

# Carolina Camellian



BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH SUPREME SPORT

## EMGAM

### Are You Familiar With This One?

*Our camellia societies have grown because of the common interest of so many good people who appreciate the beauties of nature and realize the value of such an excellent hobby. In our day of fast living where can one find more peace of mind and relaxation than among his camellias?*

*This may be true during any season, be it grafting (peeping), budding (seeking) or blooming (beaming). Camellia folk like to share their pleasure and for that reason strive to sell others on the idea of growing camellias.*

*Fellowship, guidance and enthusiasm emanates from three sources—*

*The local camellia society is concerned with staging camellia shows and bringing small groups together.*

*The state society enlarges the area and affords an exchange of ideas within the state.*

*The national society again enlarges the area and affords an exchange of ideas over the entire camellia belt.*

*We can increase the value of our state societies by enlarging the membership. Think EMGAM. Every Member Get A Member. Send your new memberships to your state society secretary.*

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#### NOTICE — NOTICE !

We are going to need your zip code number. Please send it to your state society secretary when you mail your dues.

# Carolina Camellias

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## About the Cover

This is a picture of a sport of 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme' that appeared during February 1964 in Dr. Olin Owen's greenhouse. It is a pretty strawberry red with a pronounced amount of white, regular Betty formation, and a few yellow stamens intermixed. We grafted twice from this scion and got two takes. We are now anxiously awaiting next blooming season to see if it comes true.

# S. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## President's Page



RUSSELL MELLETTE

DEAR CAMELLIA FRIENDS:

Memories of the '64-65 camellia shows come back as I write: Charleston, Columbia (2), Aiken, Augusta, Greenville, Spartanburg, Tallahassee and others, where lovers of camellias gather, trade scions, meet new and old friends. There is a bond of friendship cemented by beautiful blooms week after week.

Never have I seen such quality, variety and showmanship. The silver ware offered as awards for winning blooms has been a means of inducing camellia fanciers to bring their lovely blooms to show after show so that thousands of beauty lovers could see and admire the Queens of the shows.

Congratulations to constant winners whose skills in growing winning blooms are testified to by their blooms on the HEAD TABLE show after show. Not only do they win in S. C., but in Georgia, N. C., Florida and Alabama. Did you see the "load" of silver Haskill Gray of Greenville brought back from Florida?

Some of our constant winners are: Lee Poe, Paul Dahlen, Frank Watters, Mrs. Laughlin, Mrs. Bissell, Rufus Gaddy, K. W. Millett, William Oliff, Aiken; W. M. Arant, Carroll Moon, Jim Pinkerton, J. F. Bush, J. U. Smith, H. L. Benson, Dr. A. F. Burnside, P. L. Horne, Columbia; H. Curlee, Orangeburg; Frank McGee, Florence; H. D. Pregnall, Charleston; George Poe, Cheraw; and Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill. I could name many others but space is limited.

Show chairmen who make our shows successful are learning many new things each year that make our shows really professional in appearance. Congratulations!

Hospitality shown exhibitors and show judges was most excellent.

NOW get busy with your "Gardening" and get ready for a big fall.

Sincerely,

RUSSELL MELLETTE.

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PAST PRESIDENTS—Carroll Moon, Columbia; John D. Carroll, Lexington; Cecil Morris, Greenville; Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill; H. E. Ashby, Charleston; R. Frank Brownlee, Anderson; L. C. Wannamaker, Cheraw; Wendell M. Levi, Sumter; Thomas B. Butler, Spartanburg; Calder W. Seibels (deceased), Columbia; Joe G. Holland (deceased), Edgefield; Judge Marvin M. Mann, St. Matthews.

# GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## President's Message



N. TERRELL WEAVER

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

Our last meeting of the season was held with the North Georgia Camellia Society in Atlanta the night before the Atlanta Camellia Show and we had an excellent attendance. Mr. Joe Pryon showed some new slides and explained when and where they were taken. Both the slides and his comments were enjoyed by everyone present.

The next day everyone enjoyed the Atlanta Show which seems to get better and better every year.

On the recommendation of the nominating committee the same officers and directors were re-elected.

We are all looking forward to another good season.

Sincerely,

N. TERRELL WEAVER,  
*President.*

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## SHOW DATES

Macon, Ga., Middle Georgia Camellia Society, A.C.S. Fall Meeting .....	Nov. 13-14, 1965
Columbia, S. C., Men's Camellia Club of Columbia .....	Nov. 20-21, 1965
Aiken, S. C., Aiken Camellia Club .....	Feb. 5-6, 1966
Birmingham, Ala., Bessemer and Birmingham Men's Camellia Clubs .....	Feb. 12-13, 1966
Wilmington, N. C., Tidewater Camellia Club .....	Feb. 26-27, 1966
Charlotte, N. C., Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte .....	March 12-13, 1966

# N. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## President's Message

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

The North Carolina Camellia Society held its annual spring meeting at the Heritage Inn, in Whiteville, on Saturday, February 27, 1965, when the genealogy of the flower that attracts more men than any other—the camellia—was traced from seed, or cutting, to bloom, at the State Society luncheon.

Long-time growers, and at least one who is making the camellia his specialty in the study of ornamental horticulture, pointed out significant steps devotees should follow if plants would produce the best in quality, size and beauty at blooming time.

Along the way, in a business session presided over by Mayor J. K. Powell, President of the State Society, members voted to hold the 1966 state session at Fayetteville during the first weekend in March.

The Fayetteville invitation came from George Herndon, former mayor of the Cumberland county capital, who has been among leaders in perpetuating the state organization and who has been instrumental in the growth and popularity of the flower.

The program included a father-son team, W. A. Mahoney, Sr. and W. A. Mahoney, Jr. with the latter doing most of the talking. Bill Mahoney, Jr., a senior at North Carolina State College, majoring in ornamental horticulture and related research, gave applicable tips on growing camellias from seed, how to root-prune the seed when it sprouts and explained various techniques in grafting and growing a plant from a cutting.

One of the rare characteristics of the camellia, Mahoney said, is that a seed of the mother variety rarely produces a bloom of the same variety. This accounts, he said, for the very great number of varieties which far exceeds 1,000, in fact, "there are so many varieties I dare not make a guess."

Tom Clark, of Clarkton and Winston-Salem, followed with a discussion on practical and economical construction of greenhouses, pointing out how salvage materials, windows from old buildings and salvage lumber, may be obtained at minimum cost for a greenhouse that will protect flowers in extreme weather to the same degree as the most expensive structures.

Clark explained how he had used a frame of old pipe and plastic cover and an intercover so that moisture would be retained in the greenhouse to eliminate plant

watering in winter months. He said the scheme obviates watering his plants from November through March.

Dr. Jack Clare, who practices in Danville, Va., but lives in Pelham, N. C., just inside the line, gave an exhaustive discourse on containers for growing camellias in contrast to outside culture.

Containers, whether plastic, wood, metal, terra cotta or concrete, Dr. Clare declared, provided control advantages in the use of soil, fertilizer, light and shade, water and humidity. Further, he said, plants can be moved with less difficulty, require less space, and diseases including nematodes in the soil can be controlled better with plants in containers.

At the Friday night dinner at Heritage Inn, Carroll Moon of Columbia, S. C., was the principal speaker with a discourse on pleasures derived from the growing of camellias, punctuated with bits of humor for the enjoyment of listeners.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Society, the members agreed to hold the October state meeting in Raleigh in honor of Mrs. Roy L. McMillan of Raleigh, honorary state president for life. David Oates of Fayetteville, and Joe Austin of Four Oaks have been assigned the responsibility of securing place for the meeting and our fall show.

We had many present from North Carolina as well as many of our friends from South Carolina and Virginia. The show that followed the annual meeting was an unusual success.

Respectfull submitted,

JUNIUS K. POWELL,  
*President.*

## In Memoriam

DR. G. A. BUNCH—

Member of Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, Columbia, S. C.

MRS. ETHEL RUTLEDGE RIVERS—

Member of Charleston Camellia Society, Charleston, S. C.

# SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## OFFICERS

RUSSELL R. MELLETTTE, <i>President</i>	Box 495, Aiken, S. C.
W. R. MERRITT, <i>Vice-President</i>	1020 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, S. C.
JOHN A. TYLER, <i>Vice-President</i>	Box 187, Wagener, S. C.
P. L. HORNE, <i>Vice-President</i>	1722 Glenwood Rd., Columbia, S. C.
P. D. RUSH, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Box 177, Lexington, S. C.
R. F. BROWNLEE, <i>Chairman, Test Garden</i>	P. O. Box 1170, Anderson, S. C.

## DIRECTORS

H. G. PREGNALL, District No. 1	1356 W. Short Ave., Charleston, S. C.
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GEORGE POE, District No. 5	112 Huger St., Cheraw, S. C.
F. S. KEY, District No. 6	520 Azalea Lane, Florence, S. C.

# NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## OFFICERS

JUNIUS K. POWELL, <i>President</i>	105 West Frink Street, Whiteville, N. C.
J. R. HOOKS, <i>Vice-President</i>	2512 Morganton Rd., Fayetteville, N. C.
MRS. J. F. MACGILL, <i>Executive Secretary and Membership Chairman</i>	P. O. Box 3424, Fayetteville, N. C.
MRS. MARGARET WOLTZ, <i>Secretary</i>	c/o Proctor & Proctor, Attorneys, Courthouse Square, Whiteville, N. C.
MRS. W. T. RAINEY, <i>Historian</i>	104 Magnolia Ave., Fayetteville, N. C.
MRS. R. L. McMILLAN, <i>Honorary Life President</i>	Park Drive, Raleigh, N. C.

## DIRECTORS

IRVIN NIXON	Elizabeth City, N. C.
W. H. ROBBINS	Burgaw, N. C.
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JOE AUSTIN	Four Oaks, N. C.
LARRY TRAMSMELL	Raleigh, N. C.
DR. ED WANNAMAKER	Charlotte, N. C.
WELLS CRANFORD	Salisbury, N. C.
TOM CLARK	Winston-Salem, N. C.

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## OFFICERS

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C. C. MASON, <i>First Vice-President</i>	Norfolk, Va.
HUGH L. VAUGHAN, <i>Second Vice-President</i>	Norfolk, Va.
A. F. SCHAFFERT, <i>Secretary-Treasurer</i>	Norfolk, Va.

## DIRECTORS

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DR. J. M. HABEL, JR.	Suffolk, Va.
FREDERIC HEUTTE	Norfolk, Va.
W. D. MASON	Norfolk, Va.
HARRY L. MILLER	Norfolk, Va.
ALLISON J. PARSONS	Norfolk, Va.
S. F. THORNTON	Norfolk, Va.
CHARLES F. URQUHART	Courtland, Va.
BERNARD H. WOLTER	Norfolk, Va.

# GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## OFFICERS

N. TERRELL WEAVER, <i>President</i>	Macon, Ga.
SPENCER C. WALDEN, <i>Vice-President</i>	Albany, Ga.
IKE FLATEAU, <i>Secretary</i>	Macon, Ga.
JAMES A. BLISSIT, <i>Treasurer</i>	Avondale Estates, Ga.

## DIRECTORS

HAROLD CAWOOD	Americus, Ga.
DR. W. T. BRIGHTWELL	Tifton, Ga.
BOYNTON COLLE	Atlanta, Ga.
DR. FRANK M. HOUSER	Macon, Ga.
IM PETERSON	Soperton, Ga.
J. M. (JACK) JONES	Savannah, Ga.
STUART WATSON	Albany, Ga.
C. B. BUTLER	Columbus, Ga.



## PUBLICATION OF "CAROLINA CAMELLIAS" TO BE IN COLUMBIA

The president of the South Carolina Camellia Society, Russell Mellette, called a meeting in Columbia on January 19, 1965 of the Board of Directors and interested camellia people to discuss plans for the continued publication of "Carolina Camellias", the official publication of the South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia camellia societies.

Mansfield Latimer and John Marshall had advised the South Carolina Society earlier that they were going to give up the publication of Carolina Camellias.

Mansfield and John are to be commended for making Carolina Camellias one of the outstanding camellia publications throughout the camellia belt. They have both promised their continued support for which we are thankful.

Carroll T. Moon, 421 Arrowwood Rd., Columbia, 29210, was named chairman of the publication committee.

Herbert Benson, P. O. Box 5152, Columbia, was named chairman of the advertising committee with the following members:

Heyward Curlee, 1097 Riverside Dr., Orangeburg, S. C.

W. R. Merritt, 1020 Parkins Mill Rd., Greenville, S. C.

T. Neal Cox, P. O. Box 626, Georgetown, S. C.

R. Fred McGee, 418 S. Graham St., Florence, S. C.

H. D. Pregnall, 1356 Emory Dr., Edgewater Park, Charleston, S. C.

F. W. Corley, Box 451, Aiken, S. C.

W. R. Marvin, 123 Walter St., Walterboro, S. C.

Tom H. Maxwell, Jr., Box 667, Greenwood, S. C.

J. U. Smith, 1603 Kathwood Dr., Columbia, S. C.

P. L. Horne, 1722 Glenwood Rd., Columbia, was named chairman of the news article committee with the following members:

A. C. Dibble, 1189 Columbia Rd., N. E., Orangeburg, S. C.

Paul A. Dahlen, 703 Laurel Dr., Aiken, S. C.

Cecil C. Morris, Box 2044, Greenville, S. C.

C. A. Sherrill, 1886 Charlotte Rd., Spartanburg, S. C.

D. Mansfield Latimer, P. O. Box 2661, Rock Hill, S. C.

L. Caston Wannamaker, P. O. Box 350, Cheraw, S. C.

H. N. Estridge, 415 Chesterfield Ave., Lancaster, S. C.

Frank S. Key, 520 Azalea Lane, Florence, S. C.

H. E. Ashby, Route 1, Bonneau, S. C.

Paul D. Rush, Secretary, S. C. C. S., Lexington, S. C.

Mr. Mellette contacted the presidents of the affiliate societies and the following were named to the committees:

Articles Committee:

Dr. W. F. Mathis, Box 429, Moultrie Ga.

Dr. Walter F. Homeyer, 1654 Twin Pines Dr., Macon, Ga.

William L. Wilson, 801 Pinetree Dr., Decatur, Ga.

Spencer Walden, 1201 Pinecrest Dr., Albany, Ga.

Dr. S. F. Thorton, President, Virginia Camellia Society, 1415 Trowville Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Alison J. Parsons, 7439 Flicker Point, Algonquin Park, Norfolk, Va.

Dr. E. W. Vaughan, 342 N. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C.

Junius K. Powell, President, North Carolina Camellia Society, 105 West Fink St., Whiteville, N. C.

Advertising Committee:

N. Terrell Weaver, President, Georgia Camellia Society, 1261 Jackson Spring Rd., Macon, Ga.

J. M. Jones, Box 798, Savannah, Ga.

Paul E. Blair (Blair's Nursery) 932 Austin Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

## WHEN TO GIB

By CARROLL MOON

Several articles have been written about Gib in Carolina Camellias and some growers are keeping records and making them available to camellia growers. Yet the use of Gib is still in the experimental stage. However, as information is accumulated, we will gradually learn which varieties react best and when we should gib to get flowers for a given date. Tables given in Carolina Camellias by Colonel Reed of California and John Marscher of Beaufort, S. C.

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James A. Blissit, 3193 Wynn Dr.,  
Avondale Estates, Ga.

Donald Mitchell, Macon, Ga.

Wilkes Nursery, Thomasville, Ga.

Spencer Walden, 1201 Pinecrest Dr.,  
Albany, Ga.

David T. Oates, 110 Olive Rd.,  
Fayetteville, N. C.

C. B. Foreman, Box 287, Elizabeth  
City, N. C.

Everett Bierman, 2125 Beverley Dr.,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Frank Dowd, 1400 N. C. National  
Bank Building, Charlotte, N. C.

The success of our Carolina Camellias will depend on everyone cooperating with their local committee member. Send any information you may have to your local committee member. We would like to know about your local club meetings, show dates, gib experiences and anything else of interest to camellia growers.

Our Carolina Camellias had wide circulation over the camellia belt and several foreign countries and if we are to keep the high standard of quality achieved by Mansfield and John we will need lots of help.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all who so willingly contributed to this spring issue of Carolina Camellias.

CARROLL T. MOON.

give information. I trust every camellia grower using Gib will share his experience and help build up this valuable store of information.

Mrs. Brunson and Mr. Marscher are gibbing outside plants and their experiences open a completely new area for outside camellia growers. If you haven't gibbed why not try a few this fall? Begin about September 1st and gib a few each week. I would not gib more than three or four buds on a three foot bushy plant and increase the number of gibbed buds as size of plants increase. So far there is no known damage to plants from a conservative gibbing but it is best to proceed cautiously.

To secure gib, contact one of your friends who has used it; see information in Carolina Camellias, Spring Issue, 1963, the A.C.S. Camellia Journal or your local druggist. In the Columbia area Gib ready-mixed may be secured from the Purity Drug Store and probably other places I do not know about.

Many outside growers have often become discouraged when a mid-November freeze came along and killed all the flower buds for the season. With Gib you can make them bloom in October and enjoy your camellias before cold weather.

I have not said much about greenhouse growers because most of them are already experts in the use of Gib. I think the ones who stand to gain the most pleasure from the use of Gib are the outside growers, whether they have a few plants scattered over their yard or a large camellia garden.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

### DID YOU KNOW THAT

The knowledge of the species *Reticulata* is both new and old. The Captain Rawes variety has been known since about 1820. The single flowering wild types were imported in 1924. The famous Yunnan varieties were imported into California in 1948.

