



*Atlantic Coast
Camellias*

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Atlantic Coast Camellia Society**

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Nedra Mathis

Carol Selph

Dinh Swanson



Donna Denton, Jerry Selph, Carol Selph, Bev Ritter, Chuck Ritter

Cover Photo: *Flowerwood*

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Atlantic Coast Camellia Society Officers 2014-2015

PRESIDENT Clayton Mathis
P.O. Box 721, Douglas, GA 31534-0721
912 384-5456, cmathis27@hotmail.com

1st VICE PRESIDENT Patrick Andrews
950 NE 189th Lane, Citra, FL 32113
352 595-3365, pandrews@stenograph.com

2nd VICE PRESIDENT Randolph Maphis
2426 Skipper Lane, Tallahassee, FL 32317
850 878-3872, crmaphis@comcast.net

SECRETARY Clarissa Nielsen
400 Vernon Terrace, Raleigh, NC 27664-5962
919 787-0311, ihtifaz@att.net

TREASURER Bonnie Serpas
229 Green Street, Santee, SC 29142
803 854-3171, serpasgm@ntinet.com

HISTORIANS John & Dinh Swanson
2607 NW 25th Place, Gainesville, FL 32605-2826
352 672-2644, johnbssquaredetc@gmail.com

EDITOR Richard Mims
409 Groves Street, Lugoff, SC 29078
803 572-5353, richardmims@ymail.com

Assistant Editor Mary K. Hall
8 Jersey Court, Elgin, SC 29045
803 796-4319, marykayis@bellsouth.net

WEBMASTER Richard Buggeln
1719 Verrazzano Drive, Wilmington, NC 28405-4227
rbuggeln@gmail.com
ACCS website: <http://atlanticcoastcamelliasociety.org>

Directors

Brenda Litchfield
6163 Bayour Road
Mobile, AL 36605
251 622-1930
brenda@
educationalconcepts.com

Chuck & Bev Ritter
202 Mason Road
Melrose, FL 32666
352 475-3341
bevchuckr@earthlink.net
bev@stened.com

Tommy Alden
3204 Burnett Road
Byron, GA 31008-8308
478 825-1337
tommy@countylinenursery.com

Carol Selph
P.O. Box 423
Suwannee, FL 32692
772-577-8863
valcamellias@intergate.com

Jim Campbell
16068 Riverside Dr.
Covington, LA 70435
985 630-9899
rivercamellia@bellsouth.net

Jim Smelley
4831 Devon Street
Moss Point, MS 39563-2410
228 475-9736

Lou Bryant
504 Francisca Lane
Cary, NC 27511-3746
919 467-6876
mlbryant@mindspring.com

Judy Capps
334 DeVane Street
Fayetteville, NC 28305-5273
910 323-9891
judycappsrealtor@yahoo.com

Geary Serpas
229 Green Street
Santee, SC 29142
803 854-3171
serpasgm@ntinet.com

David Sheets
1002 Stanton Dr.
North Augusta, SC 29841
803 279-0272
davidsheets@mindspring.com

Bob Black
20155 Longview Drive
Windsor, VA 23487-5737
757 285-4696
bob@bcnursery.com

Fred McKenna
3740 Battlefield Blvd., South
Chesapeake, VA 23322
757 432-0220
fred.mckenna@me.com

President's Message

By Clayton Mathis



The Dog Days of summer have come and gone. In South Georgia and North Florida we've had the "farmers curse" not enough rain and then too much rain. We also had a steady diet of 105 to 108 heat index numbers.

The elements just were not kind and we don't know, yet, whether this will be a camellia season to rave about. Small bloom buds appeared in late June and, hopefully, they enjoy a great growth spurt in late summer.

Two areas of concern have been brought to my attention. I've been told that some growers of unprotected (actually protected) plants have actually been entering blooms that have received some form of protection in the unprotected category rather than the proper protected category. This has been a problem in the camellia world for a long time and I hope it is only an act of omission and will not continue. A clear definition of an unprotected bloom can be found in the *ACS Rules and Regulations* book, 2011 edition:

"Unprotected blooms: it is the intent of the ACS that blooms submitted for exhibition in this category be grown in natural surroundings without **any** man-made protection from the elements of nature."

