## Carolina Camellias



TIFFANY

Published for the Members of NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA and VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

VOL. XV SPRING 1964 NO. 2

# CAMELLIA JAPONICAS CAMELLIA SASANQUAS AZALEAS HOLLIES BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

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## Carolina Camellias

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#### About the Cover

The Camellia shown on the Cover is also the subject of this issue's regular feature—"New Camellia" found on Page 6 of this issue. It has quite an interesting record.

#### President's Page



#### DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

What a wonderful season we have had for camellias, the best

in years.

When I think of our shows ten years ago, the difference is almost unbelievable. Frantic hurrying from Columbia, Florence, Savannah, Macon, Charleston, Aiken and many others to see our friends and exhibit our pet blooms. It is almost impossible to describe the "look" on the face of a person when he sees "Best In The Show" is his bloom! Then watch when a person realizes he has an Award of Merit" seedling. The flower he waited years for is a "winner".

There are no words to explain the fascination and hypnotic spell of camellias on people. Have you noticed the tender caressing hands of a man or woman handling their choice blooms? It is a revelation. As I write these notes I look out of the window on a scene of loveliness: Cameo pinks, Mrs. Freeman Weiss, Dear Jenny and many others, it dawns on me that only God can create

such breathless beauty.

The 1963-64 season will go down in history as producing the largest blooms, the most blooms, best quality, and the most en-

thusiastic growers, but why go on?

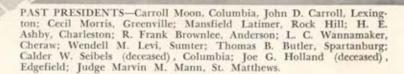
Let us all get behind our club and the S. C. Camellia Society and keep in mind its purpose: "Stimulate and Extend appreciation of Camellias, and promote the science and art of camellia culture."

"Consider the Camellias, they toil not" but they bring the

greatest beauty and pleasure to the most people.

Don't forget to spray, prune fertilize, etc. and JUST WAIT UNTIL NEXT YEAR."

Russell Mellette



#### GIB TREATED CAMELLIAS

#### PRODUCED FANTASTIC

#### RESULTS IN FIRST YEAR

The reports from the first full season of gib treated camellias are beginning to come in and from these preliminary reports it would seem that our predictions were, if anything, on the conservative side. All of those who treated buds this year were pleased with the results and plan to treat even more buds next year. Many of those who did not treat buds this past season are making plans now to get on the "bandwagon" next season.

From comments we have heard we predict now that there will be a big increase in the number of fall camellia shows and that a lot of camellia gardens are going to look like March in November this fall as more and more growers treat outside buds in September and October.

#### Fantastic Results

We will be the first to admit that there is still a lot that we don't know about the use of gib but so far we have seen the fantastic results of early blooms and large blooms and to date we have no report of damage to plants from the use of gib.

We feel that over a period covering the next five years we will have enough experience to enable us to make some general statements about the use of gib. That

is which varieties respond best to gib. The best time to treat the bud to produce blooms for a given show or at least during a general period. The best way to treat the buds and the best strength solution to use, etc.

#### Information Limited

From a statistical standpoint the information we have to date is too limited to be considered accurate but we want to make this information available to you now so that you can compare it with your own experience. By our working together and sharing our experiences we feel that by the end of a five year period we will have some valuable information that will be of use to all camellia growers.

The information that is listed below is furnished by Mr. & Mrs. F. S. Watters of Aiken, S. C. These buds were all treated November 25, 1963. The gib used was in crystalline form, which during the summer turned to a thick syrup. The estimated strength of the solution diluted from the syrup was 250 mg. to 10cc. of water. The increased strength of the gib so far has not hurt any plants and has produced some terrific blooms.

My Sue—2 buds treated—one opened Jan. 25, one Feb. 22 blooms

were much larger and better quality.

Frances Wheaton—2 treated—one bloomed Feb. 1—one Feb. 8 both good

Disneyland — 4 treated — one bloomed Feb. 1, one Feb. 8, one Feb. 29, one March 4—all outstanding

Mary Wheeler—2 treated — entire plant bloomed between Jan. 25 and Feb. 22—we did not find any improvement in blooms

Guilio Nuccio Special—1 treated —bloomed Feb. 22—much larger but much flatter bloom than all the others on same plant

Red Elephant Var.—3 treated one bloomed Feb. 15—such a poor flower that we cut the plant off and grafted something else on it.

Rebecca Jones—3 treated — one bloomed Jan. 25, one Feb. 1, one Feb. 8—all much better than untreated blooms

Warm Heart—2 treated — one bloomed Feb. 1, one Feb. 8—both better than untreated

Drama Girl — 5 treated — 2 bloomed Jan. 25—2 Feb. 8—one fell off none any better than untreated blooms

Audusson Special—1 treated bloomed Feb. 1—very good bloom

Julia France — 4 treated — 2 bloomed Jan. 25—best blooms one Feb. 1, one Feb. 8—all increased in size but we thought they lost color from gib.

Betty Sheffield—2 treated—one bloomed Feb. 8, one Jan. 25 both very good

Kate Smith Var.—4 treated — all opened March 1—very large in size but somewhat flatter than plant usually blooms — color perfectly normal

Tomorrow Supreme — 4 treated —opened Jan. 25, Feb. 1, Feb. 8 these three were outstanding blooms — last 2 on Court of Honor, fourth bud opened Feb. 15 and was very small, poor color

Mathotiana Supreme Var. — 4 treated—opened Feb. 1—2 on Feb. 8, one on Feb. 22—all very large but color absent—more pink than red and all flat—untreated buds on plant very normal in color and rabbit ears

Linda Laughlin — 2 treated both opened Feb. 8—much larger but did not hold on plant more than 24 hours

Onetia Holland — 4 treated opened Feb. 1, Feb. 8, Feb. 15, Feb. 22 Gib definitely helps these blooms, much larger, good formation hold on plant very well

Frosty Morn — 3 treated bloomed Feb. 8 (runner up Court of Honor) one Jan. 25, one Feb. 15 —all very good blooms

Max Goodley Var.—2 treated bloomed Feb. 15, Feb. 22—very slight difference in size or formation

Juanita Smith — 2 treated bloomed Jan. 25—a little larger

Annette Gehry — 1 treated bloomed Jan, 25—a little larger

Margaret Short — 2 treated bloomed Feb. 1 and Feb. 8—both lopsided—no difference in size of bloom

Sawada's Dream—2 treated bloomed Feb. 1 and was best flower we ever saw of this variety—other one opening now and looks equally as good March 4

Ville de Nantes—1 treated bloomed Feb. 8—was huge and all fimbriated but as flat as a Donck

Elizabeth LeBey—2 treated bloomed Feb. 2—untreated blooms were much better

Faith—2 treated—bloomed Jan. 25 and were beautiful-much better than untreated

Amabel Lansdell—1 treated bloomed Feb. 1-Court of Honortoo early to tell but seems that this bloom needs Gib

Reg Ragland — 2 treated bloomed Jan. 25-much better

Dixie Knight — 2 treated — bloomed Feb. 15—just beautiful and twice normal size-plant had loads of buds on it too-wonder what we would have had if we had disbudded more-other bud just opening March 4

Frank states that he has let some of the plants grow where the bloom opened early and that some of these plants have 8 inches of new growth. He thinks that perhaps he should have cut off the new growth but he is going to let it harden if it will and try to root it just for fun.