## OLD TIMERS RETURN TO THE STAGE

By MRS. ALEX BRUNSON

When I started gardening, my first two camellias were Chandleri Elegans and Professor Sergeant. I thought that the blooms they produced were the most beautiful flowers that I had ever seen. That was some thirty-odd years ago. Many varieties have come and many have gone, but last year I returned to my first loves. The Elegans were elegant, tremendous, and variegated with much white. The Sergeants would never have been recognized as Sergeants. They were Generals. Many looked like French Imperators. Those fifteen-foot bushes were treated in September with Gibberellic Acid and the plants had been glorified. The pendulum had swung back and old standard varieties were once again contenders for honors in my garden.

I turned to my next plantings of thirty years ago and there was a gibbed Pink Perfection as nearly perfect as any bloom could be. Resembling it, but larger and much later, was Pearl Maxwell. For years I had become accustomed to seeing brown, cold-killed Debutantes hanging on the plants all winter until I threatened to cut down a huge Debutante. Instead, I gibbed many front buds and saved it from the axe. Seeing a tray of the blooms, friends declared it was a glamorous new variety.

The largest outdoor blooms have come from Mathotiana Rubra, Rosea Superba, and their college bred offspring. Some of the earliest gibbed blooms of Mathotiana in the fall had high rosebud centers, were rose in color, and looked more like Superbas. In fact many of the varieties that bloomed very early were much lighter in color than normal. Some purpling came later in the season.

Adolphe Andusson has done better for me than any other variety. It is definitely a superior specimen. Many years ago I grafted five Andussos. Those plants

have been in bloom from fall until April. Old Bessie McArthur standing by the Andussos has had elegant blooms. Mme. Chiang Kai Shek (Frau Oldevig) and Mrs. Freeman Weiss have been superb. The flowers from Thelma Dale and family looked like greenhouse blooms.

My all-time favorite is Ville De Nantes. Ville and Doncklaari are good enough not gibbed, but the wonderful part is in having them for the fall shows. Doncklaari surely takes well to gibbing.

The beautiful white Emmett Barnes is naturally early and large, but gibbing makes it ethereal. Many other older varieties had excellent blooms with gibbing, especially Shiro Daikagura and Florence Stratton that had never had a good bloom before. However, I do not think Florence Stratton is worth keeping except in the greenhouse. Alba Plena, Lady Lucile, Leucantha, Morning Glow and Joshua Youtz were other whites that did well. Brides Bouquet is in a protected spot and the blooms were very large and exquisite from early until late. It is the most decorative white for me. When all is said and done, White Empress is a great performer, gibbed or not gibbed, and if I could have only one white I would take White Empress.

All the Empresses are dependable and Oniji and its relative Mrs. Epps, put on a spectacular show this season. Even the ancient Pink Star shone again. Mrs. Baldwin Wood and her family did well. Thelma Dale's blooms could have been accused of coming from the greenhouse. For large deep reds, Emperor of Russia and Governor Mouton's Aunt Jetty proved what a drop of Gibberellic Acid can accomplish. It surely does not take much to make R. L. Wheeler big as your hat.

Gibbing has done no damage to my plants the past two years. Just remember

and cut with reasonable stems. I have gibbed about fifty on a large plant and would like to have done more. The plants are as vigorous as before. I admit that I have a heavy hand with fertilizer and water which it takes to make large blooms. No old, starved, sorry looking plant can produce any good blooms with any amount of gib. There is no substitute for good culture.

The thrill comes when outside gibbed flowers are equally as good at the same time in the fall as greenhouse blooms. (Then I almost wish I had my money back for my little fiberglass greenhouse.) Old timers can really stage a show of their own in this space age.

There is just one word of caution: don't fall off the stepladder and kill yourself while trying to gib the top buds of those fifteen-foot camellias. People my age should learn to "roost on a lower limb"—but gibbing tends to make us forget a lot of things that are pleasanter to forget.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

In the 1920s a Formosan student showed that the fungus *Giberella* caused giantism in rice plants. The fungus disease later brought death to the rice plants. An acid is produced by the fungus *Giberella* and is obtained commercially by methods similar to those used in producing some of the well known antibiotics. In recent years there has been a flurry of research on many plants with this little known substance, and remarkable acceleration of plant growth has been noted. Minute amounts will make plants grow taller. In greenhouse tests it has been shown that the acid will retard flowering of some plants and accelerate flowering in others.

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

You cannot neglect your camellias from April to October and expect to have good blooms from November through March.

## SONNY HACKNEY

The Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte has just named Mr. S. H. "Sonny" Hackney president for the coming year.

He is an outstanding grower and authority on camellias. Mr. Hackney and his lovely wife are known throughout the camellia world as outstanding judges.

The Charlotte Club is very happy that this very busy and most sought after person will lead the Club this year.



S. H. "SONNY" HACKNEY

"Sonny" Hackney has already started lining up a number of educational programs on the "Care and Culture of Camellias." If you are a camellia enthusiast and you are in Charlotte on the first Monday in the months of September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April or May call the Myers Park Hardware, 334-1613, for directions to meeting place. The Men's Camellia Club will welcome you.

## John Marscher shows statistics

### RESULTS GIVEN FOR GIBBED VARIETIES

Mr. John Marscher has given us some valuable information for outdoor camellia growers. These statistics definitely point to the value of Gib if you want to see blooms before the cold weather comes.

VARIETY	DATE TREATED	NO. DAYS	LOST BUDS	INFERIOR	NORMAL	SLIGHTLY LARGER	LARGER	REMARKS
Pride of Descansco	8-25	104				✓		Very Pretty
Marchioness of Exeter	8-25	51					✓	Very Good
Gen. George Patton	8-25	65			✓			
Anita	8-25	36		✓				Size and Quality
Ville de Nantes	8-25	94				✓		Pretty
Alba Plena	8-25	31			✓			Good
Woodville Red	8-25	84			✓			Darker Red
Pink Duchess	8-25	130		✓				Size
Pink Star	8-25		✓					
Seedling No. 8	8-25	46			✓			Good
Pearl Maxwell	8-25	32			✓			Pale Pink
Ville de Nantes	8-25	50			✓			(Greenhouse)
Emily Wilson	8-25		✓					(Greenhouse)
Emmet Pfingstl	8-25	57		✓				(Gr'house) Poor Qual.
Arrabella	8-25	29					✓	Purple
French Imperator	8-25	73			✓			Perfect
Carter Sunburst	8-25	82					✓	Excellent
Pirates Pride	8-25	73				✓		Good
Seedling No. 10	8-25	52			✓			
Average No. Days		63	2	3	8	3	3	
La Reine	9-5	65				✓		Pretty
Emmet Pfingstl	9-5	47			✓			Fair
Elizabeth LeBey	9-5	44			✓			Good
R. L. Wheeler	9-5	77				✓		Very Good
Lavender Queen	9-5	77			✓			Very Good
Masterpiece	9-5	28		✓				
Mathotiana Sup.	9-5	51			✓			Pretty
Florence Stratton	9-5	43		✓				Poor Quality
C. M. Wilson	9-5	60			✓			Very Pretty
Seedling No. 41	9-5		✓					
Seedling No. 1	9-5		✓					
Courageous	9-5	107				✓		Very Good
Magnoliaflora	9-5	49		✓				
High Hat	9-5	21			✓			Good
Dr. Tinsley	9-5	29			✓			
Average No. Days		52	2	3	7	3		

VARIETY	DATE TREATED	NO. DAYS	LOST BUDS	INFERIOR	NORMAL	SLIGHTLY LARGER	LARGER	REMARKS
Debutante	9-15	25			✓			Deep Pink
Queen Bessie	9-15	80				✓		Good Bloom
Catherine Cathcart	9-15	74			✓			
Kenny Glenn	9-15	115			✓			Pretty
Kellingtonia	9-15	101			✓			OK
Elegans	9-15	65				✓		OK
C. M. Hovey	9-15	59					✓	Very Good
Glenn 40	9-15		✓					
Laurel Leaf	9-15	59				✓		OK
Herme	9-15	55				✓		Good
Mary Charlotte	9-15	41			✓			Poor Bloom
Pearl Harbor	9-15	77			✓			Good
Seedling No. 5	9-15	38					✓	Excellent
Duchess of Covington	9-15	65				✓		Good
Seedling No. 7	9-15		✓					
Seedling No. 8	9-15	35			✓			
Mme. Calusaut Pink	9-15	50			✓			Very Pretty
H. A. Downing	9-15	74				✓		Good
Mrs. Baldwin Wood	9-15	101			✓			Pretty
Vulcan	9-15	34				✓		Very Pretty
Seedling No. 10	9-15	34				✓		Good
Seedling No. 13	9-15	47				✓		
Tomorrow	9-15	59					✓	Pretty
Average No. Days		60	2	0	9	9	3	
Comte de Nesselrode	11-20	80			✓			Pretty
Mattie O'Reilly	11-20	32			✓			Good
Shubeni Hito	11-20	20				✓		
Marguerite Tourje	11-20	36			✓			
Jo Scherer	11-20	41			✓			Pretty
Spring Sonnett	11-20	41				✓		Very Pretty
J. J. Pringle Smith	11-20	55			✓			
Merl Grey	11-20	68			✓			Sweet Oder
Mrs. D. W. Davis	11-20	36					✓	Excellent
Wildwood	11-20	45			✓			Very Pretty
Barbara Morgan	11-20	36			✓			Flowers Dropped
Average No. Days		51			8	2	1	

#### SUMMARY:

DATE TREATED	NO. OF VARIETIES	AVERAGE NO. DAYS	LOST BUDS	INFERIOR	NORMAL	SLIGHTLY LARGER	LARGER
8-25-64	19	63	2	3	8	3	3
9- 5-64	15	52	2	3	7	3	0
9-15-64	21	60	2	0	9	9	3
11-20-64	11	51	0	0	8	2	1

Average number of days is interval between treatment and bloom. Six varieties took over 100 days between treatment and bloom with no improvement in bloom. There maybe some question, when interval is over 100 days, as to the value of Gibberellic Acid.

