

Carolina Camellias



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Carolina Camellias

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About the Cover

This month's cover picture features a MATHOTIANA SUPREME which bloomed in January after the bud was treated with Gibberellic Acid in late November as described in the feature article of this issue by Dr. Herbert Racoff. Editor's Note: That is a regulation yard stick in the background showing a full eight-inch bloom.

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Betty Sheffield Special	Ethel Davis Blush	Judge Talbert	Nine Westinghouse
Betty Sheffield Supreme	Evelina	Julia France	Nuccio Special
Blue Danube	Extravaganza	Kat: Mallory	Pierate's Pride
Blush Betty	Five Star General	Keepsake	Private Secretary
Blush Thelma Dale	Frances Wheaton	Lady Macon	Red Elephant
Brigadoon	Fred Smith	Lady in Red	Rebel Yell
Candlelight	Fryer 40	Laurie Bray	Satins Satan
Capt. Ike Davis	Full Moon	Letches Pink	Serenade
Cara Mia	Funny Face Betty	Linda Margaret	Silver Anniversary
Carefree	Gallant Array	Mdm. Betzel	Silver Betty Sheffield
Carolina Beauty	Geisha Girl	Man Size	Snowgoose
Carolina Brown	Glamour Girl	Marie Bracey	Swirling Cloud
Carrousel	Goldtone	Marion Harrison	Tomorrow's Dawn
Carter's Sunbust	Good News	Mark Culver	Ville De Nantes
Centennial	Guichard Ville	Maroon & Gold	Vulcan Var.
China Doll	Hi Jinx	Maryland Var.	Waltz Time
Claire Renee	Herzillio Fruto	Mary Christian	War Eagle
Circus Girl	High Widn' Handsome	Mary Libby	White Foam
Coronation	Holly Leaf	Maverick	White Nun
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President's Page



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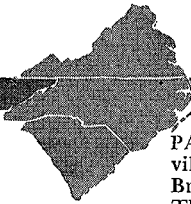
In my last letter to you I said the December freeze was now history. I did not know that history would be made over and over again.

I have had the pleasure of being with many of you in your club meetings and shows. When I think of the enthusiasm I have seen exhibited at your meetings and shows, I am sure we can look forward to next year with much anticipation.

In order to maintain the high quality of our bulletin, it is necessary that we increase the membership in our South Carolina Camellia Society. I hope that everyone will do their best to secure new members. We had over six hundred in South Carolina last year. We should increase that to one thousand members this year.

Your Directors are now making a concentrated effort to increase the membership. Won't you help?

Carroll T. Moon
President



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TREATMENT OF CAMELLIA BUDS WITH GIBBERELIC ACID

By

Herbert Racoff

Columbia, S. C.

For the past several years we have been seeing outstanding camellia blooms exhibited at North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia shows. The feeling persisted that some of these blooms had been given something besides the usual culture and care. Several of our good growers in the Columbia area had not been able to grow comparable blooms of these varieties. The flowers were also being exhibited earlier than they bloomed for us. There was vague talk at the shows that these blooms were "gibbed." The whole affair was one of those hush-hush secrets and further inquiries only gained us a few grins and fertilizer recommendations.

Many Columbia growers had in previous years tried sprays, tablets and alcoholic solutions of Gibberellins without any apparent benefit. In some cases the results

were actually disastrous.

Col. Reed Helps

The Journal of the American Camellia Society, November 1960, page 32, contains a one-column article by Col. Frank F. Reed, Pasadena, California, reporting early camellia blooms resulting from treating buds with aqueous solutions of Gibberellin. In April 1961, Mr. F. N. Bush wrote Col. Reed requesting further information and was furnished essentially the same facts given by Col. Reed in the article which appeared in the Camellia Journal, Jan. 1963, page 27. We should all be indebted to Col. Reed for making this knowledge available.

Recalling articles which had appeared in past years in ACS yearbooks, I then went back through the yearbooks and located in the 1959 yearbook, page 141, by C. P. North, Department of Horticul-

Editor's Note: Although Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, S. C. has grown Camellias for 25 years he has continued to search for ways and means of growing bigger and better camellias. He has the technical knowledge and ability to utilize the latest scientific information and apply it to the growing of camellias. He is also a generous man and in this article on Gibberellic Acid he has shared with all of us the results of his experiments.

tural Science, University of California, the article entitled "Some Effects of Gibberellic Acid on Camellia." A really fine treatise, somewhat technical, but surely worth reading and digesting if you plan to use Gibberellins.

Found Source

During June 1962, Mrs. Racoff and I were vacationing in New York City and made the rounds of chemical houses in an effort to locate a water soluble source of Gibberellic Acid. At the Fisher Scientific Co., 633 Greenwich St., New York City, N. Y. we located the product used by us. Item No. 7444, Gibberellic Acid 85%, manufactured by Eastman Organic Chemicals (Distillation Products Industries), Rochester 3, New York. We have also purchased this identical product from W. H. Curtin and Co., P. O. Box 2122, Atlanta, Georgia. Item number and descriptions are identical. To date, shipments have been made from the W. H. Curtin and Co. Branch, P. O. Box 118, Houston Texas. The price at all places has been the same - \$5.80 per gram. Be sure to include postage and, where applicable, sales tax. The Fisher Scientific Co. also lists $\frac{1}{2}$ gram at \$3.40. There are other drug companies who either make or market crystalline Gibberellic Acid. Two of these are Abbott Laboratories and Sigma Chemical Co.

A gram is a very small amount. There are approximately 454 grams in a pound, so don't be surprised at the small amount of material you get. When properly mixed and used, one gram will treat from 1250 to 2000 buds.

Mixing

The Gibberellic Acid is supplied as a white crystalline powder in a brown glass bottle. It is stable and

can be kept in a cool place out of direct sunlight. Our supply is kept in a chest drawer in the bedroom. We preferred to weigh out the powder in small amounts sufficient to treat 25 to 40 buds and to use freshly prepared solutions. The Gibberellic Acid was weighed out in one-dram screw-cap vials. These are available at laboratory supply places. Ours were purchased from Power and Anderson of South Carolina, Inc., 1510 Barnwell St., Columbia, S. C. The entire gram of powder was weighted out 20 milligrams to a vial. The vials were also kept in the chest drawer and the diluting solution was added to the powder just prior to use. Any unused solution was put in the refrigerator for future use. Solutions kept as long as 3 weeks in the refrigerator were still effective. We did not keep any solution longer than 3 weeks. A study was in progress to determine keeping qualities of the solution at room temperature. The work was carried out on plants grown outdoors. The severe cold 6' early in December which killed or severely damaged most of the buds on plants grown in the open put an end to this part of the work. This work will be continued late this summer.

Gib Formula

We recommend the use of 20 milligrams (there are 1000 milligrams in a gram) to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters (C.C.) of tap water. In places where tap water has a high mineral content, it might be advisable to use rain or distilled water. Gibberellic Acid is not soluble in water but is soluble in weak alkaline solutions. We have used both household ammonia directly from the bottle and bicarbonate of soda solution (1-3 teaspoonful to one ounce of water) added to the Gibberellic Acid and water, one drop

at a time, and shaking well between drops. It will be noted the solution clears up and the Gibberellic Acid no longer settles to the bottom of the vial when it goes into solution. With the size drop-per used by me this required 3 to 4 drops. A 2 cc hypodermic syringe was used to measure the $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters of water. (There are about 500 cubic centimeters of water in a pint). The strength of this solution is about 11,000 parts per million. We have tried from 15 to 40 milligrams of Gibberellic Acid to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters of water. This calculates to be from 8500 to 22,500 parts per million. All concentrations give satisfactory results but we settled on the 11,000 parts per million strength as giving best all around results.

Col. Reed suggests dividing one gram into 3 approximately equal portions and placing this 1-3 gram

into a 2-ounce bottle containing one ounce of distilled water. He then adds 12 - 15 drops of household ammonia and cautions that this solution must be kept refrigerated. Using this method and with the 85% Gibberellic Acid previously mentioned the strength would be about 9800 parts per million which is within the acceptable range.

Parts per million can easily be calculated by those who are interested. For example, if we used 15 milligrams of 85% Gibberellic Acid to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters of water, calculations would be

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 15 & = & X \\ \hline 1500 & & 1,000,000 \end{array}$$

$1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic centimeters is the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ grams or 1500 milligrams

X = parts per million of Gibberellic Acid

$$1500 X = 15,000,000$$

$$X = 10,000$$

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By way of reminder, a drop is not a set quantity. The size of a drop depends on the diameter of the opening at the dropping end. The smaller the opening, the smaller the drop. The average dropper purchased at a drug store yields 15 drops per c.c. The one used by us yields 42 drops per c.c. I prefer a medicine dropper with a very small tip and small opening (1 millimeter tip-1/25 inch).

Treating Buds

Select well-developed floral buds. It is difficult to suggest bud size in discussing those to be treated because certain varieties such as Ville de Nantes have very small buds and others such as French Imperator, very large ones. Caution. If very young, poorly developed floral buds are treated they will develop extremely elongated and the resulting flowers will be deformed or fail to open properly.

Break out the growth bud as shown at A Figure 1 and fill the resulting cup with the solution using a medicine dropper. The advantage of a dropper with a small tip is apparent when a slender growth bud is encountered. We have also applied the solution of B between the growth and floral buds and have also painted the solution on the floral bud itself C using either the tip of a medicine dropper or a camelshair brush to spread the solution. Caution — Fill the medicine dropper only part full, handle it by the glass except when actually treating buds and keep the cap on the solution container except when filling the dropper. It is very easy to spill and lose a whole vial of solution when bent over, or to press the rubber bulb on the dropper accidentally.

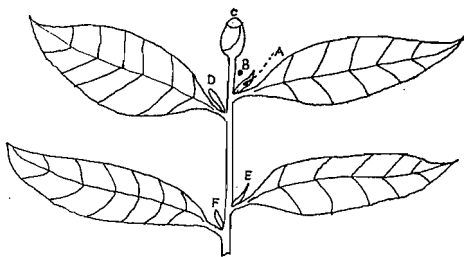


Figure 1

Favorite Method

There does not seem to be any advantage in treating a bud more than once. It is intended to study this aspect further next fall. We prefer to break out the growth bud where possible. If one of the other methods is used the growth bud will practically always start to grow and will have to be broken out anyway. We have encountered very small growth buds adjacent to floral buds where it was very difficult to break out the growth bud without also breaking off the leaf. In such cases one of the other methods should be selected.

Results

Over 4000 buds or more than 400 varieties grown both outdoors and under glass have been treated. The first buds on August 12, 1962, and treatment was even being continued at this writing during February 1963.