#### DILUTED SOLUTION

On November 26, 1963 Frank diluted the solution used on the above 50% and treated a lot more blooms but it did not seem to make any difference in size of flower or blooming time. He believes that since the acid was a year old it had

lost some of its strength just sitting through the summer even though it was still sealed in the original container. He also feels that he did not disbud nearly enough. He believes that the best way to treat with gib is to disbud down to 6 to 8 buds per plant and then treat one bud a week beginning about Dec. 1 for the Winter shows. (Of course if you want fall blooms you would start as early as September)

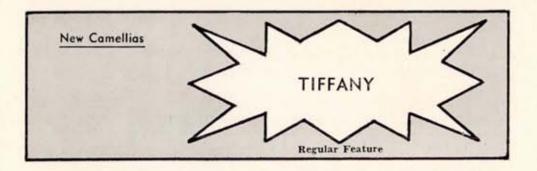
In the works is a new solution which Les Marbury is experimenting with which it is felt can be kept in solution without loosing its strength. We hope to be able to report on this next year.

We also hope to be able to report to you this fall some more information on blooms treated this past season along the same lines as the above information. If you have kept any records of blooms you gibbed or if you have any comments or observations please send them to us so that we can share this information with all growers. The more information we have the more accurate the information will be. The sooner we have it the sooner we will eliminate the "bugs" in the use of gib. Let us hear from you.

#### S. C. SOCIETY TO ADD THIRD VEEP

At a meeting of the Board of Directors in Aiken, S. C. on Feb. 1, 1964 a motion was made and carried unanimously as follows: "That a 3rd Vice President be elected as an officer of the South Carolina Camellia Society."

This motion to amend the constitution and by-laws of the Society to provide for a 3rd Vice President will be presented to the members of the Society for their action at the annual fall meeting in Columbia, S. C. in 1964.



The word Tiffany is almost a synonym for expensive diamonds or unusual or rare jewels. Whether this had anything to do with the selection of the name TIFFANY for a beautiful new seedling we do not know but this new camellia is beautiful.

The origin of this seedling as given in the ACS Yearbook is most interesting. About eight years ago Ralph brought in a supply of Japanese camellia seeds and donated them to the Los Angeles Camellia Society to offer them for sale to the membership.

Dr. John H. Urabec of La Canada, California, make a purchase of some of these seed and one of them produced the flower now called TIFFANY. It has the distinction of receiving the highest score ever recorded by an entry in the (now defunct) "All American Camellia Selections."

It is about 5½ inches in size being roseform to loose irregular semidouble in form. The color is a warm pleasing pink with good substance and texture. It blooms midseason to late on a vigorous upright plant with large, medium green foliage.

The ACS registration number is 707 and it is plant patent No. 2159. It is being introduced by Nuccio Nurseries and other nurseries this season.

The picture of this camellia on the cover of this issue of Carolina Camellias will give you an idea of the beauty of this new camellia.

A strip of carbon black paint three inches wide coating polyethylene film where it touches the framework of the greenhouse will prolong the life of the covering, according to Dr. E. M. Emmert, horticulturist of the University of Kentucky. Ultraviolet rays are excluded so they do not reflect from the framework and break down the film.

## THE STRAIN'S

By Mansfield Latimer

Rock Hill, S. C.



Latimer

One of Broadway's all time hits had a famous song which went, "The rain falls mainly on the plain in Spain". With camellias its, "The strain's the thing".

The more we see of camellias the more convinced we are of the importance of a good strain of a variety. We know one individual who has won three Best In Show awards off the same plant and these are the only Best In Show awards he has won. We know another individual who has won four Best in Show awards with blooms from the same plant and grafts from this plant. We are sure that you know of growers who have won more than one Best in Show award on blooms from one plant.

First of all we will grant you that a grower has to be able to grow good flowers but there is more to it than that. He has to have a good strain of the variety. Most of you probably have a few plants that consistently produce blue ribbon blooms. The treatment you give these plants is no different than the treatment you give your other plants yet they always

produce winners. We believe the reason is the strain.

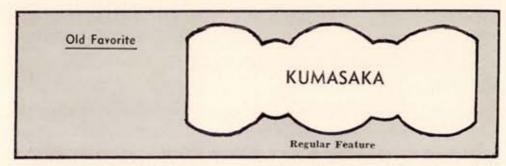
#### Lot of White

In most cases the winning strain has a lot of white or a striking or unusual type of varigation. In other cases the plant seems to produce larger flowers than other plants of the same variety. Or perhaps the substance or formation is just a little better than blooms of the same variety from other plants.

We would not want to get into an argument as to which is most important, heredity or environment. They are both important. But we do know that a race horse sired by Man O War may bring \$20,000 before he has run a race while another horse, who may look just as good, may not bring \$1,000. Or one bull may bring \$50,000 while another may be sold for a few hundred dollars for meat. The difference in value of these animals is due to their heredity.

You may say that a camellia is a camellia. This is true but it's like saying a child is a child. One

(Continued page 32)



By Albert Fendig

Many of the Japanese varieties are Old Favorites too. Take for example KUMASAKA. It has been



Albert Fendig

in American gardens at least since 1932 when it was listed for the first time by Toichi Domoto who stated he imported it from Japan.

The bloom is at least as good as some of the new introductions and so variable in form that it has been

classed as a semi-double, an incomplete double, a double, and an irregular double. On an average, however, it is an incomplete double with two outer rows of petals often measuring two inches and with a center consisting of petaloids intermixed with yellow stamens. The color seems to glow and is from rose-red to deep pink. The flower

is medium large averaging about 41/2" in diameter and 11/2" in depth.

This is an excellent garden shrub. Not only does it bloom profusely but it shapes up well, and its foliage is a lush, dark, glossy green, long and narrow, pointed at the tip and inclined to twist and curl.

Like so many Japanese camellias, several names have been bestowed upon it. It has been variously called KUMASAK-BENI; BENI-KORAKO; MARIONA GAETE; JEANNE KERR; LADY MARION; BARBARA LODGE; MAIDEN; SHERBROOKE; and HOLLYHOCK.

There is a variegated mutant of this cultivar known as KUMASA-KA VARIGATED, DEACON DODD and GAY GOY. Also there is a white mutant known as KU-MASAKA WHITE.

This Old Favorite is a good choice for a hardy, profuse, late bloomer, ornamental as a shrub at all times.

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#### YOUR PET EVERGREEN

#### MAY BE POISONOUS

It is common knowledge that some plants are poisonous. Probably a majority of those reading this have at one time or another come in contact with poison ivy or at least have seen some one suffering from contact with this vine. What may not be common knowledge is the fact that there are over 100 plants that are carriers of potent poisons—some lethal.

To be sure most plants are harmless. But many are not and since the average person is not likely to know all the poisonous species the safest course is to never nibble a blossom, leaf, stem, or root—nor let your child do it.

Most of you probably know that the castor bean is poisonous but few realize how deadly it is. A 10cent seed packet contains enough poison to kill five children. Since many people grow it for its beauty or as a deterrent to moles you should always bear in mind the danger that can come from this plant.

Few of you will know that the privet, widely used for hedges, produces berries that have been known to prove fatal to children who ate them.

It may surprise you to learn that the common boxwood has in its tissues a poison that can be very harmful, even lethal. Small amount of the plant, if eaten, can cause nausea. Large amounts attack the nervous system, producing lameness at first, then muscular tremors, followed by coma.

Mistletoe berries, used so much at Christmas time, are mildly toxic. Even iris roots posses an acrid resinous substance that acts adversely on the digestive tract. And one tulip bulb, has a sufficient amount of toxic substance to kill a man. The stem of the beautiful sweetpea, if placed in the mouth, can cause a form of paralysis that, although seldom fatal, may keep the victim in bed for six months.