In the Atlantic Coast and Gulf Coast geographical area, no protection at all is the rule. Examples of things that change the status of unprotected blooms to protected blooms include: towels, bed sheets, tarps, or plastic put over plants, or moving container grown plants into sheltered areas, and by artificial heat --even a light bulb. Any use of protection requires that a flower be entered in the protected category to assure that the truly unprotected growers get fair judging.

Another problem which has shown up in some of our shows is the issue of altered blooms. The *ACS Rules and Regulations* book, 2011 edition, states,

“Altered blooms: Flowers that have been altered (e.g., by removal of anthers or stamens, trimming, etc.) to an extent that it is detectable by the judges, or flowers that have been painted to conceal imperfections or enhance their appearance shall not be eligible for an ACS Award.”

Judges who detect an altered bloom should not award it a ribbon to assure it doesn't go up to the contention table.

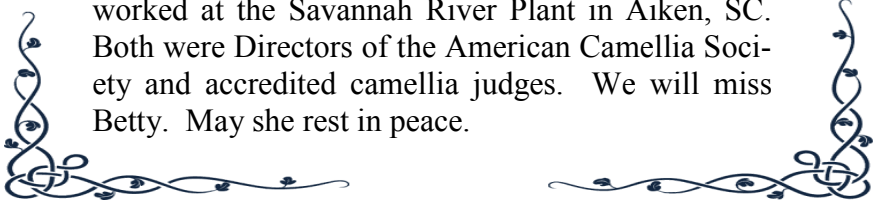
Thanks to Patrick Andrews for designing the impressive ACCS ad which appears in the latest edition of the ACS Journal. We are looking forward to getting new members from Patrick's effort.

Save the date for the 35th Anniversary meeting of the ACCS on September 18th and 19th. We will once again meet at Litchfield Beach, SC. Plan to come with no politics or egos and remember it's about flowers, fellowship, and good food.



In Memoriam

Elizabeth (Betty) Marion Valentine Daudt
June 30, 1923—January 3, 2015



Betty and her late husband, Louis (Lou) Rodney Daudt, were both active members of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society though age and health did affect Betty's participation. Her and Lou's interest in growing and showing camellias began when Lou worked at the Savannah River Plant in Aiken, SC. Both were Directors of the American Camellia Society and accredited camellia judges. We will miss Betty. May she rest in peace.

Camellia Growers of Prominence: Chuck and Bev Ritter

By John and Dinh Swanson

Introduction

This article is the first of a series and features The Ritters, growers and showers of unprotected (outdoor grown) camellias.

While gleaning the records of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society (Lots of great info there, still appropriate and interesting) when reviewing leaders in the show circuit, Chuck and Bev have been a top winner for many years, an excellent example of a highly successful partnership. This article describes the process by which they became involved in growing and showing camellias, and might answer, at least partially, the question: How do they do it so well?

Chuck and Bev Ritter moved into their home on six acres of tall oaks and pines on Lake Rosa, east of Melrose, Florida in 1984. They inherited a few camellias on the property, but it wasn't until 10 years later that they began landscaping - including the planting of over 1000 camellias



which has now reached 1450 plants -- and several hundred other flowering plants/shrubs and fruit-bearing trees. Chuck caught "the camellia bug" in January 1998 at the annual Gainesville Camellia Society Show and has been heavily afflicted ever since. He began grafting one month later, beginning showing in

2002, and judging in 2003. In the 20 years since beginning, they have grafted on over 700 plants. Many were on *Kanjiro* and *Egao* root stock, and others on recycled varieties that were not winners on the show circuit. If time permits, Chuck hopes to graft on another 200 plants. To care for and manage the plants Chuck spends about 40 hours a week, and has some outside help.

