

Atlantic Coast Camellias

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Camellia Japonica 'Bobbie Fain'

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From the Cover

‘Bobbie Fain’

Originated in 1992 by Walter Homeyer, Macon, GA. A large japonica, clear bright red with deep red radial veining.

Walter Homeyer registered many other great camellia varieties, including Frank Houser, Edna Bass, Terrell Weaver, Betty Ridley, Ruffian, and Brooke Maphis.

Photo on the cover and at right taken by
J. D. Thomerson



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**ACCS Fall Convention
October 2 - 4, 2023**

Embassy Suites by Hilton Savannah Airport

Details and Registration Information on ACCS Website

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

by Fred McKenna

“To improve is to change, to be perfect is to change often.” — Winston Churchill

Well, the last two years have flown by. By the time you read this, our 2023 Fall Convention will either be just ahead or just in our rearview mirror.

I want to thank the ACCS Officers and Executive Committee who made my job easy. Together, they could not have supported me and ACCS better. First, Randolph Maphis had the challenge of getting ACCS through the COVID-19 pandemic. He kept the society running and communicating through that period and turned over an enthusiastic and healthy society to me in 2021. One of the great actions Randolph did was convince J.D. Thomerson to become our editor, taking over from our beloved Richard Mims. As Editor, J.D. has taken the Atlantic Coast Camellias journal to new levels and remains the envy of the regional Camellia society publications.



Fred and Toni McKenna

Others on the Executive Committee instrumental for ACCS over the last two years includes our webmaster and center of communications, Richard Buggeln. Richard has been crucial in updating our website (as well as the American Camellia Society website) and was the coordinator for all the ACCS Board Zoom calls. Fred Jones, our Treasurer, has ensured that our dollars are spent wisely, and therefore ACCS ends 2023 in fine financial shape. Sandy Black said ‘yes’ to my request in 2021, accepting the challenge of becoming the ACCS Secretary. The ACCS secretary is a hard job, but she has done a wonderful job with the meeting minutes. Tommy Alden, our 2nd Vice President, is always a wealth of knowledge and provides an even-handed assessment of any situation; plus, he is a great auctioneer! Lastly, I congratulate Carol Selph for her work as the ACCS 1st Vice President. She always had a solution ready and took care of things before they became real issues. I could count on her keeping me out of trouble.

There are many others I need to thank for supporting me over the last two years. Mack McKinnon always had things running smoothly for our previous conventions in Litchfield Beach. Marsha Zeagler and Gene Phillips stepped out when asked to do the legwork investigating Savannah as the 2023 convention site and many others!

Being the President from 2021 to 2023 of ACCS is something I will never forget – I had a blast. Thank you all for the trust you placed in me.

FALL CAMELLIA SHOWS & EVENTS

HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!

October 2 — 4, 2023

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society Convention, Embassy Suites by Hilton, Savannah Airport, 145 West Mulberry Boulevard, Savannah, GA

Go to the website for details: <http://www.atlanticcoastcamelliasociety.org>

October 14, 2023

Middle Georgia Camellia Society, Miller-Murphy-Howard Building, Georgia National Fairgrounds & Agricenter, 401 Larry Walker Parkway, Perry, GA 31069

Show Chair/Contact: Sandra Williams, dscm@pstel.net, (478) 361-0405

October 20, 2023

Mid-Carolina Camellia Society, SC State Fair, Cantey Building, 1200 Rosewood Drive, Columbia, SC 29201 Show Chair/Contact: Julie & Oderra Small, jlf_nos@hotmail.com, (803) 926-3090 Judges' Chairperson: Geary Serpas, serpasgm@ntinet.com

November 4, 2023

Wiregrass Camellia Society, First Baptist Church, 142 S. Main St., Boston, GA 31626

Show Chair/Contact: Sandra Jones & Patti Niewoehner, sandrajones@windstream.net
Judges' Chairperson: Jerry Selph, 2015quitmancamellia3000@gmail.com

November 11, 2023

Virginia Camellia Society, Norfolk Botanical Garden, Garden Auditorium and Rotunda 6700 Azalea Garden Road, Norfolk, VA 23518

Show Chair/Contact: Toni McKenna, toni.mckenna@me.com, (757) 376-2119

Judges' Chairperson: Fred McKenna, fred.mckenna@me.com

November 11, 2023

Auburn-Opelika Men's Camellia Club, Pioneer Park, 6500 Stage Road, Loachapoka, AL 36865, Show Chair/Contact: Charles Mitchell, mitchc1@auburn.edu, (334) 539-2152
Exhibition Only - Not Judged

December 2023

Ozone Camellia Club, Slidell City Auditorium, 2056 2nd Street, Slidell, LA 70458

Show Chair/Contact: Dr. Robert Taylor, robertwtaylor@bellsouth.net (985) 768-2897

Judges' Chairperson: Victoria Allen, victoriasamanthaallen@gmail.com

December 9, 2023

Pensacola Camellia Club, WSRE Jean & Paul Amos Studio, 1000 College Blvd.,

Pensacola, FL 32504, Show Chair: Christi Hankins, todwbz1@gmail.com, (850) 324-8552

Judges' Chairperson: Dr. Mack Thetford, thetfordm@gmail.com

Sasanquas: The Black Sheep of the Family? — I Think Not

By J. D. Thomerson

I am sure you have heard the old saying that “Time Flies By.” Well, I totally agree with this. Kay’s and my daughter, Katie, is now all of a sudden 23 years old. How did this happen? Kay and I have not aged a bit, but our only child is now grown up. Katie is now living in Saint Augustine, FL, and is halfway finished with her Occupational Therapy degree. Kay and I are so lucky to have a wonderful, caring, loving, calm, and easy-to-get-along-with child. There have been so many great memories, but I want to share one particular one with you because it, in a roundabout way, relates to *Sasanqua* camellias.