Many helpful medicines come from our plants and shrubs but the medicine is always used in prescription doses and frequently an overdose can be received directly from a plant. For example the branches of the oleander contains a poison that acts like an overdose of digitalis. An English botanist related more than 100 years ago that French soldiers had died as a result of using skewers made of freshly cut oleander for roasting meat. He also cited cases of children having been poisoned by flowers. The story is also told of several hunters who became violently ill as a result of having eaten steaks cooked over an open fire made from wood branches. The symptoms were the same as poisoning digitalis.

#### Dangerous Evergreens

Mountain laurel and rhododendron are considered among the most dangerous evergreens. Livestock become ill when they graze on the tender shoots in early spring. Both these species contain similar heart depressants which can be fatal to children.

The above are just a few of the more common plants that can be dangerous. There are many more.

Just because many plants are poisonous is no reason for you to stop growing beautiful flowers. But we recommend that you avoid the common habit of chewing a bit of leaf or stalk. And remember to tell all children that it is dangerous to put leaves, stems, or roots of plants into their mouth.

There was a famous book that was made into a movie called, "Don't Eat The Daises". We don't know if daises are poisonous or not but this title contains some good advise when applied to all plants. So don't eat your flowers even if they are camellias.

#### WHEELER'S CAMELLIAS FOR 1964

#### GOLDWATER & GOLDWATER VARI.

2 yr. Grafts —\$15 & \$25 Container Grown A nice new red Camellia

#### \* • \*

2 yr. Grafts — \$10 & \$15 Container Grown Beautiful Plants!

LOUISA WILSON

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New Sasanqua
JILL PILL
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## WHEELER'S CENTRAL GEORGIA NURSERIES

Gray Highway MACON, GA.

### CLEMSON PATHOLOGIST AND PANEL FEATURE S. C. SOCIETY MEETING

The South Carolina Camellia Society met in Aiken S. C. Feb. 1 1964 with the Aiken Camellia Club as host with more than 100 in attendance. Georgia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina were represented.

Appearing on the program was Fred Smith Ext. Plant Pathologist of Clemson, who talked on Camellia Flower Blight. Mr. Smith showed color slides of details of flower blight. He said it can be controlled by exclusion, good sanitation and a spray program. Mr. Smith said we will have to learn how to live with the disease and still produce beautiful blooms.

A panel composed of Carroll Moon, Columbia, Haskill Gray Jr., Greenville, James Pinkerton, Columbia, and Frank Watters of Aiken presented one of the best discussions on Camellia problems ever heard. QUOTES:

Watters: "I use Fertilizer formula from Georgia and a liquid mixture from cow compost."

Moon: "Fertilizer formula plus

equal weight of cottonseed meal"

Pinkerton: "Regular fertilizer formula, plus minor elements, plus organic nitrogen."

Gray: "Standard Camellia brand fertlizer, liquid cow compost mixture."

On gibberellic acid the Panel

brought informative facts: such

Acid is no substitute for good fertilizers, water and good cultural practices.

Acid does not make a good plant

out of a poor one.

Some varieties do not respond to acid treatment, even repeated doses.

Treated buds on same plant may

not react in same pattern.

Long time treatment effects on plants not known.

Foliar feeding questionable.

Miss Claudia Phelps opened her Rosehill gardens to members, visitors, and exhibitors at a Drop-in during the afternoon and over one hundred enjoyed Miss Phelps' hospitality.

#### DAVID EARLE CAUSEY

David Earle Causey, an ardent Camellia enthusiast, and one of the founders of the Men's Piedmont Camellia Club, died December 22, 1963 at his home near Greensboro. Earle will be missed by many of his friends in both North and South Carolina.

Beginner's Corner

## DIAGNOSING PLANT DISEASES

Regular Feature

We almost hesitate to write in the Beginner's Corner about diagnosis of plants ills for we had rather have the beginner think about the pleasure his plants will give him than the possible trouble he may have. However we feel that the sooner a beginner learns about some of the things that can happen to growing plants and what to do about them the happier he will be with his hobby.

The beginner is apt to think that the diagnosis of plant ills is "a job for experts". Perhaps this is true but the expert may not always be available and all growers should be able to recognize some of the more common difficulties that his plants will experience.

We don't promise to make you an expert diagnostician if you read this article but there is a simple system for diagnosing plant troubles and once you get the hang of it, you're on the road to becoming an expert plant doctor.

#### Few Rules

Outlined below are a few rules that should be helpful in keeping you on the right track as you search for the trouble.

Rule 1: When you see one of your plants that is ailing check it first for the things that are most likely to cause trouble. Does it get the kind of care that makes for a vigorous growing plant? Water OK? Fertilizer OK? Enough But not too much? Shade? Too much or not enough? Sun? Too much or not enough? What happened to the plant last year? Remember

sometimes its a gradual thing. A camellia may go down over a period of several years. If it's something new, do symptoms fit in with other things that are happening in the neighborhood?

Rule 2: What are the special susceptibilities of the plant? Some varieties are more prone to certain ailments than other.

Rule 3: Is it seasonal? You can almost bet that pest and diseases revisit the same plant in the same area in the same season year after year. This means that special care must be taken at certain times to ward off or prevent infestations of diseases and insects. Remember also that certain pest are more damaging during certain stages in their life cycle and we have to be most watchful at those times. For example springtime is a season when aphids are a particular problem.

Rule 4: Don't look for the unusual until you check off the usual. First look for the obvious. Think of plant diagnosis like a medical diagnosis. The doctor looks for symptoms of the common diseases first. He doesn't look for signs of leprosy until he has looked for the more common ailments.

Rule 5: Learn the value of the magnifying glass or hand lens. Few gardeners know how many pest and diseases can be seen and understood only under magnification. The hand lens is to the plant doctor what the stethoscope is to the physician—an invaluable aid.

Conintued on Page 32

#### READERS REQUESTED

#### TO SOUND-OFF

There are certain points on Camellia Shows and Judging that are covered by current rules and regulations. There are important points that are not covered. Some of the points covered by rules may not be covered in a way that meets with the approval of a majority of the exhibitors and/or judges.

Five years ago at the Spring Judging School of the South Carolina Camellia Society the members present were asked to vote or express their opinions on some of these points. We feel that it would be interesting and perhaps helpful if a much larger group had an opportunity to express themselves on some of these points plus some additional ones that have come up since that time.

We believe that this will do the following:

 Compare ideas of accredited judges and non-judges.

Bring to our readers attention current rules.

Bring up rules that may need changing or modifying.

4. Bring up points not covered by rules that should be covered.

Stimulate thinking on the subject.

Perhaps there has been some point connected with shows or judging on which you have wanted to express yourself. If so here is your

chance to speak out.

We are therefore asking that all our readers ballot on the following questions and send them in to Carolina Camellias. The votes will be tabulated and the results published in a later issue. Some of us may be surprised as to how exhibitors and/or judges feel about some of the items listed.

Please check your answer opposite the question. If you are not a

judge check non-judge.

Judge\_\_\_\_ Non-Judge\_\_\_\_ 1. Do you feel that in general judges are doing a good job of

judging? Yes... No....

2. Do you feel that it is all right for a judge to enter blooms in a show if he is asked to do so and disqualifies himself when

he comes to a variety where he has flowers entered?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_
3. Do you feel that a Judge should be able to handle a bloom under any of the following circumstances:

A To take a bloom to the head table so it can be considered for Best in Show?

Yes No No

B To move a bloom on the table so it can be better examined or seen? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

- C To adjust a bloom in the container where it has been placed one-sided?

  Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- Do you think judges should be required to attend a school and /or take a test before being accredited? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- 5. Should judges be required to judge a certain number of shows in order to remain accredited judges?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ If yes. A. One per year\_\_\_\_ B. Two in three years \_\_\_\_\_

- 6. Two blooms are being considered for Best in Show. One is a little better than the other but due to variety, etc. there is a possibility it may lose its head before the end of the show the following day. Which bloom would you vote for?
  - A Better bloom that might lose its head
  - B Second best bloom that would hold its head
- 7. Two blooms are being considered for Best in Show. They are equal except one is old variety and one is new variety just out. Which one would you vote for?

