Atlantic Coast Camellias

JOURNAL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Camellia Reticulata Hybrid
Francie L

A Pastel Painting
by Sadie Aycock

Vol. XXXV SPRING, 1988 No. 1

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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COVER PHOTO

Our cover Camellia is *Francie L.* This variety has a very large bloom which is a rich rose pink in color. It is semidouble and has irregular, upright, wavy petals. *Francie L.* was introduced by Nuccio's Nursery in 1964, and was derived from a cross between the Saluenensis variety *Apple Blossom* and the Reticulata variety *Buddha*. Our cover is a pastel painting by Sadie Aycock, one of our finest Camellia artists, from Smithfield, N. C. This painting was auctioned to the high bidder at the ACCS meeting in Myrtle Beach last fall, and earned nearly $700.00 for our society. Our thanks go to Sadie for such an excellent painting.

IN THIS ISSUE

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

RICHARD L. WALTZ

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Dear Fellow Camellia Growers:

The annual convention in Myrtle Beach October 2-3, 1987 was a huge success. We had 112 people registered for the meeting. I would like to thank our guest speakers Dr. William Ackerman and Dr. Walter Holmeyer for their presentations. They were both entertaining and informative. I would also like to thank all of the people who "pitched in" to give Jeanette and I a hand when it was needed. A big **well done** to all of you.

Our financial situation was given a shot in the arm by the funds raised from the plant auction and from the raffle of the beautiful painting donated by Sadie Aycock. Thanks to the many people that helped make it happen.

The American Camellia Society convention in Fayetteville, N. C. held October 28-31 was most enjoyable. Annabelle and Lew Fetterman deserve a hand for the "Carolina Pig Pickin." It was delicious. I am sure that all of the attendees got a real insight to Fayetteville through the tours and guidance of Martha Duell. Martha did a fine job handling all the arrangements for the convention and certainly the Society and the City of Fayetteville should be proud that they have someone like her to promote their fine city.

By the time this magazine reaches each of you, we will be into the show season. I can not stress too strongly how important it is that each of you support your local Society at the shows. I am sure that each of you are familiar with our decreasing membership. This problem is not unique to any particular geographical area or region. We are all facing the same problem getting new members. I would like to make a special appeal to each of you to get a new member for our Society. This magazine needs your support and that support can best be shown by getting those new members on the roster. The publication costs are increasing and our resources are decreasing. We need help to stabilize our Society. **I need your help!**

As we approach the holiday season and the height of the blooming season of the flower we all love, I hope each of you have a happy and joyous holiday. We should all give thanks for the country in which we live and the opportunities that we enjoy.

Richard L. Waltz

USE OF GIBBERELLIC ACID

By Bob Oglevee

Editor's Note: At a recent meeting of the North Carolina Commercial Flower Grower's Association at N. C. State University in Raleigh I heard a presentation by Mr. J. Bob Oglevee, who is President of Oglevee Associates, Inc., Connellsville, PA. Oglevee is one of the country's foremost producers of Geranium, Begonia, and other species of rooted cuttings for commercial flower growers. During his talk he mentioned spraying gibberellic acid on floral blooms to achieve larger size.

I thought that you might like to see Mr. Oglevee's professional recommendations for such spraying of gib, since I have heard some of our good camellia growers recently discussing alternative methods of administering the acid. At the ACS meeting in Fayetteville there was talk of some growers using gib at a bud one node away from the flower bud, especially where gibbing is not allowed. Apparently the acid will translocate from one node up to the next and affect flower size without the telltale scar being left where the secondary bud grows just under the bloom bud. With this being the case, other methods of gibbing might help "legal gibbers" like ourselves find different methods of introducing the acid to the plant and increasing the floral beauty of our blooms. Here is Mr. Oglevee's recommendation for gibbing geraniums. (ai is active ingredient.)

Gibberellic Acid has been used in commercial geranium production for many purposes. With regards to the finishing aspects, gibberellic acid is most successfully used to increase flower size and to produce a more desirable sized miniature geranium. In both cases a very dilute spray concentration is used. The concentration should range from 2 to 5 ppm ai. It is also very important that a consistent quantity of spray material be used to promote consistent repeatable results.

TO INCREASE FLOWER SIZE

Rate: 2-5 ppm ai spray

Quantity & Scheduling: A small quantity should be sprayed on the florets as a very light mist when the first florets are starting to show color. There should be no run-off spray with this program. The spraying of this material will not hasten or delay flowering, but will promote a longer shelf life.

TO PROPERLY SIZE MINIATURE GERANIUMS

Rate: 2-5 ppm ai

Quantity: A very light mist should be applied 3-4 weeks after planting. One application of this spray is all that is necessary. Please note that there should not be any run-off at the time of application.

FUN, FUN, FUN AT LAKE MARION

A terrific time was had this past August by some 50-60 Camellia folks at the Beaufort Stew Extravaganza which was put on by Buck and Tyler Mizzell at their summer home on Lake Marion in South Carolina.

With able assistance from Bill and Mildred Robertson, and Bonnie and Geary Serpas, the Mizzells cooked up a huge concoction of their famous Beaufort Stew, which by all reports was a caloric orgy of the greatest magnitude. The stew began early in the day in a large uncovered iron pot. As the day proceeded a collection of vegetables, including whole ears of corn, made its way into the pot. Then a menagerie of entrees was added, including large juicy sausages and fantail shrimp.

After mixing all of these ingredients together and thoroughly simmering their tantalizing juices together, the Beaufort Stew was served in a long trough. Potato salad, slaw, many fresh fruits, mouth-watering desserts, and the usual beverages, made for a day that will long be remembered. It was partying in the true Camellia style.

An element of excitement entered when Mayflies decided to join the party. Thousands of the insects covered the trees, chairs, and occasionally people as they romped about the grounds. No one was hurt, but plenty were amazed. According to one party-goer, they were as thick as hairs on a dog's back. Despite the unwanted guests the Mizzell's Beaufort Stew will go down as one of the big events of 1987.

Would you eat stew prepared by this crew?
(Geary Serpas, Harry Watson, Buck Mizzell, Howard Risch, and Jim Pinkerton)

(Photo by Shephard)

Parker Connor digs into that delicious beaufort stew at Lake Marion.

The wooden trough of Buck Mizzell's scruptious beaufort stew. Look at the size of those shrimp. *(Photos by Shepherd)*

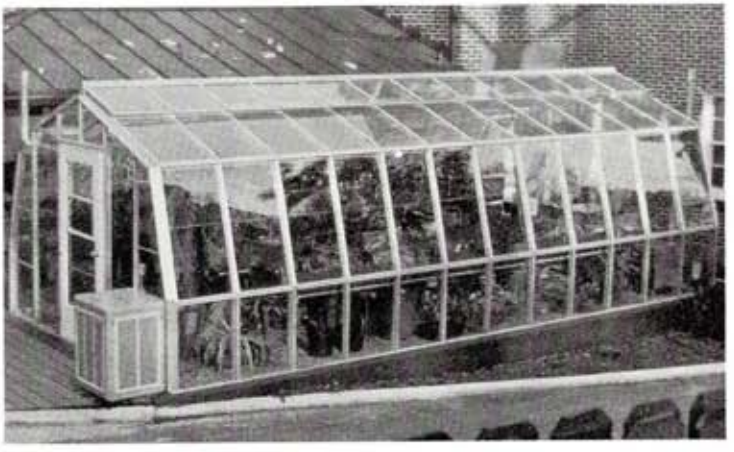
ADD A ROOM FOR NATURE

By: Bill Bell

Editor's Note: Bill Bell is a sales representative for the National Greenhouse Company, Pana, Illinois. Like his father before him, Bill markets high quality glass-and-aluminum greenhouse structures. In addition to the hundreds of styles and sizes that are standard in the National catalog, Bill also is active in special design projects in which greenhouses are adapted to the needs of the customer. Several National greenhouses are pictured here, with their permission. Bill is a specialist in all types of glass structures, from institutional and hobby greenhouses to home additions and swimming pool covers. Bill has been instrumental in building and reglazing greenhouses at many institutions throughout the South, including N. C. State University and Duke University. Bill's mailing address is 2857 North Druid Hills Road, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Glasshouses have long been used by commercial growers for plant production, but only in recent years have they become popular at home. A well designed and equipped greenhouse offers an ideal environment for plants (and sometimes animals), simulating as near as possible their natural environments by control of light, temperature, humidity, and ventilation. The prefabrication of hobby greenhouses has brought their cost into the budgets of an increasing number of homeowners and several companies offer kits in a variety of sizes and prices.

