IN COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

THE MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB OF CHARLOTTE

Presents **THE 1966**

Camellia Show

OVENS AUDITORIUM • MARCH 12-13, 1966

Welcome to the

Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte

1966 CAMELLIA SHOW

Theme:

"CAMELLIA IMAGERY"

Welcome:—

We hope that you will enjoy the Camellia Show.

Flowers are being exhibited here from several states that we feel are truly exceptional blooms. We are glad you are attending, and hope that you feel it has been a pleasant experience.

S. H. HACKNEY
President
Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte

MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB OF CHARLOTTE

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AWARDS

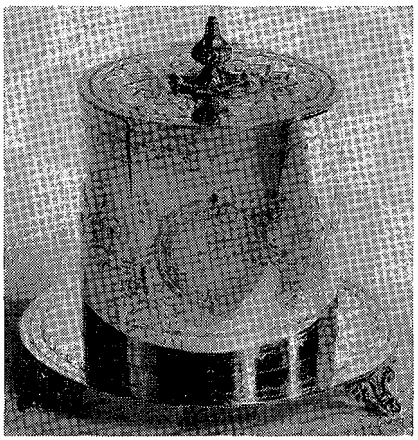
Silver Trophies Donated By

Best Bloom grown in open—2½" to 4½" ..... Belk's Dept. Store
Best Bloom grown in open—over 4½" ... In Memory—Miss Belle Baruch
Runnerup Best Bloom grown in Open—2½" to 4½"
First Union National Bank
Runnerup Best Bloom grown in open—over 4½" .... Little Hardware Co.
Best Bloom grown under glass—2½" to 4½" .... Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
Best Bloom grown under glass—over 4½" ..... WBT and WBTV
Runnerup Best Bloom grown under glass—2½" to 4½"
N. C. National Bank
Runnerup Best Bloom grown under glass—over 4½" ..... J. B. Ivey Co.
Best Reticulata ..... John Crosland Co.
Runnerup Best Reticulata ..... Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Best Miniature ..... Mrs. Curtis B. Johnson
Runnerup Best Miniature ..... In Memory—Mrs. S. A. Van Every
Best Hybrid ..... Pound & Moore Co.
Runnerup Best Hybrid ..... James J. Harris Co.

Class A Sweepstakes ..... In Memory—Carl A. Watson
Class B Sweepstakes ..... Mr. & Mrs. Frank Dowd, Sr.
Runnerup Class A ..... In Memory—Fred Young, Young Motor Co.
Runnerup Class B ..... A Friend

Arrangements

Class I ..... Myers Park Hardware Co.
Class II ..... Furr Feed & Seed Co.
Class III ..... H. G. Hastings Co.
Class IV ..... Byrum Seed Co.
Class V ..... Baucom Nurseries



Everett C. Bierman (perpetual) Memorial Challenge Trophy — to member of Charlotte Men's Camellia Club, Inc., having best under glass bloom in show. The trophy to be retained by winning member for a period of one year. Each winner's name and year won to be engraved on trophy. Given to Club by Dr. and Mrs. Olin W. Owen in memory of their dear friend and fellow camellia enthusiast.

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HORTICULTURE

Division I

Camellia Blooms in Classes A, B, C, D, and E will be judged in accordance with American Camellia Society Rules by variety and arranged alphabetically according to accepted nomenclature. These classes are open to amateurs only. All other species, will be judged together. Class F (seedlings) is open to amateurs and professionals alike.

CLASS A (*White Cards*)—Blooms grown in the open by amateurs. Awards: Blue, red and yellow ribbons for each variety.

Div. I—Best flower 2½" to 4½", Silver Trophy and Rosette.
Runner-up best flower 2½" to 4½", Silver Trophy and Rosette.

Div. II—Best flower 4½" and over, Silver Trophy and Rosette.
Runner-up best flower 4½" and over, Silver Trophy and Rosette.

CLASS B (*Green Cards*)—Blooms grown under glass by amateurs. Awards: Same as Class A above.

Div. I—Best flower 2½" to 4½", Silver Trophy and Rosette.
Runner-up best flower 2½" to 4½", Silver Trophy and Rosette.

Div. II—Best flower 4½" and over, Silver Trophy and Rosette.
Runner-up best flower 4½" and over, Silver Trophy and Rosette.

CLASS C (*Yellow Cards*)—Reticulatas—Blooms grown in open or under glass by amateurs. Awards: Blue, red and yellow ribbons. Silver trophy will be awarded for best flower in class and runner-up in class, provided there are 25 or more blooms entered in this class.

CLASS D (*Blue Cards*)—(Miniature—2½" and under)—Blooms grown in open or under glass by amateurs. Awards: Blue, red and yellow ribbons. Silver Trophy (miniature) will be awarded for best flower, provided there are 25 or more blooms entered in this class.

CLASS E (*Hybrids*)—(Mark Hybrids)—Blooms grown in open or under glass by amateurs. Awards: Blue, red, and yellow ribbons. Silver trophy will be awarded for best flower in class and runner-up in class, provided there are 25 or more blooms entered in this class.

CLASS F (*Blooms from Seedlings*)—Awards: American Camellia Society awards are available at the discretion of the judges. If plants from seedlings have been sold commercially, they are not eligible.

CLASS G (*Collections*)—Blooms grown by amateurs exhibited on moss covered tray or plate furnished by exhibitors. Awards: Blue, red and yellow ribbons, and rosette for the best collection in each group.

GROUP A.—*Under Glass*

I. A. Collection of 5 different varieties.
   B. Collection consisting of 5 of the same variety.
II. A. Collection consisting of 10 different varieties.
   B. Collection consisting of 10 of the same variety.

