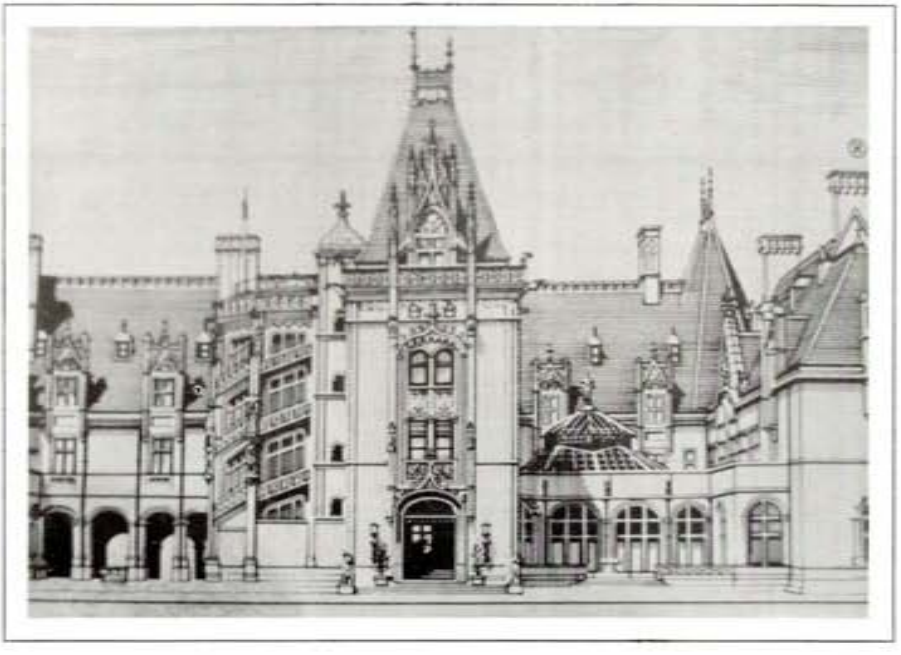
Atlantic Coast Camellias

JOURNAL OF THE ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY



Biltmore Mansion

Vol. XXXIX FALL 1992 No. 3

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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COVER NOTE

The Biltmore House is a National Historic Landmark completed in 1895 and was the home of George Vanderbilt. It remains America's largest private residence having 255 rooms. Special events are mid-April to mid-May Festival of Flowers and Christmas November 27-December 31, 1992. Entrance is on U.S. 25 north of the Parkway and I-40. Phone (800) 543-2961.

IN THIS ISSUE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I hope you have already made plans to come to the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society meeting at Myrtle Beach, SC on October 2 and 3. Sergio and Elsie Bracci of San Gabriel, California will be there and Sergio will be our guest speaker on Saturday morning. Sergio and Elsie are the top show winners in Southern California and Sergio will tell us how they grow their trophy blooms.

Sergio and Elsie were at our 1986 meeting along with 8 other visitors from California. That was the year with the highest attendance and also the highest temperatures with the highs in the mid to high 90's. The visitors from California all said they enjoyed the meeting but their remarks about the weather are not fit to print. I stuck my neck out and told Sergio and Elsie that I would guarantee better weather this year if they came back. Hope some of you will join me in saying a few silent prayers at the appropriate time.

The raffles and auction at Myrtle Beach combined with the auction at the Mid-Carolina Camellia Society Bar-B-Que in Columbia each May are a major source of income for our Society. The income from these 2 sources amounted to over 36 percent of our total income in 1991.

Among the items to be in the raffle this year are a painting of "Curtain Call" by Sadie Aycock Lyon and a Boehm Porcelain Camellia donated by Gist Duncan. Please bring something for the auction as our auctioneers can sell anything. Also, bring money as they can get a very good price for the items they sell. I keep hoping someone will bring a 1946 American Camellia Society Yearbook as I need one to complete my collection. I can assure you it would bring a high price.

The slide show will follow the auction on Saturday night and will have a different format this year. Sergio Bracci will show and discuss new varieties from Southern California, Hulyn Smith will do the same for the recently registered Pursel and Mandarich seedlings and Jim Pinkerton and I will show slides of Show Winners and new seedlings in the Southeast.

The Atlantic Coast Camellia meetings at Myrtle Beach are a lot of fun, meeting with old friends and making new friends. If you have never been to one of our meetings, please come this year. If you have been here before, please come back again this year.

See you at Myrtle Beach,
Marion

EDITOR'S NOTE

Since our last visit rain has remained adequate to excessive and this may give another excellent year of outdoor blooms to match the superb last blooming season of camellias. Vegetative growth on all shrubs is lush and camellia bud set is excellent. El Nino, the warm body of water in the Pacific Ocean, is beginning to cool and may decrease rain in the Southeast. Arctic cool fronts have been numerous this summer but have usually not reached middle Georgia. As of now it seems we can anticipate a good show of camellia blooms this next season.

Marion Edwards' article in the last ACCS Journal prompted Elizabeth and I to travel the lower Blue Ridge Parkway June 27-29th and the results are in this Journal. We are indebted and wish to thank that western North Carolina product for his excellent guidance and suggestions. A bonus was the cool air at high altitudes as well as a feeling of tranquility and peace that renew the spirit.

For four years I've been impressed by the hunger of the Carolina camellia lovers for food and fellowship which spans the summer from May to August between camellia blooms. There are many involved and I hope all your hearts warm as a few are mentioned: Conners, Shepherds, Brogdens, Mizzels, Serpas and many more. Lawanda Brogden covered the bases for the Mid-Carolina Camellia Society picnic in Columbia, SC in late May. Marion Edwards has noted that 36% of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society's income is derived from auctions at Myrtle Beach and Columbia. The Coastal Carolina Camellia Society of Charleston, SC, has sponsored the new Camellia Show at Hilton Head, SC, and supplied workers, materials and blooms with Betty Brown, the local camellia member. If this enthusiasm spreads camellia clubs and membership will multiply.

Several months ago a top dressing fertilizer slowly released over 10-12 months was released for sale. Initial information of research three years ago have just arrived and is not in form to be printed. An article will appear in the next issue regarding this or it will be summarized and in your hands in January '93.

Get your gib ready for use if you're going to the early fall Camellia shows because Middle Georgia has the show at Georgia National Fairgrounds at Perry, GA, with flower entry Friday AM, October 16, 1992. The Mid-Carolina show is at the South Carolina Fairgrounds with flower entry Saturday AM, October 24, 1992. The Coastal Carolina Camellia Show at Hilton Head, SC, is November 7-8, 1992. We have now stretched our camellia shows over nearly 6 months which is in part due to the use of gibberellic acid. It makes you wish you had gibbed yesterday.

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society meets in Mobile, AL, September 18-19 at Ramada Inn Airport on I-65, phone 1-800-228-2828. Our own Atlantic Coast Camellia Society meeting is October 2-3 at Independent Holiday Inn, 1200 N. Beach, Myrtle Beach, SC, (see notice inside back cover).

This is your journal so please offer suggestions and especially articles and helpful hints or photos. And let us increase our membership. Its' as easy as offering a simple sincere invitation.

See you at M.B.
Dave Scheibert

The Camellia Saga of Dr. James M. Habel, Jr. — A Growing Passion

by Shirley Brinkley
Virginia-Pilot/Ledger-Star Staff

More than 40 years ago, a friend of Dr. James M. Habel Jr. invited him to attend a camellia show at the Coca Cola plant on West Washington Street.