Camellias seemed a perfect match to provide winter color. Given that their property is nearly perfectly suited for their cultivation, Chuck attributes much of his success as a grower to the location, mentioning that his plants have never been hurt by a hard freeze. At worst he has lost a few days of quality blooms. Another contributing factor to success at the shows is having multiple quantities of winning varieties. For example, a partial list includes: 30 *Frank Houser Var.*, 14 *Ray Gentry Var.*, 10 *Punkin*, and nine *Leila Gibson* plants. This volume provides Chuck with many blooms from which to select the best, for show.

Chuck's first success at a camellia show was with *Punkin*, the best non-retic hybrid in show, and the excited feeling reminded him of the pleasure of winning.



Chuck snipping a bloom.

Chuck had mentors along the way: Jim Norman, who taught him how to graft and care for difficult to grow (die-back prone) retics and hybrids; the Gordys (Clarence and Lillian), Hulyan Smith, and others provided plant scions and guidance; Jay Ellis shared his plant care experiences.; Jerry and Carol Selph have become great friends and advisors; and countless other nursery people and fellow growers have helped with plants, scions, and sharing of their wisdom.

When asked their favorite varieties, Chuck identified the following:

<u>Japonicas</u>	<u>Retics</u>	<u>Hybrids</u>	<u>Whites</u>
<i>Black Magic</i>	<i>Ray Gentry Var.</i>	<i>Punkin</i>	<i>Leila Gibson</i>
<i>Fircone Var</i>	<i>Frank Houser Var.</i>	<i>Julia</i>	
<i>Paul Haskee, (very) Var.</i>	<i>Linda Carol</i>	<i>Phil Piet</i>	
<i>Les Marbury</i>	<i>Lady Ruth Ritter</i>	<i>Spring Daze</i>	
<i>Bev Ritter</i>	<i>Pleasant Memories</i>	<i>Tom Perkins</i>	

Chuck shared the practices he uses that might be of help to others wanting to show more flowers. The activities of pruning, dis-budding, and gibbing are closely coordinated and interrelated.

Pruning. Chuck begins shortly after blooms are finished and continues heavy pruning nearly all year long. He does prune retics, too, and advises to make sure to use a wound sealer, spray, or paint on them to avoid die-back. I can add that if "cats" wished, they could make it through the Ritters' camellia plants with clear sailing.

Dis-budding. Chuck dis-buds pretty heavily and continues to monitor bud-set throughout the blooming season.

Gibbing: Gibbing every 7-10 days begins sometimes in late July and early August and ends in late December. He usually gibs two buds on one plant per week. Chuck prefers to gib the growth bud under the flower bud so as not to gib directly on the flower bud that might result in burning. He uses a standard gib mixture with a thickening gel to facilitate application.

Fertilizing: The Ritter plants are fertilized three times per year. On April 1st, (2000 lbs of 12-4-8), June 1st, (2000 lbs. of 12-4-8), and August 15th, (2000 lbs of 5-10-15). The oaks and pines add nitrogen and other elements. Over the past 20 years they have added over 750 yards of pine bark mulch to the camellia beds. Soil tests in 2013 indicated the need for liming and other supplements, so Florida Dolomite and some 18-46-0 were applied in 2014.* (please see Editor’s note at end of article)

Irrigation: The Ritters’ irrigation system ensures that the camellias get at least an inch of water per week.

Source of plants: From nurseries and other growers and showers.



Strictly for the blooms.

Bloom prep for a show:

Begin cutting blooms on the weekend prior to the show. Try to cut in early morning on hot days. Dry with a fan and Q-tips to make sure the center is very dry. Spray blooms with “Clear Life” which locks in moisture in petals. After blooms dry, stems are placed in water (with preservative) and stored in the fridge at 39 degrees in airtight containers that contain ethylene tablets (one per bloom) to absorb gases that would decrease the life span of the blooms.

When transporting blooms to the show, keep them in coolers until you are preparing them for actual show entry.



