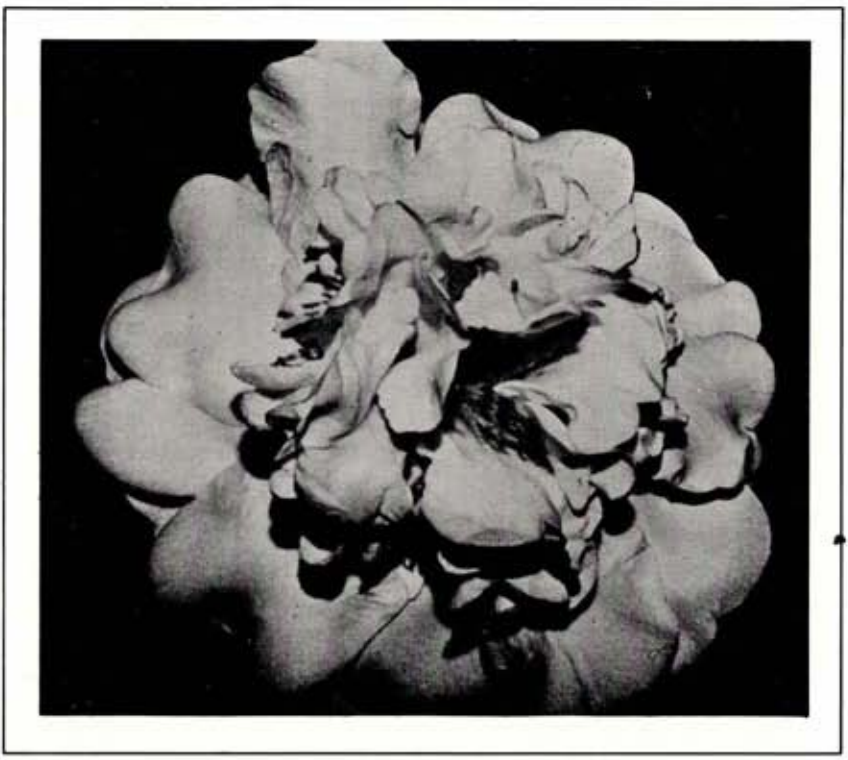
Atlantic Coast Camellias

JOURNAL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY



SILVER CLOUD

Grown by Jim Pinkerton
Photo by Marion Edwards

Vol. XXXVIII SUMMER, 1991 No. 2

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

OFFICERS 1990-1991

PRESIDENT ..... Marion Edwards
5603 Darlow Avenue
Jacksonville, FLA 32211
(904) 744-2690

1st VICE PRESIDENT ..... Mildred S. Robertson
319 Deep Run Road
Aiken, S.C. 29801
(803) 649-9434

2nd VICE PRESIDENT ..... Ed Powers
234 Braxlo Lane
Wilmington, N.C. 28409
(919) 799-4410

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

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

HISTORIANS ..... Bill and Donna Shepherd
4724 Park Place East
North Charleston, S.C. 29406
(803) 744-4841

EDITOR ..... Jim Darden
P.O. Box 1087
Clinton, North Carolina 28328
(919) 592-3725

COVER GRAPHIC

SILVER CLOUD is our cover bloom this month. This fine white japonica bloom grows on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. The flower is a very large, loose peony, and it can bloom from early in the season to late. Silver Cloud was released from the Nuccio Nursery in California in 1980. This flower was grown by Jim Pinkerton in Lugoff, South Carolina.

IN THIS ISSUE

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

MARION EDWARDS

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Dear Members:

There is a prediction of a long hot summer almost every year. This prediction really came true in most of the Southeast in 1990. Not only was it hot, it was very dry. The U. S. Weather Bureau here in Jacksonville reported that 1990 was the second hottest and second driest year since records have been kept. We received only half of the normal rainfall and areas north and south of Jacksonville received even less.

I attended 8 shows this season, starting with Columbia in October and finishing with Columbia in February. I had been concerned that the show blooms might not be up to par with such adverse growing conditions. I quickly learned at the first show in Columbia that I need not worry, the blooms were great, especially the unprotected flowers. There were great blooms at each of the other 7 shows I attended. Some of the greenhouse growers complained of the warm weather, stating they would have better blooms if it was cooler but the blooms they had looked great to me. The only blooms I saw that were not up to par were the "Villes" and "Lady Kays", very little if any fimbration.

There was a large number of exhibitors at the Gainesville, Florida and Columbia, SC February show requesting help in identifying their blooms. These exhibitors were mostly older growers with plants 25 to 30 years old and the name tags had been missing for years. It was very encouraging to see the renewed interest in camellias and Camellia Shows.

The 1990-91 blooming season has to be rated as one of the very best for outdoor grown camellias. I had been rating the 1973-74 as the best since I moved to Jacksonville in 1967 but this season is as good if not better. Ann Brown reports they are having great blooms at Massee Lane, Buddy Cawthorn reports the same in Atlanta and I saw fine blooms in gardens in Aiken and Columbia when I attended their shows.

My first bloom of the season was an ungibbed bloom of Mrs. Goodwin Knight which opened in late August. This message is being written on March 18 and I still have a dozen or so plants with good blooms. I expect to have some blooms opening in the first part of April.

Over seven months of continuous blooms with the only freeze being in mid February when the temperature dropped to 26° on 2 mornings. What a joy to have a season like this after the very cold winters in the late 70's and the disastrous freezes of December, 1983 and January, 1985.

If you would enjoy having a camellia that blooms from very early to late, grow "Takanini". Roscoe Dean has plants and Hulyn Smith can provide scions. "Takanini" is a "Mark Allen" seedling originated by Neville Haydon in New Zealand. Roscoe Dean had ungibbed blooms to open in June and Annabelle Fetterman had a fine bloom in the Charlotte show in February.

The eleventh annual convention of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society will be held at the Independent Holiday Inn, Myrtle Beach, SC on October 4th and 5th. The room rate this year is $36.00. This rate will also apply during the week prior to the convention. Please make your reservations promptly and send a deposit of $36.00.

Hope springs eternal — Let us all hope for an even better season in 1991-92. Cooler weather for the greenhouse growers and no ice storms and hard freezes for the outdoor grower.