Gibberellic Acid is not the panacea for getting show winning blossoms. Many growers have given me the impression that all they need is a few drops of the magic chemical and presto! - choice flowers. A very rude awakening is in store for them. Gibberellic Acid when properly applied to the right buds on well-grown and well-fed, healthy camellia plants, will help to produce the finest flowers the plant is capable of producing. So

get those real good blooms with the extra something; the kind that wins camellia shows still requires the skills of a real good grower. The writer has grown camellias outdoors for about 25 years and has a good knowledge of outdoor cultural practices. His outdoor flowers shown in camellia shows in November were excellent. However, greenhouse culture is new to him and in spite of plenty of Gibberellic Acid he has failed to grow a Court of Honor bloom under glass this year.

Many of the blooms in Sept. Oct. and November were larger and prettier than those of the same varieties we are generally accustomed to seeing. This was especially true for those grown outdoors. We must remember however that these buds had not as yet been subjected to severe cold. Most camellia growers know that usually the first few blooms produced by a plant are the best. Here all at one time we were seeing our plants producing their first few blossoms. Some of the flowers were changed in formation such as an anemone center in Ruth Royer, more than usual petaloids in one Drama Girl, slightly open center with visual stamens in Professor Sargent etc. The colors were also somewhat changed in some instances. For example, the Prof. Sargent blooms were pinkish red, the reds in some of the Donckelarii's were purplish red and some of the Rubra family blooms were markedly bluish purple in color. Authorities state the color changes are due to temperature effects rather than due to the Gibberellic Acid. There is some feeling that the texture is improved and we were unanimous in our opinion that the blossoms from treated buds hold on the plant better and keep better when refrigerated.

Divided Opinion

There is divided opinion but some of us believe that most of the benefit of treatment of buds which flowered after early January is in getting the blooms earlier (These were all under glass). There are a few varieties about which we agree the treatment definitely results in larger flowers even after early January. It should be interesting to see if we feel the same way after another blooming season. Many of the show goers who have been seeing the treated blossoms on the Court of Honor may be inclined to doubt these statements. However, the getting of earlier flowers creates more enthusiasm and interest on the part of the grower. This results in more attention to the plants, more frequent fertilization etc. and, therefore, results are difficult to evaluate.

Varieties prone to bull head still showed that tendency. Varieties which tend to produce lopsided flowers still did so after treatment. We are of the opinion that a prediction cannot be made as to when any given bud will bloom after treatment. This is by way of answer to the question when shall I treat buds to have blooms for so-and-so camellia show. Treated buds will bloom in from 3 weeks to 5 months. When treatment is done in September or October, we can expect quiet a few flowers in from 6 to 8 weeks. The list of varieties showing dates treated and dates bloomed should give an idea as to what can be expected.

The effects on floral buds treated in August, September and October were noticeable in from 3 days to 2 weeks. The flower buds were definitely increased in size. The buds seem to enlarge rapidly for a few weeks and then remained

rather stabilized until they swelled prior to blooming. Buds treated after it became cold in November took from 3 weeks to 2 months to show effects (usually about 2 months). On some buds there was a definite elongation of the pedicel at the base but others could be differentiated from normal buds only by their increased size. There was little or no benefit to treating *Sasanqua*. Several buds were treated in late October on a Donation plant outdoors. A slight increase in bud size was seen at the time of the December 6 freeze. The plants grown outdoors and which were blooming at the time of the severe December freeze (6°) did not show any more cold damage than those not in bloom. The buds which were showing color as would be expected were more severely damaged than those that were tight.

Adverse Effects

The mutilated growth buds adjacent to flower buds treated through October dried up. However, beginning early in November most of the mutilated growth buds remained green and during January and February many began to grow. Growth was also experienced from the leaf buds as far down as the third leaf below the treated bud (Figure 1 D, E, F.) In some cases the growth buds at D, E, F died.

Some varieties regularly seemed to be inferior following treatment. We plan to study this further next year.

Treated buds develop slowly after they begin to open. Buds that many of us would expect to see open in a day or so may take as long as two weeks to get fully open. On plants grown outdoors this would constitute an additional hazard because of longer risk to bad weather conditions.

On many blossoms, the sepals will separate and fall away from the calyx.

It should prove interesting to see what effect early growth (Jan., Feb.) will have on our plants next blooming season.

Cultural Practice

The showing of the treated blooms has been most effective in reviving interest. It has also created much controversy as to whether or not they should be placed in a separate class at camellia shows. The writer and his associates feel that most of this thinking is completely unjustified inasmuch as the use of Gibberellic Acid is just another cultural practice. Untreated blooms are still competing successfully against treated ones. Why don't the proponents of separate classes for treated blooms require separate classes for fibre glass versus glass greenhouses, for foliar feeders versus root feeders, for those who have automatic heat versus no heat, etc?

If you are a good grower here is a real opportunity to get earlier and some times better flowers, if you are a poor grower all you will get is earlier flowers and believe me come of them can be mighty poor.

It is my understanding that *Camellia* Petal Blight begins to show in mid January. Here now is a chance to get blossoms early before blight becomes active.

The writer wishes to thank the following for their cooperation and observations made available in preparing this articles: W. M. Arant, W. Columbia, F. N. Bush, W. G. Duncan and Jim W. Pinkerton all of Columbia.

We urge all growers to keep records and dates of treatment, dates of blooming, beneficial and adverse effects, etc. The writer will

be glad to hear from you and we shall all look forward to bigger and better camellia shows, especially those fall shows which we predict

will in years to come be the big ones where the outside grower can successfully compete with the underglass grower.

Varieties marked with * were grown outdoors, others under glass:

Variety	Date Treated	Date Bloomed	Remarks
*Alba Plena	9-2-62 (5)	11-12-62 (2) 11-14-62 (2) 11-16-62 (2)	
Arabian Nights	9-2-62 (2)	11-5-62 11-7-62	
Adolph Audusson Var	11-25-62	2-3-63	
Betty Sheffield	9-2-62	1-15-63	
Betty Sheffield Supreme	12-23-62 (2)	1-24-63 1-20-63	
Clarice Carlton	8-12-62	1-12-63	
*Capt. John Smith	9-6-62		Killed by cold 12-6-62
Daikagura	10-14-62	11-8-62 11-14-62	
Dixie Knight Var	9-2-62	2-20-63	
*Dr Tinsley	8-12-62	9-26-62 10-25-62	Poor
	10-21-62		Killed by cold 12-6-62
Drama Girl	9-2-62	2-20-63	
*Donckelarii	9-2-62	11-1-62	Purplish color
Donckelarii*	11-21-62	1-21-63	
*Duchess of Sutherland	9-2-62		Killed by cold 12-6-62
Dutchess of Sutherland Pink	9-2-62	11-17-62	Partly bulled full center
Edwin Folk Var	11-21-62 12-1-62	2-15-63 2-23-63	
*Eleanor Haygood	9-16-62 (6)	11-18-24-62	
Elegans	9-2-62 10-14-62 (2) 9-18-62 (3)	12-1-62 12-1-62 (2) 12-13-62 (2) 12-18-62 (1)	Bulled Poor Poor

Emily Wilson	9-29-62 (2)	1-21-62 1-12-63	
Emmett Barnes	8-12-62 (4)	9-20-62 9-25-62 11-5-62 1-15-63	Bulled Bulled
Emmett Pfingstl	12-1-62	2-9-63	
*Eugene Lize	9-2-62		Killed by cold 12-6-62
Evan Davis Var	10-14-62	1-16-63	
Five Star General	11-27-62 (2)	2-15-63 (2)	
*Flowerwood	9-18-62 (6)	11-8-62 (1) 11-10-62 (1) 11-16-62 (2) 11-24-62 (2)	
Flowerwood	11-25-62	1-20-63	
Florence Stratton	9-18-62 (4)	11-23-62	3 bulled
Geisha Girl	8-12-62	9-16-62	bulled
Guilio Nuccio	9-29-62 11-25-62	1-24-63 1-28-63	
High Wide & Hansome	11-25-62	1-15-63	
*High Hat	10-18-62	1-17-62	
Indian Summer	8-12-62 (3)	11-5-62	3 bulled
Jessie Katz	9-2-62	11-17-62	
*Joseph Pfingstl	9-2-62	11-15-62	bulled
Joshua Youtz	9-29-62 (2)	10-20-62 11-12-62	bulled
Julia France	11-25-62	2-11-63 2-13-63	
*K. Sawada	9-2-62 (6)	11-19-62 (2) 11-24-62 (2) 11-26-62 (2) 11-30-62 (2)	
Kelerec	12-1-62	2-13-62 2-22-63	Poor
Kramer's Supreme	10-21-62 1-25-63	2-7-63 2-16-62	

Lady Clare	8-12-62 (3)	11-21-62 1-15-63 1-20-63	
*Lady Humes Blush	10-7-62	11-18-62 11-19-62 11-22-62	
*Lady K.	9-2-62		Killed by cold 12-6-62
Lady Macon	1-24-62	2-17-63	
Laura Walker	10-21-62 10-29-62	1-28-63 11-8-62	
*Lookaway	9-2-62 (3)	11-18-62 (3)	Bulled
Lindsey Neil	12-1-62	1-26-63	Poor
Lucy Hester	9-29-62	1-10-63	
Marie Bracey	9-18-62 9-29-62 10-11-62	10-27-62 11-8-62 11-25-62	Stayed cup shaped Stayed cup shaped
Mary Ann Houser	8-12-62 11-25-62 (2)	11-20-62 1-2-63 1-26-63	Very large but lop sided
*Mathotiana	9-2-62 (4)	10-17-62 10-19-62 10-20-62 10-28-62	
Mathotiana	9-18-62 11-27-62	11-17-62 1-22-63	
*Mathotiana Var	9-18-62 (5) 9-25-62 (6) 10-1-62 (5)	11-1-10 (5) 11-10-14-62 (6) 11-14-25-62 (5)	Purplish blue color Purplish blue color Purplish blue color
*Mathotiana Supreme	9-2-62 (2)	11-14-62 11-16-62	Purplish blue color Purplish blue color
Mathotiana Supreme	10-12-62 11-25-62 (3)	11-23-62 1-20-63 1-22-63 1-29-63	

Miss Savannah	10-21-62 11-7-62 (2)	12-12-62 1-27-63 1-29-63	
Morning Glow	9-2-62 11-27-62 (2)	11-17-62 1-27-62 2-23-62	
Mrs. D. W. Davis	10-24-62 11-25-62 (2)	11-18-62 1-10-63 1-15-63	
*Mrs. K. Sawada	9-2-62 (4)	10-21-62 10-24-62 11-14-62 11-16-62	
*Mrs. Charles Cobb	10-14-62 (2)	11-22-62 (2)	
Nellie McGrath	9-29-62	11-23-62	
Prelude	9-29-62	1-20-63	
*Pearl Maxwell	9-2-62 (5)	11-14-62 (2) 11-17-62 (1) 11-24-62 (2)	
*Prof. C. S. Sargent	10-7-62 (10)	11-14-26-62 (10)	Excellent, purplish pink color, mis taken for French Imperator, slightly open center
Reg Ragland	9-29-62 11-25-62	1-17-62 1-20-62	
Raggedy Ann	11-27-62	2-12-63	
Rosea Superba	11-25-62 (2)	1-22-63 2-10-63	
R. L. Wheeler Var	11-25-62	1-25-63	
Sawada's Dream	10-7-62 11-23-62	1-25-63 2-5-63	
Simeon	11-23-62 (3)	2-23-63 (3)	
*Sweeti Vera	9-2-62 (2)	10-18-62 11-26-62	
Tick Tock	10-21-62	1-31-63	
*Tomorrow	9-2-62 (5)	10-22-62 (1)	4 killed by cold 12-6-62
Tomorrow	9-29-62 10-21-62	1-22-62 1-31-62	

*Ville de Nantes

9-2-62

killed by cold
12-6-62

Ville de Nantes

8-12-62
11-25-62 (3)
10-15-62
2-7-63
2-11-63
2-15-63

White Empress

9-18-62
11-25-62
11-28-62
12-1-62

Wildwood

11-23-62 (2)
2-20-63
2-23-63

These dates were chosen at random from the data on hand. Data was not kept on many buds treated. I know of several Drama Girl plants whose buds were treated in Oct. and Nov. which had bloomed out at this writing while other buds treated by me during September and October have failed to bloom at this writing in mid February. If your plants usually bloom early they will bloom still earlier following treatment. Those of us who are accustomed to getting our blooms late will get them earlier following treatment but not as early as those growers who treat buds and who normally get early blooms.