A. New variety \_\_\_\_\_ B Old variety \_\_\_\_\_

- Should a judge be limited to the area he is judging in selecting blooms to be considered for Best in Show? Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_
- Should judges be limited in the number of blooms they can select for consideration as Best in Show? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- 10. Should there be a limit on the total number of blooms to be considered for Best in Show? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- Should blooms selected for consideration as Best in Show be blue ribbon blooms only?
   Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- 12. Do you like the idea of having a Court of Honor?

  Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

- 13. How many blooms should there be in the Court of Honor?

  Five\_\_\_\_ Ten\_\_\_ More\_\_\_\_
- 14. Should Best in Show be selected by written ballot?

  Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- 15. Should Best in Show be selected by nomination and a show of hands?
  Yes
  No
- 16. Should Best in Show be selected by majority vote?

  Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_
- 17. Would you vote for Best in Show a bloom of a variety you had never seen before? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- 18. Do you feel that there should be a division for Best in Show over 4" and Best in Show under 4"? Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
- Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

  19. Do you feel that there should be a division for Best in Show under 2"?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

#### Standard and Rare Varieties

#### Own Root Camellias

YOUNG 8-18" PLANTS, NOT ROOTED

CUTTINGS - 50c UP

RARE GRAFTS CANNED PLANTS

Bea and Neal Rogers

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Dauphin Island Parkway

20. Do you think that just a tiny spot of white on a bloom should cause it to be classified as varigated?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

- 21. Two blooms are being considered for blue ribbon. They are equal except one has a lot of white and the other an average amount. Which would you vote for? A. One with a lot of white\_\_\_\_ B. One with average amount of white
- 22. A variety normally has several different forms such as peony and semi-double. Do you feel that more than one blue ribbon should be given? That is one for each form.

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

23. A variety such as Ville de Nantes has sported a peony for such as Lady Kay but the Lady Kay has reverted to a Ville. Should it be placed with the Villes or left with the Lady Kays? A. Placed with Villes\_\_\_\_ B. Leave with Lady Kays\_\_\_\_

24. A greenhouse bloom is perfect, but smaller than you would expect the variety to be in a greenhouse, yet it is the best or only one shown in that variety. What would you do?

A. Give it a Blue ribbon\_\_\_\_\_ B. Red\_\_\_\_ C. Yellow\_\_\_\_

D. Nothing \_\_\_

- 26. There are two outdoor blooms. One is average and in good condition, the other is outstanding but has been damaged by wind and rain. To which



#### COMPLETE CONSTANT MIST PROPAGATION SYSTEM

MISTIC BUBBLE ROOTS SOFTWOOD CUTTINGS from abrubs, trees, houseplants—roses, lilaes, CAMELLIAS, chrysanthemums, hollies, magnolias, abelias, rhododrons, forsythias, tropicals many others. Plastic enclosure admits optimum light, Long lasting, STAINLESS STEEL, low-capacity fog nozzle—operates on 40 lbs, per sq. inch and over—1½ to 2½ gals, per hr, depending on pressure—cheap to operate. No drainage problem. Connect to garden hose. Diameter 4 ft.—holds up to 1000 cuttings at a time—several crops a season. Requires almost no attention or previous experience, IDEAL FOR EXPERIMENTATION WITH LIGHT, HEAT, MIST AND HORMONES, MISTIC BUBBLE comes complete, except bricks and sand. Directions incl. \$29.95 ppd. in U. S.

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.

MIST METHODS CO. - JEWEL W. TEMPLETON - CC-4 WINCHESTER, TENN.

would you give the blue ribbon? A. Average bloom in good condition\_\_\_\_ B. Outstanding damaged bloom\_\_\_\_

27. There are two blooms of a variety that is formal double in form. One bloom is typical, the other is larger and better but has stamens showing. For which would you vote? A. Typical bloom\_\_\_\_ B. Better bloom which is not typical\_\_\_\_

28. There are two blooms of a variety. One is average with typical color, the other is outstanding but color is not typical. For which would you vote?

A. Typical color, average bloom\_\_\_\_ B. Off color, outstanding bloom\_\_\_\_

29. Should a flower good in every respect except it is past its peak get a blue ribbon?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

30. It counts against a flower if it is smaller than normal. Do you think that it should count against a flower if it is larger than normal?

Yes No No

31. What would you do if a flower you are judging had three leaves? A. Disqualify it \_\_\_\_\_\_. B. Have one of the leaves taken off\_\_\_\_ C. Treat is as though it had only two leaves\_\_\_\_.

31. Should some sort of recognition be given to an outstanding bloom that is not typical of a variety?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_
33. Should there be a special section for outstanding or very different sports of a variety?
(Not recognized sports)

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

34. Do you think that blooms can be judged by a point system? That are so many points for form, color, texture, condition, etc. Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

etc. Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_ 35. In considering seedlings do you think that there should be separate classes for those grown under glass and those grown outside?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

36. We now have classes for under glass and for outside blooms. Do you think that there should be a class for protected blooms?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

37. Should new varieties be ineligible for Best in Show for one or two years?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

38. Do you think that there should be a limit on the length of time an exhibitor has owned a plant before he can enter a bloom from it in a show?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

39. If so, how long? A. 30 days\_\_\_ B. 6 months\_\_\_ C. 1 year\_\_\_

40. Do you think that a collector with a large number of plants should compete against those having only a few?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_

41. Do you think that a Gib treated bloom should be entered in a special class?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

42. What do you believe the term BEST IN SHOW means?

A. The most perfect bloom\_\_\_\_

B. The largest bloom\_\_\_\_

C. The flashiest bloom\_\_\_\_

D. Some other meaning\_\_\_\_

43. What do you like best about camellia shows?

44. What do you dislike most about camellia shows?

We hope that you will take the time to answer these questions, cut them out and mail to Carolina Camellias, Box 166, Rock Hill, S. C. You need not sign your ballot. If you'll cooperate in this survey we believe that we will get some interesting information that may be of value. Your comments are invited.

#### GROUND COVER MAY

#### SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM

By JOHN H. HARRIS N. C. State

RALEIGH — Getting tired of trying to grow grass under that dense tree? On a steep bank? Under the wide eaves of your house? Why not consider a ground cover? Here are several permanent ever green plants to consider.

Small leaf English ivy (Hedera helix)—The new varieties like Margaret, Merion Beauty and others are quite attractive. They do best in shade, but will tolerate sun.

Periwinkle (Vinca minor) — A slow spreading vine with small glossy leaves and blue flowers. Recommended only for shade and good soil. It doesn't climb on house or trees. An ideal ground coverer except during hot humid weather.

Mondo (Ophiopogon)—A grasslike plant ideal for shady, dry, poor soils. It grows about six inches high, stays reasonably attroctive the year round and requires little attention. It spreads slowly, so plant it four to six inches apart.

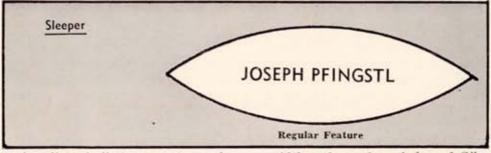
Liriope—An excellent plant for edging borders and foundation planting. There are several varieties, some variegated, growing from 12 to 18 inches high. It does well under wide eaves and other dry, shady places. It spreads slowly, so plant it about a foot apart to make a solid border

Japanese spruge (Pachysandra)
—A good ground cover for shady
places in the Piedmont and mountains. Grows three to six inches
high, spreads slowly and stays
dark green year around.