Greenhouses are commonly made from poly films (such as polyethylenes or polyvinyls), FRP (fiberglass reinforced panels), and glass or glass substitutes. The poly films tend to be cheapest to buy, but generally last only two to five years. Fiberglass panels come with limited warranties up to fifteen years, but tend to discolor over time and let less light pass. The glass greenhouse is generally most expensive and most permanent. A well designed glass and aluminum greenhouse should give a lifetime of growing pleasure with a minimum of maintenance. And the more perma-



A hobby greenhouse by National with straight glass eaves, roof vents, and evaporative cooler.

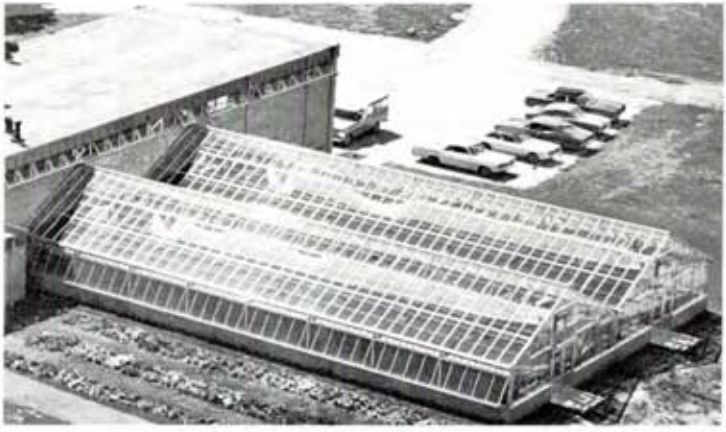
The "Eaglet" hobby greenhouse with curved glass eaves and roll-up shade screens.

nent glass and aluminum greenhouse adds value to the residence. Many owners report profiting from their greenhouse investment when selling their home.

There is growing interest in the solar collecting properties of greenhouses and "greenhouse effect". Conventional glasshouses do collect winter heat during sunny periods in excess of their requirements and may be used to heat adjoining areas. For all their efficiencies during the day, greenhouses tend to be less insulated than most homes at night as very little of the solar heat is stored by the greenhouse air and floor, requiring some type of heating after dark. Most suppliers recommend using small unit heaters in the greenhouse for winter night heat. Fortunately, most plants do well in a temperature range somewhat cooler than people during the nighttime "resting" period. Most greenhouses require winter night temperatures from 45°f to 60°f at the control; surrounding "microclimates" may vary by 5°f or more.

How much sun is required? This question is often asked and often misunderstood. The southern hobby greenhouse requires approximately three hours of direct winter sun

"Rigid Frame" glass enclosures by National, can cover pools, sun rooms, or any enclosed space.



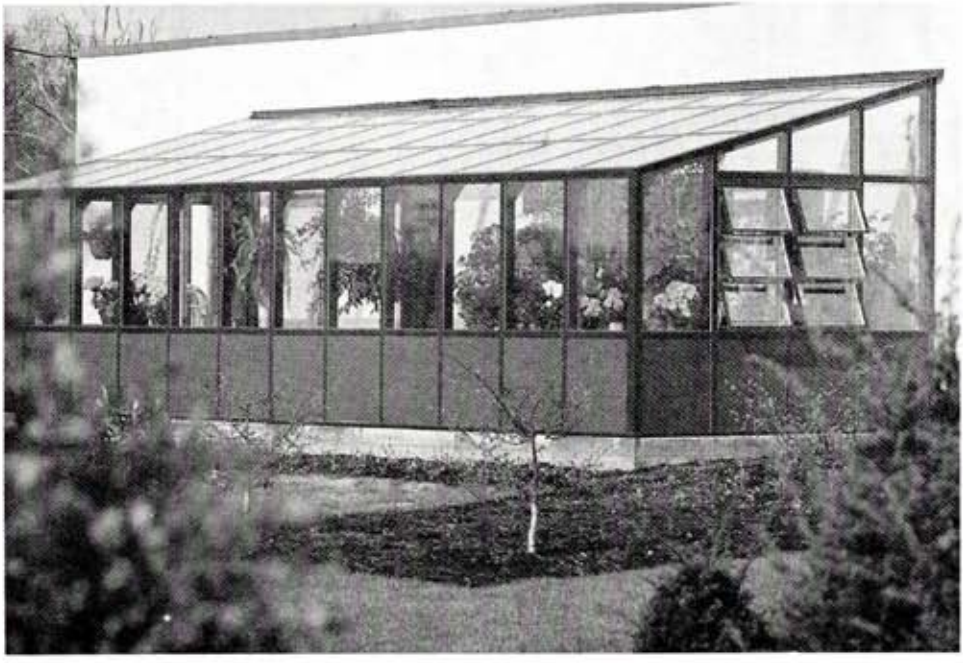
Institutional greenhouses at a major university, gutter-connected glass structures.

(distinct shadows on a sunny day). Morning sun is best. The biggest challenge may be too much sun. Commonly, southern greenhouses require shading from excessive sun during late spring, summer, and early fall. Varying densities of shade fabric are available for summer shade, or use special liquid shades designed to flake away with first frost in mid fall.

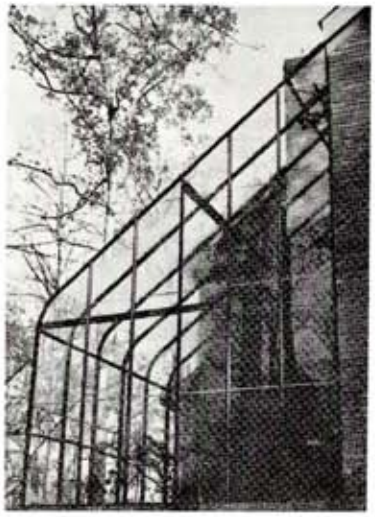
What about cooling and ventilation? The four season greenhouse will have to be well ventilated, either with exhaust type fans and intakes or with sashes and manual or automated roof vents. This allows interior air movement as well as pulling out collected heat. Greenhouses are generally cooled by evaporative cooling which tends to reduce temperature as well as increase humidity. This system works best when the outside air is relatively dry. Residential greenhouses typically use enclosed evaporative coolers, or "swamp" coolers; larger greenhouses typically use exposed cooling pads with opposed exhaust fans which pull the air through the greenhouse in larger quantities.

Additional useful functions are overhead misting of propagation areas, general humidification, and soil heating and sterilization. Several thermometers should be spaced throughout the greenhouse to determine variations in temperature. A minimum-maximum or high-low thermometer gives the highest and the lowest temperature reached between settings.

Greenhouses come in a variety of shapes and styles. "Free standing" greenhouses are full arch styles and can be independent or attached to the



An expanded cold frame by National, all glass cover and anodized aluminum framework.



A two-story lean-to, designed & installed by National engineers.

home at one end. They may be "glass-to-ground" or may sit atop a masonry wall built to bench height. The "lean-to" greenhouse is a half arch style with the ridge attached to the home. Available in "glass-to-ground" or wall models, the "lean-to" is generally more efficient than independent "free-standing" models because it is attached to an insulating heated wall. "Lean-tos" offer the easiest access and tend to be the best value in a home greenhouse. Both the "free-standing" and the "lean-to" style requires a masonry foundation in most installations to prevent excessive heating over time and structural glass breakage.

SHOW RESULTS

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Norfolk, VA — November 7, 1987

Best Large Japonica (Open)	*Mary Agnes Patin Var.*	Grover C. Miller
Runner up	*Julia France*	Dr. J. M. Habel
Best Medium Japonica (Open)	*Prof. Charles S. Sargent*	Mel Stallings
Runner up	*Kings Ransom*	Mel Stallings
Best Small Japonica (Open)	*Grace Albritton*	Grover C. Miller
Runner up	*Pink Perfection*	Mel Stallings
Best Miniature Japonica (Open)	*Lilemac*	Dr. J. M. Habel
Runner up	*Mansize*	Grover C. Miller
Best Reticulata	*Dr. Clifford Parks*	Dr. J. M. Habel
Runner up	*Jean Pursell*	Dr. J. M. Habel
Best Hybrid without Reticulata Parentage	*E. G. Waterhouse*	Mel Stallings
Runner up	*Buttons & Bows*	Ira Hefner
Best Sasanqua (& Related Species)	*Our Linda*	Grover C. Miller
Runner up	*Showa-No-Sakae*	Mel Stallings
Best White Bloom	*Morning Glow*	Grover C. Miller
Best Seedling	*"Seedling E"*	Grover C. Miller

Blooms Displayed - 145

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRACE ELEMENTS

Submitted By Col. Ed Atkins

Editor's Note: The following article recently appeared in the Playground Daily News, the local newspaper in Fort Walton Beach, Florida. It is reprinted here with the permission of that newspaper. The article addresses a very timely topic for Camellia growers as we begin a new growing season. It was provided to Atlantic Coast Camellias by Col. Ed Atkins.