"What's a camellia?" the puzzled doctor asked his friend. "It's a flower," the friend replied.

Little did the doctor realize that from this chance meeting a lifetime romance would grow.

As a boy growing up in Amelia County, Habel had little regard for any type of yard work.

"My daddy was a fiend on gardening," the 82-year-old Habel said. "I got more lickin's because my brother and I were supposed to help keep the weeds out. We always wound up throwing dirt at each other."

Habel accepted his friend's invitation to visit the camellia show, unaware that he would be captivated by the beauty of the large, colorful blooms.

"The 'Rosea Superba' set me up," Habel said. "It was a great big double red camellia and one of the prettiest ones of that variety I've ever seen. The next day I went out and bought a dozen. I couldn't get them fast enough or large enough. I was gung ho.'"

So great was Habel's fascination that he joined the American Camellia Society that same day. His next priority was to find a lot large enough to build a home and provide plenty of "growing room" for his growing hobby.

"We owned property, but realized that it wasn't going to be big enough," he said.

After donning old clothes to tramp through a wooded area that is now part of Riverview, Habel and his wife, Allie,

Dr. James M. (Tubby) Habel, Jr. cutting blooms of Camellias. Staff Photographer

found the perfect spot, a corner lot that extends from Jones Street to Dumville Avenue.

"When we moved here in 1950, there were no street lights, Jones Street wasn't paved, and Dumville Avenue didn't even exist," Allie Habel said. "We felt we were in the Dismal Swamp."

Until Habel could prepare the back of his property for planting, he bought camellias and planted them temporarily in a friend's garden.

"The lot was covered in kudzu vine and we had a time getting rid of it," Habel said. "It was a couple of years before we could plant anything."

Today, the couple's home faces Jones Street, while the property behind the house, extending to Dumville Avenue, is occupied by two greenhouses and about 800 varieties of camellia bushes that Habel has raised from seedlings.

A tour of the greenhouses revealed several camellia bushes that touched the ceiling. All were covered with blooms in various shades of red, pink, rose or white. Several were in variegated shades of pink and white or red and white, had ruffled petals, and were as large as saucers. Although camellias traditionally have no odor, Habel is raising a particular variety, "Cinnamon Cindy," which has a faint spicy fragrance."

Habel met his wife while attending medical school. They were married in 1937 and moved to Franklin where Habel practiced medicine until he joined the Lakeview Clinic in 1940.

In 1949, Habel was joined by a partner, Dr. William Rogers, and practiced as an obstetrician/gynecologist until his retirement on February 1, 1984.

"About the time my partner came in, I started my hobby," Habel said. "It was something I could do and still be on call."

The Habels have a son, James Habel III of Suffolk, and two daughters, Allie-Blue Everett and Betty Sue Green, both of Newport News. There are also seven grandchildren.

"Since 1950, I've promoted camellias and done a lot of work getting the names of varieties straight," said Habel, who is a past president of the American Camellia Society. "Three friends and I compete against each other. You can hand-pollinate the plants or leave it to the bees."

"It requires three to 20 years for a seedling to produce blooms and some never bloom," Habel said. "If the bloom is insignificant, I'll cut it off and graft it."

In 1957, Habel planted a large seed crop that produced several new blooms. An active hybridizer, Habel has named and registered many camellias in honor of family members and friends. A lovely pink and white bloom is named for Allie Habel.

The "Allie-Blue," a light pink camellia with a white center, is named for one of the Habel daughters. Sue Green, the other daughter, also has a camellia named in her honor, while one is earmarked, but not yet registered, in honor of the Habels' 18-year-old granddaughter, Heather Green.

"To name and register a new bloom, you must designate a propagator and the plant must have been exhibited in three shows," Habel said. "It must be presented to a board of the American Camellia Society along with several photographs."

"I send a cutting to the ACS and they have a committee that passes on the name and registers it," Habel said. "It used to take a long time, but recently I had two registered in two weeks."

While most camellias bloom from October through April, Habel applies gibberellic acid to stimulate the growth of flower buds on camellias in August and advances the flowering time by several weeks.

Twice a year, the Habels visit the headquarters of the American Camellia Society in Fort Valley, Ga. Its 150 acres boast camellia gardens, rose and Japanese gardens, and the headquarters building houses the finest porcelain collection in the world, Habel said.

Habel was recently preparing for a camellia show in Fayetteville, N.C. and had spent hours choosing, cutting, and packing the flowers for travel. Fifty flawless blooms were placed in small vials filled with a preservative, packed in cotton in styrofoam boxes, and stored in two refrigerators in the basement.

"Before we had these, he used to take the food out of the refrigerator upstairs," Allie Habel said.

Although propagating and raising camellias is time-consuming and requires patience, Habel heartily recommends it to garden enthusiasts. "It's an excellent hobby, although not many people get into it as much as I do," he said.

Editor's Note: Dr. Habel's camellia career includes the Bronze Plaque Award of the American Camellia Society as well as the offices of the Society's president, director of the ACS, director of ACS development fund, chairman of long range planning and advisory committees as well as being a strong and gracious supporter at the local and state level.

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Coastal Carolina Camellia Society picnic, Oak Island, May, 1992. by Shepherds

Jumping Genes - Can They Cause Mutations In Camellias

Nancy van Schaik
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Certain cultivars of Camellias are renowned for their repeated production of new mutants - changes in flower color, form, all the marvelous and beautiful variations that give so much pleasure to Camellians. These sudden changes which occur seemingly magically to produce a branch of a plant which bears flowers different from that of the rest of the plant are called sports or somatic mutations. They result from changes in a single gene in a cell that will divide and produce more cells to form a bud and eventually a branch. This change in the DNA, the chemical of the gene, results in a change in a protein in the cell, and that in turn may change a complex biochemical process which has the result of changing the appearance of the flower eventually produced on a branch derived from the mutant cell.

All the things that happen, from the time a Camellia seed forms a single fertilized ovule, until the plant that develops from that seed gives us beautiful flowers, are the result of thousands of chemical processes that take place within the cells of the plant. In this development, the genes (which are themselves chemicals) control which reactions occur, and when and where in the plant they occur. It is the genes contained in the seed that determine that that seed will grow into a Camellia instead of a snapdragon and that the Camellia will have a certain growth habit, leaf shape, size and color and a certain flower size, form and color. Genes also specify whether or not a particular plant will be heat or cold tolerant, whether it will grow well in full sun or prefer deep shade, have leaves that aphids or beetles find tasty or repulsive and whether it will be sensitive or resistant to infection by various viruses, bacteria and fungi.

Each new seedling starts originally from a single cell which has obtained half of its genes in the nucleus of the cell from the mother plant and half from the pollen parent.

Deoxyribonucleic acid or DNA, the chemical from which genes are made, is usually very stable. Each time a cell divides the genetic code written in the building blocks DNA is copied precisely so that each daughter cell gets a copy of all the genes present in the mother cell. On the very rare occasion when a mistake is made in the copying process, the information stored in the DNA is changed and this is what we recognize as a mutation. The frequency of mistakes can be increased by treatments with radiation or with chemicals that can affect the DNA directly or interfere somewhere with the copying process.

