

# *Atlantic Coast Camellias*

JOURNAL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY



**Elliott Brogden, Sr.**  
1921-1997

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# ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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COVER GRAPHIC  
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*Elliott P. Brogden, Sr., 76, passed away on April 22, 1997. He was President of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society from 1984-1986. See article on Page 6.*

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# STUDENTS TOUR OAK ISLAND

By Jim Darden  
Clinton, North Carolina

During March of each year we always take the Horticulture students at Sampson Community College on a spring tour, alternating between Charleston and Washington from year to year. This spring we ventured southward to Charleston, and what a great time we had.

There are a number of stops that we always try to make in Charleston. The huge nursery at Moncks Corner, Carolina Nursery, is an unbelievable sight. Can you imagine 7,000,000 plants in 350 acres of immaculate nursery. Owner Jay Guy is a super fellow, always



**Sampson Community College Horticulture students Andy Von Hagel and Donna Holden are pictured with the original Oak Island Camellia, planted by Parker Connor's ancestors. CA. 1828.**

setting aside his frantic schedule to give our students an enthusiastic two-hour tour that is unsurpassed in our travels over the region. Hundreds of different nursery plants, from Astilbe to Dianthus to Helliborus, were to be found, along with several acres of Camellias under shade fabric.

Then we traveled on to the great gardens, choosing among Magnolia, Middleton, and Boone's Hall in various years. This year we picked Magnolia, and caught this great horticultural masterpiece in the peak of its famous azalea season. Special courtesies from the owner, Mr. Drayton Hastie, made our visit to

**Parker Connor leads students under the magnificent live oaks to see his 600+ Camellia Specimens.**



Magnolia extra special. He made all parts of the garden, from the main garden to the Barbados tropical garden, to the alligators in the Swamp Garden, open to our students. What a wonderful morning we enjoyed at Magnolia thanks to Mr. Hastie's hospitality.

Then we enjoyed an extra special treat for anyone who enjoys Camellias. Our good friend, and world class Camellia grower, Parker Connor allowed us to visit his plantation at Oak island. He and Amy, graciously as always, toured our band of 20 first through their wonderful plantation home and then through the gardens.

Parker has over 600 varieties of Camellias growing under the massive Live Oaks on his lawn. He showed us the ancient Camellia planted by his ancestor, William Seabrook, in 1830. This was one of the first to be planted in the new world, and now measures over 70 inches in circumference.

Then Parker showed us his collection, most still in bloom, explaining the uniqueness of each cultivar as we marveled at the sheer beauty of what we saw. My students and I were spellbound as we learned about Camellias in a world class garden from an exceptional person--Parker Connor.

We wrapped up our Charleston

trip with a tour of the Battery park and the wonderful old homes in the downtown area. It is not unusual for our students to become landscapers in the coastal area of North Carolina, and they are often asked by clients for suggestions about plants suitable for low country landscapes. The Battery park area is perfect for learning about Confederate Jessamine, ligustrums, yews, pittosporum, and many other ferns, turfgrasses, shrubs, trees and perennials for coastal landscaping.

As we motored back up I-95 toward the northern part of Carolina we couldn't help but think of the spectacular plants, the marvelous azalea and camellia flowers, the copious amounts of good food, and the fine people we had encountered in South Carolina. It is a great way to learn horticulture. I can't wait to retire so I can take some courses at the local community college.

# President's Message

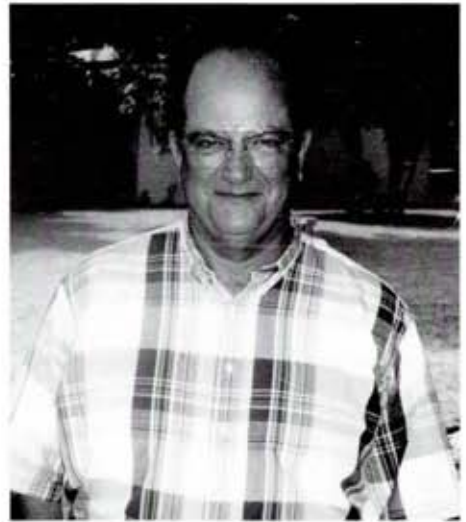
By Bill Hardwick  
Reynolds, Georgia

Dear Members,

Comparatively speaking, we had a very mild winter this year and did not have to have much heat in the greenhouses. The blooms were slow at first to open, but once they got started they were plentiful. The early shows we attended were light in quantity, but very good quality. Our retics were very slow getting started with the blooming process, and we never did get up to speed, but thank goodness we were in the minority. Week after week at the various shows where we judged and entered blooms, I kept hearing different ones saying I have peaked out, and low and behold they would keep coming back the next show with more beautiful blooms.

