

Atlantic Coast Camellias

JOURNAL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY



'SWEET JANE'

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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COVER PHOTO
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Camellia japonica 'Sweet Jane' has a very pretty formal flower which is white, shading to a rich pink margin. This photo was submitted by Kylie Waldon, Victoria, Australia.

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De-Budding Camellias

*by Ogle Hess
Hampstead, North Carolina*

One of the things we are trying to do to increase interest and membership in our Camellia Club is develop camellia information that relates to our individual members. There are plenty of books, articles, etc., on how to grow Camellias. I believe, however, that our members want to do "hands on" action and know what our own members do each month with their Camellias.

Thus, I am assembling loose-leaf notebooks for each member. Each month some member will describe in writing what they know and do about certain periods of the Camellia growing season. Of course, we will also use articles from Camellia books, etc.

I thought you might be interested in this program, so I have enclosed a copy of my contribution this month. You can use it, throw it away, or ignore it. I hope you are having a good year. We in Wilmington look forward to seeing you this season at some of the shows.



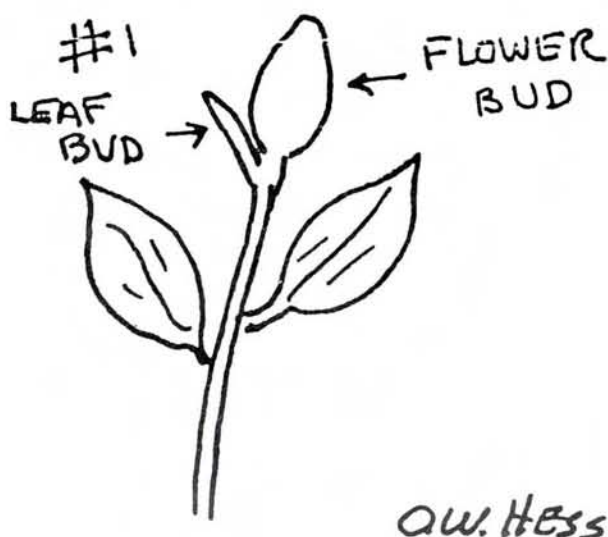
De-Budding

This year there seems to be an over abundance of flower buds on my camellias. Since August, September and October are the best months to tackle this problem, I have jotted down some guidelines that I follow in doing this task called "De-Budding."

If you just want color and small blooms (often deformed), there is no need to do much De-Budding. However, if you want

larger blooms with natural formation, then you must reduce the number of blooms on each branch end. This raises the question of which buds do you remove. I make that decision taking into account these criteria.

#1--It is necessary to distinguish the leaf bud from the flowerbud. When flower buds reach the size for pinching, it is fairly easy to make this distinction. The flower bud is rounded and the leaf bud is elongated. (see sketch #1)



#2--Remove all buds that form along the edges of the lateral branches. Also remove the buds down inside the plant. (see sketch #2)

#3--Usually there is a cluster of buds at the end of each branch. Pinch out the smallest buds, leaving only the largest flower bud. (see sketch #3)

2



REMOVE ALL
BLACK BUDS

3



QW. Hess

#4--If I plan on gibbing a particular bud later on, I will pinch out those buds which are not connected to the leaf bud. (see sketch #4)

If it looks like a leaf, or any other obstruction, is going to interfere with the blooming of the bud, or might cause a deformity in the flower, then I will leave the bud which is free from these obstructions. If not, I will often cut off the leaf that is restricting the larger bud.

Many of us growing outside

blooms do not prune our plants as severely as those grown in pots or in greenhouses. We normally just cut back a few branches. De-Budding is time consuming if you have a large number of plants. It never seems to end because when you look at the plant, you will always find buds you have missed.

However, De-Budding is essential to growing those large, gorgeous show Camellia blooms. You should consider De-Budding. The beauty of a blooming Camellia makes this work worthwhile.



REMOVE ALL
BLACK BUDS

Coastal Carolina Camellia Society

Show Results Charleston, S.C. January 22, 2000 1020 Blooms

submitted by Lee Kline

Best Large Japonica Open	Lady Laura	Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Runner-Up	Guilio Nuccio	Parker Connor
Best Medium Japonica Open	Elaine's Betty	Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Runner-Up	Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso	Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Best Small Japonica Open	Tom Thumb	Rupert Drews
Runner-Up	Ellen Daniel	Parker Connor
Best Miniature Open	Man Size	Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Best Large Jap. Protected	Tomorrow's Dawn	Richard & Katherine Mims
Runner-Up	Elegans Splendor	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Medium Jap. Protected	Lady Kay	Bill & Mildred Robertson
Runner-Up	Guest Star	Mack McKinnon
Best Small Jap. Protected	Maroon & Gold	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
Runner-Up	Black Tie	Marie & Paul Dahlen
Best Miniature Protected	Man Size	Fred & Clara Hahn