FAYETTEVILLE CAMELLIA SHOW

Fayetteville Camellia Club **March 2, 1991**

C. japonica (In Open)

Very Large	*Veiled Beauty Var.*	Parker Connor, Edisto Island, SC
Runner-up	*Tiffany Var.*	Donna & Bill Shepherd, N. Charleston. SC
Medium	*Ville de Nantes*	Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff, Columbia, SC
Small	*Pink Perfection*	Joe Tomasson, Fayetteville, NC

C. japonica (Protected)

Very Large	*Helen Bower Var.*	Ray Bond, Raleigh, NC
Medium	*Ville de Nantes*	Harry Watson, Charlotte, NC
Small	*Jessie Connor*	Clara & Fred Hahn, Charlotte, NC
Miniature	*Dr. Bob*	Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC

C. reticulata (Includes hybrids with reticulata parentage)

Protected	*Blair Brown*	Joe Austin, Four Oaks, NC

C. hybrid (With other than reticulata parentage)

In Open	*Elsie Jury*	Ray Bond, Raleigh, NC

Best Collection of 3 alike

In Open	*Ville de Nantes*	Bill Anderson, Fayetteville, NC
Protected	*Jean Pursel*	Joe Austin, Four Oaks, NC

Tray of 5 Different — Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff SC

Blest Bloom by Novice — *Don Mac* — Pat Johnson, Fayetteville, NC

GOLD CERTIFICATES

In open, won by Parker Connor, Edisto Island, SC

Protected, won by Mr. & Mrs. Lester Allen, Greensboro, NC

Court of Honor

In Open	*Glen 40*	Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff, Columbia, SC
	Gee Homeyer	Parker Connor, Edisto Island, SC
Protected	*Nuccio's Pink Lace*	Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC
	Curtain Call	Clara & Fred Hahn, Charlotte, NC
	Elegans Splendor	Ray Bond, Raleigh, NC
	Mona Jury Var.	Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC
	Tammia	Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC

JUDGES:

Dr. J. M. Habel	Mr. & Mrs. Bill Shepherd	Mr. Jim Pinkerton
Mr. & Mrs. Fred Hahn	Mr. & Mrs. Paul Dahlen	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague
Mr. & Mrs. Geary Serpas	Col. & Mrs. Elliott Brogden	Ann Blair Brown
Mr. Harry D. Watson	Mrs. C. C. Mason	Margery P. Wallace
Mr. Carl Allen	Dr. Herbert Racoff	Mrs. John I. Kohler II (Agnes)

Jim Darden, Chairman — Annabelle L. Fetterman, Chairman of Judges

My "Lust" For Camellias

by John Pumphrey

What I am going to say to you is not meant to be informative because everybody in our society can grow camellias, and I bet they can grow them a whole lot better than I can. I am just going to tell you some of the antics that I have gone through in getting camellias — such as going to a nursery with a bunch of kids and you see a lot of camellias that you want and you want to throw the kids out and fill the car with camellias instead.

Everybody reading this is a camellia expert. I have a quote from Ecclesiastes about bread cast upon the waters shall be returned in many ways, and maybe as I proceed, you will see how it turns out to be true. To paraphrase it, we'll say that camellias given to prospective members and friends will come back in many ways, and I hope I can bring this fact out to you in this talk.

I can't tell you about having a lot of money, for I don't. I am planning to retire within two years, and my priority after that is to spend all the money I can get on camellias. On my way to the Orchid Show one day I made a comment when I passed a man — I didn't think that he heard me for I was talking to Mrs. Davis. What I said was that I didn't see how I was going to buy orchids and camellias too. This man who was sitting in the hall turned to a friend and said, "Are camellias and orchids in the same family?"

I have spent all kinds of time and money running around and trying to buy camellias. What I would do is buy some camellia and take it home thinking that I had bought some exciting or unusual camellia. At that time I actually thought that I alone knew what camellias were. I would go to garden centers anywhere — Virginia, Williamsburg, Philadelphia — in search of camellias. On the way I would pass some places that you do not see to much of any more. There would be large areas that were farms, and you would see all kinds of manure out in these fields. But you would also see an electric fence — and probably a bull — so you couldn't go through the fence and get any of the manure to take home to your plants. So I had to buy manure.

In our Society in Baltimore we had a man whose name was Duperall (Sp?) who came out to my house one day. He had a little nursery going, and he tried to get me to buy everything he had. One day he decided that he would bring me a big load of manure. I knew it was fresh, but I didn't know that it was fresh from the factory. He brought it in and put it in my yard. It just so happened that my nextdoor neighbor had just had her house done over by an interior decorator. The house had just been painted, and all the windows were open. I was at work, but my wife was at home. Shortly after the manure was unloaded, my wife heard someone screaming. It was the lady nextdoor; she was screaming because she was getting the odor from that manure coming in through her windows. I guess she called the police and everybody else she could think of to see what could be done to me. And I was innocent; I was at work. All I did was pay for the manure. So the guy had to come back and cover the pile with plastic. That didn't work, so she left a note at the door for me when I got home at 1 a. m. So the man came back the next morning and covered the manure with soil and lime and plastic. But the more the sun shone on the plastic, the more the manure smelled and the more the lady would howl. In fact, she even sent her husband over to see what was still going on. I was listening when he went back and told her that all the manure was on my side and it was just the odor that was

coming over to them. That is just one thing that I have gone through in 'lusting' for camellias.

I'll go anywhere anyone says that I can get a new camellia. I may not have enough money in my checking account, but that is something else. If I do have enough and I find a new camellia, I am going to buy it. Sometimes I take the money that I have to pay bills, and instead of paying the bills, I will buy camellias. Now my wife may find this out, for I may have left a copy of this talk (which my daughter typed for me on the computer) out where she could see it. When the money for the bills didn't get where it was supposed to, I would have to cash a bond and put the money back. This way no one ever knew I had used the money to buy camellias. Sometimes I told my wife that I had won a plant that Dr. Ackerman had given as a door prize. Since my wife never did handle the bonds and she never knew how many I had, and all the bonds were in my name, she never did suspect that I was cashing one here and there to buy camellias.

When I used to go to garden centers and found no camellias, I would ask for them. I would walk up and down looking for camellias, and finally someone would ask if he could be of help. I would ask for camellias, and when he said that they had none, that

And who might be the Big Bad Wolf with Jeanette Watts at this Camellia party in Myrtle Beach? Why, certainly, it's her husband (and past ACCS president) Richard.

Camellia standouts all — enjoying the Japanese Gardens at Massee Land — are (clockwise from bottom) Louise Alston, Marie Dahlen, Martha Duell, Paul Dahlen, Patty Hutaff, Marjorie Wallace, Donna Shepherd, and Bill Shepherd.

(Photo by Shepherd)

was the opening I was waiting for. I would go into a spiel about camellias, making it sound as if I had invented them and knew all about them, and that I had even brought them into this country — all this with the hope that the next time I went there, I would find that the center was stocking them.