Most often, when discussing fertilizers, we are most concerned with the three major elements - nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

However, there are 13 other elements necessary to plant growth. These are needed in such small quantities that they are usually referred to as trace elements. Their importance cannot be overlooked in producing healthy plants, indoors or in the garden.

The 13 trace elements are carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sulfur, calcium, manganese, magnesium, boron, copper, molybdenum, zinc, chlorine and iron. Often referred to as micronutrients, all but carbon, hydrogen and oxygen must be made available to the plants through the soil. While the three major nutrients are necessary in substantial amounts, the micronutrients or trace elements must be available in the soil in very small amounts. Too much of any one of these may cause a host of toxic conditions in plants and sicknesses in animals and humans.

Scientists really do not know much about how trace elements work. They do know that a soil rich in organic matter seems to supply plants with adequate amounts of most of the trace elements. Copper and manganese are usually lacking in heavy peat or muck soils such as are found in southern Florida. Even when a deficiency is detected, very small amounts of the element will correct the soil balance.

Poor gardening practices can take their toll on the soil. A home gardener may not expèrience problems for a number of years, while a large scale farm may deplete the soils supply of any one element within just a few years. Chemical fertilizers should be supplemented with natural, organic soil amenders such as compost and composted manure to help prevent deficiencies.

Adding trace elements to the soil in chemical forms must be done with great precision. It is easy to use too much: more than an ounce of molybdenum to the acre, for instance, will make plants so toxic they will poison the animals eating them. Boron, manganese sulfate, zinc sulfate and the like can be extremely dangerous. It's easy to use too much unless you have had a thorough soil analysis performed and know the specific rates of application to bring your soil into balance.

Likewise, just a tiny bit too much of one element may cause it to "displace" another. This means it may prevent the plants from being able to use other elements even though they are present in the soil.

Plants will show very definite symptoms when they are suffering from a lack of one or more trace elements. Iron deficiency is common in our area. A condition known as chlorosis occurs when plants are denied ample quantities of iron and nitrogen. All green plants and shrubs are subject to the

yellowing known as chlorosis, while animals may develop anemia. Calcium deficiency is a direct cause of blossom-end rot and often cause internal tip burn where the new growth emerges with damaged, brown tips. Our sandy, acidic soil is also very susceptible to magnesium deficiency. Causing discoloration of leaves and fruit, this problem is often misdiagnosed and completely overlooked. Spotted leaves may also be a symptom of many bacterial and fungal diseases, so the problem is often incorrectly treated by spraying the plant with fungicides.

Trace elements are vital and important in gardening. Many products on the market contain some of these 10 micronutrients along with the three major elements - some do not contain any. Reading fertilizer labels is the only way to determine what you are putting into the soil. *Perk* is a product containing only trace elements and should be used only at the recommended rates. As mentioned previously, too much can be harmful to you and the living things around you.

The most reliable way for assuring an adequate supply of micronutrients is by thorough organic gardening. It takes time and effort to follow strict organic gardening principles and sometimes may not seem too practical in our area. But the important components of adding mulch, compost, natural fertilizers and leaf mold will improve the soil and help replenish both the major and minor elements necessary for plant growth.

Dr. Walter and Gee Homeyer enjoy the festivities at the 1987 meeting of the A.C.C.S. in Myrtle Beach. (Photo by Shepherd)

PARKER CONNOR and OAK ISLAND PLANTATION

by Jim Darden

Having become very interested in Camellias over the past few years, I have developed a great admiration for several of our master growers. Certain Camellia growers excel to such an extent that they assume very prominent positions in our group. One gentleman who ranks at the top of the list is Parker Connor of Edisto Island, S. C.

The record clearly shows that Parker is our top outside grower. He has won the Sweepstakes Award for the most blue ribbons on unprotected blooms in every show that he has entered since 1982. This fact is almost an embarassment to him, since he has no wish to dominate the shows or bring praise to himself. He simply puts so much work and effort into his love affair with Camellias that it is reflected in his results.

Parker and his lovely wife, Amy, allowed Mary Nell and me to visit them at their home on the Sunday morning following the Charleston Camellia Show in November. What a delightful morning it was. The hour-long drive south of Charleston provides a glimpse into the low country of South Carolina that takes one back in time. We followed Parker's hand-drawn map, turning east off U. S. 17 onto S. C. 174. As we crossed broad expanses of salt marsh and the draw bridge over the Dahwoo River, we came onto Edisto Island.

Much of the road down Edisto Island seems like a tunnel cut through the huge live oaks which meet high above the pavement. We passed a majestic old Presbyterian church, established in 1685, with tall white columns, for which

Parker Connor enjoys an ACCS gathering in Columbia.

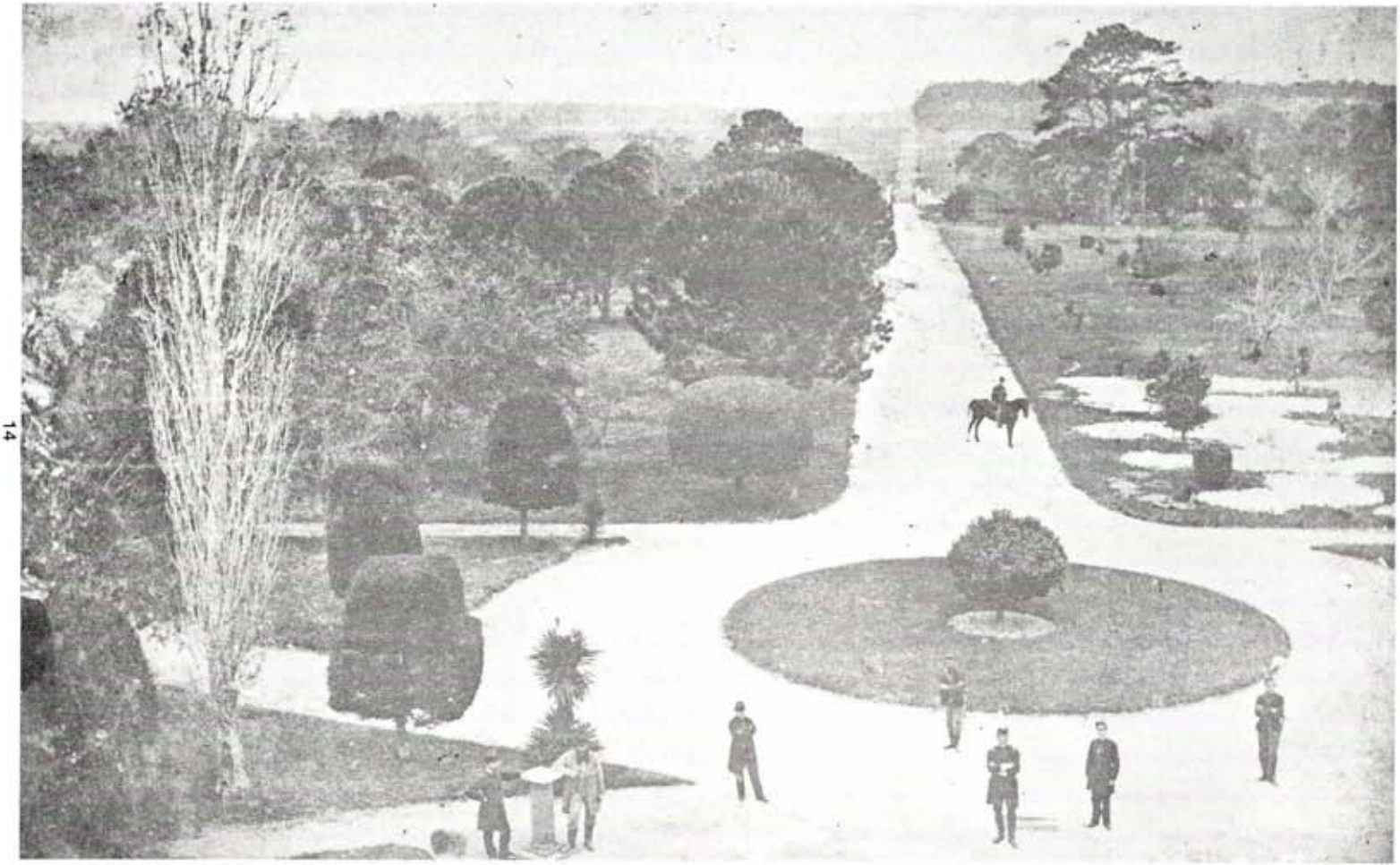
(Photo by Shepherd)