An intriguing question is, why do some plants seem to mutate fairly often while others are very stable? The ultimate manifestation of this high mutation rate is seen in plants showing variegated flowers where it seems that some gene active in one of the one of the steps in the formation of pigment has become highly unstable so that the flower usually shows many spots or stripes of dark color on a light background. Such unstable genes affecting flower color

have been described in snapdragons, roses, dahlias, delphiniums, cyclamens, rhododendrons; chrysanthemums, peaches, carnations, maize, nasturtiums and may others as well as in Camellia. Some of the most striking examples in Camellia in my garden are Lady Vansittart, and Hikaru Genji with large colored sectors and Roma Risorta and Strawberry Blonde with tiny flecks. Back in the 1940s and 50s, the American geneticist, Barbara McClintock studied this type of variegation in maize showing stripes of red on its kernels. Her studies led her to the very startling conclusion that these variegated plants had the genes for color but that the functioning of one of these genes was inhibited by a strange genetic element spliced into the normal gene and that each spot of color that developed was the result of multiplication of a cell in which that strange element had jumped out again. More than forty years of classical genetic studies had indicated that genes only moved if chromosomes were broken and rearranged. The idea of genes that could jump from one position to a different one was very unorthodox at that time and not understood by most geneticists until the era of molecular biology some 30 to 40 years later. Now we know the molecular structure of these jumping genes or transposable elements as McClintock called them and are starting to understand how they move.

Geneticists used to think that all mutations were simple mistakes in the DNA produced during copying or as a result of interaction with chemicals. Now it is being found that many mutations both stable and unstable are produced in both plants and animals by the activity of jumping genes.

Although transposable elements have not yet been identified chemically in Camellias, all the typical symptoms are there in the unstable varieties. We hope soon to be able to start looking for them on the molecular level in our laboratory in Johannesburg.

How can these jumping genes be used in practise? Recent scientific work on the structure of normal genes has shown that most consist not only of a length of DNA that encodes the genetic information for the formation of a particular protein but that the one end of the gene contains a stretch of DNA which controls where in the plant, when in development, and how strongly that gene will switch on. Work done in the past two years using Antirrhinum and Arabidopsis plants with transposable elements inserted into different regions of genes controlling flower form and pigmentation are helping to elucidate the developmental processes that change a stem bearing leaves into one bearing flower and those that produce different patterns of pigmentation. I am convinced that jumping genes can and do produce many variants in Camellia japonica and that cultivars containing them should be included more often in breeding programs to introduce more variation. So far as i know, there are no cultivars of C. reticulata or C. sasanqua showing typical symptoms of genetic variegation. Perhaps breeders should try to introduce them into these species from C. japonica to unlock hidden variation.

**Presented at ICS-ACS Convention, New Orleans, LA, January-February 1992.*

Camellia Companion Plants In The Landscape: A Brief Overview

by Rix D. Perkins

No doubt, there are probably more companion plants to camellias than camellia cultivars. Any plant growing in camellia conditions (i.e.: acidic soil, partial shade, etc.) can be listed as a companion plant; however, only those plants commonly used in home landscapes, and particularly those plants I have used in various landscape projects are mentioned, as examples.

A companion plant is simply a plant which grows with another, and in the case of home landscaping, a companion plant satisfies basic design elements: space, texture, color, habit, and conditions. Space is the area which the plant will occupy. Texture refers to the foliage and/or bark — is the foliage smooth (azalea) or rough (juniper); is the bark smooth (beech) or rough (pine)? What color is the foliage, and does the plant bloom? Growth habits must be appraised: is a ground cover needed — or a narrow column? Finally, the environmental conditions (sun and wind exposure, etc.) must be considered. After deciding on these elements and the numerous plants from which to choose, designing the landscape is similar to putting together a jigsaw puzzle. In terms of landscaping the following examples of each plant type work well with camellias. All you have to do is put the puzzle together.

Perhaps the best Deciduous Tree for camellias is the oak *(Quercus)*. Oaks provide shade, and the leaves, when used as a mulch, acidify the soil. My favorite oaks are: Scarlet *(Q. coccinea)*, Red *(Q. rubra)*, Bur *(Q. macrocarpa)*, Black *(Q. velutina)*, White *(Q. alba)*, and Pin *(Q. palustris)*. Several other deciduous trees that are attractive with camellias are: dogwood *(Cornus)*, Thundercloud plum *(Prunus cerasifera 'Thundercloud')*, Bradford Pear *(Pyrus calleryana 'Bradford'* - two nice cultivars are *'Capital'* and *'Whitehouse')*, birch *(Betula)*, and Bloodgood maple *(Acer palmatum 'Bloodgood')*.

Evergreen Trees give wind protection for camellias, and the needles add to the mulch and humus of the soil. Pines *(Pinus)* are among the best: Australian *(P. nigra)*, Eastern White *(P. strolus)*, Loblolly *(P. taeda)*, and Himalayan *(P. wallichiana)*. My favorite evergreen, however, is the Canadian Hemlock *(Tsuga canadensis)*, which graces any landscape and creates a screen.

A Deciduous Shrub not only offers variety to the camellia planting, but also, these shrubs can be sited in the sunnier locations. Viburnums can give fragrance in the spring and showy drupe in the autumn. Korean Spice viburnum *(V. carlesii)*, Burkwood *(V. x burkwoodii)*, and Linden *(V. dilatatum 'Erie')* are particularly nice. Although the Dwarf-flowering Almond *(Prunus glandulosa)* is considered to be a "bargain basement" shrub, the soft-pink, double flowers cover each branch in early spring, and the plant requires no special care! Hydrangeas are a good contrast to camellias: Bigleaf hydrangea *(H. macrophylla)* and Oakleaf hydrangea *(H. quercifolia)* are two popular choices. The varie-

gated hydrangea *(H. macrophylla 'Variegata')* produces interesting leaves, but it needs winter protection to bloom. In the bleak winter months, witchhazels *(Hamamelis)* provide a show with fragrance, and two popular cultivars are: Chinese witchhazel *(H. mollis 'Brevipetala' and 'Pallida')*. The Highbush Blueberry *(Vaccinium corymbosum)* provide many cultivars, producing fruit throughout the summer. Rabbiteye Blueberry *(V. ashei)* is somewhat evergreen in its habit.

Evergreen Shrubs form one of the largest group of plants for our evergreen camellias. The obvious ones are members of the heath family (blueberries, mountain-laurel, azaleas, and rhododendrons, for example). According to Dirr, azaleas and rhododendrons comprise over 900 species, blooming from April to late June. Mountain-laurel *(Kalmia latifolia)* blooms from May to June in colors from white to pink and red to purple. *Pieris japonica*, sometimes called Andromeda, has leaves which do not droop in cold weather as rhododendrons do. Finally, Aucuba *(Aucuba japonica)* offers many variations on variegation which brighten the darkest spots in the garden; however, do not plant aucubas in full sun as their leaves will turn black!