Most of the time these centers did not know about camellias. One time I found a potted camellia among a bunch of euonymous plants. I asked where the rest of their camellias were and I was told that they didn't have any camellias. So I bought that so-called 'euonymous' at a price considerably less than a camellia would sell for.

I buy all kinds of fertilizer, as I told you — the fresh manure and whatnot. Now the reason I did this was that when I joined the Camellia Society, I thought I had the best camellias. But then I saw what big, beautiful blooms the Cowards, Mrs. Lee, and the Waltzes were displaying, and I thought I needed to fertilize heavily to get blooms like theirs. No one told me it wasn't necessary to fertilize so heavily; no one told me about disbudding. I thought you were supposed to feed the plants almost to death, and that is what I did.

The year 1976 was a real disaster. I lost plants, largely I think, because my plants had been over-stimulated as I tried to get my blooms to be as large as those I had seen at the shows here and in Baltimore. When I saw those flowers and then went back and looked at my blooms, I thought I had miniatures. At that time I didn't know anything about a miniature class, and even if I had, I wouldn't have won.

But getting back to Eccleiastes: There was a man who wasn't a member of the Baltimore Society, and he never did join, but he grew lots of plants. Although he made his livelihood from these plants, I thought he didn't know anything about camellias. But he was from England, and he did know about camellias. Some one told him that he could get camellia cuttings from me, so he came to my house one day. He lived in Anne Arundel County, about 20 miles from my home. He planted in the sand with no protection other than the cold frame that he started his cuttings in. Planted in that hot sand, within one year those cuttings had grown to be about three feet tall! I had given him cuttings of every plant that I had, even though I had no idea what a disaster 1976 would be for me. When this man heard that I had lost nearly all of my camellias, he tried to sell me back the camellia plants that he had grown from the cuttings I had given to him! Well, that wasn't so bad — I didn't mind that for this is where the Bible quotation comes into play: Camellias cast upon the waters shall return as many camellias later. Well, he had all these plants, and he decided that I should have my plants back, so I got all these plants back, and he wouldn't take the money. So I kept trying to force the money on him, so he finally said that he would take a check. So I wrote him

Bill Robertson, Jim Pinkerton, Hulyn Smith, Elliott Brogdon, and other camellia enthusiasts work at the head table of the North Florida Camellia Show in Jacksonville on December 1, 1990.

(Photo by Shepherd)

a check for $125 for about 30 plants, and he almost jumped out of his clothes because he thought I had given him too much money in view of the fact that I had given him the cuttings. Many people had been going to him for various plants and produce and had given him very little in return. He had had no recognition at all for the good things that he had done for others.

As I just mentioned, I gave him the check, and I still do not know what happened to it. I didn't think he had any money at all other than his monthly check. The year after I had gotten my plants back, this man died, and his wife found salted away in coffee cans in his basement $10,000. He had been afraid of banks. Until the day that this man died, he thought that I was some kind of a miracle worker, all because I could give him the money and also the cuttings. To make a very good friend of him, on the day of our Spring Show that year I drove the 20 miles from my house to his. I knew that he had these camellias, and I brought back to the Show a bloom of his 'Tomorrow Park Hill' plant. That bloom was judged the Best Bloom in the Show. It would rival any bloom that we tried to grow in greenhouses, and he told everybody in the neighborhood that I was some kind of a saint. Of course that wasn't right, but I acted as if I had some sort of a halo over my head. Although I made a good friend for our Society, he didn't live long enough to join the Society. But while he did live I brought joy to his life, for he did not stop showing that award for Best Bloom to everyone who came to his house. Although I have tried the same tactics on other possible members, I have not been successful in luring them into the Society. I guess they have seen through me.

Why not have a lust for camellias? One of the best things that this lust has brought me is a lot of good friends, a lot of good banquets, two large La Lique cats that were left to me in a will. I didn't ask for the cats, but the reason I got them was because of my lust for camellias. I always try to take time to talk to any one who comes to our camellia meetings. I think that is important. I think that a lot of people think we are stuck up people who wouldn't want to talk to them. Or maybe they think we are not interested in their little flower. In order to expand our membership, it is important to make guests, possible members, and those who have recently joined our Society feel that they are really welcome. In that way we can spread the camellia gospel throughout the land.

* * * * * * *

Past ACCS President Buddy Cawthon enjoys a wine tasting sitting down after walking "miles and miles" at Huntington Gardens in February.
(Photo by Shepherd)

RODENTS IN THE NURSERY

by Donna L. Michael
Jefferson County Agent for Horticulture

Reprinted from "Kentucky Nursery Notes," November-December, 1989
Courtesy of the North Carolina Nurserymen's Association.

As the nights get shorter and the days get cooler, many wildlife species start to hunt for winter cover in a location that will provide them a food base.

Since late winter feeding seems to be a big problem to nurserymen, it is often helpful to know the wildlife habitat of these animals and also the damage they do.

Forest openings of weeds and grasses are particularly important to many wildlife species. They provide dense cover for small mammals for nesting, as well as abundant seed crops during the fall. Shrubs, vines and tree seedlings also provide food and winter cover to escape adverse weather conditions.

Having more woodland lots removed for development changes the habitat of these small mammals, making rodent damage in the nursery more a present day problem than it was twenty years ago. Good cultural practices should be the first step. Mowing, tilling, or the use of herbicides to control annual vegetation will greatly reduce the attractiveness of the area for a habitat.

Before attempting control, know the animal causing the damage, width of tooth marks:

Meadow Mouse: 1/10 to 1/8 inch

Rabbit: 1/4 inch

Type of cut:

Meadow Mouse leaves marks in all directions.

Rabbit marks are always parallel or a smooth sharp-angle cut.

Deer leave a jagged cut or tear.

Meadow Mouse is brown, 5 inches long, and a surface grass dweller. Damage is usually to roots; under snow conditions will chew from top of snow to ground. Hardware cloth barriers are effective. If practical sink in ground 1-2 inches. If snow exceeds that height, control may be lost.

Repellents are not very effective in the field. Scattered baits on the ground in the areas of high density will work. All baits are grain-based and water soluble, so treat during a 3-4 day period.

Use baits in a sensible manner to avoid kill of desirable wildlife. Deer eat twigs up to 1/2 inch in diameter. Properly designed fencing or electric current fencing is very effective, but costly. If deer are a severe problem the fencing is well worth the loss in damages. Rabbits need cover such as brush or hedge rows. Clean up of cover will help. Repellents often help; the best are Thiram products. Choose one with the highest active ingredient and include a sticker.

