

Atlantic Coast Camellias

JOURNAL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

OFFICERS 2000 -2001

PRESIDENT..... Geary Serpas
229 Green Street • Santee, S.C. 29142
(803) 854-3171

1st VICE PRESIDENT..... Bob Reese
9711 Beauclere Terrace • Jacksonville, Fl. 32257
(904) 731-0689

2nd VICE PRESIDENT..... W. Lee Poe, Jr.
807 E. Rollingwood Road
Aiken, S. C. 28801
(803) 648-8249

SECRETARY AND TREASURER..... Fred and Clara Hahn
4437 McKee Road • Charlotte, N. C. 28270
(704) 846-2245

ASST. SECRETARY AND TREASURER..... Gloria McClintock
1325 E. Barden Road • Charlotte, N. C. 28226
(704) 366-0207

HISTORIAN..... Cheryl Thompson
602 Forest Drive • Ft. Valley, Ga. 31030
(912) 825-2559

EDITOR..... Jim Darden
P. O. Box 1087 • Clinton, N. C. 28329
(910) 592-1424
jdarden@sampson.cc.nc.us

WEBMASTER..... Miles Beach
262 Alexandra Drive • Mt. Pleasant, S. C. 29464
(803) 881-6420
MrCamellia@aol.com
ACCS Website: www.southerncamellias.com

.....
COVER PHOTO
.....

Pictured on the cover are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Black of Suffolk, Virginia. Bob is manager of Bennett's Creek Nursery, a major producer of container plants in the Tidewater area, and an outstanding grower of Camellias. Bob attends several shows annually, and is an outstanding show-bloom grower.

(Photo by Black)

In This Issue

In This Issue	1
Camellia Production From Cuttings	2
by Bob Black, Suffolk, VA	
President's Message	8
by Geary Serpas, Lake Santee, SC	
Camellias Create A Winter Wonderland	10
by Roger Mercer, Fayetteville, NC	
Editor's Column	13
by Jim Darden, Clinton, NC	
ACCS Members Attend California Meeting	16
by Fred Hahn, Charlotte, NC	
Helpful Hints for Showing Show Camellias	20
by Bob Black, Suffolk, VA	
Mid-Carolina Camellia Show Results	22
by Pat Pinkerton, Columbia, SC	
An Invitation to Join	25
Middle Tennessee Camellia Society Show	26
by Mrs. George Griffin	
A Symphony of Camellias	27
by Mildred Robertson, Ninety-Six, SC	

Camellia Production From Cuttings

*By Robert Black
Bennett's Creek Wholesale Nursery
Suffolk, Virginia*

Introduction

Bennett's Creek Nursery grows over one hundred different varieties of camellias to supply the demand of garden centers and professional landscapers throughout the mid-Atlantic and southeastern states. The majority are spring blooming japonicas and related hybrids, but fall blooming sasanquas are also offered.

All plants are propagated at our propagation facility in Suffolk. Our main camellia growing facility is in the Isle of Wight. Camellias are offered for sale in one, three, seven and fifteen gallon containers.

The following article is a step by step preview of camellia production from cuttings to finished plants. Month numbers refer to the number of months lapsed from the date the cuttings were stuck.

Propagation

Timing:

Cuttings are taken from semi-hardwood current season's growth. Cuttings should have a stem which has just turned tan or is green mottled tan. This will occur from July through September.

Cutting Preparation:

The lower leaf is removed and an angle cut is made just below the bottom leaf node.

Hormone Treatment:

Our rooting hormone is 8,000 ppm IBA, plus 1,000 ppm NAA, which is in isopropyl alcohol. Cuttings are given a five- second dip.

Media

Our rooting medium is made of (1) 20 parts aged pined bark, (2) 8 parts perlite, and (3) one part sphagnum peat moss. The medium is blended in a five cubic yard paddle mixer. Amendments are added during mixing at the following rates.