Another large group of plants for our camellias is the Perennial, including wildflowers. The *Hosta* genus, according to Aden, comprises over 20 species with countless numbers of cultivars — ranging from deep blues to dark greens to chartreuse to golden yellows; the variegated cultivars are equally numerous. Sizes range from 2 inches in height *(H. 'Thumb Nail')* to over 48 inches *(H. 'Blue Angel')*. Leaf texture can be smooth, dull, glossy, seer-suckered, or leathery. Hostas are grown as border plants as well as specimen plants. Furthermore, in the summer hostas send spires of flowers in white or purple — many are fragrant (such as *H. plantaginea 'Aphrodite')* — creating additional interest. In short, there is a hosta for everyone. Astilbes have fern-like foliage with plumes of flowers in whites, pinks, and reds. *Helleborus* — Lenten rose *(H. orientalis)*, Christmas rose *(H. niger)*, Corsican *(H. argutifoluis)* — is a shrub-like perennial that is an evergreen. Hellebores begin blooming in the winter. Toad lillies *(Tricyrtis)* have exotic flowers making this plant unique for your shady garden. Wildflowers are truly special as they require no special care — only appreciation for what they are. If you want a primeval appearance to your camellia garden, then add ferns which may be either evergreen or deciduous. A few fascinating ferns are: Christmas *(Polystichum acrostichoides)*, *(Matteucia struthiopteris)*. Royal *(Osmunda regalis)*. Maidenhair *(Adiantum pedatum)*. Interrupted *(Osmunda claytoniana)*. and Ebony Spleenwort *(Asplenium platyneuron)*. A brief listing of perennials and wildflowers are: Monkshood *(Aconitum)*, Hardy Begonia *(Begonia)*, Fairy-bells *(Disporum)*, *Liriope*, Solomon's Seal *(Polygonatum; including the variegated form: P. odoratum thunbergii 'Variegatum')*, Primrose *(Primula)*, Lungwort *(Pulmonaria)*, False Solomon's-seal *(Smilacina)*, Baneberry *(Actaea)*, Wild Ginger *(Asarum canadensis)*, Bunchberry *(Cornus canadensis)*, Bleeding Heart *(Dicentra)*, May Apple *(Podophyllum peltatum)*, Partridgeberry *(Mitchella repens)*, Bloodroot *(Sanguinaria canadensis;*

including the Double: S.c. 'Multiplex'), Trillium, Bellwort or Merrybells *(Uvularia)*, and *Hepatica*.

Impatiens, an Annual; crocus, daffodils, Guinea hen-flower *(Fritillaria meleagris)*, and snowdrop *(Galanthus)*, which are Bulbs, make up the final groups of plants commonly used with camellias.

Well, as you can see, the list is virtually endless, and I am sure you have some favorites which can be added. Nevertheless, the aforementioned species can serve as a guide to keep our camellias company in our home landscapes.

**Presented before Potomac Valley Camellia Club May 10, 1992.*

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Breeding In My Way

Tadao Yamaguchi, Japan

I have already reported on the International Camellia Journal 1990 referring to the characters of four yellow F1 hybrids grown by inter-specific hybridization with **Camellia chrysantha** and **C. japonica**. Today, I like to speak about the process of breeding for such varieties in my way.

All the work of mine related to breeding have been carried in the greenhouse not only crossing of **C. chrysantha** but also other temperate species of camellia, and all the seeds obtained are treated with some germination accelerators.

First of all, the lowest temperature in greenhouse has been set at 10 degrees centigrade or above throughout the course of crossing and ripening, from embryonic development to a maturation.

In the crossing period, namely, in the winter time from November to February next year, the outdoor temperature falls occasionally below -5 degrees centigrade in Hokuriku Area, where I live. And due to snowfalls and snowcovers it is not feasible to work outside. Accordingly, it is not seldom that we have to work all day long in the greenhouse.

Under Japanese climatic conditions the early flowering variety of **C. japonica** starts to bloom from the beginning of September. Since it is too warm to obtain a favorable flower setting percentage at that time, the crossing work is generally taken up in November.

As **C. crysantha** is not in bloom yet around that time, stored pollens are used for crossing of **C. japonica** and **C. chrysantha**. Pollens are stored in a refrigerator for home use kept at or about -18 degrees centigrade, which assures safe storage for about one year.

For crossing, pollens are applied immediately after collecting from the blooming flowers, or that stored in the refrigerator are used.

In this season no insect comes flying in the greenhouse, therefore, it is labor saving being able to skip the bagging work after crossing.

The reason why the lowest temperature in the greenhouse is set at 10 degrees centigrade, is to have the better flower bearing percentage. In case of **C. chrysantha**, sufficiently favorable conditions should have to be available, as its place of origin is the subtropical zone. **C. chrysantha** is supposed to bloom in winter even in its place of origin, when a day length is comparatively short, in a temperature of about 10 degrees centigrade.

The seeds obtained upon crossing **C. chrysantha** and **C. japonica** contain much of those empty or immature.

Low temperatures during the growing and ripening period of seeds are considered to give a great influence on their maturity. An overwhelming majority of seeds ripened under the low temperature conditions are found abscessed before ripening, with their contents being empty, jellied, or endosperm only unable to perform embryogenesis.

About seven months after crossing are anticipated for ripening of seeds, although in case of conspecific crossing of **C. japonica** if would be a month or two shorter. It means that when crossing is made in the period from November to February next year, fruits are collected from June to September, and seeds obtained therefore are sowed immediately.

Seeds are placed under water before sowing, and those stayed on the bottom only are used, while those

floating above are discarded.

The purpose of accelerating germination is (1) to have blooms earlier, as about one year's difference would be expected depending on growth of seedlings, and (2) to reduce putrefaction of seeds having the time from sowing to germination shortened about half a year. It is performed as follows:

(1) Peel off the skin of seed, the seed coat and pellicle, about 1/3 to 1/4. At this time it can be confirmed whether inside is firm and ripen, or jellied. Naturally those jellied are to be discarded.
(2) Seeds are soaked in a gibberellin solution at 100 ppm for 30 minutes to accelerate germination.
(3) Seeds are saturated in Benlate at a dilution of 1:500 for sterilization.

Single use of vermiculite has been employed for sowing seeds.

Since the sowing time ranging from June to September falls in the high temperature season, rooting starts in a week or two and germination in 3 or 4 weeks. About a month after sowing each seedling is transplanted into a plastic pot.

At this point of time, if a bud and the part of seed peeled off, i.e. seed leaves, are noted in purple-red, it is known that F1 hybrid flowers of the yellow line will bloom.

After that young seedlings are raised in the heated greenhouse, which makes them grow up to 15-20 cm high by May next year.

When seeds are collected, sowed without treatment of sprout promotion, and rained outdoors, they will not sprout out before May next year. Accordingly it makes a difference in comparison of about one year in the growing stage.

Editor's Note: The author brought five live yellow camellia hybrids of *C. 'chrysanta' x C. 'japonica'*.

**Presented at the ICS/ACS Convention, New Orleans, LA, January-February, 1992.*

ACCS Board Meeting by Dave Scheibert

Rhododendrons Along The Blue Ridge Parkway

Marion Edwards grew up in western North Carolina and has informed us in the last ACCS Journal of the lush rhododendron blooms of early summer along the Blue Ridge Parkway. This year was to be a good one so Elizabeth and I traveled on June 27th armed with the latest information from the Park Service and Marion's tour kit. We had watched national weather maps to select a favorable weather window for touring the Smokies and it paid off.

After settling in West Ashville (altitude 2340') we went east on I-40 to U.S. 74 (right) and were almost immediately on the Blue Ridge Parkway heading northeast to Craggy Gardens 20 miles away. One can only admire the Blue Ridge Parkway as the smooth surface winds and gently ascends the mountain sides under cover of trees interspersed with beautiful vistas and overlooks. Wildflowers abound and as we reached altitudes over 4500 bright native azaleas adorned in white, yellow, orange and red hues punctuated the road side and woods.