INSECT RESISTANCE TO INSECTICIDES IS FOR REAL

Pavel Svihra

The insect pest control approach in the California urban forest is changing dramatically in response to demands by the public for better environmental quality. These demands call for reduction in the use of conventional insecticides, replacing them with safer biorational insecticides such as bacterial insecticides, horticultural oils, insecticidal soaps, insect growth regulators, and other materials. Many PCO's apply only such products. However, insects develop resistance to bio-rational insecticides as well. Keep in mind that, for example, if you continue to spray the coast live oak, "Quercus agrifolia," only with "Bacillus thuringiensis" every growing season, you might in time see no results because the oakworms have developed resistance to the product. Advertising your company as "biologically" oriented and proposing to control each insect problem with a single bio-product is unrealistic and biologically incorrect.

The anti-pesticide sentiment in California has had an impact on how people perceive chemicals. Many municipalities are addressing their own environmental questions through local ordinances and public debate. Pest control concepts are in a transition period and integrated pest management (IPM) is the only reasonable substitute for conventional methods of controlling pests. This requires prudent adjustment by PCA's and PCO's in two areas:

— Your voice should be part of the debate with clients about revolutionary changes in the pest control industry, and

— Do not miss this opportunity to restructure your pest control program to best meet the needs of people living in the urban environment.

From the above it is clear that continuous self-education is essential to prepare yourself to answer riveting questions about the choice to use a "friendly bio-product" instead of an "unfriendly poison," as I read most recently in one report to a client. The following statement by E. Moherek, published in Agri-chemical Age, October 1989, is an excellent answer to such a one-sided interpretation of pest control: "Insects are very versatile. There are so many of them and they can propagate so fast that when you do apply a control agent, very often either because of poor application or survival of the fittest, you are singling out resistant genes from each population. These survivors in turn produce more resistant insects. You are selecting resistant genes, particularly if you use only one chemical through the season. If you go with one product one time, and another the next, maybe the second one will knock out those that are more resistant to the first."

What should you know about insect resistance?

Resistance has been an ongoing phenomenon since the beginning of pesticide use and can have a significant effect on the outcome of a treatment. Therefore remember that:

1. Resistance is genetic in nature.
2. Resistance should not be confused with tolerance. Tolerance cannot be passed on to future generations. If the

insect is exposed to sub-lethal doses, it becomes less sensitive and develops a tolerance to an insecticide.

3. A population of insects becomes resistant via its resistant individuals that survived, bred and passed resistant genes to their offspring.

4. Heavy doses or very frequent applications of an insecticide accelerate insect resistance.

5. Resistance develops much faster in non-social insects. (Most of the insects we deal with in landscapes are non-social.)

6. Resistance is affected by the mode of action of an insecticide.

7. Insects resistant to one insecticide can be cross-resistant to other insecticides of the same class or even to other insecticides having a similar mode of action.

8. The only proven solution to resistance problems is to rotate the use of different classes of insecticides and integrate several control methods at the same time: for example, carbamate, horticultural oil, B. thruingiensis, pyrethroid, etc.

Reprinted From: "Growing Points" 26(6) 1/90. Courtesy of North Carolina Nurserymen's Association.

John's lucky day — John Newsome of Atlanta, Georgia, shows his pleasure at winning an original Sadie Aycock Lyon (left) Camellia painting last October in Myrtle Beach. (Photo by Shepherd)

Prune to Renew

Submitted by Thomas Hall
Tenn. Tech. University

In the past five months, the middle Tennessee nursery industry has experienced severe cold in December, abnormally warm warm weather throughout January and February, and unusually cold temperatures in March and April. Consequently, the low temperatures experienced in mid-December injured or killed many plants that were not completely dormant or properly hardened off. The damaged stems are avenues of entry for various fungal canker diseases such as **Nectria Canker** and **Botryosphaeris Canker**. These fungi colonize exposed or dead tissue and then invade adjacent healthy tissue to cause serious damage and reduce the value of affected nursery stock.

To compound the above problems, many plants broke dormancy earlier than normal and subsequent freezes have continued to injure plants and provide entry points for opportunistic canker fungi. The grower has a limited ability to prevent or cure canker disease problems. Essentially, dead stem tissue should be removed and **proper pruning cuts should be made to encourage rapid healing of wounds.** When pruning nursery stock, particularly trees, the nurseryman should try **not to leave branch stubs**, prune to the closest branch crotch using **natural target pruning** techniques.

Natural Target Pruning is a technique to minimize injury to trees when removing branches. These techniques were developed for use by arborists; however, the nurseryman should be knowledgeable of these techniques. The following steps refer to removal of large branches, the nurseryman can effectively remove smaller branches with one properly positioned cut using pruning shears. There are several steps to follow:

1) **Undercut the branch to be removed**, this cut should be made several inches or more (depending on branch diameter) from a main stem. The undercut should be a quarter to one third of the diameter of the branch (this cut is used with large branches).

2) Remove the branch beyond the point where the undercut was made (several inches or a foot).

3) Remove the branch stub by making a cut adjacent to but not through the branch collar, the cut should not be flush with the stem and may be slightly angled (this depends on the branch's angle of attachment). The branch collar is the region at or near the base of a branch where a slight or noticeable swelling of the wood tissue occurs. Sometimes the branch collar is difficult to see, in this case, look at the crotch formed at the point of attachment to the main stem. A small line of raised bark tissue is usually evident and represents the branch collar zone.

Many growers do not give branch removal in young nursery stock proper attention. Natural target pruning techniques employ the tree's natural anatomy and physiology to promote rapid healing and minimal injury to the stem. There is less likelihood of canker establishment when proper pruning techniques are used. **Always sanitize pruning tools between cuts, this is absolutely necessary when removing diseased or dead tissue. Sanitized shears are less likely to carry a pathogen from one pruning cut to another.**

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 if you want a membership card.*