Winter creepe (Euonymus) — A shrubby vine that has a tendency to climb. It makes a good ground cover, but is susceptible to scale.

Honeysuckle (Lonicera) — This vine can be a pest, but if kept controlled makes a good cover. Is semi-evergreen and grows in sun or shade.

Ajuga — A low spreading flower. Gets about four inches high and forms a thick mat. Looks best in summer — turns slightly bronze in the winter. Likes shade but will grow in sun.



Any list of all time great camellias would certainly include Tomorrow, Guilio Nuccio, R. L. Wheeler, Mrs. D. W. Davis, and Ragland. All of these camellias are regularly found at the head table in all shows and in addition they all have won the Illges Award which is the highest award in the camellia world. It is therefore pretty obvious that we are not selecting any of the above as a sleeper.

However the camellia that we are selecting does have one thing in common with these outstanding camellias. It has also won the Illges Award, This camellia is Joseph Pfingstl and it won the Illges Award back in 1950. Some may question how we can consider a camellia a sleeper after it at one time won this high award.

#### True Sleeper

This selection is made on the basis that, although it did win the Illges Award, it has since that time been just another camellia rarely winning any sort of recognition in camellia shows. Most growers do not even own a plant of this variety or its more beautiful sport Emmett Pfingstl, which is the variegated form.

Except for one thing we would probably continue to regard it as just another camellia. However Gibberellic acid has changed this picture and because of this we now consider Emmett Pfingstl especially as one of the outstanding camellias.

Although our knowledge of Gibberellic Acid is still rather limited we have found that some varieties seem to respond to "gibb" rather better than other varieties. Emmett Pfingstl is one of those varieties that seem to be transformed by gibb from just another camellia to a spectacular bloom.

Dark Red

Under normal conditions Joseph Pfingstl is a dark red flower, not too large, semi-double in form with irregular petals to peony form with waved outer petals and fluted center petals. Emmett Pfingstl is the varigated form which we consider superior to the solid.

When this variety is Gibbed something happens. Not only does the bloom become larger but it seems to acquire more substance to the petals and the added sheen and luster makes it a sensational camellia that will always attract attention.

So if you have this variety but have never been too pleased with it just try a little Gibb on it and see what happens. We believe that you will then consider it one of your better varieties. If you don't own a plant but do own some Gibb then we recommend that you get a plant at once to go along with your Gibb. When it is gibbed we believe that this variety becomes a worthy member of the Illges Award family. We recommend it.

Editors Note: Don't forget if you have a variety you consider a sleeper please let us know about it.

#### LEAF GALL UNSIGHTLY,

#### DOES LITTLE DAMAGE

By L.W. Baxter & F. H. Smith

Clemson College

A VERY CONSPICUOUS DIS-EASE attacking camellias, especially Camellia sasanqua, is frequently observed immediately prior to, or during the flush of spring growth. The disease first appears as "off-colored", fleshy, thickened, and enlarged leaves (hence the name leaf gall). The galls may be light pink to rose or some "off" shade of green. The appearance of the fleshy, enlarged leaves, however, is adequate for diagnosis.

The diseased shoots normally appear a few days before the healthy shoots on the same plant begin growth. After approximately ten to fourteen days, the lower leaf surface (lower epidermis) ruptures and peels off, exposing a creamy white fleshy surface. Eventually the entire lower epidermis is shed. The fleshy area thus re-

vealed is covered by a mass of spores (seeg) which serve to propagate the causal agent, a fungus, **Exobasidium camelliae.** These spores are tiny, colorless bodies which may be readily carried by the wind from plant to plant. After the spores are produced and liberated, the fleshy galls die and wither. Occasionally these withered galls may be found late in the growing season.

The life cycle of the causal organism is not fully understood, but infection of new buds probably occurs at the time of or soon after spore dispersal. Extensive observations have revealed that the disease attacks all of the leaves developing from a growth bud and the entire leaf is affected, as opposed to a related disease on azaleas may attack portions of, or entire single leaves. The organism is

restricted to single buds and therefore, is not systemic within the plant, since healthy and diseased shoots may be observed on the same branch. The poison of the diseased bud may be either termin-

al or auxiliary

The organism responsible for this disease apparently is specific to camellias, the form on azaleas not attacking camellias and vice versa. Exobasidium camelliae is a fungus closely related to the common m u s h r o o m s. Exobasidium means "basida produced on the outside". Basidia (singular: basidium) are minute club-shaped structures on which are borne basidospores, the seed of the fungus. Typically, there are four spores produced on each basidium. The basida on a single enlarged shoot may number in the millions.

The disease appears to be more severe during some years than others, and it is generally conceded that a higher incidence of disease occurs on heavily shaded plants in areas with free air drainage or fully exposed to the sunlight

Control of this disease may be accomplished by gathering and destroying the enlarged shoots while the lower epidermis is still intact. After the epidermis ruptures, the spores are liberated and it is too late to accomplish control by this method. It is probable that one or two thorough applications of a good fungicide at the time of the appearance of the disease would aid in its control.

In conclusion, it should be stated that this disease, although very conspicuous and unsightly at the time of its appearance, apparently does little damage under ordinary growing conditions and is seldom seen by late spring or early summer.

## WEAVER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

N. Terrell Weaver of Macon was elected president of the Georgia Camellia Society at the annual meeting held at Camellia Farms in Albany on February 19.

The meeting, a seated dinner in the greenhouse, was held in conjunction with the South Georgia Camellia Society and was attended

by 260 members.

Spencer C. Walden, retiring president of the Georgia Camellia Society, presided, and introduced the members and guests from 29 cities and four states. The guests spent several hours viewing the thousands of plants which were in

full bloom.

In addition to Terrell Weaver, other officers of the fast growing Georgia Camellia Society elected for the year beginning September 1, 1964 were: Spencer C. Walden, Jr., Albany, vice president; Ike Flateau of Macon, secretary; James A. Blissit of Avondale Estates, treasurer; Harold Cawood of Americus, Dr. T. W. Brightwell of Tifton, Boynton Cole of Atlanta, Dr. Frank Houser of Macon, Jim Peterson of Soperton, Stuart Watson of Albany, C. B. Butler of Columbus, and Jack Jones of Savannah, directors.

#### GOOD STRAINS DETERIORATE

In another article in this issue we discuss the importance of good strains of camellias. Let us assume that you have a good strain of a variety. Is it possible that you are unintentionally converting this outstanding plant to an ordinary plant? We believe that you can do this without realizing it.

Luther Burbank was probably the most famous horticulurist who ever lived. He was able to develope and improve many flowers, fruits and vegetables. One of the ways he did this was by elimination of inferior plants. He was brutal in his destruction of inferior plants keeping only the ones that produced the best flower or fruit. By doing this generation after generation he was able to develop new strains that were superior to the old varieties. All horticulturist now do this when they are trying to improve a plant.

Let us suppose for a minute that instead of doing this Burbank had destroyed all the superior plants and each generation kept only the inferior ones. Over a period of years he would have developed poorer and poorer strains until the variety would probably have died out.

Now let us carry this reasoning into the camellia world and see if perhaps we may be doing something like this with our best plants.

#### Deminishing Returns

For example suppose we have a plant that is a very good strain of a variety. Maybe this year it has 10 blooms on it. Perhaps 5 of them are outstanding. What happens to these 5 outstanding blooms? The chances are we cut them off to exhibit in shows. The poorer blooms we leave on the plant. The next year the plant has 10 blooms but this time only 3 of them are outstanding. We cut them off and leave the 7 poor blooms. The following year we may have only one or two outstanding blooms. By cutting off the best blooms every year and leaving the inferior blooms we are following Burbank's system in reverse and will eventually have a plant producing only average blooms.