Best Retic Open	Halls Pride Var.	Bob & Gail Reese
Best Retic Protected	Frank Houser Var.	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Hybrid Open	Mona Jury	Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Best Hybrid Protected	Mona Jury Var.	Buck & Tyler Mizzell
Best White Bloom	Melissa Anne	Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Best Novice Bloom	Ville de Nantes	Stuart Allen
Gold Certificate Open		Parker Connor
Gold Certificate Protected		Richard & Katherine Mims
Silver Certificate Open		Clarence & Lillian Gordy
Silver Certificate Protected		Fred & Clara Hahn



*Lovely Camellia ladies Bonnie Serpas, Gail Reese, and Brenda Beach enjoy the 2000 ACCS convention in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.
(Darden)*

President's Message

*by Geary Serpas
Santee, South Carolina*

As I began my first letter as your new President for the next two years, there are many people who must be recognized for all that they do to make our Society successful. My first order of business must be to thank Jeanette Waltz for the GREAT job that she did as President of our organization. Jeanette and Dick brought so much energy, enthusiasm and organization to all of the meetings.

The 2000 Convention was a great success with wonderful fellowship and attendance (The MOTORCYCLES added a little "excitement" as well). The auction, as usual, raised a significant amount of money for our treasury (Thanks to Buck Mizzell and Bill Robertson) and to all who donated plants and other items.....MANY THANKS. The program by Hulyn Smith, as usual, was both entertaining and informative.

The ACCS website (www.southerncamellias.com) continues to be a wonderful enhancement to our Society, and is being up-dated with a beautiful



Gallery of Blooms. Miles Beach does an outstanding job as Webmaster and has our site linked to many other camellia societies. Show chairmen, please send your show results to Miles so he can include them on our site.

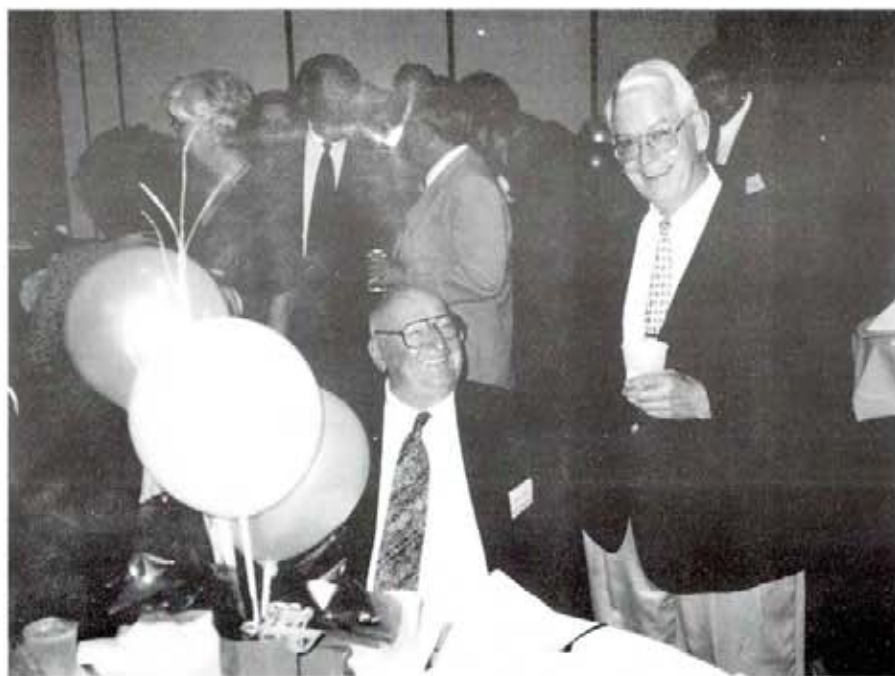
Jim Darden, our Journal editor, continues to put out an outstanding publication and never ceases to amaze me with his great variety of articles. I know Jim would appreciate very much if some of our

growers would write a brief article sharing some tidbits of how they "Do It." We can all learn from our fellow growers.

Two more people who must be recognized for their untiring efforts, the real backbone of our Society, are our Secretary and Treasurer, Fred and Clara Hahn. They are the ones who keep us "Between the White Lines," pay the bills, make the arrangements, and many, many other untold things.

As you read this, the fall season will be over and we will be starting to attend the spring shows. This is the time of year to take the time to recruit new members. While the blooms are at their peak and we are having the shows, this is the prime time to attract new members Please take the time to talk and share your enthusiasm.

I am looking forward to seeing all my camellia friends along the "show trail." Have a good season.



Parker Connor, one of America's best outdoor Camellia growers, enjoys the party in Myrtle Beach with ACS President Ed Powers, who is a former ACCS President.

(Darden)

Pride of the Southern Garden

*by Don Kiser
Buchanan's' Nursery
Raleigh, North Carolina*

When people imagine a classic southern garden everyone has a different conception. The azaleas, dogwoods and wisteria of spring are popular choices. The stately magnolias with white blooms that fill the air with wonderful fragrance earn their title "Symbol of the South." Crape myrtles have a long blooming season and are certainly associated with Southern landscapes. These are but a few and I am sure that each individual has their favorite plant or plants that they include in their vision of the Southern garden.

