innocent enough, right? Wrong! Webster's definition does apply, but what he doesn't tell you is there is a hidden risk involved when you become the proud owner of your first seemingly innocuous camellia plant.

Sometimes it is love at first sight. Love of the gorgeous 'Elegans Splendor', love of the spectacular bloom of the 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', or love of the demure 'Debutante'. But, sometimes it catches you completely unawares. You innocently purchase your first camellia, plant it in just the right spot in your garden, perhaps thinking you will just use one as a specimen plant. But it creeps up on you. Pretty soon you are transplanting your old favorite

flower of the past to another spot so you can have just one more camellia. Soon you are planting a hedge row of them or using them in wooden tubs.

You look out on your garden one winter morning and realize you're entranced by the shrub of the genus *Camellia*. You've run out of places to plant them. Now you just leave them in the ugly black plastic containers as they came from the nursery. You are uncontrollably attending local and distant camellia flower shows. You haunt all the nurseries near and far searching for that certain variety you just must have. You join the local camellia society and even, yes, join The American Camellia Society!

So, what's a camellia to you? The camellia can start out as a casual whim, but can develop into a consuming lifelong passion!

*You have been forewarned!
It happened to me!*



Judges study the blooms carefully at the Show held November 14 in Fort Walton Beach, Florida.



Old friends greet each other enthusiastically at the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society meeting in Myrtle Beach. Pictured left to right: Warren Thompson, Marie Dahlen, Cheryl Thompson, and Bill Shepherd. (Photo by Donna Shepherd)

New Camellia From China



Huang admires the bloom on his new camellia hybrid.

Tehling Huang, a 93 year old ACS member and a horticulturist in Shanghai, China, has been breeding a new variety of yellow camellia since 1992 by distant hybridization of a wild *Camellia chrysantha* with a *Camellia sasanqua*. In November this year, several cultivated yellow camellia plants bloomed in Huang's Shanghai residence (see

photos). Huang believes that this new hybrid that he has cultivated for more than two decades will lay a good foundation for its further development into a double, an anemone, or a tree peony form in the near future. Huang considers to name the new hybrid after him, *camellia huang*. The word "huang" also means "yellow" in Chinese.

Closer view of Huang's hybrid camellia.



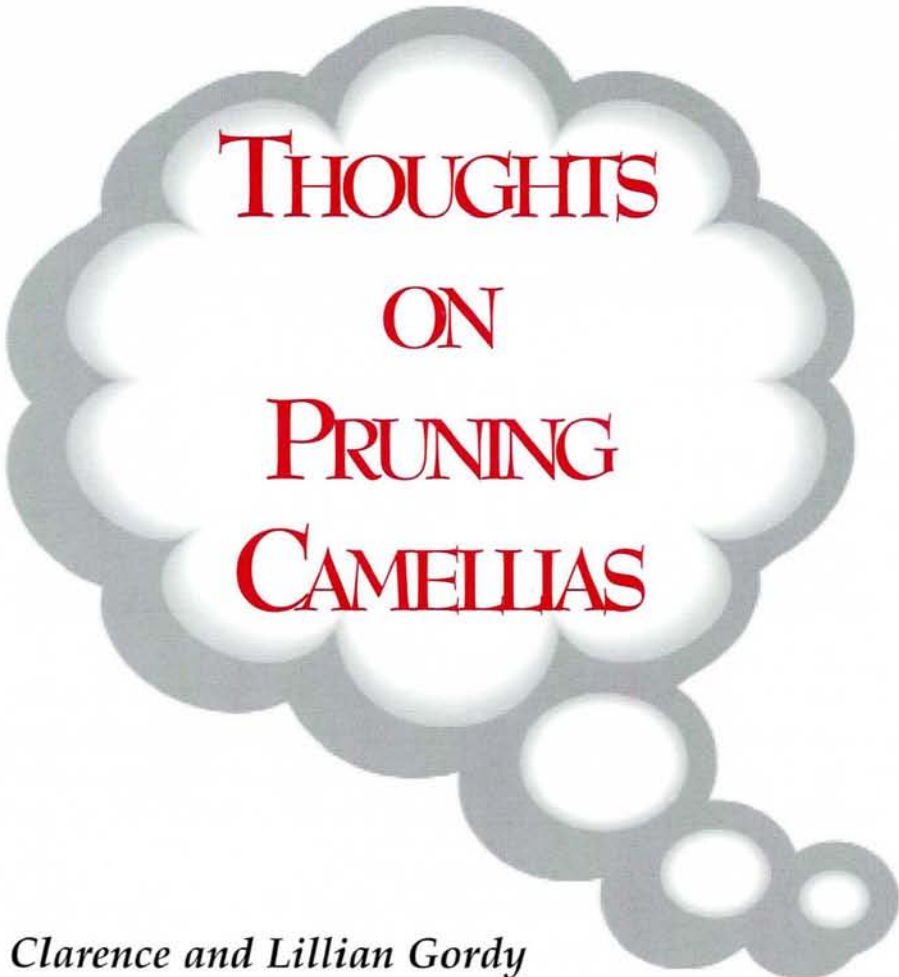
How to Register a Camellia

We often receive questions at Headquarters about how to register a new camellia with the American Camellia Society. There is a specific process that has been developed by the Varietal Registration Committee of the American Camellia Society which is currently under the Chairmanship of Jack Mandarich. The General Rules will be printed below. Those interested in registering a flower should write to Headquarters and also request the Registration Form which asks specific questions about the flower to be registered.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY (ACS) REGISTRATIONS

General Rules for Filing and Processing Applications.

1. Application forms may be obtained from American Camellia Society, 100 Massee Lane, Fort Valley, GA 31030.
2. The Varietal Registration forms shall be made out as *fully and completely* as possible and forwarded to the Society.
3. It is mandatory that three colored slides be submitted with each new cultivar application at the time the application to register is submitted. Slides should consist of two different views: (1) Two looking into the face (top) of the bloom and (2) One view showing the height of the bloom. The use of a ruler or an object such as a coin in the slide is requested to show the relative size of the bloom.
4. It is mandatory that any applicant proposing to utilize someone's name for a new cultivar shall obtain written permission from said person. In the event said person is deceased, written permission shall be obtained from the closest living relative.
5. It is mandatory that any cultivar being considered for registration must have been blooming for at least four years (seasons) prior to the request for registration.
6. It is mandatory that any cultivar being considered for registration must be appraised by two ACS Judges. Do they consider the new cultivar sufficiently different from introduced varieties and worthy of introduction and do they believe all information on the application form is accurate, so far as can be determined.
7. Applications received by the Society will be forwarded to the Chairman of the ACS Registration Committee, who, in conjunction with the committee will act upon the application. The chairman will forward all approved applications to the Executive Director who will give the variety a registration number, advise applicant, publish name and description in *ACS Journal* and forward a copy to the Chairman of the Nomenclature Committee of SCCS for publication in *Camellia Nomenclature*. Chairman will advise applicant as to any rejected application with reasons therefor.
8. Approval for registration carries no guarantee beyond formal recognition and publication of the name and description of the plant and flower in the *ACS Yearbook*, and at the discretion of the Editor of that publication, in *Camellia Nomenclature*.
9. Applications for Registration of sports will not be considered unless the sport has been propagated from the parent plant and flowered for at least four years, during which period all of the blooms produced were 100% true to type. This test is required as an indication that the sport has been stabilized or "set."
10. The ACS, as a matter of both policy and courtesy, will not accept new registrations for camellia cultivars originating outside the United States of America except with the formal approval and consent of the relevant body in the country of origin.



THOUGHTS ON PRUNING CAMELLIAS

Clarence and Lillian Gordy

Recently Lillian and I were asked to put some of our experiences growing camellias in writing so that others, those who are starting to grow camellias, may learn from our mistakes.

To be perfectly honest we have made a few boners, and would have made a lot more if it had not been for real camellia growers like Jim Smith of Old South Nursery. Jim has a few acres of camellias that he uses for stock plants, i.e., that is he only wants tip cuttings to use for propagating. Therefore, some of his plants are 10 to 15 feet high, and with a lot of growth on the inside. Our interest is much different from Jim's in that we want landscape bushes as well as what we refer to as "show bloom bushes."

Here at ShadowLawn (that is what we call our place at the present time, and would like to continue that name if lightning and pine bark beetles would leave our pines

alone), we have camellias that range in age from one year grafts up to 12 to 13 year old bushes.

The type weather that we have here in North Central Florida is ideal for growing camellias and for any type fungus or bug that likes camellias. In order to be able to spray the camellias thoroughly we do not have any bushes with growth or limbs closer than 2 to 3 feet from the ground. This allows us easy access to spray the underside of the leaves for mites and scale, plus being able to mulch the plant, and most of all being able to locate any coral or rattle snakes that may be present. The density of the foliage is somewhat thick on some plants, but we prune that out each year.

We now start pruning when the plants are small, trying to form or shape the plant for the location in which it is planted. On the show bloom plants we try to eliminate

as much growth on the inside of the plant as possible. The first time I saw camellias that were pruned so that you could see through them was at the residence of the late Ivan Mitchell. I made the remark that I would never have anything that looked that bad in our yard, but time and experience changes one's outlook.

Last year Lillian stated that all the older bushes were getting too tall for her to disbud or to pin back leaves around the bud. She stated that I should either cut them back or get a better ladder so that she could reach the top. Fearing that I could lose a good helper if she fell from the ladder, I proceeded to cut the older bushes back to five or six feet in height. This I did in February, along with other drastic pruning on the inside.

I'm sure that most people have seen how the protected growers prune their camellias, that is one stem and only two or three side limbs. I had just returned from Valdosta when I started pruning and I pruned some of the japonicas just like that fellow in Valdosta does. That was a bad mistake. I have never seen so much new growth, and some branches grew as much as three to four feet.

Bill Hardwick and Fred Hahn had told us before we started pruning that some varieties could not take a lot of pruning, or there would be no blooms. For the life of me I could not remember which ones they had named, but I will remember from now on. Experience is the best teacher. We have five 'Mary Agnes Patin' bushes, and they only have a total of eight buds. There are a number of other varieties that have few or no blooms, but I must say the foliage is beautiful.

Eight years ago we planted around 500 one gallon seedlings in rows about three to four feet apart. At that time the spacing was ade-

quate. We have moved approximately a third after grafting, but we were having a hard time getting by the plants. In late September I decided to do some heavy pruning so that we could walk among them; this, too, was a big mistake. The weather never got less than 65° at night or under

like spring flush.

What has our experience from the time we started growing camellias in 1986 until the end of 1998 taught us? One of the most important things was to listen to experienced people who have similar soil, and with the same kind of plants. There is no way to

*... One of the most important things
... [is] to listen to experienced people
who have similar soil, and with the
same kind of plants.*

80° during the day, so new growth came out all over most of the japonicas and hybrids. It was just

compare our growing conditions here in North Central Florida to other camellia growing areas.

Some suggestions we offer based on our experiences here in Ocala are:

1. Know when to prune.
2. Know what varieties don't like heavy pruning.
3. Start shaping the plant when young.
4. Know the growth habits of the plants.
5. Plant far enough apart so that the plants can breathe and you can walk among them.
6. When pruning make sure you get the dead wood from the middle.
7. Use sharp pruning shears or a good pruning saw.
8. Cut next to the trunk.
9. Use tree coat or Spin Out on the wound.
10. Prune throughout the year except when the sap is rising.
11. Search closely in spring for dieback and treat with Spin Out.
12. Sterilize tools after pruning out dieback.
13. Train plants when young for "standard" or tree camellias for landscaping if that shape is desired.

