Fourteenth Annual
CAMELLIA SHOW

*(Eighth of the New Series)

COURTESY
W. LEE POE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA — LOUISE HAIRSTON

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA — FEBRUARY 12 AND 13, 1966

*Beginning in 1959, larger in size, better in quality, lower in price (Free).

Greetings:

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"Camellias Magnificent: The Big Show"

an unincorporated association of the members
of

1. THE MEN'S CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF BIRMINGHAM

and

2. THE BESSEMER MEN'S CAMELLIA SOCIETY

assisted by

MEMBERS OF THE MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUBS OF AUBURN AND TUSCALOOSA

in co-operation with

THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Show Chairman: W. E. BALDWIN

Co-Chairman: COURTENAY RENNEKER

Secretary: FRANK M. LYNCH
2217-7th Avenue, So.
Birmingham, Alabama

BIRMINGHAM AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INC.

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35203

From The Office
of The President

To Our Visitors:

In the fall, 1964, edition of Carolina Camellias the editor, Honorable John H. Marshall, made the following statement.

"Birmingham, Alabama, one of the South's great industrial centers, especially noted for its coal and iron, can add another distinction to its long list: It was the Top Camellia City in the U. S. in 1964".

At the time this statement was made, the Birmingham Camellia Show had "topped" 50,000 in attendance only once -- in February of 1964. But it did it again in February of 1965! Moreover, the distinction thus accorded Birmingham by this competent and impartial observer, Mr. Marshall, was not based solely on the number in attendance, but on the broader basis of its being " .... the best rounded and most successful Camellia Show of the 1964 season from a record number of shows".

Weather permitting, the members of the Birmingham and Bessemer Camellia Societies hope to reach a record attendance of 60,000 at the present show -- a record not heretofore attained in all of time by any such show in all the nation!

The Birmingham Area Chamber of Commerce is happy to support such an event -- no advertising, no sales, and no fees! But it is a proper and happy thing that a Chamber of Commerce should be intensely interested in the beauty and attractiveness of the region of its operations. This Camellia Show is a civic enterprise, designed, fashioned, and presented for the pleasure of our friends from everywhere! Our people have the satisfaction and honor of being your hosts, and we believe that you will find that this great industrial area of iron and coal, of varied trade, commerce and manufacturing is pre-eminently a place of beauty, cordiality and warm hearts.

Cordially yours,

Walter Bouldin

Walter Bouldin
President

GIBBERELLIC ACID AND CAMELLIAS

By Richard E. Ward, Jr.
Birmingham, Ala.

"GIBBING" apparently is here to stay and has added much to the pleasure of growing camellias.

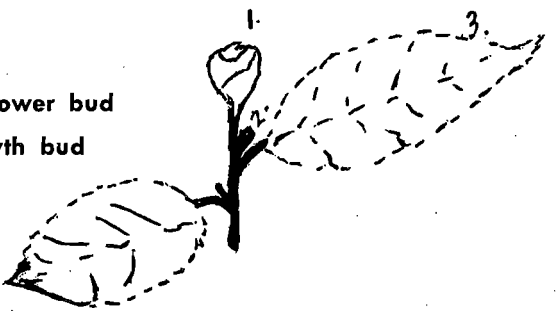
WHAT IS IT? Gibberellic Acid is a white crystalline powder which is applied in an aqueous solution to the cup formed by removing a growth bud adjacent to a camellia bloom bud. It acts as a converter, starter or catalyst, with no one's being certain what it does, to the knowledge of this writer.

WHERE IS IT OBTAINABLE? It may be obtained from many advertisers in the ACS Journals, and other camellia publications, or from:

The gibberellic acid powder (gibberellin)	W. H. Curtin & Company 1210 S. 20th Street Birmingham, Alabama E. H. Sargent & Company 3125 - 7th Avenue, N. Birmingham, Alabama
*The ready-to-use mixture (aqueous solution of gibberellin)	H. G. Hastings Seed Company 2205 - 2nd Avenue, N. Birmingham, Alabama.

* $1.00 per bottle—sufficient for 100 to 150 flower buds.

HOW IS IT USED? Follow the diagram below. Remove the growth bud at (2), leaving a natural cup and therein put one drop of the aqueous solution. Use a dropper with smallest opening obtainable as an infinitesimal amount does the job.



1—the camellia flower bud

2—immature growth bud

3—topmost leaf

HOW IS THE POWDER MIXED? Usually the powder comes in a small one-gram bottle. It will look like a small amount for your money but will treat about two thousand buds. Divide full amount

into six parts. Pour one part into a one-ounce bottle and add to halfway mark with tap or distilled water. To cause the powder to go into solution, add a few drops at a time of household ammonia (non-detergent) or saturated solution made by mixing bicarbonate of soda with water. Shake the bottle well after addition of the ammonia or soda water. When no undissolved crystals are visible, the solution is ready for use.

WHEN SHOULD I START "GIBBING"? There is a wide difference of opinion, but maturing buds may be "gibbed" as early as August 15, and at two-week intervals thereafter. Treat one or two buds at a time depending upon size of plant and amount of bud-set. This advice applies more to outside grown plants than to under-glass ones. Greenhouse growers, with no hazard of cold damage, may use the same starting date for early blooms and use a later date to tie-in more evenly with spring shows.

WHY SHOULD ONE "GIB"? Until the advent of gibberellic acid, many out-side growers had struggled with plants year in and year out, only to see one night of freezing weather destroy all their camellia buds. The use of "gib" now makes it possible to accelerate the blooming period, and, in many cases enables one to have show-type blooms before the harshness of winter. A great many growers have seen blooms on their plants for the first time, solely because of "gib."