In May 2012, our adopted stray cat had kittens. Katie, age 12 then, and Kay were totally delighted. Notice that one male member of the family was not mentioned above. Kay and Katie quickly had a name for all three kittens. There was a solid black one they named “Blackie” (isn’t that original), a white one named “Whitie” (I know, my child is just brilliant), and a pitiful little tabby one (the runt of the litter) named “Peanut Butter.”

We often commented about Peanut Butter, “Oh, isn’t he just pitiful.” He was not much to look at compared to the others, and he would fall over a lot and bump into things. He often could not find his food dish, and when he did, he usually stepped in it and spilled out all the food.

Peanut Butter is somewhat like Wilbur the Piglet in *Charlotte’s Web* or the story about the Ugly Duckling. At first glance, he doesn’t seem to be worth much – but once



Leslie Ann

‘Leslie Ann’ is perhaps the most popular of all sasanquas. It is a white tipped reddish lavender. Small, semi-double to peony form.



‘Showa-No-Sakae’

A large specimen showing the wonderful mass blooming effect of sasanquas.

PLEASE NOTE:

This variety is actually a Hiemalis species (thought to have both japonica and sasanqua parentage) but looks and acts like a sasanqua and is generally lumped into the sasanqua category as are all the Vernalis varieties.

you get to know him, he is the sweetest little thing you could ever meet. I started to write that Peanut Butter is like a “red-headed stepchild,” but after really learning what that means, it is just too awful for words.

Sasanqua camellias are in many ways, much like Peanut Butter, Wilbur the Piglet, and the Ugly Duckling. Many folks just don’t give them the time of day or think they are worth having. Sasanquas would agree with Rodney Dangerfield in saying, “I just don’t get any respect.”

I know many readers who will not agree with me, but I really like Sasanqua Camellias. Yes, I know their blooms shatter like crazy and are not suitable for cutting and enjoying inside or taking to a show. They can’t hold a candle to their big brothers or cousins, the japonicas or reticulatas that everyone ooh’s and aah’s about at camellia shows. However, they have many wonderful characteristics that their prize-winning brothers and sisters often lack. Let me tell you why I really like sasanquas.

Let’s begin with the fact that sasanquas bloom in early fall all on their own without needing to be gibbed. If you are like me, after a long hot spring and summer of watering, spraying, fertilizing, pruning, and mulching by early fall, I am ready to see some type of camellia bloom. It does not have to be a huge Frank Houser bloom to get me excited – I am just excited to see something.

A huge bonus of this early blooming trait of sasanquas is that they have already put on their amazing color show well before the freezes come along and turn all other camellia blooms and buds brown. How often have I waited an entire year to see a certain japonica or reticulata bloom for the first time, only to have a bad freeze come and destroy all my hard work. This will seldom ever happen in the lower south with sasanquas.

Now, don’t get me wrong. I love the japonicas, reticulatas, and hybrids – I have way more of them than I do the sasanquas. But, sometimes the weather is so cold, wet, and nasty when they are blooming that I don’t want to stay outside long enjoying them. Not a problem with most sasanquas – they bloom in the fall when the weather is usually just wonderful.

As hard as it is for us diehard camellia show folks to admit, many people are not interested in showing camellias or trying to win a blue ribbon at a show. Most gardeners just want a good colorful landscape plant – especially one that blooms when nothing else much is blooming. They don’t want to spray pesticides and fungicides several times a year and spend lots of money on expensive fertilizer. They want the plant to look great twelve months out of the year – not just a few months when in bloom.



The ‘Yuletide’ sasanqua shown above blooms a bit later than other varieties — usually right around Christmas.



‘Star Above Star’

This Vernalis variety probably wins the most awards at camellia shows in the Sasanqua category.



Navajo is similar to Rainbow with the red edge shading to the white center.

been told that florists can use sasanqua branches with only leaves as the greenery portion of flower arrangements.

Still not convinced about the merits of sasanquas? Let me continue to list their winning qualities. Sasanquas will grow in full sun as well as semi-shade. They are also more drought-tolerant than their more celebrated camellia cousins. In general, they are just much easier to grow. I have killed many a japonica camellia, and I don't even want to discuss my success with reticulatas, but I honestly do not think I have ever lost a single sasanqua camellia.

One reason sasanquas are easier to grow than their cousins is that they do not get that terrible root rot disease. I have read the long scientific name for this root-rot, but that means little to me – all I know is that the roots on sasanquas do not get this disease and are much more robust and healthy than reticulata, japonicas, and hybrids. Again, yes, I know about some of the incredibly robust roots on some varieties, such as Kumagai Nagoya and Honglushen, but these varieties are not typical of most. The reason sasanquas have been used for years for rootstocks when grafting is that their roots are so good, and they do not root rot when the tops of the plant are chopped off during grafting.