WALLACE F. FRESHWATER

~ 1921-1998 ~

Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

Wallace F. Freshwater, Sr. died November 30, 1998, in Princess Royal Hospital in England. Memorial services were held at Fort Valley Presbyterian Church with burial in Newport, Shropshire, city cemetery following a service there on December 9, 1998. A native of Brewood England, he was a retired businessman, a member of Fort Valley Presbyterian Church where he was organist for many years, Peach County's first Civil Defense director, and past chairman of the Fort Valley Utilities Commission.

With the death of Wally, as he was known by all who knew and loved him, the camellia world lost a devoted and loyal member. He was my dear friend. A World War II Royal Air Force Spitfire and Typhoon Pilot who participated in the air war over England, he was one of the squadron leaders who the free world owes so much! After World War II he married Virginia Wright Freshwater and settled in Fort Valley.

Wally became active in growing camellias and with the help of Terrell Weaver, James C. Liipfert, Dr. Earl Beatty, Dr. Walter Hormeyer, Dr. Frank Houser, Dr. Ray Suarez, and others, the Middle Georgia Camellia Society was reactivated in the early seventies. He served as president during 1975-76 and show chairman for many shows including the first camellia show at Massee Lane Gardens in November, 1973. During the same year he served as convention chairman for the American Camellia Society Convention held in Macon, Georgia. The Middle Georgia Camellia Society hosted the first meeting of the International Camellia Society in the United States, a joint gathering with the American Camellia Society, held in November, 1978, with Wally Freshwater serving as convention chairman.

Survivors include his wife, Marjorie Freshwater of Newport, Shropshire, his son, W. Frank Freshwater, Jr., of Fort Valley; and stepchildren, Stewart Agate of Sheffield, England, and Allison Agate of Cardiff, Wales.

A Trip to Waycross . . .

Jerry Hogsette, Gainesville, Florida

On November 18, 1998, Howard Smith and his wife Mary Ruth and I left Gainesville about 6:00 A.M. to drive to Waycross, Georgia, to help judge their annual camellia show. Waycross is not that far from Gainesville, but you can't get there from here, as the saying goes, because of a large, impassable, alligator-infested area called the Okefenokee Swamp. By the time we spent 3 hours going to the east or the west of that big swamp to reach Waycross, we could have traveled to Tifton or farther on Interstate 75! But the Okefenokee is a beautiful natural area, and every time we pass by, we wish we had the time to stop and visit.

We arrived in Waycross a little after 9:00 A.M. and found the show location with little difficulty. Traffic was light, the sun was up, and it was warm. The Waycross Camellia Show is sponsored by SunTrust Bank of Southeast Georgia, N.A., and the camellia blooms are displayed in the bank lobby. It seemed strange to see customers using the drive-through windows of the bank as we approached, but the Waycross Camellia Show is held on Wednesday instead of Saturday. This allows bank customers and others to see the beautiful flowers, and it eliminates the competition with other camellia shows that are traditionally held on Saturdays.

Mary Dillard and others met us as we brought our flowers to the

set-up tables outside of the bank's front entrance on Tebeau Street. We all talked about the potential shortage of blooms caused by the warm weather and the drought. Howard and I had both started gibbing blooms right after Labor Day, and our flowers were just not responding. He brought about 20 blooms instead of his usual 40 or 50, and I brought only 5 instead of my usual 20 or 30! La Niña was to

blame for this unusual weather. She has been taking over from El Niño, who messed up the entire spring and summer. After the heat wave from March through June, I guess we should feel lucky to have any flowers at all.

The Waycross Camellia Show is organized by the Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross, and club members were busy placing blooms, recording number of blooms entered, and so on. We had a lovely luncheon prior to judging the show, and many Garden Club Members were recognized, as was Mr. Owen Herrin, President of SunTrust Bank, and Mr. 'Jake' Jacobson, the Head Judge. The Waycross Camellia Show is loaded with down-home tradition. After all, this was Waycross' annual show number 49! Before we knew it, all of the good food was gone, the teams and team assignments were handed out, and we were formally dismissed from lunch to judge the show.

As we re-entered the bank, the camellias glistened in the combination of natural and artificial light that shone upon them. The judges picked up their teams of clerks and off they went. The judging did not take too long because of the size of the show. But that is not to say the judging was easy. Although it has been dry and warm, there has been nothing in the way of wind, rain, or freezing temperatures to disfigure the blooms. Except for some occasional insect damage, the blooms were in excellent condition.



Owen Herrin, President of SunTrust Bank of S.E. Georgia, views the beautiful blooms exhibited at the 49th Annual Camellia Show sponsored by SunTrust Bank, at Waycross, GA.

... a beautiful day, with beautiful people and beautiful blooms. Life is good along the camellia trail.

After the dust settled, the winners were named.

After one last quick look at the

blooms, we said our goodbyes, loaded up the car, and headed south. We made a brief stop in

Folkston to take advantage of the 'good' Georgia gas prices, then headed down State Road 121, past the Okefenokee to the slumbering town of St. George, and on to Gainesville. What a beautiful day, with beautiful people and beautiful blooms. Life is good along the camellia trail.



Caroline Harrington, ACS new member, Mary Dillard, Show Chairman, Carol and T. L. Everett, and Mrs. Barfield, Award Winners at the 49th Annual Camellia Show in Waycross, GA.



Debbie and Jay Ellis ask George Gerbing tough questions about camellias at the 49th Annual Camellia Show in Waycross, GA.

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Spotlight on Nurserymen

This article features five nurseries from across the country. Each of these nurseries will present a different viewpoint from their own personal experience. Following are the names and address of each nursery responding. I appreciate the time and effort they spent in answering these questions. *Editor*

BOND NURSERY CORP.

Ray Bond
6420 Del Norte Lane
Dallas, TX 75225

BENNETT'S CREEK WHOLESALE NURSERY

Bob Black
3613 Bridge Road
Suffolk, VA 23435

ERINON NURSERY

Jerry Conrad
P.O. Box 325
Plymouth, FL 32768

GLENN READ NURSERY

Glenn Read
1141 W. Fire Dept. Road
Lucedale, MS 39452

NUCCIO'S NURSERIES

Julius Nuccio
3555 Chaney Trail
Altadena, CA 91003

How long has your nursery been in existence? Briefly describe your involvement in the nursery – did you start it, purchase it, inherit it, etc.?

Bond – I established Bond Nursery Corp. in the summer of 1994. I borrowed money from two friends and stuck my neck out. I did it from scratch. A market niche opened with the advent of winter-hardy camellias and I jumped into it and have been selling liners via mail order into mainly zone 6 and 7 areas.

Bennett's Creek – The nursery is about to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. I was hired in 1988 to become the propagator.

Erinon – The nursery started as a "boot-strap" operation in 1980. I took what I could out of my paycheck to invest in what has become a full-time operation.

Read – I started in 1972, built from ground-up – sort of as pay as you go type of situation; the nursery now covers 15 acres.

Nuccio's – Since 1935. My brother, Joe, and I started the nursery.

Approximately how many different varieties (and species) of camellias is your nursery currently growing?

Bond – We grow over 100 varieties of camellias, including *C. sasanqua*, *C. hiemalis*, *C. vernalis*, *C. japonica*, *C. oleifera*, and hybrids of the above.

We are currently paring down our inventory and ridding ourselves of cultivars that we either don't need or are slow movers.

Bennett's Creek – 150 *Camellia japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, and hybrids.

Erinon – Almost 600 varieties and 15 species. Heavily into Japonicas, Sasanquas group, Hybrids. Attempting to move into Retics.

Read – Over 250 varieties of Japonicas and Retics, 50 varieties of Sasanquas, 16 species, 50 varieties of Free Blooming Hybrids in production now. We have another 300 varieties coming on.

Nuccio's – We have, in our catalog, over 600 varieties and species (47), plus our own seedling program and many new varieties from other growers which can amount to several hundred more varieties.

Which camellia varieties are among your best sellers? List the top 5-10.

Bond – Camellia varieties that are our best sellers fall into categories, rather than specific cultivars. We specialize in winter-hardy (zone 6) varieties, including Dr. Parks', Dr. Ackerman's and mine. This included Dr. Parks' tougher *C. japonicas* that will withstand temperatures down to -5°F as well as (tested) older *C. japonicas* such as 'Paulette Goddard' and 'Governor Mouton' ('Aunt Jetty'). We have hot new registrations and potential registrations that are in demand as well as a few

of the old standby sasanquas and japonicas.

Bennett's Creek – 'Pink Perfection', 'Yuletide', 'Bonanza', 'Our Linda', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Nuccio's Gem', 'Nuccio's Jewel', 'Yours Truly', 'Les Marbury', 'Paulette Goddard', and 'Winter's Star'.

Erinon – Wholesale: 'Mrs. Abby Wilder II', 'Mrs. Waters', 'Cameo Pink', 'Lilyi', 'Kanjiro', 'Emperor of Russia', 'Purity', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Ethel Davis', 'Marie Bracey', 'Professor Sargent'. Retail: 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Emperor of Russia', 'Marie Bracey', 'Dolores Edwards', 'Julia France', 'Charlie Bettes', 'Mathotiana', 'Debutante', 'Bart Colbert Var.', 'Mary Agnes Patin Var'.

Read – Garden Varieties: 'Mathotiana' (Purple Dawn), 'Pink Perfection', 'Don-Mac', 'Victory White'. Show Varieties: 'Elaine's Betty', 'Show Time', 'Pleasant Memories', 'Frank Houser', 'Melissa Anne'.

Nuccio's – Japonica camellias by far, outsell other species of camellias. Our biggest selling camellias are: 'Nuccio's Gem', 'Adolphe Audusson Var.', 'Debutante', 'Nuccio's Pearl', 'Candy Apple', 'Silver Waves', 'Tiffany', 'Guilio Nuccio' and Var., 'Magnoliaeflora', and 'Kramer's Supreme'.

What method (s) of propagation do you use for the plants which you have for sale?

Bond – We propagate via rooted cuttings only. We graft and air layer for ourselves only. Everything we have for sale has been grown from cuttings.

Bennett's Creek – 99% rooted cuttings, 1% grafted plants.

Erinon – 100% rooted cuttings.

Read – Rooting for Garden Varieties and Grafting for the Show Varieties.

Nuccio's – 75% of all our camellias are cutting grown (own root). We use the mist system for our cutting program. Some varieties are best grafted, such as the Reticulatas, most species, and a number of hybrids.

What do you see as the pros and cons of the camellia nursery business?

Bond – Pros and cons of the business are many. The main con we find is market education and hide-bound adherence to tradition. Positive changes are very difficult to educate the market to use. We are on the northern and western limit of current camellia growing areas so logistics are a problem. Ideally I would be closer to my market.

Bennett's Creek – The demand for camellias is definitely on an up curve. Camellias are part of an increasing awareness of the potential for winter color in the garden. If the theory of global warming holds true and proper selections are made, the climate range for camellias will extend into several additional lucrative markets. On the con side of the question, camellias take longer to grow to marketable size. Therefore the possibility for error during production is greater. In regards to sales, camellias are generally used as specimens or accent plants in the garden. As a result, consumers don't buy as many camellias as plants used in the foundation or hedges in the garden.