Petal blight has become quite prevalent and shows up in January and February. The use of "gib" has enabled camellia lovers to have many blooms prior to petal blight season. In fact, it is now possible to have early and successful shows, which could not have been held in prior years due to cold weather and petal blight. We may remark that thus far the Birmingham area does not appear to have petal blight.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE A "GIBBED" BUD TO BLOOM? This question cannot be answered definitely. In the first place, only fairly well developed buds should be "gibbed." The time of blooming varies with the degree of bud-development to a considerable extent. It also varies with the variety, with the temperature, and undoubtedly with many unknown factors. For instance, in tests made in the fall of 1965, both indoors and outdoors, some buds, "gibbed" on August 15, bloomed as early as September 17. Other buds, apparently as well developed, and on the same bush, required two months to three months. In a greenhouse, kept cool at about 40° to 60° Fahrenheit, "gibbing" produced blooms from February 5 to February 10 with fair regularity, when applied December 5 to December 15. Do not expect to find any certain or definite answer to the question, but rather "gib" and expect to be surprised, and for the most part pleased.

Undoubtedly, for the outside grower, gibberellic acid is the greatest discovery of all time for the camellia lover. You should try it and you will be astounded.

the CAMELLIA* and its Culture

We extend our thanks to Auburn University and its Extension Service for permission granted to use in this brochure as much of the text in Auburn Circular 562 as may be feasible to print herein. Likewise we are grateful for the fine Auburn exhibit in this show and for the faithful and well-informed Auburn personnel who will constitute its staff. In all these matters, we have been advised and assisted by Jefferson County Farm Demonstration Agent, C. H. Johns. Our thanks to him!

Space does not permit a full use here of Auburn Circular 562. We shall use quotation marks for the text where copied exactly; asterisks, one or more, (*) inserted in the Auburn text refer to a footnote of the same number at the bottom of the page, wherein we have made some comment on the text.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

"With more hardy varieties of camellias becoming available each year, plants are now grown over the entire state.

"Many varieties withstand temperatures down to 5° to 10° F., without serious damage to the plant—unless the temperature drops suddenly after a mild season. However, varieties with double flowers often fail to produce perfect blooms when the temperature drops below 20° F., although damage may occur at temperatures of 20° to 30° F. if the drop occurs quickly after a mild season. Only early- and late-flowering single to semi-double varieties should be planted in the northern half of Alabama.

"The varieties listed below can be used as a guide for beginners. Gardeners who want more varieties should consult local camellia growers and nurserymen as to specific varieties that will survive and bloom satisfactorily in their area.

*The word "camellia" may be allowably pronounced "ca-mĕl-ya", or "ca-mēl-ya", but the first is preferable. The word camellia refers to a very broad group of plants—a genus. In this broad group, this genus, there are about 85 or 90 species. One of them, the japonica, is the best known. It has about 5000 varieties at the present time. Nearly all the varieties in this show are japonicas, but we have here also reticulatas, and in many of our yards we find sasanquas. There are also in this show hybrids—crosses between two species (by cross pollination), such as a variety of japonica crossed with a variety of reticulata. But all of them are camellias.

SUGGESTED VARIETIES FOR THE OURDOORS

(In areas comparable to Central and Northern Alabama)

"Red	"White	"Pink	"Variegated
Gov. Mouton	Imura	Marjorie Magnificent	T. K. Variegated
Kimberley	Leucantha	C. M. Wilson	Donckelari
Flame	September Morn	Lurie's Favorite	Adolphe Audusson
Arejishi	White Daikagura	Kumasaka	Tricolor
Pope Pius IX	Joshua Youtz	Dr. Tinsley	Ville de Nantes
Jarvis Red	Emmett Barnes	Lady Clare	Chandleri Elegans
Victor Emmanuel		Berenice Boddy	Lady Vansittart
Lindsay Neill		Magnoliaeflora	Daikagura
Daikagura		High Hat	Herme
Tomorrow		Rev. John G. Drayton	
Mathotiana Supreme		Pink Champagne	

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS

"**Site.** Most camellias grow and produce better quality flowers in partially shaded areas. Usually plants in a northern or western exposure—or otherwise protected from intense winter morning sun —will stand more cold weather than those in an eastern or southern exposure.

"Choose a planting site with well-drained soil. Do not plant where shade trees with shallow root systems will compete with the camellias for nutrients and water.

"**Soil preparation.** Camellias will grow in most well-drained, acid (sour) soils.

"For someone just staring with camellias, it's wise to have a soil test made before planting. Your county agent can supply you with the necessary instructions and cartons to have a test made by the Soil Testing Laboratory at Auburn.

"A soil test will tell you what is needed to bring the soil to the desired acidity, which is a range of a 5.0 to 6.0 pH (pH denotes the degree of acidity or alkalinity). Lime is often a limiting factor that is overlooked; however, the need for it should be determined by a soil test.

"Practically all soils need additional humus or organic matter prior to planting. About 2 to 4 inches of peat moss, leaf mold, rotted cow manure, or decomposed sawdust worked 12 to 18 inches into the soil greatly improve the soil.

"Heavy clay* or prairie soils often need to be made lighter by adding one-third sandy loam, one-third organic matter, and one-third clay* into the bed where the poorly-drained soil has been re-

*Soil mixtures for plants in containers should probably have no clay in them. Undoubtedly, it may be said that one of the most important principles in camellia planting is to secure good drainage. Our experience is that soil for containers should probably have sand, peat moss, and good top soil. If this combination creates too much acidity, you may have to use a small bit of agricultural lime. With reference to the soil and moss, various ones use various proportions.

moved. Gravel or drainage tile in the bottom of the bed will help eliminate drainage problems in very poorly-drained soils.