In Memoriam

Our love and sympathy goes out to the family and friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Quattlebaum of North Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Quattlebaum passed away the latter part of last year and Mr. Quattlebaum passed away a few weeks ago.

Bill Quattlebaum was a Vice President of the South Carolina Camellia Society and was active in growing camellias. He had written several articles for Carolina Camellias. Susie Quattlebaum was not only active in the camellia world but was also an accredited arrangement judge and the beautiful camellia, Susie Q, was named for her.

Mrs. Cecil Morris also passed away since the winter issue of the Bulletin and our love sympathy is also extended to Mr. Cecil Morris and his family.

Cecil is a past president of the South Carolina Camellia Society and Lucile Morris was always at his side as they traveled the camellia circuit.

All of these good camellia friends will be missed but not forgotten.

GIBBERELIC ACID

Although Gibberellic Acid has been used by some growers for a number of years it is just now being generally used and a great deal of feeling both pro and con has been generated by its use.

In view of this we feel that the facts should be separated from the fiction.

Fiction: Its expensive.

Fact: Not so. Probably cost $\frac{1}{3}$ cent per treated bloom.

Fiction: Its a cure all.

Fact: Not so. The good grower will grow good blooms without gib—probably better ones with it. The poor grower will not grow good blooms with gib — or without it.

Fiction: Its a passing fad.

Fact: Only time will tell but we say not so. More and more people will use it as they see what it will do and realize that they can get early blooms of most varieties in the fall before cold weather.

Fiction: Its too much trouble to use.

Fact: Not so. Very simple to use. Less trouble than most things we do for our camellias.

Fiction: Some people won't use it.

Fact: We agree. That's true. Some people won't like it or use it. But others will like and will use it.

Fiction: Some people won't think its fair to use it.

Fact: True again. Nothing is ever approved 100% but just because some people won't think its fair to use won't mean that its not ethical or that people won't use it.

CONCLUSION: Biggest objection will be to use of gib on blooms that are entered in shows. This is a matter of personal opinion and every individual has the right to his own opinion. Some feel there should be a different classification for gib treated blooms. Others see no difference in using gib and/or special fertilizer formulas and other special cultural treatments.

We would think that this should be left up to the individual show. If they want a separate class and are willing to put up with the additional complications of putting in the extra class that should be their privilege.

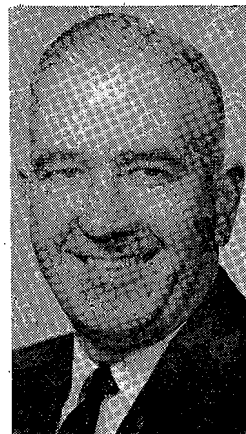
But one thing should be remembered. There are good growers and poor growers and no rules will equalize that situation. A good grower will produce better flowers without gib than a poor grower will with it. **The use of gib will in no way eliminate the need for proper camellia culture.**

As someone said, "If you can't beat 'em join 'em." After all aren't we all trying to grow better and better blooms?

SUN TOLERANCE OF CAMELLIAS

By Mansfield Latimer

Rock Hill, S. C.



In view of the cold weather we have experienced in recent years more and more interest is being shown in cold hardy varieties of camellias. Much study has been given to this quality as it relates to the camellia and a number of lists have been published giving the names of the most cold hardy varieties.

Another quality that is also of great importance in camellia selection has been neglected or at least has not had much emphasis placed on it. This is the sun tolerance of the camellia plant.

The sun tolerance of a camellia variety should be of great interest to most growers because few locations furnish the correct amount of naturally filtered sunlight. More and more new home are being built in open locations where little or no protection is available from the sun.

In addition to the degree of sun tolerance inherent in the variety itself there are a number of other factors that enter into this problem of sun tolerance

Humidity

Variations in atmospheric conditions can alter the relationship between camellias and sunlight. It is generally agreed that plants in costal gardens are more sun toler-

ant than those similarly exposed in gardens far inland. This is believed to be due to the higher average humidity along the coast.

Humidity is of course a variable factor but in general it is believed that the higher the average humidity the better the camellia plant can stand the sun. There may be a number of reasons for this but one reason is that a certain amount of sunlight is "screened out" by water vapor itself and the dust that it holds in the air.

Variable Sunlight

The amount of sunlight reaching the earth is variable. The height of the sun, angle at which it strikes the earth, the time of year, the cloud cover, the smog, and the amount of moisture in the air are all variable factors in different parts of the camellia belt.

Of course in addition to the factors already discussed the general condition of the plant itself is most important. A healthy person can stand more adverse treatment than a sick person. The same thing is true of plant. If a plant is healthy and well established it will probably thrive in a hot humid climate even if the summer temperature is on the high side. On the other hand if it has just been planted or if it is living a marginal

life there is a very good chance that the hot summer sun will "do it in".

For this reason it is extra important to be sure that all camellias in exposed locations are properly planted given extra water and perhaps even a little artificial shade until they have become established in their new location. Once they have become established and have reached some size they can shade their own roots and better shift for themselves. Until then even the most sun tolerance variety may need a little extra help.

Plants

All that has been said here was with reference to the foliage and the plant itself and not with reference to the bloom. Other things being equal the plant located in the sun will probably set more buds than a plant located in shade especially if the shade is dense. On the other hand blooms on plants in

exposed locations are much more likely to be damaged by frost and cold than are blooms which have even a minimum amount of overhead protection. Bear in mind that the cold weather cannot be entirely divorced from the hot weather as it relates to a plant in an exposed location.

Sun-Tolerant Camellias

Adolphe Audusson	xxx
Anita	x
Berenice Boddy	xxx
Bessie McArthur	x
C. M. Hovey	xx
C. M. Wilson	x
Donkelarii	x
Dr. John Bell	xx
Dr. Tinsley	xx
Edwin Folk	x
Elegans	xxx
Eugene Lize	x
Firebrand	x
Flame	x
Gigantea	xxx
Glen 40	x

SPECIAL ON LARGE CONTAINER CAMELLIAS

Due to lack of greenhouse space a well known greenhouse grower sold us 42 large camellias in containers. Some are six to seven feet tall. Good varieties in excellent condition. Special prices—Look these over before they are all gone.

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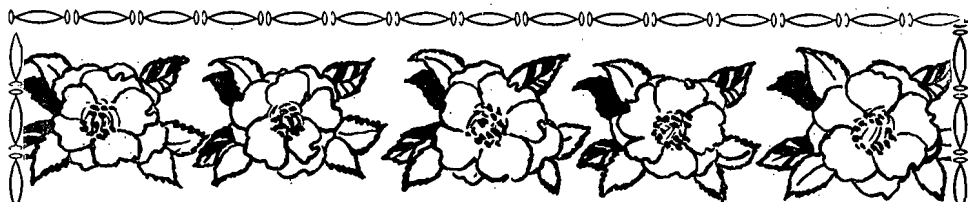
"Honesty and Quality Come First"

Gov. Earl Warren	xx
Gov. Mouton	xxx
Iwane	xx
Jarvis Red	xxx
Kumasaka	xxx
Lady Vansittart	xx
Lawrence Walker	x
Leucantha	xxx
Mathotiana	xxx
Mrs. Chas Cobb	x
Mrs. Lyman Clarke	x
Paulette Goddard	xx
Pearl Harbor	x
Lady Clare	xxx
Prof. Sargent	xxx
Purity	x
Rev. John Bennett	xx
St. Andre	x
Pink Perfection	xxx
Te Deum	xxx
Thelma Dale	x
Victory White	x
Ville de Nantes	x
White Giant	x
White Queen	x

This list is by no means complete since this study has been rather limited although the information for it came from a dozen different sources. Of this group those with three xxx seemed most Sun tolerant, two xx next most Sun tolerant, etc.

There are probably many other varieties that are as sun tolerant or even more sun tolerant than those listed. If you have some varieties that have performed particularly well for you in full sun please send the names to us so that we may share this information with other growers.

Also bear in mind that we are dealing with many variable factors in this rating and a variety that might do well in full sun in one area might not do well in some other area. We do feel however that more information is needed on this subject of sun tolerance.



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AN INVITATION TO JOIN SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The South Carolina Camellia Society is the largest State Camellia Society in the Camellia Belt. It is a non-profit organization devoted to Camellia Culture, Research and Development, and a program of mutual interest and pleasure for its members.

Among other things, it publishes CAROLINA CAMELLIAS three times annually—Fall, Winter, and Spring—for the members of the Virginia, North and South Carolina Camellia Societies.

This widely sought publication is primarily devoted to articles about the culture of Camellias. It also carries articles about the activities of the three State Societies it serves and the American Camellia Society.

It is NOT designed or intended to compete with the CAMELLIA JOURNAL, official publication of the American Camellia Society, but to supplement it.

Regular features include: Beginner's Corner; Greenhouse Culture; New Camellias; New Products and Techniques; Flower Arrangement; Seasonal Reminders; Questions and Answers; Show Dates; etc.

Special articles written by leading Camellia growers on Grafting, Pruning, Debudding, Spraying, Feeding, Mulching, Care of Blooms, Reports of Research Projects, Corsages Seedlings, Rooting, Bare-rooting, Planting, Watering, Cold Hardiness; and many other subjects are featured in season.

CAROLINA CAMELLIAS also carries more photos and advertising than any other Camellia publication.