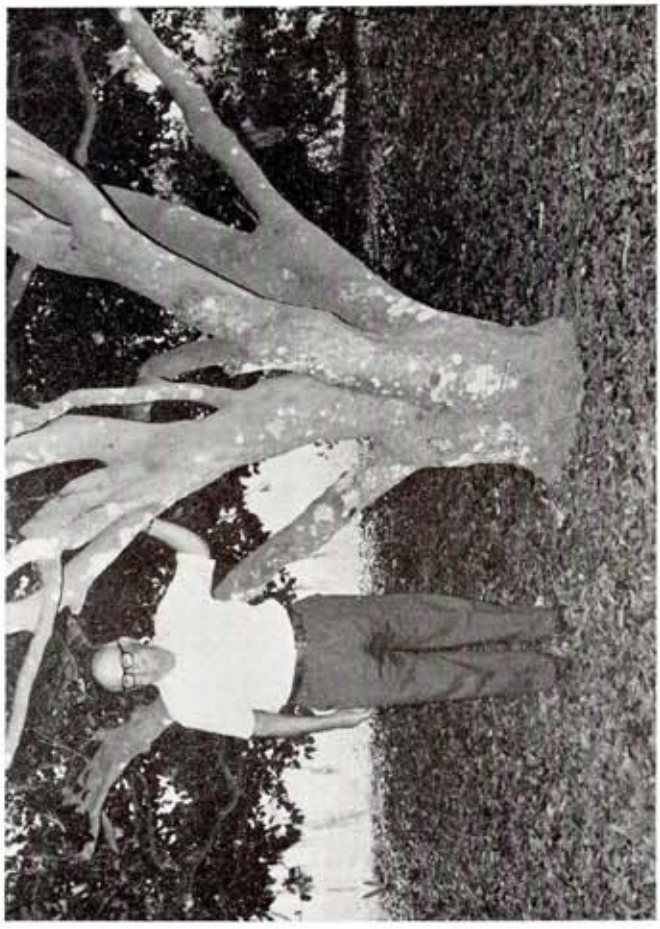
Parker serves as Elder. We drove farther, passing the road to the old steamboat landing and then finding Oak Island Road. At this turn the pavement changes abruptly from the smoother asphalt to a unique surface. Large smooth river stones protrude from the asphalt to produce a surface that reminded me of small cobblestones. As I stopped and touched them, I seemed to go back farther in time.

Soon the rough pavement ended, and we found ourselves on a dirt road which took us by the entrance to Oak Island Plantation. The mile-long driveway is flanked on both sides by 300 acres that are being prepared by a company for tomato farming, complete with underground irrigation capable of pumping 1½ million gallons of water a day. Just beyond the fields we found Parker and Amy Connor's magnificent pre-Civil War home. They both greeted us, and we quickly found that here are two people who give definition to the terms quality and class. They were most gracious hosts.

A tour inside the home provided us a glimpse back into the early 1800's. The house was built by Parker's great-great-grandfather, William Seabrook, in 1828. The high ceilings, ornate molding and doors, and original antique furniture mirror the grandeur of that era. A great plantation had been built here, complete with many buildings, rows of slave cottages, and miles of cotton fields. To illustrate the high quality of Oak Island cotton, Parker produced a highly polished wooden box, very elaborately carved, containing spools of cotton thread. An engraved metal plate on the top ex-

The Seabrook house, home of Parker and Amy Connor at Oak Island Plantation on Edisto Island, South Carolina.





Amazing Comparison—The photo above was taken in 1861 by a Union photographer on top of the Seabrook House, now owned by Parker Connor. Notice the prominent Camellia in the center of the circular drive. In the frame below (right) Bill Shepherd photographed Parker standing under the same plant in a recent photo. The huge camellia measures 64" in circumference, and is now approximately 150 years old.

plained that the contents had won a competition in England in 1851.

When Parker was twelve years old, his grandfather gave him Oak Island Plantation. His dream was to return home and restore the run-down house and grounds, but first he spent 29 years serving in the U. S. Army, and then eight more years as head of an engineering consultants firm in Richmond, Virginia. Ironically, he was in the same regiment that had shot and wounded his great grandfather in the war. Finally Lt. Col. Connor returned to Oak Island.

Soon our conversation turned to the grounds and Camellias. Bounded on three sides by water from the N. Edisto River, more than a mile of marsh separates Edisto from Johns Island. Several acres of ancient live oaks, huge pines, and palm trees now surround the house. Though it is magnificent today by any standards, it is difficult to imagine the grounds as they were before the war. Old photographs taken by a Yankee perched atop the house during the Federal occupation in 1861 clearly show a huge and extraordinary formal garden, said to have been one of the most fabulous in the country. After the house was completed, the gardens were constructed around the house by English and

Japanese gardeners that Mr. Seabrook employed. We were surprised and amazed when Parker told of gardens here being as grand as those at Magnolia or Middleton. But, the old photos seemed adequate.

Two huge Camellias remain as the last relics of those original gardens. Their blooms, by today's standards, are small and not spectacular. But, on the other hand, these two plants have withstood wind, cold, disease, and insects for over fifteen decades, much of this without the benefit of a caretaker's hand. The huge camellias are healthy today, with the trunk of one measuring over 64 inches around. This great Camellia is clearly shown in one Union photograph as the focal point of the main circular driveway in front of the house in 1861. This plant appears to have been 15-20 years old then, indicating that it had been planted in the early 1830's. This would make it among the first Camellias planted outside in America, possibly pre-dating most of the original Camellias at Magnolia Gardens and Middleton Place.

When it comes to Camellias, Parker Connor is meticulous. He keeps thorough records on the show performance of every variety. I asked which varieties are his favorites. "That changes during each month of the season," he stated with a glimmer of a smile. But, he said, his best show varieties are Rosea Superba, Rosea Superba Var., Helen Bower Var., Miss Charleston, Mary Alice Cox, Blushing Beauty, and the sisters Margaret Davis and Jean Clere. Helen Bower Var. has already won for him three times this year. Parker is admittedly a "formal double freak," probably because of his love for that bloom form, and also because of the abundance of ants and bees on Oak Island which damage and discolor stamens so badly.

I was surprised to learn that Parker has been growing Camellias for only about ten years, since the late 1970's. I had expected huge old bushes of the old standard varieties, but found young plants, from waist-to-head-height, of the 400 best modern varieties. Parker's first show was in Charleston in November of 1979, where he won four blue ribbons for best in variety. It is interesting to contrast that to his participation today, as he carries well over 100 blooms to many shows and has won as many as 97 blue ribbons in one show (Columbia, 19878). He currently attends about a dozen shows annually.

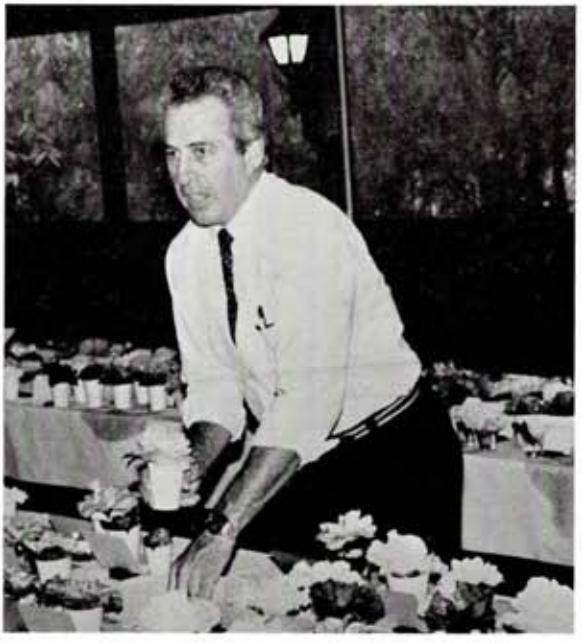
Parker Connor's Camellias are extremely healthy. Even though he complains about the wind and bees and ants, and he is chagrinned by the moles and voles that play havoc with his Camellia roots, the plants are exceptional. The balmy subtropical climate here seems perfect for Camellias, and they have responded to it with a covering of large, plump flower buds. Parker plants Camellias about two inches higher than ground level, but they appear to be on high mounds. This is because he surrounds them with water-holding berms and fills in the recessed centers with a pine straw mulch. Fertilization consists of a cupful per plant of a low analysis Azalea/Camellia fertilizer in March and again in May, followed by a cupful of 0-12-12 on each plant in the fall.