I like a wide assortment of plants, but camellias are definitely my favorites. These broadleaf evergreen shrubs have lustery (almost polished) dark green foliage. As a bonus these handsome plants provide a spectacular display of red, white or pink blooms during the cool season when our gardens are nearly void of blooms. It is my opinion that no Southern garden is complete without camellias.

Camellias planted in the right location and the proper soil are not difficult to grow. They prefer a

partially shaded location and moist, but well drained, acidic soils that contain ample organic matter. If you do not have a place in your yard that meets these conditions, do not be discouraged. It is usually not difficult to create a suitable habitat for camellias.

Trees, such as pines, that offer filtered light provide an excellent site. Partial shade, west or northwest side of a building or under a group of trees that receive filtered light all day, are suitable sites. Camellias cannot tolerate poorly drained soils or extremely dry locations. Avoid planting in low areas where water collects or dry areas such as hill crests or rocky ridges.

The Raleigh area is blessed with clay soils. Camellias need amending with organic matter and good drainage to thrive in clay soil. Mixing organic matter with our soil is beneficial in many ways: (a) It retains moisture and improves drainage therefore avoiding fluctuations in soil moisture, (b) It improves aeration and keeps the soil loose, (c) As it decomposes, it adds



nutrients and acids to the soil. Finely ground pine bark and compost are excellent products for clay soils. Peat moss works well in sandier soils.

Camellias can be divided into two classifications--Camellia sasanqua and Camellia japonica. They both offer a number of varieties and bloom colors. Sasanquas bloom in the fall (October--December) while japonicas bloom from December through April. Japonicas generally grow larger (6' --12') than sasanquas. They also have larger blooms and foliage. Japonicas grow into specimen plants that are often planted as a screen, informal hedge, or mixed with other shrubs. Because their culture is similar, they go well with azaleas.

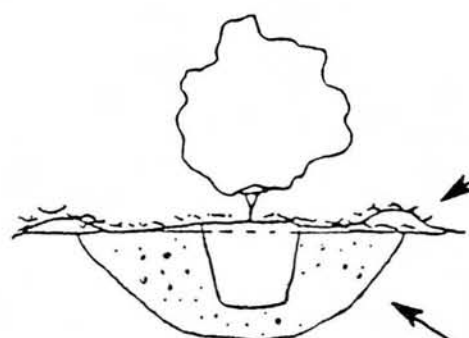
Sasanquas have smaller leaves and blooms than japonicas. They overcome the smaller size by producing a greater quantity of blooms. Hedges and screens (both formal and informal) are good uses for sasanquas. They also blend well with other shrubs. Sasanquas can easily be trained (espaliered) to grow against a wall.

There are a few other camellia types that have become more available recently. Cold hardy camellias (*C. oleifera* and *sasanqua* hybrids) are much more resistant to cold temperatures, even as low as 0-10 degrees F. Also, the old fashioned tea camellia, *Camellia sinensis*, is an interesting addition. Its leaves are used to make tea that you might drink.

PLANTING CAMELLIAS:

1. Use the standard hole method (picture #1) for camellias, planting the same depth as the plant grew in the nursery. Use the "mound method" (picture #2) for all plants if the soil stays constantly damp, if the soil is heavy clay soil, or if it is a plant that needs extra good drainage. Use the raised planting method especially for the following plants, as perfect soil drainage is critical to their survival: Camellias, azaleas, rhododendrons, aucubas, pieris, dogwoods, cherries and many others.
2. Plants with a dirt rootball need special care. Take special care not to

Figure #1



**Plant level to the ground
in loose well-drained soils.

In planting hole

Mix thoroughly:

-1/2 fine pine bark*

-1/2 existing soil

-1/8-1/4 cup of
superphosphate or
bone meal

Mulch well after planting to
hold in moisture.

Create berm around sides to
hold water when watering.

Very Important

Loosen tightly matted roots
on all plants before
planting. Remove top piece
of burlap on root balled
plants & slash open sides or
carefully remove burlap
and any strings or ropes.

* * * * *

loosen the soil in the ball. They should be placed in the hole with the original cloth burlap intact. If the ball has been re-wrapped with burlap, remove the outer burlap first unless it is holding the ball together. Fill the bottom half of the hole around the root ball with soil, tamp it firm to keep the root ball firm, and then remove the upper half of the burlap so water can soak into the root ball better, finish covering the rest of the root ball. If burlap appears to be synthetic instead of common jute, try to remove the sides and top pieces and leave the bottom intact so as not

to disturb the root ball. Cut away any string around the trunk or the root ball and any plant tags.

3. You should bareroot plants that arrive wrapped in burlap and sawdust, or burlap and peat moss. These plants should be planted immediately. Unwrap them, discard the packing materials, and spread out the roots before covering them with soil.

4. Occasionally plants grown in pots become "pot bound," resulting in a thick mass of roots. The roots of

such plants must be loosened so they will resume their normal growth pattern instead of continuing to grow in a tight circular mass. Usually 5-6 vertical slices about 1/2 inch deep on the sides and bottom of the root ball are sufficient to free the roots. Failure to perform this operation can result in the plant not taking root properly and dying from dryness.