Now that show season is over, the pruning has been finished for the spring, we're in for the summers maintenance: fertilizing, spraying, finger pruning, watering and weeding. I hope your grafts are progressing nicely and you grafted extras for the auction at Myrtle Beach.

Please make an entry in your datebook for the convention October 18-19 at Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. This is two to three



weeks later than we normally convene, in order to avoid a conflict with the two early October Fair Shows. We will again be staying at the Sand Castle Motel, the room rates will be \$48.00 per day. The Friday night party around the pool will be a Low country Boil. There will be a judge's school held in conjunction with the convention on Friday the 18th. More information on the convention will be forthcoming. We need to make a conscious effort to sign up as many new members as possible because our membership is on the decline.

Have a good and safe summer, looking forward to seeing you at the convention.

# ELLIOTT BROGDEN, SR.

Submitted by Tyler Mizzell  
Santee, South Carolina

Memorial services for Elliott Brogden, Sr., 76, were held at 11:00 a.m. on Tuesday, April 22, 1997 at Forest Lake Presbyterian Church. The family requests that, in lieu of flowers, memorials be made to the American Camellia Society and Forest Lake Presbyterian Church.

Mr Brogden died Sunday, April 20, 1997. He was born January 12, 1921 in Blackville, the son of the late Maxie Lee and Rosena Bloom Brogden. He was a member of Forest Lake Presbyterian Church, and was a graduate of Brookland-Cayce High School.



**Elliott Brogden with camellia friends Fred Hahn and Lew Fetterman at the Santee Cookout, July 1996.**



Elliott Brogden received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Minnesota, and a Master's Degree from the University of South Carolina. He was a retired school teacher with Richland and Lexington County schools.

Mr. Brogden was a charter member of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society, and served as president of that organization. He was a member of the Golden K Kiwanis, Mid-Carolina Camellia Society, Dirtdauber Camping Club, and was a volunteer for the Harvest Hope Food Bank and the Federation for the Blind.

Mr. Brogden was a retired Lt. Colonel with the U.S. Air Force. He

received the National Defense Medal, Air Medal, Korean Service Medal, United Nations Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, World War II Service Medal, American Campaign Medal, American Defense Medal, and Asiatic Pacific Campaign Medal.

Surviving are his wife, Lawanda C. Brogden of Columbia; sons, Elliott P. "Buck" Brogden, Jr. of Columbia, and James H. Brogden of Augusta; daughter, Lucy Brogden Dixon of Atlanta; sisters, Mary Meyerholtz of Escondido, California, and Addie Field of Winston Salem, N.C.; and one granddaughter and four grandsons.



**Elliott surveys the winning blooms at the Fayetteville Camellia Show, March 2, 1996. (Photo by Shepherd)**

# TIDEWATER CAMELLIA CLUB

Wilmington, North Carolina

February 15-16, 1997

## Japonicas Grown in the Open:

Best Large-V. Large	<b>Royal Velvet Var.</b>	Parker Connor
Best Medium	<b>Lady Laura</b>	Parker Connor
Best Small	<b>Pink Perfection</b>	Lee Johnson
Best Miniature	<b>Helen B.</b>	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman

## Japonicas Grown Protected:

Best Large -V. Large	<b>Nuccio's Pink Lace</b>	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Medium	<b>Silver Chalice</b>	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Small	<b>Tammia</b>	Pat & Jim Pinkerton

Best Reticulata	<b>Renegade</b>	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman
Best Hybrid	<b>Mona Jury</b>	John & Sandra Penny
Best White Prot.	<b>Swan Lake</b>	John & Sandra Penny
Best White Open	<b>Charlie Bettes</b>	Parker Connor
Best Novice Bloom	<b>Dr. Shivago</b>	William Wilcox

Gold Certificate Open	Parker Connor
Gold Certificate Protected	Annabelle Fetterman
Silver Certificate Open	Ed & Lou Powers
Silver Certificate Protected	John & Sandra Penny

Submitted by Show Chairman Ogle W. Hess

# Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About Camellias, But Were Afraid To Ask

By Dr. Bruce Williams  
"THE PLANT DOCTOR"

(North Carolina State Cooperative Extension Director,  
New Hanover County, North Carolina)

Camellias are one of eastern North Carolina's most beautiful and popular winter flowering shrubs. Many garden experts describe the camellia as delicate and not suited to low maintenance gardens, but I disagree. This may be true in some areas, but in Southeastern North Carolina the common Camellia is one of our toughest and most dependable winter blooming garden plants.