AIKEN CAMELLIA SHOW

Aiken, S.C. **January 12, 1991**

C. japonica (In Open)	*Lady Laura*	Parker Connor, Jr.
Runner-up	*Donckelarii*	Elizabeth Brown
C. japonica (Protected)		
Very Large	*Tomorrow Var.*	Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Medium	*Ethel Rhyne*	Clara & Fred Hahn
Small	*Little Babe*	Jim Pinkerton
Miniature	*Mini Pink*	Elliott Brogden
C. reticulata (Includes hybrids with reticulata parentage)		
Protected	*Big Dipper*	Jim Pinkerton
C. hybrid (With other than reticulata parentage)		
Protected	*Mona Jury*	Jim Pinkerton
Best White Bloom	*Silver Chalice*	Joe Austin
Best Novice Bloom	*Spring Sonnett*	Tim Garvin
Best Tray of 5		Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Best Tray of 3	*Charlie Bettes*	Mrs. Alfred Bissell
Best Seedling		Ruth & Marvin Jernigan
Gold Sweepstakes	Open	Parker Connor, Jr.
Silver Sweepstakes	Open	Lib Scott
Gold Sweepstakes	Protected	Jim Pinkerton
Silver Sweepstakes	Protected	Mrs. Alfred Bissell
Honor Court	*Nuccio's Pink Lace*	Jim Pinkerton
	Cay McKenzie	Ms. Edwards
	Emma Gaeta	Joe Austin
	Ville de Nantes	Marie & Paul Dahlen
	William Forrrest Bray	Ivan Mitchell
	Tomorrow's Dawn	Mrs. Alfred Bissell
	Little Susie	Clara & Fred Hahn
	Elegant Beauty	Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
	Cameron Cooper	Wm. C. Robertson
	Margaret Davis	M. S. Edwards
	Fircone	Elliott Brogden
	Tomorrow Var.	Mae Eggert

CHARLOTTE CAMELLIA SHOW

Charlotte, NC **February 2, 1991**

C. japonica (In Open)		
Best bloom	*Lady Laura*	Parker Connor
Runner-up	*Miss Charleston Var.*	Parker Connor
C. japonica (Protected)		
Large-Very Large	*Elegans Supreme Var.*	Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up	*Mathotiana Supreme Var.*	Clara & Fred Hahn
Medium	*Margaret Davis*	Clara & Fred Hahn
Runner-up	*Dawns Early Light*	Jim Pinkerton
Small	*Little Susie*	W. H. Rish
Miniature	*Man Size*	John Newsome
Runner-up	*Fircone Var.*	Elliott Brogden
C. reticulata (Includes hybrids with reticulata parentage)		
Protected	*Curtain Call*	Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up	*Bev Piet Var.*	Jim Pinkerton
C. hybrid (With other than reticulata parentage)		
Protected	*Pink Dahlia*	Jim Pinkerton
Best Seedling #576		Dr. Walter Homeyer (Exb. by Fred Hahn)
Best White Bloom	*Charlie Bettes*	Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Best Bloom by Novice	*Herme*	Julia Hite

GOLD CERTIFICATES
In open, won by Parker Connor
Protected, won by Jim Pinkerton

SILVER CERTIFICATES
Protected, won by Clara & Fred Hahn

Collections:		
Japonica	*3 different varieties*	John Newsome
	3 of same variety	Oliver Mizzell
	5 different varieties	Jim Pinkerton
Hybrid	*3 different varieties*	Jim Pinkerton
	3 of same variety	Jim Pinkerton
Court of Honor	*Mona Jury Var.*	Oliver Mizzell
	Lady Van Sittart	T. E. Powers
	Maroon and Gold	Parker Connor
	Alyne Brothers	Ann & Mac McKinnon
	Camparie	Annabelle Fetterman
	Curtain Call Var.	Clara & Fred Hahn
	Betty Sheffield Pink Var.	Jim Pinkerton
	Tomorrow Var.	Ann & Mac McKinnon
	Seafoam	William C. Robertson
	Tony's Joy	Jim Pinkerton
	Han Ling Raspberry	Clara & Fred Hahn
	Helen Bower	W. H. Rish

A Camellia Greenhouse — The Perfect Teaching Tool

by Jim Darden, Chairman
Horticulture Technology Department
Sampson Community College
Clinton, North Carolina

Several years ago our college was given a used Lord & Burnham greenhouse. The glass and aluminum structure was of high quality, but was small (only 8' x 14') and attached to a temporary building on campus. It was in the only location that we could use at the time, which happened to be on the north side of the building, so the nice little leanto just didn't fit into our teaching objectives.

Thanks to the efforts of my Dean, Dr. Bill Starling, we have moved the greenhouse to a new location this winter, one where it can be utilized for many purposes. I am really excited about our plans for this "new" greenhouse. It has been attached to our classroom building, and adds greatly to the beauty of our Horticulture Department.

The greenhouse is not on the eastern exposure, so it gets morning light and a small amount of mid-day sun. Since it is in good position for growing Camellias, I decided to donate enough of my 3-gallon reticulatas, most grown from Joe Austin cuttings,

J. D. Suggs, a Dean's List student in Horticulture at Sampson Community College, stands near our leanto Lord and Burnham camellia greenhouse.

(Photo by Darden)

to fill the entire structure. I began thinking of the applications that such a greenhouse can have in a teaching setting, and I must admit that I became amazed myself. A Camellia greenhouse might really be the perfect teaching tool.

Those of you who have Camellia greenhouses have, over the years, amassed a tremendous amount of knowledge about horticultural topics. I'll bet many of you don't realize how much technical information you have gathered, and how many highly sophisticated horticultural procedures you have mastered. We have many astute horticulturists in our Camellia societies who never get the appropriate credit. Let's take a look at just a few of the horticultural topics that you have mastered, and I can now teach, in a Camellia greenhouse.

First, the landscaping of the greenhouse, both inside and out, were accomplished by students and staff in our department. Outside, we provided access to the front door of the greenhouse by coming off the main

SCC students Becky Shaw (left) and Cyndie Falatovich enjoying a camellia selected for planting in the new greenhouse. (Photo by Darden)

walkway to the front of our classroom building with a walkway of river stones (pea gravel). This splits as it approaches the front of the greenhouse so that one walkway goes into the building and the other goes around the side. On the right side of the front door we have three Rhododendron "Purpureum Elegans," and four variegated acubas. On the other side we have a Japanese red maple (Acer palmatum) coming up from a ground cover of Parson's juniper. This will be backed up by several Hollywood (Torulosa) junipers for accent.

By the front door of the greenhouse I placed a dwarf crape myrtle, the blood red "Victor" variety, with a ground cover of mondo grass. On the front corner of the greenhouse's concrete block base is an Arbor Vitae, and Helleri Hollies continue down the side. A Forsythia "yellow bells" finishes out the landscape at the back corner.

Inside, we decided to raise all of the beds, similar to the greenhouses I have seen planted by Joe Austin and Mack McKinnon. We turned up treated 2" x 8" boards, secured them in place, and added soil in the bed areas and more pea gravel in the walkway in the middle.

Having taught landscaping in our Camellia greenhouse (complete with blueprint and plant list, and price breakdown), and having taught the students how to construct raised beds, we were ready to plant. We did not need to incorporate planting soil under the plants, since we had already tilled in 4" of our nursery potting soil (pine bark, sand, lime, superphosphate, and trace elements). The beds were complete with drainage, organic matter, good fertility, and the proper pH.

