Atlantic Coast Camellias

JOURNAL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Picture (Etching)

Golden Temple, Kyoto, Japan

by Jim McCoy

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COVER ETCHING NOTE

The Golden Pavilion, Kinkakuji Temple, Kyoto, Japan, is depicted here as etching appears in our recipe book, "Head Table Cooks" heading the chapter on "Bountiful Buffets". This pavilion was used by some of the ancient Emperors of Japan while Kyoto was the Capital City for 1000 years. It is completely covered in gold leaf and it's three stories rest in a lake.

IN THIS ISSUE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The 12th Annual Meeting of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society will be held at the Independent Holiday Inn, Myrtle Beach, SC on October 2 and 3. The special room rate will be $38.00 per night. The special rate of $38.00 will only apply to the 2 nights as the Holiday Inn has changed it's policy. In previous years, the special rate would apply during the week before the meeting. Members who want to come early to the meeting will now have to pay the regular rate which varies from $51.00 to 84.00. The rates change on October 4 and will vary from $27.00 to $50.00. Members who made reservations for this year before leaving Myrtle Beach last year which included nights before the meeting may want to make a change. Sheilgh is our contact person at the Holiday Inn and can be reached at 800-874-7401 or 803-448-1691.

I attended 10 shows during the blooming season commencing with Hilton Head, SC on November 2 and finishing with Fayetteville, NC on March 7. All of the shows had excellent blooms and I was impressed with the quality of the unprotected blooms at the shows held after the first of the year. The Weather Bureau here in Jacksonville stated this was one of the mildest winters since the turn of the century. I only had two nights of frost and one night of below freezing temperatures. The temperature dropped to 28ºF on the morning of January 17. Growing conditions are excellent and if I can get the red spider under control, I will be a happy grower.

The February issue of the A.C.S. Journal has an article on Page 20 titled "Thoughts on the Registration of New Varieties" written by Bill Woodruff, Julius Nuccio and Bill Donnan. This article is very critical of portions of the new rules for registration.

The new rules were discussed by your Officers and Directors at the Board Meeting in Columbia, SC last May. I was instructed by the Board to write a letter to the President of the A.C.S. stating the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society was opposed to two of the rules.

The first rule was the increase in the registration fee from $10.00 to $30.00. I have been told the actual cost of processing a registration form is about $15.00. The original plan was for the additional $15.00 be sent to the Southern California Camellia Society to pay for the cost of including the seedling in the Nomenclature Book. The Southern California Camellia Society declined this offer and the Governing Body of the A.C.S. voted at the Baltimore convention to retain the fee of $30.00 with the additional $15.00 to help pay for the cost of the color pictures in the Yearbook.

The second rule is a new rule. A seedling must be shown in the seedling class in a minimum of three shows to be eligible for registration. This may be fine for Northern California where the rule originated as their shows are within a short distance of each other and are held during the peak blooming period. This is not true in the South where almost all of the shows are primarily "Gib" shows held before the peak blooming season and the shows are spread over a very large territory.

This rule makes it virtually impossible for a grower who does not attend a lot of shows to be able to register a seedling.

I personally feel that A.C.S. should print an article in the Journal, preferably written by the Chairman of the Registration Committee, listing the new rules and giving an explanation for the changes.

In the meantime, if any of the members would like to have a copy of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society letter referrred to or a copy of the new rules, let me know and I will be glad to send it to you.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Do any of you believe that I asked for this position other than Marion Edwards? On learning of Jim Darden's desire to step down, the thought occupied my mind every time my camellias were watered. Acceptance was more rapid than any task ever asked for but the salary is the poorest. Now that the gloss has worn off I feel like the flea crawling up the elephant's leg with a bad intent. But with the help of all of you I anticipate a pleasant stimulating tour as editor of "Atlantic Coast Camellias."

One goal will be to clearly communicate, innorate, educate, stimulate and even agitate readers who are among my closest friends. Jim McKoy's pen flowed effortlessly both as an author and artist. Heaven knows that Jim Darden's shoes are impossible to fill (15). With that pen and foundation I could be the best editor ever. "Carolina Camellias" was an excellent publication and influenced my early career in the 70's. Now "Atlantic Coast Camellias" has a reputation for being among the best camellia publications and this will be a guilding light.

The previous good features of our publication will be continued:

1. Useful new and old camellia and horticultural information.
2. Introduction of camellia personalities.
3. Visits to interesting camellia gardens.
4. Presentation of important information from other regions and counties.
5. Listing of recent camellia show reports.
6. Use of interesting photos with thanks to Donna and Bill Shepherd, Greg Davis and others.

Additional endeavors will include:

1. Camellia culture subjects for beginning camellia hobbiests. This slot is open to volunteers. Otherwise, you may be asked.
2. Helpful hints, short and sweet. Don't be bashful. I thought there were no secrets.
3. New camellia introductions here and abroad. This sounds like a natural for Hulyn Smith and Marion Edwards.

It is hoped you will make this your Journal by being a contributor.

For the first time in years there will be no Fall meeting of the American Camellia Society. Our annual ACCS meeting the first weekend in October is announced on our inside back cover. Please take action on increasing membership in ACCS. We have ended a beautiful and bountiful outdoor camellia season. I look forward to an educational and enjoyable time for all.

Bonnie Holtzclaw and Helen Bush
(by Shepherds)

BOB GRAMLING

Bob Gramling first came to my attention as a camellia sweepstakes winner in the late 1970's at Massee Lane, and along the Gulf Coast about the time C.j. 'Anne Gramling' was introduced. Anne and Bob moved from Orlando to Tallahassee, Florida in 1957 so Bob could continue work with the Florida State Prison System. His hobby was raising hibiscus which he also moved. Snow and cold ended this hobby the first winter in Tallahassee.

However, Bob's green thumb was not to be denied. The neighbor across the back fence had a nursery and sold camellias. Bob started his camellia career 30 years ago with C.j.'s 'Alba Plena', 'Pink Perfection', 'Prince Eugene Napoleon' and 'Lady Clare'. The camellias did poorly and the salesman was of little help. Finally the camellias prospered after their deep planting was corrected. The C.j. 'Pink Perfection' was changed to a 'Betty Tree' by grafting seven sports of C.J. 'Betty Sheffield' on it.

Another event then made Bob a dedicated camellia hobbyist. The deputy of road prisioners had to dispose of over 300 large rooted camellia cuttings and Bob accepted them. This required the clearing of his overgrown back yard and the planting began. Many of these plants were later used for grafting desired varieties. This was a strenuous beginning and Bob has been working hard since.