GROUP B.—*Out Door*

Same as I. and II. above.

**Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each of the above 4 Divisions in Group A & B.*

ARRANGEMENTS

Division II

Mrs. Stanley Moore, *Chairman*

THEME: CAMELLIA IMAGERY

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).

Class II. LEGACY FROM THE SCULPTOR. An objective arrangement using an Art object (any legacy from the Egyptian period through the 19th century).

SECTION II. *Projection Toward the Future*

Class I. THE IMAGE OF THE ORIENT. An arrangement depicting the Oriental influence.

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).

Class III. THE VISIONAIRIES—The World We Never See. An abstract design giving form to feeling.

NOTE: In any of the above arrangements other foliage, flowers, dried material, treated material, weathered wood, shells, pebbles, figurines, driftwood, or accessory may be used. No artificial flowers or artificial foliage permitted. One or more Camellias may be used.

Scale of Points

Design	35
Interpretation	20
Textured Values	20
Distinction	15
Relation of All Material	10
TOTAL	100

EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY

Division III

Invitational Arrangements (limited to 5) non-competitive. Not to be judged.

Basic Cultural Requirements of Camellias

By Mr. J. Stewart Howard

The camellia is one of the easiest plants to grow if its basic cultural requirements are provided. Its demands are few and simple but rather exacting. A study of the plant in its natural surroundings establishes the fact that its basic requirements, stated in the simplest terms, are these:

1. Some protection from sun and wind.
2. Perfect drainage.
3. Soil that is loose and slightly acid.
4. Shallow planting.
5. Constant supply of moisture.
6. Adequate mulch at all times.

Protection

The camellia in nature was a woodland plant protected from strong wind and full sun by tall trees. The grower who has pines on his grounds is indeed fortunate. A pine grove surrounded by a tall evergreen hedge or other good windbreak is the ideal place to grow camellias. In the absence of pines one should try to plant camellias where they will not be exposed to the winter morning sun. If they are planted where they thaw slowly after freezes they are very likely to come out of the freeze with little, if any, cold damage. If they are exposed to strong winds and the morning sun the cold damage may be quite severe. In the absence of an evergreen canopy, one should be able to find some spot where buildings, fences, hedges or plantings of larger evergreen shrubs would provide protection from wind and winter morning sun.

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Basic Cultural Requirements of Camellias

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Drainage

It is imperative that perfect drainage be provided in order to grow camellias successfully. An excess of water in the soil will force the air out of the soil and the roots will starve for air. Camellias love a constant supply of water but they cannot stand wet feet. If you have to plant in a low, poorly drained soil or in heavy clay it is advisable to plant in raised beds rather than to dig holes. The soil in these beds should consist of equal parts of volume of peat moss and good sandy loam soil. If heavy clay has to be used it should be made loose and well treated by adding sand and an extra amount of organic matter. A bed 18 to 24 inches deep will accommodate the camellias for 50 to 100 years. The walls of the bed may be made with rock, concrete blocks or any long-lasting material.

Soils

Camellias are being grown successfully on a wide variety of soils. They thrive best in a light, loose, slightly acid soil with a porous subsoil that affords good aeration and perfect drainage. A sandy loam soil to which has been added an equal amount of volume of imported peat moss will provide an excellent medium for growing camellias. Clay soils should be made loose and friable by adding sand and generous amounts of peat moss. If you are tempted to economize in your soil mixture by leaving out a good part of the organic matter, remember you only have to plant once and that you can do more for your camellias before planting than you can do thereafter.

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James J. Harris & Company

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Basic Cultural Requirements of Camellias

(Continued from page 11)

PLANTING

The most important thing you can do to insure success in growing camellias is proper planting. Do the job well and your plants are almost certain to live and thrive and please you. The important steps in proper planting are these:

1. The hole should be 2 feet wider than the root ball of the plant. Before you dig the hole measure the depth of the root ball. Leave a column of undisturbed soil in the center of the hole the width of the root ball and high enough so that when the plant is placed on it the top of the root will be as much as two inches above the ground level. This column of soil will resemble an inverted milk pail. The outer part of the hole surrounding this column should be dug to a depth of 18 to 24 inches.
2. Water the hole before you plant. This will help the plant to stay moist after planting and it will also help you to check the drainage. If it holds water like a wash pot you might try digging a hole through the impervious soil with a post hole digger. If the water then drains through fill this hole with coarse rock to facilitate drainage. If it fails to drain abandon the hole. Don't plant in it.
3. Place plant on the support column of undisturbed soil in the center of the hole. Make certain that the top of the root ball extends 2 inches above the ground level. REMEMBER—more camellias are killed from planting too deep than from all other causes. The plant ball should never be placed on

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Basic Cultural Requirements of Camellias

(Continued from page 13)

loose soil or on soil containing organic matter that will decay and allow the root ball to settle.