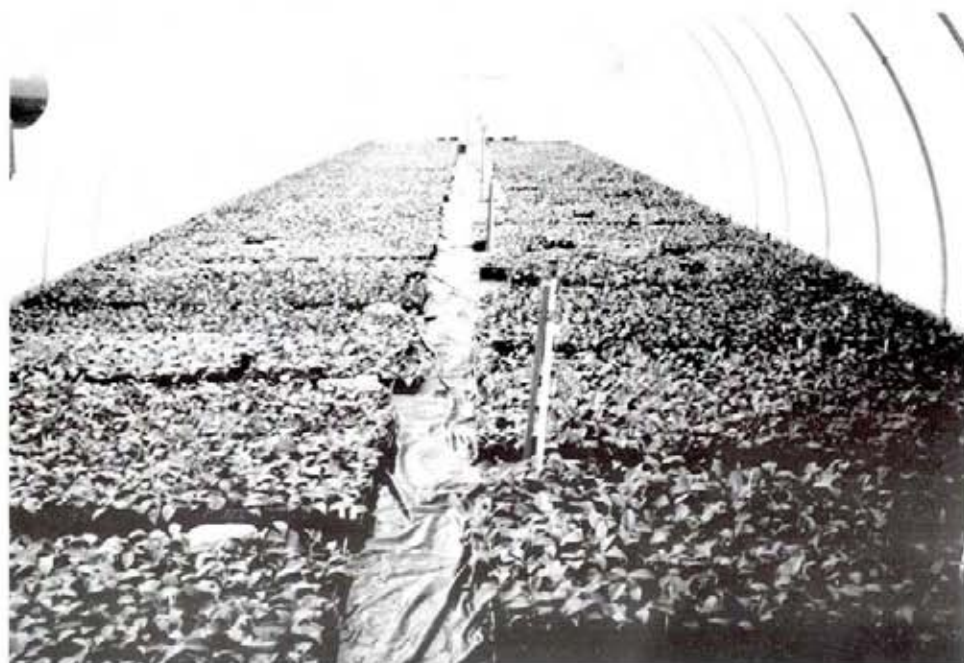
Osmocote slow-release fertilizer (18-6-12) is mixed in at the rate of four pounds per cubic yard. Micromax (micronutrient package) is mixed in at the rate of 1.5 pounds per cubic yard. Dolomitic lime is mixed in at the rate of 4 pounds per cubic yard.

Sticking Technique:

Cuttings are direct stuck into 3 1/4" x 3 1/4" x 3 1/2" pots". Pots are contained in trays with 36 pots per tray. Spin Out treated pots promote well-branched root systems. Each tray is tagged for variety identification.

Environment:

Cuttings are kept moist and placed into a cooler until sticking. Once stuck, trays are placed in the greenhouse with an intermittent misting system. The greenhouse is shaded at 50 %.



Thousands of rooted camellia cuttings reside in 3" liner pots in this quonset greenhouse. These cuttings are nine months old and will be potted in 1 gallon containers the following year.

(Photo by Black)

Frequency of misting is adjusted based upon the time of day, weather conditions, and degree of rooting. Proper water management is a key to success. If cuttings are stuck earlier in the season, no supplemental heating is necessary for root initiation. If cuttings haven't finished rooting by late September, 70 degree soil temperatures are maintained with a hot water bottom heating system.

Rooting Time For Full Rooting:
This averages 8 to 12 weeks. Sasanquas are fully rooted by the eighth week. Japonicas are slower and finish rooting at about twelve weeks.

Propagation Spray Program:

Cuttings are sprayed with a fungicide/algaecide every ten days while under mist to prevent diseases and maintain sanitation. Applications are made just after the final misting for the day in order to allow for maximum contact time before misting resumes the following morning.

Disbudding:

As flower buds form in the fall on newly rooted cuttings, they are removed by hand. This helps prevent diseases and conserve energy within the plants for future growth. This is done about month 5.

Overwintering Rooted Cuttings:

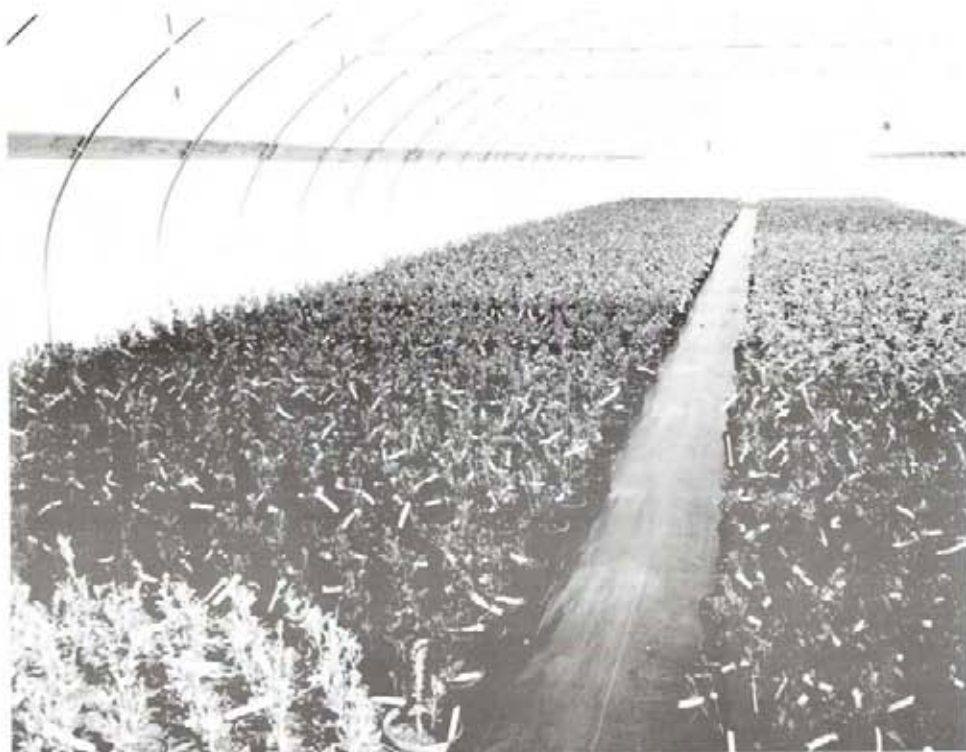
Greenhouses are covered with 50% white polyethylene plastic and thermostats are set at 33 degrees to prevent the roots of the cuttings from freezing during very cold nights in the propagation houses and those potted on the Gleason potting carousel. Next, they are transported to the camellia area greenhouses via tractor and tracking farm trailers.