In 1965 hybridizing was begun after Bob corresponded with Drs. Ackerman and Cutter. This has resulted in C.j.'s 'Anne Gramling', 'Mary Baines' and 'Mary Gramling'. He has helped others register C.j.'s 'Tar Baby' and 'Dennis Vaughn' and assisted with C.j. 'Aunt Jetty'. Bob tells a story of a nurseryman who complicated the local

Beth Weidner, Annabelle, Anne and Bob Gramling, Tallahassee, FL, Oven Park, Jan. 1992. (By Dave Scheibert)

nomenclature of camellias by naming a seedling camellia for the person who wished to buy it.

Bob has almost used every bit of the back half of his lot. In 1970 he built a wood and fiberglass greenhouse and later added a shed with work tables and two refrigerators for storage of blooms. This has resulted in a reputation for winning sweepstakes. Bob feels his outdoor blooms are superior to protected blooms. On the south side of his greenhouse he has a turnip and mustard patch that yields greens over the winter months. Bob winters their ornamentals in the greenhouse along with yellow pepper plants that are six feet tall after five years.

Anne is an excellent cook and has proven this on more than several occasions. She has room for impatiens and a number of other ornamental plants. Back of their lot they can pick a rapidly vining yellow gourd that is edible. They have a friendly yellow lab retriever. Their street is Old Fort Drive and there is trenchwork on the southside of the camellia garden as well as the groundwork remains of a fort a half block away. This was built for protection in the War between the States but never needed.

The camellia garden is heavily mulched with tree leaves and leaves are also composted. Bob usually obtains new varieties by grafting on old plants. He air layers camellias in the spring to produce plants for their club's fund raising.

When planting a camellia, a large hole is dug and filled with water. The soil is amended with ground sphagnum and fine pine bark. The hole is again filled with water and the hole backfilled with amended soil. Bob fertilizes with 10-10-10 and half of the nitrogen is slow release. For potting mix he uses 3 parts fine pine bark, 2 parts potting soil, 1 part cow manure and ½ part sand by volume. He adds 1 Tbs. of trace elements and 2 cups of 10-10-10 fertilizer per cubic yard.

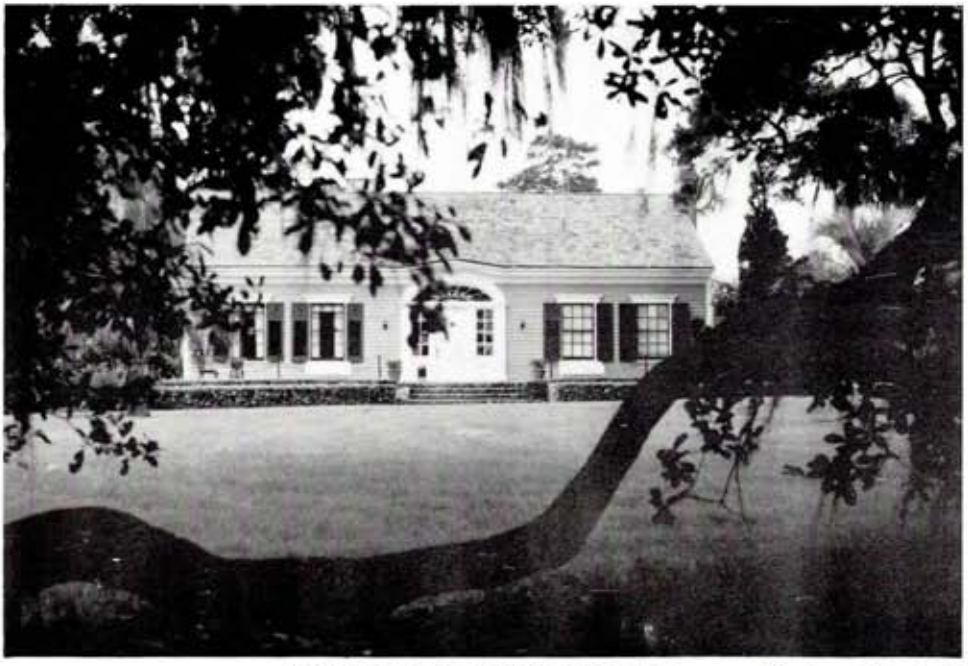
Bob likes all camellias and has no favorites. A visit in his garden includes viewing most plants over a 1 to 2 hour period. Bob Gramling is a quiet, warm and sincere friend who has a deep love for camellias. He generously offers scions and help, and is naturally inquisitive, industrious and strives for perfection. The Gramlings perform many duties for their local club. Anne prepares judges gifts, head table prizes and other show duties. Bob has worked in all club capacities, particularly air layering for plant sales, chairman of judges, C.J. 'Aunt Jetty' registration and helping to develop the new camellia garden at Oven Park. Thank you Anne and Bob. We enjoyed our visits and are enriched by your friendship.

McCLAY GARDENS

McClay Gardens beckon those who appreciate the beauty of a well designed garden of about 20 acres displaying 1000 camellias comprising 175 varieties. As you turn westward off Florida 319 (Thomasville Rd.) one mile north of interstate 10 on the north side of Tallahassee, a curving drive leads through the quiet woods of northern Florida. You will pass Lake Hall on your right with an attractive picnic, boating and swimming area complete with alligators, and just ahead is the entrance and garden pavilion. This lovely garden has a unique personality and history reflecting the love and vision of Mr. McClay and the next several hours will pass quickly.

Through the iron gates a brick paved house walk undulates under live oaks and pine and through dogwood, red bud and native plants. The first two paths to the left will later usher you through magnolias, dogwoods, azaleas, camellias and around a reflecting pond. The third vista to the left does not reveal the hidden reflecting pool to be seen later from the walled garden. The serene lush ¼ mile to the McClay home goes quickly and reveals it to be surrounded on three sides by camellias with an emerald green lawn sloping to Lake Hall where deer have grazed a young camellia planting by the Tallahassee Club.

The modest, beautifully paneled and appointed home was a winter and spring retreat from New York. The home is open during peak blooming months of January through April and contains family photos and a very good display on the history of



McClay Home, McClay Gardens (By Dave Scheibert)

camellias. From 1923 until death in 1944, Mr. McClay developed Killearn Gardens with gentle hands and obvious expertise. Added native flora and ornamentals were collected or grown from seed and cuttings on the property. Mrs. McClay then continued development by his plans until the garden was given to the state of Florida in 1953 and named McClay Gardens in 1965. The state has continued development and improvements now through the capable loving hands of smiling Beth Weidner. Let us resume our tour.

The second stage was the camellia walk to the south of the home leading to the walled garden. The first camellia on the left was moved from Tallahassee in 1923 at the estimated age of 80-100 years. This C.j. 'Aunt Jetty' resides under a shade cloth, was recently registered and lost two original branches in the freeze of January, 1985. The young class of 1923 camellias literally make a dark green canopy of leaves and many hued blooms over the camellia walk.