I enjoy growing camellias from seed. The main goal is not to register new varieties. The truth be known, I just think it is very fun. I enjoy collecting the seed pods, planting the seeds in plastic zip-lock baggies with sphagnum moss, watching the roots grow, potting them up in small quart pots, and as years go by into larger pots, and then eventually watching them bloom. My daughter Katie at a very young age, helped me with these tasks, which is another great memory I treasure.

Even though I grow several hundred reticulata, japonica, and hybrid camellias, I completely understand the feelings of the average gardener I mention above. I have seen several reticulata blooms that are just unbelievable – but when I see the plant it bloomed on, I tell myself, “I don't care how great that bloom looks; I am not going to have that ugly bush in my yard.” Now, before I get chastised by multitudes – yes, there are some reticulata plants that have good bush and leaf habits, especially if you give it some careful pruning; however, this is probably more the exception. Sasanquas typically have very nice growth habits that need little, if any, pruning. They have a small shiny leaf that looks very nice. In fact, I have



Strawberry Limeade

Originated by Glenn Read in 2012. Winner of the ACS 2013 "Ralph Peer Sasanqua Award"

Anyway, I deviate from my topic, but I mention the above to say that sasanquas are extremely easy to grow from seed and grow fast. That is evidenced by looking under many large sasanquas and finding many seedlings popping up all on their own. Other varieties are not nearly as easy. Many other seed varieties grow for a while but later die often of root-rot disease or some other unknown issue.

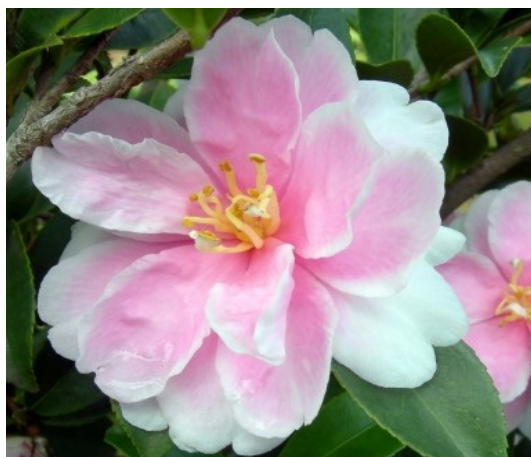
This is not to discourage anyone from planting all types of camellia seeds. I mention this just to add to this list of excellent attributes of sasanquas. It might be true that only one out of a hundred camellia seedlings will be pretty enough and different enough to register. However, with sasanquas, this is not really an issue in my thinking. Sasanquas are typically grown for their mass flowering habits instead of the beauty of the individual bloom.

I have bloomed at least 30 sasanquas from seed, and I honestly could not tell you much difference between the ones I have grown from seed and others that are named. There are some exceptions, such as the incredible Star Above Star, Leslie Ann, and many of the new introductions from Bobby Green's Camellia Nursery (see blooms on this page.) Sasanqua seedlings bloom red, pink, white, and white with hints of pink on the edges and in forms that are just as nice, in my opinion, to most named sasanquas.



October Magic[®] Carpet[™]

Another Green Nurseries sasanqua introductions. This is one of many sasanquas being sold as part of the Southern Living Plant Collection.



Dream Angel[™]

One of many Green Nurseries' Sasanqua introductions. Begins blooming in October. The influences of Yume in its parentage are obvious and it has a dwarf habit like Shi-Shi Gashira.

Did I mention much earlier that sasanquas bloom so early that they are not bothered by the awful petal blight fungus? I take medication for excessive worry and anxiety, and life definitely gives everyone plenty of things to worry about – so I enjoy not having to worry about my sasanquas. They reliably bloom each fall with basically no attention whatsoever from me. Considering my limited time, the work-to-reward ratio is very high with sasanquas.

In addition, most sasanquas are fragrant, and some are very fragrant. Also, they are available in varieties that are easily used as a low ground cover, an espalier, a potted specimen, bonsai, or a hedge. A neighbor of mine has a tall sasanqua privacy hedge that is at least 50 feet long -- it looks great even when not in full bloom.

Perhaps my favorite sasanqua attribute is that their mass of blooms can be seen and appreciated from a distance. I live on the corner of two moderately busy residential

streets. I often get comments from people driving by and noticing my sasanquas in full bloom. My number one objective for my landscape is to have a pretty yard with blooming plants twelve months out of the year. Sasanquas are a very valuable part of trying to accomplish that goal.

I encourage everyone to consider the sasanqua camellia in light of all the good attributes it offers. Camellia Sasanqua – the Ugly Duckling, Black Sheep of the Family, Red-Headed Stepchild, Wilbur the Pig, or even Peanut Butter, the kitty of the camellia world – I think not.