5. The hole should be 6"-8" wider than the rootball on all sides, and 3"-4" deeper. The best backfill for the hole is existing soil mixed with 1/3 to 1/2 organic material (fine ground pine bark, coarse compost, woods humus, etc.) If you have heavy clay

or very damp soils, use 1/2 fine pine bark mixed with existing soil and plant mounded (picture #2).

6. When planting, add Bone Meal or Superphosphate to help establish better root growth on your new camellias. This also increases blooms of all flowering plants.

7. Fill the hole with soil mix even with the top surface of the root ball. Do not cover the root ball with excess soil as this can suffocate the plant roots. Also do not cover the graft of grafted trees (the knot near the base of the trunk). It is all right for this to be exposed.

In planting hole

****Mix thoroughly:****

-1/2 fine pine bark*

-1/2 existing soil

-1/8-1/4 cup of
superphosphate or
bone meal

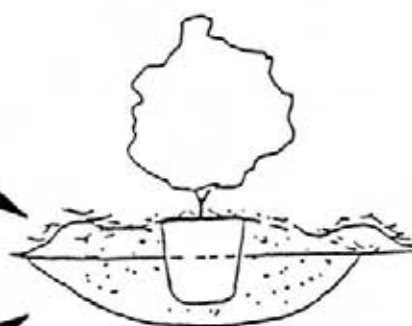
Mulch well after planting to
hold in moisture.

Create berm around sides to
hold water when watering.

Very Important

Loosen tightly matted roots
on all plants before
planting. Remove top piece
of burlap on root balled
plants & slash open sides or
carefully remove burlap
and any strings or ropes.

Figure #2



****Plant high:** raised
above ground in damp
or poorly drained soils.

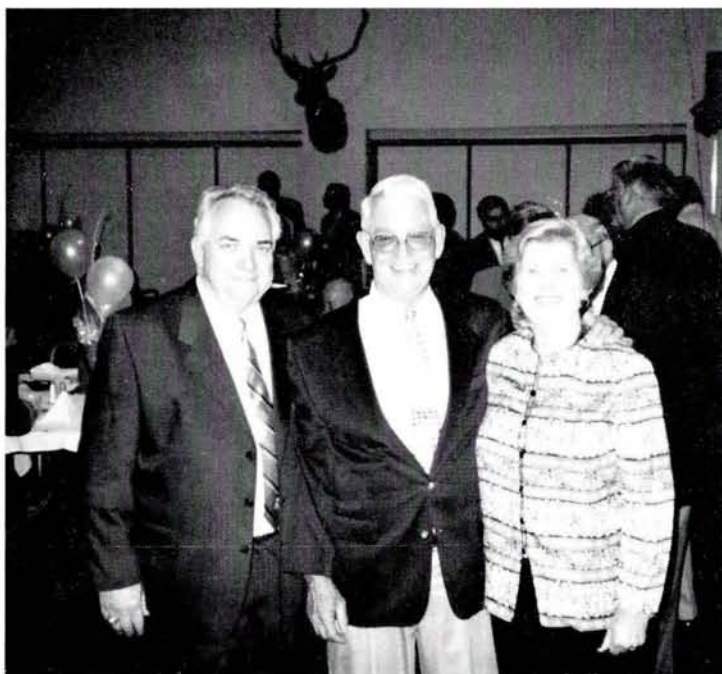
8. Most important: Tamp soil lightly with hands or feet after covering with soil and settle with water afterwards. Soak slowly to wet the entire planted area.

9. Mulch all plants with material of your choice. 3" -4" of pine straw is excellent. Pine bark is also suitable, about 1"-2" deep if the site is level and the bark will not wash away.

10. Brace bareroot or tall trees with two tall stakes (4') or three short

stakes and guy wires or ropes using loose loops around the trunk. Use wide straps around attachment at trunk or loop the wires or ropes through old sections of hose so that it will not cut the tree. Guy wires should be a little loose so the tree can move several inches either way to stiffen up its root system in the soil. Remove this after about one year.

* * * * *



Bob Stroud poses with ACS President Ed Powers, from Wilmington, N. C., and his wife Lu.

(Darden)

AN INVITATION TO JOIN

We hope that you will join the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society. Let's enjoy Camellias together.

The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society was organized September 13, 1980 at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. The purpose of our organization is to extend the appreciation of Camellias and to promote the science of Camellia culture. Through our Camellia shows and programs, and by exchanging knowledge and ideas with the Camellia specialists within our membership, we feel that everyone in the ACCS benefits from being a member of this organization. Whether you are a beginning Camellia fancier or a veteran Camellia competitor, the ACCS is dedicated to providing information, shows and social events that you will find helpful, entertaining and enjoyable.

Annual dues for membership in the ACCS are \$12.50 for singles or couples. The membership year runs from September to September. A membership entitles you to three issues of Atlantic Coast Camellias, the journal of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society. These are issued January 1 (spring), May 1 (summer) and September 1 (fall). In addition, your membership provides an invitation to our annual meeting in October in Myrtle Beach, S. C. This event has been especially successful in recent years, with over 100 participants in 1986, and with such keynote speakers as Julius Nuccio and Sergio Bracchi.