Parker has no fancy greenhouse, so all of his growing is outside. He attributes his many blue ribbons to hard work. He spends three to four hours daily in his Camillia collection, even hand-watering each plant with a bucket during drought periods. A small plastic-covered cold frame protects the 100 cuttings that he takes each year to give away to friends or to the

Camellia societies. Several plastic trays are filled with Camellia seedlings that he has germinated, but the protection for these tiny plants is an old rowboat that has been turned upside down over them. Parker sells no plants, but prefers the enjoyment of giving away his propagates. He roots Camellias in July and grafts in February. He will quickly point out that he is a novice grafter. "Rupert Drews gets 98% of his grafts to take, and I get the other 2%."

I asked Parker how he acquired his 400+ specimen Camellias. Many have helped him, notably Rupert Drews, Joe Austin, Eric Main, and Nell Padgett. He has purchased plants from such nurseries as Nuccio's, Laurel Lake, and Magnolia Gardens. But without hestitation Parker will tell you that his greatest helper has been Bill Shepherd. "He has given me a cutting of every variety that he has," says Parker in a tone of voice that reflects sincere gratitude and admiration.

All too soon it was time for Parker to go to church. Mary Nell and I took his suggestion and headed down to Edisto Beach and Collins Restaurant. This eatery rests atop the dunes, and through a large window by our booth we had a spectacular view of several miles of coastline that gently bend out into the Atlantic. On the land side of the dunes is Edisto State Park, which is completely covered by a forest of tall palm trees. On the other side, shell collectors in puffy jackets to ward off the chilly seabreeze strolled along the white beach. We feasted on succulent shrimp creole and inch-thick pieces of fluffy white flounder. Afterwards we ordered an extra cup of coffee so we could enjoy the view a bit longer, and we both agreed that, thanks to Amy and Parker Connor, we had had a splendid morning.



Geary Serpas was show chairman of the 1987 Coastal Carolina Camellia Society Show in Charleston. Here he is arranging blooms at an earlier competion at Magnolia Gardens.

1985 NATIONAL ARBORETUM PLANT EXPLORATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA[1]

T. R. Dudley[2] and B. R. Yinger[3]

The second year of a 5-year research program of plant exploration in the Republic of Korea commenced in August 1985 under the auspices of the Friends of the National Arboretum, Inc. (FONA). This year's trip was funded most generously by research grants from the Holly Society of America, Inc., Tom Dodd Nursery (Semmes, Alabama), R. J. Reynolds Industries (Winston-Salem, North Carolina), North Carolina State University (Raleigh) and the University of British Columbia Botanical Garden (Vancouver, B. C.). Several private individuals, namely, Mrs. W. C. Seipp, Mr. P. M. Sprey, Mr. Cornelius Bond, Mrs. J. P. Reath and Mrs. E. Linforth, also contributed generously to the success of the 1985 Korean Expedition. The expedition participants are deeply indebted to the above organizations, institutions and private individuals for their gracious support and dedication to the objectives of the U. S. National Arboretum. We are also most appreciative of Mr. Kim Un Cho (Seoul) for his ever friendly assistance and permitting us to use his facilities, and to Mr. C. Ferris Miller (Min Pyong-Gal) of Seoul and of the Chollipo Arboretum Foundation for his usual superlative hospitality and sharing of information and plant materials. The U. S. Agricultural Counselor, Mr. Daniel Conable and his staff, especially Mr. Ahn Kyoung Ho, at the U. S. Embassy in Seoul were always extremely friendly and helpful.

The principal participants on Korea

[2] *Research Botanist, U. S. National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, 3501 New York Avenue, N.E., Washington, D. C. 20002*

[1] *Editor's Note: We have heard much this fall, both at Myrtle Beach and at Fayetteville, about the breeding of Camellias for cold hardiness. The germplasm from which this breeding is done is taken from the most cold hardy Camellia varieties and species that are known to the researchers. We are very lucky that researchers and plant collectors are currently searching the world for new plants and strains of plants that will allow the breeding programs to move forward and improve many types of ornamental plants.*

One such project is described for you here. Dr. J. C. Raulston, Director of the Arboretum at N. C. State University, was one of the participants in a plant exploration mission to Korea in 1985, and he has submitted two reports for our journal concerning that project. Here we have printed excerpts from Dr. Dudley's 1985 Preliminary Report, published in the Friends of the NCSU Arboretum Newsletter, April, 1985, and Dr. Dudley and Dr. Yinger's Final Report published in the Holly Society Journal, Vol. 5, No. 2, Spring, 1987. The facts surrounding this exploration, and in particular the mention made of Camellias, will be of interest to Camellia people, since some strains of Camellia Japonica were collected within sight of North Korea and the DMZ, in an area where extreme cold hardiness would be required for the native flora.

[3] *Research Botanist and Curator of Asian Collections, respectively, USDA Agr. Res. Service, 3501 New York Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20002*

1985 were Dr. T. R. Dudley (NA), Mr. Barry Yinger (NA), Mr. P. Wharton (UBC Botanical Garden), and Dr. J. C. Raulston (Dept. of Horticulture, NCSU). We were assisted in the field primarily by Chang Young June and his brother Chang Young Hun.

After a few days of organization in Seoul we went first to the Pyonsan Peninsula (35° 40'N, 126° 40' E, Chollapuk do Province), which juts out into the Yellow Sea on the southwest coast and has a maximum altitude of 500 meters. This Peninsula is one of the least disturbed coastal areas, although habitat destruction by man is proceeding at an alarming rate here as well as at many collecting sites on the southwest coast and offshore islands. On the Pyonsan Peninsula we documented wild-occurring *Ilex cornuta (Chinese Holly)* Lindley & Paxton, and it also was cultivated in a few gardens.

We proceeded to Mokpo (34° 50' N, 126° 30' E, Chollanam do Province) near the southern tip of Korea, arriving during a typhoon. This interesting port city is the jumping-off point of the ferries for the more than 300 offshore islands in the Yellow Sea. A long ferry ride, taking nearly a day, brought us to Taehuksan Island (34° 40' N, 125° 30' E), the largest of the Huksan group. There in a shop we found an immense 2-meter tall, single-trunked (15 cm diam.) tubbed Korean bonsai of *Ilex wandoensis, hybrid nov. in ed.* We were told that the plant was originally collected in the wild on a mountain above the village of Ye-re in Taehuksan. We found another bonsai only 0.5 meter tall of this hybrid in the local restaurant that we frequented.

From Taehuksan Island we journeyed by ferry for nearly another whole day, at the beginning of another typhoon, to Sohuksan (34° 05' N, 125° 10' E), the outermost Korean island in the Yellow Sea. Sohuksan is a botanical diamond and has the richest and most intact flora of any area visited. It is a spectacular island whose cliffs and escarpments rise sheer from the sea. The Sohuksan mountain at 620 meters elevation is the highest peak of the southwest coast and offshore islands. Sohuksan had never before been explored by western botanists, and to our present knowledge has not been visited by any Korean (there are very few) or Japanese botanists. Approximately one half of Sohuksan fortunately is still relatively undisturbed. On the very steep and hazardous terrain there are many large and mature populations of rare, threatened and endangered woody plants. A large number of "giant" or record trees of many genera and species were discovered, and *I. integra* was no exception.

The remaining mature vegetation of Sohuksan is, however, in great danger because the decline of fishing has forced the local people to press up the mountain slopes to clear-cut the forest and harvest the medicinal bark of *Machilus thunbergii* Siebold & Zuccarine (such harvesting, of course, kills the trees). The villagers naively hope that when the forests are clear-cut and disturbed, the *Machilus* will regenerate. These people do not understand that clear-cutting the ancient forests at the mid and upper elevations will absolutely destroy the natural habitat of the indigenous wood dove which is the sole vector for distributing the seed of *Machilus*.

4B. Sohuksan Island (34° 05' N, 125° 06' E)

Lying far off the Korean coast in the Yellow Sea, Sohuksan Island is the most remote of all the southwest Korean islands. To reach the island, one must take an all-day ferry to Taehuksan, then take another ferry the following day, transferring to a small fishing boat for the final approach to

the island. Although Sohuksan is a small island, about 6 km long and 3 km wide, it is the site of the highest peak in southwestern Korea, Tokshil Mountain, nearly 800 m high. There is no record of anyone of any nationality ever having visited this island to examine its flora. No published information about the island was available, so our visit was purely speculative and we were richly rewarded. Without question, Sohuksan was the botanical diamond of the 1985 Korean Expedition. Unfortunately, with three growing villages, one of these under development as a fishing port, deforestation is occurring at such a rapid rate that in a few years there will be little of interest left except perhaps at the highest elevations. The local population cannot perceive any problems forthcoming from deforestation, an attitude which pointedly demonstrates the urgency of plant exploration and rescue before wild populations are decimated.