Prep area for drying and transport

Advice to beginners:

1. Use Richard Buggeln's bloom rankings of the top 112 show winners from the ACCS website as a guide for plants to add to your collection. Purchase those you can from nurseries, and acquire others by grafting on good understock. Grafting stock can be obtained from nurseries or fellow camellia growers.
2. Larger plants will produce better blooms more quickly. Purchase 3-5 gallon plants when practical and available. Avoid 1gallon plants unless you have lots of time - many will die. It takes an air-layer at least 3-5 years to attain the maturity of a 3-5 gallon plant.
3. Use *Kanjiro*, *Egao*, and/or *Kumagai (Nagoya)* as grafting stock. Root or purchase scions, plant them and use them for grafting two years later.
4. It is not necessary to have large acreage in camellias win at shows. Many show winners have done well with 100-150 plants on one-third acre. Carefully selecting and caring for quality plants can result in success at the shows.

The Ritters are active in the Gainesville Camellia Society and are board members of the ACCS. They are also members of the American Camellia Society and the International Camellia Society. Chuck has registered six camellia varieties with the ACS.

Chuck and Bev get much pride and joy from the many friendships they have developed while actively participating in the Annual ACCS meetings in September. Usually the first camellias of the season are exhibited on party tables at this meeting. It amazes them to know that the members and guest attendees all share a special love for camellias and that they also share in wanting it to last as long as possible.



Editor's Note:

Technical information about soils is readily available. The soil you are dealing with in your little piece of America is different from Chuck's site in Florida or the sites of future growers John & Dinh will write about. Do you have sand (fine or coarse), gravel, loams (sandy, gravely, silty, peat-like), clay, clay mixtures? I probably missed listing the type of natural soil you are conditioning to grow camellias. The MOST IMPORTANT task is getting a laboratory analysis including the pH of your soil. Only then will you know what to add to your soil. For a small testing fee your agricultural extension office will find out what your soil needs.

So You Want To Show Camellias

By Bonnie Serpas

You have just moved to the south and bought your dream home. As you walk around your yard surveying the disaster, you stop, look deeper into the jungle and shake your head. The realtor told you those different shaped bushes or trees with the various shades of green to brown leaves and dead brown flowers on the ground were camellias. What is a camellia?

One day later, you were at the front of your house looking lost when a man walking his dog strolled by. “Hi! My name is Jack. Did you just buy this lovely house with the beautiful garden?” (Beautiful garden, the homeowner thought. Is this man nuts or what!?) Beautiful garden? I don’t know where to start.

As time goes by and niceties have been exchanged, Jack invites the new homeowner to his house to view his garden. Oh my! Can my camellias look like this? Yes! Yes they can with hard work and time. “Why don’t you come with my wife and me to a Camellia Meeting next Tuesday for dinner, fellowship and an educational program? Your life will never be the same again.”

And so, the rest of my life story began. The meeting was in August and sure enough, the food was good and the fellowship was very welcoming. However, the educational program seemed to be in a foreign language.

They handed out these medicine bottles filled with something called “Gib.” Oh! Now I see. You mix a little in water and drink it down before you go outside. The “Gib” gives you energy to tackle those gigantic camellias.

After listening very carefully, I learned that the “Gib” gives the camellia the energy to help most flower buds open earlier and the blooms are usually larger. I even learned that Gibberellic Acid is used on some fruits and vegetables to help regulate their harvest time and to make them ripen at the same time (grapes).

I was introduced to the members of the society and my predicament as a new homeowner in a jungle of untamed camellias was mentioned. After the adjournment, all the camellia enthusiasts in the room descended on me with their thoughts and recommendations. Such feelings of acceptance I have never felt before. I think there just might be something special about these “Camellia People.”

In September the topic was plans for the October Show at the Fair Grounds, camellia diseases, fertilization and disbudding. These two meetings were over my head but after the show talk ended, the other topics turned into something useful to me. I was also told to begin pruning. Finally, I was able to clean up these eyesores but only by one third at a time if I wanted to see some flowers this fall and spring. Now I need a calculator.