"**Planting.** After the soil has been improved by adding humus, thorough spading or plowing, and correcting the acidity, some fertilizer may be necessary to supply the plants with nutrients. Follow your soil test. If one wasn't made, apply a complete fertilizer, such as 6-8-8 (6% nitrogen, 8% phosphorous, and 8% potash) or 8-8-8, at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet of planting space (a bed 10 feet x 10 feet or 5 feet x 20 feet). Thoroughly work the fertilizer (and other materials as recommended from the soil test) into the soil several weeks before setting out plants.

"The planting season extends from November through February, but late November and early December plantings are best.* Set plants so that after they have settled they will not be any deeper than they were in the nursery or in the container. Deep planting results in root suffocation and poor plant growth.

"Camellias should be spaced according to their habit of growth; some varieties spread, while others grow upright. Allow a minimum of 5 feet between plants, preferably more.

"The planting operation is simple but should be done very carefully and thoroughly. If the ball of soil around the roots appears dry, wet it thoroughly prior to planting. Next, dig the holes two to three times the size of the soil ball, particularly if this is an individual planting rather than a bed or border that has been prepared well.

"Then place the plants in the hole and fill one-half the remaining space around the ball of soil or roots with the planting mixture (one-third organic matter, one-third sandy loam, and one-third clay).** Fill the hole with water and let it seep in so the mixture will settle around the ball or roots of the plants. Finish filling the hole with the mixture and repeat the watering.

"Leave a dish-shaped depression around the plant to avoid loss or run-off of water from watering and rain. Also, a 2- to 3-inch mulch of pine straw or leaves will reduce the amount of watering needed. Keep the soil moist throughout the first year until the plants are established.

"One final planting operation sometimes overlooked is pruning the top of the plant to balance it with the root system. To get this balance, prune one-third of the stems and leaves at different levels down the plant.

*We agree, except for the danger of a planting being followed shortly by very low temperatures of the kind that we have had in recent years, such as a few degrees above or even below zero F. In many such cases the newly planted camellia was killed. However, a heavy mulch of several inches of pine straw will usually avoid this casualty.

**Soil mixtures for plants in containers should probably have no clay in them. Undoubtedly, it may be said that one of the most important principles in camellia planting is to secure good drainage. Our experience is that soil for containers should probably have sand, peat moss, and good top soil. If this combination creates too much acidity, you may have to use a small bit of agricultural lime. With reference to the soil and moss, various ones use various proportions.

"Fertilizing. Best commercial fertilizers for continued use around camellias are those having equal ratios of phosphorous and potash (8-8-8, 6-8-8, or 4-12-12) or cottonseed meal (7-2-2). Usually, fertilizers with minor elements added are unnecessary, since sufficient quantities are present in the soil and in commercial grade fertilizers.

"A mixture of equal parts by weight of cottonseed meal and any of the above fertilizers is satisfactory. Use 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet of planting area, beginning the year after transplanting. Two applications may be applied yearly—one in early spring (for stem and leaf growth) and one in midsummer (for bud set and development). Water each application into the soil.*

"Pruning. Although camellias require very little pruning, some may be needed to keep certain varieties down to the desired shape and size.

"To thin a plant and prevent multiple branches, prune back to a side branch. To thicken a plant, prune back to a bud to stimulate growth of close branches. Branches should not be pruned back to old wood or to areas on stems where there are no leaves. Cutting at these points greatly retards or even prevents growth. Always use a good clean, sharp pair of pruning shears or knife to make smooth cuts.

"Prune plants early in the spring at the end of the dormant season. Cutting blooms with longer stems (4 to 6 inches) reduces the need for severe cutting or pruning.

"Mulching. Water will be used more effectively if the surface of the soil around any plant is mulched with 2 to 4 inches of pine straw, leaves, rotted sawdust, peat moss, peanut hulls, or other fibrous forms of organic matter. Mulch holds moisture, keeps the soil cooler, makes weeding easier, and almost eliminates the need for cultivation. Mulches may be left in place from year to year but need loosening once or twice a year to prevent packing.**

"Watering. Soil around newly planted camellias must be moist in order for roots to become established. Old established plants must receive adequate moisture from rainfall or irrigation in order to produce good blooms and healthy foliage.

"There is no set rule on watering; however, the soil should be wet down to a depth of 14 to 18 inches with a hose, soil soaker (porous hose), or sprinkler. When watered to this depth, the application may last from 10 days to 2 weeks—even during periods

*The temptation to over-fertilize must be resisted. In containers, over-fertilization frequently kills the plant. Cottonseed meal as a rule reacts slowly, and a surplusage ordinarily is not so dangerous.

**A mulch can, in the course of time, rot completely and in effect act as if your plant had been set too deeply in the soil. Never allow a camellia plant either in the beginning or at a later time to become more deeply embedded in the soil than it was before being transplanted. When this happens, it will generally become sickly in color and growth, and will often drop its flower buds and die.

of dry weather. Remember, clay soils require less frequent but heavier waterings than sandy soils.

(We omit paragraphs on "Propagation")

CONTROL OF DISEASE AND INSECTS

"Diseases and insects must be controlled in order to grow good camellias. Some pests attack the roots; others feed on leaves and stems or damage blooms. The most important step in the control of diseases and insects is to avoid them when possible. Buy well-grown plants from a reputable nursery; inspect plants frequently for signs of diseases and insects; and before setting out a new plant, treat the soil for nematodes.