Many varieties of camellia will tolerate +5 to +10 degree F. temperatures without serious cold damage, and even if many of the above ground stems are killed, the stump (with proper care) will usually regenerate a fairly decent semblance of the original in two to three years.

The novice camellia grower needs to know that three species of camellia are commonly grown in the southern United States. The common camellia (**Camellia japonica**) or "Japonica" blooms



from November until April and is considered to be the "true gem" of the southern winter garden. **Camellia sasanqua** is a slightly more hardy but smaller flowered fall blooming camellia that will grow in most gardens of eastern North Carolina. **Camellia reticulata** is a monster flowered thoroughbred that is very cold sensitive and must be greenhouse grown in this area.

Selection of the best Japonica varieties is overwhelming since over 7,000 named cultivars are registered with the American Camellia Society. Japonica blooms are highly variable in color and form. Blooms are most

commonly red, pink or white, but do not be surprised by cultivars with spectacular variegated petals. Flower form will usually fall into one of five general classes: single, semi-double, anemone, peony, or formal double.

Never ask a camellia grower which cultivars are his favorite because the answer is likely to change daily. Do ask which cultivars are most hardy, bloom with greatest regularity and longevity, and are most tolerant to insect and disease problems. I strongly recommend that before the first camellia is planted that you consult with an experienced camellia grower, certified plant professional or the American Camellia Society. Fayetteville (Fayetteville Camellia Club) and Wilmington (Tidewater Camellia Society) are fortunate to have some of the best camellia growers in the United States. Both groups have open membership and welcome new members. If interested, send me your name and address and I will forward to the membership chairman in the appropriate area.

Many novice growers unintentionally kill their plants with improper planting technique. I rarely see properly planted and cultivated camellias killed by cold, improper pruning, insects, or diseases. In

correct soil preparation, poor planting technique, and poor plant placement will kill new plants faster than you can say "weedeater."

Camellias require three things for vigorous growth: air, water, and nutrients. Use a raised bed (8-14 inches above grade) amended with copious amounts of compost, peat moss, or other appropriate organic matter to provide the best root atmosphere. Be sure the organic matter is thoroughly mixed with the native soil. The raised bed will "perch" the root system of the camellia above puddled water and allow for improved aeration of the root system. Organic matter will help hold water and nutrients in the soil without unnecessarily predisposing the plant to root rots. Camellias are not heavy feeders, but the soil must be properly amended so roots can chemically extract the nutrients needed for healthy growth. A soil pH between 5.5 and 6.5 is essential for vigorous healthy camellias.

Soil test with the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service or the appropriate agency in your state. In the absence of a soil test, add and thoroughly mix 2-3 cups of dolomitic limestone per 100 square feet of plant bed. The addition of phosphorus (bonemeal 0-20-0, or 0-46-0) will also aid in

rapid root establishment.

Once established, camellias require minimal pruning and fertilization. Plants are best fertilized lightly in March, June, and September using a slow release balanced fertilizer

(eg. 18-6-12, 15-5-10, or 16-4-8). Excessive fertilization can cause problems so feed camellias sparingly. Camellias, like good hunting dogs, produce best when healthy and lean.



Our Virginia friends, Major Doug Simon and Dr. "Tubby" Habel, survey the trophy table at this year's Wilmington Camellia Show.

# Editor's Column

by Jim Darden  
Clinton, North Carolina

How sad we all were to hear of the passing of our good Camellia friend Elliott Brogden. Back in the early 80's when yours truly took Annabelle Fetterman's suggestion and began attending Camellia Club meetings, Elliott was one of those venerable Camellia friends who always had time for a younger person who was eager to learn more about Camellias. When people like me had questions, Elliott always was happy to provide the correct answer. We would not have learned, and our society would not have grown, without a nucleus of fine Camellia people like Elliott.

Elliott was always photogenic. Several times I have used his picture in the Journal and described him as having the best smile in the Camellia world. It was one he used frequently, but never wore out. He never missed a Fayetteville Camellia Show that I remember. He and Lawanda worked hard to bring good blooms to our show, and they always went the extra mile and acted as judges for us.

Our show will not be the same without Elliott Brogden. To Lawanda and all of the Brogden family, we extend our sincere sympathy. He will certainly be missed by everyone.

I want to thank everyone for sending me show results during the past four months. Nine clubs sent show results, so many in fact that we can't use them all in this issue. Please be patient,



and we will always feature two or three clubs' show results in each issue. It will be difficult, but my goal is to use all show results without omitting anyone during the year when the results are current.