GREAT SASANQUA CHOICES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES

- ◆ **Setsugeeka** — Tall growing white with waved and fluted petals.
- ◆ **Leslie Ann** — Many consider this to be the prettiest sasanqua. White with purple shade on edges.
- ◆ **Yuletide** — Small bright red bloom with gold stamens. Yes, it blooms at Christmas time.
- ◆ **Star Above Star**—A Vernalis species that blooms larger than most, doesn't shatter as easily as others. It is a white shading to lavender-pink semi-double. Wins many awards and is a must-have.
- ◆ **Cotton Candy** — A wide spreading clear pink with ruffled petals. This variety grows great and blooms profusely and is my favorite for overall landscape effect.
- ◆ **Sparkling Burgundy**—A very robust ruby red peony form.
- ◆ **Bonanza** — Deep red informal double form that is low growing — also good for espalier.
- ◆ **Shishi-Gashira** — Has become very popular with landscapers as a groundcover camellia. Bright rose semi-double.
- ◆ **Kanjiro** — A Hiemalis species, a long time favorite for rootstock but a very nice bright pink to deep rosy red single bloom that is a great choice for a tall hedge.
- ◆ **Rainbow** — White with each petal bordered red. A medium single bloom that is very popular. There is also a variety called Double Rainbow with similar characteristics, but it is a Semi-Double.
- ◆ **Egao** — Species Vernalis, Large Semil-Double. Deep pink, pendulous growth, suitable for specimen or espalier. Flowers do not shatter as easily as most sasanquas.

Sasanqua Camellias: The Heralds of the Camellia Season

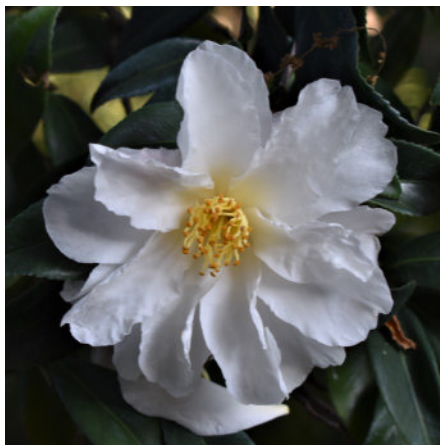
By Brad King

The beautiful fall-blooming sun-tolerant *Camellia sasanqua* heralds the camellia season. They originate in Japan, where they have a long history. The native species always have small white flowers borne on a fine-textured shrub or small tree. The cultivated varieties have a wide range of beautiful colors, many of which are fragrant. They usually have numerous single or semi-double flowers, with many having delicate fluted or ruffled petals. They are widely grown in the United States, New Zealand, China, and Australia. They may be grown in pots, as hedges, or pruned in espalier form. They may be used as a single specimen in a sunny garden location, clusters of mixed cultivars, or a mass planting of one variety.

The original *C. sasanqua* had unimpressive small single white flowers; however, today, there are many white cultivars with medium and large flowers that make excellent candidates for your garden. **'Setsugekka'** (Snow, Moon, and Flowers) has a large semi-double white flower with ruffled petals. This Japanese cultivar has become popular in America. The Japanese frequently give picturesque descriptive names to their cultivars.



'Setsugekka'



'Minie No Yuki'

The cultivar **'Minie No Yuki'** (Snow on the Ridge) is another example of a picturesque name. Often in America, growers give a cultivar an English name for marketing. In this case, it was renamed **'White Doves,'** also a good description of this cultivar which has a white semidouble flower. The plant grows laterally and low to the ground, suitable for a planter or a ground cover.

'Choji Gruma' (Wheel of Anemone) is a graphic name for this miniature light pink anemone flower with deeper pink tones on the edges of the petals and petaloids. It is one of the very few anemone sasanquas and the most well-known with this form (see photo next page.)



'Choji Gruma'



'Rainbow'

Camellia sasanquas **'Rainbow,' 'Double Rainbow,'** and **'Painted Desert'** have white flowers with beautiful rose-red borders. These names are just as colorful as their blooms. **'Rainbow'** has a large single white flower with a red border, and **'Double Rainbow'** has a semi-double flower with a rose red border. The combination of a white flower with a red or pink border is one of the popular color combinations found in *C. sasanqua*. A rainbow is caused when sunlight reflects inside a raindrop, and the much less common double rainbow is caused by a double reflection of sunlight inside the raindrops. This occurs only when the drops are centered on the sun itself. **'Painted Desert'** has a large flower with showy stamens. The Painted Desert is known for its brilliant, varied colored rocks and even shades of lavender. It is in Arizona and part of the Petrified Forrest National Park.

There were initially no red sasanqua flowers; however, through hybridizing a few beautiful red cultivars have been introduced. One of the very best is **'Bonanza,'** which



'Dazzler'



'Bonanza'

has a large deep red semi-double flower. Bonanza is defined as “a large amount of something desirable,” which fits this camellia to a “T.” Another example of a red camellia with a great name is ‘Dazzler.’ It has a semi-double rose-red flower that dazzles the eye with its numerous early flowers. Yet, another very popular red sasanqua is ‘Yuletide’ (see previous article), which blooms late season, typically during the Christmas season. The brilliant red single flower with bright red stamens grows on a sturdy, compact upright plant. Yuletide refers to the Christmas season.

‘Pink A Boo’ has a small to medium single flower with seven petals and a mild scent. It is a pink sport of ‘Yuletide’ discovered and propagated by Monrovia Nursery, who registered it as ‘MonDel.’ Bobbie Green began the hybridization of *Camellia sasanqua* that resulted in the beautiful “October” series. There are ten sasanqua cultivars available in the Southern Living Plant Collection. This includes outstanding cultivars like ‘October Magic Orchid’ shown below.