Erinon – Con: The collector market is extremely shallow and collectors want only small (1 gal) plants where there is little profit. Pros: The homeowner wants the largest plant they can get. The landscapers take everything big as soon as it is well rooted.

Read – Nurseries selling camellias without using the proper registered names has a definite impact on the Camellia World. On the plus side, I simply enjoy the plants.

Nuccio's – Pro: You are working with the greatest plant on planet earth, very rewarding and satisfying 12 months a year – it always looks good. Con: Most small nurseries require 7 days a week and long hours. Japonicas are the most popular species to sell but need four to five years to set any amount of flower buds. Last but not least – petal blight and dieback.

What changes have you seen in the nursery business in the years that you have been involved?

Bond – I have seen very little change in the nursery business since I have been in it. Very little growing to order or real attempt to work with customers. Most camellia growers want to be everything to everyone and the temptation is great. This leads to high inventory and costs of inventory. Growers have a tendency to either not help each other or to promise a customer anything to get the order. Then they go out and hustle other growers for what they promised but do not have.

Bennett's Creek – The nursery industry has become more competitive. The winners in the business satisfy customer demand for excellent selection (latest and best cultivars), quality, and service. Wholesalers are including customer tagging with plants now. The customer tag includes the usual information about the plant, retailer name and logo, and UPC code.

Erinon – A major shift to larger plants. Only collectors are buying small plants today.

Read – The change to mostly container growing and direct rooting. More nurseries delivering rather than, the buyer picking up their orders.

Nuccio's – The good full line nurseries are disappearing rapidly primarily because real estate is too expensive, and the competition of chain stores.

Most couples both work and don't have time for homes and gardening. The chains are only interested in stocking four varieties: red, pink, white, and variegated.

What do you see as the future of the camellia nursery business?

Bond – The future, I believe, depends on the thrust of the ACS. 88% of the market is the landscape. Less than one percent are the hobby-show growers. This leaves 11+% of the market for retail consumers, the homeowners, etc. who go to the retail nurseries for a nice looking plant or plants for their yard. The ACS caters to the 1% who grow for show, but has the association position to promote camellias to everyone. At this time, this 1% pays the bill. A plan should be implemented to involve the landscape market.

Bennett's Creek – The future looks bright. The string of mild winters is building consumer confidence. Plants in gardens around the Hampton Roads have recovered nicely from the harsh winters of the 80's and they are great advertisement. But again, the winners will have what their customers demand: reliable availability, top quality, and detail oriented service.

Erinon – Bleak unless we can get younger people in the business. Dieback needs to be controlled and we need to learn to root Retics. We must provide new varieties in the mass market.

Read – Being well rounded in selection, having old proven standard varieties as well as keeping up with new releases.

Nuccio's – We must develop more varieties that can be used as potted plants, slower growers and heavy bud set at an early age. More fragrant, and of course a good yellow wouldn't hurt. I think that those interested in hybridizing should strive for the above.

Which varieties would you recommend to someone who is new to the camellia hobby?

Bond – See Hulyn Smith's ads in the ACS Journal. My market is primarily the landscape market via the wholesale grower. We do not grow for retail – too much trouble for the return.

Bennett's Creek – 'Sea Foam', 'Tomorrow's Lisa', 'Lady Laura', 'Elegans Champagne', 'Fircone Var.', 'Destiny', 'Les Marbury', 'Tubby Habel', 'Mary Alice Cox', 'Mary Agnes Patin Var.', 'Grace Albritton', 'Man Size', 'Margaret Davis', 'Buttons-N-Bows', 'Diddy's Pink Organdie', 'Black Tie Var.', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Magic City Var.', 'Ville de Nantes'.

Erinon – For central and North Florida: 'Dolores Edwards', 'Marie Bracey', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Mary Agnes Patin Var.', 'Professor Sargent', 'Julia France', 'Purity', 'Don-Mac', 'R.L. Wheeler', 'Tomorrow Var.'.

Read – Any japonica is more forgiving than most Retics and would work inside or outside.

Nuccio's – The following varieties are good for the garden as well as shows: 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Silver Waves', 'Nuccio's Gem', 'Debutante', 'Katie' & Var., 'Show Time', 'Magnoliaeflora', 'Adolphe Audusson Var.', 'Shiro Chan', 'Dr. Clifford Parks'.

Would you comment briefly on your soil mixture?

Bond – My soil mixture is 80% crushed pine bark (or pine mulch), aged two to three years, mixed with 20% sharp sand. This mixture is doped up to a pH of 6 by adding limestone. That is all. We avoid any form of peat moss – it kills camellias. The secret to growing camellias is drainage.

Bennett's Creek – 9 parts composted pine bark + 1 part coarse sand for a total of 5 cubic yards. Amended with

40 lb. Osmocote 18-6-12 dolomitic lime, 7.5 micronutrient package + one 5.5 cu. ft. sphagnum peat moss and 2 lbs. Subdue GR.

Erinon – Designed to transplant well in sandy soil: 15% Florida peat, 50% composted pine bark, 20% coarse sand, 30% Vista Green Compost (made by Disney), Dolomite to make 6.3 pH. Per yard: 4 lbs. Potassium sulfate, 2 lbs. minor element package, 12 lbs. gypsum, 5 lbs. cotton seed meal, 1 lb. kelp meal.

Read – We use pinebark, peat, sand mix with lime and micronutrient added.

Nuccio's – We still like 50% sandy loam, approximately 35% coarse peat moss, and approximately 15% perlite. This makes for good drainage and an acid condition. Fir bark can also be used in place of peat moss or split in half peat and half bark.

What recommendations would you make to someone who might be interested in starting a camellia nursery?

Bond – Plan on at least five years to recoup costs. Be honest with yourself and your customers. This should be #1. Don't try to be all things to all people. Treat customers like people. If you don't have something they need, tell them where they can get what they need. Take extra care to label correctly. This is biggest problem nurserymen have. Don't try to fake it. Be ready to spend loooooong hours. Sell hard and sell often. You can grow all the best plants in the world, but you have to sell them. Love it or leave it. You won't get rich.

Bennett's Creek – Before you invest your money, invest your time in developing a thorough and realistic business plan. Emphasis should be placed on cash flow because of the slow turnover associated with camellia production. Patience and attention to detail are two key ingredients to growing camellias at their best.

Erinon – Talk to a grower. Read, learn the basics of growing woody plants in general, Read, go to shows to see what is popular with the PUBLIC (not the collector), Read, have a very large bankroll or plan to take a long time getting started. Read every book that you can find on camellias and a complete set of ACS Yearbooks is invaluable.

Read – to get a job working with an experienced grower. Pay attention and learn identification and basic procedures, then you can try your own ideas.

Nuccio's – We now have hundreds of varieties to choose from and a new grower should pick the best varieties

for his area. Example: 'Ville de Nantes' for Southern states. Stay away from varieties that are stocked by chain stores. Sasanquas are a must because of their landscape value (sun or shade) and early bloom. Grow as many good early Japonica varieties as possible for your area because they usually bloom before petal blight.

Atlantic Coast Elections

Elections for State Directors and Directors-at-Large of the Atlantic Coast Territory will be held in September. Hulyn Smith, Vice-President for the region, is serving as the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. Two committee members have been appointed from each state and are listed below. All ACS members who reside in this territory have the opportunity to make nominations for the State Director of YOUR state and for the two Directors-at-Large. You must, however, have the per-

mission of the nominee, in writing, before forwarding the name and a brief biographical sketch concerning the nominee's camellia activities to any member of your State Nominating Committee. The names of any nominees should be sent before May 15 so that they may be forwarded to the Editor of The Camellia Journal. The names and biographical information will be printed in the August issue. Ballots will be mailed on Wednesday, September 1.

~ State Nominating Committees ~

Georgia

Mr. Leslie P. (Buddy) Cawthon
2405 Howell Mill Rd., NW
Atlanta, GA 30318
(404) 355-4478

Mrs. Muriel Nathan
P.O. Box 1179
Fort Valley, GA 31030
(912) 825-8505

North Carolina

Mrs. Annabelle Fetterman
P.O. Box 306
Clinton, NC 28328
(910) 592-3735

Mr. Fred Hahn
4437 McKee Rd.
Charlotte, NC 28270
(704) 846-2245

MD/DC/No. VA

Mr. Frederick Morsink
P.O. Box 15046
Chesapeake, VA 23328
(757) 421-4273

Mr. William (Bill) Ackerman
P.O. Box 120
Ashton, MD 20861
(301) 774-7538

South Carolina

Mr. Bill Robertson
107 Belle Rive Drive
Ninety Six, SC 29666
(864) 543-2875

Mr. Paul Dahlen
703 Laurel Drive, SW
Aiken, SC 29801
(843) 649-9586

Virginia

Mr. Jim Barnes
3617 Kenmore Drive
Hampton, VA 23661
(757) 723-4502

Ms. Carol L. Sutherland
1135 Cambridge Crescent
Norfolk, VA 23508
(757) 489-9586

Northeast US

Mr. Louis Daudt
40 Beaver Dam Drive
Seaford, DE 19973
(302) 629-8550

Mr. Byoung Ahn
2420 Whitney Ave., E-5
Hamden, CT 06518
(203) 230-1152

~ State Directors and Directors-at-Large ~

Georgia – Mr. Buddy Cawthon of Atlanta is eligible for reelection.

South Carolina – Mr. Lee Poe of Aiken is eligible for reelection.

North Carolina – Mr. Fred Hahn of Charlotte is not eligible for reelection.

Virginia – Mr. Doug Simon of Norfolk is eligible for reelection.

MD/DC/No. VA – Mr. Frederick Morsink is not eligible for reelection.

Northeast U.S. – Mrs. Betty Daudt of Seaford, Delaware, is eligible for reelection.

~ Directors-at-Large ~

Mr. C. Warren Thompson of Ft. Valley, GA is eligible for reelection.

Mr. John Newsome of Atlanta, GA is eligible for reelection.



CAMELLIAS REGISTERED WITH THE ACS



(Since the November 1998 Journal)

<u>NAME AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>REG. #</u>	<u>ORIGINATOR</u>
'Francis Eugene Phillips', large, soft pink bordered white, peony form <i>C. japonica</i> chance seedling, mid-season to late.	2485.	Gene Phillips
'Autumn Sentinel', miniature, clear pink, peony to rose form double, <i>C. sasanqua</i> chance seedling, early	2486	Green Nursery
'Winter's Sunset', miniature, lavender purple, single <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. oleifera</i> [PI 162561] x [<i>C. sasanqua</i> x <i>C. oleifera</i>]), early.	2487	William L. Ackerman
'James S. Reeve', very large, Rhodenite Red, semidouble <i>C. hybrid</i> (<i>C. japonica</i> x <i>C. saluenensis</i>), mid-season	2488	Houghton S. Hall
'Hyman's Retic', very large, orchid pink, loose peony to semidouble <i>C. reticulata</i> (<i>C. reticulata</i> 'Pop Gee' x <i>C. japonica</i> 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'), mid-season to late.	2489	Hyman R. Norsworthy

✧ JUDGING SCHOOL IN TALLAHASSEE ✧

The Camellia Club of Tallahassee will host a Judging School on Saturday, February 27 from 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. The location of the school will be the Brokaw - McDougall House, 329 N. Meridian Street. This Judging School will be for those who are interested in becoming Novice or Accredited Judges of the American Camellia Society or for those who would like to renew their certification. A fee of \$15 will cover the expenses of the school and lunch. Participants should pre-register for the school and arrangements should be made with Hoytte Rigby of Tallahassee. To register or find out more information on the school, contact:

Hoytte Rigby
724 Kenilworth Road
Tallahassee, FL 32312
(850) 385-0434



Q. Some of my camellia blossoms have brown spots on the flowers. What is the problem and how can I get rid of it?

A. It sounds like you may have the disease called Camellia Flower (Petal) Blight which is caused by the fungus *Ciborinia camelliae*. This disease is usually seen in the latter part of the camellia blooming season after some cool temperatures have been experienced. It is observed at different times of the season depending on climate. Flower blight may be observed as early as December in certain parts of the country or as late as February or March in others. Symptoms of the disease appear first as small brown spots which later enlarge to cover much of the flower surface. This disease survives from one season to the next by infected flowers which fall to the ground and remain. Removal of diseased blossoms is one method of control. Another method is to spray the ground with a fungicide, PCNB, during the time period when the disease is first becoming active. Although this will help to reduce the disease, none of these methods will eliminate the disease completely. Much research and effort has been expended in the elimination of this disease but success has been limited and more work is needed in this area.