I went home that night after the meeting feeling like I had some of the “Gib energy” I thought I might get by drinking it. I had cleaned the dead blooms from under the camellias and mowed already. Now I was set to start pruning and to make my plants cry because of disbudding. Why do I need to do that? Disbudding means fewer buds to encourage the plant to use its energy for nicer blooms. Let me get this straight. I clean up under the plants, prune by one third, disbud and then start shooting up the poor plant to give it energy. I’m the one who needs the energy!

I thought I read somewhere that camellias were relatively maintenance free. I guess they are if you want them to look like those around my dream home.

... To be continued ...



Fall Show Information

The following information was available as of the printing of this publication from the American Camellia Society Website and you may access available show schedules at

<https://www.americancamellias.com/about-american-camellia-society/camellia-shows/list-of-shows>

Additional information and show schedules will **also** be available on the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society site at

<http://atlanticcoastcamelliasociety.org/>

Be sure to keep up-to-date with all scheduled shows as they are listed on both websites.

October

Middle Georgia Camellia Society Georgia National Fair Show 2015. October 17, 2015. Perry, GA. Show Chair: Sandra Williams. Co-Chair: Warren Thompson. Chair of Judges: Sandra Williams.

Mid-Carolina Camellia Society State Fair Show 2015. October 23-24, 2015. Co-Chairs: Oliver and Tyler Mizzell. Chair of Judges: Geary Serpas.

November

Virginia Camellia Society Fall Show 2015. November 14, 2015. Norfolk, VA. Show Chair: Larry Barlow. Chair of Judges: Fred McKenna.

December*

Pensacola Camellia Club 2015 Show. December 12, 2015. Pensacola, FL. Chair: Skip Vogelsang. Chair of Judges: Roger Vinson

*Please note that the Valdosta Camellia and Garden Club will not be hosting a camellia show in December.

Attention, Not Location, Is the Secret to Growing Healthy Camellias

by Richard C. Mims

Throughout many decades the notion was that camellias only grew well in dappled shade. Yet, our minds played little tricks on us and we should have known better because this is false thinking. Evidence that camellias grow just about anywhere is all around us and literally dots our landscape. We should not in any way have waited to carry on conversations touting “growing in full sun,” grafting in full sun” and thusly having to stand out in hot sun to care for the plants for us to know that growing in full sun is possible although possibly not ideal should shady surroundings or the north, cooler side of a house or building or trees be available. Should the weather be extremely hot (in 2015, the hottest July since records have been kept), I would hope these growers are at least standing on the shady side of a large camellia plant or at least taking an umbrella when they have fertilizing, disbudding, gibbing, or pruning to do.

While driving through many cities (usually on the way to camellia shows) beautiful specimen camellias were seen as part of hot, steamy street landscapes—growing magnificently as they are reaching out for every minute of bright sunshine. I have seen “loner” camellias in vacant lots with the house long-ago gone. I even saw one in a tree-barren traffic circle although I don’t remember where. I can only picture in my imagination the “White By The Gate” growing by one of the old gates so easily kept closed with the antique mechanism created with a chain and heavy stone to keep the farm animals from escaping their pasture—usually a shade less area to encourage growth of pasture grass.

Hurricanes are part of our present and past. As I write, Danny is headed toward us with a possibility that dry air currents will cause its demise. If not, then when the next hurricanes and tornados come into the southern U.S, they will, destroy our beautiful trees, strip camellias of leaves and expose camellias almost

naked in the hot sun. Remember Hugo? While helping with clean-up on James Island, S.C., I noticed many gardens lost their canopies including the garden of our former member, the late Rupie Drews. Rupie showed me the original *Georgia National Fair* seedling growing in the spot where a huge pine tree fell and crushed it and other camellias during a hurricane. The regrowth (in full sun) produced that fabulous flower honored at the Georgia National Fair each year with a hundred dollar prize and wooden clock carved with a camellia motif. Rupie grew his camellias extremely close together and the crushing together of plants in a wild dream could cause an arch graft. Also, the “Georgia National Fair” bloom has great, interesting substance: sometimes I wonder whether or not “Georgia National Fair” is a seedling or a nature-produced chimera caused by crushing together of varieties.