Spacing:

Containers are placed can to can for the first season. In May of the following year, they are spaced on 12" centers (month 23). During the spring, summer, and fall the camellia houses are only covered with 50% shade cloth. Plastic is put on the houses for winter protection in early December (month 30) and removed by mid April (month 34).

Growing Media for One-Gallon through Fifteen Gallon Containers:

Our container growing medium is 92% aged pine bark and 8% coarse sand. One 5.5 cubic foot bale of sphagnum peat moss is added to each five cubic yards of the pine bark/sand mix. To each cubic yard of this soil we add 9 pounds of Osmocote 18-6-12, and 1



Eighteen months after being cut, the camellias are in one gallon containers and residing in a large protective greenhouse.

(Photo by Black)

1/2 pounds of Micromax micronutrient package. We also add 5 pounds of dolomitic lime per cubic yard.

Weed Control:

Hand weeding is done on a timely basis. We spot spray walkways and perimeters, and use preemergent herbicides.

Tagging:

Each plant is tagged with a strap tag in the one gallon size after arriving in the camellia houses (month 12).

Pruning:

Liners are pruned as they come off the potting carousel (month 12 and again in the late fall (month 16). The fall pruning is only a light pruning to remove the longest shoots.

Pest and Disease Management:

Scouting is performed on a regular basis. Spider mites and aphids are pests to watch for. Chemical applications are made as needed for insect and disease control. To prevent root rot, we

practice sound water management techniques and treat irrigation water with 2 ppm chlorine to kill waterborne pathogens. Fungicides are also periodically applied for root rot prevention.

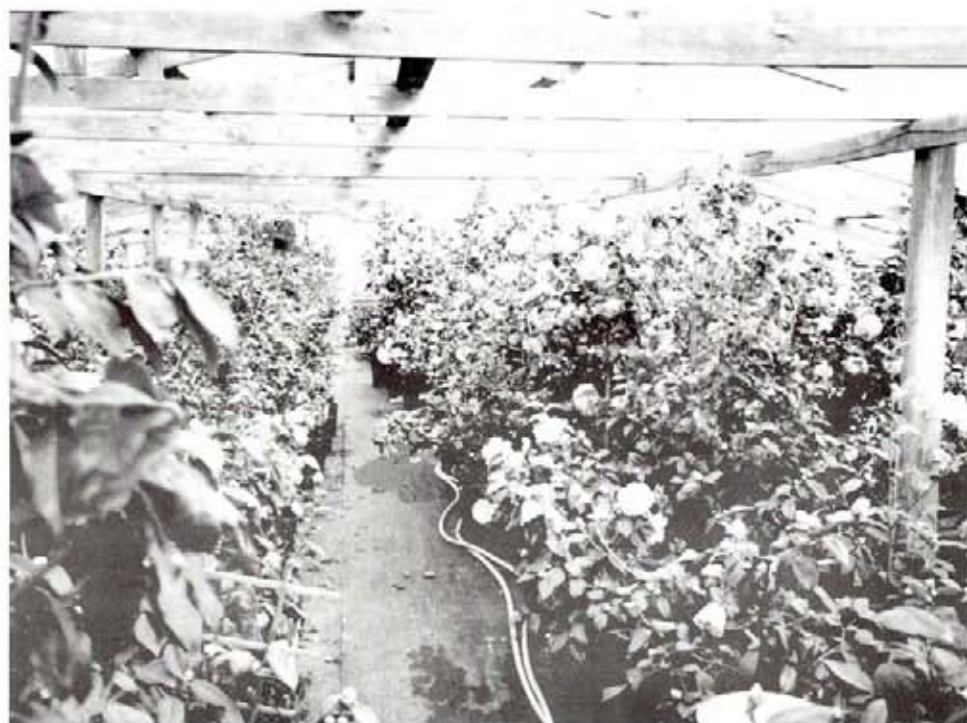
Strict sanitation practices are implemented during bloom season for petal blight prevention. All camellia houses have woven nylon ground cloth on top of the gravel on the ground for easy clean up of fallen blooms.