We grant you that this example is over simplified and is mostly theory but we think the reasoning is logical and it is entirely possible that this is what is happening to some of our best strains over a period of years. We do know that some of our plants that used to produce flowers of striking formation and coloring no longer produce this type blooms. We wonder why?

What's your thought on the subject?



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

Last call for pruning. Now is the time to shape your plants before a lot of wasted energy goes into limbs that are growing in the wrong direction. Do your pruning before the new growth starts. And don't prune in late summer since this may start a cycle of new growth which may not have time to harden off before cold weather.

Remember your plants during the summer and they will remember you during the winter. Below are a number of things to do between now and next fall.

Don't forget to water during dry spells this summer. A prolonged dry period can cause bud drop and inferior blooms later on.

Replace your mulch. Winter weather is hard on mulch. Add some mulch now to keep down weeds and grass and protect those shallow roots from the summer sun.

Summer is the time to build your greenhouse. It takes time to build a greenhouse especially if you do most of the work yourself. Start

now and be sure you have it ready before the first freeze.

Don't forget to disbud. Do this all summer long as the buds develop. Some varieties set buds early in the season while other varieties do not set buds until late in the summer so disbuding is a continuing job, but one that will pay big dividends during the blooming season in the form of larger and better blooms.

Fertilize. Remember a little twice is better than a lot once. Don't fertilize after June since this may help start a new cycle of growth.

Mix potting mixture. This is a camellia job you can get out of the way during the summer. Then when potting and planting time comes this fall you will be ready and can get a lot more work done.

Paint and repair greenhouse. If you already have a greenhouse now now is the time to do that little touch up and repair work that always needs to be done. You won't be able to do it after you move your plants back inside. Get this job out of the way now so you'll have more time in the fall for the jobs that cannot be done during the summer months.

Take inventory. Decide now which plants aren't worth keeping. Decide what new plants you want this fall. Decide where you will plant the new ones. Decide where you will move the old ones.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

President's Page



Dear Members and Friends

Your state society had a very enjoyable meeting in Wilmington on February 29th, with over 180 members present—one of the largest meetings we have ever had. We had a delicious buffet luncheon at the Cape Fear Country Club and when everyone was seated, Rev. Pflum, a retired Lutheran minister gave the invocation. A short welcome talk followed by Mr. Allsbrook, the mayor of Wilmington, and both of these gentlemen stayed through the meeting and enjoyed it thoroughly. Before the judges left to judge the show a tribute was paid Mr. Dave Strother, a camellia grower and enthusiast, par excellence, and a gentleman, who has given of his time and his material so unselfishly, that everyone who has come to know him, loves him.

Your officers and directors were present at the meeting 100% and this was most gratifying. Several matters of business came upall of which were voted on unanimously; 1—To hold our fall meeting in New Bern; 2—To increase our directors from 6 to 9, three for each of the three districts, and 3—to combine the duties of the secretary, Treasurer and membership chairman for the purpose of developing a better and closer cooperation between our members, to make a more concerted effort to develop a stronger state membership, and to coordinate the work of the Membership chairman with the editor of our official publication, Carolina Camellias. This to will carry a small salary, and a post office box number will designate the location of your state headquarters. We all felt this was a step in the right direction, and our good friend and capable leader Mrs. MacGill from Fayetteville will initiate this program.

After the business meeting was over your president gave a talk on "Your hobby and your health." This was followed by a most interesting resume of the A.C.S. meeting and color slides of the Jackson, Miss. Camellia Show by Dr. John Clare of Danville, Ga. The meeting adjourned at 2:30 and most of us went to see the flower

show.

On behalf of the North Carolina Camellia Society, I want to thank Henry Redder, Les Marbury, Wilbur Brown, Carl Allen and all the members of the Tide Water Camellia Club for inviting us to Wilmington and showing us a good time. We hope you will invite us again.

Sincerely, Ed Vaughan



#### INTERPRETIVE ARRANGEMENTS

In considering interpretive arrangements let us discuss further one of the ways of expressing an idea suggested in our last Bulletin -the "explicity" way. The dictionary defines "explicit" as "distincty stated; plain in language; clearly developed; with all elements apparent." When we use this method to interpret, the resulting design is more or less representational or pictorial. We depend quite a bit on figurines and other props to convey the idea. This is not considered the best art, but it can be very expressive and very dramatic.

#### More Discrimating

In the early days of flower shows there was a rash of "cutie" figurines. Exhibitors today are much more discriminating. Distinctive figures with a beauty of their own are now more widely available in metals, ceramics, and hand-carved wood many of them copies of museum pieces. Manmade objects of heads, figures, animals, and the like are not the only accessories, however, that are put to use and easily come by. Interesting rocks, striking pieces of driftwood, shells, and many forms from nature can add distinction and interest to a design. In using figurines select those that are compatible with your containers. Choose them with an eve to color, texture, size, and shape, as well as

story-telling quality.

To quote again from the dictionary, an accessory is something which "aids in a subordinate way." It can also be given the stellar role by making it dominant in a design. A very beautiful or dramatic figure might demand such treatment. The uses of an accessory are varied. Mrs. Cyphers says it can "continue an effect of line, bring out color or texture, secure perpendicular balance through emphasis at the focal area, and satisfy lateral balance through placement beside an arrangement."

#### Scale Import

Scale is of prime importance. This is the principle, you will remember, which deals with the size relationship of all the parts of an arrangement. The secret of achieving proper scale is to plan a design so that each element will assume its true size. If an accessory is too large, it becomes more than just a part and overpowers the composition. If it is too small it will be dwarfed to insignificance, which is meaningless and so, superfluous to the design. Figurines are rarely in good scale with fresh flowers. Consider this when combining them with our beautiful camellias. Uuless an accessory really contributes to a design, refrain from using it. There is a saying, "When in doubt, leave it out!"

#### HOW TO DILUTE SPRAY MATERIAL

Sometimes growers have difficulty in diluting spray material. Perhaps they have read an article that recommends a dilution strength of 1-100 or perhaps 1-500 and when they read the label on the container it does not show this type breakdown. In many cases the instructions that are given are for making 50 or 100 gallons which may be 50 times more that the small gardener needs.

It is of course most important

that the chemicals are used at the proper strength. Some are very toxic and poisonous to either the user or the plant or both. If too weak they may not be effective and if too strong they can be dangerous.

Reference Chart

In view of this we are listing a Quick-Figuring Chart For Dilutions which can be of help to you when using either liquid or powdered materials.

#### QUICK-FIGURING CHART FOR DILUTIONS Liquid Materials

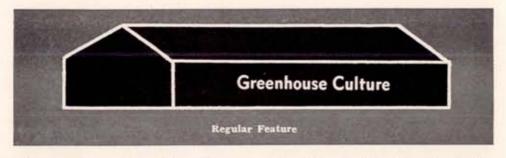
For Strength	Use to Make 1 Qt.	Use to Make 1 Gal.	Use to Make 5 Gals.	Use to Make 25 Gals.
1-100	21/2 tspns.	10 tspns.	12 tblspns.	1 qt.
1-200	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	6 tblspns.	1 pt.
1-400	1/2 tspn.	21/2 tspns.	3 tblspns.	8 ozs.
1-500	1/2 tspn.	2 tspns.	21/2 tblspns.	6 ozs.
1-600	1/3 tspn.	13/4 tspns.	2 tblspns.	5 ozs.
1-800	1/4 tspn.	11/4 tspns.	6 tspns.	4 ozs.
1-1000	1/4 tspn.	1 tspn.	5 tspns.	3 ozs.