Now that camellia gurus, Randolph Maphis, Jim Smelley, Mark Crawford and others are talking about healthy plants in sun, perhaps location should be centered around the questions: Now where do I want to put that camellia? Where will I have to put in less work to condition the soil? Where in my yard will provide the best drainage? Where can I avoid early morning sun in winter to prevent the ice on plants from magnifying its light and burning the leaves? Where can I plant to prevent an eyesore in the neighbor’s yard? Where can I plant to prevent pruning on one side to uncover a walk-way and cause a wop-sided plant? Where can I put the plant to let it grow in all its glory? You can put the camellia anywhere although dense shade will limit numbers of buds and encourage leggy growth. I think everyone who grows camellias will admit that dappled shade (about 50%) is the best growing environment for a huge majority of Japonica species which might not be necessary for Sasanqua and other species. Our experts and growers will probably share names of plants not sun-tolerant or sun-tolerant in camellia journals in the near future. I gather from the literature that petal texture, fading colors, and overall delicacy of blooms will be factors in the “sun safe” varieties. The decision to grow camellias in the full sun

should be made on the basis of not whether the plant itself will grow well in full sun but whether or not quality blooms with some longevity will be produced.

One major problem, I have witnessed through the years, is that many camellias that grow in full sun whether by incidents of nature or on purpose are of a variety that might not withstand heat well and will grow pale, yellowish, sickly looking leaves although the plant might be otherwise healthy. Sometimes when these plants are near homes made with mortar mixes, the yellowing could be caused by high pH and lack of trace elements—correction of and addition of which (man-made stuff) may remedy the problems.

Aside: While working at the University of South Carolina I often discussed gardening with my colleagues. I have usually grown roses, daylilies, with camellias being my major gardening hobby. I cornered an Engineering Professor whose hobby was growing magnificent, award winning roses that he entered in shows and fairs. I asked him to share the secret of growing those exhibition roses. I expected information on type of soil, soil preparation, planting, pruning, spraying, and the works. This is what he told me which I am passing on to you as it is the very secret of growing camellias whether they grow in sun or dappled shade. **“Grow only healthy plants and give them all attention they need. Healthy plants tend to resist most diseases.”** The late Jim Pinkerton said: “My greenhouse is not a hospital.” Oliver (Buck) Mizzell (a very southern gentleman) camellia grower says: **“Wen dem camelias o’ mine acks sickish, ah suns day roots.”** And I agree; why take a chance nursing a sick plant that possibly might spread diseases to your other plants.

Remember, wherever the camellia is located in full sun or shade, good mulching and adequate moisture in the root areas are extremely necessary to prevent sudden changes to delicate roots nourishing the plants from at or near the surface of the feeding

area. Adverse soil conditions and extremely high or low temperatures have a deleterious effect on roots. Winds and driving rains are a detriment to partially opened and partially-opened blooms—especially should you want to enter the blooms in shows. When available on your property, natural shelters as trees, buildings, and fences should be used to advantage since artificial shelter of any kind is not permitted for unprotected blooms entered in shows in our Southeast showing area.

To grow healthy camellias the plants should never experience stress. What causes stress?

- Containers too small, repotting needed (Do not overpot because camellias will use only water needed and excess soil remains wet rather than moist.)
- All camellia diseases and insects with the worse being red spider mite and scales which suck out sap and nutrition.
- Improper soil pH.
- Lack of proper elements especially principal trace elements.
- Crowded plants causing nutrient competition. (When 2 plants are in a container placed there by nurserymen who want quicker, saleable plants—separate them or cut to a single trunk)

(Note: Plants will survive but produce inferior blooms with all of the above.)

- The major cause of stress in camellias is improper drainage or not enough water. Improper drainage causes all sorts of root problems. Plants need adequate water to promote growth and especially bud growth. Moisture in a greenhouse is a major factor in producing large, show-quality blooms. (Some people have been known to place steaming baby vaporizers under blooms being grown for show. Lack of sufficient water will cause wilting of leaves, bud killing, and even death of the entire camellia plant. This should never happen.