We even got nice letters and show results from Jacksonville and Gainesville. Dr. Jerry Hogsette has been a very good correspondent, and I would urge everyone to visit the Gainesville Camellia Club's homepage on the Internet. They have many fine bloom pictures in color on their page. It is very impressive. Keep sending those letters, and remember to send me articles and Camellia related newspaper clippings. We always need materials to keep our Journal current. Best wishes to everyone for a great summer.

# CAMELLIAS

by Dr. William L. Culbreth

reprinted from "Flora" the publication of the Sarah P. Duke Gardens  
Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

Camellias are so indelibly associated with Southern gardens that it is hard to think of one without the other. They flower from fall until spring, a few blossoms at a time over many weeks or all at once in a brilliant explosion. The time of flowering depends upon the species--the tempo, upon the weather. Camellia

sasanqua begins in October and continues until December, and then Camellia japonica takes over and goes on into spring. After a few successive, sunny, frost-free winter days, flowers appear here and there, but prolonged cold followed by sudden warmth is celebrated by a massive burst of bloom.

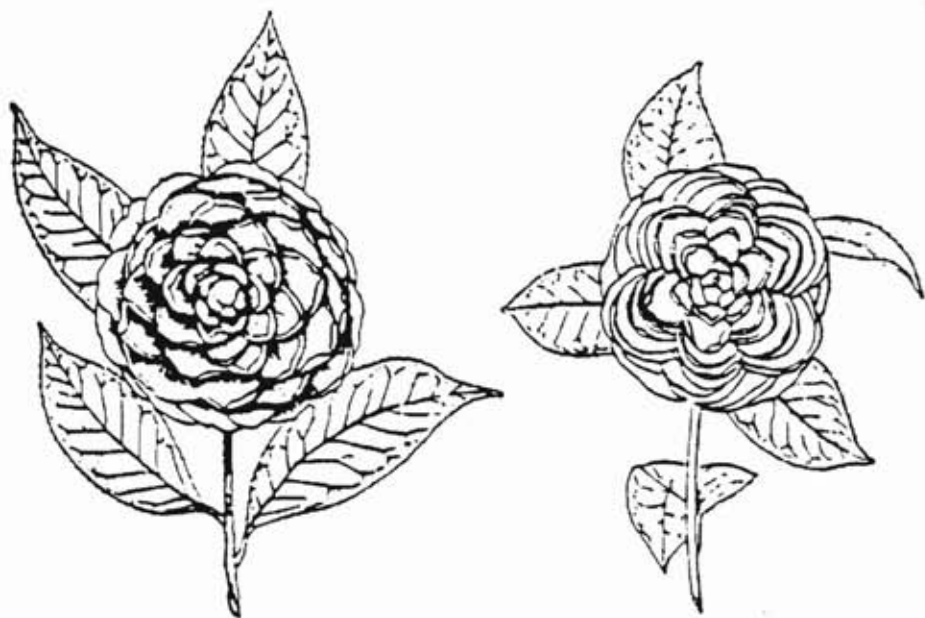


Camellia shensiensis

In spite of their adaptability to Southern gardens, Camellias are foreign to this continent. The large genus Camellia, with some 200 species, ranges through the warm-temperate and subtropical parts of China, India, and Japan, explaining why Camellias are suited for outdoor culture in America only in the South and on the West Coast. It also explains why the freeze of the night of 20-21 January 1985--when the temperature fell to -9 degrees in Durham, the coldest night of the

century during which weather records have been kept--decimated the Camellias in the Sarah P. Duke Gardens.

The Japanese Camellia, Camellia japonica, was independently domesticated in China and Japan with strikingly different results. (Although named C. japonica by Linnaeus, the species is actually native to China as well as Japan.) The Chinese perfected large-flowered fully double cultivars in keeping with their traditional taste for



Fully double Chinese cultivars of Camellia japonica (above) and single or semidouble Japanese ones. From G. Krussmann's "Handbuch der Laubgehölze" (1976).





double flowers, as in the roses, peonies, and poppies that they were also the first to domesticate. The Japanese cultivars, on the other hand, had single or only slightly double flowers with masses of yellow stamens in the center as in the wild species. Centuries later this dichotomy in the flower types of the two groups of cultivated races was to determine European taste by a simple accident of history.

The year 1745 marked the first record of the Camellia in Europe. A plant with a single red flowers, which from published descriptions may have been the wild species, blossomed in Lord Petre's greenhouse in Essex.