A variety of Camellia topics are addressed in articles published in Atlantic Coast Camellias. In addition to regular features concerning Camellia culture in the landscape and in the greenhouse, articles cover such topics as Camellia planting, grafting, rooting, judging, pruning, gibbing, disease control, insect control, new and old varieties, show preparations and results, liming, fertilization, spraying, mulching, disbudding, and nursery production. Numerous photographs and illustrations are provided.

We invite you to join and welcome you as a member. Please make your check payable to the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society. Fill out the convenient application blank below and mail it to:

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society
4437 McKee Road
Charlotte, N. C. 28270

NAME _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE _____

() *Check here if you want a membership card.*

Middle Georgia Camellia Society

Show Results *Georgia National Fairgrounds* *Perry, Georgia* *October 14-15, 2000*

Best "Georgia National Fair"		Rupert Drews
Best Outdoor Bloom	<i>Carter's Sunburst Var.</i>	Lib Scott
Best Protected Bloom	<i>Edna Bass</i>	Mildred & Bill Robertson
Sweepstakes Winner		Lib Scott
Sweepstakes Runner-Up		Rupert Drews
Best Large Japonica Open	<i>Woodville Red</i>	Susan
Runner-Up	<i>Carter's Sunburst</i>	Lib Scott
Best Med Japonica Open	<i>Campari</i>	Lib Scott
Runner-Up	<i>Ville de Nantes</i>	Lib Scott
Best Small Japonica Open	<i>Pink Perfection</i>	Buddy English
Runner-Up	<i>Pink Pearl</i>	Lib Scott
Best Large Jap. Protected	<i>Oscar Elmer Var.</i>	W. Lee Poe
Runner-Up	<i>Mathotiana Supreme</i> <i>Var.</i>	W. Lee Poe
Best Med. Jap. Protected	<i>Doris Ellis</i>	Mildred & Bill Robertson
Runner-Up	<i>Debutante</i>	

Best Small Jap. Protected	<i>Kiku Toji</i>	Mildred & Bill Robertson
Runner-Up	<i>Little Babe Var.</i>	Buddy English
Best Large Retic Open	<i>Massee Lane Var.</i>	Jerry
Runner-Up	<i>Valentine Day Var.</i>	Lib Scott
Best Medium Retic Open	<i>Betty Ridley</i>	Susan
Best Large Retic Protected	<i>Dr. Clifford Parks</i>	Dr. Da
Best Medium Hybrid Open	<i>Charlene Var.</i>	Lib Scott
Runner-Up	<i>Debbie Var.</i>	Rupert Drews
Best Large Hybrid Protected	<i>Elsie Jury</i>	Fran
Best Medium Hybrid Prot.	<i>Charlene</i>	Budd
Best Miniature Open	<i>Fircone Var.</i>	Rupert Drews
Runner-Up	<i>Martha Smith</i>	Lib Scott
Best Miniature Protected	<i>Fircone Var.</i>	Fran
Best Collection of Three (same variety)	<i>Debutante</i>	Cheryl
Best Collection of Five (different)		Lib Scott
Best Novice Bloom	<i>Joshua E. Youtz</i>	Mary Beck Griffenhagen
Runner-Up	<i>Daikagura</i>	Mary Beck Griffenhagen
Best Seedling-Mutant		Rupert Drews
Best Sasanqua/Species	<i>Star Above Star</i>	Jay E
Best White Bloom	<i>Leucantha</i>	Lib Scott
Best Small Jap. Protected	<i>Kiku Toji</i>	Mildred & Bill Robertson
Runner-Up	<i>Little Babe Var.</i>	Buddy English
Best Large Retic Open	<i>Massee Lane Var.</i>	Jerry

Camellia Savvy For The Nurseryman: A Revitalized Look at A Classical Plant and Its Companions

*by Jean-Jacques B. Dubois
Department of Horticultural Science
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, North Carolina*

Camellias are among the ornamental shrubs with the longest history of cultivation in our state. In fact, they are such a familiar sight in coastal areas, the sand hills, and much of the piedmont, that we may be tempted to omit them in our marketing efforts, hoping in effect that they will sell themselves. No other plant, after all, can deliver what camellias do: an evergreen shrub with a vivid floral display in late fall, and with the right cultivars, all through winter.

In addition, camellias are relatively easy to grow and minimally fussy in the landscape, and they come in a tremendous variety of forms and colors. There are, however, a few issues that if properly addressed, would greatly enhance their commercial potential. For instance, much of the public is only aware of the existence of two species: *Camellia sasanqua* and *Camellia japonica*.

Among those two species, only a relatively small number of cultivars

are generally available. Are there other species of *Camellia* that could be successfully marketed? Are the most commonly available cultivars really the best?

Another issue is that of cold hardiness. Species of *Camellia*, and cultivars within species, vary in their sensitivity to frost: what constitutes cold hardiness in camellias, and which cultivars will be the most cold-hardy?