4 teaspoons equal 1 tablespoon; 2 tablespoons equal 1 ounce; 16 ounces equal 1 pint.

#### Powdered Materias

Rate Per	Use to Make	Use to Make	Use to Make	Use to Make
100 Gals.	1 Qt.	1 Gal.	5 Gals.	25 Gals.
1 lb.	1 tsp.	1 tblspn.	4 tblspns.	4 ozs.
2 lbs.	13/4 tsps.	13/4 tblspns.	8 tblspns.	12 ozs.
3 lbs.	23/4 tsps.	22/3 tblspns.	21/2 ozs.	11/4 lbs.
5 lbs.	41/2 tsps.	41/2 tblspns.	4 ozs.	11/2 lbs.
6 lbs.	51/3 tsps.	51/3 tblspns.	33/4 ozs.	28 ozs.

In most cases the instructions on the labels are most helpful and should always be carefully read. Especially the CAUTION section where the manufacturer list precautions in handling each type chemical. Remember most of these chemicals are made to kill insects and are therefore toxic to some degree. So please be careful. The life you save may be one of our readers.



Every phase of camellia culture is important in growing good blooms in a greenhouse but if we had to select one as the most important we would have to say that

it is proper watering.

If you never fertilize you will get some blooms even though small and inferior. The same thing is true if you over pot or under pot. Even lack of heat in your greenhouse will not prevent your getting some blooms. But if you fail to water, or if you over water, not only will you get no blooms you will end up with a dead plant. Even with animals water ranks next to the air they breath for an animal will die from thirst long before he will from starvation.

Watering an Art

Unfortunately there is no "rule of thumb" or simple instructions that can take care of your watering problems. Watering is almost an art that has to be learned by each grower through years of experience and trial and error. All we can do is point out why watering is important, what water does for a plant, and give you a few general tips that will help you avoid some of the more common mistakes in watering.

First you must realize that a camellia is largely composed of water, which must be obtained from the soil in which it grows. This means that you must first be sure that your potting mixture has the ability to hold a reasonable amount of moisture for your camellias requirements between

watering. On the other hand the soil must be porous enough so that excess water will drain through it.

Important Rule

Water is also the means by which a plant is fed it is the solvent in which minerals are taken into and transported through the plant. The two elements comprising water, hydrogen and oxygen, play individually important roles in plant metabolism.

There is a tendency to think of water as just water. This is not so and if we but stop and think we will realize that there is a big difference in fresh cool water flowing from a spring and salty sea water. We all know that if we watered with sea water the excess salt would soon kill a plant but most of us do not realize that it is possible to do this with the water from our own city water system.

Almost all, if not all, city drinking water contains minute amounts of saline salts which are harmless in these amounts, but injurious in larger quantities. This is one reason you should water theroughly when you water. If you give your plant a small squirt every day to guard against drying out the minute amounts of salts build up from say 400 parts per million the first time to 800, then 1,200 and so on until it reaches the

lethal stage.

Salts are Soluble

However, these salts are soluble and if you water thoroughly so that the salt water runs out the bottom of the container each time you water, the salts leach out and never build up to a dangerous amount. Usually the first evidence of excessive salts is the browning of the tips of the leaves and then the leaves drop.

Remember that it is most important to avoid this buildup of salts. High salinity may virtually make soil water unavailable to the camellia because dissolved salts increase the asmotic pressure in the soil solution. If the concentrations outside the root approach those within it, owing to dissolved salts, water movement into the plant is restricted.

#### There's A Difference

You may think that watering a plant in a container is the same as watering a plant that is growing in the ground. This is not so because containers, regardless of their sizes, have limited depth, and a boundary exists at the bottom in contrast to a continuous column in the field. This boundary constitutes a restriction to free drainage. Thus, the soil in a container will retain more moisture after watering than it would in the field. Have you ever noticed how metal containers sweat or are moist in the outside in the bottom two or three inches? This shows the retained mositure referred to above.

In connection with this it is important not to over pot. If the container is too large for the root ball the roots will not quickly reach the excess soil and not having the roots to help draw out the moisture from this excess soil it will sour. Then when the roots do reach it, rootrot results. Use a container about two inches larger all around than the ball and leave the plant in the container several years until your judgement tells you the plant needs more space.

We have already commented on the importance of the soil in maintaining good drainage. Of equal importance is the drainage holes in the container. Be sure you have sufficient holes and that they do not get clogged up. No matter how good your soil mixture is if you do not have good drainage holes you are headed for trouble. Improper drainage has probably killed more container grown camellias than any other one thing.

stated in the beginning there is no easy answer as to when to water or how much as so many factors enter into this problem. Some of these factors are size of plant in relation to size of container, the temperature, the time of year, whether the plant is growing or blooming and many others. In general the large plant in a small container will need water more often than the small plant in a container of the same size. The plant that is growing will need much more water than the same plant will when it is dormant. The plant that is blooming will need more water more often than the plant that is not blooming. The blooms will show the results of this extra water in increased size.

Help Humidity

Water can be used each day to syringe the plants and the floor of the greenhouse can be kept damp to give you a high humidity but this use of water is just a little extra something that will in no way take the place of actually supplying water to the soil around your plant's root system.

In closing we would remind you that there is no such thing as excessive water provided your soil is porous, your drainage holes are open and other basic requirements are satisfactorily met. On the other hand, plant growth can be restrict-

ed by deficient moisture.



Do you have some questions about camellias you want answered? If so just send in your questions to Carolina Camellias, P. O. Box 166, Rock Hill, S. C. We may not be able to answer them for you but we will try to find someone who can.

Q. Most nurseries are growing camellias in tin cans. Some people say these container plants can be planted without taking them out of the can and others say take them out of the can before planting. What do you recommend?

A. We definitely recommend taking them out of the can before planting. It would take the can too long to rust out and in the meantime the roots would be growing round and round in the can and could not spread out into the surrounding soil. Also it would be difficult to control the soil moisture since the roots could not draw on the surrounding soil for moisture.

Q. Do all camellias produce seed?
A. We will not make a positive statement that some varieties do not produce seed because someone would write in and tell us that they had a plant of the variety that we said never produced seed and their plant produced a big crop of seed every year. However it is generally know that some seldom, if ever, produce seed and some varieties produce only sterile seed. Most varieties do produce seed and of course the single and

semi-double varieties seem to pollinize the best.

Q. Can camellias be used as a hedge?

A. Yes. Some varieties make excellent hedges. Sasanquas are best for this purpose and they can be trimmed in the same way as an ordinary hedge, although this will mean that you will sacrifice some blooms if you do this.

Q. What is the difference in the culture of sasanquas and japonicas?

A. It has been said that sasanquas tolerate a poorer drainage condition and require less care than japonicas. While this may be true in actual practice we recommend that you give your sasanquans the same soil, water, and fertilizer that you give your ja-

Q. What causes camellias to "bull nose"?

There probably is some reason why camellias "bull nose" but frankly we don't know what it is. Some people say it is because the plant is too wet and others say it is because the plant is too dry. Other reasons may be size of plant, temperature, etc. While these reason may have some bearing on the cause of this problem the most likely reason is that some varieties such as Joshua E. Youtz and Indian Summer have an inherited tendency to "bull nose" and there doesn't seem to be much you can do about it.

#### CHASE 'EM WITH CASTOR

#### BEAN PLANTS AND MEAL

Dr. Tyler B. Dunlap Sumter, S. C.