Although no mention exists, it must have come from China inasmuch as Japan was then closed to foreign trade. This plant and the few seedlings descended from it were for some time the only Camellias known in Europe. These few plants--and travelers' reports of beautiful garden varieties of Camellias seen in China--whetted the desire of European connoisseurs of conservatory plants. The last decades of the 18th century saw vast numbers of Camellias imported to Europe, significantly all of them from China and consequently all with flowers in the fully double Chinese style. Lord Petre's modest single red one was

forgotten, and the fashion for what was to become the most popular greenhouse subject of the 19th century was set.

Camellia houses were soon built throughout Europe, and the plants were also grown outdoors wherever the climate permitted--notably the mildest parts of Britain, the French Riviera, and Italy. A monograph published in 1837 listed 282 varieties, and Pierre Redoute painted many of them for his sumptuous book "Les Camellias."

In 1848, the younger Alexandre Dumas made a tragic heroine of "La Dame aux Camellias," and a few years later Giuseppe Verdi transformed the novel into his opera "La Traviata." At about this time Queen Victoria, in a moment of indolent non sequitur, wheezed in her copious correspondence: "If we have no mountains to boast of, we have the sea, which is ever enjoyable, and we have Camellias..." In 1850, a Belgian nursery offered some 700



Camellia granthamiana

varieties, but the public still cried for more.

New varieties of Camellias, it turned out, were easy to obtain. In fact, many invented themselves by a natural process horticulturally called sporting. For example, a new branch of a white-flowered Camellia may produce only pink flowers instead. The change is due to the random event of genetic mutation. Mutations may occur in any living cell, but only those in reproductive cells, gametes, can be passed on to subsequent generations. The ones in somatic, or body, cells die with the death of the mutant individual. But this prosaic biological truth can be abridged in horticulture.

If a vegetative bud forms from a patch of stem tissue that descended from a cell with a mutation affecting

say, flower color, then cuttings made from the branch that grows from that mutant bud will yield plants which flowers all have the new color. Such bud sports were the spontaneous source of most of the Camellia cultivars that proliferated in the 19th century. A sample (taken from "Le Bon Jardinier pour l'Annee 1869") of the names given to such new cultivars by horticulturists of the period reveals the social status of the intended clientele: 'Baron de Vriere,' 'Comtesse Ricci,' 'Duc de Bretagne,' 'Imperatrice Eugenis,' 'Lady Taunton,' 'Reine de Danemark'--and the list went on for pages.

(Dr. Culbreth's article will be continued in the next issue of Atlantic Coast Camellias.)



# FETTERMANS CELEBRATE 50TH...

by Jim Darden  
Clinton, North Carolina

In late April of this year Annabelle and Lew Fetterman celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at a gala event attended by over 300 friends at the Country Squire restaurant in Kenansville, North Carolina.

During an evening of fun and fine food the Fettermans enjoyed congratulations from friends representing all aspects of their busy lives. There were local and state officials, business acquaintances

and employees, friends, and, last but not least, Camellia friends.

The evening was emceed by Molly Held, daughter of Annabelle and Lew, and Vice President of the family business, Lundy Packing Company. Dr. Norman Wiggins, President of Campbell University, gave a wonderful description of the honored couple, their business, and their involvement in so many different endeavors.

**The Fetterman Family:**  
(L to R) Molly Held,  
Lew Fetterman, Kyle  
Held, and Annabelle  
Fetterman. (Photo by  
Marie Dahlen.)



Lew then took the microphone and explained how lucky Annabelle was (or was it the other way around?). He told of his old Model A car which broke down every time he tried to visit Annabelle for a date back in Pennsylvania. Then he went on to tell a few additional things that Annabelle might not have wanted repeated in public. Lew's comments brought laughter which was long and hard.

Many local politicians and mayors joined North Carolina Agriculture Commissioner Jim Graham and other dignitaries in celebrating with the Fettermans. Camellia friends were very prominent in the affair. Paul and Marie Dahlen, from Aiken, South Carolina, were one of two

couples to join Annabelle and Lew at the head table.

Others in attendance included Sila and Geraldine Caruso and Jim and Mary Nell Darden from Clinton, along with Fred and Clara Hahn from Charlotte and Dave and Elizabeth Schiebert from Marshallville, Georgia also joined in the festivities.

A good time was had by all as Annabelle and Lew started their second half century together. Both are well known for their local (Fayetteville Camellia Club), regional (ACCS), national (ACS), and international (ICS), Camellia activities. We all hope to see much of the Fetterman's in the future, and wish them best in the years to come.