DISEASE CONTROL

"*Dieback* may attack all above-ground parts of the plant, causing it to suddenly wilt and die. The fungus, *Glomerella cingulata,* that produces dieback enters the plant through leaf scar or wounds made by grafting, cultivating implements, or insect feeding. The disease can be recognized by dead sunken spots and gall cankers that generally occur at the base of wilted stems. Only dieback causes cankers.

"As soon as dying twigs are noticed, cut them off an inch below discolored wood and burn them. Cankers invading only part of a large limb can be removed by cutting until healthy wood is visible. Cover the cut with water asphalt paint or a similar wound dressing. Spraying with Ferbam, Captan, or Bordeaux mixture and avoiding the use of heavy applications of nitrogen also help control dieback.

"*Camellia root rot* affects the roots and base of stems, causing them to turn brown and rot. Infected plants show poor vigor, leaves turn yellow, and usually the entire plant wilts and dies.

"Root rot is caused by *Phytophthora cinnamoni.* It infects many woody ornamentals, is present in most soils, and thrives in warm, wet soils. Elimination of the fungus from affected plants is practically impossible. It has to be avoided by using *C. sasanqua* understock, or disease-free stock, by sterilizing the soil, and by avoiding heavy or poorly-drained soils.

"Sterlize soils by using heat or chemicals. Chemicals recommended for soil sterilization include methyl bromide, 1 to 2 pounds per 100 square feet; or formaldehyde (37%), 1 gallon in 50 gallons of water, applied at the rate of one-half gallon of the mixture per square foot. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for use of these materials. Crag Mylone or Vapam—temporary soil sterilizers—can be used as directed on the container.

"Copper sulfate or Copper A, when used at the rate of 1 ounce per 7 to 14 square feet, will prevent root rot. An application of lime or gypsum will help plants resist this disease.

"*Nematodes* are microscopic eel-like worms. The rootknot nematodes cause swollen areas on the roots of infected plants. Other

kinds of nematodes feed on the outside of the roots and prevent normal root development. Affected plants grow slowly and wilt readily in dry weather.

"Damage from nematodes can be avoided largely by buying non-infested plants and soil sterilization. To sterilize the soil before planting use one of the materials recommended for root rot. Some kinds of nematodes can be controlled by treating the soil around living plants. Nemagon or VC-13, when used according to directions, is safe for this purpose.

"*Yellow leaf mottle and flower variegation* are caused by viruses which can be transmitted by grafting. Differences in amounts of variegation in both leaves and flowers are often seen from year to year on the same plant. This is due to the uneven distribution of virus within the plant and varying environmental conditions. Ring spot symptoms on some variegated camellias indicate more than one virus in the plant.

"Leaves of plants with yellow leaf mottle are less cold and sun hardy than solid colored ones. Unless variegated blooms are desired, try to avoid the virus by grafting non-variegated scions to understock containing no virus. Due to the masking of symptons under such conditions, the virus cannot always be avoided.

"The definite type of flower striping, such as found in Herme, Elizabeth, and Lady Vansittart, is a genetic type of color break and cannot be transmitted by grafting.

(Further portions of the text on diseases omitted.)

INSECT CONTROL

"*Scale insects* are the most important pests of camellias. Tea scale causes more damage than other kinds of scales. A sure sign of this insect is yellow splotches on the upper side of leaves. When present in large numbers, the bottom side of the leaves will be covered with a cottony mass. The males are covered with a soft white scale. Females are dark brown, oval, and about one-twentieth inch long. About 2 months are required for the complete life cycle. so there are several generations each year.

"Camellia scale is usually found on the upper surface of the leaves of young plants and cuttings. Both sexes are covered by a dark brown scale about one-tenth inch long. The life cycle of camellia scale is very similar to that of the tea scale.

"Chaff and Florida red scale also feed on the foliage. Soft brown scale feeds on leaves and tender twigs. Peony scale is found on branches and trunks of plants.

"A white oil emulsion, such as Florida Volck* at the rate of 2 gallons of oil per 100 gallons of water, is one of the most effective

*In using Florida Volck, it is extremely important to follow the manufacturer's directions precisely. An over-strong mixture can kill your plants. An under-strong mixture probably will not kill the scale insects.

materials available for scale control. A small quantity can be made by mixing 4 tablespoonsful of the emulsion in a gallon of water. However, any scale is hard to kill, so thoroughly coat them with spray. Direct the spray upward with good pressure to insure complete coverage of the top and bottom sides of leaves. Keep at it until all plants are free of scales, for they spread rapidly from one plant to another. Do not treat plants with an oil spray when the temperature is either above 85° F. or near freezing.

(Portions of the text omitted.)

"*Spider mites* attack the foliage of camellias, causing a rusty brown discoloration of the leaves. When present in large numbers, mites may cause partial or complete defoliation and thus reduce the value of the plant.

"Spraying without coating the lower surface of the leaves, where the mites are generally found, is useless. Spray mixtures recommended for scales will control mites. Malathion and several other miticides are also effective.

"*Aphids,* small, soft-bodied insects often called plant lice, are usually found in clusters on the underside of new leaves and on tender stems. They may cause serious damage by sucking sap from the tissues.

"To control aphids apply a dust containing 5% malathion, 2½% parathion, or 1% lindane. A spray concentrate containing one of the above materials, when mixed with water as directed on the container, is also effective. Demeton applied at the rate of one-half pound technical per acre in enough water to insure good coverage of plants is recommended for treating fields of nursery stock.