Q. My camellias formed very few flower buds this year. What caused this and how can I improve the situation?

A. There are several reasons why a particular camellia may not form many (or any) flower buds. First, newly planted camellias may take one or more years to become established and often will not form flower buds the first year and sometimes more than one year after planting in your garden. Second, camellias generally grow and bloom better in a filtered shade situation as opposed to full sun. However, if the shade is too intense they will not form flower buds. Finally, late pruning of camellias may remove flower buds for the season. Generally, the flower buds will begin to form on camellias as early as June. If the plants are pruned after this time, flower buds are being pruned off.

Q. Some of my camellias have yellow blotches on the leaves. Will it hurt the plant? What should I do about this?

A. The yellow blotches on the leaves are probably caused by a virus which is systemic in the plant. Many camellias are intentionally infected with a virus which causes a variegation in the flowers. Sometimes, but not always the leaves become variegated. This does not cause a great deal of harm to the plant although these leaves may become sunburned if exposed to direct sunlight. There is really nothing you can do to rid the plant of this virus once it is infected. The symptoms on the leaves can often be reduced by an application of iron to the plant. This will also reduce the variegation in flowers.

Q. I am interested in grafting some camellias this year. What should I use for understock?

A. One should select a strong, healthy plant with a good root system for understock. Never choose a plant that is not growing well, it probably will not grow well once it is grafted either. Always choose a plant that is free from cankers and disease. The understock of choice by many grafters is *Camellia sasanqua*. These can be grown from seed, rooted cuttings, or air layers. Sasanquas are used because they are resistant to the root rot disease caused by a fungus. Different varieties can be used as all are resistant to the fungus. One popular variety used now is 'Kanjiro' because it grows rapidly and has a wide cambium layer. *Camellia oleifera* plants are also resistant to root rot and can be used as understock. *Camellia japonica* plants can also be used as understock but are not resistant to root rot.

Q. I have a number of camellias in my yard which I cannot identify. I purchased this home and plants from someone who loved camellias but did not keep good records. How can I identify these plants?

A. There are thousands of camellia varieties which have been named over the years. Some are easily identified due to age and popularity, while there are also many that are quite similar in appearance and hard to identify. First, try to locate an experienced camellia enthusiast in your area who may be able to assist you in identification. If you have a local camellia show you may receive some help in bloom identification at the show. Visiting a garden with labeled plants is also a help. There are also a couple of books with good color photographs and descriptions but this is only of limited help as many different varieties look alike in pictures.

If you have any questions that you would like answered, please write your ACS Headquarters and we will try to answer them.

Horticulturally Speaking

William Y. Bennett, Adjunct Professor, University of West Florida

This past camellia growing season has been unusual, as usual. California reports plenty of rain in Spring, but an extremely hot July and August. Fall was very wet. Some bud drop was reported. In northern California, by mid December, night temperature was dropping into the thirties. Southern California was experiencing hot, dry Santa Ana winds. December saw camellia plants in good condition and predictions of a good flowering season.

Hurricanes dominated the camellia growing season in the southeast. Early spring rains were unusually heavy to start the growing season. Along came a very hot, dry summer. Drought conditions hampered bud development and growth. Alabama and Georgia growers were hard-pressed to keep plants adequately watered. Hurricanes moved back and forth along the coast inflicting heavy damage to camellias in some localities. Other areas were blessed with as much as 25 inches of rain. Flooding was a problem here. Fall conditions were dry again with temperatures up to 20° above average in December.

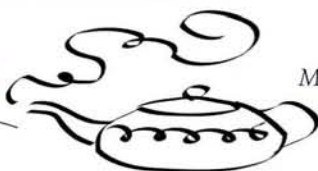
Fall shows exhibited moderate numbers of flowers. Bud drop of *reticulatas* and hybrids was reported. Plants not suffering hurricane damage produced good blooms if their culture was maintained adequately.

Conditions higher in the southeast reflected the same pattern of wet spring, very dry hot summer extending into late fall. Drought conditions continued into December at least as far north as West Virginia. Fall flower shows in the lower states were reported to have good quality blooms. Later shows are expected to have good quality exhibits from good growers.

As the flower season continues, camellia flower blight will develop. Remember to thoroughly clean around all plants. Reproduction of the blight fungus depends upon infected flowers from previous seasons. Sanitation consists of picking up all dropped flowers and their proper disposal. Collect them while they are still showing color. A few flowers may hang up in thick foliage, so check there. After old blossoms turn brown they are easily lost in the litter and mulch, ready to cause trouble next season.

How to Make Your Own Tea

Michelle Maggiore, Virginia Beach Master Gardener*



I became interested in the *Camellia sinensis* species a couple of years ago, ordered a small one gallon size cultivar from an "Edible Landscaping" catalog last May, and planted it that Spring. Although the company sent me the camellia, they did not send instructions on how to make tea (Lipton Style), even after I asked a couple of different times both calling and writing.

My search for the process for making green, oolong, and black tea finally ended when I found the following easy directions in a wonderful homes trading publication that endorses edible landscaping called "CountrySide".

For GREEN TEA: Cut leaves off *Camellia sinensis* (ideally taking the leaves from pruning), wash and finely cut the leaves after they have dried.

For OOLONG: Finely cut the leaves when they are freshly removed from the plant, not after dry as with green tea. The juice will slightly ferment it.

For BLACK TEA: Cut leaves, wash and mash the freshly cut clean leaves in a blender or with a motor and pestle until slightly juicy. Spread leaves out to discourage rancidity and let dry. It should take one day if in a non-humid place, and the tea tastes just like Lipton, only better!

Sun tea, iced tea and hot tea are easily enjoyed with this fine camellia with its delicate white flowers that arrive in the fall and glossy dark evergreen leaves.

I know that the flowers aren't as large and showy as many other camellia varieties, but I urge all "camelliaphiles" and herb gardeners to include a *Camellia sinensis* in their collection for its health benefits and for historical respect of the original tea plant.

Caution: Always use clean, disease-free leaves that have not been treated with pesticides or any other chemical agent.

*This article was reprinted from the October 1998 issue of "Camellia Columns," the monthly newsletter of the Virginia Camellia Society.

Tea

WINTER

PROTECTION OF CAMELLIAS WITH MICROFOAM

William L. Miller



Here in Alexandria, Virginia, where we have severe winter weather from time to time, camellias in containers cannot be left out in the open nor will newly planted camellias in exposed locations thrive without some protection. I have protected such plants with microfoam for the last several years.



Microfoam is a form of insulation. It may be purchased in six foot widths and various thicknesses. A thickness of 1/4 inch allows the penetration of enough light and provides ample insulation to protect camellias from the cold in the coldest of winters.



In response to requests from nurserymen for methods to protect camellias, particularly those in containers, from winter damage, Dr. Francis R. Gouin, Professor of Horticulture at the University of Maryland, discovered that microfoam is appropriate for this purpose.



Camellias in containers are turned on their sides and laid flat on the ground. The plants should be watered the day before this is done. I lay the plants in two rows with the containers facing outward and the foliage meeting in the center. The containers at the end of each row should be anchored with a brick or rock to keep them in place. Large containers should be laid

on the ground first and the containers of smaller sizes may be placed on top of the largest ones. I've stacked them as high as two feet. To draw the most heat from the ground, it is best to lay the plants on bare ground. The ground should be damp and may be covered with a thin layer of pine needles to keep the foliage clean.

A sheet of microfoam is inserted between two sheets of 4 mil polyethylene to form a blanket. The rows of camellias may be so wide that the six foot width of the blanket will not cover them. The width of the microfoam may be expanded by cutting pieces of microfoam with scissors and attaching them to the six foot width. The blanket is placed over the camellias with sufficient overlap on all sides that bricks, landscape timbers, etc., may be placed on the edges to weight it down and seal in the moisture. The poly protects the microfoam which is quite fragile and provides additional cold protection. As the blanket traps moisture, the plants probably will not need to be watered during the winter, but it is a good idea to check them occasionally.

The plants should be placed in either a shady location or a location with filtered sunlight. The ultraviolet rays of the sun will deteriorate the

microfoam more rapidly than if placed in the shade. If the plants must be placed in full sun, shade cloth may be placed over the blanket to provide protection from the sun. Generally the microfoam will last from two to four years depending upon how it is used. The site should be located in an area that drains well or the plants may stay too wet.

I protect camellias planted in the ground in exposed locations by placing a wire cylinder reinforced with microfoam and poly over them. I make the cylinders using utility fence wire with 2 by 4 inch mesh. Concrete reinforcing wire may be used but it is stiff and difficult to work with. Chicken wire is much too fragile. Bend the wire to the desired diameter and wire it together to form the cylinder. Make five or six vertical cuts from the top of the cylinder down far enough that the resulting sections can be bent together at the top to form a dome which is wired or tied securely. The microfoam and poly are cut to size to form a blanket that is wrapped around the cylinder, folded over the top of the dome and secured with twine. The cylinder is placed over the camellia and three or four metal fence

posts driven into the ground around it to prevent the wind from blowing it over. It is not necessary to place dry leaves inside the cylinder but the plant should be well mulched before the cylinder is placed over it.

I try to have my container plants covered by Thanksgiving before hard freezes begin. Plants in the ground need not be covered this early because the roots are protected by soil and mulch. The weather in the area in which the camellias are grown will determine the time that they should be covered.