Camellia friends at the Fetterman's 50th anniversary bash included, L to R, Dr. Dave and Elizabeth Schiebert, Geraldine Caruso, and Clara and Fred Hahn. (Photo by Marie Dahlen)

# GAINESVILLE CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## Gainesville Camellia Show

January 1997

### Japonicas Grown Untreated & Unprotected:

Best Large - Very Large	<b>Granada</b>	Dr. Howard Smith
Best Medium	<b>Herme</b>	Dr. Sidney Marshall
Best Small	<b>Ruby Matthews</b>	Dr. Sidney Marshall

### Japonicas Grown Treated & Unprotected:

Best Large - Very Large	<b>Clark Hubbs Var.</b>	June & James Norman
Best Medium	<b>Mary Alice Cox</b>	Joseph Raska
Best Small	<b>Ruby Matthews</b>	Cecil Simmons

### Japonicas Treated & Protected:

Best Very Large	<b>Nuccio's Pink Lace</b>	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Small-Large	<b>Feathery Touch</b>	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best Large Retic Open	<b>Frank Houser</b>	June & James Norman
Best Sm-Lrg Retic Open	<b>Valley Knudsen</b>	Howard Smith
Best Large Retic Prot.	<b>Frank Houser</b>	Fred & Clara Hahn
Best L-VL Hybrid Open	<b>Julia</b>	Cecil Simmons
Best S-M Hybrid Open	<b>Button 'n Bows</b>	O. L. Jacobson
Best S-M Hybrid Prot.	<b>Kramer's Fluted Coral Var.</b>	George & Jane Griffin
Best Miniature Open	<b>Mini Pink</b>	June & James Norman
Best Miniature Prot.	<b>Tinsie</b>	George & Jane Griffin
Best Seedling	<b>White Glory</b>	Dr. Chuck Carlson
Best Camellia Species	<b>C. chrysantha</b>	Mrs. John Hintermister
Best Novice Bloom	<b>Guilio Nuccio</b>	John Thrasher III

Submitted by Show Chairman Jerry Hogsette, Jr.

# TOICHI DOMOTO

Provided By Marilee Gray, President  
Southern California Camellia Society

(Editor's Note: The following is taken from remarks made by Julius Nuccio in 1993 while introducing Camellia nurseryman Toichi Domoto.)

The Privilege and honor to introduce Mr. Toichi Domoto is a task I thought would be quite simple. After all, I've known him most of my life, as a fellow nurseryman, as a plantsman, as a great friend, and as a competitor. Although competitor is not the proper word for Toichi because he was always a contributor, never a competitor.

The fact that Toichi has always been the same steady, quiet, humble person, but with strong opinions of plant evaluation, and never controversial, is what makes this a difficult introduction.

I have nothing but good to say about him. He brought to the nursery industry integrity and a continued search for new and better varieties with honest evaluations.

I first met Toichi in the late 1930's. I had experienced several years of working in a full-line nursery and soon found myself hooked on the two greatest flowering shrubs on the earth, the camellia and

the azaleas.

Camellia popularity was just coming in to a new, lively market with many interested gardeners and camellia hobbyists, all searching for new and better varieties. The availability of the varieties was quite limited; hence my first trip to Hayward, California and the business with Toichi Domoto. At that time he was the leader in available stock as well as varieties and, of course, knowledge of both the camellia and azaleas.

This man was open, with no secrets, and shared his knowledge and made many varieties available. I couldn't believe his sincerity, and the humility that has been his trait all the many years of our friendship.

The demand for camellias of new and better varieties grew so rapidly that it created thirty or more camellia specialty nurseries in the southern California area alone and many throughout the entire state.

The race was truly on, and Toichi was ready with stock and an established nursery. However, along came Pearl Harbor--that's right, he was interned. I couldn't believe it!

These were very difficult years for Americans of Japanese descent, especially those with established businesses such as Toichi. His lost business opportunities because of the war were truly tragic.

Toichi never wavered, even though being interned only proved to be half the battle. Upon his return at war's end he found that many in the industry continued to discriminate against the Japanese Americans, hoping to keep them out of competition. This, too, was very hard to believe.

It was in these early years after the war that I realized what a great and sincere friend this man was. We, at Nuccio's, were able to get back into the camellia world, but not so for Toichi.

Toichi called me one day in 1948. In order to get back in the race he wanted to know if we would supply him with some of the newer varieties. Of course, our answer was that we would be more than happy to. Upon completion of the order he said that his truck would pick up the plants at 6 a.m. This was fine, but then I wondered why such an early hour. Toichi gave us several such orders, and each time the truck arrived at 6 a.m. for pick-up.