Our first trip to Sohuksan was slower than anticipated because of a typhoon. Arriving in very bad seas, landing at Sohuksan was extremely difficult and dangerous. Most of our subsequent collecting was done in the rain. We were unable to conduct a thorough botanical survey nor adequately document the vegetation of the entire island. The very wet 1985 autumn considerably delayed fruit ripening.

Sohuksan Island as seen from the water is a forbidding place with its sheer gray cliffs rising almost vertically 80 m. The effect was heightened by our arrival during a typhoon with its driving rain in an open wooden fishing skiff about 5 m long. We put in at one of the three small villages which by good fortune was a most interesting site for collecting. This village, Taepung-ri, is comprised of about fifteen fishermen's houses, one of which became our lodging and base of operations. We encountered an extraordinary landscape of misty peaks and steep hillsides with tumbled boulders as large as houses and covered by what in many places appeared to be virgin warm-temperate forest.

We were awe-struck by the unique natural resources, the botanical richness and the horticultural promise of Sohuksan. Unfortunately, the villagers seem determined to destroy these features as rapidly as possible. In the few weeks intervening between our initial reconnaissance and later seed collecting visits, several ancient hollies were stripped of their bark and cutting of the forest was clearly accelerating. Giant trees of *Ilex*, *Castanopsis*, *Quercus*, *Prunus*, *Styrax*, *Camellia*, *Dendropanax*, *Cornus*, *Actinodaphne*, *Neolitsea*, *Daphniphyllum*, etc., and the indigenous populations of *Machilus* are being rapidly destroyed. This is great tragedy for Korea and for science.

It is critical that Sohuksan be re-explored as soon as possible, throughout all seasons, to document with germplasm and herbarium vouchers the unique and apparently doomed flora of this unusual island. Despite injury, foul weather, poisonous snakes and land leeches, we would return to Sohuksan with enthusiasm.

Selected Collections

Buxus microphylla var. *insularis* Nakai — A very broad-leaved evergreen shrub with great ornamental potential.
Camellia japonica L. — Forms with extremely large fruit, some as large as tangerines.
Castanopsis cuspidata var. *sieboldii* Nakai — A potentially valuable evergreen landscape tree with metallic-coppery lower leaf surfaces and edible acorns, most of which were eaten in the field by our local collectors.
Cornus kousa Buerg. —The Sohuksan population of this handsome flowering tree appears to be morphologically distinct with thickened leaves and obvious crenulateundulate-mucronulate leaf margins, very long peduncles and small fruit.
Daphniphyllum teijsmannii Zoll. — A broad-leaved evergreen large shrub or small tree with bold dark green leaves crowded at the ends of the branches.
Eurya emarginata (Thunb.) Makino — A rare shrub of inaccessible seaside sites, glossy dark green bullate leaves; rarely cultivated.
Ficus sp. — An arborescent, possibly new species allied to *Ficus erecta* Thunb., on slopes near the ocean.
Ilex integra Thunb. — Ancient massive specimens with basal trunk diameters to 2 m.
Neolitsea sericea (Bl.) Koidz. — A beautiful broad-leaved evergreen potential landscape tree with showy red fruit and glaucous or coppery leaf undersurfaces.
Quercus acuta Thunb. — A stately broad-leaved evergreen tree which is the major component of the undisturbed forest of the slopes of Tokshil Mountain.
Rhododendron dauricum L. — The only population of this evergreen encountered in 1985 was on the summit ridge of Tokshil Mountain.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY FALL SHOW

Fayetteville, N. C. October 30 & 31, 1987

Best Japonica Bloom, Large to Very Large (Protected)	*Rena Swick*	Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard Wallace, N. C.
Runner up	*Dautel's Supreme*	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague Columbia, S. C.
Best Japonica Bloom, Small to Medium (Protected)	*Nuccio's Jewel*	Ann & Mack McKinnon Lugoff, S. C.
Runner up	*Guest Star*	Ann & Mack McKinnon Lugoff, S. C.
Best Japonica Bloom, Large to Very Large (Outside)	*Woodville Red Blush*	Ed & June Atkins Shalimar, FL.
Runner up	*Woodville Red*	Parker E. Conner, Jr. Edisto Island, S. C.
Best Japonica Bloom, Small to Medium (Outside)	*Miss Charleston*	Rupert Drews Charleston, S. C.
Runner up	*Dawn's Early Light*	Alfus & Bertha Johnson Woodlands, Texas
Best Reticulata	*Dr. Clifford Parks*	C. T. Freeman New Ellenton, S. C.
Runner up	*Harold Paige*	Joe Austin Four Oaks, N. C.
Best Hybrid	*Jubilation*	Elliott P. Brogden Columbia, S. C.
Runner up	*Corinne Dawn*	C. D. Scheibert, MD Fort Valley, GA.
Best Miniature	*Dolly Dyer Var.*	Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard Wallace, N. C.
Best Seedling		C. D. Scheibert, MD Fort Valley, GA.
Species (including Sasanquas)	*William Lanier Hunt*	Jim Darden Clinton, N. C.
Sweepstakes - (Outside)	Parker Connor	Edisto Beach, S. C.
Sweepstakes - Runner up	T. E. Lundy	Pensacola, FL.
Sweepstakes - (Protected)	Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard	Wallace, N. C.
Sweepstakes - Runner up	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman	Clinton, N. C.
ACS Special Award for Best 'Rachel Tarpy'	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman	Clinton, N.C.

Court of Honor

Sea Foam	Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff	Columbia, S. C.
Kiku Toji	Mabel & Joe Austin	Four Oaks, N. C.
Helen Bower Var.	Parker E. Conner, Jr.	Edisto Island, S. C.
Mark Chasen	Ed & June Atkins	Shalimar, FL.
Ellen Daniel	Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard	Wallace, N. C.

Blooms Displayed - 385

Editor's Column

By Jim Darden

Camellias! Camellias! Camellias! The season is now well underway, and the blooms are extraordinary. This year has really gotten off to a great start, surely the best in the four years that I have been with you.

First, there was the Annual Meeting in Myrtle Beach. What an excellent gathering of Camellia lovers—well over 100 at last count. This was my first opportunity to meet and hear Dr. Bill Ackerman. For a landscaper like me this was a very meaningful presentation. Landscapers want to use more Camellias in their designs, but are sometimes afraid of what they perceive to be poor cold tolerance in Camellias. Dr. Ackerman is working toward improving the hardiness of our favorite plant. This will undoubtedly result in more Camellias in our landscapes and a widening of the Camellia belt in America. We salute Dr. Ackerman's work.

Also in Myrtle Beach I had my first opportunity to hear Dr. Walter Homeyer. While his style is certainly different from Dr. Ackerman, his presentation was very interesting. Though he presents himself as an amateur breeder, his results have added a great deal of beauty to the Camellia world. Dr. Homeyer directs his crosses with specific goals in mind, and his work on a yellow variety is most interesting. Then we had a beautiful slide presentation from our best Camellia photographer, Marion Edwards. As always he presented the new and the old in splendid color for us.

Within a month of the Myrtle Beach meeting came our fabulous A. C. S. national meeting in Fayetteville. The members of our Fayetteville Camellia Club gave us outstanding support in putting on what several have described as the best national meeting ever. Martha Deull, the little French girl with Julius Nuccio's favorite accent, was convention chairperson and did a terrific job. Joe Austin was show chairman and put on a splendid show. And, our guiding light, the one who brought it all together so well, was Annabelle Fetterman. You just can't say enough about what Annabelle adds to the Camellia world.

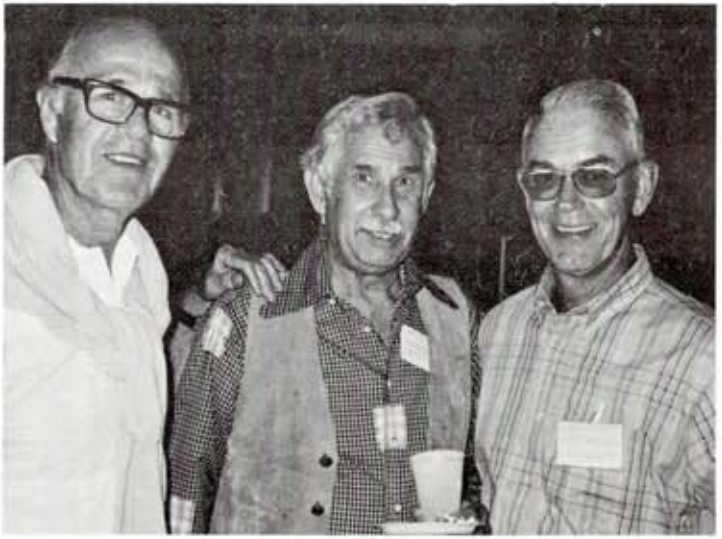
Bill Shepherd admire the two winners in the costume contest, Annabelle Fetterman and Bonnie Holtzclaw.
(Photo by Shepherd)

The meeting was complete with tours of Fort Bragg, a delicious pig-picking and tour at Annabelle and Lew's Lundy Packing Co., a fine Camellia show, and outstanding speakers. Imagine Dr. Luther Baxter, Dr. Clifford Parks, Dr. Walter Homeyer, and Julius Nuccio all giving talks during one convention. It just could not have been better.