(Portion of text omitted.)

"*Ants* rarely cause serious damage but may do so by building nests around the base of small plants. And because they carry insects like aphids and mealybugs from infested plants to uninfested plants, they may become a problem.

"Treating soil with a pound of 10% chlordane, 5% heptachlor, or 5% dieldrin per 1000 square feet will control ants. Dust or granular forms may be used but granular forms are preferred.

(Portions of the text omitted.)

"Other insects may attack camellias; call your county agent for recommended control measures."

WHY OWN A GREENHOUSE?

Reprinted from UNDER GLASS MAGAZINE, March-April, 1958

Special Note by the Editor:

When camellias are kept in movable containers, we suggest you give particular attention to these three items:

1. The soil in the containers should drain readily. Peat moss in liberal proportions mixed in the soil will hold enough moisture for the roots. Drainage holes in the containers should be fairly large and should be kept open and draining.

2. The container should never have a margin of more than a few inches of soil on the sides or in the bottom that aren't occupied by roots. Better too small than too large.

3. Any camellia can be over-fertilized. This is especially true if it is in a container. Use small quantities and frequently rather than large quatities and rarely.

Do *you* envy the person who owns a greenhouse? During a cold, blustering winter, have you ever wanted to see what was blooming inside a greenhouse? Do you wish for a place to dig in the soil, smell the warm, damp earth, watch plants grow while temperatures register near zero outside? Then you should have a Greenhouse of your own.

The summer season is far too short for those who truly enjoy a garden. A greenhouse *stretches* and doubles your gardening season, to a truly year-'round hobby. Even a small home-greenhouse, year in and year out, more than doubles your hours of healthful results. Bleak, sub-zero weather: rain, sleet, or snow make no difference when you have a greenhouse!

It's a cozy place, all year 'round, where you can live with and enjoy your particular garden favorites. And better-than-outdoor blooms can be grown, faster and easier, too, regardless of the season.

There's no end to the possibilities for *better* gardening, when you own a greenhouse. And new manufacturing methods *plus* prefabricated design have taken greenhouses out of the luxury class, and put them within the reach of every budget! In fact, a modern prefabricated greenhouse probably costs no more than any of your other long-range garden projects, such as a flagstone terrace, or tool-shed. Actually, a greenhouse costs much less to build than other buildings of usual construction! Nowadays there are dozens of greenhouse styles and sizes to choose from. Most are made from sparkling maintenance-free aluminum that does away with painting . . . eliminates worry about rust and rot. You can choose from straight eave and curved eave models, that can be attached to your home or work-shed, or left free-standing in the garden. There are lean-to models which attach to your home, for the *greatest* in year-'round gardening convenience, and one of the nice features of these prefabricated hobby greenhouses is that you can start with a small one, and keep adding to it as your enthusiasm and stock of plants grows.

Contrary to popular opinion, owning a greenhouse is not a confining operation, or a lot of work. It's really the easiest kind of gardening, because all the essentials to healthy growth are under your own control. While the outdoor gardener is at the mercy of the elements, the gardener under-glass is able to control the weather with

exacting accuracy. This is especially true through the use of some of the automatic devices available, calculated to make life even simpler for the greenhouse owner.

Night and day, the temperature can be kept just where it should be, with a thermostatically-controlled oil, gas, or electric heater. Ventilation, for change of air and temperature control, can be automatic, too, so no one must be on hand to open and close the roof sash every time the sun comes out, or goes behind a cloud. And—the *latest* in climate control devices: a thermostatically-controlled evaporative cooler automatically "air-conditions" your greenhouse, all summer long. Another advantage—you don't have to bend down to garden—the benches and shelves are of convenient height, and take the "backache" out of your hobby.* Everything is arranged to make it as easy as possible to raise prize-winning blooms, all year 'round. Greenhouse gardening actually is easier, takes less time than out in the garden or in the house—and the possibilities for fun and flowers are endless.

BIRMINGHAM BOTANICAL GARDENS

We appreciate the artistry, skill, and knowledge which have been demonstrated by the Birmingham Botanical Gardens in the growing and arranging of "things botanical" about our stage.

The Birmingham Park and Recreation Board is doing a magnificent job in developing the Birmingham Botanical Gardens, artistically conceived, masterfully planned, and rapidly developing. Think of it! An ultimate development of 67 acres!

There is now in progress in these gardens, entirely free, a very beautiful show. See and enjoy it! The gardens are located in a portion of Lane Park, south of Birmingham, very near to and north of Mt. Brook Village.

For your information, these gardens are being visited by tens of thousands, every month, from every county in Alabama, from all the states, and from many foreign countries. Citizens in this area organized, a few years ago, The Birmingham Botanical Society, Inc. Mrs. Hugh Kaul, 3712 Redmont Road, Birmingham 13, is secretary. Its sole business is to further the development of these gardens under the direction of the Park and Recreation Board. The Japanese Garden is now under construction. It will probably take years to complete the full development of the whole of these gardens, but an inspection will demonstrate that it will be a great asset to this region and to Alabama, and a continuing delight to those who love the attractive and the beautiful.

You are invited and urged to become a member. Regular membership is $10.00 a year, and supporting membership is $25.00 a year. To enroll, send your name, address, and check to the secretary.

*In a camellia house there would be very few benches or shelves. You would probably have your plants in containers.