Finally, if camellias peak in fall and winter, what can we do to maintain interest the rest of the year? What other plants will thrive in the same conditions, and provide suitable companions?

There are approximately 250 species of *Camellias*, all of them native from Asia. Seven of them are directly relevant to North Carolina growers, although some nurseries are actively trialing more species and working towards introducing them to the trade. Those seven species are *C. x vernalis*, *C. oleifera*, *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. sasanqua*,

C. sinensis, and *C. x williamsii*.

C. oleifera and *C. sinensis* have only few ornamental merits of their own, but are used extensively in attempting to bring increased cold hardiness into their more showy relatives. Conversely, *C. reticulata* is generally not hardy outside of USDA zone 9, but is being used in breeding better floral display into more cold hardy relatives.

C. sasanqua is the familiar smaller-leaved, fall-flowering camellia whose flowers range between 2 and 3 inches in diameter. A number of plants long thought to belong to this species have been shown to be the result of hybridization and back crossing between *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* over time, and were given the name *C. x vernalis*.

Camellia japonica is the more formal-looking, larger leaved plant whose spectacular flowers, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, appear between October and April, depending on the cultivar. *C. x williamsii* is barely hardy in the Piedmont, but distinguishes itself by its profuse flowering. All told, there are over 32,000 known cultivars of ornamental camellias.

Camellias provide an excellent case study in the factors that influence plant cold hardiness. First,

the most cold sensitive parts are open flowers. Open camellia blossoms, with the exception of a few cultivars, will brown out at temperatures below 32 degrees F. Then come flower buds, with the floral buds of *C. japonica* tolerating temperatures lower than *C. sasanqua*. Leaves come next, followed by stems, and roots.

Most important, however, are the rate at which temperature changes occur, both over the course of seasons, and over the course of each day. The more gradual the cooling is in the fall, the greater the ability of plants to tolerate extremes of cold in winter.

Likewise, over the course of hours, rapid thawing of a moderately frozen plant by morning sun is potentially far more injurious than a gradual thawing, even starting from lower temperatures. This is why site selection (micro climate) is one of the most important aspects of customer education when marketing camellias. The cover of tall evergreens, such as mature loblolly pines, or a northwestern exposure near buildings are the two most desirable situations.

Beyond site selection, nutrition also plays a role: elevated nitrogen nutrition late in the growing season results in a decreased ability to

acclimate to cold temperatures. Two breeding programs, started in the 1960's, have pursued increased cold hardiness. In part because planting conditions have such a strong influence in the survival of individual plants, it has been difficult to prove that the results of those breeding efforts exhibit greater cold hardiness than the hardiest among traditional cultivars of *C. japonica*.

Camellias, and their companion plants, thrive in light shade, with some protection from direct sun in summer, and from radiational

cooling on winter nights. They do best in somewhat acidic, well aerated soils that are rich in organic matter. These conditions are well suited to a fairly broad range of both woody and herbaceous plants, with either floral or textural interest to complement camellias outside of fall and winter.

Among woody shrubs, pieris, kalmia and rhododendrons are obvious choices, but any of the many species of viburnum that tolerate or prefer filtered light, would make fine companions. Plants such as *Hydrangea quercifolia* and mohonias



Ann Hackney, left, joins Fred Hahn and daughter Ginny Taylor at the ACCS meeting. Fred had just honored the Hackneys for their contributions to ACCS.

(Darden)

should be considered for the strong textural counterpoint they provide to the rather bland effect of camellia foliage and branching.

As for herbaceous perennials, a number of species can be combined with camellias to create a woodland atmosphere: *Epimedium*, *Hexastylis*, *Chrysogonum virginianum*, *Endymion hispanicus*, *trilliums* even. Others would emphasize the camellias' formal character. These would include ground covers such as *Pachysandra procumbens*, *Lamium* or orderly arrangements of hostas.

Others still would use camellias as backdrop for a shade garden: *Anemone x hybrida*, *Polygonatum odoratum 'Variegatum'*, *Heuchera spp.*, *Astilbe*, *Pulmonaria*, *Trycirtis* all thrive on conditions similar to camellias.

Regardless of particular customer's preferences, however, being able to recommend a whole group of plants for year-round interest might be the key to boosting sales of all of them, including camellias.



Art Gonos, left, and Sergio Bracci, right, stand with Gene Phillips and his new *Camellia japonica 'Della Rosa'*, a great new Nuccio hybrid that Gene had just purchased at auction.