The walls of the walled garden are covered with weeping fig and the formal garden features tiered pansies and century plants including a century plant fountain in the central circular pool. A della Robbia Plaque on the west wall and a tablet of dedication as a State Park in 1956 complete the walled garden. Before leaving, look eastward from the Plaque and the archway frames Lake Hall and the previously unseen reflecting pool. Going beyond the reflecting pool and looking back gives an interesting view of the walled garden. White azaleas and palms border the lawn on each side of the reflecting pool.

Just to the north of reflecting pool is

Walled Garden, McClay Gardens, Century Plant Fountain and della Robbie Plaque
(By Dave Scheibert)

an easy to miss secret garden, and to the south is pine needle path lined with camellias. The secret garden envelopes you with a canopy of tree-sized tea olives and walls of privet. Many delicate plants and ferns surround the pine needle floor. One's respect for Mr. McClay continues to grow as you exit secret garden through an allee of camellias and a sculpture of boy on a dolphin. One flows effortlessly from one garden scene to another as the parts become a whole serene and beautiful garden.

Don't miss curving pine needle path covered with tall camellias, hollies and Florida anise. This leads to the pond walk around a reflecting pond with double delight in paired images of oriental magnolias, Japanese maples, flowering cherry, red bud, dogwood and azaleas against an evergreen background. At least 50 azalea varieties are represented with camellias and azaleas being the backbone of the garden. Some 160 species of native plants and ornamentals are combined in a pleasing blend, giving birth to a horticultural masterpiece. Curving lines, liriope, winter rye grass and pine needle paths lead one into memorable displays of beauty and give promise to the next.

The lakeside path is to your left as you exit by the house walk. One can enjoy the pavilion overlooking Lake Hall and continue on through the native mixed woodland. Native azaleas and the torreya tree have been added to this area.

Elizabeth and I hope you enjoyed the result of our two visits to McClay Gardens each on the first weekend of the last two Januarys. We wish to thank Beth Weidner for really opening our eyes on our last visit which was most enjoyable. McClay Garden is a labor of love and a beautiful legacy well worth viewing.

Three Cherubs: Son, Marion and Buddy at ACCS, Myrtle Beach, October 1991.
(By Greg Davis)

CAMELLIAS IN NEW ZEALAND

by Jim Hansen

As a background to writing about camellias in New Zealand, I would start by saying that growing conditions in most areas of the country are excellent, not only for camellias, but also for a wide range of other plants. I would also emphasize that the biggest majority of the members of the New Zealand Camellia Society are general gardeners who grow some camellias. The result is that camellias are grown by most of our members for garden display rather than for show purposes. Because of this, we tend to prune far less severely than our American friends.

This tendency to grow for garden display is borne out by the fact that relatively few of our members enter blooms in our national show each year. The national show, held in conjunction with the national convention and Annual General Meeting, is staged in a different centre each year. The convention attracts between 350/400 members but of this number perhaps less than 100 would enter blooms in the show. The number of blooms staged each year is usually between 2000 and 3000.

In addition to the main activity each year, our 22 branches also "do their own thing". Some branches hold full shows open to the public; some work in with local horticultural societies and hold a show as a section of the horticultural show; while others stage a display of blooms in a shopping mall or some such venue.

A brief description of our garden in Waikanae will give some idea of gardening in New Zealand. Waikanae is a small settlement of about 6500 people on the West Coast of the North Island, about 40 miles North of Wellington, New Zealand's capital city. Our climate is temperate with temperatures seldom dropping below about 8 degrees Celsius (46 degrees Fahrenheit) in winter, with just the occasional frost, and seldom rising to 30 degrees Celsius (85 degrees Fahrenheit) in summer. The average rainfall is somewhere in the vicinity of 40 to 45 inches each year.

Our section of 1219 sq. metres (approx. one third of an acre) is perhaps a little above the average size of a "town" section, and in that area we have quiet a big lawn and a very full garden. We have about 200 camellias planted out in the garden and many more in containers. We grow quite a variety with a few sasanquas, a number of small leafed, small flowered species such as 'Salicifolia', 'Grijsii', 'Lutchuensis', etc., and small hybrids such as 'Baby Bear', 'Fragrant Joy', 'Wirlinga Princess', etc. At the other end of the scale we have a number of Yunnan reticulatas such as 'Moutancha', 'Purple Gown', 'Saimudan', 'Jingan Cha' etc., and numerous reticulata hybrids, japonicas and hybrids. Naturally we grow many New Zealand varieties, some Australian varieties and many American varieties.

Some examples of the American blooms that do well for us, and indeed anywhere in New Zealand, would be 'Howard Asper', 'San Marino', 'Woodford Harrison', 'S.P. Dunn', 'Jean Pursel', 'Frank Pursel', 'Dr. Clifford Parks', 'James McCoy', 'Hulyn Smith', 'Lasca Beauty', 'Valentine

Day', 'Dr. Emil Carroll', 'Pharaoh', 'Swan Lake', 'Easter Morn', 'Elegans Champagne', and many more. As a matter of interest the champion blooms at our national shows for the past four years were:

1988 'Harold L. Paige'
1989 'Harold L. Paige'
1990 'Frank Pursel'
1991 'Dr. Clifford Parks'

It does take us a year or two to catch up with the newer varieties on the show bench but, as you can see from the names listed above, most of the varieties originating in America grow very well in New Zealand.

As well as camellias, we grow a variety of other trees and plants. We have a large Rimu tree (a New Zealand native), several kowhais (Sophora tetraptera, also a native), prunus trees, rhododendrons, conifers, azaleas, fuchsias, clematis, ericas, primulas, primroses and so on.

We do have some pests such as caterpillars, thrips, aphids, grass grubs, and diseases such as Phytophthora cinnamomi and Glomerella cingulata, but we really do not suffer too much because of these problems.

We do enjoy our gardening in New Zealand and, after visiting a number of areas in America, we do appreciate our temperate climate. We are thankful that we do not have to contend with the extremes of temperatures experienced in some of your States and we admire the way you produce such excellent plants and blooms.

Greenhouse Guide Jack Kohler, Baltimore, MD shows Tom Hughes and the Schmidts his home. (By Greg Davis)

JUNE IS BUSTING OUT ALL OVER

by Marion Edwards

June really does bust out all over in the high mountains of Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee when the native rhododendrens and azaleas are in full bloom.

The two best places for viewing the rhododendrens are Roan Mountain on the North Carolina-Tennessee border west of Banner Elk, NC and Craggy Gardens which is located on the Blue Ridge Parkway approximately 20 miles East of Asheville, NC.

Approximately 600 acres of R. catawbiense cover the top of Roan Mountain with only a few small stands of conifers scattered among the rhododendrens. Roan Mountain can be reached by taking Tenn. Highway 143 south from U.S. 19 on the Tennessee side or by taking NC Highway 261 north from Bakerville, NC, turn west at the NC-Tenn. state line and continue straight ahead when the pavement ends. It is only a short distance to the parking lot on the edge of the gardens.