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON GIBBING FROM FRANK REED

## Our Growing Conditions

Our results are from plants grown *in the open*. Practically all of my plants are in tubs. Goertz and Pitkin have a large percentage of theirs in the ground.

## Ground Rules

If the gibbing has been done after September 1, I believe that we should throw out all data which shows that it took over 4 months to bloom when it is out of line with a few other values which are fairly consistent. An example is shown on my work sheet: Destiny, an early bloomer, took 165 days to bloom after a September 14 gibbing. There have been several abnormalities for which I see no explanation, wherein the gibbed terminals did not bloom for months after the normal blooming had started.

In changing from one date to another, I believe that we are justified in assuming the following differences in lead time for gibbed terminals to bloom:

Aug. 15 will take 12 days more than Sept. 15.

Sept. 15 will take 7 days more than Oct. 15.

Oct. 15 will take 5 days more than Nov. 15.

How about transposing all data from gibbing between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1 to Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, using whichever date is closer? In this way, we are transposing no more than 15 days.

## Published Information

Goertz and I have published some results in the May '64 Camellia Review. My chart number one showed considerable data on the time to bloom one half of a group of camellias. On page 43 of the 1965 Camellia Yearbook are my suggestions on gibbing dates to get blooms on Nov. 7 in Texas. I published some estimated times to bloom for Dec. 1 gibbing in the Oct. 1964 Review. If we add 7 days for Oct. 15 gibbing, these esti-

mates would fit my results quite except for late and ML blooms.

## Normal Start of Blooming (Will use later)

The starting date of blooming that I use in my records is when there are two concurrent blooms on the bush. Analysis of 83 varieties that I have records for 6 to 9 years shows that the starting date for each variety has an average spread of 57 days over this period of years. Only 23 varieties had a spread of less than 50 days. My champ is Elizabeth Lebey which had two blooms on Dec. 10, 1963, and its first two blooms in another year was Mar. 27, 1957. Daitairen has always started its season between Nov. 10 and Nov. 26 for me.

Read article in A.C.S. Yearbook 1965.

VARIETY	START	SPREAD DAYS
Ara Jeshi	Nov. 1	61
Daitairen	Nov. 12	15
Daikagura Family	Nov. 13	51
Emmet Barnes	Nov. 15	50
Fimbriata	Nov. 15	73
Alba Plena	Nov. 20	72
Debutante	Nov. 18	47
My Fair Lady	Nov. 25	97
Flower Song	Nov. 26	99
Romany	Nov. 27	37
Ava Maria	Nov. 28	80
Granthamiana	Nov. 29	
Alice Wood	Nov. 30	
Indian Summer	Dec. 2	50
Marie Bracey	Dec. 3	
Magooliaflora	Dec. 10	74
White Empress	Dec. 12	27
Rosea Plena	Dec. 19	82
Kickoff	Dec. 20	
Carolyn Tuttle	Dec. 20	77
May Ingram	Dec. 21	47
Joshua Youtz	Dec. 21	53
Royal Trumpeteer	Dec. 21	79
Mrs. Tingley	Dec. 22	65
Destiny	Dec. 23	77
Elegans Family	Dec. 24	61
Coed	Dec. 24	35
Emily Wilson	Dec. 25	50
Margarete Hertrich	Dec. 25	35
Adolph Audusson	Dec. 26	57
Hopkins Pink	Dec. 27	
Fircone	Dec. 28	42
Florence Daniel	Dec. 29	55

# AIRLAYERING GROWS PLANTS IN A HURRY

As the new growing season approaches, we should not forget airlayering as an effective method of reproducing varieties we like, particularly when we want to acquire another plant of the variety in a short time. An advantage of airlayering is that both large and small branches can be rooted without hindering normal growth of the plant during the rooting process. As a result, good sized plants can be established in one year, and during this same period, the mother plant will have attained the same growth that would have occurred after the normal pruning operations.

## Early Spring is Best

Airlayering may be done at any time of the year. The best time, however, is in the early spring when the plants are beginning to grow. The following steps tell how to do it.

1. Select a healthy limb. If a limb needs pruning, select it and thereby accomplish two things in one step. Cut away a ring of bark about 2 times the diameter of the branch to be airlayered. The branch may have new growth but the girdled wood must be hardened off.

2. Eliminate all traces of the cambium layer in the ringed space. This can

VARIETY	START	SPREAD DAYS	VARIETY	START	SPREAD DAYS
Nagasaki	Dec. 29	73	Wildwood	Jan. 29	39
Fire Falls	Dec. 30	60	Coronation	Jan. 29	52
Dessa Thompson	Dec. 31	56	Elizabeth LeBay	Jan. 30	107
Silver Anniversary	Jan. 1	47	Guest of Honor	Jan. 30	65
Grand Slam	Jan. 2		Tiffany	Jan. 30	
Billie McCaskill	Jan. 2	54	Ville de Nantes	Jan. 30	(39)
Sunset Glory	Jan. 2	106	Aarons Ruby	Jan. 30	39
Ballet Dancer	Jan. 4	72	Herme	Feb. 1	39
Gigantea	Jan. 5	56	Kumasaka	Feb. 1	56
Reg Ragland	Jan. 8	62	Jessie Katz	Feb. 1	69
Flame	Jan. 9	21	Betty Sheffield	Feb. 1	(52)
Nina Avery	Jan. 10	36	Tomorrow	Feb. 2	16
Edel Weiss	Jan. 12	68	Margaret Short	Feb. 2	40
Tinker Bell	Jan. 14	83	Giulio Nuccio	Feb. 3	34
White Nun	Jan. 14	(42)	Carters Sunburst	Feb. 6	54
Angel	Jan. 14	69	Glen 40 Varieg.	Feb. 6	37
First Prom	Jan. 15		Mattie O'Reilly	Feb. 8	79
Finlandia Varieg.	Jan. 15	69	Mathotiana	Feb. 4	68
Sulta Na	Jan. 15	59	Rosea Superba	Feb. 8	37
Jingle Bell	Jan. 15		Mathotiana Sup.	Feb. 9	33
Tinsie	Jan. 15	20	Mrs. D. W. Davis	Feb. 10	33
Coral Pink Lotus	Jan. 17	63	Glen 40	Feb. 12	38
R. L. Wheeler	Jan. 17	58	Ann Miller	Feb. 15	73
Onetia Holland	Jan. 17	40	Extravanganza	Feb. 16	31
Kramer's Supreme	Jan. 17	52	Miss Universe	Feb. 23	
Cinderella	Jan. 18	63	Jack McCaskill	Feb. 25	62
Drama Girl	Jan. 20		Te Deum	Mar. 5	30
Sweet Heart	Jan. 20	38			
Sunup	Jan. 25	83			
Spring Sonnet	Jan. 25	57			
Betty Robinson	Jan. 25				
Laura Walker	Jan. 26	78			
Emmet Pfingstl	Jan. 27	52			
Virginia Robinson	Jan. 28	21			
Dr. Jno. D. Bell	Jan. 28	35			

First column gives the median date on which we get the first two concurrent blooms. The spread gives the difference between the first and last date on which blooming started. In parenthesis are spreads when less than 5 years are involved.



Old Favorite

## ELIZABETH BOARDMAN

Regular Feature

By ALBERT FENDIG, Brunswick, Ga.

To Magnolia Gardens goes the honor of originating this fine white. It appeared in its catalogue in 1942-43 and was described by G. G. Gerbing in his book on "Camellias" in 1943.

**Elizabeth Boardman** is a large white of irregular form. Satiny white filaments, tipped with yellow anthers are interspersed among its fluted petals. It is from four and one-half to five inches in diameter. Perhaps its most outstanding quality is its fine texture which resembles that of our Southern Magnolia. The foliage is light green and rounded. The

plant is upright, vigorous and quite hardy for a white. It blooms heavily commencing in January and sets many seeds.

One of its mutants, *Blanche Truesdale*, is quite similar in form and size.

Among the fine seedlings it has produced is *Louisa Wilson*, a very large bluish white, and *Mary Butler*, a pale pink peony form.

**Elizabeth Boardman** is a fine white that will hold its own for beauty among the best of the new white originations.

be done by scraping lightly with a knife or by use of fine sandpaper or emery cloth. This step is important because any remaining cambium layer will adversely affect the take.