SECTION A
HORTICULTURAL SECTION

We greet and thank the judges of the Horticultural Section of this show, who are as follows:

Bills, Mr. W. M. (Buddy) ..... Beaumont, Tex.
Butler, Mr. Charles R. ..... Mobile, Ala.
Cannon, Mr. & Mrs. Mark ..... Dothan, Ala.
Eagleson, Mr. Tom ..... Port Arthur, Tex.
Garoni, Mr. & Mrs. William ..... Greenville, S. C.
Hackney, Mr. & Mrs. S. H. ..... Charlotte, N. C.
Habel, Dr. J. M., Jr. ..... Suffolk, Va.
Hicks, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. ..... Troutville, Va.
Johnson, Mr. Fred W. ..... Jackson, Miss.
Jones, Mr. J. M. ..... Savannah, Ga.
Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. P. ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
Marbury, Mr. & Mrs. S. Leslie ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Mathis, Dr. & Mrs. W. F. ..... Moultrie, Ga.
Midyette, Mr. & Mrs. Payne H. ..... Tallahassee, Fla.
Morgan, Mr. George B. ..... Beaumont, Tex.
Murry, Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell ..... Fort Valley, Ga.
Owen, Dr. Olin W. ..... Charlotte, N. C.
Peterson, Mr. & Mrs. Jim ..... Soperton, Ga.
Pyron, Mr. Joe H. ..... Tifton, Ga.
Richard, Mrs. L. J. ..... Mobile, Ala.
Ruffin, Mr. & Mrs. L. W. ..... Ellisville, Miss.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. T. J. ..... McRae, Ga.
Solomon, Mr. A. W., Jr. ..... Savannah, Ga.
Strother, Mr. Dave C. ..... Fort Valley, Ga.
Verser, Dr. & Mrs. Joe ..... Harrisburg, Ark.
Videll, Mr. Dennis ..... Memphis, Tenn.
Walden, Mr. Spencer, Jr. ..... Albany, Ga.
Watson, Mr. G. Stuart ..... Albany, Ga.
Wells, Dr. & Mrs. R. F. ..... Panama City, Fla.
Weston, Mrs. Carl A. ..... Charlotte, N. C.
Zerkowsky, Mr. & Mrs. Sam ..... Slidell, La.

Note: The judges of the Arrangements Section cannot be made known prior to the opening of the Show. For that reason they are not here named. Likewise, we greet and thank them.

YOU CAN BUILD A GREENHOUSE

By MICHAEL M. WESSON
Birmingham, Alabama

Every one seems to be living a fast, busy life nowadays, and it is more important today than ever before to have a hobby or a means of diversion from the bustle of everyday life.

One of the most satisfactory ways to relax is to own a greenhouse and cultivate camellias. Camellias are a man's flower and in our southland they are the dominant flower in the greenhouse of the amateur who grows flowers for pleasure.

Most people who have thought of owning a greenhouse have abandoned the idea, thinking that the hobby would be too expensive. This is far from being true. The good news that follows is expressly for people who would like to consider owning a greenhouse.

There are many fine manufactured greenhouses on the market, but for those who cannot afford the price or who do not care to go "too deep" until they learn smething about growing camellias the thing to do is to build your own. All it takes is the desire, a good deal of energy, and really not too much money.

Many camellia growers throughout the United States have built their own greenhouses and have found them to be effective and adequate for their purpose. It is a keen satisfaction to grow quality blooms in all kinds of weather and still remain within the limits of your budget.

There are many different types of "home-made" greenhouses, and each seems to reflect the personal ideas of the individual builder. The most popular construction is the type built with used steel window frames, 2" x 4" studs, 2" x 8" sill or sole plates, 2" x 8" top plates, 2" x 8" rafters, and doors that can be purchased from a local house-wrecking company. For simplicity of design the shed-type roof, with a slope of 3" for each 12," can be used. The roofing material can be of the Fiberglas type and should be almost clear, permitting from 75% to 90% of the light to pass through.

Now that the materials are decided upon, the next step should be to draw a fairly accurate sketch of the size of house you will build. Make sure that it is located where it can get several hours of sun in the winter time. The sketch will also assist you in purchasing the correct amount of materials.

It is good practice to pour a concrete foundation and lay one or two courses of concrete blocks on top of the foundation. Stud bolts (either ½" or ¾" in diameter) should be cemented into the concrete blocks, one every four feet. Next, the 2" x 8" sole plates or sills should be drilled at the position of each stud, and then the sole plates or sills should be placed flat on the blocks and pulled down tight by using nuts and washers on the stud bolts.

Now comes the frame work. The stud spacing will be determined by the size window frames being used. The studs are nailed at the bottom to the 2" x 8" sill or sole plate and at the top to the top plate. Next, place the 2" x 8" rafters with correct spacing. The house is now framed and ready for the roofing, window frames, and

doors. These parts go in quickly, and before you know it you will be ready for the finishing work of glazing, painting, running light wires and preparing for installing the heater. Of course, do not forget that the framework should have several good coats of Copper Tox (or similar material) to prevent wood rot, before it is painted.

It is necessary to have some sort of heating equipment. The most popular type is the gas heater with a blower fan. The heater should be controlled by a thermostat that will cut in at 38° - 40° and cut out at a few degrees higher. Use the mercury type thermostat or one with enclosed points, as dust particles will collect on the points of contact of the ordinary thermostat and the thermostat will not operate correctly. The heater is either suspended from the rafters or mounted on steel pipes that are anchored well in the ground. The location should be in one end of the house and the vent pipe should be run outside. A damper should be placed on the top of the stack to prevent strong wind from blowing out the pilot light in the heater.

Most people prefer a dirt floor with about one inch of small gravel as a topping, and stepping stones or a walkway of brick or concrete in the aisles. The dirt and gravel will hold moisture well and help maintain the humidity in the house. Camellias like a rather high humidity.