The spur to Craggy Gardens led us past native azaleas and rhododendron to a peaceful cool picnic area surrounded by lavendar and pink rhododendrons. The 800 foot trail to the top went easily thanks to a cool breeze and numerous wildflowers to admire such as masses of bluetts, yellow yarrow, etc. As the path opened to the blue sky at the top (Alt. 5500') we were surrounded by rhododendrons in full bloom in all shades of lavendar and a few pink and light purple. The path around the top led through lush grass and rhododendrons. From shelter one could look across a valley dotted with shades of

Two Beautiful Flowers by Dave Scheibert

pink and lavendar to the visitor's center of Craggy Gardens less than a mile as the crow flies but over 3 miles by car.

The cliff-like roadside to the visitors center was covered with rhododendrons and native azaleas. The air was cool and visibility good for miles on each side of the road at the center. There was an excellent selection of nature, plant and bird guides and books and one could obtain the informative free directory of the Blue Ridge Parkway. Sunset from Mt. Mitchell would have been nice but we headed back to Ashville for late dinner with wine. If traffic is moving well one can do quite a bit of coasting dropping over 3000 feet back to Asheville.

The next morning clouds were broken but visibility good. The peaceful quiet Parkway ushered us back to the spur to Craggy Gardens where photos were taken of native azaleas. On the north side of Craggy Bold we found an unexpected parking area on the left with many rambling large rhododendrons that called for closer inspection and more photos.

The next nine miles had beautiful overlooks. The clouds coalesced and as we approached Mt. Mitchell clouds on a 40 m.p.h. wind were caressing the summit. The cool damp wind made a heavy jacket and a cup of hot chocolate a real treat. The top of the observation tower was truly in the clouds. Rhorodendrons were in good bloom on the access road and appeared quite fresh. Mt. Mitchell boasts of being the highest mountain (6684') east of the Mississippi River and its all downhill from here. We descended 3400 feet in the next 24 miles heading north. The well graded smooth Parkway led us thru ever changing scenery which changed with altitude as did the many shades of green.

Native Azaleas, Mt. Pisgah by Dave Scheibert

At milepost 331 we went north on NC 226 6 miles to Spruce Pine and on to Bakersville meeting NC 261 to Roan Mountain summit about 12 miles north. A small sign announced a grocery 4 miles ahead on the right as we were ascending Roan Mountaon on a narrow paved road. This was truly the last stop before the top and our Sunday picnic was made by the lady of the store consisting of two roast beef and turkey sandwiches piled high and each an ample treat.

By shortly after noon the car had already easily climbed over 10,000 feet vertically. A spur to the left led us to the summit of Roan which Marion feels has the best display of rhododendrons. The bald at the top was well covered with rhododendrons but the numerous buds were sporadic and only a few were in profuse bloom. The cold Spring had delayed normal bloom over two weeks with Craggy Garden usually a week ahead of Roan. We were fortunate to find a picnic table surrounded by rhododendrons and enjoyed the cool day and delicious sandwiches.

One hundred years ago the Cloudlands Hotel stood near the summit of Roan Mountain. Guests and supplies were brought by buggy or wagon. The site of the former Cloudland Hotel is now bare and mother nature has partially repaired the effects of native plant and forest removal along with protection of the National Park Service. We'll come another day to see the peak of bloom on Roan's bald.

We then retraced our steps south for 110 miles to see the top of Mt. Pisgah before dark. This was prompted by my exposure to the Smokies three times on family vacations as a child. My father and I had climbed the trail to the top of Mt. Pisgah when I was 10 years

Fawn with Mountain Laurel

old. At that time the summit was a sea of undulating pink blooms. Elizabeth was game and wandered if I really was.

The drive to Mt. Pisgah along the Blue Ridge Parkway to milepost 408.6 was as beautiful as before but differences in the lighting gave different effects. This also gave a chance to photograph more native azaleas now in the sun. The sign at the parking lot on Mt. Pisgah informed us that the hike to the top was 1.5 miles long, rose vertically 714 feet and was quite steep at times. It was 6:30 P.M. and we took off like a couple of kids.

The first of the trail was smooth and almost level with occasional rhododendrons, azaleas and mountain laurel. The cool breeze was appreciated as the trail became rougher and steeper. Near the top there were a number of mountain laurel ranging from white to deep pink and some columbine. We found low clouds beginning to obscure the top but could appreciate some laurel and a few rhododendron but nothing like my childhood memory.

On the descend the cloud ceiling dropped with us but we had adequate light. We were back to the car by 8:15 P.M. with assurance that my heart was in good shape. Our weather window held. It began to rain the next day on the way home. It is difficult to see good blooms at Craggy Garden and Roan Mountain at one time. The beauty of the wildflowers in nature, the wonderfully built Blue Ridge Parkway and helpful friendly people made this trip most enjoyable with photographs to assist our memory and special thanks to Marion Edwards.

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CCCS Show, Charleston, SC

Care of Camellias in the Fall

Camellia care goes on throughout the year but will be broken down to seasons to assist those new to our hobby. Certain aspects of care are quite important but moderation is a must. More plants have been killed by good intentions of fertilizer excess, over-watering and planting to deep than all other causes.

Lack of water must be avoided with water added as dryness occurs. Wet roots can be avoided by a porous quick draining pot mixture and in soil that drains well. If your soil drains poorly do not plant in a low or wet area and consider planting on top of the ground piling fine pine bark around and over the roots. Rain must usually be supplemented in the Fall. Lack of water quickly impairs bud development and a dry plant is much more subject to freezing as is a flower bud treated with gibberellic acid. For container plants it is desirable to water to the point of water run off from the drainage holes to avoid fertilizer build up. Rain or well water is preferable to treated city water. The best prevention for root rot is avoiding "wet feet" (roots).

Fertilizer is usually used sparingly in Fall and Winter. Ordinary granular fertilizer and/or cottonseed meal may be used in March, May and early July. Later use of nitrogen may force a second vegetative growth beyond the forming flower buds and interfere with quality of bloom. A low nitrogen fertilizer, 0-14-14 or 3-9-9 may be used in early Fall to help protect against freezing during winter. If you keep your greenhouse at 40°-50°F. during winter, you may wish to use a soluble or liquid mixture as follows. Mix the following in 5 gallons of water and add one cup or ½ pint of solution per gallon of pot once monthly: soluble fetilizer with trace elements - 2 TBS, fish emulsion - 3 TBS, epsom salt ($MgSO_4$) - ½ tsp. Dolomite lime supplies both magnesium and calcium and ½ TBS per gallon of pot may be used every six months, but pH testing to maintain a pH of 5.5 to 6.5 can guide the use of lime. It is said that keeping pH 6.5 to 7.0 (neutral) will improve the amount of white in variegated blooms. When in doubt don't add fertilizer. Remember that a mature camellia leaf shows lack of water stress quite late. You can assess need for water by sticking a finger in the mix or lifting the pot.

Disbudding consists of removing extra flower buds along the branches and leaving one at the branch terminal in order to have larger blooms or you can opt for a mass of blooms. This can be started as soon as you can identify the fatter flower bud from the narrower vegetative bud. Flower buds start to develop when night temperature approaches 70°F. which is usually in late June. "Camellia Culture for Beginners" given to new members on joining the American Camellia Society can be a big help as can an experienced camellia buddy.