3. Cover the ringed area with pre-soaked sphagnum moss which has had the excess water squeezed out. Don't try to save the moss but cover more than just the section that has been ringed and scraped. Wrap this ball of sphagnum moss with aluminum foil that is heavy enough to hold the moss and stay together during the rooting period. Twist both ends of the aluminum foil around the branch above and below the moss and tie securely.

### Wait for Growth

4. Wait for the roots to grow. Air-layers started in the spring should have established roots by the fall, maybe earlier. No harm is caused by removing the aluminum foil and inspecting the

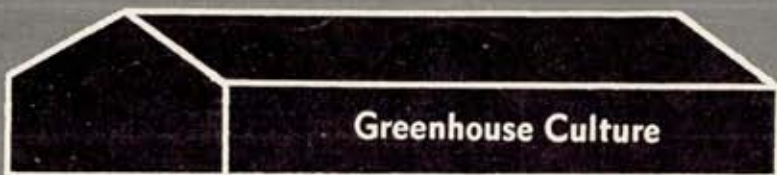
operation. If roots do not show, the foil may be replaced.

5. When the feeder roots are showing through the moss, cut the limb from the mother plant with sharp clippers. The cut should be made at the bottom edge of the ball of moss.

6. Do not attempt to remove the moss as it will be full of roots. Any effort to remove the moss will damage these new tender roots. Plant the cutting, with the moss still in place, in a container using the soil mix regularly used for your container grown camellias.

7. At the time of planting in the container, prune the new plant. First, do any shaping that is necessary. Second, give the roots plenty of chance to grow by cutting back the top growth. Remember that the objective is to obtain a good sound plant, not to see how tall a plant you can grow in the first year.

You may have flowers the first year.



Regular Feature

## SPRING AND SUMMER CARE OF GREENHOUSE CAMELLIAS AT CAMELLIA FARMS, ALBANY, GA.

By S. C. WALDEN, JR.

Recently, the writer wrote an article for *The Camellia Journal* about keeping plants inside of the greenhouse during the summer months.

I would like to re-emphasize that where a grower has a small greenhouse and not too many plants to move in and out, in my opinion, it is less trouble and best for the plants to be placed in a partial shade outside of the greenhouse during the spring and summer. Plants kept inside the greenhouse the year round are more susceptible to fungus diseases and do require ventilation and moisture at the proper time.

Last summer, I kept practically all of my plants inside the greenhouse and used exhaust fans for ventilation and overhead mist for humidity. Also, overhead nozzles for watering purposes. This summer, I plan to leave all of my largest container-grown plants inside the greenhouse. Some of my plants are growing in the ground in the greenhouse and have been in the same location for four or five years and are doing well. I find that so long as there is enough humidity in the greenhouse that the new growth does not wilt even with a temperature up to 125 degrees. However, usually we can hold the temperature down to a maximum of 110 degrees in the summer by use of exhaust fans. The heat, however, apparently does not injure the

plant so long as the humidity is sufficiently high.

Your plants along about the first part of April are putting on new growth and should be kept in a protected area or partial shade so as not to burn the leaves. A light application of fertilizer should be given these plants about once a month from April to June. This year, I am using my own formula of  $\frac{1}{4}$  camellia-azalea fertilizer;  $\frac{1}{4}$  cottonseed meal;  $\frac{1}{4}$  castor bean meal (to keep out rodents and moles); and  $\frac{1}{4}$  pulverized cow manure. With all of this mixed well together, I find that it does not burn and is a slow acting plant food.

Most camellia growers differ on the formula used in fertilizing and the time to fertilize. This is a much debated question. Also, I find that growers change their formula and time of fertilization from year to year. Usually, container grown plants require more fertilization for the reason that the only food they can receive from the soil is within the can and the roots cannot expand and reach out as plants do that are grown in the ground. Also, the amount of watering on well-drained canned plants leaches out a great deal of fertilizer. Therefore, it is important to feed your canned plants lightly but often. Some growers tell me they feed their plants once each month the year-round. I pre-

fer, personally, to go light on fertilization during the hot summer months but give two or three applications during the early spring and late summer and early fall.

To sum up the care of your container-grown plants, after the last freeze, I would suggest they be put under trees or given partial shade during the summer and returned to your greenhouse before the first freeze in fall. However, as stated, I am still leaving my large plants in my greenhouse the year-round, and I find they are doing real well and do not show any damage as a result of the excessive heat so long as the moisture is applied.

One other thought I would like to leave with the camellia growers is the question of re-potting camellia plants. I have found from experience that my plants appear to be in a dormant condi-

tion by September 1st and even though the weather is still hot, it is a good time to re-pot plants. This is usually before the new fall foliage has started growing and the plants have an opportunity to become settled and adapted to the new potting mixture before the new fall seed roots start growing. By the time the plant has been in the can for several weeks in the new mixture, the winter root growth begins and does not have to be disturbed for quite sometime before it blooms.

Two years ago last August, we moved 64 plants that were grown in the ground and were about four feet high, two and three-year old grafts. These plants were grown in an open field and were moved in August and put in 15 and 20-gallon containers and put in the greenhouse under proper mist and humidity conditions without losing a plant. These plants bloomed well a few months later.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

## SPRING AND SUMMER GREENHOUSE CAMELLIA CARE

By R. D. HICKS

Spring and summer are by no means a "rest season" for the greenhouse camellia grower. In fact, this should be the busiest season as there are many things that should be done in preparation for good blooms next year.

Preferably, container grown plants should be moved outdoors during the summer months if semi-shade and a water supply is available. This movement should take place immediately after the danger of frost and freeze has passed. Under desirable conditions, plants grown outside during the summer months provide for more growing room, greater air circulation, lower daytime temperatures, and some rainfall which is usually better than commercial water. Evacuation of plants in the spring facilitates necessary greenhouse cleaning and minimizes the problems of disease and pest control.

There are a variety of ways in which a greenhouse may be used for avocational purposes during the summer months. One school of thought recommends returning plants to the greenhouse after the first hard freeze. This establishes dormancy. The other school of thought believes that dormancy can be established by normal reduction of temperatures to the minimum level maintained in the greenhouse. In any event, plants with tender growth should be moved in before the first frost or freeze. If plants are not moved out during the summer months, the greenhouse should be well ventilated and should receive some shade. If artificial shade is necessary, commercial or improvised shading material may be used. A pint of latex-based interior paint mixed with 2-1/2 gallons of water may be applied with a conventional sprayer.

The solution dries rapidly and a second coat may be added if the first application does not produce sufficient opacity. Local weather conditions will determine if another application is needed later on to provide desired shading until late fall.

Regular inspection of all plants during and just after the period of new growth is very important. Poor performers during the past blooming season should be watched carefully. Any plant that does not "take off" into new growth at the proper time should be un-potted and inspected for root-rot, drainage, planting depth, and other adverse conditions. Corrective action with re-potting and some pruning should produce subsequent, even though late, new growth. Detecting and correcting the difficulty before the plant tries to go into new growth, belatedly, may be the difference between subsequent healthy growth and immediate or eventual death. Regular inspection during and after new growth should include a check or die-back. Die-back seems most apt to develop where new shoots are thrown from plant trunks or large branches. Infection at the base of such growth is very dangerous in that the branch or trunk can be completely girdled in a few days. A sudden and unexplained wilting of new growth is an ominous sign and usually denotes the presence of die-back. Cutting out the infected wood or pruning back to uninfected wood is immediately in order.

There are as many recommended fertilizing programs as Carter had pills or oats. Regardless of which one you use, establish a schedule in advance and follow it. If you are getting old and forgetful, chart your schedule on paper and check off each completed unit by date. Most successful (and hopefully honest) growers report better results from smaller applications made at more frequent intervals than larger applications two or three times a year. In any event, stay on the light side and always fertilize when the soil is damp. Direct damage to the feeder roots may result if the plant is not watered thoroughly before and after

fertilization. Plants to be grafted on next year should receive little if any fertilizer during the summer months. If water used has any appreciable mineral content, periodic flushing of the containers may be beneficial. Any watering operation that does not result in some liquid drainage through the container contributes toward building up a saline content in the soil. An occasional double watering will eliminate this hazard. Fertilization and any necessary Ph adjustment should take place shortly thereafter as the flushing process eliminates fertilizer and Ph conditioner along with the excess salts. Poor drainage can sometimes be corrected by driving an iron rod into side holes in the container and shaking up the crockery or gravel. Watering should be scheduled according to individual plant need. Plants should not be permitted to dry out completely nor should they be watered too often. Excessive watering leaches out fertility and may cause root-rot due to prolonged soil sogginess.

If indicated, follow a standard spraying program for sucking and chewing insects. Most aphids can be washed off new growth by syringing while watering. A nicotine spray should be used for aphids in cases of serious infestation. Greenhouse floor treatment with Chlorodane discourages ants which provide aphid transportation from plant to plant. Several of the new systemic poisons are reported to be very effective against scale. The old reliable oil emulsion base spray should be used cautiously during periods of new growth and temperature extremes. If oil emulsion spray is not used to kill the adult scale, periodic applications of Malathion, Parathion, or similar sprays will kill off successive broods of crawlers before they reach maturity. Special care should be taken in use of Parathion as it is very dangerous. Heated greenhouses permit the use of oil emulsion sprays at any time during the winter months.