In four years, it has become a widely sought publication with circulation in 24 states and three foreign countries.

It is available only to the members of the three State Societies it serves; however, if you would like to receive CAROLINA CAMELLIAS three times each year, the South Carolina Camellia Society invites you to fill in the blank below and mail.

South Carolina Camellia Society
P. O. Box 177
Lexington, S. C.

Enclosed is my check for \$3.00 for membership in the South Carolina Camellia Society from January 1 to December 31, 1963.

Please send my three issues of Carolina Camellias to:

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Street or Box No. _____

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Camellia Magic Gas Aids Growing

Regular Feature

Although a few camellia growers claim that they had rather let their camellias grow "just as nature intended" without any outside help, most real camellia growers are always on the look out for new cultural methods, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. which will improve their plants and blooms. Witness the tremendous increase in the number of greenhouses spurred on by the adverse weather we have experienced as well as the fantastic results achieved by the use of Gib and other chemicals.

Now there is a possibility that the smoke often seen rising on television programs will help produce superior flowers. The gas is carbon dioxide well known as dry ice for refrigeration and TV shows, carbonating soft drinks, and protecting against fire.

Large Blooms

A scientist says the gas produces flowers with large blooms, heavier stems, and larger stems. Flowers and vegetables mature a week or more ahead of schedule.

Animals need oxygen but plants thrive on carbon dioxide. In the presence of sunlight, the brighter the better, carbon dioxide is absorbed into plants. The material is transformed by the plant and stored in the form of energy-rich carbon compounds.

Under natural conditions the carbon dioxide in the air is in a perpetual state of flux. Maintaining the proper concentration in

fields for plant growth is handled by nature, as breezes waft the fresh air to the leaves.

However in a closed greenhouse fresh air is not so easily obtainable. This led scientists to conclude that if other factors were controlled then the addition of carbon dioxide would help plants in greenhouses. Experiments conducted by Professor W. D. Holley at Colorado State University proved this conclusion to be true.

Professor Holley found that the gas accumulates in greenhouses during the night from plant respiration and decomposition of organic materials in the soil.

Gas Used Up

Thus the level in the morning is high. But photosynthesis begins as soon as the sun is up. In a closed greenhouse the plants rapidly use up the carbon dioxide, dropping the concentration to the place where growth is slowed.

Further studies showed that for best results some carbon dioxide should be added to the greenhouse from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. The amount recommended is about two cubic feet per hour for each 10,000 cubic feet of space on normal or dark days and on gribht days, three cubic feet per hour.

Although we know of no tests with camellias, tests made by Professor Holley on roses showed the yield increased by nine per cent during an 18 week period.

TOMORROW IS QUEEN OF SHOW TABLE WITH 11.4 WINS PER YEAR

In the preceding issue we discussed the top winners of 1962, which immediately brought to mind another question, "What were the top winners year-in and year out—in good years and bad years?"

In order to determine who these Kings and Queens of the camellia world are, the editors have tabulated the results of 616 shows reported to the ACS during the last nine years, which are the only records available in our files.

During this period there were 218 varieties that won at least one "Best in Show" award. Of this number, 28 varieties averaged winning one Best in Show every year. The majority of the others were one-or two-time winners who had their hour of glory and then faded from the scene on the winners table.

Ville Top Winner

Actually, the title of the "Winningest Camellia" during this nine year period belongs to Ville de Nantes with 85 awards to its credit. Tomorrow is second with 80

wins, Donckelarii is third with 39 wins and Mothotiana Supreme Mrs. D. W. Davis. Guilio Nuccio, fourth with 33 wins. Then came R. L. Wheeler and Drama Girl.

During this period, Tomorrow had won yearly honors five times, Ville three times and Donckelarii one time.

Due to the fact some varieties had been in competition more years than others, we realize we needed another yardstick to measure the effectiveness of each variety. For example, Ville de Nantes had been in competition all nine years, therefore its total wins were divided by nine. On the other hand Tomorrow's total wins were divided by seven since it had been in competition only seven years. Guilio Nuccio's total was divided by four since it showed up at the winner's table only four years ago.

Tomorrow Is Queen

Using this method for the period 1954 through 1962, Tomorrow emerged as the Queen of the Camellia world with an average of 11.4 wins per year since its first victory in 1956. The glamorous

one made its debut with only two wins the first year in competition and hit its peak in 1959 with 21 victories.

The 21 victories is a record for any camellia in a single season.

In second place is Ville de Nantes with an average of 9.4 wins over a nine year period. Ville has probably been the most consistent winner over the period involved. It won 13 awards in 1959 and 1960, an 11 awards in 1955-61-62.

Third place honors go to Guilio Nuccio with an average of 7.2 wins during its four years of competition.

Fourth place was a tie between one of the old timers and a seven-year campaigner. Donckelarii averaged 4.3 wins in nine years while Mrs. D. W. Davis had the same average for seven years.

Next in the top ten were: Drama Girl, 4.1; Reg Ragland, 4.1; and Mathotiana Supreme, 4.1.

Newcomer

The newest challenger in the top ten was a spectacular sport of Queen Tomorrow namely Tomorrow's Dawn, who had an average of 3.6 for three years eight of them in 1962.

R. L. Wheeler another popular campaigner over the entire period completes the top ten with an average of 2.7, hitting its peak in 1957 58 with 6 and 5 wins, respectively.

The accompanying tabulation shows not only the average wins per year, but also the totals wins of 28 varieties that have averaged winning one show every year since its first competition. For most part all of these have been consistent winners since they were first exhibited.

In addition to the above varieties there were a total of 9 other varieties that have won a total of 5 or more shows during the period studied but they were not consistent enough to average at least one win per year. These varieties were: Dr. Tinsley, Blood of China, Elegans, Joshua E. Youtz, Lotus, C. M. Wilson, White Empress, Emmitt Barnes, and Fred Sanders.

If your interest lies in winning Best In Show honors you would be well advised to have a number of plants of these top varieties for year in and year out they are going to be the camellias most often seen at the head table.

In closing we would throw out a word of caution. While most of these show winning camellias are tops in every respect some of them may not perform, especially outside, as well as some of the varieties that may not win Best In Show.

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28 VARIETIES DOMINATES WINNER'S TABLE IN 616 SHOWS

VARIETY

1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 Total Avg. Wins
Wins Per Year

Tomorrow	0	0	2	11	6	21	18	13	9	80	11.4
Ville de Nantes	8	11	6	10	0	13	13	11	11	85	9.4
Guilio Nucelo	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	11	6	29	7.2
Donckelarii	2	1	9	3	5	7	4	2	6	39	4.3
Mrs. D. W. Davis	0	0	1	3	5	5	4	9	3	30	4.3
Drama Girl	0	0	0	1	2	8	0	8	6	25	4.1
Reg Ragland	0	0	1	0	4	3	2	2	4	16	4.1
Mathotiana Supreme	0	1	8	8	0	5	5	4	2	33	4.1
Tomorrow's Dawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	11	3.6
R. L. Wheeler	3	1	4	6	5	1	0	4	1	25	2.7
Coral Pink Lotus	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	9	2.2
Wildwood	0	0	1	2	1	4	3	0	3	14	2.0
Lady Kay	0	0	3	5	1	0	2	1	1	13	1.8
Adolphe Auduson	4	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	15	1.7
Rosea Superba	1	1	0	3	1	3	2	2	2	15	1.7
Charlotte Bradford	3	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	14	1.6
Simeon	0	0	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	11	1.5
Iwane	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	1	2	11	1.4
Mathoniana	4	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	12	1.3
Betty Sheffield	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	8	1.3
Jessie Katz	2	0	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	11	1.2
Carter's Sunburst	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	1.2
Flame	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	10	1.1
Elizabeth Lebey	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	2	0	10	1.1
Betty Sheffield Blush	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	5	1.0
Gigantea	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	1.0
Thelma Dale	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	8	1.0
Emmett Pfingstl	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	8	1.0

NOTE: In arriving at the average wins per year for the above, the total wins were divided by the total number of years since the variety won its first best in show. If a variety failed to win a Best in Show award, after it won its first award, it was still counted as a year. For example: Drama Girl's total was divided by 6 although it failed to win an award in 1960.

DONCKELARII IS FIRST FAMILY AT THE CAMELLIA SHOW TABLE

A best-selling record making the rounds these days has to do with a famous First Family. This article has nothing to do with this first family, but deals strictly and solely with the famous first families of Camellias.

Based on the tabulations of results from 616 Camellia Shows from 1954 through 1962, the honor for the First Family of the Camellia world goes to the Donckelarii family (Donckelarii, Ville de Nantes and Lady Kay). Between the three of them, 137 Best in Show awards have been captured by the Donck family.

Runner-up for family honors is

the Tomorrow family with 91 Best in Show awards to Tomorrow and Tomorrow's Dawn. Actually the Tomorrow family has just moved into second place in recent years replacing the Mathotiana family who slipped to third place.

The Mathotiana family has collected 66 wins with Mathotiana, Mathotiana Supreme, Rosea Superba, Kate Smith, and Eugenia Howell all contributing to the total.

Mrs. Baldwin Wood and two of her off-spring—Thelma Dale and Charlotte Bradford—have collected 24 wins for fourth place.

In fifth place is the Betty Sheffield family with 14 wins and the

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Elegans family trails by a single win.

In the listing we have selected eight first families who have earned this honor by their record compiled at the Show Table from 1954 to 1962.

We would point out that most of these families have other outstanding members who although they may not have won any Best In Show awards should certainly be recognized as "kissing cousins."

This is particularly true of the Betty Sheffield family and the Herme family. Both of these are what might be considered as "sporting families" and each has at least a half a dozen other sports as good as those listed.

There are of course several other families that might be recognized but the above "First Families" have earned their honors on the field of battle in our camellia shows through the years. So we salute

these outstanding families. Long may they live and may they continue to "sport."

FIRST FAMILIES

Family and members	Total
Donckelarii -----	39
Ville de Nantes -----	85
Lady Kay -----	13
	<hr/>
	137
Tomorrow -----	80
Tomorrow's Dawn -----	11
	<hr/>
	91
Mathotiana -----	12
Mathotina Supreme -----	33
Rosea Superba -----	15
Kate Smith -----	3
Eugenia Howell -----	3
	<hr/>
	66
Mrs. Baldwin Wood -----	2
Thelma Dale -----	8
Charlotte Bradford -----	14
	<hr/>
	24
Betty Sheffield -----	8
Betty Sheffield Blush -----	5
Betty Sheffield Supreme -----	1
	<hr/>
	14
Elegans -----	7
C. M. Wilson -----	5
Elegans Supreme -----	1
	<hr/>
	13
Duchess of Sutherland -----	3
Claudia Phelps -----	1
Thelma Sanford -----	1
Ruth Royer -----	1
	<hr/>
	6
Herme -----	1
Herme, Pink -----	1
Spring Sonnet -----	2
	<hr/>
	4

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WEIGHTED FORMULA PROVES

POPULAR WITH READERS

In the preceeding issue of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS, we undertook to rate the leading Camellia Section, State and City by use of a weighted formula. We gave our source of the figures used (ACS Journal) and then explained our reasoning for the weight given each factor. We prepared charts of our studies.