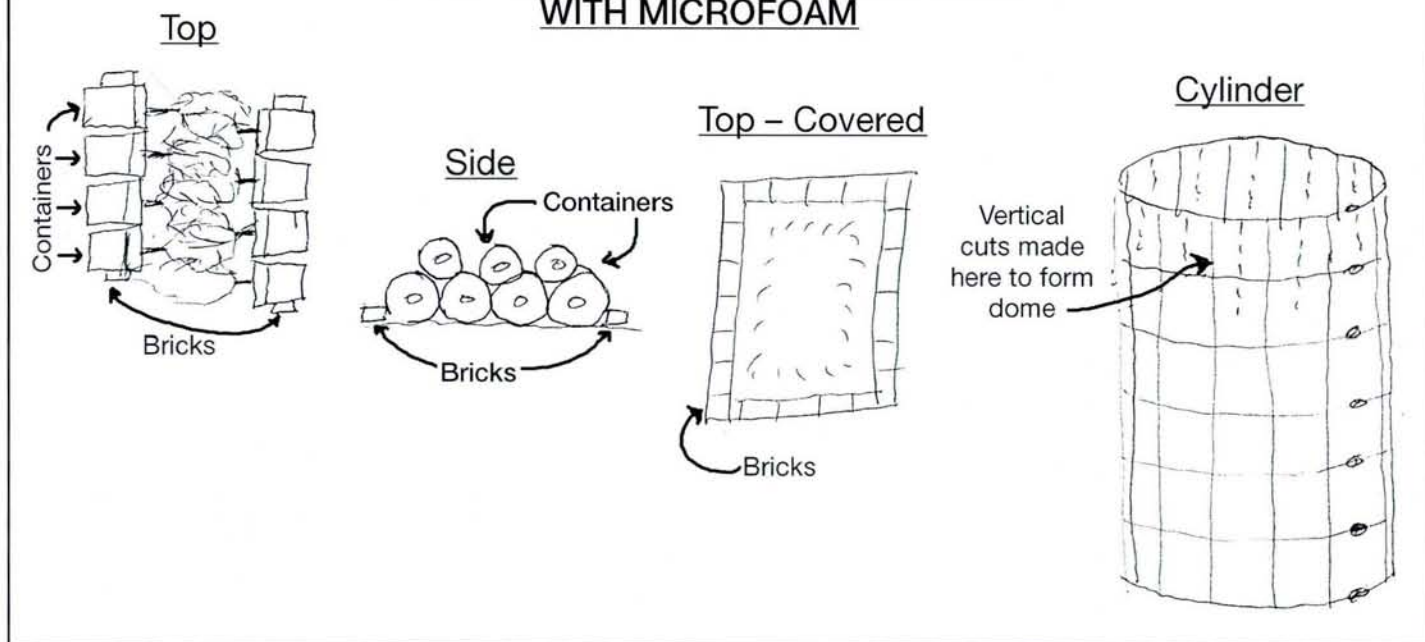
Late March through the middle of April is the period during which camellias are blooming at their peak in Alexandria. Depending upon the weather, I start removing the camellias from the blankets around the middle of March. The weather in the area will determine the time of removal. By late winter there will be some blooms under the blankets especially those that were previously gibbed. To have some flowers for shows from late February through March, I have found that I can bring certain varieties into my basement which is around 70 degrees and have flowers in about 10 to 14 days.

I have protected camellias ranging in size from rooted cuttings to those in 14 inch containers using microfoam. Though we have had winters where the temperature has dipped to zero degrees Fahrenheit and slightly below, none of the camellias have ever sustained cold damage. I have found that camellias placed on the ground and covered with the blanket will generally have better flowers after severe winters than those protected with cylinders. This is probably so because the plants under the blanket have less air space and receive more warmth from the ground than do those in the cylinders.

After the blankets are removed, they are rolled up, tied with twine and stored until the following winter. When cylinders have different diameters the smaller may be stored inside the larger ones. If the blankets and cylinders are to be stored outside they should be covered with black poly to protect them from the sun.

In an area where winter weather is a problem, the use of microfoam will allow you to grow even the most tender camellias without sustaining cold damage. If you have never used microfoam, I urge you to try it.

WINTER PROTECTION OF CAMELLIAS WITH MICROFOAM



It's Easier Done Than You Think

Don Kendall

I first was introduced to Camellias as I landscaped our garden many years ago. I had the perfect exposure for them to do well. I like the year-round look of the plants and most definitely enjoyed the blooming season. I experimented with the seeds in milk cartons, keeping them warm near a floor furnace and had the pleasure of watching them grow. We have some quite large camellia plants that have adorned our front door area for more than forty years as a result of my experimenting with the seeds. We have always enjoyed our camellia plants as our main landscaping.

About eight years ago my interest in camellias, for more than landscaping, surfaced once again by attending our local show. I had some seedlings and blooms that looked especially good to me and I decided to join our local Camellia Society.

I started attending shows in my surrounding areas and met many long-time growers and grafters. As time went on and I had opportunities to spend time with these new friends, I soon realized that they had lots of knowledge and expertise I needed. I became a good listener and tried to grasp any knowledge I could on their successes and failure in camellia culture.

My first love of camellias in the beginning were the smaller flowers. After a couple of show seasons, I realized that I was becoming more interested in other types of plants and flow-

ers and also became aware of the fact that many plants that I wanted were no longer readily available and I began to think about the possibility of "grafting." Consequently, this is how I first attempted to try grafting.

I was born and raised in an agriculture area and had some exposure to grafting of fruit and nut trees. As a result of this, I basically knew the fundamentals of grafting which is simply making part of a plant grow on roots of another plant.

As my interest grew in grafting I began to try and get as much information as possible on the subject, researched through some old Camellia Journals and I always kept an open ear to other growers.

I would like to share the five or six steps that I have found to be successful for me. I use the cleft procedure in my grafting and have found December through the middle of March to be the best time in this area. Sometimes the weather is warm enough to cause the growth buds to start putting out before the latter part of March. I choose understock with vigorous growth and good root systems, although excellent results can be attained from any good camellia plant that is vigorous and healthy. I use Sasanqua and Japonica understock. Two good varieties are Sasanqua 'Apple Blossom' and Japonica 'Debutante.'

I first cut the understock about 2 inches above ground being very careful to not tear the bark away from the

wood. (see Figure #1) Next, I take a sharp knife and smooth off the cut surface as a smooth surface will callous better than a rough one. I now split the

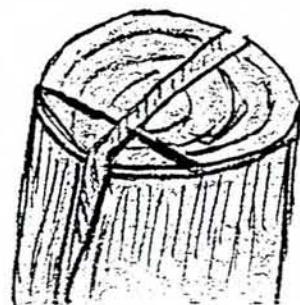
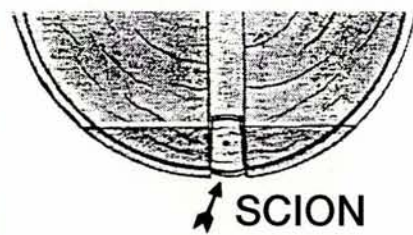
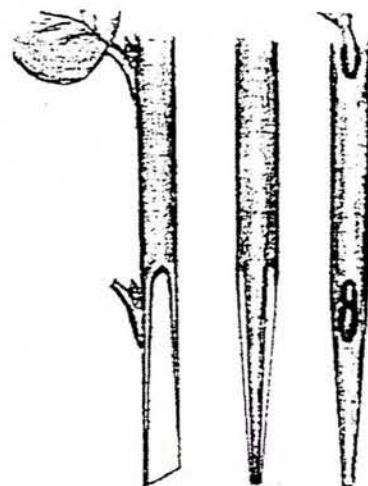


Figure 1. Understock cut off, smoothed and split.



understock with a sharp knife, making a clean cut, being careful not to press too hard with the blade of the knife.

Use a scion from a healthy plant. I prefer to use wood from the last cycle of growth after it has hardened. The scion should be shaped like a wedge starting at the leaf eye. (see Figure #2) Trim each side of the leaf eye using a very sharp knife. I have found an easier way to cut this wedge is to use a small piece of wood and place the scion on it to trim rather than attempting to cut free-hand. It gives you more control of your cut. If the scion is prepared so that a leaf eye is left on the outside of the wedge at the top of the bevel (see Figure #2), make sure the leaf eye is trimmed on each outer side. This is where I start my bevel. Place a small wedge such as a small screw driver in the cut and carefully insert the scion in the cut at the top of the understock. (see Figure #3) Remove the wedge carefully so you don't move the scion from its position in the cut. Now, I tie the cleft graft securely with a heat treated rubber band made especially for this purpose. I now sprinkle a small amount of Orthocide (Captan) on the completed graft. I feel by placing the leaf eye at the top of the understock the chances for a successful union will be much greater. This is due to the fact that there is much more growing tissue at the eye bud than another part of the cambium layer. This promotes faster growth of the callus.

With the grafting procedure completed, we are now ready to cover. I make "u" shape frames from metal coat hangers placing two of them in a cross position over the graft and cover them with a plastic grocery bag. I have found using a white bag gives me better light exposure. I secure the bag

with a rubber band and wooden clothes pin. The plants are now placed in a plexi-glass shed with water barrels for humidity as there is no added heat.

(This holds true between December and March.)

At about five to six weeks, maybe two weeks more if the weather is colder, I check each plant by holding it up to the light and as soon as I see a feathering of the leaf, I remove the clothes pin and rubber band to allow air to circulate leaving the plastic bag over the plant three or four more days. I check the plant again and if the leaf has wilted, I recover and close the pot the original way – and hope for the best!! If the plant looks good, I raise the plastic cover about four more inches and leave it another four to five days. I keep a very close watch on the grafts during this period of time as I don't want the leaf to come into contact with the plastic bag. This will burn your new leaves immediately. When I see two or three leaves per plant, I remove the plastic bag completely and place the plants in a wind-protected area, still in the plexi-glass shed, for another seven to ten days. At this time the plants are moved outside under a shaded area and watered normally.

This is the procedure that I use in my grafting and have found it to be quite successful. It is very rewarding to me to watch my plants grow, especially ones that I have grafted. Next, I await the first blooms. I have found grafting to be lots of fun and appreciate my fellow growers being so generous with scions.

If you haven't tried grafting before, I challenge you to give it a try.

**IT'S EASIER DONE
THAN YOU
THINK!!!**

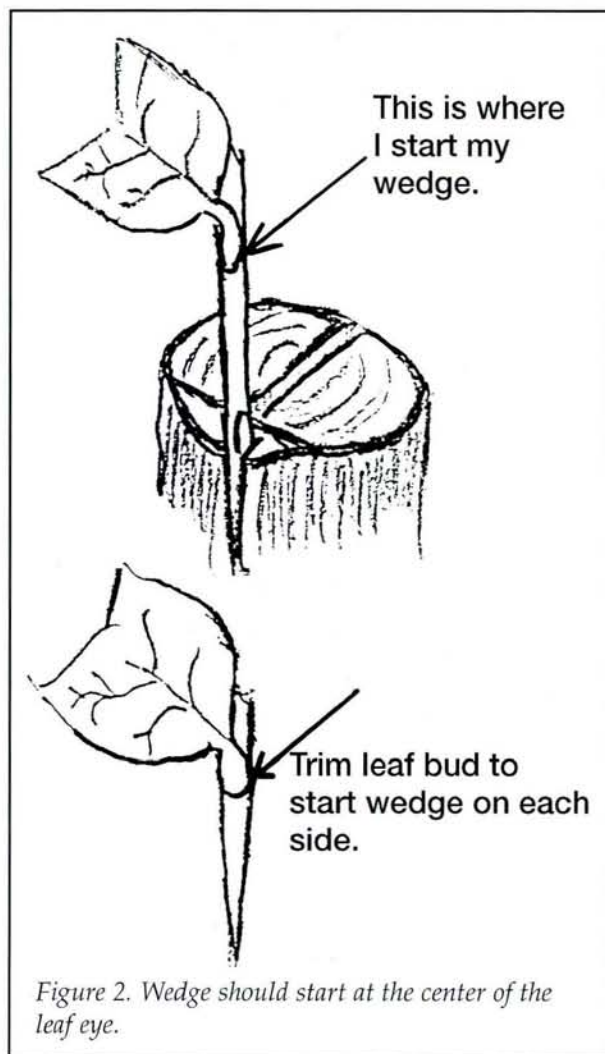


Figure 2. Wedge should start at the center of the leaf eye.

The temperature is approximately 10-15 degrees warmer than the outside.