Pruning is in order at any time of the year but is most appropriate just after

## Flower Arrangement

Regular Feature

### SYMBOLISM IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

By MRS. FRED J. HAY, Dillon, S. C.

Hand in glove with interpretive flower arrangement goes the symbolism of plants. By learning the language of flowers we can add a new dimension to

our arrangements. They can be endowed with meaning as well as beauty of design. To the Japanese each flower or combination of flowers, leaves and

the flowering season is over and before new growth begins. This minimizes growth points, eliminates unproductive wood, and contributes to the overall health of the plant. Plants are also pruned to develop desired shape and conserve greenhouse space. Remove all dead wood regardless of location and all spindly inner growth. Flowers are seldom produced on inner growth and are invariably of inferior quality. Poor growth should be cut back to a healthy growth bud. Vigorous growth will not extend next year from this year's poor growth. Where a choice is involved, leave a terminal bud that will produce desired directional growth. A lateral bud on the upper side of the branch will result in upward growth. Conversely, a bud on the lower side will produce downward and outward growth. When good sized branches are pruned, the cut surface should be covered with an asphalt base wound dressing.

Most greenhouse plants are grown for specimen blooms. It is therefore important to disbud heavily for largest blooms and best results. Disbudding should begin as soon as the round bloom buds can be distinguished from the more pointed growth buds. The rule of thumb is to leave no more than one

bloom bud per terminal. In the case of large plants, this minimum should be lowered so as to limit the total number of buds on the plant. The longer the delay in disbudding, the greater the loss of energy that would have otherwise been channeled into the buds that remain.

The "Eager Beaver" with spare time on his hands may do a lot of summer work and avoid the inevitable fall "rush" where potting and repotting is planned. If considerable fall potting and repotting is contemplated, summer preparation of a "soil bank" would be in order. Quart oil cans can be gathered up, punched, and drained for fall potting of seedlings and rooted cuttings. Larger cans may also be secured, painted, punched, and stored for repotting. Square wooden containers are easy to make, look good, and handle well in a greenhouse. Treated 1" x 12" pine shelving cut into 18" lengths and overlapped rotatively makes a minimal step-up size container for egg can plants. The bottom is nailed on 2" x 2" runners. A 14' and a 2' 2 x 4 ripped will make two attractive and long-lasting containers.

Verily, spring and summer should be busy seasons for the greenhouse camellia grower!!

branches has a special message. These people of the Orient have long been masters in the use of symbolism in all forms of art. In other countries as well special significance has been given to the meaning of plants and flowers. For instance, what countries come to mind at the mention of fleur-de-lis, lotus, maple leaf, thistle, shamrock, cherry blossom, rose?

Not many symbols have come from the actual features, or growth habits of plants. Most have come to us from myths, folk-lore, legend, religious, and historical events in which plants have been significant features. Every bouquet, posy, boutonniere, garland, and wreath was carefully composed according to its legendary meaning. Joy and grief, triumph and affliction, admiration and love, every human sentiment had its floral emblem. The literature of many lands, especially those of Greece and the Orient are rich in stories and allusion in which a flower, or branch becomes a symbol of an idea or emotion. To be able to respond to a message intended by an arranger the viewer, of course, must be acquainted or familiar with the symbolism of the materials used. Wouldn't it be fun to make and "read" flower arrangements in this subtle and romantic way?

#### Forms Suggest Emotions

Definite ideas and emotions may be suggested by forms and directions of lines as well as by color. A horizontal line, for instance, like the far horizon of a tranquil sea gives a feeling of Repose. The Vertical or upward thrust suggests Aspiration, Dignity and Strength. Lines with sharp bends are disturbing suggesting Instability and Indecision. Form appeals primarily to the mind—it may call forth ideas. Color appeals especially to the senses—it may arouse emotions.

Not only do certain plants convey ideas, but combinations of plant materials may also have symbolic significance. Pine branches are often combined with other plants. A sturdy oak or pine

tree suggests Strength. A twining plant may express Affection. Buds express promise of the future. Peace and long life are suggested by bamboo in combination with any flowers that have a long blooming period.

#### Camellia's Message

Camellias bloom throughout the long winter months and they are particularly beautiful arranged with pine. What are the connotations of our beloved camellia blooms? We are told that the camellia is the emblem of Contentment, Domesticity and Chastity. We are also told that it speaks of Excellence and Steadfastness. Its special message is, "I shall love you always!" And it is a Good Luck Gift to a Man. Is that one of the reasons why camellias are so popular with the gentlemen?

#### Sentiments and Symbolism

*Apple*—Perpetual Concord, "Peace be with you", Good Luck Gift.

*Pink Carnation*—Emblem of Mother's Day.

*Red Carnation*—Admiration.

*White Carnation*—Ardent love, Good Luck Gift to a Woman.

*Chrysanthemum*—Cheerfulness and Optimism, Long Life and Happiness.

*Daffodil*—Flower of Easter.

*Ivy*—Attachment and Eternal Friendship.

*Rosebud*—Beauty and Youth.

For further study these books are suggested: "Symbolism in Flower Arrangement" by Ervin S. Ferry and "Folklore" and "Symbolism of Flowers, Plants, and Trees" by Ernest and Johanna Lehner.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

In Japan records dating back to the seventh century indicate the importance of camellias as a source of oil. Not until about 1630 do we have records of camellias as garden plants.

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

Shibori is a Japanese name for variegated.

## RHODODENDRONS PROVE PERFECT WITH MINIMUM WORK, CARE

By FRANK KEY, Florence, S. C.

After all the beautiful camellia blooms have gone and the azaleas have ceased to show their splendor, then what? Well, let me make a suggestion. Why not try Hybrid Rhododendrons? They take the same soil that either camellias or azaleas do with the exception that they insist on having more shade and dampness.

How can I have luscious blooms of many colors? In the Pee Dee section of South Carolina, where there are few or no hills but plenty of pine trees, build up your beds 10 to 12 inches. You can use 4" x 8" x 16" concrete blocks (watch telephone or power lines, remove old poles or anything similar) for the outer edges. Put plenty of well rooted cow manure, peat or well rotted sawdust and rotted leaves. Cut this into a fine mixture. I happen to have a roto-spader which does a swell job.

You don't have to buy large plants unless you intend to pass on it the next two years. Even the 12 to 18 inch plants will bloom the first year. Planted in the above soil they grow even faster than the camellia. When they get four to seven feet and become a mass of beautiful blooms you will wonder why you didn't start sooner with them. On account of our June, July and August 100 degree weather, I rigged up a mist system overhead. As I have a vegetable garden close by and stay in it a part of every day, I turn the valve and wet the leaves once or twice a day.

My experience is that they require no spraying whatsoever—no fertilizing, if fixed as above. Cold weather has never stopped them from blooming. The last of April you will be rewarded for all the time spent. Hybrid blooms are nothing like the ones you see in the mountains. Hybrids have clusters as large as



FRANK KEY

your head. You will have to have the swell head at that!

They are easy to root. If you don't care to wait that long, you can easily air-layer a limb. I did two the size of your thumb and one bloomed the second year. I don't advise that size as I put it in a five gallon container and nursed it in the greenhouse all winter before putting it in the ground.

If you don't care to go to even that much trouble, try buying a few tree peonies. Put them where they have good drainage and the morning sun. Leave in the same spot for a *life time*. Just any tree peony won't do—I tried them. Three years ago I bought pink, purple, red and white from Wayside. One, that has a better place, is now three to four feet tall and has 18 buds ready to burst into bloom. Their blooms are about 5 inches across. I spray with Phaltan just before blooming season. That's it, they don't like to be humoured, but left alone in the same place.

Just retire and you gotta' be doing something!

# TABLE OF HONOR VARIETIES

By PAUL A. DAHLEN

Statistics were maintained on the camellia japonica varieties grown under glass that were chosen best in show or appeared on the Table of Honor in seven shows in South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina this past February and March. These varieties are listed in the accompanying table.

From these data one notes that 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Lady Kay' and 'Pink Diddy' were the most popular winners this past season—each appearing on the head table in four of seven shows studied. Right behind this group are

Analyzing these results from the standpoint of flower form, one notes that the loose peony form was the most popular. This form is represented by varieties such as 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Lady Kay', 'Kramer's Supreme' and 'Miss Charleston, Var.' It was very interesting to note that one or more varieties of the formal double form were selected for the Table of Honor in practically every show even though these flowers are of smaller size than the loose peony form varieties. Varieties falling into this classification include 'Pink Diddy', 'Sawada's Dream', 'Katherine Maryott' and about a half dozen other varieties that appeared at the head table at least once in these shows.

Another observation that might be made from this data is that relatively few very recently introduced varieties made a big impression on this list of winners. What will be the trend next year?