The least expensive type of greenhouse that you can build is one that is covered with polyethelene material. This is the same type plastic that is used by building contractors for covering material for storage and as a vapor barrier under concrete. The framework for this greenhouse can be made of 2" x 2" lumber, with chicken wire stretched across the top of the framework to prevent the plastic (fastened to it) from sagging. The plastic can be tacked on with carpet tacks.

Another type is one shaped like a quonset hut, using heavy concrete reinforcing wire as framing. The wire can be shaped by bending and nailing it onto a sole plate or sill laid on a course of concrete blocks. Plastic is pulled over the wire and tacked at the sole plate or sill. This is a popular type along the Gulf Coast.

A small electric heater rated at 1650 W. with a fan and thermostat will heat an 8' x 10' house sufficiently.

An 8' x 10' greenhouse may seem small, but the beginner may be pleased to know that about 12 or 14 plants in egg cans may be kept in good order.

Anyone can have a greenhouse! If you will only build one, you will always be glad you did. There is no way to place a price on the pleasure and enjoyment which you will receive in your new hobby!

ARRANGEMENT SECTION

THEME: *"Camellia Imagery"*

CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Hendon G. Foster

CO-CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Willard Mobley

CHAIRMEN OF BLOOMS:

Mrs. J. A. Cogburn

Mrs. R. T. Cale

SECRETARY: Mrs. Fred Newman

ARRANGEMENT RULES

1. All arrangements must be made by the person who enters them and in their place by 10:00 A.M. Saturday, and the exhibitor must be off the floor by 10:45 A.M. or be disqualified.
2. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.
3. Flowers and other plant material used in arrangements need not be grown by the exhibitor. Consultants will assist in securing camellias when possible. All exhibitors expecting the Society to furnish blooms may secure them after 8 A.M. Saturday.
4. Exhibitors are asked to stay within 2" of the height and width of background for better photography.
5. All entries must remain in place until the show closes on February 13th at 6:00 P.M. At the close of show exhibitors must be prompt in removing their exhibits.
6. Mark all properties inconspicuously with the name of owner. Reasonable care will be taken of same but the show committee is not responsible for the properties of the exhibitor.
7. Reservations must be made with the consultant prior to the show. To insure the success of the show all spaces must be filled, and therefore, each exhibitor is responsible for the space she has reserved. The consultant will not be responsible for securing an alternate at the last moment but will cooperate in every way. It is understood that all consultants will hold in confidence all information pertaining to entries and will not enter her own class for competition.
8. There are to be five entries in each class unless otherwise specified.
9. Wiring of camellias is permissible.
10. Backgrounds must be plain with no draping or distracting textures. The exhibitor must keep in mind the silhouette of the design—light against dark or dark against light—for photographic purposes.

11. All backgrounds are gray green.

12. Camellias must be featured and predominate and other plant material (foliage and or flowers) and accessories must be subordinate and used only to carry out the theme or design of the arrangement. No artificial plant material allowed.

13. No food or silver is to be used on tables.

14. It is understood that should the Show Committee deem it advisable to destroy the camellias at the close of the show, they are to be removed from the arrangement and left on the table.

15. The Standard System of Judging, as required by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., shall be used, and all decisions of the judges will be final. First, second and third place ribbons will be awarded. A Purple Ribbon will be awarded for the best arrangement in Classes I through V.

Note: The arrangement judged best in Classes I through V will be awarded a silver trophy of the same quality as that which goes to the Best Bloom in the show in Section A. A photograph of the blue ribbon winners in Classes I through V will be entered in National Competition. (American Camellia Society, Arrangement Photographic Chairman: Mrs. Samuel M. Hutaff, Fayetteville, N. C.) A silver trophy will be awarded to each winner of the other classes.

SECTION B—ARRANGEMENT CLASSES

SECTION I REFLECTIONS OF THE PAST:

CLASS I THE RENAISSANCE. A massed arrangement expressing Ideal Realism as portrayed in the Renaissance Period. (Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci.)
Consultant: Mrs. Paul Fischer, Phone 879-6657
Background: 32" high x 28" wide.

CLASS II LEGACY FROM THE SCULPTOR. An objective arrangement using an Art object. (Any legacy from the Egyptian Period through the 19th century.)
Consultant: Mrs. C. W. Beck, Phone 323-7348
Background: 36" high x 30" wide x 25½" deep.

SECTION II PROJECTION TOWARD THE FUTURE:

CLASS I THE IMAGE OF THE ORIENT. An arrangement depicting the Oriental Influence.
Consultant: Mrs. Kirby Hughes, Phone 822-3978
Background: 36" high x 32" wide.

CLASS II FRAGMENT OF EXPERIENCE. An expressionistic arrangement whereby the exhibitor will relay his own emotional reaction to a named subject (dancing, music, sculptor, joy or fright.)
Consultant: Mrs. R. L. Davis, Phone 425-1405
Background: 30" high x 26" wide.

CLASS III THE VISIONARIES—THE WORLD WE NEVER SEE. An abstract design giving form to feeling.
Consultant: Mrs. J. C. Brown, Phone 871-7713
Background: 40" high x 36" wide.

SECTION C—TABLES

By invitation—For Garden Clubs

8 entries

CLASS I Informal Seated Luncheon. 4 entries.

CLASS II Buffet Supper. 4 entries.
Consultant: Mrs. Guy Hamrick, Phone 833-9874
Tables: 6 feet long x 30" wide.