4. Fill the hole around the ball with a mixture of equal parts by volume of sandy loam soil and peat moss to which has been added 1/3 measuring cup of a good camellia fertilizer containing a high percentage of slowly available nitrogen for each foot in height of plant. This fertilizer should be thoroughly mixed with soil mixture before filling hole. If you have to use heavy clay soil enough sand and extra organic should be added to make the mixture loose and fluffy.
5. Pack and water well. Be sure the mixture is thoroughly wet to the bottom of the hole.
6. It is well to build a low, narrow rim of soil around the plant about three feet in diameter forming a shallow saucer to prevent water from running off instead of soaking the area around the plant.
7. Mulch immediately with pine needles to a depth of four to six inches from the plant stem outward well beyond the root zone. If pine needles are not available there are a number of suitable mulches such as ground pine park, planer shavings, oak leaves and many others. Do not use any material for mulching that contains dirt or any material that will not completely decay, one that will dry on top and shed water or one that will pack and exclude air from the roots. A good mulch lies loose and open to allow water and air to pass through to the root zone. The mulch should be replenished annually. There are few plants that appreciate a mulch as much as do camellias. *(Continued on page 17)*

Basic Cultural Requirements of Camellias

(Continued from page 15)

Care of Camellias

The most important single thing you can do for your camellia once it is planted is to keep it properly watered. If your plant has been properly planted in a well-drained soil rich in organic matter, the key to the health of your plant lies in your watering practices. The most important thing to remember is that the camellia does best when it is supplied with constant moisture the year round. Camellias require the greatest amount of water during the blooming season and during lush spring growth. It is just as essential to water in the fall and winter as in the spring and summer. The camellia plant should never be allowed to run dry. Plants going into a freeze with plenty of water in roots, stems and leaves stand a good chance of coming out of the freeze with little or no injury while those going into a freeze dry are likely to be severely damaged. It is a good practice to water well before and after a freeze. When you water, soak the ground as deep as the roots penetrate. A thorough soaking once every week or ten days is much better than a light watering every day. Frequency of watering will depend on amount of rainfall and on the amount of water absorbing material incorporated in the soil before planting. A 7½ cubic foot bale of imported peat moss will absorb about one ton of water. Syringing the leaves of plants in late afternoon after a hot, dry day is often beneficial.

There are many fertilizer programs recommended by various successful camellia growers. The program followed by the writer is:

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Basic Cultural Requirements of Camellias

(Continued from page 17)

Applied in March:

1/3 cup of 8-8-8 pelletized fertilizer for an 18-inch plant.

2/3 cup of 8-8-8 pelletized fertilizer for a 24 to 30-inch plant.

One cup of 8-8-8 pelletized fertilizer for a 3-foot plant.

Repeat the above application in June.

Most of the nitrogen in the above should be from a slow-acting source. As a supplement to the above we apply in April one level tablespoon of Uramite for every foot in height of plant and repeat this application in November. Recent research has shown that camellias going into the winter well fed with slow-acting nitrogen are able to withstand the winter freezes much better than plants that have not been adequately fed.

All camellias should be sprayed in spring and fall when the weather is mild with Florida Volck to prevent and control scale. It is a good practice to pick up and burn, or bury, all dead blooms as a precaution against camellia petal blight. Never cultivate your camellias as the feeder roots are very near the surface of the ground. Adequate mulching will make cultivating unnecessary.

There is no plant or flower more rewarding than the camellia if given a good home and plain, commonsense care. You do not have to baby or pamper camellias. Just give them their few simple, fundamental requirements and they will live and grow and will reward you with a handsome plant and lovely blooms.

Over Protection Will Harm Camellias

There is a tendency on the part of modern parents to "over protect" their children. We are told that this is not good for the child. There is also a tendency on the part of camellia growers to "over protect" their camellias. This is not good for the camellias.

The over protection referred to above does not refer to greenhouse plants but to those plants grown outside. These are the plants that you see covered with burlap, plastic, old raincoats, sheets, quilts, and other types of make shift material.

Mother Instinct

There is a mother instinct in most growers that makes them want to cover their plants at the first sign of a freeze. This would be all right if it did any good, or even if it did no harm but unfortunately, it not only does no good, but actually harms the plants and blooms.

The reason for this is as follows:

1. In the first place no form of protection such as the above will keep a plant or bloom from freezing if the temperature goes much below freezing.

2. In the second place the plant itself and especially the buds and blooms will be damaged if the covering material touches it as it does in most cases.

3. And third, and probably most important unless the cover is promptly removed when the sun hits it the temperature under the cover especially if the cover is plastic will jump up to 100% or more and really damage your blooms and even your plant itself.

A portable frame that will keep the cover from touching the plant and blooms might be permissable *provided* it is removed each day *before* the temperature builds up too much.

However, what little benefit is derived from this covering and uncovering is more than offset by the effort involved not to mention the very unsightly appearance of a yard full of odds and ends draped over your plants.

Camellia plants are more cold hardy than you think and most varieties will give you some blooms, at the proper time, almost every year without being covered everytime it gets a little cold. Don't pamper your plants. Just keep them in good condition and let them shift for themselves.

The Use of Chelates

What Is A Chelate?
(It is pronounced kee-late)

The word chelate is derived from a Greek word meaning "claw." Technically, it refers to a ring configuration in organic chemistry that results when a metal ion combines with two or more electron donor groups of a molecule or ion. Metals bound in chelate rings have essentially lost their ionic characteristics. In this form they are less subject to participation in chemical reactions. This is the characteristic that makes these compounds useful in agriculture. They are prevented from inactivation in the soil and remain available to plants. Ordinary iron is fixed rapidly in soil.

How Are Chelates Used?

These compounds can correct or control iron chlorosis in plants. There is a place for both spray and soil applications. Spray applications do not always work for some plant species. This is possibly the result of the nature of the leaf which does not permit sufficient absorption. Spray applications also may not be practical where flowers or fruits might be injured. Sprays are more conducive to toxicity than are soil applications. Where sprays can be used, this method of application is more economical than soil applications. Soil applications on calcareous soils are best used when the value of a plant is very high. This is always true of ornamental plantings.

How Do Iron Chelates Function?