Adjacent to the parking lot is a gift shop and rest rooms. This portion of the gardens has paved walkways and a handicapped trail. The plants are all over 6 foot high and are a sight to behold when in full bloom. It is amazing what Mother Nature can do without any human help.

The rhododendrens have a short blooming period of about two weeks and it is hard to predict when the peak of bloom will occur. The peak of bloom in 1991 was June 17 which was one week earlier than normal. 1991 was a good year for blooms while 1990 was one of the worst years and 1989 was one of the best years. The few blooms in 1990 was probably due to the extreme cold in December, 1989. The weather this winter has been very similar to last winter and I expect there will be a good blooming season and it will be early.

It is a long way from Jacksonville, FL to Roan Mountain State Park, so I try to get as much information as I can before going. There is a lady at Road Mountain State Park, telephone number 615-772-3303 who can tell you about the bud set and when the blooms start opening.

The parking lot, gift shop and rest rooms at Craggy Gardens are located in a gap with the rhododendrens covering the mountain slopes on both sides. Craggy Gardens is approximately 800 feet lower than Roan Mountain and the blooms come a week earlier. The peak of the bloom in 1991 was on June 10 which was a week earlier than normal.

I have called the Blue Ridge Parkway office in Asheville, 704-259-0779 and the Asheville Chamber of Commerce, 704-258-3835 but the ladies at both offices could only tell me what they had read in the Sunday paper. I rely now on the lady at Roan Mountain State Park, if the blooms are just starting to open at Roan Mountain, Craggy Gardens should be in full bloom.

Be sure to carry some warm clothing as it is often cold and wet on the mountain tops when it is hot and dry in the lowlands. A few years ago I went to Craggy Gardens during the third week of June. The temperature was in the high thirties at 10 AM, there was a steady rain and the wind was

blowing. This type of weather requires long pants and a jacket, not walking shorts and a T-shirt.

Fred Galle, former Director of Horticulture at Calloway Gardens recommends three mountain tops or balds for viewing native azaleas. They are Gregory Bald and Andrews Bald in the Great Smokey Mountain National Park in Tennessee and Wayah Bald in North Carolina. You will probably see r. calendulaceum (Flame azalea), R. bakeri (Cumberland azalea) and r. arborescens (Sweet azalea) at all three locations.

Gregory Bald is reached by taking an unpaved one-way road south from the Cades Cove area. You then have to take a strenuous 9 mile hike up the mountain from the road.

Andrews Bald is a 4 mile hike from Clingman's Dome. Clingman's Dome is on a side road off US 441.

Wayah Bald is my choice as you can drive to the top. To reach Wayah Bald, start at Franklin, NC, go west on US 64 for about 4 miles and turn right on State Road 1310, go 9.4 miles and turn right on Forest Road 69. It is a 15 minute drive on a gravel road to the top.

The azaleas are generally in full bloom during the last half of June at all 3 locations.

If you can not go to the mountains in June but can go during the first part of July then go to the Highlands, NC area. John Newsome and Buddy Cawthorne have a summer home in Highlands and state the area is covered with Rhorodendren maximum (Rosebay rhododendren). Rhododendren maximum is not a shrub like Rhorodendren catawbiense but grows into a small tree of 25 to 35 feet. You can call John or Buddy at 404-355-4478 in Atlanta or 704-526-5340 in Highlands for information before making the trip.

"Nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina in the morning".

The Model ACS Booth: Martha Duell and Annabelle, Fayetteville Show, March 7, 1992. (By Dave Scheibert)

EXTENDING VASE LIFE OF CAMELLIA FLOWERS *

Lynley Johnston

The first part of this article by Ms Johnston appeared in the July Bulletin.

A. Use of silver thiosulphate

In the first part of this work, reported in the July 1991 issue of the Bulletin, it was shown that ethylene production occurred in camellia flowers, and increased as the flower developed. Ethylene causes flowers to deteriorate, and an increase in ethylene production often parallels senescence. There are two possible ways to interfere with this process. One is to stop the flower from producing ethylene, and the other is to block the ethylene from acting. Silver ions are known to enhance the vase life and storage of many flowers, and to do so by blocking the action of ethylene. The aim of the following experiment was to see whether silver thiosulphate (STS) can be applied to camellia flowers to delay their senescence and so extend their vase life.

The STS can be applied in several ways. Probably the easiest way is as a basal soak, (that is, putting the STS in the vase). This can be done either as a continuous soak, or as a pulse. When pulsing, the STS solution is replaced after a certain amount of time with water. The other main way of applying STS is as a spray. This can either be done over the whole flower or just at the point where the flower is known to abscise. This point is called the abscission zone.

In this experiment we wished to see if any method of application was more effective than any other. The effect of STS was also compared with that of a commercial flower preservative, "Chrysal".

Flowers from the camellia hybrid 'Brian' were used. There were 10 to 15 replicates in each treatment and the flowers were picked when they had developed to stage 12 (see Part 1; tips of petals separating and stamens just becoming exposed). The STS was made up to a concentration of 0.2mM, and was diluted when necessary. In all basal treatments the 0.2mM solution was used. For the spray treatments, concentrations of 0.2, 0.1, 0.05, 0.03, and 0.01mM were used. The untreated flowers or controls were either placed in distilled water, or were kept in distilled water and sprayed with distilled water.

Pulsed flowers were placed in the STS solution for 24 hours. After this time they were placed in distilled water. The other treatments, other than the STS soak, were in distilled water for the duration of the experiment. The flowers were then held in the laboratory where there were normal day and night fluctuations of temperature and lighting. It was thought that this would best simulate a home environment where any practical use of these results would take place.

We found that STS did extend the vase life of cut camellia flowers. Generally the sprays were more effective at preventing abscission than the basal treatments. The other main factor to note was that although the sprays prevented abscission (loss of petals and flowers from the cut stem), the rate of senescence was not reduced and in fact wilting showed a sudden increase not seen in other treatments. The use of the Chrysal solution appeared to be as effective as the

*From New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 42-45, November, 1991.

STS soak in preventing wilting of flowers, and these two treatments were best overall. One interesting point was that most abscission occurred in the first four days. This can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Percent abscission of 'Brian' flowers over time with various treatments.

Treatment	Days						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Per Cent Abscission						
Water	0	14	36	64	64	64	64
Chrysal	0	7	40	47	47	47	47
Soak (0.2mM)	0	7	27	27	27	27	33
Pulse (0.2mM)	0	7	7	13	13	13	13
Spray (0.05mM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spray (0.01mM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

When STS spray treatments were applied, it was found that a concentration of 0.15mM was best at preventing abscission, but 0.2mM was best at delaying senescence. Overall the best balance may be achieved using 0.15mM solution, although the ideal compromise may not be the same for all cultivars. In terms of cut flower use, the time flowers take to wilt is just as important as abscission. In this respect the basal treatment, whether as a soak or a pulse, would seem better than the spray treatment as it gave a good balance between abscission and wilting, besides being easier to apply.