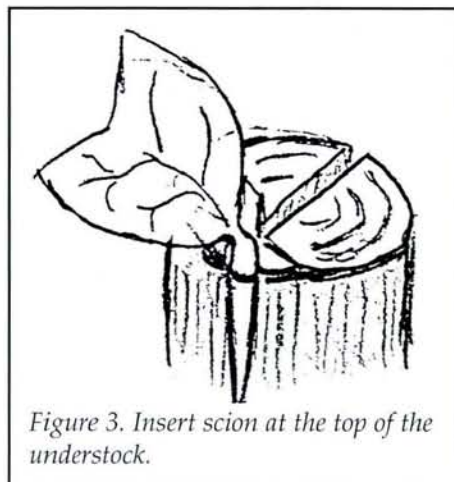


Figure 3. Insert scion at the top of the understock.



Lu Shan Snow – the Forgotten Camellia

Jill Lee
Agricultural Research Service

Fifty years ago, Camellia seeds designated only as plant introduction (PI) number 162475 traveled from China to make their American debut at the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

The seeds were started in a greenhouse. But the resulting small trees had simple, white flowers and weren't as exciting as their showy, colorful cousins, *Camellia sasanquas*. So poor little PI 162475 was planted on a lower, less-traveled path, surrounded by the other trees.

The unremarkable camellia was soon forgotten.

But 30 years later, severe winter storms killed the neighboring *C. sasanquas*. In all, the harsh winter of 1977 to 1979 annihilated more than 950 camellias in the arboretum's Asian garden.

When the stately *C. sasanquas* lining the lower path were killed, PI 162475 was revealed. Not only did it survive, but it graced the garden with snow-white blooms in the following years. Later, this plain but strong-willed survivor would become the ancestor of a colorful, new cold-hardy camellia dynasty.

During the killing winters, William Ackerman was a horticultural expert at the arboretum, which is part of USDA's Agricultural Research Service. He was involved in a breeding program to develop more cold-hardy camellias. This garden Cinderella with the scientific name of *Camellia oleifera* was just what he needed.

Yet Ackerman realized much had to be done to make this plant's progeny market-ready. It was hardy – but a little homely in the eyes of camellia connoisseurs. The plant's flowers fell apart at a touch. Snowy white petals on an autumn breeze may be poetic, but a quality plant keeps its blossoms. Plus, American consumers want colorful camellias with multiple petals.

As work began on crossing this plant, it was decided that it should have a proper name. "Lu Shan Snow" was selected in honor of the original location where the seed had been collected in China.

Introduced from the Lu Shan Botanical Garden in

Kuling, China, 'Lu Shan Snow' can survive temperatures as low as -15°F. That's USDA plant hardiness zones 6a to 5b. The average camellia can't handle temperatures much below 5°F.

Chinese growers value *C. oleifera* for its seeds, which are pressed to make cooking oils, hair tonics, and cosmetics. But its future in America would be strictly ornamental. In 1979, Ackerman began crossing 'Lu Shan Snow' with popular cultivars and released new cultivars beginning in 1986.

Ackerman also used another cold-hardy *C. oleifera* from Nanking, China, and it was also introduced in 1979. The resulting 2,500 seedling progeny have been field-tested for 16 years. The five most cold tolerant are 'Ashton's Pride', 'Winter's Beauty', 'Winter's Interlude', 'Winter's Rose', and 'Winter's Waterlily'.

"What Bill did was a lot of hybridization, coming out with 20 new cultivars that could go down to -10°F to -15°F," says Ray Bond, of Bond Nursery Corp. in Dallas, Texas. "When he wrote about those hybrids in *Horticulture* in 1993, there was a huge demand. Everybody wanted these flowers, and nobody had them."

Camellias were once considered a "perk" of southern living. Today, gardeners as far north as coastal Massachusetts enjoy them, thanks to Ackerman's breeding efforts.

Bond says the Ackerman lines are so desired by residents in one Pennsylvania town that the nursery sells out almost as fast as he can ship them. That's because when people move there from the South, they want to bring their beloved camellias. Now they can.

Editor's note: This article is reprinted from the October 1998 issue of "Agricultural Research," a publication of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Ackerman continues to work on the development of cold hardy camellias and yellow flowering camellias in his retirement. Bill is a long-time member of the Research Committee of the American Camellia Society.

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(As of December 24, 1998)

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In Honor of Mr. Jim Darden
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Donna and Bill Shepherd
In Appreciation of the joy of
Cheryl Thompson

Donna and Bill Shepherd
In Appreciation of His Dedication to
ACS by Warren Thompson

Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Smallwood
In Honor of Mrs. Ann Blair Brown

Mr. Hulyn Smith
Honorarium from Virginia Camellia Society

Mr. James C. Smith
Old South Nursery
400 1 gal. Camellia Plants to Gift Shop

Mrs. Cornelia H. Walden
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CAMELLIA NAMES

Sandra Williams, Gainesville Camellia Society

Names have fascinated me for many years. How were they chosen? What significance did they have to the person who selected them? Were they selected from a book of names? My name came from my grandfather, Sanford Chamberlin, and Jean Harlow, my dad's favorite movie actress who died shortly before I was born. My two oldest daughters' names came from their grandmothers. My son was named for the doctor who delivered him, Emory Bell. My youngest daughter was named for a camp director who was special to me as a child and from my grandmother.

Where did your name come from? I know that John Thrasher, a Past President of the Gainesville Camellia Society, carries his father's name. My husband Laddie's name came from the doctor who delivered him and from his father's name.

I work with names in our student data base at school all the time. Kalie is a popular name now. We have 7 Kalies and Kalas at Glen Springs and they are all spelled differently. Christopher and Alex are popular boys names.

What does this have to do with camellias? I have been scanning my camellia slides into the computer in preparation for writing a program which will display them. The names of the varieties have once again grabbed my attention.

Some of the names we know from reading the *Camellia Journals* and Yearbooks: Dr. Clifford Parks, Bill Woodroof, Charlie Bettes, John Illges, Dave Strother, Betty Sheffield, and others too numerous to list. Then there are the people we have been privileged to know personally. Among them are Ann Blair Brown, Ivan Mitchell, Jane Griffin, Henry Lunsford,

Annabelle Fetterman, June Norman, and Delores Edwards.

There are many varieties named for people who are famous outside the camellia world: Bob Hope, Delores Hope, Gen. George Patton, Pope John XXIII, Neil Armstrong, Paulette Goddard, Richard Nixon, Pat Nixon, and both of their daughters, governors, princes, queens, and others.

But what about all those other names, names which you have never heard of until you went to a camellia show or visited a large camellia garden. Who was Professor Charles S. Sargent? Who was Margaret Davis? Who was Governor Mouton? Who was Prince Eugene Napoleon? Who was Rev. John Bennett or Rev. John Drayton? And on and on and on.

Even more intriguing are those varieties which bear only a single name, such as 'Charlean'. Who inspired the names Little Michael, Little Ruby, Little David, Little Joy, Little Susie? Who was Dr. Bob or Dr. Ed or Dr. John? Then there are Julie and Julia; Mary Lu and Mary Jo; Helen G and Helen B and Helen K; Dusty, and Doreen and Dorian; Grace, Margie, Ginger, Samantha, Wilamina, Sheila, and countless others.

Can you help me? Do you know who any of these people are or were? I am curious. If you can satisfy this curiosity about any of the names used to identify the varieties of camellias, I would be very grateful if you would share your stories with me. Write me, Sandra Williams, at 3480 NW 37 Street, Gainesville, Florida 32605, or email me at willias2@www.sbacc.edu. I hope I get lots of responses. I also hope even more, that I have piqued your interest in the names and history and the many varieties of camellias.

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.)

FLORIDA

Apopka, December 12-13, 1998
(7th Annual)
Sponsor: City of Apopka Recreation
Department
Number of Blooms Displayed: 517.
Attendance: 500

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Japonica Bloom in
Show: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Most Outstanding Hybrid Bloom in
Show: 'My Diane', Tom & Mary
Adams

- C. japonica*: (In Open)
Large: 'Helen Bower', Lillian & C. M.
Gordy
Runner-up: 'Professor C. S. Sargent
Var.', Pearl Terry & Mary Thompson
Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Lillian &
C. M. Gordy
Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', Dr. &
Mrs. Howard Smith
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Lillian & C. M.
Gordy
- C. japonica*: (In Open Treated)
Large: 'Elegans Champagne', Lillian &
C. M. Gordy
Runner-up: 'King Cotton', Lillian &
C. M. Gordy
Medium: 'Mary Alice Cox', Lillian &
C. M. Gordy
Runner-up: 'Helen Glenn', Dr. & Mrs.
Howard Smith
Small: 'Willard Scott', Lillian & C. M.
Gordy
Runner-up: 'Little Babe Var.', Eileen C.
Hart
- C. reticulata*.
Untreated: 'Betty Ridley', Mr. and Mrs.
John L. Spencer
Runner-up: 'Miss Tulare Var.', Louis &
Joanne Raska
Treated: 'Valentine Day', Lillian &
C. M. Gordy
Runner-up: 'Fire Chief Var.', Dr. & Mrs.
Howard Smith
- C. hybrid*:
Untreated: 'My Diane', Lillian & C. M.
Gordy

Treated: 'Sun Song', Lillian & C. M.
Gordy
Runner-up: 'Punkin', Eileen Hart
C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Tom &
Mary Adams
Runner-up: 'Cherry Blossom', Jay &
Debbie Ellis

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

Fort Walton Beach, November 14, 1998
Sponsor: Greater Fort Walton Beach
Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 487.
Attendance: 376.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom:
'Royal Velvet', Gordon Wesley

- C. japonica*: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower',
Edward O. Alsip
Medium: 'Clark Hubbs', Monta V.
Horton
Miniature: 'Grace Albritton', Gordon
Wesley
- C. japonica*: (Protected)
Large-Very Large: 'Han-Ling Snow',
Jim & Della Newell
Medium: 'Magic City', Jim & Della
Newell
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Jim & Della
Newell
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Jim & Della
Newell

C. reticulata:
In Open: 'Al Gunn', Vernon B. Vinson
Protected: 'Pleasant Memories', Jim &
Della Newell

C. hybrid:
In Open: 'Julia', Don E. Applegate
Protected: 'Mona Jury Var.', James &
Elaine Smelley

C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Yuletide', W. C. Stout

Best White, Unprotected: 'Dahlohnega',
Bill Lang
Best White, Protected: 'Swan Lake', Jim
& Della Newell
Novice Class:
Large: 'Mathotiana', Kathy Calvert
Medium: 'Veiled Beauty', Kathy
Calvert
Small: 'Helen K', Kathy Calvert

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
In Open: E. L. Atkins
Protected: Jim & Della Newell

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
In Open: Gordon Wesley
Protected: James & Elaine Smelley

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS SOLD: One.