The major purpose of this article is to point out that camellias are not the frail vegetation they once were made out to be. With

proper care gleaned from reading the advice of great authors writing for the camellia publications, you can only grow healthy camellias by giving them all attention they need.” Not having access to these publications is no longer an excuse. Richard Buggeln has put just about all “things camellia” he can get his hands on (with permission) on Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

www.atlanticcoastcamellias.org

and also find a myriad of information on American Camellia Society

www.americancamelliasociety.org;

and Gulf Coast Camellia Society

www.gulfcoastcamellias.org

and many other societies with web sites, Look in the publications of the societies for the web addresses. Remember the secret! Keep camellias healthy wherever under the sun or partial sun you choose to grow them.



Tom Camp

Jim Brogden

Sharon Brogden

Constitution and By-Laws Of The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

ARTICLE I — NAME

The name of the organization shall be known as The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society.

ARTICLE II— PURPOSE

The purposes of the Society shall be:

1. To stimulate and extend the appreciation of camellias and to promote the science of camellia culture.
2. To bring together in friendship and fellowship those interested in camellias.
3. To undertake and carry on such other business, enterprises and pursuits incidental to the purposes of the society as herein expressed or as may from time to time seem desirable by the Executive Committee or the membership at large.

ARTICLE III – MEMBERSHIP

The Society shall consist of three classes of membership, two of which are open to any person who is interested in the culture of camellias. All members of the society in good standing shall be entitled to all privileges of the society including- the right to vote and hold office.

1. Charter Member — Any member who joined the Society prior to the end of the 1981 convention and is still in good standing. This class of membership is closed.
2. Annual Member — All members who joined after the 1981 convention and are in good standing.
3. Life Member — All members are eligible to become life members of the society by paying onetime dues equal to twenty times the dues in effect at the time of payment.

ARTICLE IV — GOVERNMENT

1. **OFFICERS:** The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a First Vice President, a Second Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.
2. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:** The Executive Committee shall consist of the Officers, Historian, Journal Editor, Webmaster and the immediate Past President. The President shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee. A simple majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.
3. **BOARD OF DIRECTORS:** The Board of Directors shall consist of the Executive Committee, the state directors, directors-at-large and all past presidents.
4. **COMMITTEES:** The President shall have the power to appoint any regular or special committees s/he deems necessary to advance the objectives of the society. Any member in good standing may serve on such committees. The president shall be a member of all committees.
5. Should any seat on the Executive Committee be unfilled for any reason, it shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V — AMENDMENTS

The Board of Directors may propose amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws at any regular meeting. Copies of the proposed amendments must be submitted to all members of the Society at least fourteen (14) days prior to the annual meeting. Amendments must be approved by a two-thirds vote of members present in good standing at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI — MEETINGS

1. **ANNUAL MEETING and CONVENTION:** The annual meeting and convention of the Society shall be held in the fall of the year and from time to time may host the American Camellia Society fall meeting. The Secretary shall provide at least sixty days written notice of the annual meeting to all members of the society.

2. **SPECIAL MEETING:** Any special meeting will be held at the call of the President, or on written petition to the President signed by 25 or more members in good standing. All members shall be notified 14 days prior to the meeting and the purpose of the meeting. Twenty-five (25) members shall constitute a quorum.
3. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:** The Executive Committee shall meet from time to time as adjourned or at the call of the President.
4. **BOARD OF DIRECTORS:** The Board of Directors shall meet once in the spring and again as part of the annual meeting and convention or as called by the President.
5. Roberts Rules of Order Revised shall govern the Society except in cases where they are not consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws.
6. Any action not covered by the Constitution and By-Laws shall be reconciled by the Executive Committee and its decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VII — ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of at least three members in good standing not later than thirty days prior to the annual meeting. The nominating committee shall announce the slate of officers at the meeting. Nominations may be accepted for any office from the floor. Voting may be by written ballot at the discretion of the presiding officer. Voting by proxy shall not be permitted.