It is considered quite likely that the combination of basal treatments and spraying would further reduce abscission and senescence. This requires further experimental work to be carried out to shed fewer petals and more light on the subject.

B. Other protective materials.

Camellias are not often thought of or used as commercial cut flowers, not because the flowers lack appeal but because their vase life is insufficient for florists to work with. Camellia flowers have a short life even when they are attached to the plant. However with the large number of cultivars, and with many species involved in their breeding, there should be potential to select suitable plants and develop the market for camellias as cut flowers. There is also the potential to use materials and techniques which are already known to extend the life of many other relatively short-lived flowers, such as rose and carnation. The aim of the following experiment was to determine the effects of various vase solution additives on the vase life of camellias. Sugar supplements the carbohydrate reserves that the flower uses for growth and expansion. The use of a biocide (antiseptic) prevents the build up of microorganisms in the water that may cause the flower to deteriorate. *Camellia* plants prefer an acid soil, so it is possible that the flowers may prefer an acid solution. All of these factors were examined in this experiment.

Flowers of the hybrid 'Brian' were placed in solutions containing combinations of citric acid, sugar and biocide. Flowers at different stages of development were used to look at the effect of development on response to treatment. The stages of development used were four (tight bud), 12 (opening flower) and 15 (fully-open flower) (see Part 1). The flowers were examined every 24 hours for a period of seven days. The experiment was repeated three times.

The level of acidity was measured at the beginning and end of the experiment to assess if this might affect the vase life. The amount of water used by the flowers was also measured. Individual treatments showed that adding sugar to the vase solution may be beneficial; however neither acid nor a biocide extended the useful flower life. An interesting point was that the flowers had the ability to change the acidity of the water by themselves. In the cases where there was no acid added, the flowers lasted best. It appeared that they were more able to change the pH to a level that suited them than we were able to do. Although adding the acid had no detrimental effects on the flower life, it did not appear to be beneficial either.

In the three experiments, no individual treatment came out as best more than twice, and no combination of treatments gave the best results more than once. The amount of water used was similar in all treatments and replications. This would suggest there was no significant water effect that caused the differences between the results of the various treatments.

The results indicate that adding sugar to the vase water of camellias should help them to last longer, and that this is the only beneficial additive tested to date. Use about 1 teaspoon (5 gm) of white sugar in 500ml of water, giving a one per cent solution.

C. Effect of cultivar and species.

The response of flowers, even though they may be very closely related, to any treatment, may be quite different. In this experiment, different species and hybrids were tested with vase solutions to assess whether the results gained so far can be applied universally. If they can, this would mean that less research would be needed to determine the best vase conditions for Camellias.

The species, *C.rosaeflora* was unusual in that regardless of the treatment all of the flowers had fallen off in two days. The hybrid 'Brian' was the only one to show any benefits from the treatments with regard to wilting after three days. All others showed similar rates of wilting.

The *C.reticulata* was interesting in that no flowers abscised, for at least four days. However, 90 per cent of the flowers had wilted after only two days, when treated with STS. When placed in water only 50 per cent of the flowers had wilted at this time. Both 'Brian' and 'Alexander Hunter' benefited from the application of STS. This decreased abscission and wilting.

It would appear that hybrids do behave similarly to each other whereas the different species show differences. More work would have to be done on *C.japonicas* and *C.reticulatas,* in particular, before these results can be confirmed. *Camellia reticulata* seems to perform best when placed in pure water. The other varieties responded to treatment with STS, and these were best applied as vase solutions.

To summarise the results from these studies: there is reason to hope that flower treatments will be able to be developed for increasing vase life of camellia flowers, but further work is necessary for the effect to be a major one. Different cultivars will behave differently, and it will be much harder to develop a procedure which is universally effective.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of Mr C.B. Christie and Mr A. Woolf in all aspects of this project is gratefully acknowledged.

This project was conducted in the Department of Horticultural Science at Massey University and has been funded by a grant from the Camellia Memorial Trust, who have a copy of the full report.

Two reasons for a successful Fayetteville Show.
(by Dave Scheibert)

TRANSPOSABLE ELEMENTS AS A FACTOR IN CAMELLIAS' FLOWER COLOR DISTRIBUTION

W. Y. Bennett, Head
Department of Biological Sciences
Pensacola Junior College

Camellia flower color and the patterns of color distribution have long been a major value in camellia culture. Even though many planned crosses have been made to elucidate some of the genetic principles controlling the above, comprehensive explanations are still lacking.

To summarize a few "beliefs" concerning varigation of flowers, the following assumptions have been made. Certain flowers exhibit symmetrical color patterns, usually referred to as "picotee" ex. Leah Baggs, Betty Sheffield Supreme. There is also the reverse "picotee" form. Symmetrical patterns have been referred to as controlled by the rules of conventional genetics. The picotee and the reverse expression are widely distributed in flowering plants. Petunia and begonia are excellent examples.

Irregular color splotches and streaks have been explained to be the result of an invasive particle such as a virus, as in tulip varigation or some other submicroscopic agent. Evidence from graft transmission and natural root graft transmission appears to support the microbe theory in part. Perhaps more using micrografting techniques will distinguish varigating mechanisms more clearly.

Chimeras have been employed as explanations of bold stripe patterns seen in Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn, Tom Herring and Bon Bon. Plants with these characteristics tend to produce solid color spots on occasion. One can often predict the development of a shoot bearing the solid color by observing epidermal cells of a new elongated shoot. Spots and streaks occur here also. If pigmented epidermal cells completely cover a lateral bud, flowers born years later on, the developed lateral bud will have solid coloring.

Enter transposable elements. In the late 1940's and early 1950's Barbara McClintock developed an hypothesis about unusual color patterns in Indian corn grains (Micklor and Freyer, 1990). At the time, McClintock proposed the same genetic elements could move from place to place on a chromosome or even skip over to another one. The "jumping genes" concept was not well received. It was not until 20 years later than the scientific world generally accepted McClintock's hypothesis. TEs have been confirmed in organisms from bacteria to fruit flies, yeast, flowering plants and humans. (Alberts et al., 1989.) Barbara McClintock was awarded the Nobel prize in 1985 for her pioneering work.

How do TEs influence Camellia flower color? It is proposed here that TEs are, in fact, one genetic mechanism for imparting varigated color patterns.

Envision some of the detailed markings in the following camellia cultivars; Carter's Sunberst, Clown, Campari, Sarassa, Sarassa Pink, Lady Laura, or Tammia. You may need a hand lens to see the smallest streaks of color, especially in Tammia and Compari. It is most often observed that small color marking begin and end somewhere within the long axis of the petal. A few marks begin at the petal bases and extend to the margin, widening as they go. These color

patterns fit the TE expression found in corn as well as snapdragon. (Alberts et al., 1989, and Coen and Carpenter, 1986).