Fall is a good time to rid your plants of any scale, aphids or spider mites. Summer oil or insecticidal soap spray can cope with these soft bodied insects without harming beneficial insects as lady bugs, praying manis and granddaddy long leg spiders.

Summer oil will also shine your leaves. Use of dish washing liquid such as Ivory, 2 TBS to one gallon of water is said to be effective, but I have not tried it.

The use of gibberellic acid by placing a small drop of 1½ to 2% solution in the cup of a removed vegetative bud next to the flower bud will result in that flower bud blooming in three to twelve weeks and increasing the size of the bloom. The average time of such blooming is about six weeks but it varies with the camellia variety. In this way you can obtain earlier blooms before freezing weather or for Fall camellia show exhibition.

This should complete the main aspects of fall camellia care. You may wish to study and plan measures to protect your camellias from injury during a cold Winter.[1]

Reference

[1] Scheibert, Dave, Nov., 1988. Existing Cold Hardy Camellias at Massee Lane, American Camellia Journal, Vol. 43, No. 4, pp. 20-21.

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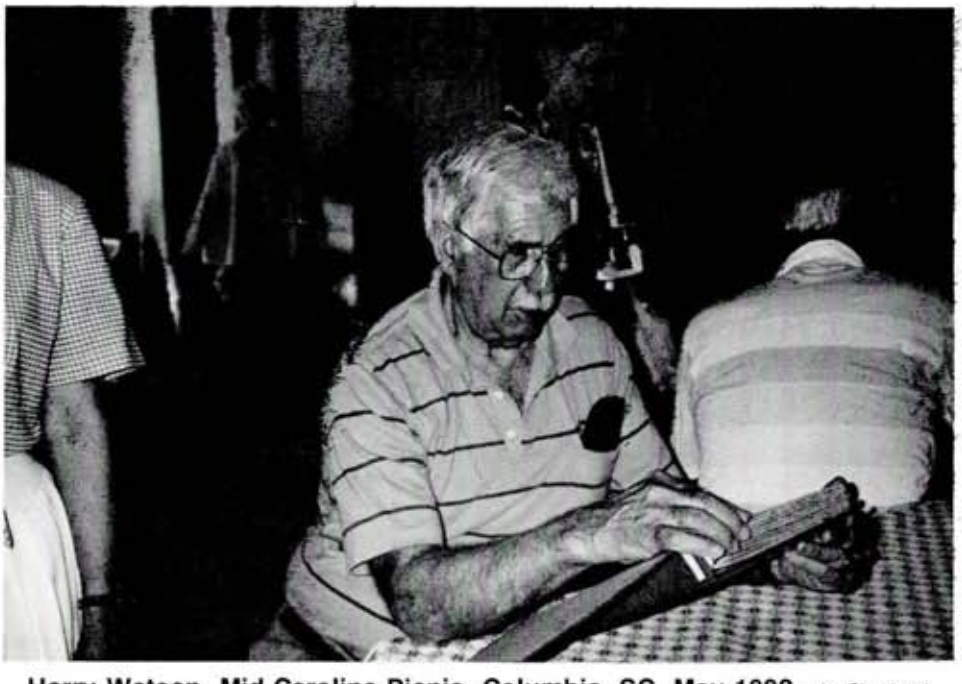

Harry Watson, Mid-Carolina Picnic, Columbia, SC, May 1992. by Shepherd

Treating Camellia Buds for Early Blooms

Yes, you can have early camellia blooms for both Thanksgiving and Christmas by applying Giberellic acid which is called 'Gib' for short. Some growers start gibbing in the middle of August, others wait until the first week in September then treat a few buds each week during the fall season. Remember after the buds have been treated it takes from five to ten weeks or forty to seventy days for the treated buds to bloom. Outlined are directions on how to use the Gib. Break out the growth bud adjacent to the flower bud you wish to treat (Figure 1). Select well developed buds. In the little cut where the growth bud was removed, (Figure 2), place a small drop of the solution Gib, see (Figure 3). There are several different types of single drop bottles as well as hypo needles where you can apply one drop at a time. Most of the ready-mixed suppliers of Gib furnish a single dropper bottle that can be used as the applicator. Be careful to use only a small amount since the excess amount will only run off and not be used by the bloom. Some suppliers color their Gib with vegetable dye to make it easier to use.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Giberellic Acid is available from the American Camellia Society.

Notice of Judging School

The Fayetteville, N.C. Camellia Club announces a Judging School October 31, 1992, 9 A.M. - 4 P.M., at Saint John Episcopal Church, Fayetteville, N.C. Please forward registration fee of $25.00 (includes coffee and lunch) by October 15, 1992, to Martha Duell, 611 Westmont Drive, Fayetteville, N.C. 28305, phone (919) 485-7511 or to Patti Hutaff, 318 Birnam Drive, Fayetteville, N.C. 28305, phone (919) 484-7215. Deadline for registration again is October 15, 1992.

In Honor Of Senior Adults

My hair is white and I'm almost blind,
The days of my youth are far behind,
My neck's so stiff, can't turn my head,
Can't hear half that's being said.
My legs are wobbly, can hardly walk,
But glory be, I can surely talk.
And this message I want you to get:
I'm still a kickin' . . . and I ain't dead yet.
My joints are stiff, won't move in their sockets.
And nary a dime is left in my pockets.
So maybe you think I'm a total wreck,
(To tell the truth, I look like heck),
But still I have just loads of fun
And my heart with joy is overrun
I've lots of friends, so kind and sweet,
And many more I never meet.
Oh, this is a wonderful world of ours,
Shade and sunshine and beautiful flowers.
So you just take it from me, you bet.
I'm glad I'm living . . . and I ain't dead yet.
I've got corns on my feet and ingrown nails.
And do they hurt? Here language fails.
To tell you my troubles would take too long,
If I tried, you sure would give me the gong.
I go to church and Sunday School, too,
For I love the story that is ever new.
And when I reach the end of my row,
I hope to my heavenly home I'll go.
Then when I leave my house of clay,
If you listen closely, I'm apt to say,
"Well, folks, I've left you, but don't forget,
I've just passed on, but, I AIN'T DEAD YET."

—Author Unkonwn

HOW TO ROOT CAMELLIA AND AZALEA CUTTINGS

by Ralph D. Davidson, Birmingham, Alabama

The best time to root camellia and azalea cuttings is in June and July after the new growth has somewhat hardened. They can be rooted at other times but will take longer. The ends of the branches should be clipped to get a cutting about four to six inches long. The lower leaves are removed to allow 1½ to 2 inches of stem to be covered in the rooting material. If the tips of the remaining leaves are clipped it will allow more room for a large number of cuttings without touching one another.

The rooting box should be about ten inches deep. The box should be about half filled with peat moss and sand. This will allow room for growth without touching the glass covering which is used to hold in humidity. After the rooting material is put in the box it should be wet with a fine mist from the hose or a sprinkler can. The cuttings are dipped in a hormone and placed in the box using the finger or a large nail to make holes. They should be sprinkled again to settle the material around the stems and then place the glass over the box which is put in a semi-shaded place, usually under a tree. Water about once a week or as often as needed to keep the soil damp but not soggy. The box should have drain holes unless the bottom planks are not fitted too closely together.