Additional Fertilizer:

After the plants are spaced in May they are pruned again to promote fullness and top-dressed with 13 grams of Osmocote 17-6-10 in the 8-9 month formulation (month 23).

Finish Time:

One gallon are saleable or ready for shifting to larger containers at 15 months from potting – September (month 28).



After sixty months (yes folks, that is five years) the camellias have grown out in three or five gallon pots to produce beautiful flowering saleable plants.

(Photo by Black)

Three Gallon Production:

Each year a portion of the finished one-gallon crop is set aside for the three gallon production. October is an ideal time of year for potting one gallon plants to three gallon plants. Once again, plants are potted using the carousel, and then transported to greenhouses for growing on (month 28). The same overwintering and production techniques used to produce healthy one-gallon camellias are followed for three-gallon production. However, fertilizer rates during topdressing are different (45 grams).

At month 35 the three gallons

are spaced on 18 inch centers and pruned. A very light final pruning is performed in the fall on only the longest shoots in order to maintain flower bud set. At month 39 the three gallon sasanquas begin their show of autumn blooms and are saleable. Japonicas are also saleable at this time but usually don't sell until the following spring (month 45).

Seven and fifteen gallon production is very similar to three-gallon production in regards to timing and technique. Seven gallons are saleable at month 49 (July). Fifteen gallon are saleable at month 60.



Lew and Annabelle Fetterman enjoy the festivities at the annual ACCS meeting at Myrtle Beach with Marjorie Wallace. Marjorie was a major participant in the plant auction, which supports your ACCS journal. Thank you Marjorie.

(Photo by Darden)

President's Message

*by Geary Serpas
Santee, South Carolina*

The spring camellias show season is winding down, the hunt for new and special scions is about over, and the indoor grafting is about done. There is still some time left to put a few more scions on outdoors. This is certainly a busy time for camellia people.

Of course, there is all the spring work to be done: pruning, fertilizing, air layering, spraying and all the other "tweaking" that we do to our plants.

Even though some early shows had some weather problems, the later shows had some nice quality outdoor blooms. It seems that the protected blooms are decreasing in numbers, but the outdoor growers have taken up the slack in numbers of blooms being exhibited. I would like to think this is in part due to the added publicity that camellias have received from some major publications, including "Southern Living."

I would like to encourage show chairmen to have extra tables available to address the number of blooms that could be exhibited. Many times the show will try and



anticipate the number of blooms that may be exhibited, and obtain tables based on that estimate.

It makes for a more enjoyable show if the blooms are exhibited in a manner that they can be judged and viewed comfortable, instead of being jammed together so that all we see is a mass of blooms, not individual flowers. Remember, someone grew the plant and flower with special care for a whole year, cut it, transported it many miles, and carefully groomed

and presented the flower to be judged AND THEN the show did not have enough tables for the number of blooms. The flowers in some shows were so jammed together with other blooms that individual flowers were hardly visible. We owe our exhibitors something better.

This is the time of year to share information with new club members and other gardeners who are showing interest in camellias. What we do at this time of the year has a large impact on our blooms later in the year.

Have a good growing season!



John Newsome, center, from Atlanta, Georgia, hugs Camellia ladies Elsie (Mrs. Sergio) Bracchi, and Chris (Mrs. Art) Gonos. Both ladies came from California for the Myrtle Beach meeting.

(Photo by Darden)

Camellias Create Winter Wonderland

*by Roger Mercer
The Fayetteville Observer
Fayetteville, North Carolina*

Big, bright flowers and glossy, dense foliage throughout the year make camellias a force to reckon with. If you want to satisfy that gentle yearning for spring, take a good look at Camellias. With the rain and warm nights, they've been in their glory for the past few weeks.

Camellias rival the azaleas for ease of growth and beauty of form and foliage throughout the year. And, they provide color in the late fall through spring, when little else blooms. Best of all, they produce spectacularly showy flowers. No shrub that I can think of produces a more beautiful individual flower.

My favorites are almost any of the *Camellia sasanquas*, and the tough and consistent *Camellia japonicas*, such as *Berenice Boddy* (pink), *Professor Sergeant* (deep red), and *Swan Lake* (white).

Breeders are constantly improving the camellia and there are many newer cultivars that have finer flowers than these. But, these oldies (*Swan Lake* is really not very old) have been with me long enough to prove that they can perform

YOUR GARDEN



consistently despite adverse weather.

Camellias have few disease and insect problems. They are susceptible to scale, but not fungus, except on flowers. Keep spent blooms picked up and you will have little trouble. Poorly grown camellias can develop killer cases of scale. If you ignore scale, it could seriously damage your camellias.

I suggest using an oil that is designed for plants. You will find such products at your local garden center. Volk or similar oil will do the job.

Apply the oil to the undersides of the leaves where the scales have formed a solid blanket. Coat them well. New scales will hatch soon, and the oil will smother the eggs and perhaps kill most of the new scales.