In theory the TE inserts into the specific gene responsible for the expression of anthocyanin, the pink to the red pigment. When the TE is present within the pigment gene there is little or no color produced. If the TE moves out, color is expressed again. Streaks are a result of two events, 1) moving out and back into the gene to allow a burst of color expression, and 2) the linear growth of new cells as a very young petal is being formed.

There are several different families of TEs. Observation suggests that at least two types are at work in Camellia. These are Activator-Dissociation (Ac-Ds) and Suppressor-mutator (Spm) (Fedoroff, 1989). Much research work has been achieved in corn pertaining to these systems. TEs has been identified to segments of DNA and those segments have been identified to sequenced (Fedoroff 1989 and Alberts et al., 1989). Additional research has identified several TEs in snapdragon. They are Tam 1 (Tam is an abbreviation of Transposon Antirrhinum majus), Tam 2 and Tam 3. (Coen and Carpenter, 1986) Tam TEs block the synthesis of anthocyanin in four different locations along the DNA (gene) strand. (Anthocyanin is a pink to red pigment).

Several camellia cultivars illustrate one or more types of TE action. A white flower with pigmented stripes can be used as one example, Irene Coker. The large red stripe seen in Tomorrow's Dawn also illustrates the escape of the TE very early during the embryogenesis of petals. On the other hand a very small streak away from the petal base represents a late escape of the TE and a quick reinsertion. Tammia and Campari represent this pattern. It could be that a solid white, like Charlie Bettes, has a TE insertion that is stable, or cryptic. There is a slight amount of pink in Charlie Betes and several other "white" cultivars. This is easily observed when flower opening occurs in greenhouses during low light intensity periods.

Light pigmentation with dark streaks superimposed represent a combination of TEs. Lady Laura and Sarassa Pink have this combination.

Another interesting evidence shown in corn and snapdragon is the occurrence of various sized splotches. (Coen et al., October 1986 and Alberts et al., 1989). Irregular patterns attributed to foreign agents in Camellias may in part be the result of TE insertions similar to those produced by Tam.

To this point, only pigmentation has been considered. TE can interrupt many different types of genes, especially those controlling morphogenesis (Coen and Carpenter, Nov. 86). Reviewing sports of Elegans (Chandler) one can trace color changes in Elegans to C.M. Wilson, Shiro Chan and to Show Chan (Woodruff 1990). The color changes are from dark pink lines to solid white. The spectacular members of the Elegans family are morphological changes. Elegans to Elegans Supreme, C.M. Wilson to Elegans Splendor and Elegans Champagne, color and morphological are prime examples. Not only have the petals changed to a more delicate "crapey" texture, but the leaves exhibit a deeper serration. In addition, the super forms can revert back to the original Elegans as if the TE escaped from the morphogenic controlling genes. Potentially, any of the Elegans can mutate in either direction, for both color and or texture.

Biologically, what are the implications of transposons (TEs) generally, and for camellias in particular? They occur through the biological world. They make up 10% of the human genome (Alberts et al., 1989). They can move entire genes from one place to another, scramble gene information to create new combinations or even eleminate some gene function. It has been stated that transposons are most active when an organism is under stress, thus increasing mutations some of which may be valuable in survival (Alberts et al., 1989). For camellias, this continues to give the excitement and expectation of something new; and there always will be the surprise, somewhere sometime over which man has no control.

Transposon influence in flower pigmentation can also be observed in poinsettias "Jingle Bells", carnations, begonias and roses "Peppermint Twist" and "Purple Tiger" (Hall, 1991).

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Harry Watson, Jim Pinkerton and Clara and Fred Hahn, Fayetteville, NC.
(by Dave Scheibert)

THE PERCUSSION OF AMERICAN CAMELLIAS IN CHINA

Shao Taichong

If we say that a great repercussion was evoked when Chinese Camellias were introduced into the western world in the early 17th century, then the same strong repercussion was experienced when western Camellias wearing "silken robes" returned to their homeland in China during the closing years of the 20th century.

As everyone knows, American people as embodies the character trait of western nations are sanguine, optimistic, warm and unconstraint as is reflected in the aesthetic seeking of American Camellias, characteristic of gorgeous colour, bold and unconstrained pattern. The Americans have the courage and keen pursuit to seek for novel thought and individuality, as a result they have cultivated various Camellias with unusual and unique petals like those of Jew's ears, as well as edible fungus fimbriated Camellias. As a comparison, however, Chinese nation lay particular stress on elegance, symetry, magnificent harmony and serious styles owing to the influences of the Confician School, Taoist School, Buddhism School cultures etc. The enbodiment of the characteristic style can be found everywhere in the variety of Chinese Camellias. For example, elegant-Luzhuqiu, Xuejiao, Saifurong, Huaheling; magnificent-Yuaugyangfengguan, Banjixiang; harmony-Fenshiyangjing; serious-Dazhusha, etc. That reflects the difference in cultural background and aesthetic understandings, temperaments and interests between the American nation and the Chinese nation, resulting in very obvious differences in Camellias cultures.

If we did say God created the world and men, then men have created another beauty of the nature that God unexpected. Thanks to industrious cultivation by the people all over the countries, new varieties of Camellias have been frequently discovered. God will be grateful for this. Naturally we feel very proud of it. Being a Chinese, I respect and appreciate this incomparable and unique creation. I recognize that the American friends have made great contributions to the research cultivation and development of the Camellias. For instance, mysterious and strange Camellia Japonica, yellow Kind treasures, 107# (Introduction file number, same as below) Dahlohnege; fragrant type treasures 26# Kraner's Supreme 29# Marinn, 82# Scented Sun; Petal fimbriated treasures 68# Raspberry Ice, 231# Mani; queer flower type treasures 4# Betty Sheffield Supreme, 50# Elegance Champagne, 262# Magic City; Strange leaves type treasures 22# Holly Bright and etc.; Besides, warm, bold and unconstrained Camellia Reticulata hybrid treasures; 14# Dr. Clifford Parks, 202# Bill Woodruff, 245# Standing Ovation, 418# Mouchang and so on, all these valuable and beautiful varieties widen Chinese Camellia lovers' horizons.

Especially the former chairman of the North California Camellia Society of the United States Mr. Kenneth C. Hallstone offered nearly 200 pieces

of American Camellia varieties to China directly or indirectly in the last three years (1989-1991) of his life. In order to commemorate his outstanding contributions to Camellia cause of China, and his friendship, we have chosen a Chinese name for the new variety P55 that was obtained by hybridizing yellow type variety cultivated by him with fimbriated variety, this is 260# "Hallstone".

The Chinese is a nation Pursuing Oriental beauty, the natives of Camellia owning over 90 percent of species of world Camellias have a special feeling for Camellias, but this won't hinder them from accepting the western Camellia with an open mind. In China, there are more than tens of thousands Camellia lovers, almost each Camellia lover grows several or a trail of American Camellias that he loves. As in my nursery, there is a total of 433 western varieties introduced by my good friend and cooperator Mr. Gao jiyin, as is unique in China. I expect all Chinese Camellia lovers hybridize these Western Camellia varieties with rich Chinese Camellia species so as to cultivate newer and better treasures.