October Magic[®] Orchid[™]



‘Pink a Boo’



‘Kelsey Beasley’



‘Shibori Egao’

SUN TRIALS AT MASSEE LANE GARDENS 10 YEARS LATER OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

By Tommy Alden

Ten years ago, in March 2013, Middle Georgia Camellia Society members planted 87 three-gallon camellias (27 different cultivars x 3 each) on 8-foot spacings on a random pattern on a site in full sun. The site was bordered on the north and east sides by six-year-old long leaf pines. Ten years later, those 16-year-old pines cast about three hours of shade on the eastern third of the planting site, but for the first 5-6 years, while the plants were becoming established, it was all sun. The purpose of the test was to challenge the old accepted “rule of thumb” that camellias other than *c. sasanqua* needed to be grown in areas with partial shade. After planting, a manual drip irrigation system was installed by William Khoury and Matthew Israel. The camellias were fertilized with a slow-release fertilizer and mulched with pine straw.



After Planting the first spring (2014), we had a late cold snap that caught some of the plants in an early flush of new growth, resulting in severe bark splitting at the soil line and, ultimately, plant death. There were twenty cultivars killed out of the 87 planted, including all three ‘Georgia National Fair’, ‘Kick Off’, ‘Tama Electra’, and ‘Frank Houser’, two each of ‘Debutante’ and ‘Dixie Knight’ and one each of ‘Alba Plena’, ‘Maroon and Gold’, ‘Nuccio’s Pearl’ and ‘Sea Foam’. Since ‘Frank Houser’ was the only *reticulata* in the test, it was replanted. All plants were labeled with metal plant tags. Weeding, fertilizing, and re-mulching were done each spring for the first 7-8 years. Growth on most cultivars has been excellent.



Last spring (2022), we realized the plants had become so large that, in some cases, it was difficult to walk between the plants. We, therefore, elected to do significant pruning to bring the plant height down and, in some cases, open the plant up. When we finished, there was a pile of branches six feet high and wide by 20 feet long! This spring, 2023, most of the cultivars are in excess of six feet tall.

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on this ten-year study, one would have to conclude that camellias other than just *c. sasanqua* will grow well in full sun locations provided sufficient water, nutrients, and heavy mulch are provided. The first 3-4 years are critical to get a plant well established. Plants growing in full sun do appear to be more compact or tighter growing. Some hybrids like 'Buttons 'N Bows' almost appear to have been sheared. Others like 'Black Magic' seem to be lightly leafed out but otherwise still have nice blooms; it, too, is fairly tight growing. 'Taylor's Perfection' (H) and 'Frank Houser' (R) both grew large and loose; they were twelve feet tall. Some leaf color is not as dark green ('Lady Clare') as it would be in the shade, but others didn't appear to be impacted by the sun as I thought they might.

The plants that did not fare well, other than those initially killed by cold, were cultivars that I feel were weaker growers, such as 'Nuccio's Pearl' and 'Dixie Knight.' The added stress of too much sun, would likely be detrimental to a slow or weak plant. However, a moderate to strong grower will do very well in direct sun as indicated by 'Royal Velvet', 'La Peppermint', 'Miss Bessie Beville', 'Bobbie Fain', and even 'Pink Perfection.' The 'Bobbie Fain,' which, when grown in our Middle Georgia area in partial shade, tends to be a semi-double to anemone form, but the plants growing in full sun all bloomed as formal doubles with dark red petal edges almost like a 'Dick Hardison.' I have not noticed any significant color or form changes on any other cultivars.

I would not hesitate to tell someone that it is possible to grow camellias in full sun locations, provided the plant is a good grower, and irrigation and mulch are utilized.

CULTIVAR RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THOSE IN OUR TRIALS FOR FULL SUN LOCATIONS

No. 1 'Taylor's Perfection' (H), 'Buttons 'N Bows' (H), 'Frank Houser' (R), 'Bobbie Fain', 'La Peppermint', 'Professor Sargent', 'Royal Velvet', 'R. L. Wheeler'

No. 2 'Alba Plena', 'Carter's Sunburst Special', 'Debutante', 'Helen Bower', 'Julia C. Taylor', 'Lady Clare', 'Lady Laura', 'Maroon and Gold', 'Mathotiana', 'Miss Bessie Beville', 'Pink Perfection', 'Sea Foam', 'Silver Waves'

No. 3 'Black Magic', 'Fifth Avenue', 'Grace Albritton'



Tommy Alden with 10ft camellia

REPORT ON DAMAGE TO CAMELLIAS CAUSED BY THE CHRISTMAS 2022 FREEZE

by David Whitaker
Coastal Carolina Camellia Society

After being mostly well above the long-term average in much of December, air temperature in coastal South Carolina made a dramatic drop beginning December 22, 2022. Temperatures fell quickly, bottoming out on Christmas Eve at 18 degrees at the airport in North Charleston. Daily lows stayed below freezing until December 29, resulting in daily low temperatures being below 32° F for six consecutive days.

Daily Low Air Temperatures and Long-Term Average Daily Low Temperatures for December in Charleston, SC.



The sudden drop in air temperature to relatively low levels resulted in damage to many camellias in coastal South Carolina. Members of the Coastal Carolina Camellia Society were asked to provide names of cultivars that: 1) had no apparent negative effect from the cold temperatures, 2) lost many of their flower buds but subsequently had some flower blooms, 3) lost all flower buds but otherwise had no apparent negative impact to the plant, and 4) lost all buds and had severe damage to the plant (or the plant died).