Chelated iron slows down or even stops the fixation or precipitation of added iron in the soil. Other forms of iron readily fix in the soil and are unavailable to plants. The soluble iron chelate is absorbed by the root and both iron and chelate move to the leaves. The iron has little chance to become fixed along the route. Once in the leaf, the iron supposedly must be removed from the chelate before it will function in the metabolism of the leaf although there is some evidence that makes this doubtful. How the iron is removed from chelates in the leaf is unknown.

"It Takes Will Power"

Pruning Eliminates Problems

By Mansfield Latimer
Rock Hill, S. C.

Is it necessary to prune camellias? If so, why? Listed below are 12 good reasons for pruning camellias:

1. To give young plants a special shape or form.
2. To keep them within bounds.
3. To force side shoots and lower buds to grow faster.
4. To remove deadwood.
5. To speed up over all growth.
6. To repair damage done by storms, ice, falling limbs, etc.
7. To improve the general health of the plant.
8. To make spraying more effective. (Thick, inside foliage keeps spray from reaching all the leaves.)
9. To help prevent disease.
10. To help restore old camellias to vigorous health.
11. To rehabilitate the root system.
12. To improve appearance of the plant.

TIPS FROM THE EXPERTS

When camellias are kept in movable containers, we suggest you give particular attention to these four 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 quantities and rarely.

4. Turn your plants ¼ of a turn each month. The turning distributes the light to all sides of the plant, and it is amazing how many branches you will find which haven't been disbudded.

Suggested Varieties For The Outdoors

"Red"
Gov. Mouton
Flame
Arejishi
Jarvis Red
Daikagura
Tomorrow
Mathotiana Supreme

"Pink"
Marjorie Magnificent
C. M. Wilson
Kumasaka
Lady Clare
Berenice Boddy
Magnoliaeflora
Rev. John G. Drayton
Pink Champagne

"Variegated"
Donckelari
Adolphe Audusson
Ville de Nantes
Daikagura
Herme

"White"
Imura
Emmett Barnes

To Disbud or Not Disbud?—
That is the Question

C. W. Lattin, Oakland, California

Some are for it—others agin' it. The decision is up to you.

Disbudding your camellias is a problem you must stand up and face alone. Your individual situation is not "The Jones" down the street and you must ask yourself these questions:

First—Do I grow camellias—
- For many flowers (one big splash)
- For specimen flowers
- For garden subjects
- For specimen plants

Second—Will I enter into competition at Camellia Show time?

Third—Do I dislike work?

Fourth—Do I let my camellias "just take care of themselves?"

Fifth—Do I have petal blight?

After you have the answer to these questions, the rest comes fairly easy. NO-NO.

Unless you are interested in show or specimen flowers—always aiming to have blooms in tip top shape—you *should not disbud.* But like all flat statements there must be an exception.

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To Disbud or Not Disbud?—
That is the Question

(Continued from page 27)

Some plants by their very nature set too many buds. For the good of your plant, disbud.

To many who grow camellias, the tedious work of disbudding is too much of a chore, or the plants are too large to disbud properly.

So again, I repeat—with this one exception—Don't disbud unless you enter shows.

What do you care if the blossom is only 4½ inches when, if you had disbudded, it might have been 5 inches. The mass effect of a plant covered with flowers more than offsets the extra ½ inch in a few flowers.

If you are a show competitor—a "ribbon hound"—or just enjoy the thrill of large flowers for the variety, *you must disbud.*

With a certain income (fertilizer) a parent can only provide an average meal for each of his many children, but if he only has one child (one bud) that child reaps the benefit of all the food. Generally speaking, his complexion (color) is better, his health (condition) is better, his size (to variety) is better and his strength (substance) is better.

Some camellia varieties do not benefit from disbudding. They are normally the so-called "stinkers" or it might be the locality and climate conditions under which they are grown. Other varieties are just the opposite. They get larger, their color is better and their substance is superior.

Camellia Buying Guide

How do you buy your camellias? Do you purchase them because you like the color, or the whole plant is so pretty you can't resist it, or just because it is a new variety and you want your collection to be up to date?

To be a fastidious collector it will behoove you to know first exactly what you want to do with another camellia; where it is to be put, and how it is to be treated. The varieties chosen conform to the uses indicated but of course there are other varieties one could use.

For camellia plants that:	*Name:*	*Color:*
Grow low and wide	Elegans	Pink Var.
Tend to be bushy	Martha Brice	Pink
Grow high and treelike	Kumasaka	Rose Pink
Takes lots of cold	Marjorie Magnificent	Pink
Are good hedge material	Covina	Rose Red
Will espalier well	Texas Star (Sas)	Pale Pink
Are adaptable for hanging baskets	Sweet and Low	Med. Pink
Thrive in lots of sun	Lady Clair	Deep Pink
Thrive in more than average heat	Pink Perfection	Pink
Endure more than average cold	Bernice Boddy	Light Pink
Need extra shade	Queen Bessie	White

Gibberellic Acid

W. F. Wilson, Jr., Hammond, Louisiana

In the 1920's a Formosan student showed that the fungus *Gibberella* caused giantism in rice plants. This disease also brought death to the rice plant. Considerable early work was done in Japan with the fungus *Gibberella* during the work on the prevention of this disease in rice. During these studies the very rapid and peculiar elongation of stems was recorded and in recent years there has been a flurry of research on many plants with this little known substance—gibberellic acid.

This acid is produced by the fungus *Gibberella* and is obtained experimentally by methods very similiar to those used in producing most of the other well-known antibiotics. P. C. Marth, W. B. Audia and J. W. Mitchell, scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture, have achieved remarkable acceleration of plant height growth through the use of this acid.