TERMS OF OFFICE: All officers shall be elected for a term of two years.

3. Each state having fifteen or more members is entitled to two Directors. Each state having at least five and less than fifteen members is entitled to one Director. All states not entitled to a Director are entitled as a group to one Director-at-Large.
4. The retiring President shall become “President Emeritus”.

ARTICLE VIII— DUTIES

The President shall preside over all meetings of the Society and serve as chairman of the Executive Committee. S/He shall appoint the chairman of all committees.

1. The First Vice-President shall assume the duties of the President in his/her absence. S/He shall serve as the Convention Chairman and be responsible for all aspects of the convention including securing the hotel, meeting spaces and all provided meals.
2. The Second Vice President shall serve as the Program Chairman. His/Her duties include arranging the banquet speaker as well as the general education classes for the membership. This may from time to time include an ACS approved judges' school.
3. The Secretary shall keep a record of all business proceedings of the Society and be responsible for all mailings to the Society.
4. The Treasurer shall collect all dues, have charge of all funds, and shall pay all duly authorized bills. S/He shall make a financial report at each general meeting and an annual report to the membership at the annual meeting.
5. The Executive Committee shall manage all the affairs of the Society. They shall fill all official vacancies, authorize all expenditures and interpret the Constitution and By-Laws and policies. They shall have the power to suspend or expel any member for cause and to reinstate any member so suspended or expelled. The Executive Committee shall not spend or obligate the Society for payment of monies in excess of the amount on hand in the treasury unless specifically authorized to do so by a vote of the entire membership

ARTICLE IX — NOT FOR PROFIT ORGANIZATION

The Society is incorporated and is not organized for pecuniary profit nor shall it have any power to issue any certificates of stock or declare dividends, and no part of its earnings shall inure to the benefit of any individual.

ARTICLE X — DISSOLUTION OF SOCIETY

Upon dissolution of the Society, the Executive Committee shall after paying or making provision for the payment of all the liabilities of the Society, dispose of all the assets of the Society exclusively for the purposes of the Society to such organizations organized and operated exclusively for the promotion of camellias and shall at the time qualify as exempt organizations under Section 501 (c)(3) or (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provisions of any future United States Internal Revenue Law), as the Executive Committee shall determine. Any such assets not so disposed of shall be disposed of by the Circuit Court of the County in which the principal office of the organization is then located, exclusively for such purposes or to such organization(s) specified above.

ARTICLE XI—I.R.S. COMPLIANCE

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, this society will not carry on any other activities not permitted to be carried on by (a) an organization exempt from Federal Income Tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or the corresponding provision of any future United State Internal Revenue Law or (b) an organization, contributions to which are deductible under Section 170(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or any other corresponding provision of any United States Internal Revenue Law.



Geary
Serpas
and
Clayton
Mathis

Scenes from the ACCS Spring Board Meeting

Photos provided by John & Dinh Swanson



Bonnie Serpas, Clayton Mathis, Patrick Andrews, Jim Dickson



Mack McKinnon

Chuck Ritter

Bev Ritter

During the Board Meeting ...





Clayton Mathis

Chuck Ritter

Richard Mims



John Swanson, Bonnie Serpas, Geary Serpas, David Sheets



James Dickson, Geary & Bonnie Serpas, Chuck Ritter



The Auction



Join NOW!

(Membership is a great gift for friends & family!!!)

The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

We are a society that wants more members to help us promote the science of Camellia culture by exchanging knowledge & ideas with Camellia specialists, provide information about shows & social events & join us at our annual meeting the third Saturday in September each year. Annual dues are \$15.00 per year for singles or couples. A membership entitles you to a journal published in January, May, & September. To join, send your check & personal information for receiving communications & journals to:

ACCS
Bonnie Serpas
229 Green Street
Santee, SC 29142

Membership Form

ACCS Annual Dues, September 2015– August 2016

Single or Double \$15.00

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Telephone Number (include Area Code): _____

E-Mail: _____