Twelve club members responded to the survey. Twenty-two cultivars were reported to have had no ill effects to the winter weather (multiple reports for the same cultivar are shown in parentheses). They were: Black Magic (2), Blood of China, Camille, Capt. Martin's Favorite, Frank Houser (2), Freedom Bell, Gov. Mouton, Holy Pure, Irene, Little Too, Magnoliaeflora, Nuccio's Gem, Prof. Sargent, Red Hots, R.L. Wheeler, Royal Velvet (2), Royal Velvet Var., Taylor's Perfection, Tudor Baby, Ville de Nance, and Yours Truly.

Cultivars that lost many flower buds but did produce some flowers included: Accent, Andrea Sebire, Bella Roma, Betty Sheffield, Bev Piet's Smile, Bill Stout, Black Magic (2), Bob's Tinsie, Buddy (2), Buddy Fain Var., Capt. Parks, Clown, David Wirth, Drama Girl, Debutante, El Dorado, Elegans, Elfin, Frank Houser, Herme, Hishi-karaito, Lady Claire, Lady Laura, Lady Macon, Little Red Riding Hood, Magic City, Maroon and Gold, Martha Norwood, Mathotiana, Miss Lyla, Moonlight Bay, Pink Ball, R. L. Wheeler, Sea Foam (2), Something Beautiful, Swan Lake, Tiffany, Tricolor Superba, and Willard Scott.

Cultivars that were reported as producing no flowers included: Adolphe Audusson, Al Ewan, Alabama Tide, Alba Plena, Alyne Brothers, Betty Sheffield, Bill Colson, Bob Hope, Borem's Gem, Cameron Cooper, Carol Humphrey, Carter's Sunburst, C.M. Hovey, C.M. Wilson, Debutante, Dick Hardison, Dixie Knight Supreme, Edna Bass, Ella Joe, Fashionata, Grace Albritton, Georgia National Fair, High Fragrance, Harold L. Paige, Holly Bright, Joe Nuccio (NHR), Kramer's Supreme, Jury's Yellow, Look Again, Magic City, Margaret Davis, Miss Charleston var., John Hall (Retic), Maroon and gold, Midnight Magic, Marie Bracey, Parker Conner, Paul Haskee Var., Pleasant Memories, Pope John 23, Rose Bouquet, R. L. Wheeler, Sawanda's Mahogany, Spring Sonnet, Terry Gilly Var., Tomorrow, Tricolor, White Giant, Victory White.

Plants that suffered severe damage included: Big Apple var., Black Gold, Borem's Gem, Botan yuki (Rusticana), Carolyn Phillips (retic), Colonial Lady, Elaine's Betty (young plant), Lady Laura, John Hunt (Retic, may be dead), Leona Rish, Midnight Magic, Paper Dolls, Pink Dahlia (may die), Pomponia, Steve Blount, Trophy (retic), Valentine Day, and Valentine Day Var.

Some Generalizations that can be Gleaned Include:

- Almost all reticulatas did poorly
- Some cultivars were listed in two categories (e.g., Black Magic, R.L Wheeler, and Frank Houser were reported as having no damage and also as having lost most flower buds. Betty Sheffield was listed as both producing some flowers and producing no flowers). These multiple listings may have been related to plant age, precise location and cold exposure, and history of care.
- The vast majority of cultivars survived, although perhaps a majority may have lost high percentages of flower buds.
- Relatively few cultivars were listed as having severe damage.
- Responses suggest that many additional cultivars could have been added to category three (lost all flower buds), but data were inadequate.
- It appears that the blooms of historically late-blooming cultivars (such as Black Magic, Royal Velvet, and Capt. Martin's Favorite) survived better than early- or mid-season bloomers.

- Perhaps the relatively mild temperatures throughout much of early December before the severe freeze hit may have resulted in more damage than would have happened if the temperatures had slowly declined and allowed some hardening of the plants. Plants in temperate regions can adapt to winter temperatures by relocating nutrients from leaves and shoots to storage organs, given preparatory time.

A report in the 1964 American Camellia Society (ACS) yearbook reported on the effects of the 1962-63 winter freeze in Orlando, Florida. Varieties that seemed to not suffer too severely were Adolphe Audusson, Beauty of Holland, Blush Hibiscus, California, Don-Mac, Doris Freeman, Drama Girl, Eleanor of Fair Oaks, His Majesty, Iwane-Shibori, Princess Lavender, Margaret Ratcliffe, Marion Mitchell, Sheffields (all the group), Stella Sewell, Ville de Nantes, and Wildwood.

Also, in the 1964 ACS yearbook, Wendell Levi of Sumter, SC gave a very detailed report of the effects of the 1963-64 winter that took temperatures down to 8°F on Dec. 13 and 14, and daily lows remained below 32°F through the end of February. Some cultivars that survived to bloom in December included: Bernice Boddy, Willie Hite, and Winfried Womack. Additional varieties that bloomed in January included Shin-Shinko, Willie Hite, Bernice Boddy, and Margaret Ratcliffe. After nights above freezing in late February, the following varieties bloomed: Magnoliaeflora, Gov. Mouton, Flame, Leucantha, Princess Lavender, Fred Sander, Iwane, Marie Griffin, Blush Hibiscus, Ida Weisner, Miss Middleton, Monte Carlo, Finlandia Var., Donckelarii, and Betty Sheffield Var.