Apply the oil again in about three weeks. Then evaluate your plants about two weeks after that. The old, dead scales will turn grayish and the waxy covering that protects their bodies will be hollow, because the bodies inside will have died.

But, you may see new, small scales forming. If that is the case, you may have to apply oil a third time. Camellias don't mind a single spraying of a dormant-type oil. But, three sprayings of such oil will begin to cause some yellowing of leaves and some leaves will drop. Severely damaged leaves may drop anyway.

To minimize damage, switch from the Volk-type dormant oil to a lighter oil designed for summer use. This is especially desirable as the weather warms. Heavy oil and hot days don't mix, especially on camellias.

If the oil fails and after three drenchings you still have a scale problem, you should resort to a systemic insecticide. While the oil may not be 100 percent effective, it will certainly slow the insects and give the plants a chance to recover somewhat.

As new leaves sprout in April



Dave Cannon, Buck Mizzell and Mack McKimmon enjoy the Bloody Mary party at the ACCS annual meeting.

(Photo by Darden)

and fill out to full size in May, watch for scale attacks on the new foliage. If there is none, you have little to worry about. If you begin to see scales form by June or July, then you will have to try a pesticide. Orthene is a general-purpose systemic pesticide for use on flowers and shrubs.

You should use a systemic insecticide because the heavy wax coating on scale insects protects them from direct contact with sprays. Systemic pesticides enter plant tissues and are absorbed by the scales

when they feed.

In many cases, native and introduced wasps will eventually kill heavy infestations of scale. One of my Oriental Magnolias was so heavily infested with San Jose scale a few years ago that I thought the tree might die. The infestation did become extreme, but I did not spray. Eventually a huge wasp population built up and destroyed all of the scale insects. I have seen almost no scales since then.

* * * * *



Gloria McClintock, Judy Capps and Clara Hahn are shown here partying hard and having fun at the Myrtle Beach meeting.

(Photo by Darden)

Editor's Column

*by Jim Darden
Clinton, North Carolina*

Greetings to all of my Camellia friends. Despite a multitude of weather and petal blight problems this year, our Camellia show season has been quite a good one. Having been assigned a class to teach on Monday nights, I haven't been able to enjoy our Fayetteville Camellia Club meetings as frequently as in the past, but John Hardy, my co-Show Chairman, has done a fine job and our show went off without a hitch.

I would like to thank everyone who work so hard to make our show, and all of the regions beautiful shows, such spectacular events. Here in Fayetteville, as in all of the shows, there are lots of good people who deserve thanks, and not enough space here to do justice to the task. But I must mention a few.

First, Martha Duell, the nice little French girl who manages our clubs finances and runs the plant sale and judges banquet, did her normal outstanding job despite having had major surgery this year.

Then Geary Serpas, our outstanding President of ACCS, served as our chief judge and made out show operate very smoothly. Geary and Fred Hahn have alternated as our chief judge for many years,



and both are masters at interpreting the myriad of rules and regulations that govern a camellia show. Both of these guys have served our club well, and we wish to thank them sincerely.

One special person I would like to thank for participating in our show is Parker Connor. For Parker to exhibit his outstanding blooms in our show requires him to collect and pack well over 100 flowers during the week prior to the show, and then drive six hours to Fayetteville, enter the blooms and drive six hours back to his home in Edisto Beach.

What a contribution. Parker Connor has over 500 perfectly

groomed camellias under the massive live oaks at his home, and they are the heart and soul of the outdoor-grown flowers at our show. Both Parker and Miles Beach, also from the Charleston area, have made a great impact on our show with the addition of their fine outdoor flowers. Our thanks to both of them for coming to Fayetteville.

There are many others who deserve thanks, and I will get to them in good time. My greatest concern at this point has to do with a pathological concern held by many camellia growers. That, of course, is Petal Blight.

We have had blooms coming to our Fayetteville Camellia Show from several states, from Florida to Maryland, for many years. We have had our share of Petal Blight, but at a level of infection which, while maddening, was tolerable. It has seemed that the terribly high level of blight inoculation was limited to the states south of us. This is no longer true.

Eastern North Carolina seems now to be fully in the clutches of this destructive disease. If you are lucky enough to be unfamiliar with Petal Blight, it is a fungus which causes rotten spots to mar the beauty of Camellia flowers soon after they open. Few Camellias in outdoor landscapes or greenhouses are free of this plague.

Those of us who grow Camellias, both in the greenhouses and landscapes around us, practice sanitation to every extent possible. But, it is impossible to pick and dispose of the billions of Camellia flowers which fall from plants every year. So, a disease that preys on spent camellia flowers will probably have to be controlled by chemical means. There is no chemical labeled at the present time for Camellia petal blight.

One reason for this is that the purpose of such a chemical would not be for agricultural use, therefore, huge amounts of money could not be gained from its sale. So, the chemical companies are not going to spend millions of dollars to develop and label a chemical for Camellia petal blight so that a few of us can stop the disease in our greenhouses.