I selected some of my best reticulata varieties, hoping to show the students in the years to come the finest and most extraordinary Camellia blooms in the world. We planted Dr. Clifford Parks, Cameron Cooper, Hulyn Smith, Valentine Day, Arcadia, Harold Paige, Harold Paige Var., Roberts Jewel, Francie L., Arcadia Var., Lasca Beauty, Terrell Weaver, Miss Tulare Var., and Jean Purcel. There were eighteen plants in all. Many of the plants were heavily budded, and have already bloomed for the students. Needless to say, their interest is rapidly building.

With the planting completed, now we are moving forward with plans to use the Camellia greenhouse for a variety of teaching purposes. Just think about all of the lessons we can teach in this greenhouse. I will list just a few.

1. Greenhouse and raised bed construction — the house is made of glass and extruded aluminum, is built on a raised base, and is attached to a permanent building.
2. Planting procedures — students actually planted the Camellias into the raised beds.
3. Exterior landscaping — students planned, blueprinted, and installed the landscape outside the greenhouse.
4. Bloom forms — we will teach bloom anatomy as these huge flowers open in the greenhouse.
5. Gibbing — we will teach the use of, and discuss the chemical activity of Gibberellic Acid, and let the students gib blooms and observe the results. We will compare the sizes of blooms with and without gib.
6. Grafting — we will teach the art of cleft grafting, either onto limbs of these plants, or by taking scions from these plants and grafting them onto containerized plants.
7. Seed production — if possible, we will cross pollinate blooms and attempt to produce seeds. This will lead into a long term seedling production process which each class will participate in. Each class will observe the plants produced by their predecessors. Observation of seedlings and selection of varieties, naming, etc., will be part of the long term plan.

8. Variegation — we have both solid and variegated plants of the same varieties in the greenhouse. We can observe the response of these plants to the viruses that they contain.
9. Mutations — if we have mutant branches and blooms to arise, we will be able to discuss the genetics of these processes. Actually, since there is bloom variability seen between the blooms on any of these individual plants, we can discuss genetic variability as different bloom forms open on the same plant.
10. Greenhouse heating — We are using one of the "Southern" non-vented heaters that are advertised in the Camellia Journal. Thusfar we have had excellent results. Students will learn to compute heat needs in a Camellia greenhouse. We can also discuss CO_2 fertilization, since the non-vented heater burns LP gas and dumps all of the carbon dioxide directly into the greenhouse.
11. Camellia competition — I hope that, in the future, we will have enough blooms for the students to cut and show in various Camellia

J. D. prepares the raised beds by tilling in pine bark mulch.
(Photo by Darden)

shows around the region. The Fayetteville and Wilmington shows are closeby, and I hope to get some of our students seriously interested in growing Camellias by introducing them to these fabulous plants in our greenhouse.

12. Professional associations — one thing that we stress in our curriculum is that students will become profssionals only when they become involved in professional associations and plant societies. We hope that they will see the value of joining Camellia societies, or those contributing to the promotion of the plant genera that they are interested in.
13. Plant propagation — we will be taking cuttings from these show Camellia plants and rooting them under the mist propagation system in our larger greenhouse. This will allow the students a means of getting started with show Camellias, and will allow them to see the differences between growing Camellias on their own roots and on other grafted rootsocks.
14. Fertilization — we will fertilize these plants and discuss the nutritional value of each fertilizer element in the plant.
15. Insecticides — We will be able to see (I would like to think that this will not happen, but, of course, it will) scale, spider mites, and possibly aphids. The proper control for these pathogens will be discussed.
16. Fungicides — if we see dieback, leaf gall, canker, or (heaven forbid) the dreaded petal blight, we will take all possible measures to arrest the disease. This will lead us right into sanitation, which our students should observe in any commercial or personal greenhouse where they might be working.

The grounds outside our Camellia greenhouse have also been attractively landscaped. (Photo by Darden)

17. Pruning — we will do our best to prune these show Camellia plants the proper way, by thinning them throughout as several good Camellia growers have shown me. We can certainly show a contrast between these type of pruning and the normal pruning as used on landscape plants for the opposite objective — thickening the plant.
18. Disbudding — the practice of removing most buds in order to leave a reduced number of flowers, thereby enhancing their size, will be discussed.
19. Mulching — we will experiment with pine bark and pine straw mulch to see if either seems to function best in our greenhouse setting.
20. Weeding — as in any greenhouse, weeds will attempt to cohabitate with our Camellias. We will first identify them, and then discuss measures for avoiding their destructive presence.

As I sit here composing this article it seems that I could go on indefinitely in stating educational objectives in a Camellia greenhouse. It is difficult to think of other plant genera which allow so many different procedures to be exhibited. Most of us who work in greenhouses take the day-to-day procedures for granted, but virtually everything we do in the greenhouse is something the novice greenhouse growers need to know. We have simply learned the proper procedures and employ them on an every-day basis.

I can't wait to see these magnificent Camellias grow in our greenhouse over the years. Our students will gain tremendously from the experience, and we will all be able to enjoy the spectacular blooms as they open. Think about it — don't you think a Camellia greenhouse is the perfect teaching tool.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Dr. Bruce Williams and Martha Duell man the ACS table at the Fayetteville Camellia Show.

(Photo by Shepherd)

MID-CAROLINA CAMELLIA SHOW

Columbia, SC **February 9, 1991**

C. japonica (In Open)		
Very Large	*Emma Grace Var*	Parker Connor
Runner-up	*Drama Girl Var*	Mrs. Alfred Bissell
Large	*Granada*	Parker Connor
Runner-up	*Tiffany*	Parker Connor
Medium	*Jean Clere*	Bill & Sally Hardwick
Runner-up	*Betty Sheffield Supreme*	Lib Scott
Small	*Tom Thumb*	Parker Connor
Runner-up	*Wilamina*	Parker Connor
C. japonica (Protected)		
Very Large	*Mrs. D. W. Davis*	Mrs. Alfred Bissell
Runner-up	*Show Time*	Jim Pinkerton
Large	*Nuccio's Pink*	Clara & Fred Hahn
Runner-up	*Elegans Supreme*	Jim Pinkerton
Medium	*Dawn's Early Light*	Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up	*Ville de Nantes*	John Newsome
Small	*Little Babe Var*	Bill & Sally Hardwick
Runner-up	*Dahlonega*	Annabelle Fetterman
Best Bloom by Novice	*Mathotiana*	R. C. Quillian

GOLD CERTIFICATES
In open, won by Parker Connor
Protected, won by Jim Pinkerton

SILVER CERTIFICATES
In open, won by Pete C. Lambrakos
Protected, won by Bill & Sally Hardwick