Following the winter freeze of 1976-77, G.F. Abendroth of Louisiana wrote in the 1977 ACS Yearbook that several camellias did well, including the Betty Sheffield family, the Carter's Sunburst family, Donckelarii, Christmas Beauty, Flame, Kramer's Supreme, Kitty, and Grace Albritton.

Marvin Jernigan of Warner Robins, GA, also referring to the 1976-77 winter, said that some of the camellias that did well were Barbara Morgan, Bernice Boddy, Cabeza de Vaca, Diamond Head, Donation, Flame, Firebrand, Francie L, Gloire de Nantes, Grand Prix, Grand Slam, Howard Asper, Kitty, Lady Vansittart, Latifolia, Leucantha, Ville de Nantes, and William C. Noell.

The purpose of this brief report is to provide the reader with a list of camellias that are likely to survive cold weather better than other varieties. Having some cold-tolerant varieties might improve one's chances of having flowers to enter in camellia shows or to otherwise enjoy when many other flowers do not survive a freeze. Severe winters are relatively uncommon in coastal South Carolina, so camellia collectors should not be overly concerned about the temperature hardiness of your favorite varieties. Continue to collect the flowers that you admire.

Addendum

Society member Geary Serpas reported in May that many, if not all, of the camellia varieties he thought had been killed by the winter freeze are putting on leaves and appear to be recovering.

**Camellia Varieties Mentioned in David Whitaker's Article
Reported to Handle Cold Temperatures Well in Various Locations**



Don-Mac



Governor Mouton



Princess Lavender



Your's Truly



Taylor's Perfection



Red Hots

WHAT NOT TO DO TO A CAMELLIA

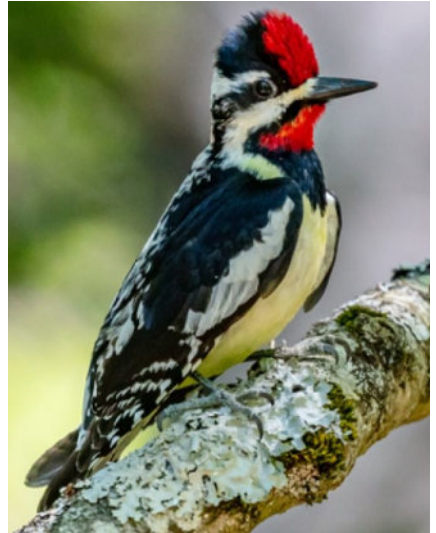
By Brenda Buchan, President, Tallahassee Camellia Society

In early March, I was helping clean up and prune some camellias at the Tallahassee Garden Club owned Rutger's House. This beautiful old two-story home is used by the club to hold meetings and also rents out to the community. It is a lovely venue to hold a wedding, and the property has quite a few white camellias sasanquas. The fall and winter brides especially love posing in front of the camellias while the plants are in full bloom.

While working in one of the garden beds, I looked up at a row of white camellia sasanquas and was horrified to see the damage on all the trunks. There were concentric rings of holes up and down the trunk about four feet up from the ground, and the holes were oozing and covered with black mold. I spoke to the groundskeeper, and she said they were worried about losing the established trees and wanted to know if I knew what to do to help them recover.

I was pretty sure I knew what caused the holes but was not so sure about what to do about the black mold. After taking photos, I sent them to both our local Extension Agent and to members of the Tallahassee Camellia Society that have grown camellias for a long time for their opinions. The results that came back were consistent from both the growers and the horticulturalists.

At some point after the camellia sasanquas were established, a landscape designer came in and turned the plants into topiaries. While from a designer's point of view, that may have seemed like a good idea, from a horticulturalist's point of view, it was not. By pruning the camellia sasanquas up high (over four feet above the ground), it exposed the trunks to the yellow-bellied sapsuckers that are prevalent in the Tallahassee area.



Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker



Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker
Damage to Trunk

While you may only think that yellow-bellied sapsuckers are a schoolyard taunt, it is an actual bird. They are small woodpeckers with straight bills. It is not likely that you will see them on your trees as they are very shy, but you can identify them through a long white strip along their folded wing. They are black and white with a red forehead. It is more likely that you have seen the holes in your trees that they leave behind.

Yellow-bellied sapsuckers will perch upright on your trees and drill shallow holes in neat rows around your trees. They are after the sugary sap in the tree and will take in any insect along the way. In general, they do not kill the tree; however, the holes are not attractive. Camellias are not their preferred sources for sugary sap because the branches are too close together, and it is harder to get inside the tree. However, if the camellia is pruned as a topiary, then it is an invitation to feed that the yellow-bellied sapsuckers cannot pass up.

The horticulturalists said that the primary damage was caused by the yellow-bellied sapsuckers, and the trees are trying to heal themselves by developing scar tissue (orangish open scars). Coming from the holes is a liquen formation, and growing on that is the black fungi. We will watch the trees to see if they are able to heal themselves. If not, we will remove those trees and replace them with ones with a strong recommendation to never turn them into topiaries.