The cuttings should root in about eight weeks, although some varieties take longer. After the plants have a good root system they can be planted in pots that are about 4½ to 5 inches in size. Don't use clay pots as they dry out too fast. The soil mixture at the time the plants are transplanted should be equal parts of good soil, sand, and peat moss. If the soil has leaf mold in it, which is good, it should have some lime added, about one quart to a large wheelbarrow of mixture. Also, one quart of cotton seed meal to this same amount of mixture will be good. The plants will grow fast if fertilized about once a month with 12-6-6 or 15-5-5 in liquid form.

During the first two winters the young plant should have some protection. If a greenhouse is not available they can be put in a cold frame or placed in the basement where they get light or sun through a window.

The plants should bloom the second year. The flowers will be the same as those on the plants from which the cuttings were taken.

For additional information on camellias, contact your Alabama County Extension Office and ask for a copy of Extension Circular 562, *"The Camellia and its Culture."*

AN INVITATION TO JOIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAME _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE ( ) _____

☐ *Check if you want a membership card.*

SHOW DATES

1. Perry, GA; Georgia National Fair at Agricenter; Middle Georgia Camellia Society ..... October 16-17, 1992
2. Columbia, SC; South Carolina State Fair; Mid-Carolina Camellia Society ..... October 24-25, 1992
3. Hilton Head Island; Shelter Cove Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Hilton Head Merchants Assn. . November 7, 1992
4. Fort Valley, GA; Massee Lane Gardens; Middle Georgia Camellia Society ..... November 14-15, 1992
5. Valdosta, GA; Valdosta Garden Center; Valdosta Camellia Society ..... November 21-22, 1992
6. Albany, GA; Albany Mall; Albany Men's Garden Club. . . December 5, 1992
7. Pensacola, FL; The Wright Place; Pensacola Camellia Club ..... December 12-13, 1992
8. Tampa, FL; Tampa Garden Center; Tampa Bay Area Camellia Society ..... January 9, 1993
9. Aiken, SC; University of SC-Aiken; Aiken Camellia Club ..... January 9-10, 1993
10. Winter Park, FL; Winter Park Mall; Camellia Society of Central Florida ..... January 16-17, 1993
11. Tallahassee, FL; Tallahassee Mall; Camellia & Garden Club of Tallahassee ..... January 16-17, 1993
12. Charleston, SC; Citadel Mall; Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Shelter Cove Merchants Assn. ..... January 23, 1993
13. Ocala, FL; Appleton Culture Center; Ocala Camellia Society and Ocala Pioneer Garden Club ..... January 23-24, 1993
14. Lakeland, FL; First Federal Florida; First Federal Florida ..... January 30-31, 1993
15. Daytona Beach, FL; Volusia County Camellia Society . . February 6-7, 1993
16. Pineville, NC; Carolina Place Mall; Charlotte Camellia Society ..... February 6-7, 1993
17. Columbia, SC; Columbia Mall, Mid-Carolina Committee ..... February 13-14, 1993
18. Atlanta, GA; Atlanta Botanical Garden; North Georgia Camellia Society ..... February 20-21, 1993
19. Nashville, TN; TN Botanical Garden at Cheekwood; Middle Tennessee Camellia Society ..... February 27-28, 1993
20. Warner Robins, GA; Houston Mall; Middle Georgia Camellia Society ..... March 6, 1993
21. Walnut Creek, CA; Northern California Camellia Society (In conjunction with ACS Annual Meeting) ..... March 13, 1993

SHOW REPORTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

HILTON HEAD, November 2-3, 1991
Sponsor: The Mall at Shelter Cove Merchants Association
First Annual

Number of Blooms Displayed 749

Attendance 2,000

C. japonica: (In Open and treated)
Very Large: 'Miss Charleston', Donna & Bill Shepherd
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.', Lib Scott
Medium: 'Magic City', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Dr. Daniel E. Nathan

C. japonica: (Protected and treated)
Very Large: 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Runner-up 'Miss Charleston Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Mack S. McKinnon
Medium: 'Dixie Knight Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Mack S. McKinnon
Runner-up: 'Mary Alice Cox', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell

C. reticulata:
In Open: 'Valentine Day Var.', Ivan J. Mitchell
Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Ivan J. Mitchell
Protected: 'Dr. Clifford Parks Var.', Jim Pinkerton
Runner-up: 'Harold L. Paige', Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Hardwick

C. hybrid:
In Open: 'Anticipation', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Charlean', Mr. & Mrs. R. H. Homans
Protected: 'Delores Edwards', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell
Runner-up: 'Julie Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Geary M. Serpas

C. sasanqua:
Best Bloom: 'Star Above Star', Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brown
Runner-up: 'Our Linda', Mr. & Mrs. Elliott P. Brogden

Best Bloom By Novice:
'Debutante', Charles Aull

Runner-up: 'Mathotiana', Jordan Kaufman

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by: Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Protected, won by: Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brown

SILVER CERTIFICATE:
In open, won by: Annabelle L. Fetterman
Protected, won by: Mr. & Mrs. Jack W. Teague

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN, January 11-12, 1992 (38th Annual)
Sponsor: Aiken Camellia Club
Number of Blooms Displayed: 1062
Attendance: 3000

Most Outstanding Bloom In Show: 'Hall's Pride Var.',
W. Gist Duncan

C. japonica: (In Open)
Very Large: 'Miss Charleston Var.', Parker Connor, Jr.
Runner-up: 'Dawn's Early Light', Parker Connor, Jr.

C. japonica: (protected)
Very Large: 'Tomorrow Pink Var.', Jack Teague
Medium: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Ann and Mack McKinnon
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Curtis Smith
Miniature: 'Man Size', John Newsome

C. reticulata:
Protected: 'Frank Houser', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:
Protected: 'Mona Jury', Joe Austin

Best White Bloom:
'Silver Cloud', Jim Pinkerton

Best Bloom By Novice:
'Doris Ellis', A. E. Symonds

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by: Parker Connor, Jr.
Protected, won by: Mrs. Alfred Bissell

SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by: Ed Powers
Protected, won by: Jim Pinkerton

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, February 29-March 1, 1992 (20th Annual)
Sponsor: Middle Tennessee Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 939
Attendance: 1000

C. japonica: (Protected)
Medium Large: 'Lady Kay', Jim Pinkerton
Large: 'Miss Bakersfield', Jim Pinkerton
Medium: 'Gee Homeyer', Reba and Herb Brown
Small: 'Grace Albritton', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank
Miniature: 'Fircone Var.', Dr. Dave Scheibert

C. reticulata:
Protected: 'Jean Toland', Jim Pinkerton

C. hybrid:
Protected: 'Charlean Var.', Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Jeffares

Best White Bloom:
'Ruffian', Jim Pinkerton

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
Protected, won by: George and Jane Griffin

SILVER CERTIFICATES:
Protected, won by: John T. Newsome

MARYLAND

COCKEYSVILLE, Hunt Valley Mall, February 22, 1992
Sponsor: Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland, Inc.
Number of Blooms Displayed: 543
Attendance: 3000

C. japonica: (Protected) — in Baltimore
Large: 'Nuccio's Gem', Harry and Zenobia Kendig
Runner-up: 'Elegans Chandleri', Joan George
Medium: 'Herme', Jack and Agnes Kohler
Runner-up: 'Jacks', Jack and Agnes Kohler
Small: 'Little Michael', Jack and Agnes Kohler
Runner-up: 'Bob's Tinsie', Jack and Agnes Kohler
Miniature: 'Lipstick', Jack and Agnes Kohler