We are left with a dilemma and no solution. I fear, having seen the massive destruction of Camellia blooms coming into our show from all over the South, that we must push for a remedy to this problem or face the possibility of seeing our favorite pastime, Camellia growing, disappear. Furthermore, nurserymen are not going to grow Camellias if they are afflicted with an unstoppable blight that will prevent their sales. In short, Camellia growing nationwide is in serious trouble.

I would ask everyone reading

this journal to (1) contact your extension service, (2) contact your agricultural university, and (3) contact ACS to plead for research aimed at combating Camellia petal blight. If the independent companies cannot make a profit correcting this problem, clearly they will not make the attempt.

An accelerated research effort by the universities seems to be the

only reasonable avenue to have the work done, and soon. Surely there are researchers, graduate students needing dissertation topics, or professorial university researchers who would take on this problem in a way greater than that has gone on in the past. Let us become more vocal before this fungus terminates our ability to grow and show the magnificent flower of the Camellia.

* * * * *



Two of our fine Virginia growers are Sally and Doug Simon, shown here at the ACCS meeting in Myrtle Beach in October.

(Photo by Darden)

ACCS Members Attend California Meeting

*by Fred Hahn
Charlotte, North Carolina*

The American Camellia Society's spring meeting was held in conjunction with the International Camellia Society's meeting in Pasadena, California, February 16 through 24th. Since Clara and I had never been to Southern California, we decided to attend the ACS portion of the meeting.

After a short ride from the Los Angeles airport, we arrived at our

hotel on Friday afternoon. It was a pleasant surprise to look out our hotel room and see snow on the not-to-distant mountains.

The Southern California Camellia Society's 49th Annual Camellia Show was being held at Huntington Botanical Gardens on Saturday morning, and Clara and I were asked to help judge the show. Upon arriving at the building where



Clara Hahn, with Lew and Annabelle Fetterman, are shown here at the magnificent entrance to the Camellia show at Huntington Gardens in California.

(Photo by Hahn)

the show was being held, we were greeted by a large camellia banner and a large display of blooming camellias, to which additional blooms had been wired to the plants. We did not take any blooms, but Annabelle and Lew Fetterman did and won a couple of awards.

We did not have time to take an extensive tour of the Huntington Gardens, since we were judging the show. On Saturday afternoon we took a tram tour of Descanso

Gardens, which was a lot more informal as compared to Huntington Gardens.

Saturday night we were invited to have dinner with Elsie and Sergio Bracci. This was a real treat and was enjoyed by all present. They have a great collection of camellias and were great hosts. You could see why their name appears so frequently in the show reports.

About a dozen of us opted not to take a trip to San Diego on Sunday

ACS Executive Director Ann Walton enjoys a sea of beautiful Camellias under lath shade at Nuccio's Nursery with Clara Hahn and Lu Powers.

(Photo by Hahn)





Ann Walton and former ACS President Ed Powers tour part of Nuccio's Nursery with large landscape-size Camellias growing under polypropylene shade.

(Photo by Hahn)

and Monday. Sergio, Art Gonos, and Sergio's son, Dan, gave us a local tour of Los Angeles and Pasadena. Clara and I were riding with Dan and really enjoyed the tour of local sights.

On Monday morning we went to Nuccio's Nurseries in Altadena, which was a real delight. I had heard Sergio talk for years about their gatherings at Nuccio's every Monday

morning during blooming season to view the new seedlings, drink red wine and eat Italian bread. At last we got to do this. What great fellowship and what a great nursery they have, growing only camellias and azaleas.

When we arrived at the nursery the first person we saw was Julius Nuccio, who we met at Myrtle Beach

some years ago. It was great to see him again and I regret I didn't take his picture. I later learned that he stops by for a short time and then leaves quietly.

We were given a tour of the seedling camellias by "Jude" Nuccio, and this was a real treat for us camellia nuts. We also met Tom and Jim Nuccio. All of the Nuccio's are friendly and go out of their way to make one feel welcome. It was a great treat to visit their nursery.

We saw a lot of "*Nuccio's*

Bella Rossa," a large red formal camellia that was recently introduced. We saw some really good blooms on plants in the nursery, so I had to order one for myself. This variety won the Frances Racoff Award at the Huntington Show. I hope it does well in our area.

Many thanks to Elsie, Sergio and Dan Bracci, Chris and Art Gonos, the Nuccio family and all of the others who made our trip to Southern California so enjoyable.