Since I have edited the quarterly publication "Camellia Fragrance" for many years and introduced information concerning variety, cultivation, experience, culture and trends in Camellia, I have kept friendly relations with more than 5000 Camellia lovers in China, I'm also looking forward to establishing regular relation with western Camellia lovers, and try my best to develop the culture, science and technology exchanges between the Chinese Camellias and western Camellias.

I think we should remove all the obstacles, in this brightcoloured, gorgeous, peaceful world, let's exchange and encourage one another, promote the development and progress of International Camellia cause jointly.

Speaking Chinese: Han Tai, Shao Taihong, Dave Scheibert, New Orleans ICS-ACS. (By Greg Davis)

HELPFUL HINTS

Seaweed Sprays*

Trevor Lennard

For quite a long time now we have been using a seaweed spray, both on the farm and around the garden. The use on the farm was one of the factors which gave us one of the highest-producing Jersey herds in New Zealand.

In the garden, we like to spray in late autumn or early winter (April-June). We found that the seaweed improved the colour of the leaves (darker green) and where there was a contrasting colour in the flower it accentuated the difference. One example would be 'Margaret Davis', which has been generally very anaemic this year. With a seaweed spray the bright edge becomes redder. This in turn gives a far greater contrast and depth of colour to the flower.

We have found that spraying with seaweed is very worthwhile. It can be combined either with a fungicide or an insecticide but not with both together. We ourselves have always used Maxi Crop but there are several other different sprays available.

I happened to be at Neville Haydon's last autumn. Neville in his nice quiet way said he didn't quite agree with my article on growing seed. He always soaked his dry seed in a strong solution of Maxi Crop and had good germination. This was of course in place of stratifying in damp sand and holding in the refrigerator.

*From New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, Vol. 17, No. 2, p. 47, July, 1991.

Grafting and Pruning with a Mikita*

by William E. Ehrhart

More than once I have taken out my Skil (Circular) Saw and cut off a camellia plant measuring one to two inches in diameter to graft a more desirable variety onto that understock. But for the past two years, it has been "Good-by, Skil Saw," and "Hello, Mikita." That's right, if you're not using a Mikita, you're missing something good.

Yes, Mikita manufacturers a rechargable reciprocating saw that whacks off a one-inch understock so quickly that you won't want to do it any other way. And, the best thing about it is that there's no split bark from the back edge of the shears, and moreover, it leaves the bark just a little higher on the lower edge, which enhances callusing of the lower side of the sloping understock.

Now I never whittle the top of the understock with a razor blade. I simply cut off the very tip of the higher side in order to more clearly see the cambium layer when matching that of the scion.

If you make over 10 grafts a year, you'll want one of these, or if you do any tree pruning, you'll find it much easier to use than loppers, etc. Don't take my word for it; get a hold of one and you'll never do it any other way.

*From The Camellia Review, Vol. 52, No. 3, Jan-Feb. 1991.

CAMELLIA SHOW DATES AS OF APRIL 1, 1992

1. Hilton Head, SC, Shelter Cove Mall ..... Nov. 7-8, 1992
2. Waycross, GA ..... Nov. 18-19, 1992
3. Valdosta, GA ..... Nov. 21-22, 1992
4. Albany, GA ..... Dec. 5, 1992
5. Pensacola, FL ..... Dec. 12, 1992
6. Aiken, SC, Univ. of S.C. - Aiken ..... Jan. 9-10, 1993
7. Gainesville, FL ..... Jan. 9, 1993
8. Tallahassee, FL ..... Jan. 16-17, 1993
9. Charleston, SC, Citadel Mall ..... Jan. 23, 1993
10. Ocala, FL ..... Jan. 23-24, 1993
11. Lakeland, FL ..... Jan. 30-31, 1993
12. Daytona Beach, FL ..... Feb. 6-7, 1993
13. Atlanta, GA ..... Feb. 20-21, 1993

SHOW REPORT

Jacksonville, Florida, December 7, 1991
Sponsor: Camellia Society of North Florida
Number Blooms Displayed: 800

ACS Outstanding Bloom Certificates

c. Japonica (In Open)	
Large to very large (Chemically Treated)	
"Betty Sheffield Supreme"	Parker E. Connor
Small to medium (Chemically Treated)	
"Doris Ellis"	Marion Edwards
Large to very large (Not Treated)	
"Mrs. Hooper Connell"	Betty Brown
Small to medium (Not Treated)	
"Kiku Toji"	Betty Brown
c. Japonica (Protected)	
Large to very large	
"Nuccio's Pink Lace"	Jim Pinkerton
Small to medium	
"Harriet Bisbee"	Annabelle Fetterman
c. Reticulata	
In open "Mandy Smith"	Ivan Mitchell
Protected "Hall's Pride"	Jim Pinkerton
c. Hybrid	
In open "Punkin"	Alda Boll
Protected "Mona Jury Var."	Jim Pinkerton
c. Sasanqua	
"Shibora-Egao"	Glynn Oglesby
Best Miniature	
"Fircone Var."	Bill Hardwicke
Best White	
"Mary Alice Cox"	Bill Hardwicke
ACS Gold Sweepstakes Certificates	
In open	Parker E. Connor
Protected	Annabelle Fetterman

ACS Silver Sweepstakes Certificates	
In open	Betty Brown
Protected	Bill Hardwicke
Best Seedling	Betty Brown
Best Mutant	Annabelle Fetterman
Best Local Bloom	
"Diddy Mealing"	Ed Brown
3 Blooms of same variety	
"Magic City"	Parker E. Connor
5 Blooms of different varieties	Jim Pinkerton
Court of Honor	
Ivan Mitchell	Campari
	Miss Charleston
Parker Connor	Helen Bower Var.
	Ella Ward Parsons
	Woodville Red Blush
	Anticipation
Bill Hardwicke	Frank Houser
	Show Time
	Buttons & Bows
	Leah Homeyer
Annabelle Fetterman	Grace Albritton
	Bon-bon Blush
	Fashionata
Jim Pinkerton	Betty Sheffield Supreme
	Tomorrow's Dawn
Ed Brown	Tiffany
Mary Wilson	Dixie Knight Supreme
Tom Adams	Dr. Clifford Parks
C. M. Gordy	Star above Star