AWARDS FOR SECTION C:

CLASS I First—$15.00 Second—$10.00
CLASS II First—$15.00 Second—$10.00

THE QUEEN OF THE SHOW

The Alabama State Fair Authority (Mr. Bedford Seale, Chairman; Mr. Virgil Pearson, General Manager) is cooperating with us in the selection of this show's 1966 Camellia Queen. The contest chairman is Mr. Bedford Seale. The master of ceremonies is Mr. Hubert Harper. Each of the Clubs of this region's Federated Garden Club has been invited to select a candidate.

The final selection and crowing will take place, on stage, in the Municipal Auditorium, on Saturday, February 12th, at 3:30 p.m. Thereafter the Queen and her court will reign as official hostesses during the show.

Enjoy the SHOW?

To help you remember the beauty of this show throughout the years, the full-color reproductions in this program are now available in 11" x 14" lithographed prints—capturing the multi-color brilliance of the Camellia for your enjoyment day after day.

The set of four full-color prints, suitable for framing to fit your formal decor, is just $2.00.

They are also available as framed prints—sealed in a dust-free vinyl frame, glass-clear front with an attractive leather-grained brown vinyl back (with a vinyl eyelet for hanging)—ideal for the informal areas of your home. Just $6.00 for the set of four framed prints.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA—LOUISE HAIRSTON
Courtesy W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama
COVER

CAMELLIA JAPONICA — CARTER'S SUNBURST PINK
Courtesy W. Lee Poe, Birmingham, Alabama
PAGE 2

CAMELLIA JAPONICA — MEMPHIS BELLE
Courtesy George M. Wheeler, Birmingham, Alabama
PAGE 18

CAMELLIA JAPONICA — MAGIC CITY
Courtesy George M. Wheeler, Birmingham, Alabama
PAGE 22

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NOTES

NOTES

For publicity of the highest order, effective and free, we extend our congratulations and thanks to:

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THE NORTHERN SUN
WAPI-TV AND RADIO
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THE WESTERN SUN
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WBMG-TV—CHANNEL 42
WSGN
WEZB
WATV
WCRT
WYAM

and

countless dailies and weeklies in every city and county in Alabama as well as radio and television stations.

Our special thanks for the magnificent professional exhibits go to Riverview Nursery, Mobile, Ala.; Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La.; and Camellia Farms, Albany, Georgia.

We thank the following nurseries which have contributed a large portion of the fine camellia blooms used in the Arrangements Section of this show:

IN THE MOBILE AREA:
BLACKWELL NURSERY
OVERLOOK NURSERY
RIVERVIEW NURSERY
STEPHENS NURSERY
FLOWERWOOD NURSERY
RAY DAVIS NURSERY
SEMMES NURSERY, INC.
MALBIS NURSERY

IN SLIDELL, LA.;
TAMMIA NURSERY

IN ALBANY, GA.:
CAMELLIA FARMS

THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

BY ALL MEANS, if you love camellias, you should be a member of the American Camellia Society—the foremost organization of its kind in the world. The annual dues—from January 1st to January 1st—are $6.00. Address: American Camellia Society, Tifton, Ga.

Presently the Society is isssuing five large and valuable Journals each year, and a final year-end book. These are sent free to members. If you are interested in a greenhouse, read the two articles in this brochure and, also, the American Camellia Journal for July, 1962.

WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION?

Year after year, our friends from everywhere continue to ask us. "How is it possible for the NATION'S LARGEST CAMELLIA SHOW to be presented FREE—No admission fee, no advertising, and no sales?" We have not made any secret of it and have repeatedly explained it. BUT the QUESTION STILL COMES! We are happy to answer again.

This show, presented since 1958 in this fashion, was conceived of as a Civic Event—a gracious and beautiful spectacle, where our friends are invited to come and spend a few hours with us as neighbors all! Those who supply the funds and the properties to make the show possible on this basis are of the same mind as we, and they do not seek any publicity or thanks.

Nevertheless, the Men's Camellia Societies of Birmingham and Bessemer, which stage this show, believe that we should have the privilege of naming publicly the donors who make possible this extraordinary beauty for your pleasure:

THE BIRMINGHAM AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
THE DOWNTOWN ACTION COMMITTEE
AND
THE FOLLOWING FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS:

Adamson Ford Inc.
American Cast Iron Pipe Co.
Barber Pure Milk Co.
Barton Nursery
Birmingham Chapter Nat'l. Elec. Contractors Association
Birmingham Trust National Bank
Birmingham Realty Co.
Bremner Biscuit Co.
Britling Cafeterias
Central Bank & Trust Co.
Chuck Milner Rambler Inc.
City Federal Building & Loan Ass'n.
City National Bank of Birmingham
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Crestline Flower Shop
Doug Willey Pontiac Co.
Drennen Motor Co., Inc.
Ed Mollison Chevrolet Co., Inc.
Edwards Chevrolet Co., Inc.
Exchange Security Bank
First National Bank of Birmingham
Guest House Motor Inn
H. G. Hastings (Seed) Co.
Hayes International Corp.
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Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hodo
Jim Burke - Buick
John Patton—Lincoln, Mercury, Comet
Krispy Kreme Doughnut Co.
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Long-Lewis Hardware Co.
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Maring-Crawford Motor Co. (Fords)
Mutual Oil Co.
O. Z. Hall Motors Inc. (Fords)
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.
Protective Life Insurance Co.
Pure Oil Co.
R-C Cola Bottling Co.
Reliance Fertilizer Co.
R. L. Zeigler Inc. (Meat Packers)
Royal Cup Coffee Co.
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Shell Oil Co.
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