Inadvertantly, the charts showing the totals of the Sectional and State studies were left out. Just to keep the record straight, we are publishing the State totals as a part of this article with the area chart on the next page. In case you want to check on your particular state, take the formula stated below the chart and apply to each factor as shown for your state and you should get the same total as shown on this page.

Needless to say the three articles in the Winter Issue resulted in mail from many areas. There were questions, suggestions, and compliments, but nary a protest.

A reader in Louisiana wrote: "We like your idea of a formula. We'll show them the first year we have a normal winter." From Alabama: "I predict your formula

will prove most stimulating to Camellias. Is there any way to give credit for the number of plants produced in a State." From N. C.: "Most interesting. Is there any way to evaluate the number of blooms and the attendance on a ratio to population basis? From Georgia: "Just what we've been needing. Most constructive. How about credit for new introductions?"

To all the letters and comments we send our thanks and invite any other suggestions or comments. And . . . if you have a protest, we'll welcome that also.

The total points of each state were:

1. Georgia	1485.5
2. California	1071
3. South Carolina	974
4. North Carolina	943
5. Alabama	744.4
6. Florida	712.2
7. Louisiana	600.7
8. Texas	435.8
9. Mississippi	406.7
10. Virginia	381.3
11. Tennessee	127.5
12. Maryland	77.1
13. D. C.	55.6

1962 AREA* SCORE BOARD FOR CAMELLIA BELT

*(Using Areas Established By ACS)

WEST COAST

States	1962 Membership	Members		Number 1962 Shows	Shows		Number Blossoms Entered	Show		Total Points
		Increase (+) Decrease (-)			Increase (+) Decrease (-)			Attendance		
California	527	+ 30		8	+ 2		28, 106	103, 000		
Other States	79	- 10		-	-		-	-		
Total	606	+ 20		8	+ 2		28, 106	103, 000		11 30

GULF COAST

Florida	618	- 15		5	- 2		8, 856	5, 575		
Alabama	632	+ 16		1	- 1		4, 040	40, 000		
Louisiana	746	- 83		3	- 9		7, 186	8, 750		
Texas	488	- 79		7	- 6		7, 995	15, 845		
Mississippi	435	- 60		4	- 8		12, 217	9, 533		
Tennessee	95	- 7		1	+ 1		2, 150	5, 000		
Other States	160	- 13		0	-		-	-		
Total	3174	-241		21	-25		42, 444	84, 703		3161

EAST COAST

South Carolina	744	- 25		7	+ 1		18, 695	13, 096		
North Carolina	679	- 20		8	+ 1		19, 410	19, 891		
Virginia	318	- 20		3	+ 1		5, 855	4, 700		
Georgia	1202	- 20		10	+ 1		19, 535	18, 118		
Maryland	73	- 7		1	0		587	2, 200		
D. C.	22	+ 4		1	+ 1		480	800		
Other States	208	- 7		0	-		-	-		
Total	3246	- 95		30	+ 5		64, 562	58, 805		4110
ACS Total	7026	-316		59	-18		135, 112	246, 508		8401

The above figures are from ACS records on November 9th. They include only shows held in cooperation with, and reporting to, ACS. One point is given for each ACS membership; two points for each member increase, and two points penalty for each member decrease. Ten points for each show held and ten points for each increase show; ten points penalty for each decrease in shows held. One point for each 100 blossoms entered in shows; and one point for each 1, 000 in attendance.

Flower Arrangement

Regular Feature

By MRS. FRED J. HAY

Dillon, S. C.

Camellias are the most versatile of flowers. Their exquisite texture, substance, and range of growing colors give them the happy faculty of combining with a wide variety of plant materials and of looking well in many types of containers. They are the patricians who are at perfect ease in the most elegant alabaster crystal porcelain, silver and bronze receptacles, and yet they are at home in other metals, simple ceramics, and wood.

In this delightful art of flower arranging you soon come up against the need of containers. You start collecting and before you know it you are an addict! Let me insert a word of warning here—go slowly, or your shelves will be overloaded with some “white elephants”. The selection of a container is most important and there are a few facts to consider before making any investments.

Select With Care

The container is only a part of the whole composition and the whole is no better than the parts that contribute to it. Select with care. Containers of simple shapes and muted, soft tones are much

more adaptable than ornate ones, and those of intense colors. Shape is more important than quality, but other factors are involved also, as size, texture, color and **spirit**. The receptacle should be right in all these respects for the type of design, the plant materials used, and the final placement of the arrangement.

Fashion in containers changes, as it does in flower arrangement and in everything else. There are basic shapes, however, that look well in any setting, and like the good basic dress, of which one never tires, is ready for any occasion. A beginner cannot go far wrong in choosing one or more of

WHEELER'S CAMELLIAS FOR 1963

MRS. R. L. WHEELER

Twice Winner ACS Seedling Award.

12-18 Inch Grafts — \$12.50

18-24 Inch Grafts — \$20.00

2 - 3 Feet Grafts — \$25.00

★ • ★

GLORIA STEWART

Early Bloomer, Large Incompleted
Double.

18 Inches To 3 Feet

\$15.00 To \$25.00

★ • ★

SOUTHLAND — RED CAP

EARLY BIRD

GEORGIA BELLE

\$7.50 To \$15.00

★ • ★

NEW MINIATURES

Dixie Red — Minute — Wart

Little Sittart — Runt

\$8.00 EACH — All Five For \$35.00

★ • ★

*(Our Plants, Buds and Scions Unhurt by
Recent Freeze— All were in houses that
could be heated.)*

★ • ★

GREENHOUSE OWNERS—If you own a
greenhouse or Camellia house or plan to
build one please send us a card with your
address so that we can send you our next
Camellia list.

WHEELER'S CENTRAL GEORGIA NURSERIES

MACON, GA.

CLINTON ROAD — U. S. 129

these: classic urn, pillar (brick shaped turned on end), cylinder, shallow bowl, oval and oblong container such as the Japanese use. A bottle or jug shape with a narrow neck is nice for just a few flowers.

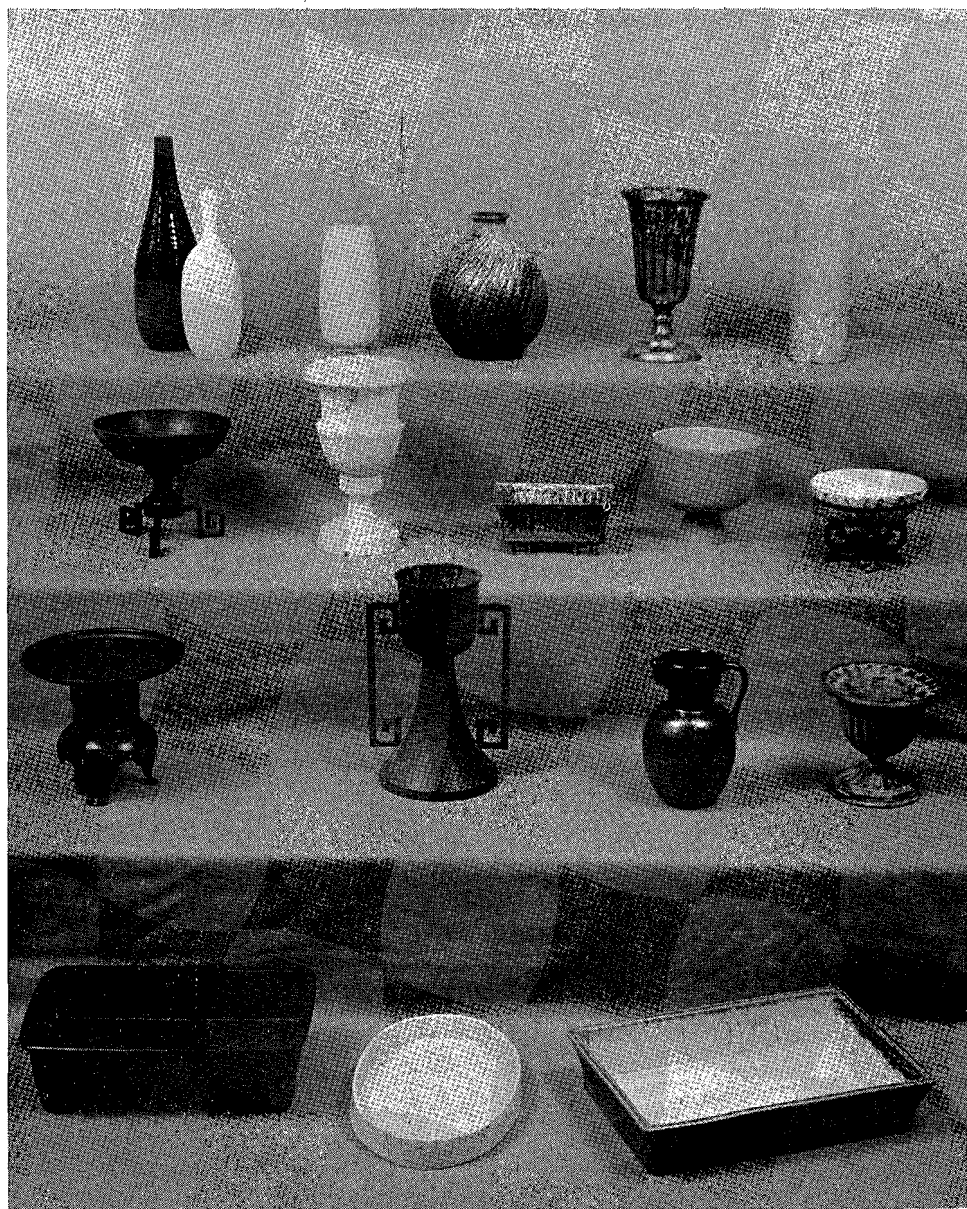
Distinctive

It is fun and at times very rewarding to discover within your own attic or kitchen some utensils, never meant to hold flowers, as a teapot, pitcher, sugar bowl, or mixing bowl, that can give real distinction to a composition. The craftsmen of today, artists in their field, give us many fine choices in contemporary ceramics, as well as copies of museum pieces, small sculptures, ancient chalices and bowls, and Japanese bronzes. Modern containers are streamlined and come in the most wonderful earthly tones.

If you wish to keep your containers subordinate choose one that harmonizes with your materials, but subdued in color. Sometimes, however, a unique and dramatic container can be so demanding and stimulating that it has to play the stellar role and become dominant, while the material chosen is complementary.