What a beginning to a Camellia season. Since there was so much excitement in the air, Mary Nell and I decided to venture down to Charleston for our first show of the season, put on by the Coastal Carolina Camellia Society. We found out quickly that the hospitality did not end in Fayetteville. Geary and Bonnie Serpas did an outstanding job chairing the show, and their warm hospitality did not end there. All of these Charlestonians really take good care of their guests, and Bonnie's shrimp creole and crab casserole defy description. Bill Shepherd counted nearly 600 blooms in what turned out to be an excellent show and a very enjoyable weekend.

We are already planning for our Fayetteville Camellia Show in March, and since I will be chairman of that event I have begun to try to take lessons from other Chairmen like Joe Austin and Geary Serpas. Several suggestions have been made which surely would result in better Camellia shows. (1) Provide plenty of room on the tables for the blooms. (2) Have plenty of runners to put the blooms on the tables so that growers with lots of blooms will have plenty of time to prepare them. (3) Send trophies to the winners promptly. Some winners have indicated that they still have not received trophies from some of last year's shows.

I encourage everyone to get involved in Camellia shows this season, and bring a friend with you. There is a tremendous amount of beauty out there to be enjoyed, and you will never see more hospitality anywhere than Camellia people will show. Don't forget, we urgently need new members in order to keep a good journal coming your way. Encourage your friends to join ACCS. We need them. Good luck, and have a great season.



Three "Dudes" in Myrtle Beach, Son Hackney, Harry Watson, and Ed Powers. (Photo by Shepherd)

Atlantic Coast Camellia Clubs, Societies, and Shows

Aiken Camellia Club—President, William C. Robertson; Secretary, Janet S. Burns, 1006 Alfred St., N. E., Aiken, S.C. 29801, (803) 648-0652. Meetings: Second Thursday, October through March, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 353 Laurens St., N. W., Aiken, S.C. 29801, 8:00 P. M. Show: January 16-17, 1988, Univ. of South Carolina at Aiken. Show Chairman: W. Lee Poe, Jr., 807 Rollingwood Rd., Aiken, S. C. 29801, (803) 648-8249.

Charlotte Camellia Society—President, Gloria B. McClintock; Secretary, J. Latimer McClintock, 1325 E. Barden Road, Charlotte, N. C. 28226, (704) 366-0207. Meetings: Last Monday, September through May, Jackson's Cafeteria, 740 Tyvola Road, Charlotte, N. C. 6:30 p. m. Show: February 6-7, 1988, South Park Mall, Charlotte, N. C. Show Chairpersons: Susan & Walter Stone, 5117 Amity Place, Charlotte, N. C. 28212, (704) 535-4115.

Chattanooga Camellia Club—President, Bill Gleaves; Secretary, Margaret Hammack, 6921 Snow Hill Road, Ooltewah, TN 37363, (615) 238-4854. Meetings: Third Sunday, September through May, at Member's Homes, 2:30 p. m. Show: February 27-28, 1988, Eastgate Mall. Show Chairperson: Merrill Fairchild, 4412 Live Oak Lane, Chattanooga, TN 37412, (615) 621-0639.

Coastal Carolina Camellia Society—President, Charles A. Bianchi; Secretary, Donna W. Shepherd, 4724 Park Place East, North Charleston, S. C. 29406, (803) 744-4841. Meetings: Third Tuesday, August through February, except September and December, S.C. E&G Meeting Room, Citadel Mall, Charleston, S. C. for August and October meetings, Other Sites To Be Announced, 7:00 p. m. Shows: November 21-22, 1987, First Federal of Charleston, 34 Broad St., Charleston, S. C. Show Chairman: Charles H. Heins, 1854 Hutton Court, Charleston, S. C. 29407,(803) 766-8279. Second Show: January 23, 1988, Citadel Mall, Sam Rittenberg Blvd. (Hwy.7), Charleston, S. C. Show Chairman: Rupert E. Drews, 775 Sparrow Street, Charleston, S. C. 29412, (803) 795-2497.

Fayetteville Camellia Club—President, Annabelle Fetterman; Secretary, Nelson Condit, Rt. 1 Box 530, Aberdeen, N. C. 28315, (919) 944-1991. Meetings: Third Monday, September through May, Western Sizzlin Steak House, Raeford Road, Fayetteville, N. C., 6:00 p. m. First Show: October 29-31, 1987, Host Club for ACS National Meeting, Show to be at Cross Creek Mall, Friday, October 30, 1987, Show Chairman; Joe Austin, P. O. Box 297, Four Oaks, N. C. 27524, (919) 963-2735. Second Show: March 5-6, 1988, Cross Creek Mall, Fayetteville, N. C., Chairman: Joe Austin, address and phone number above.

Men's Piedmont Camellia Club—President, Joe Coyle;Secretary, Sylvia Watson, 3505 Tanglewood Dr., Greensboro, N. C. 27410, (919) 294-2467. Meetings: Second Monday, September through May, St. Andrews Episcopal Church, Market St., Greensboro, N. C. 7:30 p. m. Show: March 12-13, 1988, Friendly Shopping Center, Greensboro, N. C., Chairman: Lester M. Allen, 917 Forest Hill Dr., Greensboro, N. C. 27410, (919) 299-2496.

North Georgia Camellia Society—President, John T. Newsome; Secretary, Milton Snoeyenbos. Meetings: Second Friday, September through March, Atlanta Botanical Gardens, Piedmont at the Prado, Atlanta, GA, Show: February 20-21, 1988, Atlanta Botanical Gardens, Piedmont Road, Atlanta, GA, Show Chairman: John T. Newsome, 2405 Howell Mill Road, N.W., Atlanta, GA 30318, (404) 355-4478.

Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland—President, Mrs. Harry J. Kendig; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Davis, 216 Oakdale Road, Baltimore, MD 21210, (301) 366-3830. Meetings: First Sunday, September through May except January, Cylburn Arboretum, 4915 Greenspring Avenue, Baltimore, MD, Show Chairperson: Zenobia M. (Mrs. Harry) Kendig, 1014 Chestnut Ridge Dr., Lutherville, MD 21093, (301) 252-5568.

Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley—President, William L. Miller; Secretary: Mrs. Bette (William J.) Sette, 6017 Madawaska Road, Bethesda, MD 20816, (301) 229-1307, Meetings: Second Sunday, October through May, U. S. National Arboretum, 3501 New York Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20002. Show: April 9-10, 1988, U.S. National Arboretum Auditorium, address above, Show Chairman: Dr. Arthur Maryott, 4404 Maple Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814, (301) 645-5727.

Tidewater Camellia Club—President, James Thompson, Jr.; Secretary, Betsy (Mrs.) Lester) Kuhn, 4023 Crofton Place, Wilmington, N. C. 28403, (919) 799-7077, Meetings: Third Tuesday, October through May except January, location not decided, 7:30 p. m., Show: February, 1988, Independence Mall, Wilmington, N. C., Show Chairman: to be elected.

Mid-Carolina Camellia Club—President, Ann McKinnon; Secretary, Dorothy J. Hollis, 336 Springwood Road, Columbia, S.C. 29206, (803) 787-1719. Meetings: Third Tuesday, September through May, Quincy's Family Steakhouse, 4560 Forest Drive, Columbia, S.C., 8:00 p. m. Show: October 24, 1987, State Fairgrounds, Columbia, S.C. Show Chairman: Jim Pinkerton, Rt. 1, Box 243B-8, Lugoff, S.C. 29078, (803) 438-2794. Second Show: February 13-14, 1988, Columbia Mall, Columbia, S.C., Chairman: Dalton Parker, 531 Lockshire Road, Columbia, S.C. 29210, (803) 772-4788.

Middle Tennessee Camellia Society—President, Woodrow Harris; Secretary, Mrs. A.B. Cooper, 4708 Granny White Pike, Nashville, TN 37220, (615) 373-0842. Meetings: Second Tuesday, September through May, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood, 7:30 p. m. Show: March 5-6, 1988, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood, Show Chairman: Robert Hershey, 862 Bresslyn Road, Nashville, TN 37205, (615) 352-0262.