Finally, I asked him why the early pick-up. His reply was that he didn't want anyone to see a Japanese in our nursery for fear of hurting our business. This respect and consideration for

others was always a trait of Toichi.

Needless to say, this man was soon back in the competition, and contributing to the world of camellias new varieties such as Ecclefield, Destiny, Scented Gem, and Shiro Chan, to name a few.

Shiro Chan was and is, without a doubt, one of the finest mutations ever developed. His testing of this camellia and preparation for distribution was truly outstanding.

Along with his own introductions, Toichi's distribution and confidence in the sasanqua camellia must be told. He was one of the first to predict that some day the gardeners of America would benefit from the great fall color and versatility of this camellia species.

It has taken years, but today the sasanqua is accepted as one of our finest flowering evergreen shrubs. The varieties that Toichi valued highly many years ago are still the most popular today. To name a few: Hana, Jiman, Hiryu, Momozono Nishiki, Narumigata, Nodami Ushiro, Setsugekka, Shinonome, Shishi Gashira, Show no Sakae, White Doves, and Yae Arare.

It should be obvious that our relationship grew well beyond fellow nurserymen and good friends. We became interested in each other's families and their futures. At each one of our meetings over the years,



regardless of business, the conversation always was, "How are the kids?" This is where Toichi's life took another turn: his children chose different roads and are doing very well. Mine stayed to carry on the nursery business.

A nursery that produces and introduces new varieties should be family-oriented to be successful, and Toichi, with all his wisdom and knowledge, knew this. He realized that if he sold the nursery the Domoto tradition would no longer be and he would certainly not be happy away from what he has loved all his life. Hence, his decision to phase out his stock to a comfortable size that he could be relaxed in. In doing so he has given the young people at Nuccio's all of his selected seedlings for them to evaluate and market.

In the early years of his phasing-out program, the 1970's, he sent us two fine selected seedlings. One was a hybrid cuspidata, and the other a sasanqua, Shishi Gashira seedling. In our testing it was quite obvious that both would be great new varieties and should be named and marketed.

I called Toichi and told him that he had two fine camellias and that he should name them. I suggested to him that the boys at the nursery felt that his name would be perfect for either one, as they both represented excellent qualities that he

always strived for. His answer was firm: he did not want his name used, and to tell the boys that whatever name they decided on, other than his, would be fine.

The cuspidata hybrid was named Spring Festival, and the sasanqua Dwarf Shishi. Both have been marketed and have won acclaim all over the camellia world. They represent what Toichi worked for, excellent landscape plants for the gardens.

At this time many of Toichi's seedlings are being propagated for future introductions. His nursery has phased down considerably, but not the man. His interests are still high for the new varieties.

Recently we received another group of his seedlings for testing, and know from his track record that they will all have merit. Hopefully I have conveyed to the reader my feelings of respect and admiration for Toichi Domoto, and his contribution to the horticultural and nursery industries.



**Elliott Brogden proudly enters his flowers in a Camellia Show in Perry, Georgia, October 12, 1990. (Photo by Shepherd.)**

# An Invitation To Join

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

*Check here if you want a membership card.*

# FIGHT SCALE ON CAMELLIAS WITH OIL

By Roger Mercer  
The Fayetteville Observer Times  
Fayetteville, North Carolina

**Dear Roger:** Enclosed you will find a sample of my camellia leaves which are infested with some kind of fungus. Please identify the fungus and tell how to get rid of it. Marshall, Lumberton, N.C.

**Dear Marshall:** Your camellias have scale, not fungus, and it's the worst case of scale I've ever seen on a camellia.

Your plants already have suffered severe damage. If you don't do something soon, they could die.

I suggest that you buy an oil designed for use on plants. You'll find such products at your local garden center. Volk or a similar oil will do the job.

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

Apply the oil again in about three weeks. Then evaluate your plants about two weeks after that. The old, dead scales will turn grayish and the waxy covering that protects

## YOUR GARDEN



by Roger Mercer  
The Fayetteville Observer

their bodies will be hollow, because the bodies inside will have died.

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

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

If the oil fails and after three drenchings you still have a scale

problem, you should resort to a systemic insecticide. While the oil may not be 100 percent effective, it will certainly slow the insects and give the plant a chance to recover somewhat. As new leaves sprout in April and fill out to full size in May, watch for scale attacks on the new foliage. If there is none, you have little to worry about. If you begin to see scales form by June or July, then you will have to try a pesticide. Orthene is a general-purpose systemic pesticide for use on flowers and shrubs.