Pensacola, December 13, 1998 (57th
Annual)
Sponsor: Pensacola Camellia Club
Number of Blooms Displayed: 1,450.
Attendance: 936.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:

Most Outstanding Bloom, In Open:
'Edna Bass', Sylvia & Grant Black
Most Outstanding Bloom, Protected:
'Pleasant Memories', Mrs. Liz Jeffares

- C. japonica*: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Pirate's Gold',
Sylvia & Grant Black
Medium-Large: 'Lady Kay', Jim Oates
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Ed
Alsip
Small: 'Brooke', Ed Alsip
Miniature: 'Little Red Ridinghood',
Nick Piazza

C. japonica: (Protected)
Large-Very Large: 'Melissa Anne', Jim
& Elaine Smelley
Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield', Jim &
Elaine Smelley
Medium: 'Elaine's Betty', Jim & Elaine
Smelley
Small: 'Buddy Var.', Mrs. Liz Jeffares

C. reticulata:
In Open: 'Frank Houser', V. Vinson
Protected: 'Valentine Day', Walter Creighton

C. hybrid: (In Open)
Medium-Large: 'Mona Jury', V. Vinson
Miniature-Small: 'Buttons 'n Bows', C. C. Bush

C. hybrid: (Protected)
Medium-Large: 'Mona Jury', Jim & Della Newell
Miniature-Small: 'Spring Daze', Walter Creighton

C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Bonanza', W. C. Stout
Runner-up: 'Egao', Dr. C. David Scheibert
Best White, In Open: 'Charlie Bettles', H. Dante Kahn
Best White, Protected: 'Lucy Stewart', Jim & Della Newell

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In Open: C. C. Torres
Protected: Jim & Elaine Smelley

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In Open: Gordon Wesley
Protected: Jim & Della Newell

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: Four

GEORGIA

Albany, December 5, 1998
(25th Annual)
Sponsor: Albany Men's Garden Club
Number of Blooms Displayed: 653.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM
CERTIFICATES:
Best In Show: 'Tiffany', John Newsome

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Elegans Splendor', Stuart Watson
Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Stuart Watson
Miniature-Small: 'Springhead Gem', Dr. Frank Wilson

C. japonica: (Protected)
Large-Very Large: 'Wendy', Burl Turnage
Medium: 'Ethel Rhyne', John Newsome
Miniature-Small: 'Fircone Var.', John Newsome

C. reticulata:
In Open: 'Frank Houser', Paul Robertson
Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Burl Turnage

C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Mona Jury', Frank Jamison
Best White: 'Ruffian', Frank Jamison

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Dr. Dan Nathan

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Stuart Watson

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: None.

Fort Valley, November 14-15, 1998
(26th Annual)
Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 662.
Attendance: 425.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM
CERTIFICATES:
Most Outstanding Bloom, In Open:
'Frank Houser', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Most Outstanding Bloom, Protected:
'Terrell Weaver', John T. Newsome

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Helen Bower', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Medium: 'Blond Betty', Lib Scott
Runner-up: 'Lady Kay', Lib Scott
Small: 'Ruby Mathews', David & Susan Mikolaitis
Runner-up: 'Purple Swirl', Lillian & C. M. Gordy

C. japonica: (Protected)
Large-Very Large: 'Easter Morn', Mack & Ann McKinnon
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Mack & Ann McKinnon
Medium: 'Black Magic', Dave Scheibert
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mack & Ann McKinnon
Small: 'Ava Maria', John T. Newsome
Runner-up: 'Kiku-Toji', Bill & Mildred Robertson

C. reticulata: (In Open)
Large: 'Valentine Day Var.', Lib Scott
Runner-up: 'Massee Lane Var.', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Medium: 'Betty Ridley', Lillian & C. M. Gordy

C. reticulata: (Protected)
Very Large: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.', John T. Newsome
Large: 'Valentine Day', Bill & Mildred Robertson

C. hybrid: (In Open)
Large: 'Anticipation', W. T. Etheridge
Runner-up: 'Mona Jury', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Medium: 'Ack-Scent', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Runner-up: 'Joe Nuccio', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Small: 'Buttons 'n Bows', Parker E. Connor, Jr.

C. hybrid: (Protected)
Large: 'Delores Edwards', John T. Newsome
Runner-up: 'Elsie Jury', Mack & Ann McKinnon
Medium: 'Debbie', John T. Newsome
Small: 'Buttons 'n Bows', Warren & Cheryl Thompson

C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Frank D. Jamison
Runner-up: 'Leslie Ann', Tommy & Brenda Alden
Best Miniature: 'Dryade Var.', Marvin Jernigan
Runner-up: 'Fircone Var.', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Best White: 'Gus Menard', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Best Novice Bloom: 'Debutante', Bill & Mary Sharpe
Best Seedling: #35, Lillian & C. M. Gordy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Parker E. Connor, Jr.

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Lillian & C. M. Gordy

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: Five.

Perry, October 17, 1998 (9th Annual)
Sponsor: Middle Georgia Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 207.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFICATES:
Most Outstanding Bloom, In Open:
'Frank Houser', Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Most Outstanding Bloom, Protected:
'Mathotiana Supreme Var.', W. Lee Poe

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Royal Velvet', Eileen Hart
Runner-up: 'Arthur Weisner', Marvin Jernigan
Medium: 'Daikagura Red', Lillian & C. M. Gordy

Runner-up: 'Dawn's Early Light',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Small: 'Black Gold', Eileen Hart
Runner-up: 'Pink Perfection', Ed
McDowell

C. japonica: (Protected)
Large-Very Large: 'Rosea Superba Var.',
W. B. Hairston
Medium: 'Alba Fimbriata', W. B.
Hairston
Runner-up: 'Brassenie', Dave Scheibert
Small: 'Little Babe', Dave Scheibert

C. reticulata: (In Open)
Large: 'Massee Lane Var.', Lillian & C.
M. Gordy
Medium: 'Betty Ridley', Eileen Hart
Runner-up: 'Black Lace Peony Var.',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy

C. reticulata: (Protected)
Very Large: 'Frank Houser Var.', Dave
Scheibert
Large: 'Terrell Weaver', Dave Scheibert

C. hybrid: (In Open)
Large: 'Mona Jury', Lillian & C. M.
Gordy
Runner-up: 'Delores Edwards', Lillian
& C. M. Gordy
Medium: 'Mary Phoebe Taylor',
Tommy Alden
Runner-up: 'Debbie Var.', Lillian &
C. M. Gordy

C. hybrid: (Protected)
Best Bloom: 'Fair Jury', Dave Scheibert

C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Dwarf Shishi', Dave
Scheibert
Best White: 'Bill Boll', Lillian & C. M.
Gordy

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Lillian & C. M. Gordy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Dave Scheibert

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: One.

Valdosta, November 20, 1998
(34th Annual)
Sponsor: Valdosta Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 738.
Attendance: 122.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
CATES:
Most Outstanding Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford
Parks', Frank Jamison

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large: 'Pirate's Gold Var.', T. L. & Carol
Everett

Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Parker E.
Connor
Small: 'Kuku-Toji', Parker E. Connor
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Lillian & C.
M. Gordy

C. japonica: (Protected)
Large: 'Silver Lace', Frank Jamison
Medium: 'Pink Frost', John Newsome
Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Clara & Fred Hahn
Miniature: 'Frances Councill', Dr. C.
David Scheibert

C. reticulata:
In Open: 'Frank Houser', T. L. & Carol
Everett
Protected: 'Mouchang', Frank Jamison
Runner-up: 'Betty Ridley', Cheryl &
Warren Thompson

C. hybrid:
In Open: 'Delores Edwards', Steve &
Gayle Lawrence
Protected: 'Joe Nuccio', Dr. C. David
Scheibert

C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Dr. &
Mrs. J. A. Hogsette, Jr.

Best White, In Open: 'Mary Alice Cox',
Lillian & C. M. Gordy
Best White, Protected: 'Lucy Stewart',
John Newsome

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
Lillian & C. M. Gordy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Parker E. Connor

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: None.

Waycross, November 18-19, 1998
(49th Annual)
Sponsor: Federated Garden Clubs of
Waycross & SunTrust Bank
Number of Blooms Displayed: 298.
Attendance: 325.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
CATES:

C. japonica:
In Open: 'Show Time', T. L. & Carol
Everett
Protected: 'Man Size', Frank D. Jamison

C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Frank Houser Var.', T. L.
& Carol Everett

C. hybrid:
In Open: 'Night Rider', Dr. & Mrs.
Howard Smith

Protected: 'Rose Bouquet', Frank D.
Jamison

C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Northern Lights', Nancy
& Annabelle Leitner
Runner-up: 'Sparkling Burgundy',
Mary Dillard
Best White Bloom: 'Leila Gibson', T. L.
& Carol Everett
Best Novice Bloom: 'Pink Perfection',
Caroline Harrington

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: One.

MISSISSIPPI

Brookhaven, November 28, 1998
(36th Annual)
Sponsor: Brookhaven Camellia Society &
State Bank & Trust Co.
Number of Blooms Displayed: 537.
Attendance: 210.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
CATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large-Very Large: 'Edna Bass', Grant &
Sylvia Black
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow's Sweet Image',
Grant & Sylvia Black
Medium-Large: 'Harriet Bisbee', Art
Landry
Medium: 'Prince Eugene Napoleon',
Charles & Maggie Bush
Small: 'Buddy Var.', H. R. Norsworthy

C. japonica: (Protected)
Large-Very Large: 'Show Time', Jim &
Della Newell
Runner-up: 'Pirate's Gold Var.', Jim &
Della Newell
Medium-Large: 'Candy Apple', H. R.
Norsworthy
Medium: 'Linda Brothers', Jim & Elaine
Smelley
Small: 'Brooke Var.', Jim & Elaine
Smelley

C. reticulata:
Best Bloom: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.',
Jim & Elaine Smelley
Runner-up: 'Frank Houser Var.', Jim &
Elaine Smelley

C. hybrid:
Best Bloom: 'Julia', Walter M.
Creighton
Runner-up: 'Phil Piet Var.', Jim &
Elaine Smelley
Best White Bloom: 'Charlie Bettes', Jim
& Della Newell
Best Miniature, In Open: 'Little Red
Ridinghood', H. R. Norsworthy
Best Miniature, Protected: 'Sweet Jane',
Jim & Elaine Smelley

Best Seedling: #H-190, Helen Bounds
 Best Novice Bloom: 'Helen Bower',
 Maude Lewis
 Runner-up: 'Campari', Patricia Jacobs

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
 SOLD: Four.

D'Iberville, November 21-22, 1998
 (47th Annual)

Sponsor: Mississippi Gulf Coast Camellia
 Society
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 452.
 Attendance: 500+.