Best Miniature	*Fircone Var*	Elliott Brogden
Runner Miniature	*Tammia*	Parker Connor
C. Reticulata & Retic Hybrids		
Very Large	*Arcadia*	Clara & Fred Hahn
Runner-up V. Large	*Curtain Call*	Clara & Fred Hahn
Large/Medium/Small	*Nuccio's Ruby*	John Newsome
Runner-up Large/Med./Small	*Terrell Weaver*	Ann & Mack McKinnon
Charlotte Knox Award		
Best Valentine Day	*Valentine Day*	Ann & Mack McKinnon
C. Hybrid (Non-Retic Hybrids)		
Best Bloom	*Mona Jury Var.*	Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Tray of Three		Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Tray of Five		Jim Pinkerton
Best Seedling	*Buster Bush*	Clara & Fred Hahn
Best White Protected	*Silver Cloud*	Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Best White Unprotected	*Chow's Han Ling*	Parker Connor
Best Bloom in Show "Protected"	*Hall's Pride*	Jim Pinkerton
Best Bloom in Show "Unprotected"	*Gulio Nuccio Var.*	Parker Connor

FERTILIZERS YESTERDAY & TODAY, WITH EMPHASIS ON CAMELLIAS

Dr. Francis R. Gouin, Professor of Horticulture at the Univ. of Md. lectured to the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley on May 20, 1990 at the U.S. National Arboretum. His talk was transcribed and condensed by Kitty Ackerman and highlighted with her permission by Zenobia M. Kendig.

"A lot research has been done in the past on nutrition on plants in the ground. However, today 80% of all plants sold by landscape nurserymen are grown in containers. They are grown without any soil whatsoever. They use peat moss, bark, compost, sand, perlite, styrofoam and that's about it. We are using essentially a soil-less mix, so now we have evolved entirely different types of fertilizers. The old granular types wash out in a few weeks. Some, like super-phosphate, are completely gone within a few weeks. We have had to change fertilizers and growing media when growing in pots.

"Whether it is a large or small pot, the media shrinks. You cannot afford to lose soil if the plant is to be in a pot for a year or so. The hardwood bark and peat shrink and you need more nitrogen. So we have changed what we use in a soil mix.

"Everybody likes to use a 20-20-20 liquid or a 10-10-10 granular. These are all extremely water soluble fertilizers. They do not last in hot weather. You have to apply continuously on a regular basis to keep up the effect. Remember that your camellia, rhododendron or azalea are slow feeders. So, with these types of plants, over 60% of your fertilizer goes right through the bottom. We also found plants need magnesium-dolomite limestone. It is a type of limestone that releases Magnesium slowly. Plants cannot grow without Magnesium.

"Nitrogen is the most soluble nutrient. We need something that is released slowly over a long period of time. It is a whole lot better for the plant and better for the environment. Trace elements are needed. With pine bark, peat and sand in the pots, there are hardly any trace elements. **Micromax** is a good source of minor nutrients. You can use 4 or 5 oz. per bushel. Use chelates only for iron. However, you need the proper balance of trace elements to make this iron available. Too much phosphorous also ties up trace elements. *(Addition by Zenobia Kendig — Trace elements are: iron, manganese, copper, zinc, boron, molybdenum, chlorine and cobalt.)*

"I worked with **Osmocote** starting back in 1964. These are slow release pellets. It will release it all in 4 to 6 weeks — this is too fast — you lose too much. Something better is **Nutricote**, coming out of Japan. Recommended is:

6 month NUTRICOTE pellets (18-6-12)
1 teaspoon per gallon can
drilled into a hole ½ way between edge of the pot and the stem.

"Slow release fertilizers have changed tremendously. They help reduce pollution by reducing 75-80% of the run-off. The nitrogen level should be high, and phosphorous level should be low, for proper balance. Very high phosphorous stunts plants and causes it to flower small. All slow release fertilizers are different for different conditions. If you want a fast release use small particles, if you want a slow release use large particles.

Composted leaves and composted yard waste.

Baltimore's compost is OK. They use woodchips and sawdust instead of

lime. Available at Garden Centers. NEVER use more than ⅓ compost in a potting mix. Use for Camellias and acid-loving plants:

CAMELLIA POTTING MIX

⅓ compost
⅓ sand and
⅓ pine bark
Nutricote or Osmocote 18-6-12 - 6 Mo. forumla

Cow Manure is OK if you can get it composted - do not use it fresh. PRO-MIX shrinks, be careful how you use it. No perlite, as it disintegrates in winter. You can use ground styrofoam as it will not break down. Vermiculite breaks down in 3 months. Perlite breaks down in 1 to 2 years.

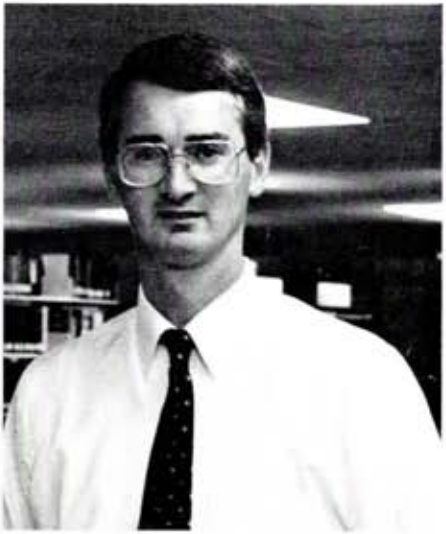
For in-the-ground plants, use regular granular fertilizer. Mix with top layer of soil or mulch. 10-10-10 or 10-6-4, which is good also.

If you put Nutricote or Osmocote on top of the soil it reduces your release rate 50%. Drill it in or **cover with mulch**. Oak leaves turn alkaline in 5 years. Dolomite lime lasts a long time. You can get the granular form from Southern States. **Do not use hydrated lime!**

Harry Watson greets ACS Exec. Secretary Ann Brown at the fall show in Columbia, South Carolina.
(Photo by Shepherd)

Editor's Column

by Jim Darden
Clinton, N.C.



Spring is about to arrive as I write this column, and no one could be happier. It has been a rather bleak winter as many in our region are still reeling from the effects of the killing weather last winter. We have been throwing out dead plants from several genera - Camellias, hollies, photinias, just to name a few. Things are getting back to normal now since we have been potting azaleas all winter. But there is the ever-more-noticeable absence of the Camellias.

Spring is the greatest healer, however. The tulip trees and Bradford pears are about to bloom here (March 1st), and we know that this will be followed by the explosion of azalea color. We already have seen color from the forsythia, quince, and many varieties of Camellias in the landscapes are having a spectacular winter. The warm spells are teasing us this winter, but an occasional night down into the teens or twenties keeps us honest.