* * * * *



Helpful Hints For Showing Camellia Blooms

*by Bob Black
Suffolk, Virginia*

A. Selection:

1. Start with healthy, good show varieties.

B. Culture:

1. Proper environment – semi-shade and protected from strong winds.
2. Pruning – Prune to allow for better air circulation and room for expanding flowers.
3. Fertilization – Fertilize moderately, avoid excessive fertilization.
4. Watering – Water, especially during the dry season, good deep water every ten days.
5. Disease and Insect Control – Scout for problems regularly and take corrective action early.
6. Disbudding – Starting in August, leave no more than one bud per shoot.
7. Gibbing – Begin in late August for earlier and larger blooms.
8. Obstructions – eliminate obstructions so flowers will not be deformed.

C. Harvest:

1. Harvesting – Begin harvesting up to one week before the show.
2. Stage of Opening – Pick the freshest flowers that are open nearly all the way, or have just opened completely. Do not touch the petals.
3. Preserve Freshness – Immediately place the stem into a water pitcher or jar. To a pint of fresh water add 1/2 ounce of Floralife Crystal Clear. Lightly spray the back and front of the petals with Clear Life or Clear Set to prolong freshness. Make sure the petals are dry and hold the can back one foot.
4. Storage – Store the blooms in a cool refrigerator until ready for transport.

D. Transport:

1. Packing – Pack the blooms in insulated boxes containing poly fiber and an ice pack. Do not allow flowers to touch the ice.
2. Nest the blooms in poly fiber for protection during transport. Do not allow flowers to touch each other.
3. Separating Petals – Very large loose peonyform flowers may have small pieces of poly fiber carefully placed between the petals. Remove these spacers later before entering the bloom in a show.
4. Entry Cards – Fill out your entry cards and place them inside the box with those varieties.
5. Seal boxes with tape and transport them gently.
6. Avoid touching the petals as you unload the boxes at the show.

Mid-Carolina Camellia Show

February 10, 2001

Columbia, South Carolina

submitted by Pat Pinkerton

Best Bloom in Show	Hall's Pride	Bill & Mildred Robertson
Best Large Japonica Open	Tiffany	Bob & Gail Reese
Runner-up	Carter's Sunburst Pink	Parker Connor
Best Medium Japonica Open	Tama Americana	Rupie Drews
Runner-up	Magic City	Parker Connor
Best Small Japonica Open	Maroon and Gold	Parker Connor
Runner-up	Kitty	Frank Galloway
Best Miniature		
Runner-up	Pearl's Pet	Miles & Brenda Beach
Best Large Japonica Protected	Tomorrow's Dawn	Julie B. Liesenring
Runner-up	Clark Hubbs	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Medium Japonica Protected	Ville de Nantes	Bill & Mildred Robertson
Runner-up	Elaine's Betty	Buck & Tyler Mizzell
Best Small Japonica Protected	Maroon and Gold	Lew & Annabelle Fetterman
Runner-up	Hishi Karaito	Richard & Katherine Mims
Best Miniature	Kitty	Richard & Katherine Mims
Best Reticulata in the Open	Frank Houser	Bob & Gail Reese
Best Very Large Retic Protected	Frank Houser Var.	Fred & Clara Hahn
Runner-up	Frank Houser	Fred & Clara Hahn

Best Retic Protected Medium	Dr. Dan Nathan Supreme	Richard & Katherine Mims
Runner-up	Dr. Clifford Parks	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Hybrid Open	Freedom Bell	Ed & Lu Powers
Best Hybrid Protected	Anticipation	Julia B. Leisenring
Runner-up	Julia	Bill & Mildred Robertson
Best White Bloom Open	Jane Blackwell	Miles & Brenda Beach
Best White Bloom Protected	Elegans Champagne	Richard & Katherine Mims
Best Seedling	Seedling #5	Arthur Wilson
Best Mutant	TEP #10	Ed & Lu Powers
Best Novice Bloom	Roosevelt Blues Var.	Jack & Irma Raines
Best Formal Double	Sea Foam	Dr. Herbert Racoff
Best Valentine's Day	Valentine Day	Bill & Mildred Robertson
Best Reticulata In Show	Hall's Pride	Bill & Mildred Robertson
Best Large Local Flower	Mathotiana	Edith Purvis
Best Small/Medium Local Flower	Anita	Shaylor Walters
Best Tray of Three Reticulatas	Frank Houser	Buck & Tyler Mizzell
Best Tray of Three Non-Retics	Freedom Bell	Ed & Lu Powers
Best Tray of Five Protected	Five Different Blooms	Buck & Tyler Mizell
Best Tray of Five Open	Five Different Blooms	Miles & Brenda Beach
Best Tray of Five Reticulatas	Five Different Blooms	Buck & Tyler Mizzell
Gold Certificate Open		Parker Connor
Gold Certificate Protected		Richard & Katherine Mims

Silver Certificate Open

Miles & Brenda Beach

Silver Certificate Protected

Fred & Clara Hahn

Best Arrangement-Tri-Color Certificate

Pat Setzer

Best Arrangement-Creativity Certificate

Peggy Garvin



*Wilton Walton
and wife, ACS
Executive
Director Ann
Walton, enjoy
the Saturday
night banquet
at the Myrtle
Beach meeting
in the Myrtle
Beach Elks
Club.*