Minute amounts—as little as one-millionth of an ounce of the acid in 1 ounce of water—will make plants grow taller. The application of this material has been made by using a lanolin paste mixture of a foliar spray. The application of this material to young stems of plants such as geranium, poinsettia, sunflower, rose, salvia, dahlia, petunia and aster produced plants up to three times as tall as the comparable untreated plants.

Crop plants such as snapbeans, soybean, peanut, pepper, eggplant, corn and barley were in many cases doubled or tripled in height by the application of the chemical. In some tests, direct application of gibberellic acid to plant fruits as tomatoes, snapbeans and peppers, failed to affect growth of the fruit. *(Continued on page 33)*

Gibberellic Acid

(Continued from page 31)

The new growth of young trees such as willow oak, tulip poplar and maple was greatly increased by treatment. However, pine and white spruce showed only a very slight increase. Treated with gibberellic acid, young soybean and snapbean plants and the amount of solid material in them increased by 30 to 40 per cent during the two to three weeks following treatment.

In green house tests it has been shown that this chemical retarded the flowering of some ornamental and crop plants and advanced flowering in others. The acid's sudden prominence in plant growth studies throughout the world, with the lack of large-scale methods for production, has created a shortage of this material for comprehensive trials. Many scientists are conducting research in various areas of this field as a result of this dramatic increase in plant growth by this type of regulator.

As yet, the end is nowhere in sight and there is much optimism over the possibilities of this chemical. Some of the suggested possibilities have been as follows:

(1) To increase plant height to give some plants an advantage over competing growths.

(2) To aid rapid growth of young tree seedlings; for example, it may be of value in getting young trees started in a nursery or forest.

(3) To give plants such as peanuts a rapid start in growth in order to develop them past the early growth stage where they are frequently destroyed by diseases.

(4) To be used to force the seed production of biennial crops such as beets and cabbage in the first rather than the second year.

(5) To increase the dry weight of certain crops at harvest time—as forage crops.

(6) To be used to speed up the growth of slow plants that are in demand.

There are indications that the acid can be used to speed up flowering of some plants and also to retard the flowering of certain types of plants.

A number of chemical companies are manufacturing and offering this material for sale in several forms—particularly the chemical salts, under trade names.

Grafting Chatter

By W. L. Stoeckle

Now is the time of year to check that rusty trusty grafting blade and get it in shape for the grafting season.

For the right time of year to graft, the old grafting rule still stands—when your friends give you the scions. This time may not be convenient for you, but be sure to accept the scions; they can be stored for as long as as three weeks and you will still have good results grafting them. Place a moist paper napkin in a jar, then the scions, and seal the jar with a screw cap. Keep under refrigeration. If you are given a scion that has a dormant eye, do not fail to use it. My experience with this type of scion has been very good. The scion will callus before the eye starts to grow; this makes the removal of the jar a very easy step. This type of scion is the best if the grafter has no source of heat or does his grafting outside. It is also the best type of scion for late season grafting. I have had just as much luck with grafting a recently transplanted plant as with one that has not been disturbed, if the plant is a healthy one.

Everyone who has done grafting has had the sad experience of finding out that the red-hot variety he grafted is a stinker. If this happens to you, and if your graft was made three or four inches above the soil level, you can cut off the plant below the first graft and put on another red-hot variety.

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Grafting Chatter

(Continued from page 35)

It is fun to graft. The anticipation of seeing new varieties come into bloom keeps up our interest.

In the late grafting season—April—when the bark is apt to separate from the understock try cutting the understock at a 45° angle from two sides and split the understock along the ridge to receive your scion. The after-care of grafts, to me, is the most important part of the grafting operation. At frequent intervals, check for mold. During the first two weeks after the graft is made a check every day is not too often. If you find mold, wipe clean and leave the jar off long enough for the scion and understock to dry. Air seems to be the best way to stop mold.

I have been warned many times not to fertilize grafts for a period of at least one year. I have found though, that I can fertilize as soon as the scion and understock are united. I have used liquid fertilizer at half-strength once a month and found that it promotes growth and had no ill effect on the grafted plant.

When you are doing grafts this year, try Gibberellic Acid on a few; you will be surprised. I was. *(Reprinted from the Camellia Bulletin, Jan. '58.)*

MEMBERSHIP INVITATION

The Charlotte Men's Camellia Club was organized by twelve (12) charter members on March 10, 1953. The present membership exceeds 120. The club is a non-profit organization. Its primary objectives are to encourage camellia culture and to share the beauty of their blooms with others.

An invitation is extended to men to affiliate with the club who have shown or who profess a real interest in camellias.

Meetings are informal but educational. They are held on the first Monday of each month, excluding the summer season. Members learn to graft, to root cuttings, identify the blooms, fertilize, and gain other practical information concerning the culture of camellias.

G. R. Howard, Secretary
2141 Colony Road
Charlotte, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Howard:

I am interested in camellias and would like to become a member of the Charlotte Men's Camellia Club. I am enclosing my check in the amount of $5 for one year's dues.

_____

Signed

_____

Address

_____

_____

Phone Number

The Why and How of Sports

VERN MCCASKILL

According to the dictionary a sport, mutant (used either as an adjective or noun) or mutation are synonymous all meaning the variation of an offspring from its parent.

If you are old time camellia grower and know all about sports, then this article is not for you. If, however, you are a fairly new amateur in the camellia world and once in a while see a totally unexpected bloom that looks as out of place as a single cloud on a sunny day, then read on and learn how to tell a sport and what to do if you find a promising-looking one.