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

In many cases, native and introduced wasps will eventually kill heavy infestations of scale.

One of my Oriental magnolias was so heavily infested with San Jose scale a few years ago that I thought the tree might die.

The infestation did not become extreme all at once. I had noticed a slight buildup of scale the year before on that tree and on several other Oriental magnolias. And a few small limbs had died from the scale.

When the attack became extreme, the tree dropped about half of its leaves and several large limbs died. But a few days before I decided in desperation to spray with Orthene, I began to notice a loud hum coming

from the tree. The hum sounded like big power lines.

I noticed four kinds of wasps darting among the limbs constantly, and I suddenly realized the wasps were devouring the scales by the hundreds. I did not spray at all. The tree began to recover within a few weeks. By the next spring, bloom was heavy and new foliage was pretty, richly green and very nearly disease-free.

I still notice an occasional wasp looking for food among the leaves. But scale has not been a problem on any of my magnolias since that year, four years ago.

I took a big chance on my tree, since it is a one-of-a-kind hybrid of Magnolia kobus x Magnolia stellata. I made the cross more than 20 years ago, and I kept one plant. The tree is now 18 feet tall and covered with white blossoms on bare limbs in March. The fragrant flowers spread a heady scent of cloves over half an acre, and the fragrance is one of my favorites among all flowers.

I don't recommend that you wait for wasps to cure your camellias. I was lucky. The wasps just happened to show up, partly, I suspect, because I don't do much spraying and there's always plenty for wasps to eat.

But, you might not be so lucky. And old camellias are nearly irreplaceable. If you lose yours, you'll have to wait years for young ones to mature.

# CHARLOTTE CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Charlotte Camellia Show

February 1, 1997

## Grown in the Open:

Best Japonica	<b>Lady Kay Var.</b>	Parker Connor
Runner Up	<b>Carter's Sunburst Pink</b>	Parker Connor

## Grown Protected:

Best Large Jap.	<b>Helen Bower Var.</b>	Pat & Jim Pinkerton
Runner Up	<b>Nuccio's Pink Lace</b>	Sally & Bill Hardwick
Best Medium Jap.	<b>Elaine's Betty</b>	Pat & Jim Pinkerton
Runner Up	<b>Silver Chalice</b>	John Penny
Best Small Jap.	<b>Grace Albritton</b>	Mildred & Bill Robertson
Best Miniature	<b>Tammia</b>	Pat & Jim Pinkerton
Runner Up	<b>Fircone Var.</b>	Sally & Bill Hardwick
Best Reticulata	<b>Curtain Call Var.</b>	John Penny
Runner Up	<b>Frank Houser</b>	Clara & Fred Hahn
Best Hybrid	<b>Julia Var.</b>	Ann & Mack McKinnon
Best White Bloom	<b>Elegans Champagne</b>	Pat & Jim Pinkerton
Best Novice Bloom	<b>Debutante</b>	Steve Bott
Gold Certificate--Open	Parker Connor	
Gold Certificate--Protected	Pat & Jim Pinkerton	
Silver Certificate--Open	Brenda & Miles Beach	
Silver Certificate--Protected	Annabelle & Lew Fetterman	

Submitted by Show Chairman Fred Hahn

# ATLANTIC COAST SHOW DATES

- October 3-4: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society  
South Carolina State Fair  
Columbia, South Carolina
- October 11-12: Middle Georgia Camellia Society  
Georgia National Fair--Agricenter  
Perry, Georgia
- November 8-9: Middle Georgia Camellia Society  
Massee Lane Gardens  
Fort Valley, Georgia
- November 15-16: Valdosta Camellia Society  
Valdosta Garden Center  
Valdosta, Georgia
- November 19-20: Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross  
Suntrust Bank of Southeast Georgia  
Waycross, Georgia
- December 6: Men's Garden Club of Albany  
Albany Mall  
Albany, Georgia
- December 6-7: Island of Beaches Camellia Society  
Jacksonville Beach, Florida
- January 10-11: Gainesville Camellia Society  
Oaks Mall  
Gainesville, Florida
- January 17-18: Aiken Camellia Club  
Aiken Mall  
Aiken, South Carolina
- February 7-8: Charlotte Camellia Society  
Carolina Place Mall  
Pineville, North Carolina
- February 14-15: Mid-Carolina Camellia Society  
Columbia Mall  
Columbia, South Carolina
- February 28: Middle Georgia Camellia Society  
Houston Mall  
Warner Robins, Georgia

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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