Bases are considered a supplementary part of the container. They are not always needed but usually gives the touch that sets an arrangement off and gives it importance. Bases are also used to give added height and stability. They sometimes serve as a container. Very stunning designs have been created without the benefit of containers right on the surface of bases, a concealed cup used to hold materials and mechanics.

In the accompanying photograph you will see a few favorite containers that have proved to be most useful and adaptable.



FAVORITE CONTAINERS—Some of the favorite containers of the author are seen above. In the accompanying article, Mrs. Hay advises—Select with care. Containers of simple shapes and muted, soft tones are more adaptable than ornate ones, and those of intense colors.

New Camellias



Charlean

Regular Feature

With the exception of one Sasanqua all the new camellias we have covered in Caralina Camellias have been Japonicas. This time we have a Hybrid which we can recommend.

Although there are hundreds of thousands seedling being grown most of these are chance seedlings and very few are controled crosses so the chance of coming up with an outstanding Hybrid is much less than producing a good Japonica.

This new Hybrid has been named Charlean and was developed by Wilmer Stewart of Savannah, Ga. It is a cross of Donckelarii and Donation both of which are outstanding camellias in their own right. Charlean first bloomed in 1955 and its performance since that time has been outstanding. It has been entered as a seedling in fice shows and has won five ACS awards.

Semi-Double

The flower is a semidouble about 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. The color is medium

translucent pink with faint orchid overtones, with pink filaments and lemon yellow anthers. The flower has 30 petals and its semi-double forms is interspersed with scattered steamens.

The plant growth is upright and spreading, rapid in rate, with good green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 1 ¾ inches in width.

The blooming season is midseason to late and experience to date indicates that it is cold hardy. It is also said to respond well to greenhouse culture.

Many of the Hybrids do not hold their blooms well but Charlean does not drop blooms but they hold on for a long time. This is a good feature in any camellia and of particular value in a Hybrid.

This new camellia is being propagated by Stewart's Florist and Nursery in Savannah, Ga. and is scheduled for release in the Fall of 1963 provided they can propagate enough plants this year. We believe that you will be hearing more and more of this Hybrid.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOP STATE IN 1954

In 1954 the number one Camellia State was South Carolina with 43,054 blooms entered in 18 shows and about 50,000 attendance. Second was Georgia with 30,722 blooms in 17 shows. Attendance about 46,000.

Number one show in South Carolina was Charleston with 8,000 blooms and 10,000 attendance. In Georgia, Savannah had top show with 7,221 blooms and 3,550 attendance. Eod. Note: What became of the good ole days.



COURT OF HONOR—Henry Wyche of Whiteville (right) discusses the blooms on the Court of Honor Table with a group of out-of-town guests from Lumberton at the Whiteville Show which was held jointly with the annual Spring Meeting of the North Carolina Camellia Society.

N. C. SPRING MEETING HELD JOINTLY WITH WHITEVILLE SHOW

WHITEVILLE, N. C. — Guests from four states — Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina — attended the Ninth Annual Spring Meeting of the North Carolina Camellia Society held recently in Whiteville, N. C. President David Oates of Fayetteville presided over the meeting and luncheon held at the Whiteville Hotel.

The Annual Spring session of the Tar Heel Society was held in conjunction with the Fifth Annual

Show of the Whiteville Camellia Society. Mayor J. K. Powell is president of the Whiteville Society which hosted the state gathering and the show.

Carroll T. Moon President of the South Carolina Camellia Society, was the guest speaker at the luncheon. Among the many observations made by President Moon during his talk, we particularly would like to pass on these:

* "The growing of Camellias

affords a man an opportunity to be himself . . . and the Lord knows we need to be ourselves sometimes"

* "The beauty of a Camellia in bloom is the answer to a Man's quest for happiness"

* "God created man . . . then He created woman . . . and, to compliment the beauty of woman, he created the Camellia"

The biggest and most pleasant surprise of the day was the show which attracted nearly 1500 blooms from three states despite the severe weather during the blooming season.

Bill Delaney of the Whiteville Society was the chairman of the show and reported over 750 varieties exhibited. Said Delaney, "The number of blooms and varieties far exceeded our expectations, in view of the extreme cold weather during the blooming season. However, it does indicate that more and more people are building greenhouses in this area with an evident interest in Camellias."

Monroe Osborne of Smithfield, N. C. won "Best in Show" with an outstanding Betty Sheffield Supreme. Other court of honor winners were:



SHOW STOPPER—Betty Sheffield Supreme, winner of "Best in Show" proved a real show stopper at Whiteville. Bill Delaney, Show Chairman, (right) is seen with a group of out-of-town guest comparing the blooms in the Court of Honor.

Outstanding bloom, japonica in open (Charlotte Bradford), Mrs. Robert Balding, Arcadia Plantation, Georgetown, S. C.

Japonica under glass (Betty Sheffield Supreme), J. M. Osborne, Smithfield.

Reticulata (Noble Pearl), Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Worrell, Norfolk, Va.

American Camellia Society gold certificate, Mrs. Balding, outside culture, and Dr. Olin W. Owen, Charlotte, for inside culture.

A.C.S. silver certificate, Mr. and

Mrs. Henry Rehder of Wilmington, for outside culture, and A. J. Parsons of Norfolk, Va. for inside culture.

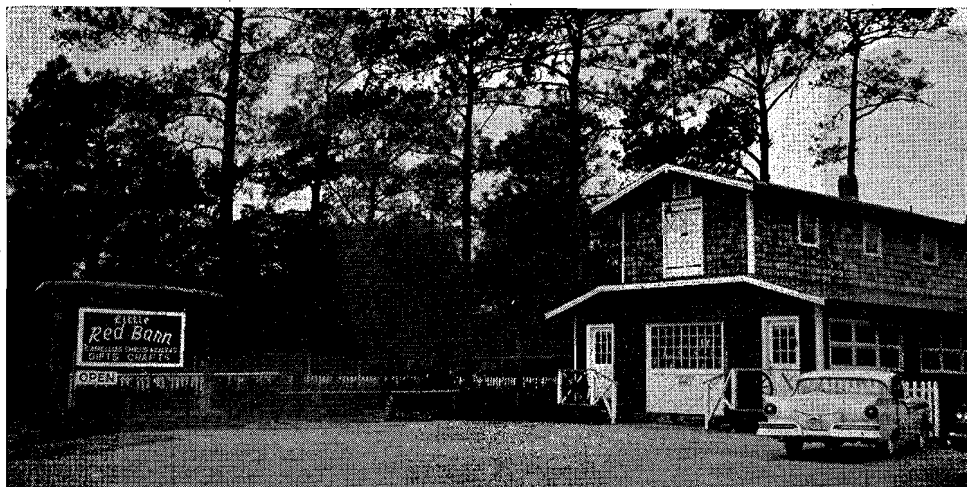
A.C.S. highly commended Japonica seedling, McCord's Nursery, Graniteville, S. C.

Best arrangements, Mrs. R. L. Thompson, Jr. of Wilmington; Teenager, Elizabeth Burns, Whiteville; Sub-teen, George McNeill, Whiteville.

Best four-inch blossoms in outside culture, Mrs. Balding; best four-inch bloom, inside culture, Mrs. Alfred Bissell, Aiken, S. C.

LAFAYETTE, LA. WAS TOP CITY IN 1954

In 1954 the top five shows in the Camellia Belt were: No. 1—Lafayette, La. 161 points: No. 2—Shreveport, La. 158: Lafayette had 14,000 blooms and 20,000 attendance. Shreveport had 10,200 blooms with a whopping 51,000 attendance.



LITTLE RED BARN

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Mary Alice Cox

Gifts — Nursery Stock — Crafts

Mrs. W. D. Evans, Mgr.

Neal Cox

Questions & Answers

Regular Feature

Q. How often should camellias be repotted when planted in containers?

A. There is no hard and fast rule on this. Some plants grow more than others and then some plants are over potted so it takes them longer to "fill the pot." If they are in small containers they should probably be repotted every two or three years. After they reach the size where they require 14 to 15 inch pots they will probably need repotting every 3 to 5 years.

Q. Do camellias have to have a very acid soil?

A. Camellias do best in an acid soil but it is possible for the soil to be too acid. This is as bad as not being acid enough. Actually Camellias will do best in a soil that is just slightly acid.

Q. What causes my leaves to be yellow in spots?

A. Several things could cause this but the most likely is scale on the under side of the leaf.

Q. If I grow camellias in a greenhouse will I be bothered with insects?

A. Unfortunately you will. Actually insects will probably be more of a problem in a greenhouse than when plants are grown outside. However they can be controlled by

the same treatment used on plants grown outside so the problem is one that can be solved.

Q. Does rain or moisture burn flowers?

A. Only if the sun shines on them. However there are a few varieties, such as Frosty Morn, which are easily damaged by drops of water. That is the petals show water spots more than on some other varieties.

Q. Can camellias be cut with a long stem? Most of the people I know cut very short stems.

A. Sure camellias can be cut with long stems—provided the plants are large. As a matter of fact this is a good way to do some easy pruning while you are cutting your blooms. Of course if it is a small plant of a new rare variety you would not want to waste the wood.

Q. How do you make corsages with Sasanquas?

A. I wish I knew. Actually most of the Sasanquas lose their petals so easily that they are really not very satisfactory for use in making corsages. By being very careful with some varieties it is possible but not very practical.

Q. Should newly planted camellias be mulched?

A. Yes, all camellias should be mulched and this is even more important when a plant has just been planted.

Old Favorite

Adolphe Audusson

Regular Feature

By ALBERT FENDIG
Burnswick, Ga.

The vivid coloration, the firm, styled lines of this cultivar and its variegations assures this old favorite of continued popularity.

It was named for Monsieur Adolphe Audusson of Angers, France, from whom it was obtained by the Guichard Sisters, of Nantes, France, in about 1877. First publication of the name appears to be in the nursery catalogue of Henry Guichard of 1909.

It has a vivid deep red color, ranging from deep cherry to shades of purple. The pure red form is striking and so are its many variegations some of which are generously splotted with white and some of which are moired. The center column of stamens, composed of white filaments, merged together at the base and tipped with golden stamens, is eye catching. The petals are large, nearly round, and measure up to two inches in diameter. These petals sometimes fold over, occasionally stand erect and "rabbit ear". They are distinctly veined. The bloom varies in form from semi-double with prominent central stamens to incomplete double when the stamens peep through a mass of semi-erect petals and petaloids.

Synonyms

Because of its tendency to variegate in form and color names such

as ALOLPHE AUDUSSON VARIGATED, ADOLPHE AUDUSSON SPECIAL and AUDUSSON SUPREME has been bestowed upon it. F. M. UYEMATSU is a synonym for the variegated form and ADOLPHE and AUDREY HOPPER are synonyms for the self-red form. THE CZAR an Australian seedling, at one time was believed to be the same as ADOLPHE AUDUSSON but Professor E. G. Waterhouse, in his book, "Camellia Trail" has proved that these two cultivars are distinct.