(Photo by 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 Tennessee Camellia Society

*28th Annual Camellia Show
Cheekwood Gardens
Nashville, Tennessee*

*submitted by Mrs. George Griffin
875 Blooms*

Best Bloom in Open	Elaine's Betty	Dr. & Mrs. Maurice Manuel
Runner-up	Ville de Nantes	Ron Wolfe
Best Large Japonica Protected	Helen Bower	Mickey & Mary Moore
Best Med./Large Japonica Protected	Ville de Nantes	John T. Newsome
Best Medium Japonica Protected	Elaine's Betty	Jim & Elaine Smelley
Best Small Japonica Protected	Jane Griffin	Richard & Sandra Frank
Best Miniature	Lemon Drop	John T. Newsome
Best Reticulata	Linda Carol	Jim & Elaine Smelley
Best Hybrid Bloom	Debbie	John T. Newsome
Best White Bloom	Leona Summerson	Jim & Elaine Smelley
Best Japonica Seedling		Louise Hairston
Gold Certificate		John T. Newsome
Silver Certificate		Jim & Elaine Smelley
Best Tray of Three Med./Large	Veiled Beauty	John T. Newsome
Best Tray of Three Min./Small	Mansize	John T. Newsome
Best Tray of Three Reticulatas	Lasca Beauty	Louise Hairston
Best Tray of Three Hybrids	Julie Var.	John T. Newsome

A Symphony of Camellias

*by Mildred Robertson
Ninety Six, South Carolina*

All of us who dropped by Rupie and Betty Drews' house after the recent Charleston Camellia Show had an unexpected pleasure awaiting us. Their granddaughter, Elizabeth Tarrant Skuhra, entertained us by playing some selections of Irish string music on her violin. None of us knew of Elizabeth's talent and we

were a very appreciative audience. She, with her fair complexion and reddish blond hair looked very much an "Irish Lass" herself.

Elizabeth, the only grandchild of Rupie and Betty, is an eleventh grade student at the Charleston County School of the Arts. Her interest in music began early on and



Elizabeth Tarrant Shuhra, granddaughter of Charleston Camellia Club members Rupert and Betty Drews, practices her violin with the beauty of Camellias by the music.

(Photo by Robertson)

she started playing in her school's Strings Program when she was in fifth grade. She now plays with her school's Violin Group and with a Celtic Group developed by a music teacher at the College of Charleston. She continues her private lessons and practices weekly with her Celtic Group, which performs once a month. She performs with the school's Violin Group approximately five times a year. This summer she will again play with the Charleston Youth Symphony.

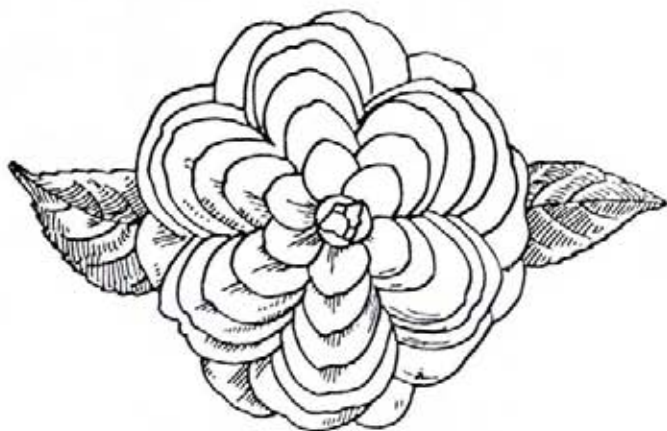
Like most teenagers today, Elizabeth is very busy and the violin is not her only hobby. She also plays the guitar, enjoys the computer, baby-sits, and is eagerly looking forward to her upcoming prom.

And, of course, she enjoys her Granddad's camellias. He has honored her, as well as her mother,

grandmother and great grandmother (all named Elizabeth), by naming and registering one of his seedlings "Elizabeth Tarrant."

Recently Elizabeth participated in the All State Violin Performance at the Koger Center in Columbia, where she was awarded an "Excellent."

Her grandparents are, understandably, very, very proud of her. Those of us who have watched her grow up, from the time she was first introduced to us as a toddler in a stroller to the charming young lady she is today, applaud her many accomplishments and wish her continued success as she pursues her interest in music. We know that she will go far and do very well. Our thoughts and good wishes will always be with her.





Elizabeth Shuhra is an All-State violin player in South Carolina, as well as a lover of Camellias.

(Photo by Robertson)

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Jim Darden, Editor

P. O. Box 1087

Clinton, N. C. 28329-1087



RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

M/M GEARY M. SERPAS

229 GREEN ST.

SANTEE SC 29142

CAMELLIAS ♦ ♦ ♦