The mole (sclopus aquaticus) is doomed to spend his entire life in darkness due to his habits and the fact that he is practically blind as well as deaf. He is one of the worst enemies that we flower enthusiasts have. Yet, on the other hand, he serves some good purpose, eating quantities of cutworms and other root-destroying larvae and insects. He eats nothing other than worms and insects. He gets the blame for eating seeds, bulbs, and even for chewing the roots off our camellias and other shrubbery. This, he does not do. Root cutting is done by mice that follow the moles' burrows; and they in turn do all of the damage. Even through they have some good qualities, it is to our advantage to rid our gardens of moles.

To destroy the mole or persuade him to leave your yard and go into your neighbor's yard is sometimes an endless task. He can be destroyed by trapping, gas fumes, or various poisons. He, also, can be made to leave by the use of BEAU-TIFICATION AND FERTILIZA-TION.

The use of BEAUTIFICATION AND FERTILIZATION for riddance of the mole is by no means something new. It has been used for many years. The castor oil plant "Ricinus Communis" makes a beautiful tropical plant. In it's native countries, it grows to the heigh of 30 to 40 feet. Here, in our section, we seldom see it over ten or twelve feet unless it is petted to a high degree. The leaf of this plant has an unusual shape and is most attractive. If planted properly in your beds, they will add materially to your beautification, and furnish you with added shade for your smaller plants. I know of one yard where there must be one hundred good size plants furnishing shade for young camellias and adding beauty to the setting. I have not been able to find out the cause or reason that moles do not inhabit the area where you have these plants planted. If they have been there, they will leave.

Two-Fold Fertilizer

Fertilization is always in the limelight with the camellia enthusiasts. In the use and selection of your fertilizers, why not select one that has a two-fold purpose?

The castor-oil plant produces a seed which is commonly called the caster bean. This bean is very important to our economical life. It is used in the production of medicines, artificial leathers, high grade air plane lubricants, per-

fumes, dyes, soaps, fly paper, linoleum, typewriter ink etc. It's final residue is the castor bean meal. In this, it is like cotton seed which is used mostly for fertilization. Castor bean meal has the same nitrogen content as cotton seed meal. It is commonly thought that when you use cotton seed meal that you have more moles. This is true, for the meal, after souring, is good eating for the earthworm, and where there are plenty of earthworms you can always find better plants as the worms make the soil richer. So why not use castor bean meal for your nitrogen content, feed for your worms and eliminate moles?

So with BEAUTIFICATION AND FERTILIZATION by the use of the caster-oil plant and the castor bean meal you can, at least, keep the mole out of your yard even though he may be in your neighbor's yard.



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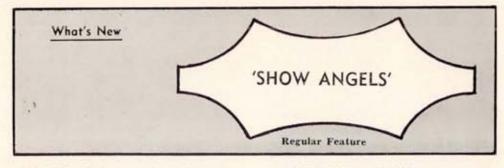
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In this feature we try to cover things that are new. The subject this time would not be considered new for it is money. Certainly money, in one form or another, has been around for a long time though many of us may not have as much personal contact with it as we would like to have.

This information will be of most interest to those individuals who have the responsibility of financing camellia shows and not so much to the individual who needs or wants more money for his personal use.

While it may not take a lot of money to put on a camellia show it does take some and the amount can vary from a few dollars to several thousand depending on the type show and its size, etc. Regardless of the method used to finance the show it requires a great deal of effort on the part of many individuals and there is always the chance that the sponsoring organization may end up in the hole financially.

#### New Methods

We do not know who first thought of this new way of financing camellia shows nor are we sure of the first show to use it. The average person when he feels the need for some extra money probably thinks of a loan from a bank. Perhaps this thought was the seed that gave birth to the current trend to have banks as financial "angels" for camellia shows.

We do know that ten years ago the American Trust Co. (now North Carolina National Bank) financed a camellia show in Charlotte, N. C. This show was held in the lobby of the bank and was a most successful show with over 15,000 people attending the show. Perhaps there was a bank sponsored show before this but this is the first one we know about.

#### Trend Grows

Following this show there was no big rush to have banks finance shows but down through the years more and more sponsoring organizations started working with banks in promoting camellia shows. This trend has increased during the past two or three years and now more and more shows are being staged in this manner.

It is certainly no one way street as far as the benefits from this type arrangement are concerned. We all know that bankers are hard headed business men and when they put up the money to finance a camellia show you may be sure they are getting their money's worth. It is a mutually advantage-

ous arrangement.

In some cases the bank furnishes the money and the camellia show is held in some other location. In other cases the bank not only furnishes the money but the show is held in the bank building. There are many new bank buildings that are ideal for staging shows and in many cases even the older bank buildings are suitable.

In any event if your organization is having a problem of financing your show or feels that more prospective growers would attend if no admission is charged then contact your local bank or Saving and Loan Association. If they have any doubts as to the benefits they would receive from participation just have them get in touch with some of the financial institutions that are already helping with camellia shows. We feel sure that once they know the good will and

publicity they will receive from being a partner in this community project they will want to help and once they have they will want to continue.

You will probably attend one or more shows this year that are operated on this co-operative basis. Ask the show people how they like it and how it works for them. We are sure you will get some ideas that will be helpful to your own organization.

#### Diagnosing PLANT DISEASES

(Continued)

The under side of leaves are the campground for most tiny insects. Look there first, but examine all parts eventually. Once you get the habit of looking at leaves and flowers under a glass, it can become a fascinating part of your gardening activity.

Rule 6: Remember once you have diagnosed the trouble there is usually one or more methods of treatment that will solve the

problem.

Rule 7: There is an old proverb that says, "A stich in time saves nine". This is certainly true of growing plants. It's always better to prevent problems than to try to solve them after they happen. In any event don't become dis-

couraged. Most gardeners learn by months and years of observations and experience. If you follow the above suggestions you will become a capable plant doctor much sooner.

#### THE STRAIN'S THE THING

(Continued)

may make all A's and the other all C's. This can be true even if the children are from the same family. On the other hand it's more likely to be true of children from different families

Some Are Better

We believe the same thing is true of camellia strains. We believe that some are better than others. We believe that if a grower has ten strains of the same variety and gives them all the same care that over a period of years a few of the plants or possibly even one plant will produce most of the winning blooms.

If this is true, and we believe it, then instead of just buying another plant you should be concerned with buying or grafting the good strains of varieties. If you do this, and other things are equal. we believe that the chances of your bloom ending up on the head table will be much greater than that of the grower who believes that a camellia is a camellia.

We believe that the strain's the thing.



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Francis Wheaton

Fran Mathis Felice Harris-Hybrid Fancy Free Fluted Orchid-Hybrical First Born Grand Slam Gold Tone Guillio Nuccio-Var. Hy Ball-Hybrid Harry D. Wilson Harbor Lights Helen Frederick Holiday Isabelle Herman Jean Pace Judy Matthews Jean Quarles Judge Marvin Mann Jack Burson King Size-Var. Linda Abbott Lucie Lanham Lady Velma Lady Velma-Var. My Honey Mrs. Fair Dodd Miss Anaheim Mena Wheat Miss Charleston-Var -

Montecello-Hybrid Maryland-Var. Mrs. Bennie Feray Mark Culver-Var. Mrs. Jimmie Davis-Pink Mrs. Jimmie Davis-Var. Mattie Grayson Marianne Rankin Mayerick Miracle Madge Marian Harrison Moonlight Sanata Mutabilis Mary Libby Mrs. R. L. Wheeler Native Dancer Nyla Fran Nez Smithwick One Alone Royal Lady Sylvia Jane Sabina Silver Plume The Czar Tom Herrin Virginia Cagle Velma Grantham Witch Doctor Waltz Dream-Hybrid

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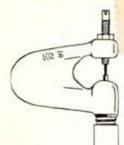
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