Good Habits

In addition to its fine flower, the foliage and habits of this outstanding old favorite must not be overlooked. The leaves are large, dark, glossy green and are more or less oblong. The shrub is vigorous, upright, with dense foliage concealing its branches. It blooms profusely and produces a long lasting flower whether cut or permitted to remain on the bush.

The popularity of this particular cultivar is witnessed by the fact that it has received the award of merit from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1934 and since then has won "best of show" in many American shows when it was in competition with some of the outstanding new varieties.

The whims of the times is not apt to cause this "old favorite" to be replaced in the camellia gardens of the world.

Greenhouse Culture

Regular Feature

From dust to dust. It has been said that everything comes from the soil. This is very true. Our life, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the house we live in - all are rooted in the soil.

Pick up a handful of soil. It is one of the greatest mysteries in the universe. Is it alive or dead? What is it? What you hold in your hand is life itself. A thimbleful of living soil contains some 240 billion tiny particles.

There are minerals in the form of sand and clay, There are specks of decayed animal and vegetable matter. There are millions of growing and living things - moulds, fungi, bacteria, animal life. Some are invisible. Some are as large or larger than the earthworm.

There are the almost miraculous products of life and death in the soil - acids, enzymes, hormones, vitamins, antibiotics. These include such "wonder drugs" as penicillin, streptomycin, aureomycin and many others.

Difference In Soils

Not all soils are the same. Some are poor. Some are rich in minerals and humus. Plants raised on poor soil are stunted, spindly, lacking in color and subject to disease and insect attacks.

We have all eaten rich, tasty, vine ripened tomatoes. We have also experienced inspid tasting "store bought" tomatoes. The difference was in the soil. Not only

was there a lack of flavor in the inspid tasting tomatoes but they lacked color and food value.

The difference in that healthy vigorous growing camellia and that sickly spindly one is probably in the soil. The difference in that rich colored, 7 inch Best in Show bloom and that faded 3 inch also ran bloom is in the soil, other things being equal.

Container Plants

This is especially true of container grown plants for the only soil your container grown camellia will ever have is what you put into the container when you pot the plant. This does not mean that there is one and one only soil mixture you can use. The basic ingredients may be different in different areas. However by using peat and sand a satisfactory soil mixture can be made in any location.

Soil Mixtures

For your information we are listing several soil mixtures that

Next Issue

CAROLINA CAMELLIAS

November

1963

have proven satisfactory for container grown plants.

1. 1/2 good top soil and 1/2 compost. This mixture is all right provided the soil is good to start with.

2. About 2/3 light loam and 1/3 good peat moss, and about 1/6 of this bulk in coarse sand.

3. 1/4 peat, 1/4 top or garden soil, 1/4 coarse sand, 1/4 old cow manure.

4. 1/3 peat moss, 1/3 well rotted oak leaves and 1/3 good soil with a little coarse sand.

5. 50% rich top soil, 30% peat moss, and 20% aged compost or leaf mold.

6. 1/3 peat moss, 1/3 coarse sand, 1/3 rotted oak leaves.

7. 1/5 coarse sand, 1/5 good top soil, 1/5 peat moss, 1/5 well rotted cow manure, and 1/5 well rotted cotton notes.

From these various mixtures

you can see that there is a variation in mixtures used by different growers. In fact no two growers will use exactly the same mixture. Actually the same grower may not use the same mixture each time but the important thing to remember is that all of these mixtures have a few basic things in common and if you will remember these things you can vary your mixture and still have a satisfactory mixture.

Basic Ingredients

1. Good soil
2. Some form of humus - either peat moss, compost or leaf mold.
3. A little coarse - not fine - sand
4. Well rotted cow manure.

The exact amount of each ingredient will vary some depending upon the other ingredients as well as availability. For example if your basic soil is a good light loam then 1/3 peat may be enough. On the

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Columbia, S. C.

other hand if your basic soil is a heavy clay you may need 1/2 or more peat.

The important thing to remember is that the soil mixture **must** be porous. Camellia will not stand "wet feet" so it is most important that when a plant in a container is watered the excess water will quickly drain through. On the other hand the soil mixture must have enough humus to hold some water.

Replace Elements

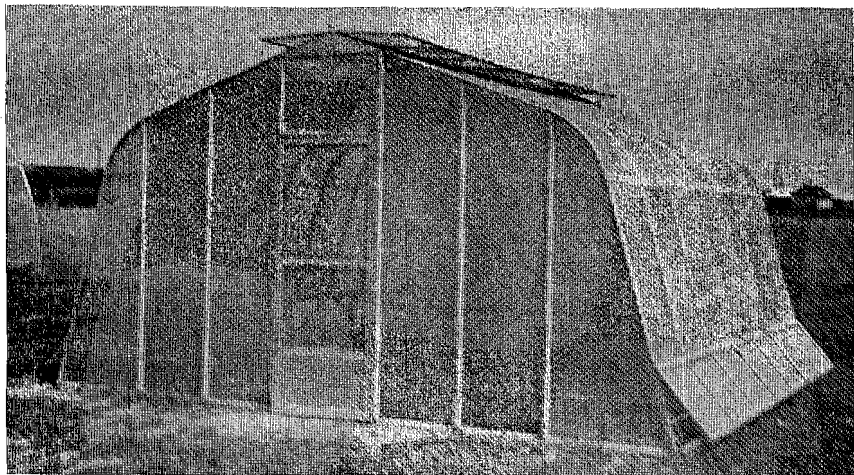
There is another factor to consider in connection with your container soil. Your soil mixture may be perfect when you put it into the container. This does not mean that it will stay that way. Every time a plant is watered a certain amount of the elements in the soil are leached out. These must be replaced if your soil is to remain at par.

This means fertilizer. There is a tendency to use cheap fertilizers but such types do not contain the trace or mineral elements. Although the actual amount of a element needed is small it is very important and much of the lack of vigor in plants may be traced to this lack of necessary trace elements. Of course the major elements are even more important than these minor elements.

The kind of fertilizer to use, the amount, and the method of application is not to be covered in this article. All we are doing here is to point out to you that it is necessary to keep your soil up to par.

So remember-as your soil goes so goes your camellias. Good rich porous soil means good strong vigorous plants. Poor thick soil dooms you to failure even before you start.

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NORFOLK TOPS BIG 4

COLUMBIA IS SECOND

Honors for the largest number of memberships in a single city in the three-state area which sponsors CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—namely, Virginia, North and South Carolina—goes to Norfolk, Va., for the second consecutive year.

The photo below shows just how conclusively Norfolk outdistanced its nearest rivals in the Carolinas.

Columbia, S. C., advanced from third place last year to second place in 1962, while Charleston, S. C., advanced from fourth place to third place. The Queen City of North Carolina, Charlotte, skidded from second place to a disappointing fourth. The biggest disappointment in the race for memberships was Wilmington, N. C., which has long been one of the main Camellia

strongholds along the East Coast.

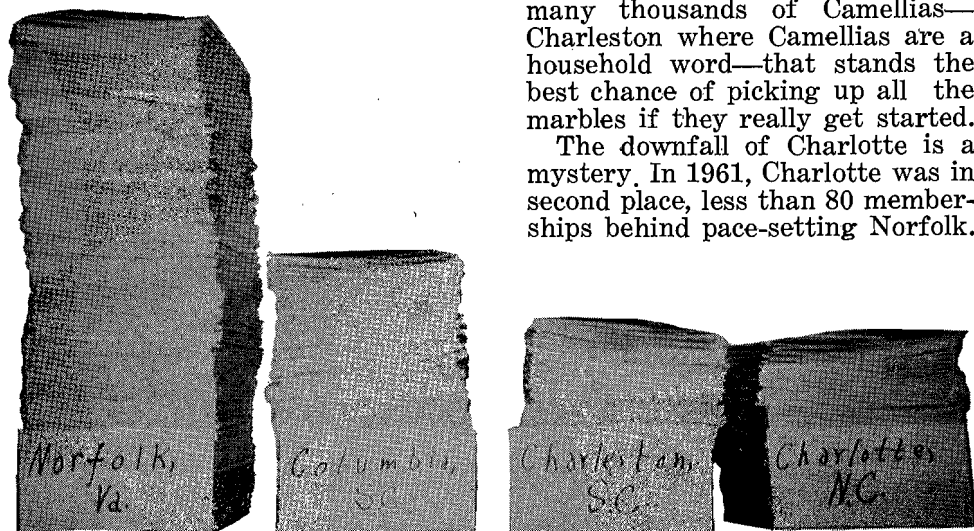
Norfolk, located in the Tidewater section of Virginia has been a member of the top four since Carolina Camellias was started four years ago. It took over the lead two years ago and is now setting a dizzy pace. Charleston, which dropped from first four years ago to fourth staged a decided comeback last year and is a good bet to regain its leadership by next January.

Columbia Gains

Columbia, spurred on by President Carroll Moon's enthusiasm, moved up a notch and has the potential to overcome Norfolk during the next twelve months if they can keep up the momentum.

However, its Chareleston—where the first Camellias in the country were planted—Charleston with its many thousands of Camellias—Charleston where Camellias are a household word—that stands the best chance of picking up all the marbles if they really get started.

The downfall of Charlotte is a mystery. In 1961, Charlotte was in second place, less than 80 memberships behind pace-setting Norfolk.



They were odds-on favorites to take the leadership in 1962. But somewhere — and somehow, they missed the boat and dropped to a miserable fourth.

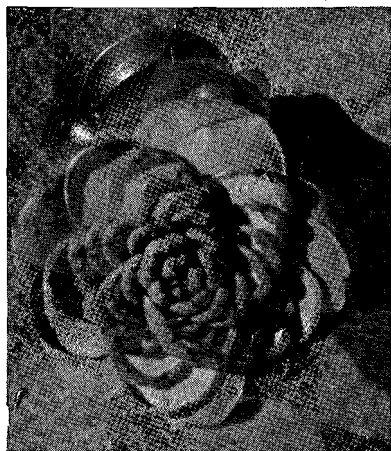
Show Gains

From a percentage standpoint and at the same time considering the potential of the size of the cities, both Elizabeth City, N. C., and Florence, S. C., made more actual gains during 1962 than all the others.

But, the sleeping giant, the city that can move into contention is Wilmington, N. C. Another to

watch is Fayetteville—and Greenville, S. C.

For states outside the three-state area served by Carolina Camellias, membership honors went to Georgia for the second year in a row. Florida took second honors replacing Alabama who wound up third. Texas was fourth replacing California who wound up fifth. Louisiana was sixth, Maryland came strong in the stretch and was seventh and Mississippi slipped to eighth. Carolina Camellias is circulated in 27 states and five foreign countries.



Purple Swirl: Ashes of Roses pink, until freezing weather turns the flower purple. Five swirls radiate from the center of a full formal flower. \$7.50.