(Darden)

**Atlantic Coast
Camellia Show Dates
*Spring--2001***

- January 6-7, 2001: Gainesville Camellia Society
 The Oaks Mall
 Gainesville, Florida
 Jerry Hoggsette (352) 332-4671
- January 13-14, 2001: Tallahassee Camellia Society
 Elks Club, Magnolia Avenue
 Tallahassee, Florida
 Mary Maude Sharpe (850) 878-9625
- January 20-21, 2001: Aiken Camellia Club
 Aiken Mall
 Aiken, South Carolina
 Lee Poe (803) 648-8249
- January 20-21, 2001: Ocala Camellia Society
 Pioneer Garden Club
 Ocala, Florida
 Lucy Seckinger (352) 528-4024
- January 27, 2001: Coastal Carolina Camellia Society
 Citadel Mall
 Charleston, South Carolina
 Lee Kline (843) 744-4841
- January 27, 2001: Thomasville Garden Club
 Woodland Manor Garden Club
 Cairo, Georgia
 Pat B. Johnson (912) 377-5548
- February 3-4, 2001: Douglas Master Gardeners
 Central Complex, Madison Avenue
 Douglas, Georgia
 Clayton Mathis (912) 389-1328

February 3-4, 2001:	Charlotte Camellia Society Carolina Place Mall Pineville, North Carolina Fred Hahn (704) 846-2245
February 10, 2001:	Savannah Camellia Club Oglethorpe Mall Savannah, Georgia Patti King (912) 356-3591
February 10-11, 2001:	Mid-Carolina Camellia Society Columbia Mall Columbia, South Carolina Richard Mims (803) 438-9741
February 17-18, 2001:	North Georgia Camellia Society Atlanta Botanical Society Atlanta, Georgia John Newsome (404) 355-4478
February 24, 2001:	Tidewater Camellia Club Scottish Rite Temple Wilmington, North Carolina Bill Wilcox (910) 791-3455
February 24-25, 2001:	Mid-Tennessee Camellia Society Cheekwood Gardens Nashville, Tennessee Jane Griffin (615) 373-0744
February, 2001:	Massachusetts Camellia Society The Arnold Arboretum Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts
March 3, 2001:	Middle Georgia Camellia Society Houston Mall Warner Robbins, Georgia Marvin Jernigan (912) 922-2300

- March 3-4, 2001: Fayetteville Camellia Club
Cross Creek Mall
Fayetteville, North Carolina
Annabelle Fetterman (910) 592-3735
- March 10-11, 2001: Piedmont Camellia Society
Colonial (Holly Hil) Mall
Burlington, North Carolina
Betty Copple (336) 622-2715
- March 24, 2001: Virginia Camellia Society
Norfolk Botanical Gardens
Norfolk, Virginia
Sally Simon (757) 625-0374
- April, 2001: Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley
U. S. National Arboretum
Washington, D.C.
- April, 2001: Pioneer Camellia Society
Baltimore, Maryland



John Newsome, from Atlanta, Georgia, enjoys the Bloody Mary party at the ACCS Meeting with Glenn and Judy Capps.

(Darden)

Editor's Column

by Jim Darden
Clinton, North Carolina

I am so glad to see Camellia season arrive. That is, of course, for all of the normal reasons - it will be good to see all of my Camellia friends and those spectacular blooms. But, I have an ulterior motive in being glad this year is winding down.

It really has been a special year for me, but very much overwhelming. This old body needs a rest, and the cool season usually affords me the only one of the year. This entire year has been unbelievable, beginning with last Camellia season. First, there was the Fayetteville Camellia Show in early March. Does it seem to you that there are fewer and fewer people to help put on shows each year, and more and more work? But, our loyal Fayetteville Camellia friends pulled off a very nice show.

Then in late March I took my Horticulture students from the college to Charleston for our annual spring tour. We visited Magnolia and Boone's Hall Plantations, but our visit to Parker and Amy Connor was, as always, the highlight of the trip. All of my folks just buzzed all the way home about the grandeur of Oak Island and the hospitality of the



Connors. That is a visit like no other.

April brought the normal chaos of our azalea season, and then in May we had 15 travelers join Mary Nell and me for our garden tour of England. It was the first time that Mary Nell and I have traveled together overseas, and that was really special.

But, that was not all of the traveling for 2000. In August I fulfilled a lifelong dream to visit Wake Island. Wake is a speck of coral in the middle of the Pacific Ocean where my Dad fought and was captured in World War II. I had six days on the island, days I will never forget. I brought home photos,

artifacts and memories that I will always cherish.

In October Mary Nell and I visited Charleston again, this time with Dr. Bruce Williams and his wife Marsha, from Wilmington, N.C. They are great friends, and Bruce and I did some consulting for the good folks at Magnolia Gardens. We also visited Parker Connor at Oak Island, and Bruce, like everyone before him, was overwhelmed at the beauty of Parker's home and gardens.

Finally November arrived, and like a tired racehorse eyeing the finish line, I took my students on our fall Northern Tour, visiting Longwood Gardens. This was a bit later than usual for our fall tour, but we wanted to see the poinsettia festival at Longwood. We saw the chrysanthemum display last

November, but this year the Poinsettias and holiday display took the cake.

A special bonus of going in late November is that the camellias were coming into bloom, and I got lots of good information and photos to share with you. You will see my article soon on the camellias at Longwood. I highly recommend that all camellia fanciers visit Longwood during the winter and see this extraordinary display.

Well, finally the year is ending and I intend to sit in my deer stand and do nothing for the last two weeks of the year but rest. That, and keeping up with my two-year-old grandson, will be plenty of action. I hope everyone has a wonderful holiday season, and we will see you at the Camellia shows.