I want to offer many thanks to our outgoing officers, notably President Buddie Cawthon and Secretary/Treasurers Latimer and Gloria McClintock. These people have put in many hours of work in order to make your society function, and they deserve our thanks. Your new president, Marion Edwards, is off and running, and has already been excellent to work with. He is contributing regularly to your journal, as I hope all of you will.

I attended one of the nicest shows recently in Aiken, South Carolina. I had never been that far away to a show (five hour drive), but certainly enjoyed the trip and saw a fine show. Marie and Paul Dahlen were the driving force behind the show, and did an excellent job. Marie was in charge of the floral design competition, and Paul in charge of the show itself.

The Aiken show was stages in the lobby of a student union building at the University of South Carolina - Aiken. What a nice setting for a show. The facilities were excellent, and I am sure some of the young people on that campus were introduced to the Camellia.

If any of you have articles or photos that we can use in the journal, please let me hear from you. We always need material, and when it comes from the membership it is usually directly applicable to the needs and interests of the Society. Think about it — isn't there something you have, an article or photo, or something you can write that would contribute to our group. We need your help.

Until next time, have a good spring and take care of those Camellias.

Jim Darden

Artistic Design Competition in Aiken

by Marie Dahlen
Aiken, S.C.

The Artistic Design Division of the Aiken Camellia Show was presented by the Augusta-Aiken Chapter 81 of Ikebana International, a world-wide organization that promotes "friendship through flowers". Because camellias are native of the Orient, it is fitting that Japanese arrangements, featuring camellia blossoms, be part of the camellia scene.

Twenty-plus arrangements, representing the three main schools of Ikebana in Japan, were presented. Two demonstrations, stressing the classic single camellia blossom as well as southeastern coastal horticulture, were presented to interested audiences during the show viewing time.

The flower arrangements were displayed on a balcony that overlooked the hall where the individual camellia blossoms were in competition. Artistic Divisions in Camellia Shows demonstrate to camellia enthusiasts how camellia blossoms can be used interestingly in the home.

* * * * * * * * *

Dear Buddy and Camellia Friends,

Gloria and I were pleasantly surprised upon receiving the beautiful Boehm Porcelain Camellia "Pat Nixon" at the convention. We wish to thank the members for participating in securing this honor for us.

We are going to miss being the Secretary-Treasurer job, but are also relieved to pass on this duty to Fred and Clara Hahn, whom will do a great job in this office during the future.

Again our heartfelt thanks for this honor. It was a pleasure to work with you during the last ten years.

Sincerely,
Gloria and Latimer McClintock

Camellias and the Future

By Bill Wilder, Exec. Secretary
North Carolina Association of Nurserymen
Knightdale, N.C.

Camellias — Coming Back — Many of us remember when every Southern home had at least one big Camellia bush. These bushes were in fact nearer tree size and bloomed every year. Of course, some years better than others. There were the old standbys like 'Professor Sergent,' 'Lady Claire,' 'Pink Perfection' and 'Debutante' and a few others. That goes back to the years when the Howards of Laurel Lake Nursery, Salemburg were introducing us to new varieties and even growing Camellias in containers. Those containers were #2 food cans and metal egg cans. There were new varieties and grafting was the new propagation technique.

For whatever reason, the weather seemed to change. Never before, at least not the 1940s or 50s, had we seen the tremendous drops in temperature that caused so much Camellia damage. Sometime in the early to mid 1960s, I have tried to forget the year, our total crop of Camellias were wiped out. Yes, they were in egg cans and it was before we knew or talked much about winter protection. Anyway, one afternoon we had 4' Camellias and the next morning we had very low temperatures and no live Camellias. Of course, people with plants in the ground were not so severely hurt.

After having lost most of the wind out of the Camellias' sails and also out of the "sales" too, there was not much Camellia talk. Several growers added protective houses and continued growing Camellias. Not many customers were looking to buy Camellias. Joe Austin was perhaps among the strongest Camellia pushers around. I must admit the 5 and 6 inch blossoms made my mouth water but the plant losses didn't really leave my mind.

To add insult to Camellia injury along comes the deep freeze of the 80s. Like many others, I looked at Camellias in the landscapes. Dead to the ground. Fortunately most sprouted back and now are a fair size again. You can imagine how I felt when, a few years ago, Ray and Sylvia Watson showed up at an NCAN trade show as an exclusively Camellia nursery. Did they have a loose screw or what? No, they loved Camellias just as I do! Bitten by the Camellia bug and enjoying it, Ray expanded his production.

The year of 1990 was a great Camellia year. The Camellia bushes in the landscape have been outstanding. The fall and early winter resulted in plants covered with thousands of blooms. 'Red' Robbins brought beautiful blooms to the NCAN hospitality room at the Green & Growin' Show. This was surely reminiscent of past times. Ray and Sylvia's Cam-Too Nursery booth at the Green & Growin' Show could not have been more beautiful.

What have we learned about Camellias? Jim Darden shared more Camellia color breeding information at the Johnston County Nurserymen's meeting than we even knew back a few years ago. New Camellia varieties are outstanding. Colors are

outstanding, form is perfect, and technology is increasing. We now know how to protect the plants. We know that there are new varieties that are exceptionally hardy. The real Camellia lovers know that the show winners are well nourished, treated with gibberellic acid and protected by greenhouses.

Camellias coming back? Yes, I believe so. We will see more new varieties. The new outdoor varieties will be much hardier. Growers and homeowners will be able to do a better job with Camellias. Camellia fanciers will continue to breed and grow more exotic colors in perfect bloom form. There will be Camellia shows in several places throughout the early spring. Take a look at the beautiful "belles of the South." Potential growers and plant retailers need to learn all they can about the plants. One thing growers need to consider is moderation. The market will not presently tolerate millions of Camellias. But I do believe Camellias are coming back.

* * * * * * * * *

Helen Boehm and Annabelle Fetterman enjoy the dedication of the Annabelle Lundy Fetterman Educational Museum at Massee Lane.

(Photo by Shepherd)

Make Plans Now To Attend The

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

ANNUAL MEETING

October 4-5, 1991

Room Rate — $36.00

Send your Reservation
and one Nights Deposit to:

The Independent Holiday Inn
Post Office Box 405
Myrtle Beach, SC 29578-0405

— Or Call —

1-800-874-7401

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Jim Darden, Editor
P.O. Box 1087
Clinton, N. C. 28328

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

M/M GEARY M. SERPAS
104 TYVOLA DRIVE
SUMMERVILLE SC
29485

CAMELLIAS . . .