Are sports really important, you may ask. They certainly are. Some of our loveliest cultivars are sports, and some are more beautiful and embody finer characteristics than their mother plants. 'Lookaway' is one such as it is of finer texture and superior substance than 'Herme.'

Sports appear of course during the blooming season and are to be found normally on the weaker branches coming from a main trunk of the bush. Sometimes they are quite well hidden by thick foliage so it may pay you to look up underneath the leaves near main stems if you are checking for a sport. Again, a sport may bloom on the end of any branch. For example, 'Jack McCaskill' was discovered on a weak twig low on the trunk of a 'TeDeum' while 'Spring Sonnet' appeared on the top of a branch of 'Colonial Lady.'

How To Distinguish

True sports are readily detected through their variation in color or form from other flowers on the same plant. It is important that you disinguish between what is a real sport or what might be simply a variation of the established plant. The sport must be definitely different in color or have a real change of form. For example, 'Conrad Hilton' a fine new white cultivar sported from the pink 'High Hat', while the peony form 'Lady Kay' appeared on a bush of the semi-double 'Ville de Nantes'. White camellias rarely throw a color. Thus 'Alba Plena' sports 'Fimbriata,' 'Henning-

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The Why and How of Sports

(Continued from page 39)

ham Smith' and 'Hooper Connnell', all white. Its only sport with any tinge of color is the 'Blush Plena'.

In looking for sports or in deciding to propagate them remember that as in all breeding, better sports are born of better plants. Thus we find the fine 'Pink Herme', 'Beauty of Holland', 'Quaintance', 'Spring Sonnet', 'Colonial Lady', 'Lookaway', and 'Mikado' all springing from the tried and true 'Herme'. Another well established group of cultivars are sports of 'Finlandia', namely 'Finlandia, var.', 'King Lear', 'Monte Carlo', and 'Blush Finlandia'.

And Now What To Do?

When you are absolutely satisfied that your "odd" bloom is a sport and worth working with, cut it off the plant and graft the scion. Be sure to leave enough wood on the main stem so that you can check the following season and see if there will be another bloom there. Mark the place with a label or string. Your graft will not bloom for at least two years but by checking its birthplace you may find out by another year whether the sport you have grafted is a good one.

It is not uncommon for one plant to throw several good sports. For example the wonderful 'Daikagura' is the mother of 'Daikagura, var.' and 'High Hat', the latter being in turn responsible for the white 'Conrad Hilton' as noted above. A newer noteworthy group of distinct sports is reported from the seedling 'Betty Sheffield' which are named 'Betty Sheffield Pink', 'Betty Sheffield Blush', which is a light pink with a few deep pink markings, 'Betty Sheffield, var.', which is a deep pink with white blotches and the "Betty Sheffield Supreme', which is a white bloom with pink edge—and other Bettys.

1964 Camellia Show Statistics

(Show Called Off in 1965)

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA, March 7-8, 1964 (8th Annual).
Sponsor: Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte. Show Chairman: Allison Hyatt.
Number Blooms Displayed: 3,030. Attendance: 2,109. Admission: 50¢.
Awards: Outstanding Bloom:

Japonica in open—over 4½" 'Tomorrow' exhibited by Roland Weeks; 2½" to 4½" 'PINK DIDDY' exhibited by Roland Weeks.

Japonica under glass—over 4½"—'LADY KAY' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Bush; 2½" to 4½"—'PINK DIDDY' exhibited by Dr. Carlisle Adams.

Reticulata under glass—'CRIMSON ROBE' exhibited by Dr. Bernard Brockman.

Hybrid—'ROBBIE' exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Garoni.

ACS Gold Certificates: In open—won by Roland Weeks, Charleston, S. C.; Under glass—won by Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Bush, Columbia, S. C.

ACS Silver Certificates: In open—won by Bellefield Plantation, Georgetown, S. C.

Under glass—won by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hendrix, Charlotte, N. C.

ACS Provisional Highly Commended Japonica Seedling Certificate: Unnamed seedling originated and exhibited by Spencer Walden, Camellia Farms, Albany, Ga.

Platonic Friends in a Camellia Garden

By Buxton White
Albemarle Gardener
Elizabeth City, N. C.

To an addicted camelliaphile the most wonderful plants in all the world are camellias. To paraphrase, surely the Lord could have made lovelier flowers than camellias but surely He never did.

Their viewpoint would be difficult to refute, especially when you consider the camellia plant itself as one of the handsomest of evergreens. Its excellent growth habits and glossy deep green foliage are year around attractions. And what other outdoor flowering shrubs can offer as much as eight months of blooming splendor—even through winter dormancy? Are we agreed that this Oriental charmer is beyond compare?

However, few of us want to live on cake and candy alone. By divine providence for us, many highly desirable ornamental plants, mostly broadleaved evergreens, thrive under the same environmental conditions as camellias. They too love the standard of living down south. It is to the ensemble we owe the frame of southern gardens.

A camellia collection to the exclusion of compatible companions would look more like a specialty nursery than an inviting garden. Variety of form and texture, contrast, fragrance, and all year long color interest would be sacrificed to repetitious monotony—too much of a good thing.

The camellia's aristocracy should not be permitted to develop snobbishness. A tasteful blending of appropriate plants that bear fruits, flowers, berries, and varicolored foliage with the changing seasons does lend spice to the garden scene.

Of course, camellias-n-azaleas are commonly spoken in one breath. Like ham-n-eggs or grits-n-gravy they are bosom friends that hang together. Gardenias, oleanders, magnolias, viburnums, tea olives, jasmines, abelia, daphne, pittosporum,

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Platonic Friends in a Camellia Garden

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loquat, and banana shrub are some other possibilities for combinations of flowering evergreen shrubs.