ACS Horticulturist Tom Johnson, here with his wife Mary Ann, who is a novice camellia judge herself, prepare for their part on the program at the Myrtle Beach meeting.

(Darden)



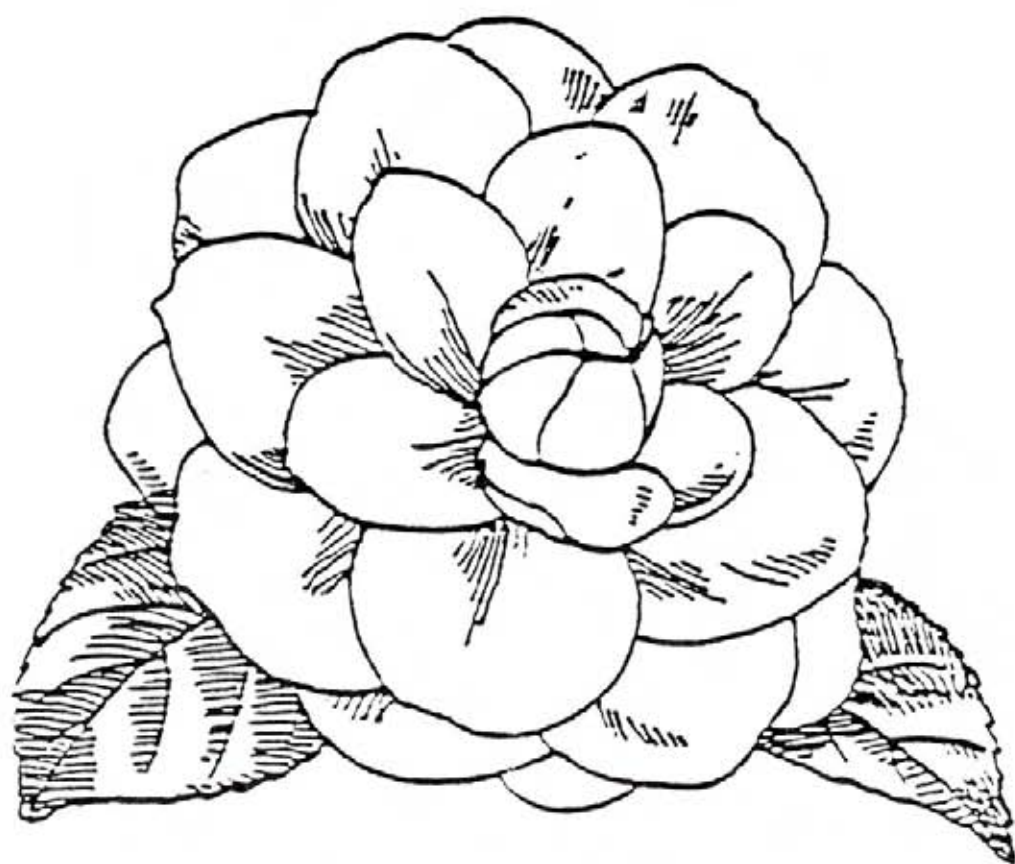
Camellia Society of North Florida

Show Results Mandarin Garden Club Jacksonville, Florida December 2, 2000

Best Large Japonica Open	<i>Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso</i>	Louis & Joanne Raska
Best Med. Japonica Open	<i>Mary Alice Cox</i>	Louis & Joanne Raska
Best Small Japonica Open	<i>Pink Perfection</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Howard Smith
Best Miniature	<i>Buttermint</i>	Louis & Joanne Raska
Best Large Jap. Protected	<i>Moonlight Bay</i>	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
Best Medium Jap. Protected	<i>Ville de Nantes</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Buck Mizzell
Best Small Jap. Protected	<i>Kiku Toji</i>	Bill & Mildred Robertson
Best Reticulata Open	<i>Dr. Clifford Parks</i>	Bob & Gail Reese
Best Reticulata Protected	<i>Pleasant Memories</i>	Richard & Katherine Mims
Best Hybrid Open	<i>Punkin</i>	Eileen Hart
Best Hybrid Protected	<i>Julia</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Buck Mizzell
Best Sasanqua/Species	<i>Kanjiro</i>	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
Best Large Jap. Treated	<i>Miss Charleston Var.</i>	Jack & Jane Spencer
Best Medium Jap. Treated	<i>Mary Alice Cox</i>	Louis & Joanne Raska
Best Small Jap. Treated	<i>Something Beautiful</i>	Leroy & Frankie Stevens
Best Large Local Bloom	<i>Rena Swick</i>	Bill & Nancy Falta

Best Medium Local Bloom	<i>Sieur de Bienville</i>	Glynn & Pat Oglesby
Best White Bloom	<i>Junior Prom</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Buck Mizzell
Best Novice Bloom	<i>Nancy Lynn</i>	Ron & Carol Lalopp
Gold Certificate Open		Parker Connor
Silver Certificate Open		John Rumbach
Gold Certificate Protected		Richard & Katherine Mims
Silver Certificate Protected		Annabelle & Lew Fetterman





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