PAUL A. DAHLEN

'Guilio Nuccio, Var.', 'Kramer's Supreme' and 'Miss Charleston, Var.'—each reaching the head table three times. It would appear that the 'Tomorrow' and 'Betty Sheffield' families were not as popular with the judges in this area as they have been in the past few years.

## TABLE OF VARIETIES OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA THAT WERE BEST IN SHOW OR ON TABLE OF HONOR

(Camellia Shows in 1965 in Aiken, Charleston, Columbia and Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga. and Fayetteville, N. C.)

VARIETY	NO. TIMES AT HEAD TABLE
'Carter's Sunburst' .....	4
'Lady Kay' .....	4
'Pink Diddy' .....	4
'Guilio Nuccio, Var.' .....	3
'Kramer's Supreme' .....	3
'Miss Charleston, Var.' .....	3
'Katherine Maryott' .....	2
'Rosea Superba, Var.' .....	2
'Sawada's Dream' .....	2
'Tomorrow's Dawn' .....	2
'Ville de Nantes' .....	2
'White Nun' .....	2
'Ada Pieper' .....	1
'Adolphe Audusson Special' .....	1
'Alexis Smith' .....	1
'Betty Sheffield Supreme' .....	1



## Shown in California

# 'GWENNETH MOREY' MAKES BREAK WITH COVETED YELLOW COLORING

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article appeared in *The Times*, San Mateo, Calif., on February 15, 1965. Mr. Everett P. Tenney mailed the clipping to CAROLINA CAMELLIAS.)

A new "yellow" camellia, on display for the first time at last Saturday and Sunday's Camellia Show, is the *Times*

Plant of the Week. Imported by C. W. Latlin, Los Gatos, Calif., and propagated by E. P. Tenney, 1903 Oak Knoll Drive, Belmont, secretary of the Peninsula Camellia Society, this camellia is a break toward the coveted yellow coloring in camellia flowers.

Latlin imported scions of this new camellia from Australia in 1962. The scions were grafted on to a japonica seedling rootstock which was planted in a yellow pail to signify the rare coloring the blooms were supposed to have. This year, after three years of care, the little plant reached a height of 18 inches with a spread of equal size and set some 10 to 12 flower buds. Two of the blooms opened in time for the show. One of these Tenney kept in the refrigerator to make sure it would hold up and the other he left on the plant. The second bloom "dropped" but did not shatter. It was in such good condition that it was placed in a box and carried to the show.

### First to Bloom

Tenney feels that there might be one or two other plants of this rare camellia in this country but his is definitely the first to bloom. The flower, says Tenney, is small, measuring about three to three and a half inches in diameter. The plant has medium growth habits with good foliage. Leaves are serrated and measure about four inches in length by one and three quarters inches in width with coloring and shape a lot like Diakagura. The ability of the bloom to drop without shattering is a big asset for all dropped flowers and petals must be picked up regularly in gardens all over America to prevent the disfiguring petal blight.

### 10 White Outer Petals

The new Australian camellia has been named "Gwenneth Morey." It is a seedling of Edith Linton raised by Dr. B. R. Morey of Carlingford, New South Wales, Australia. The bloom has about 10 white outer petals which surround a mound

VARIETY	NO. TIMES AT HEAD TABLE
'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme'	1
'Bill Stewart'	1
'Blood of China'	1
'Charlie Bettes'	1
'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	1
'Dixie Knight Supreme'	1
'Eleanor K'	1
'Elegans Supreme'	1
'Erin Farmer'	1
'Florence Stratton'	1
'Guilio Nuccio Special'	1
'Hawaii'	1
'Judge Marvin Mann'	1
'Julia France'	1
'Liberty'	1
'Luscious Lady'	1
'Marguerite Cannon'	1
'Marie Bracey'	1
'Mary Agnes Patin, Var.'	1
'Mercury, Var.'	1
'Mrs. D. W. Davis'	1
'Mrs. Freeman Weiss, Var.'	1
'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler'	1
'Moonlight Sonata'	1
'Nellie McGrath'	1
'Pearl Maxwell'	1
'Reg Ragland'	1
'Sieur de Bienville'	1
'Spring Sonnet'	1
'Tomorrow Supreme'	1
'Tomorrow, Var.'	1

# GEORGIAN FINDS SPRING, SUMMER THE TIME TO RELAX WITH CAMELLIAS

By J. M. JONES, Savannah, Ga.

As far as camellias are concerned, I relax during the spring and summer months. These months of the year are given to us by Mother Nature to enjoy and fortunately camellias do not require much nursing.

They will put on luscious new growth in the spring and during the later summer months set the buds for the glorious blooms which come to us during the flowering season. This season is even

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of deep cream to pale primrose yellow petaloids. This is the nearest thing to a yellow camellia seen in Australia, says the Australian Camellian and Research Society pamphlet, *Camellia News*. The color is in no way due to the stamens of which there are only a few.

Two years ago, when we were in Norfolk, Va., we heard of a yellow flowered camellia plant in a New Orleans garden. Our camellia friend, Frederic Huette, director of the Norfolk Botanical garden which has one of the largest collections of camellias in the United States, said he had seen the plant but it had no flowers at the time. We have been watching for some news of this camellia in the *Camellia Society's* magazine and also in the lists of patented plants but there has been no mention of a yellow-flowered camellia.

Gwenneth Morey is apparently the first to break the color restrictions imposed by nature on these lovely plants. We are also both proud and happy that our own Peninsula Camellia Society was able to present this new "yellow" camellia in, what is apparently its first public showing in the United States, at their fourth annual *Camellia Show* held in the San Mateo High School, right here in San Mateo.

earlier if some of the buds are treated with a certain, now well known, acid.

You see, for a summer program, camellias should be sprayed once, fertilized twice and watered, when needed. Now, that sounds, at first blush, like a big job ahead for the hot summer months. It isn't. Let's talk about it.

As a grower of over a thousand plants spread over some ten acres, here is how simple it is.

Let's fertilize right after the blooming season. I do. If you want to wait a month that's all right. Now, again fertilize about two months later. Each time it takes an entire Saturday morning or about four hours. It is so easy. If you have a sandy soil use a 10-10-10 mixture. If a clay soil, use a 4-8-6 mixture of fertilizer. Fill up a two or three gallon bucket with the fertilizer and rest it on your hip and, while the foliage is dry, throw it on the leaves of the plant while walking around it. The fertilizer will then drop on the ground in just the right places.

If the fertilizer sticks to the leaves, just give the plant a kick or shake it so that it doesn't have too much concentration on the leaves, resulting in a burn. How much? Oh, let's say about a half a hand full per foot of height of the plant. Don't be too exacting. The mulch around the plants shouldn't bother you for the plant food will gradually seep through the mulch and really give it a more gradual feeding rather than a sudden feeding when no mulch is used.

To be honest with you, I have an electric golf cart. I place a sack of fertilizer on the floor and merrily ride around the plants broadcasting the food as I go. It is lots of fun. So much for fertilizer.

Spraying? Yes, it takes me a whole day to spray the plants on this ten acres.

## OUTSIDE CAMELLIAS—SUMMER CARE

By TOM C. CLARK, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Another winter has passed and this year's camellia blooming season is rapidly drawing to a close.

Looking back, we must conclude that these lovely creations seem to become more beautiful and more exquisite each year.

We might have observed at the shows this year, that many of the chosen best flowers were grown by the same person, or persons, who won the honors at the same shows the year before. The question is always asked, "How do they

grow such perfect flowers?" The answer may not be as involved as you think! The blooming season is an added reward we gain from one of the most beautiful ornamental plants . . . In my opinion, no other growing plants give so much for so little effort. The important secret is giving our measured effort at the proper time and in the proper way. Even within this, the camellia is such a durable and hardy plant that we have a great deal of latitude in our care of them.

The show winners rely heavily on

It is true that I have a fifteen gallon Hudson power sprayer. Frankly, being about 64 years old, I have my yard man fill it, crank the motor and pull it while I do the spraying.

Over the past number of years, I have used an oil spray. It is good but it takes too long because you should cover the beneath side of each leaf to be fully effective. For the past two years, I have enjoyed the new systematic spray called Cygon. With this material, you can then do the job quicker and be more careless. It is relaxing to be careless. You can use this type of spray anytime of the year that you like. Now don't worry, if after a couple of weeks, you can still see some of the white teascale on the leaf. Those little white insects are dead but the scale just hasn't lost its color. By the way, don't worry about the cost of the Cygon because, properly used, it is really cheaper than an oil spray. Once a year should be enough. If you still wish to oil spray, that is all right, it won't upset me.

If we should have three or four weeks without a good soaking rain, then the sprinklers are turned on at night before going to bed and then are turned off the next morning. Frankly, with a large area to cover, the sprinklers are moved the next evening to another place and

the procedure repeated. I can promise you one certain fact. Just as soon as the job is finished, you will surely have a good downpour of rain. It happens everytime. Camellias can stand an awful lot of dry weather without really hurting.

Now you may say, "You didn't mention mulching or pruning".