Members of the heath family, including the showy rhododendrons, hardy azaleas, mountain laurel, andromeda and such, are indigenous to our mountains and are best suited to higher altitudes; they do not relish the heat of our coastal areas. However, amazing exceptions to the rule of ecology, which should prove something, are the cases of happy adaption being forced on these uplanders. Striking examples may be seen at the Norfolk Municipal Gardens.

To these acid-soil plants may be added spectacular evergreen berrying shrubs of great, great ornamental value, such as the versatile hollies including yaupon, pyracantha, nandina, aucuba, ligustrums, photinias, cleyera, cotoneasters, mahonias, and wax-myrtle.

Complementing the wealth of broadleaved evergreens, other acid-lovers include the pines, and oaks, espcially the Live Oak, flowering dogwood, redbud, shadbush, fringetree, blueberries, sweet pepperbush, trailing arbutus, and a number of perennials, particularly wildflowers.

Some favorites of these southern aristocrats are often considered tempermental prima-donnas, but all they want is to be understood and treated accordingly. They are not hard to get along with on their terms, the most inflexible of which is acid soil; alkalinity will not be tolerated peacefully. Most of their tantrums come from careless, unintelligent planting and culture.

Not all acid-lovers are so exacting but by providing the demands of the more finiky, the liberal ones will be well pleased. Briefly, considerations for success with the group are: climate adaption, soil acidity, abundance of humus, constant moisture, excellent drainage, semi-shade, shallow planting, good mulching, humid atmosphere, and protection from strong winds. Once properly established broad-leaved evergreens need less maintenance pampering than most cultivated plants.

Most plants are fairly well satisfied in soil varying from 5.5 to 7.5 pH readings but the real acid-lovers want a pH of 4.5 to 5.5. If acidity can be regularly maintained at 5.5 most ornamentals can be contentedly grown as companions in the same bed. It is possible to even make pals of boxwood and camellias-n-azaleas in this optimum status.

The pH scale for measuring soil reaction is divided into units from 1 to 14. At the acid end is 1; at the alkaline end is 14; the middle 7 is neutral. For average gardeners it is best to send soil samples to the state soils laboratory for professional analysis. The service is free and your county agriculture agent can help in taking samples properly.

Oak leaves, peatmoss, bog muck, very old sawdust, and such slowly decaying materials are valuable for the purpose of improving physical and chemical condition of the soil through the stages of gradual decomposition.

Because soil-acid plants have an aversion to lime precautions should be taken to avoid it. Lime in cement, mortar, stucco and plaster thrown at the base of walls by builders and covered with earth washes into the soil to poison acid plants; so keep them four or five feet away.

Treated municipal-water may contain considerable lime and when used during dry times may counteract soil acidity. In some cases the result has been about as bad as might be expected from spreading lime on the ground.

The need of broadleaved evergreens for uniform moisture supply is emphasized by the fact their root systems generally are not as deep as some other shrubs. They can be dug with shallow root balls. If not kept well mulched and watered sufficiently during dry periods they may not react immediately but later yellowing, premature dropping of leaves or buds, and general decline will show up. Especially is this true with camellias and azaleas that require shallow planting and good drainage.

Chemicals also may be effectively used to acidify the soil when needed. They do not have the beneficial effect of organic matter on soil texture but frequently are employed with good results as an amendment rather than as a substitute. Aluminum sulphate, iron sulphate, or powdered sulphur may be used for the purpose. The amount to apply should vary with the degree of acidity, as shown by soil test.

1965-66 Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte 1965-66

OFFICERS

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To Retire 1967: Steve Dellinger, Allison Hyatt, Marret Wheeler
To Retire 1968: Dr. Frontis W. Johnston, George Trapp, Harry Watson
Past President James H. Shipp to retire 1966

MEMBERSHIP LIST

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Graven, Richard F.	1649 Scotland Avenue,	Charlotte	332-4408
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Guion, Dr. J. H.	1012 Kings Drive,	Charlotte	366-1747
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Hahn, Fred G. Jr.	2339 Kilbourne Drive,	Charlotte	537-5821
Hanks, H. S.	414 Gaston Avenue,	Belmont	825-2233
Hargett, Frank	Morrowcroft Farms,	Charlotte	
Harkey, Rankin	P. O. Box 17437,	Charlotte	366-7863
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Hawkins, Orville O.	2810 Rothwood Drive,	Charlotte	368-5835
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Hennessa, Dick	3136 Selwyn Avenue,	Charlotte	525-2514
Hicks, E. L.	120 North Union Street,	Concord	782-5119