Joann Abelein
Show Chairman

COASTAL CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

Citadel Mall, Charleston, S. C. **January 25, 1992**

Best In Open:	
Large: Carter's Sunburst	Albert E. Ewan
Medium: Margaret Davis	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Small: Grace Albritton	Elizabeth L. Brown
Runner Up:	
Large: Helen Bower	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Medium: Wildfire	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Small: Cheerful	Elizabeth L. Brown
Best Under Protection:	
Large: Elegans Supreme	Joe Austin
Medium: Guest Star	Ann & Mack McKennon
Small: Pink Perfection	Annabelle L. Fetterman
Runner Up:	
Large: Easter Morn	Ann & Mack McKennon
Medium: Margaret Davis Ashley	Clara & Fred Hahn
Small: Tammia	Jim Pinkerton
Best Seedling:	Fred Hahn
Best Hybrid:	
In open: Pink Dahlia	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected: Julia	Geary M. Serpas
Best Reticulata:	
In open: Valentine Day	Pete C. Lambrakos
Protected: Hall's Pride	Jim Pinkerton
Best Miss Charleston:	
In Open	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected	Mrs. Alfred Bissell
Best Novice: Ville de Nantes	John B. Causey
Best White:	
In Open: Mary Alice Cox	Marion S. Edwards
Protected: Elegans Champagne	Clara & Fred Hahn
Best Miniature: Little Dixie	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
SWEEPSTAKES:	
In Open	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected	Jim Pinkerton
RUNNER UP SWEEPSTAKES:	
In Open	Elizabeth Brown
Protected	Annabelle L. Fetterman
COURT OF HONOR (In open):	
Chow Han Lang	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Granada	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Elegans Champagne	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Guilio Nuccio	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Tom Thumb	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Moonlight Bay	Marion S. Edwards

COURT OF HONOR (Protected)

Delores Edwards	Mr./Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Silver Cloud	Jim Pinkerton
Big Dipper	Jim Pinkerton
Ville de Nantes	Jim Pinkerton
Tomorrow	Clara & Fred Hahn
Alyne Brothers	Ann & Mack McKennon

Blooms displayed: 994 SHOW CHAIRMAN: Geary M. Serpas

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NORTH GA. CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

Atlanta Botanical Garden, Atlanta, Georgia **February 15-16, 1992**

C. japonica: (In Open) In Atlanta Area

Best: Gov. Mouton	Bonneau Dickson
Runner-up: Donckelari	Bonneau Dickson

Outside Atlanta Area

Best: Sawanda's Dream	C. M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, Fla.
Runner-up: Elegans Splendor	Grady Stokes, Marshville, Ga.

C. japonica: (Protected)

Very Large: Elegans Supreme Var.	M/M Fred Hahn, Charlotte, NC
Runner-up: Boron's Gem	Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC
Large: Oscar Elmer Var.	Louise Poe Hairston-B'ham, AL
Runner-up: Vernon Mavo	M/M Fred Hahn
Medium to Large: Ville de Nantes	Harry Watson, Charlotte, NC
Runner-up: Margaret Davis	M/M Fred Hahn
Medium: Feathery Touch	M/M Fred Hahn
Runner-up: Campari	M/M Fred Hahn
Small: Little Susie	M/M Fred Hahn
Runner-up: Baby Pearl	M/M Geo. Griffin, Nashville, TN
Miniature: Man Size	John Newsome
Runner-up: Tootsie	M/M Geo. Griffin

C. reticulata: (Includes hybrids with reticulata parentage.)

Protected: Jean Pursel Var.	Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up: Harold Paige	Jim Pinkerton
2nd Runner-up: Dr. Clifford Parks Var.	Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid: (With other than reticulata parentage.)

Protected: Julie	Frank Jamison, Ft. Valley, Ga.
Runner-up: Mona Jury Var.	G. R. Bowling, LaFayette, AL

Best White Bloom: Silver Chalice	M/M Fred Hahn
Runner-up to Best White: Swan Lake	Frank Jamison
Best Bloom by Novice: Gov. Mouton	Leon Silver, Atlanta, Ga.

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by Victor A. Boudolf, Charleston, SC
Protected, won by M/M George Griffin, Nashville, TN

SILVER CERTIFICATES
In open, won by C. M. & Lillian Gordy, Ocala, FL
Protected, won by Jim Pinkerton, Lugoff, SC

MID-CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

Columbia Mall, Columbia SC
February 8-9, 1992

C. japonica: (In Open)	
Large to Very Large: Elegans Supreme Var.	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: Carter's Sunburst Blush	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Medium: Ville de Nantes	Marion S. Edwards
Runner-up: Betty Sheffield Supreme	Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff
Small: Lady Hume's Blush	Dr. & Mrs. Herbert Racoff
Runner-up: Pink Perfection	Ray & Beulah Smith
C. japonica: (Protected)	
Large to Very Large: Elegans Supreme Var.	Mabel & Joe Austin, Jr.
Runner-up: Moonlight Bay	Annabelle L. Fetterman
Medium: Magic City	Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up: Ethel Rhyne	Jim Pinkerton
Small: Little Susie	Clara & Fred G. Hahn, Jr.
Runner-up: Little Babe Var.	Sally & Bill Hardwick
Miniature: Bonbon	Clara & Fred Hahn, Jr.
Runner-up: Fircone	Mrs. Alfred Bissell
C. reticulata: (Includes hybrids with reticulata parentage.)	
Very Large Protected: Curtain Call	Clara & Fred Hahn
Best Large/Medium/Small: Dr. Jack Davis Var.	Jim Pinkerton
Best Valentine Day	Exhibitor M. S. McKinnon
C. hybrid: (With other than reticulata parentage.)	
Protected: Joe Nuccio	Annabelle L. Fetterman
Runner-up: Mona Jury Var.	Mable & Joe Austin
In Open: Best White Bloom: Lucy Stewart	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected: Best White Bloom: Silver Chalice	Clara & Fred G. Hahn, Jr.
Best Bloom by Novice: Ville de Nantes	L. R. Loehr

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected, won by Clara & Fred G. Hahn, Jr.

SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by Elizabeth I. Brown
Protected, won by Jim Pinkerton

Best Seedling No Certificate Originator Frank Pursel #2447 Retic Hybrid
Exhibited by Jim Pinkerton

COURT OF HONOR

VARIETY	OPEN OR PROTECTED	EXHIBITED BY
Ivory Tower	Grown in Open	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Miss Charleston Var.	Grown in Open	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Donckelarii	Grown in Open	Elizabeth L. Brown
Elegans Splendor	Grown in Open	Parker E. Connor, Jr.
H. A. Downing	Grown in Open	T. E. Powers
Carter's Sunburst	Grown Protected	Ann & Mack McKinnon
Tomorrow Variegated	Grown Protected	Jim Pinkerton
Tomorrow's Dawn	Grown Protected	Mabel & Joe Austin , Jr.
Feathery Touch	Grown Protected	Clara & Fred G. Hahn, Jr.
S. P. Dunn Var.	Grown Protected	Joe & Mabel Austin
Tony's Joy	Grown Protected	Ann & Mack McKinnon
Betty Sheffield Var.	Grown Protected	Ann & Mack McKinnon

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