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TAMMIA'S

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

Judy Matthews: true blush, loose peony to incomplete double. \$15.00.

Funny Face Betty: so named because of the various shades of pink which change with the time of day. \$7.50 & \$10.00.

Velma Grantham: a worthy introduction which has sported three other flowers — all good \$15.00.

Donna Buono: hardy, semidouble, silvery pink- a prolific bloomer. \$7.50.

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ROOTING CAMELLIAS

Regular Feature

As a beginner it is assumed that you have taken the first step which is to buy a few camellia plants. The second logical step is a desire to propagate some camellia plants. There are many ways of propagating camellias but more are propagated by use of cuttings than by all the other methods combined. The details of this simple and inexpensive method of adding to your camellia collection is given below.

MATERIAL NEEDED:

1. A simple box or flat of some kind at least six or seven inches deep. The other dimensions would be determined by the box available or the number of cuttings you want to place in it.
2. A rooting medium. There are a number of these but a very satisfactory one consists of 1/2 sharp sand and 1/2 screened German or similar peat moss.
3. A covering material. A plastic film such as polyethylene is probably most satisfactory although you can use glass or an old window frame.

The flat or box should have sufficient holds or cracks in the bottom to allow easy drainage of water. A piece of burlap or sphagnum moss can be used over the cracks to keep the propagating medium from washing out.

A frame made of wood or bent coat hangers should be used to sup-

port the polyethylene so it will not touch the cuttings. If a deep box is used the sides of the box will serve as a support.

The flat or box should be placed in filtered sunlight such as under a pine or slat house. If a greenhouse is available this would be ideal especially in the colder areas of the camellia belt.

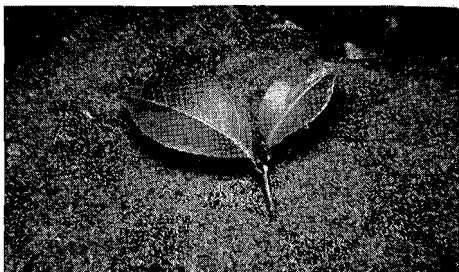
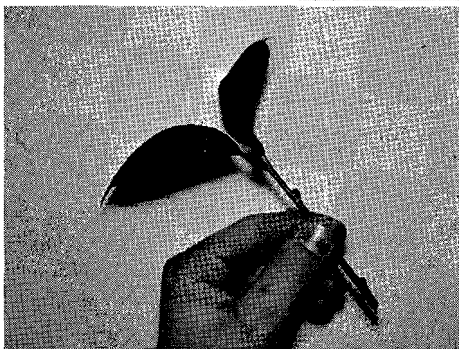
SELECTION OF CUTTINGS:

Good healthy tip growth is by far the best type of wood for cuttings. The best cuttings are those taken in June or July or when the new growth has hardened off. This is usually when the new stem turns brown in color. If the stem snaps like a match stick when it is bent it has hardened off. If it just bends or breaks without snapping it is still too green to use.

PREPARATION OF CUTTINGS:

When the cutting is first cut use a ball point pen to write on a tip leaf the name of the variety. This makes it simple to keep track of the various varieties you are rooting. Try to keep the cutting moist until they are placed in the rooting flats but **do not** put them in a pail of water since excessive moisture may prevent quick healing and delay rooting.

If possible the cutting should be at least 3 to 4 inches in length. Remove all except the two top leaves. If space in your rooting box is limited you may cut the remaining



ROOTING CAMELIAS—Photos above show four important steps in the rooting of Camellia cuttings. Top—Selecting the cutting. Next—preparing cutting. Third—placing in rooting medium. Bottom—rooting ready for transplanting.

leaves in half but if you have plenty of room in your box leave the leaves whole.

Make a cut on a slant below or near a leaf node with a clean, sharp knife or razor blade.

PLACEMENT OF CUTTING:

The rooting medium should be watered thoroughly and then lightly tamped with a brick just enough to firm it. Then open a row for the cuttings with a knife blade or make individual holes for the cuttings with a nail or small stick.

Many people use a rooting substance such as Hormodin No. 2, Rootone or some similar rooting substance on the tip of the cutting but this is not necessary although some of them may help.

Insert the cutting into the rooting medium at a very slight angle and firm the medium around it. A 3 inch cutting would be inserted into the medium about 1 1/2 inches. Cuttings should be spaced far enough apart so that the leaves do not touch. Water after all your cuttings are in place.

Now cover your rooting box with your cover material. If this is polyethylene be sure to tuck it under the edges of the flat to retain high humidity during the rooting period. Maintaining high humidity is very important in all rooting.

CARE OF CUTTINGS:

After watering the cuttings initially, additional thorough watering will be needed periodically as the medium dries. If the flat is kept tightly covered it will not be necessary to water very often. However be sure to water thoroughly **prior** to drying, but do not keep in a waterlogged condition. You may syringe the cuttings lightly as the leaves dry during sunny days. If the flat is getting

too much sun it may be necessary to give it a protective covering of burlap or muslin that can be removed or spread out as needed.

As soon as roots begin to form, the cuttings should be aerated in increasing amounts each day. With increased aeration increased syringing may be needed.

TRANSPLANTING CUTTINGS.

When the cuttings have developed a good root system with roots about 1 to 2 inches long they will be ready for transplanting. Not all cutting, even of the same variety, will be ready to transplant at the same time so you may be doing some transplanting over a long period of time.

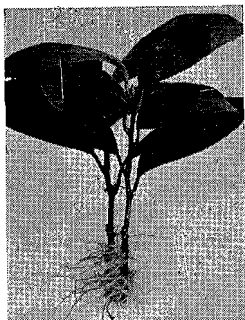
The potting or planting soil should be an organic, well drained soil which at the beginning should

require little or no extra fertilizer.

The rooted cuttings can be placed in 3 or 4 inch pots or they may be put out in beds. Watering is very important at this stage especially if they are placed in the small clay pots. On sunny days syringing will be helpful.

GENERAL:

Should leaf spots or stem rot become apparent at any time either in the propagation medium or in the planted areas, a fungicide such as Captain or Ferbam should be used according to directions. Azaleas and other type plants may be propagated by this same method. So if you want to add to your collection of plants quickly and cheaply try rooting some cuttings.



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Camellia Cuttings taken June 15, treated with Hormodin No. 2, are seen on left as they appeared August 1. Some produced buds while still under mist.

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Seasonal Reminders

Regular Feature

Last Call for pruning. Although you can prune almost anytime do not prune in the late summer since this will probably cause a new cycle of growth which may not have time to harden off before cold weather. Now is the time to shape your plants before a lot of wasted energy goes into limbs that are growing in the wrong direction.

Last call for grafting. It will soon be too late to cleft graft. Check the Winter issue of the Bulletin for best grafting dates and finish your grafting now before new growth starts. You can regraft on the understock that didn't take a little later than on the regular understock that you are grafting on for the first time.

Don't let leaf gall scare you. In the spring some of your new leaves are going to look like they have "cauliflower ears". You will notice this most on your sasanquas and azaleas. The best thing to do is to hand pick the thick, swollen leaves before they burst open. Most of the time not too many leaves will be affected but sometimes it will look like every leaf on a plant is distorted. Best thing to do then is to spray with a fungicide - Bordeaux, Captain, Fermate, etc to prevent the further spread of the disease. **Take inventory.** Decide which plants are worth keeping. Some of

them are good understock only. Think back over the mistakes you made with your plants this past season. Decide now how you are going to take care of them this coming season.

Don't forget to water during dry spells this summer. Remember a prolonged dry period can cause bud drop and inferior blooms later on. **Replace your mulch.** Winter weather is hard on mulch. Perhaps you can see the ground under some of your plants. Add some mulch now for the shallow roots will need protection from the summer sun.

Don't forget to disbud. Although there will be no new buds on your plants when you get this Bulletin there will be new buds before you get the next issue. Some varieties set buds early and some varieties do not set buds until late in the summer. Disbudding is a continuing job but it will pay big dividends during the blooming season in the form of larger and better blooms.

Now is the time to build your greenhouse. It takes time to build a greenhouse especially if you do most of the work yourself. You can't wait until its time to put your plants in the greenhouse to start building it. If you're not ready before that first freeze comes you can lose an entire season in one night.



Sacramento Camellia Show with President Harold C. Rambath (left) and E. A. Combataladr, founder and past President, assisting with the programs and greeting guests.

PROMOTION BRINGS SUCCESS TO SACRAMENTO

The history of the Camellia in Sacramento goes back more than a century to 1852, when Camellia plants were introduced to the Pacific Coast for the first time. Many of the Camelias planted during the 1850s and '60s today are tree-like in size, flourishing and healthy.

In the early 1920's real estate subdividers from Southern California invaded Sacramento, bought

many of these older Camellias and shipped them south by rail. A small group of Sacramento Camellia lovers, their interest revived by this activity staged the first Camellia Show in Sacramento in February, 1925, at a Chamber of Commerce dinner meeting. Only a few small tables were used to display the blossoms, and only a few potted Camellias were shown.

With this modest beginning, the Camellia Show has been held in Sacramento every year since. In early years it was sponsored by the Sacramento Garden Society as one of a series of flower shows. In size, the Show grew each year and was moved from location to location frequently to permit necessary expansion. During these years the Show received only minimum publicity and attracted only local attention.

On October 14, 1941, a Camellia Planting Committee was formally organized to encourage the planting of more Camellias. As of November 17, 1943, this committee was reorganized as the Camellia Society of Sacramento. The Society took over the Camellia Show for the first time in March of 1944, and has continued to stage it ever since.

CAMELLIA CULTURE

By

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As a formally organized Society, it was possible for the group of secure more publicity, more exhibitor's and more visitors for the Camellia Show. The Show was held in increasingly large quarters, and in 1948 it was moved to the Sacramento Memorial Auditorium where it has been held continuously since. This Auditorium affords about 10,000 square feet for the major exhibition area, in addition to other areas for arrangements Camellia grafting and commercial exhibits.

The Sacramento Camellia Festival Association, as a separate entity, was organized in 1954 and sponsored the first 10-day Festival in 1955. The Camellia Show is held the first weekend of the Festival.

The broadened base of the Festival enabled considerable expansion in publicity for the Show, as well as for the other events. Show exhibitors, as well as visitors, were attracted, first from nearby Northern California counties and eventually from all the counties in California in which Camellias are grown. Total attendance at the Sacramento Camellia Show has grown rapidly and reached an all-time high of 55,000 for the 1962 Show. The number of exhibitors has also grown rapidly and was more than 2,000 at the 1962 Show.

The Camellia Society of Sacramento and the Camellia Festival Association cooperate in efforts to attract exhibitors from many communities. The Festival Association supplies advance publicity to all media on an international basis. The Camellia Show is featured in all Festival publicity.

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