Well, you should have done your mulching when you raked up your leaves last winter. It is rather silly to rake up the leaves, haul them to a leaf pile and then haul them back to your plants when you can rake the leaves and mulch all at the same time. If you haven't mulched already then they should be mulched with leaves or any such materials and use plenty of it. Be sure that the mulch extends out beyond the tips of the plant branches for that is where the feeding roots are.

Pruning? Well, yes, in a mild way. Winter or summer, spring or fall, while walking around among the plants, I just carry an old fashioned folding sharp pruning knife in my pocket. When some inside twiggy growth is showing up, then, if in the mood, it is cut off flush with the trunk or limb, leaving no stub to initiate die back. As I say, this method of pruning is a relaxing and an occasional pastime.

summer care of their plants to provide the best competitive blooms. This is part of their secret that can improve the quality of your blooms . . . if you grow camellias just for pleasure or if you would like to enter show competition during the next season.

The most important single factor is possibly water. Almost no two places geographically—during a given period of time—will have identical sun exposure, humidity, dew, wind velocity, etc. For these reasons you must judge when your plants need water—(when the soil begins to look dry, preferably before you notice the leaves drooping). Some form of mulch around your plants (container grown or in the ground) helps to maintain a higher available moisture.

Plant food or fertilizer is second only to water—and more important than WHAT you use, is HOW you use it. You can use either liquid or dry fertilizer as method of application. It is best to use fertilizer in small amounts and often. If your plants are container grown, drainage must be good and the plants properly watered when you fertilize them.

If dry fertilizer is used, it should be scattered over the mulch or ground surface several inches away from the trunk of the plant.

Your available time, bother, expense, and many other factors which only you can evaluate will probably determine how often you feed your plants. Feeding twice a year, once toward the end of the blooming season and again six or eight weeks later is sufficient. The second feeding should be made before late summer to prevent late growth which might interfere with new bud formation and growth. Many growers apply light applications every month of the year to container grown plants, an application just as the new growth is starting to pop out and then a second six to eight weeks later. Your soil mixture can have considerable effect on the container grown plants needs . . . i.e., if your soil mixture contains a high percentage of leaf humus or rich woods loam. A light application

of 0-14-14 or cotton seed meal in early October prepares the plant for winter. Apply fertilizer only to thoroughly watered soil.

Watering or spraying is best done late in the afternoon after the heat of the day is over. If you are spraying a foliage feeding fertilizer the plant has a better opportunity to absorb more of the fertilizer in late afternoon since moisture will usually stay on the leaves for a longer period of time.

Insecticides can be used along with foliage fertilizer, which has agents to make it spread as well as adhere to the leaf surface.

A third recommendation for summer care is pruning, regardless of what you want of your camellias—a beautiful shrub or beautiful flowers . . . both are better through pruning. Cut out dead or irregularly developed branches and thin thickened areas.

Disbudding is invaluable in improving the quality of your flowers. This should be done as soon as possible after you are able to distinguish growth buds from flower buds. The size of your flowers is usually proportional to the number of buds you allow a given healthy, well-nourished plant to develop.

Insect control must be maintained and is not difficult if you observe your plants regularly. If you have container grown plants that you remove from the greenhouse for the summer, a carefully and thoroughly administered application of Malathion and/or nicotine sulfate spray on each plant does much to eliminate a problem for the summer. Watch for ants and use Chlorodane dust to get rid of these "aphid-transporters."

This summer's care will provide next fall and winter pleasure with finer camellias.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

The leaves of *C. Sasanqua* are used by Japanese women in the form of a decoction for washing their hair.

# SPRING CARE OF OUTDOOR CAMELLIAS

By T. HAYWOOD CURLEE, Orangeburg, S. C.

One can get as much varied advise about spring care of camellias as multiple prescriptions for curing a cold. In spite of what pills a doctor may prescribe for a cold most patients suffer and live anyway. In spite of my advise you may get on spring care of camellias—some of them will survive. If you walk off and leave them from now until next blooming season you may still have a few live plants and a few good show flowers. It is amazing how well established plants perform with a minimum of care.

**Fertilizing:** Amateur and Commercial growers with years of experience still like to gamble on getting that maximum of growth or that super bloom by adding an extra feeding of fertilizer. Leave that forced feeding to the greenhouse "experts". The outside growers should strive to have healthy plants, moderately grown with a minimum of fertilizer. We "plug feed" our out-door plants (that is the only kind we have). We plug feed with cotton seed meal once each year if it is convenient. Some time we feed in the fall and some time in the spring; then some years we miss completely. That is inconsistent, but we just do the best we can with the time we have.

A few years ago I made a talk to a camellia club and told about our plug feeding program. One grower in the audience requested that I try to get the "experts" in Charlotte and Greenville to follow my "cotton seed meal advise." He felt sure if they followed my advise that he would have little trouble in beating them for the top awards the following year. I was really talking about outside camellias—not greenhouse camellias. I was talking for the beginners not the experts.

The only talks I make, now, about camellias are in my own back yard. Yes, it's a fact—I talk to our camellias. A few years ago I threatened to cut a large plant down because it had not performed well; the following season that variety

was the finest specimen display in our yard. Other plants we brag about "bull nose" the following season. You have to be careful what you say around your camellias—they may hear you! Just go easy on your fertilizer and your plants will last longer. Let the greenhouse boys "burn up" their plants in 3 or 4 years. Keep your outside plants growing but not too fast.

**Buying plants:** Recently a beginner brought a camellia leaf into my office and asked me what was wrong with his plant. If the other leaves were in the same condition as that one the plant was about dead. After asking him a lot of questions this was his situation:

1. He bought 1 gal. canned plants 30" tall which had been rapidly grown by heavy fertilizing.
2. He carefully placed the plant in the ground without breaking the ball of dirt.
3. A few weeks later the leaves began turning yellow and falling off.
4. Some one had sold him \$2.79 fast grown potted plant and now he needed \$10 worth of advise.
5. He was putting his plants out in late spring rather than in early fall.
6. He had also bought some field-grown plants wrapped in burlap—no feeder roots left—just nubs.

The advice given him was to bare-root his container grown plants before putting them in the ground. That's when he found that his fieldgrown plants did not have any roots and little chance of living. Then this "beginner" was furious with the nurseryman for selling him those plants.

My advice to the beginner is: Subscribe to "Carolina Camellias" and learn something from the experienced growers. There is not enough time left for you to make all the mistakes yourself.

**Spraying:** An oil emulsion spray such as Volck is good to use, but it must be

## TIME NOW FOR IMPORTANT JOBS

It is time now to do everything—prune, fertilize and spray.

**Prune**—When shaping your plants clean out the inside so the plant can breathe. The inside limbs and twigs have very few blooms on them and when they do they get bruised by nearby branches. Your plants need air drainage as well as water drainage.

**Fertilizing**—We use Dixie-Pixie, applying one handful for each foot of height around the drip line of the plant. We do this once a year.

**Spraying**—This poses a problem for me. I used Cygon last year and I did not get as good control as when I used Parathion or Volck. I'm going to spray with Volck now and follow up with it again ten days later. If this does not get rid of the scale, I will apply it again ten days later. By this time all scale should have been hatched out and no new amount will have attacked the plants in the meantime. If the three applications of Volck do not clean out the

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applied properly; the underside of the leaves must be reached in order to kill the scale. This spray cannot be applied when the temperature outside reaches 90 degrees or more nor can it be applied when there is danger of frost or freezing—the leaves will be burned in both cases.

Systemic insecticides (Cygon and Scope) seem to be the answer for those of us with unprofessional help and limited equipment.

If you have more camellias than your wife can take care of, two boys in college, plus inflation—then you have trouble—you have "scale"—c a m e l l i a scale and tea scale. It seems to multiply day and night. We have streamline mass production on this "scale" production. The camellia enemies have never heard of "birth control." Now's the time! Use systemic insecticide!

scale it will probably be too hot to apply Volck again (above 90 degrees). Therefore I may have to resort to Parathion. (Parathion is so terribly toxic to humans I hate to recommend it). Be very careful in handling Parathion.

I am not advising against Cygon as I have had reports of it doing a good job. I may have not applied it properly as I have the heaviest infestation of Tea Scale that I have ever had. My experience with Malathion is the same as with Aygon but Volck or Parathion gets the job done.

**Mulch**—Camellias are planted shallow with their roots running just under the surface of the ground just like dogwoods. If you plant or have planted a camellia in the full sun you should cover the ground around the plant with a mulch. This mulch will help to keep the roots cool and retain moisture which is very helpful during our hot dry summers. **Do Not** mulch with peat moss. A hard crust forms on peat moss that sheds water. Peat moss is fine mixed in the soil. The best mulch is pine straw about 2½ or 3 inches thick around the plant. Do not pile the straw around the plant as that will defeat the purpose. A one inch mulch is better than a one foot mulch.

**Watering**—The equivalent of a one inch rain once a week is much better than sprinkling the surface every day. If you must water everyday it is much better to turn the water on with a good force and syringe the plant foliage thoroughly. To water a single plant turn the water on to a trickle and let it run under the plant until the ground is soggy.

Many flower buds are stunted so badly by the lack of water in August and September that they never regain their original vitality and the result is small flowers at blooming time.



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