Camellia Society of Northeast Florida—President, Mrs. Irma Amlung; Secretary, Winifred Chasten, 7323 San Carlos Road, Jacksonville, FL 32217, (904) 731-0620. Meetings: Fourth Sunday, September through March, Public Library, 2054 Plainfield Avenue, Orange Park, FL 32073, 2:30 p. m. Show: December 5-6, 1987, Market Square Mall, Phillips Highway, Jacksonville, FL Show Chairman: Marion Edwards, 5603 Darlow Ave., Jacksonville, FL 32211, (904) 744-2690.

Valdosta Camellia Society—President, Searcy and Helen McClure; Secretary, Donna Newbern, 5 Dogwood Circle, Valdosta, GA 31602, (912) 244-3647. Meetings: Fourth Tuesday, September through March except December, Hulyn's Smith's House, 7:00 p. m., Show: November 21-22, 1987, Valdosta Garden Center, North Patterson Street, Valdosta, GA, Show Chairpersons: Nita and Buford McRae, 2212 Briarcliff Drive, Valdosta, GA 31602, (919) 244-8240.

Virginia Camellia Society—President, Lillian Miller; Secretary, Sally Simon, 508 Fairfax Avenue, Norfolk, VA, (804) 625-0374. Meetings: Second Tuesday, September through May, Norfolk Botanical Gardens Auditorium, Norfolk, VA, 8:00 p. m. Show: November 7, 1987, Mall, Military Circle, Norfolk, VA, Second Show: March, 1988, Norfolk Botanical Gardens, Norfolk, VA, Show Chairman: Doug Simon, 508 Fairfax Avenue, Norfolk, VA. 23507, (804) 625-0374.

West Carolina Camellia Society—President, Nollie Robinson, Meetings: Second Sunday, November, January, February, March, and August, Office of Dr. Bill Roche, Greenwood, S.C., 2:30 p. m., Show: November 7-8, 1987, Inn-On-The-Square, Greenwood, S. C., Chairperson: Linda Foxworth, 134 Colonial Drive, Greenwood, S.C. 29646, (803) 223-1939.

Wilson Camellia Show—Conducted by the Wilson Garden Club, President, Effie Boykin, Show: February 20-21, 1988, Parkwood Mall, Wilson, N. C., Chairman: Joe Austin, P. O. Box 297, Four Oaks, N. C. 27524, (919) 963-2735.

1988 A. C. C. S. SHOW SCHEDULE

January 16-17	Aiken Camellia Show, Aiken, S. C.
January 23	Charleston Camellia Show, Charleston, S. C.
January 30-31	Lakeland Camellia Show, Lakeland, FL.
February 6-7	Charlotte Camellia Show, Charlotte, N. C.
February 13-14	Mid-Carolina Camellia Show, Columbia, S. C.
February 20-21	North Georgia Camellia Show, Atlanta, GA.
February 20-21	Wilson Camellia Show, Wilson, N. C.
February 27-28	Chattanooga Camellia Show, Chattanooga, TN.
February 27-28	Pioneer Camellia Show, Cockeysville, MD.
February 27-28	Tidewater Camellia Show, Wilmington, N. C.
March 5-6	Fayetteville Camellia Show, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 5-6	Middle Tennessee Camellia Show, Nashville, TN.
March 12-13	Men's Piedmont Camellia Show, Greensboro, N. C.
March	Virginia Camellia Show, Norfolk, VA.
April 9-10	Potomac Valley Camellia Show, Washington, D. C.

AWARDS FOR CHARLESTON CAMELLIA SHOW

November 21 - 22, 1987

Best Bloom - Open	*Helen Bower Var.*	Parker Connor
Runner Up	*Drama Girl Var.*	Rupert Drews
Best Bloom - Under Protection	*Oscar Elmer*	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
Runner up	*Helen Bower*	Ann & Mack McKinnon
Sweepstakes - Open		Parker Connor
Runner Up		Rupert Drews
Sweepstakes - Protected		Mack & Ann McKinnon
Runner Up		Jack Teague
Best Seedling		Albert Ewan
Best Hybrid - Open	*Mona Jury*	Oliver Mizzell
Best Retic - Open	*Betty Ridler*	M. Holland
Best Retic - Protected	*Dr. Cifford Parks*	Joe Austin
Best Miss Charleston - Open		Rupert Drews
Best Miss Charleston - Protected		Mr. J. C. Bickley
Best Novice Bloom	*Debutante*	Robert Wake
Best Miniature	*Sugar Babe*	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
Court of Honor - Open	*Blushing Beauty*	Parker Connor
	Edith Hall Var.	Rupert Drews
	Pirate's Gold Var.	Rubert Drews
	Moonlight Sonata	Donna & Bill Shepherd
	Mary Alice Cox	Parker Connor
	Betty Sheffield Blush	Albert Ewan
Runner Up Court - Open	*Ville De Nantes*	Elbert Bryden
	Eugene Lize	Dr. Herbert Racoff
	Magnoliaeflora	Donna & Bill Shepherd
	Chameleon	Donna & Bill Shepherd
	Betty Sheffield	Albert Ewan
	October Affair	J. K. Blanchard
Court of Honor - Protected	*Mary Agnes Patin*	Joe Austin
	Silver Cloud	Bobby Steubeurauch
	Valentines Day Pink	T. L. Hoffman
	Tommorrow Park Hill	A. & M. McKinnon
	Anticipation	Jack Teague
	Tomorrow Park Hill Pink	A. & M. McKinnon
Runner Up Court - Protected	*Tomorrow Var.*	Ann & Mack McKinnon
	Carter Sunburst Pink Var.	Ann & Mack McKinnon
	Carter's Sunburst	Jack Teague
	Eliz. Weaver Var.	Joe Austin
	Moonlight Sonata	Oliver Mizzell
	Nuccios Jewel	Ann & Mack McKinnon

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 $10.00 for singles or couples. The membership year runs from October to October. A membership entitles you to three issues of Atlantic Coast Camellias, the journal of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society. These are issued March 1 (spring), June 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
1325 East Barden Street
Charlotte, N. C. 28226

NAME _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE ( ) _____

☐ *Check if you want a membership card.*

JIM McCOY

Jim McCoy, the former editor of this journal and one of the most beloved Camellia people in the Atlantic Coast region, passed away on October 28 in Charlotte, North Carolina. Jim and his wife Angie had moved to Charlotte from their longtime home in Fayetteville earlier this year in order to be near their son Carlos while Jim fought valiantly against serious health problems. He passed away, ironically, on the eve of the first national meeting of the A.C.S. in his hometown of Fayetteville.

Jim had been one of our finest and most astute Camellia personalities for many years. He was editor of this journal for seven years. His fine articles and pen-and-ink sketches were a highlight of the journal, and his advice on Camellias was much sought after. Jim was a regular on the program at the Fayettevile Camellia Club, offering his "Five Minute Gardener" each month to inform the membership about pertinent Camellia care for the month. Jim was a tireless contributor, not just in his literature, but also in organizing Camellia shows, programs, and the like. Jim McCoy did much to further the cause of Camellias in America.

Though Jim had been ill for over a year, he continued to attend Camellia meetings and contribute to this journal. His last sketch was on the cover of the program for the recent American Camellia Society meeting in Fayetteville. Less than one month before his death he attended the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society's fall meeting in Myrtle Beach, at which time he was presented with a plaque and resolution lauding his years of service to this society. In honor of Jim that resolution has been reproduced in this journal.

Jim McCoy was truly a friend to all Camellia lovers. He left his mark on the Camellia world, and he will be missed. Our warmest sympathy goes out to Angie and all of Jim's family.

Jim McCoy beams after winning an Ann Hackney oil painting at an ACCS meeting in Myrtle Beach. (Photo by Shepherd)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, JAMES H. McCOY, has for seven years faithfully and efficiently discharged his duties as Editor of Atlantic Coast Camellias, and as a loyal member and good will ambassador of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society, and,

WHEREAS, Since September 13, 1980, James H. McCoy has faithfully attended meetings and participated therein; and actively worked as Editor, Author, Artist, in the publication of an outstanding magazine, and,

WHEREAS, In his relationship with the members of this Society and other Societies, he has exemplified at all times, the highest standards and ethics and has demonstrated devotion and love for his Camellia Friends, and,

WHEREAS, The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society desires to and hereby does express its grateful and sincere appreciation for all James H. McCoy has done in the Editorship and Promotion of the Atlantic Coast Camellias Publication, the Fayetteville Camellia Society, the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society and the American Camellia Society.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that this Resolution be recorded in the permanent records of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society and a copy be given to James H. McCoy.

Presented this 3Rd day of October, 1987

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Richard L. Waltz

Richard Waltz, President

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