Name	*Address*	*City*	*Phone*
Holtzclaw, Charles R.	410 Main Street,	Mount Holly	822-2333
Hon C. Ray	7211 Lakeside Drive,	Charlotte	537-2585
Howard, George R.	2141 Colony Road,	Charlotte	322-8875
Hunter, Dr. J. Boyce	944 Granville Road,	Charlotte	377-6667
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Kirby, Grady	Route #4, Box 109,	Matthews	366-3363
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Lewis, Eldred F.	310 South Central Avenue,	Belmont, N. C.	825-2611
Liles, Brooks S.	Badin, N. C.		422-3449
Little, A. J.	5418 Tuckaseegee Road,	Charlotte	399-3394
Little, George B.	2135 Malvern Road,	Charlotte	333-7493
McAlhaney, J. W.	The Electric Company,	Fort Mill, S. C.	547-2458
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McClung, J. W. Jr.	734 Cherokee Road,	Charlotte	375-6344
McConnell, J. Parks	1238 Belgrave Place,	Charlotte	376-6124
McFall, Billie J.	Route #2 Sharon Hill Road,	Charlotte	366-3839
McNeely, A. R.	511 Spencer Mtn. Road,	Gastonia	376-9801
Mason, J. P.	2715 Selwyn Avenue,	Charlotte	332-8067
Meacham, Walter B.	106 Clebourne St.,	Ft. Mill, S. C.	547-2064
Mock, Dr. C. G.	900 Sardis Lane,	Charlotte	366-0691
Monroe, Sam	2423 Cornell Avenue,	Charlotte	366-4052
Moore, Stanley E. Jr.	4300 Denbigh Drive,	Charlotte	366-2431
Owen, Dr. Olin W.	1201 E. Morehead Street,	Charlotte	366-0467
Palmgren, E. A.	2312 Randolph Road,	Charlotte	332-5546
Perry, O. S. Sr.	3200 Providence Road,	Charlotte	366-1852
Pittman, R. K.	Box 884,	Badin, N. C.	
Price, R. C.	Rt. #1, Box 127-C,	Matthews	366-1342
Price, Reginald L.	641 Colville Road,	Charlotte	375-8076
Rhyne, M. H.	Box 167,	Belmont	825-2815
Rosier, J. H.	1316 Seneca Place,	Charlotte	523-1896
Sarratt, J. Ralph	R.F.D. 2,	Huntersville	892-8446
Shipp, James H.	300 Canterbury Road N.,	Charlotte	366-2371
Small, John H.	R.F.D. #3, Box 266,	Charlotte	
Smart, Roy L.	414 Eastover Road,	Charlotte	333-5527
Smith, George Lamar	2101 Ferncliff Road,	Charlotte	366-0903
Snyder, J. N.	3118 Windsor Drive,	Charlotte	525-1294
Spangler, C. D.	1930 Queens Road W.,	Charlotte	333-2786
Staton, Rev. John S.	3736 Commonwealth Avenue,	Charlotte	332-6011
Taylor, Jack W.	1119 South Belvedere Ave.,	Gastonia	865-2402
Terrell, E. A. Sr.	3000 South Boulevard,	Charlotte	332-3242
Thompson, John C.	5300 Sardis Road,	Charlotte	366-1898
Trapp, George W.	229 Sardis View Lane Rt. #1,	Matthews	366-8378
Trotter, James M.	4000 Churchill Road,	Charlotte	332-6823
Truax, Dave E.	1000 Berkeley Avenue,	Charlotte	333-5890
Upchurch, George E. Jr.	1017 Euclid Avenue,	Charlotte	333-0244
Van Every, P. L.	P. O. Box 2389 c/o Lance, Inc.,	Charlotte	332-7031
Van Every, Stephen	2600 Hampton Avenue,	Charlotte	334-4671
Van Every, Wm. H.	2220 Wellesley Avenue,	Charlotte	377-1331
Walker, John D.	Rt. #1, Box 23,	Mt Pleasant	
Wannamaker, Dr. Edward J.	Rt. #3, Box 250,	Charlotte	523-0598
Watson, Harry D.	Rt. #8, Box 240,	Charlotte	537-4722
Watson, O. G.	P. O. Box 386,	Badin	
Wheeler, R. Marret	1919 Cassamia Place,	Charlotte	366-4009
Wheeler, Dr. W. C.	7000 Thermal Road,	Charlotte	366-6524
Williams, Leslie J.	2015 Coniston Place,	Charlotte	334-8546
Yates, A. J.	1826 Shoreham Drive,	Charlotte	366-4485

Spring and Summer Care of Outdoor Camellia Plants

The care that you give to your camellia plants during the spring and summer months may be reflected in the winter-hardiness and flowering of those plants some 6 to 10 months later.

The application of fertilizer in proper amounts is dependent upon the grower's knowledge of the type of soil, amount of organic matter present, soil acidity (pH) and certain other factors. As a general rule one application of fertilizers containing nitrogen may lead to a flush of growth too late in the fall to have sufficient time to harden-off before freezing weather.

Pruning to improve shape for removal of inner branches should be done as soon as flowering is finished. There are two reasons for this: (1) Flower buds for the next year are produced most abundantly on this first flush of growth in the spring, and (2) late or severe pruning can stimulate growth and also prolong it, having about the same effect as late fertilizer.

Disbudding, if necessary to balance the capacity of the terminals to produce matured blossoms, to encourage vegetative growth of very young plants, or for the production of large exhibition blooms should be done by hand as soon as the flower buds can be distinguished from the vegetative buds. This should be possible by late summer or early fall. Disbudding for exhibition blooms should be done to leave only one terminal flower bud on each shoot.

During the hot, dry months, plants should never be allowed to wilt from lack of water, as this may result in bud drop or failure of flower buds to open properly the following spring. Water should be applied liberally once a week to thoroughly soak the soil to a depth of several inches. Shallow watering or the maintenance of a wet, soggy soil should be avoided. Camellia plants like to have their foliage sprinkled with water at frequent intervals and this should be done on very hot days when the sun is not directly on the foliage.

It may be necessary to spray your plants for the control of various pests or diseases. Most insects can be controlled with wettable Clordane applied at the rate of 1-1½ oz. of active ingredient per gallon. If scale is present use Malathion 50% emulsifiable at a dilution of one teaspoonfull per gallon of water. There are very few diseases of camellias for which spraying is necessary. The spread of "die-back" may be controlled by using Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50, applied every 5 to 7 days.

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