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
 CATES:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Lucy Stewart', Jim & Della
 Newell
 Runner-up: 'Edna Bass Var.', Jim &
 Elaine Smelley
 Large: 'Royal Velvet', Walter Creighton
 Runner-up: 'Nuccio's Pink Lace', Jim &
 Della Newell
 Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Walter
 Creighton
 Small: 'Buddy Var.', Mrs. R. F. Jeffares
 Runner-up: 'Little Babe Var.', Jim &
 Della Newell
 Miniature: 'Man Size', Jim & Della
 Newell
 Runner-up: 'Little Red Ridinghood', Al
 & Doris LeFebvre

C. reticulata:

Large-Very Large: 'Pleasant Memories',
 Jim & Elaine Smelley
 Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Ronald
 Benko
 Medium or Smaller: 'Black Lace',
 Walter Creighton

C. hybrid:

Large-Very Large: 'Julie Var.', Walter
 Creighton
 Runner-up: 'Mona Jury Var.', Jim &
 Della Newell
 Medium or Smaller: 'Adorable', Walter
 Creighton
 Runner-up: 'Buttons 'n Bows', Walter
 Creighton
 Best White: 'Hope Griffin', Jim &
 Elaine Smelley

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
 SOLD: Two.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia, October 16-17, 1998
 Sponsor: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society

& SC State Fair
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 370.
 Attendance: 16,000

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
 CATES:

C. japonica: (In Open)

Large-Very Large: 'Carter's Sunburst
 Pink Var.', Lib Scott
 Runner-up: 'Mary Agnes Patin', Rupert
 Drews
 Medium: 'Dawn's Early Light', Parker
 E. Conner
 Runner-up: 'Woodville Red', Parker E.
 Conner
 Small: 'Wilamina', Parker E. Conner
 Runner-up: 'Black Gold', Rupert Drews
 Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Brenda &
 Miles Beach

C. japonica: (Protected)

Large-Very Large: 'Woodville Red
 Blush', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
 Runner-up: 'Edna Bass', Bill & Mildred
 Robertson
 Medium: 'Dr. Tinsley', Ann & Mack
 McKinnon
 Runner-up: 'Debutante', Ann & Mack
 McKinnon
 Small: 'Kiku-Toji', Bill & Mildred
 Robertson

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Lasca Beauty', Lib Scott

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Jubilation', Parker E.
 Conner

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Sparkling Burgundy',
 Carter Bays
 Best White: 'Little Hooper', Annabelle
 & Lew Fetterman
 Best Seedling: 013, Parker E. Conner

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 Parker E. Conner

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Lib Scott

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
 SOLD: None

TEXAS

Beaumont, November 14, 1998 (40th
 Annual)
 Sponsor: Texas Camellia Society
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 210

Attendance: 100
 ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
 CATES:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Mathotiana Supreme', H.
 R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Mathotiana Supreme Var.',
 Dudley P. Boudreaux
 Large: 'Joy Kendrick', Gordon Rabalais
 Runner-up: 'Marie Bracey', Gordon
 Rabalais
 Medium-Large: 'Mary Alice Cox', H. R.
 Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Georgia Rouse', Thomas
 Perkins III
 Medium: 'Debutante', Pat & Eva
 McMurrey
 Runner-up: 'Prelude', Dudley P.
 Boudreaux
 Small: 'Little Babe', H.R. Norsworthy
 Runner-up: 'Ave Maria', Gordon
 Rabalais
 Miniature: 'Bon-Bon', Gordon Rabalais
 Runner-up: 'Man Size', Raymond Shaw

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige', H. R.
 Norsworthy

ACD GOLD CERTIFICATE:
 H. R. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
 Dr. Edward & Gertrude LeBlanc

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
 SOLD: None

Houston, December 5-6, 1998
 (41st Annual)

Sponsor: Houston Camellia Society
 Number of Blooms Displayed: 425
 Attendance: 315

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
 CATES:

C. japonica:

Very Large: 'Edna Bass Var.', Gordon
 Rabalais
 Runner-up: 'Mathotiana Supreme Var.',
 Gordon Rabalais
 Large: 'Charlie Bettles', Gordon
 Rabalais
 Runner-up: 'Rena Swick Var.', Dudley
 Boudreaux
 Medium-Large: 'Betty Sheffield',
 Dudley Boudreaux
 Runner-up: 'Morgan Whitney', H. R.
 Norsworthy
 Medium: 'Nuccio's Jewel', Eva & Pat
 McMurrey
 Runner-up: 'Dixie Knight Supreme',
 H.R. Norsworthy
 Small: 'Tama Vino', H.R. Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Kiku-Toji', Greg Davis
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', H.R.

Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Little Slam', H.R.
Norsworthy

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Harold L. Paige', Eva &
Pat McMurrey

Runner-up: 'Pleasant Memories', H.R.
Norsworthy

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Tom Perkins', H.R.
Norsworthy

Runner-up: 'Fallen Angel', H. R.
Norsworthy

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Yuletide', Eva & Pat
McMurrey

Best Novice Bloom: 'Mathotiana',
Morris T. Waller

ACS GOLD CERTIFICATE:

H. R. Norsworthy

ACS SILVER CERTIFICATE:
Gordon Rabalais

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: One

VIRGINIA

Chesapeake, November 7, 1998

Sponsor: Virginia Camellia Society

Number of Blooms Displayed: 248

Attendance: 250-300

ACS OUTSTANDING BLOOM CERTIFI-
CATES:

C. japonica:

Large: 'Coed', James Henkel

Medium: 'Scentsation', Capt. & Mrs.
D. M. Simon

Small: 'Grace Albritton', Capt. & Mrs.
D. M. Simon

Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Mr. & Mrs.
Robert Black

C. reticulata:

Best Bloom: 'Crimson Candles', Ed
Minor

C. hybrid:

Best Bloom: 'Dream Boat', James
Barnes

C. sasanqua:

Best Bloom: 'Chansonette', Mr. & Mrs.
Robert Black

Best White Bloom: 'Han-Ling Snow',
Jerry Holmes

Best Large Japonica Seedling: Stallings
#112, Melvin Stallings

Best Small Japonica Seedling: DMS 101,
Capt. & Mrs. D. M. Simon

Best Sasanqua Seedling: Dr. Habel's
#6, Ed Minor

NUMBER OF ACS MEMBERSHIPS
SOLD: None.



Stuart Watson (right) congratulates Frank Jamison (left) on receiving the first Joseph Pyron Award. This award was presented by the American Camellia Society Development Fund to Frank in recognition of the many hours of volunteer service he has given to Masee Lane Gardens.

INTRODUCING

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Camellia Journal)

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SHOW DATES

(ACS Cooperative Shows)

PLACE, LOCATION, SPONSOR

DATE

Napa, CA; Napa Valley Camellia Society	February 6, 1999
Savannah, GA; Oglethorpe Mall; Savannah Camellia Club	February 6, 1999
San Diego, Balboa Park; San Diego Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1999
Deland, FL; First Presbyterian Church, 724 N. Woodland Blvd.; Volusia County Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1999
White Springs, FL; Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center	February 6-7, 1999
Pineville, NC; Carolina Place Mall, 11025 Carolina Place; Charlotte Camellia Society	February 6-7, 1999
Redwood City, CA; Peninsula Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1999
San Marino, CA; Huntington Gardens; Southern California Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1999
Birmingham, AL; Birmingham Botanical Gardens; 50th Annual-Birmingham Camellia Society	February 13-14, 1999
Fort Worth, TX; Fort Worth Garden Center; Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 13, 1999
Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall; Columbia Mall Merchants Assn. & Mid-Carolina Camellia Society .	February 13-14, 1999
La Verne, CA; Church of Brethren, Bonita & E Streets; Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 20-21, 1999
Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society	February 20-21, 1999
Fayetteville, NC; Cross Creek Mall; Fayetteville Camellia Club	February 20-21, 1999
LaCanada, CA; Descanso Gardens; Southern California Camellia Council	February 27-28, 1999
Wilmington, NC; Tidewater Camellia Club	February 27-28, 1999
Nashville, TN; Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society	February 27-28, 1999
Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society	March 6, 1999
Bakersfield, CA; First Christian Church; Camellia Society of Kern County	March 6-7, 1999
Sacramento, CA; Sacramento Convention Center, Camellia Society of Sacramento (75th Diamond Jubilee Show)	March 6-7, 1999
Fresno, CA; Pilgrim Armenian Congregational Church; Central California Camellia Society	March 13-14, 1999
Burlington, NC; Holly Hill Mall; Piedmont Camellia Club	March 13-14, 1999
Modesto, CA; Gallo Administration Building; Camellia Society of Modesto	March 20-21, 1999
Chesapeake, VA; Chesapeake Square Mall; Virginia Camellia Society	March 27, 1999
Portland, OR; Japanese Garden; Oregon Camellia Society	March 27-28, 1999
Washington, DC; U.S. National Arboretum; Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley	April 10-11, 1999
Columbia, SC; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society and SC State Fair	October 8-9, 1999
Waycross, GA; SunTrust Bank of SE GA; Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross	November 17-18, 1999
Valdosta, GA; Crescent Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society	November 20-21, 1999

(If your show date does not appear in this listing, send it to ACS Headquarters before March 1 for inclusion in the May issue of The Camellia Journal.)

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

(Since November 1998 Journal)

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Almon
Fort Valley, GA

Mr. Robert L. Harmon
Oak Hill, FL

Dr. and Mrs. Virgle McEver, Jr.
Warner Robins, GA

PATRONS

(Since November 1998 Journal)

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

Mr. D. F. Mayfield
Baton Rouge, LA

Dr. Patricia Turner
Savannah, GA

Mrs. Frances S. Bell
Fort Valley, GA

Mr. & Mrs. Ric Powers
Perry, GA

Walden & Kirkland
Albany, GA

Dr. & Mrs. Bruce L. Bullock
Natchitoches, LA

Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Powers
Wilmington, NC

Mr. & Mrs. G. Stuart Watson
Albany, GA

Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Goforth
Ocala, FL

Mr. & Mrs. L. B. Schrage
Gainesville, GA

Mr. Reland B. Westgate
Savannah, GA

Mr. & Mrs. Albert L. Luce, Jr.
Fort Valley, GA

Mrs. Carroll B. Terry
Orlando, FL

Mr. & Mrs. William M. Wilcox, Jr.
Wilmington, NC

SUSTAINING/JOINT SUSTAINING

(Since November 1998 Journal)

Mr. & Mrs. John C. Alden
Fort Valley, GA

Mr. C. H. Everett
Tucker, GA

Malcolm & Sandra Luxenberg
Augusta, GA

Mr. Ray Bond, Bond Nursery
Dallas, TX

Mr. & Mrs. J. Edward Flournoy
Manassas, VA

David & Jessica O'Connor
Virginia Beach, VA

Mr. & Mrs. D. P. Boudreaux
Port Neches, TX

Mr. & Mrs. Michael J. Flynn
Palo Alto, CA

Dr. & Mrs. Marshall Parker
Bonaire, GA

Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Cantrell
Fort Valley, GA

Fort Valley MainStreet
Fort Valley, GA

Dr. Herbert Racoff
Columbia, SC

Capital Nursery Co.
Sacramento, CA

Four Seasons Garden Club
Atlanta, GA

Mr. James T. Ramey
Orlando, FL

Dr. & Mrs. Emil Carroll
Albuquerque, NM

Mr. & Mrs. William A. Gardner
Ninety Six, SC

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ray
Fort Valley, GA

Mrs. John R. Comber
Pensacola, FL

Mrs. Ray Gentry
Jackson, MS

Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Rish
Winnsboro, SC

Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Coons, Jr.
Port Neches, TX

Mr. & Mrs. George N. Griffin
Nashville, TN

Mr. Ernest H. Roberts
Elyria, OH

Mrs. C. X. Copeland
Jackson, MS

Mr. & Mrs. Charles M. Harris
Macon, GA

Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Rowland
Atlanta, GA

County Line Nursery
Byron, GA

Dr. Frank Hubert
Bryan, TX

Mrs. Betsy Schafer
Thomasville, GA

Judge & Mrs. George B. Culpepper, III
Fort Valley, GA

John & Virginia Hyland
Conyers, GA

Mr. R. Edwin Streit
Fresno, CA

Mr. & Mrs. C. Henry Depew
Tallahassee, FL

Dr. Arthur S. Jenkins
Beaufort, SC

Mr. J. Usleton
Tucker, GA

Deutsche Zentralbibliothek
GERMANY

Mr. & Mrs. Hulitt Johnson
Griffin, GA

Walton & Walton
Fort Valley, GA

Mr. & Mrs. Rupert E. Drews
Charleston, SC

Ms. J. U. Johnson
Jacksonville, FL

Kenneth & Julie Werner
Warner Robins, GA

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Dykes
Cochran, GA

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Semmes, AL

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Mr. Robert Eiland
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