C. japonica: (protected) General Area
Large: 'Governor Mouton', Betty and Lou Daudt
Runner-up: 'Blood of China', Betty and Lou Daudt
Medium: 'Wildwood', Betty and Lou Daudt
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst', Betty and Lou Daudt
Small: 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', Bill Miller
C. reticulata:
Protected: 'Lasca Beauty', Harry and Zenobia Kendig
Runner-up: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Jack and Agnes Kohler

C. hybrid:
Protected: 'Buttons 'n Bows', Jack and Agnes Kohler
Runner-up: 'Fragrant Joy', Bill Miller

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
Baltimore Area, won by: Zenobia and Harry Kendig
General Area, won by: Betty and Louis Daudt

SILVER CERTIFICATES:
Baltimore Area, won by: Agnes and John Kohler
General Area, won by: Bill Miller

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, February 1, 1992
Sponsor: Charlotte Camellia Society
Number of Blooms Displayed: 800
Attendance: 3000

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Parker Conner
Runner-up: 'Carter's Sunburst Var.', Parker

C. japonica: (protected)
Large: 'Elegans Splendor', Joe Austin
Runner-up: 'Tomorrow Marburys, Pink Var.', Joe Austin
Medium: 'Margaret Davis', Clara and Fred Hahn
Runner-up: 'Silver Chalice', Joe Austin
Small: 'Hishi Karaito', Mrs. Alfred Bissell
Miniature: 'Man Size', Harry Watson
Runner-up: 'Fircone', Elliott Brogden

C. reticulata:
Protected: 'Doris Fowler', W. H. Rish
Runner-up: 'Emma Gaeta', Joe Austin

C. hybrid:
Protected: 'Pink Dahlia Var.", Joe Austin

Best White Bloom:
'Elegans Champagne', Joe Austin

Best Bloom By Novice:
'Celestine', Harry Fazia

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by: Parker Conner
Protected, won by: Clara and Fred Hahn

SILVER CERTIFICATES:
Protected, won by: Jack Teague

NORTH CAROLINA

WILMINGTON, February 22-23, 1992 (42nd Annual)
Sponsor: Tidewater Camellia Club
Number of Blooms Displayed: 1064
Attendance: thousands
Most Outstanding Bloom In Show: 'Ville de Nantes',
Clara and Fred Hahn

C. japonica: (In Open)
Large: 'Tiffany', Parker E. Connor, Jr.
Medium: 'Ville de Nantes', Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Blanchard
Small: 'Les Marbury', Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Habel

C. japonica: (protected)
Large: 'Elegans Champagne', Joe Austin
Medium: 'Dawn's Early Light', Clara and Fred Hahn
Small: 'Little Babe Var.', Jim Pinkerton
Miniature: 'Tammia', Elliott P. Brogden

C. reticulata:
Protected: 'Miss Tulare Var.', Mabel and Joe Austin
C. hybrid:
Protected: 'Mona Jury Var.', Mabel and Joe Austin

Best White Bloom:
'Ruffian', Mabel and Joe Austin

Best Bloom By Novice: 'Judge Marvin Mann', Betty Ames

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

SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by: Ed Powers
Protected, won by: Fred and Clara Hahn

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SHOW REPORT

Tallahassee Mall, Tallahassee, Florida **January 4 & 5, 1992**

Most Outstanding Bloom in Show:
Protected-Snowtime, James Newell
Non-Protected, Valentine Day, Leon Blain

C. Japonica: (In Open)
Very Large: Tomorrow's Dawn, Mary Marshall
Large: Helen Bower, Lee Roy Smith
Medium: Betty Sheffield Supreme, Lee Roy Smith
Small: William Penn, Evangel Cooksey
Miniature: Kitty, Bob McVety

C. Japonica: (Protected)
Very Large: Tomorrow Parkhill, Jim Newell
Large: Chow-Han-Ling, Jim Newell
Medium: Martha Ann, Annabelle Fetterman
Small: Maroon & Gold, Annabelle Fetterman
Miniature: Something Beautiful, Jim Newell

C. Reticulata: (In Open)
Very Large: Dana Homeyer, George Lumsden
Large: Valentine Day, Hoytte Rigby

C. Reticulata: (Protected)
Very Large: Pleasant Memories, James Newell
Large: Valentine Day, Annabelle Fetterman

C. Non Reticulata (In Open)
Large: Pop Gee, Lee Roy Smith
Medium: Galaxie, Ann & Bob Gramling

C. Non Reticulata (Protected)
Large: Mona Jury, James Newell
Medium: Freedom Bell, James Newell

NOVICE CLASS
Large Red: Carters Sunburst, David Archibald
Medium Red: Ville De Nantes, Julian Lewis
Small Red: Professor Sargent, Tammy Bonnin

Large White: Snow Man, Ida Hankin
Medium White: Alba Plena, Doris Davis
Small White: Imura, Tammy Bonnin

Large Var.: Adolphe Audusson, Davis Archibald
Medium Var.: Betty Sheffield, Tammy Bonnin
Small Var.: Little Michael, Tammy Bonnin

PLATE OF THREE
Unprotected: Carl Maphis
Protected: James Newell

PLATE OF FIVE
Unprotected: Roy & Leta Davis
Protected: James Newell

Best White Bloom
Unprotected: Snowman, Quinnie & James Gilchrist
Protected: Sea Foam, Annabelle Fetterman

GOLD CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by Ann & Bob Gramling
Protected, won by Annabelle Fetterman

SILVER CERTIFICATES:
In open, won by Lee Roy Smith
Protected, won by James Newell

Third Annual Camellia Festival

February 5th - 14th, 1993
Fort Valley, Georgia

DAILY EVENTS

- Tours of Massee Lane Gardens
- Photography Display
- Camellia Paintings by Taiko Hemmi
- Children's Art Display

For Information Contact:

MASSEE LANE GARDENS
One Massee Lane
Fort Valley, GA 31030
912-967-2358 or 912-967-2722
Fax: 912-967-2083

1993 Camellia Festival Calendar of Events

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5
Dinner Theatre, Fetterman Museum

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6
Run & Walk for Health, Arts & Crafts Festival/Food, Antique Car Display

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7
Art Show & Sale - 1-5 p. m., Fetterman Museum

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8
Art Show & Sale - 10-5 p. m.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9
1st Annual Golf Tournament, Waterford Golf Club, Bonaire
Camellia Appreciation Day

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10
Fashion Show & Luncheon - 12 Noon, Fetterman Museum

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11
Flower Designs on Display, Fetterman Museum

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12
4th Annual Candlelight & Camellia Ball (Dinner & Dancing), Fetterman Museum

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13
Novice Camellia Show
Beginner's Workshop - 9 a. m. - 12 Noon
Tour of Homes - Marshallville - 1-5 p. m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14
Novice Camellia Show - 1-5 p. m., Grafting Workshop

Make Plans Now To Attend The

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

ANNUAL MEETING

October 2-3, 1992

Room Rate - $38.00

Send your Reservation
and one Nights Deposit to:

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

— Or Call —

1-800-874-7401

The special rate of $38.00 per night will apply only to Oct. 2-3. The regular rate for that time of year will apply for any additional nights either before or after the meeting.

Contact Sheilgh at 803-448-1691 for information.

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Dave Scheibert
P. O. Box 67
Marshallville, GA 31057

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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CAMELLIAS . . .