The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker creates two kinds of sap holes: tiny, round holes that extend deep in the tree and are not enlarged, and more shallow, rectangular holes, which the bird must constantly re-drill to keep sap flowing and attract insects. A sapsucker revisits the same tree again and again to lap up the oozing sap with its brush-like tongue. Although sap is an important food source for this species, especially in early spring, it makes up only about 20 percent of the bird's overall diet. The rest of its nourishment comes from phloem (soft inner tree bark) and insects, especially ants.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker has visited my camellia garden on several occasions over the years. I never knew what was causing the holes in my sasanqua camellia trunks. For some reason they only attack my sasanquas — never other species. But, they have damaged five of my large sasanquas and have almost killed two of them.



Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker
Damage to J. D. Thomerson's
Sasanqua Camellia

CAMELLIA EXPERT'S JUNE VISIT TO OUR GARDEN

by Betty Gail Buggeln

DAY ONE:

Richard and I were honored to host Nick Tchan, a certified American Camellia Society Judge, as our mid-June weekend guest. He surprised us with the gift of three camellia reticulatas (see on next page). Only a few years ago, Nick graduated from Cal Poly Tech in California and Oklahoma State University with degrees in horticulture. His passion for camellias began as a child when he “fell in love” with the camellias growing in his parent’s garden. After visiting the internationally renowned camellia wholesale gardens – Nuccio’s Nurseries in Altadena, California, Nick developed a close friendship with both Tom and Jim Nuccio, owners of the nursery. Currently, Nick is the owner of 300 different camellias in his two gardens – Greenwood, South Carolina and Los Angeles, California.

While visiting our home and garden of 187 camellias, Nick wanted to network with local experts. I invited four Camellia friends to join us for a luncheon at our home on Saturday, June 17th, so all of us could discuss the current problems and successes of our gardens. While I finished all the details for lunch, Richard drove Nick to downtown Wilmington and took a tour of the historic Burgwin-Wright House.

Our guests arrived on time with wonderful contributions to our lunch. After a relaxing and enjoyable lunch, we then drove over to see the garden of Nate and Sherrie Buffum near the older part of Wilmington and the Cape Fear Country Club. Although Nate and Sherrie have owned the house for only eight years, their garden is



From Left to Right: Richard Buggeln, Nick Tchan, and Betty Gail Buggeln

amazing! Endless varieties of beautiful flowers and old maple trees beckoned us from the front yard to the back garden, where camellias, a greenhouse, a shimmering pool, and an entertainment pavilion completed a picture-perfect setting.

After our wonderful garden tour, the three of us drove to the Wilmington Riverwalk for a quick visit to see the USS North Carolina Battleship and a quick visit to the Bellamy Mansion on Market Street. Our evening dinner was delicious Vietnamese food at Pho Basil with several garden friends. Just before returning home, Richard drove us for our last “quick” visit of the day to the Harbor Way Gardens on Wrightsville Beach causeway. This garden was created and is continually maintained by the members of the Harbor Island Garden Club.

Day Two:

Since it was Father’s Day, we enjoyed a special big breakfast on our outside porch which overlooks the garden. Afterward, Richard and Nick still had plenty of time to enjoy a long morning visit to Wilmington’s historic “Airlie Gardens.” Because one of Nick’s goals was to see as many camellia gardens in Wilmington as possible, he drove to Hampstead to visit the garden of Diane and Marty Clark. The Clarks are this past year’s top winners at the ACS camellia shows in the entire Southeast region (Florida to Virginia). The day ended with another delicious supper for the three of us at Tandoori Bites — a fast and fabulous weekend!



Reticulata Hybrid 'Harold Paige'



Reticulata Hybrid 'Curtain Call'



Reticulata Hybrid 'Halls Pride Var'

Unforgettable Travel Experiences

(Find the 54 Camellia Varieties Contained in This Story)

By J. D. Thomerson

Answer Key on Page 23

Kay loves to travel, as does my daughter Katie. We all have so many pleasant memories of island sunsets at beautiful beaches, exciting lights, and majestic buildings in New York City, or the “Big Apple” as it is known, and so many other vacation locations. Kay waits in anticipation of yearly trips we typically plan in early autumn. When I ask her when she wants to go on the next trip, she will say, “Tomorrow.”

I like getting away from the busy cities and bright lights and looking at the night sky. Star above star and a kaleidoscope of beauty in the midnight sky. We can always spot the Big Dipper, and if we are lucky, we might see the Night Rider comet zoom across the sky like a dancing flame. It never fails; we see something beautiful, and sometimes we even shout, “Whoopee.”

Kay always wants to bring our cat named Punkin on our trips because she thinks it is just darling. Kay even calls it sweetie pie. I always say “No” to this as her “little babe” causes mansize problems. About ten years ago, Kay’s cousin Melissa Anne convinced us to take our dog Lassie on a trip to the magic city of Eldorado, FL — to see the Edna Bass Memorial Daylily Garden. Well, after Lassie dug up a couple dozen prized daylilies, Mr. Frank Houser, the groundskeeper of the site, shouted at us to get that Red Devil dog back in our car and go home. So, that is the last time we have taken a pet on a travel trip.

Last year for Katie’s happy birthday surprise, we all drove to the Georgia National Fair and rode the Ferris wheel. We also ate lots of cotton candy and a purple swirl ice cream. There was a circus taking place, and a circus girl was shot out of a cannon. We thought the girl might have been hurt, but everyone said “hallelujah” when she jumped up and was OK. She performed many other stunts and was definitely the superstar of the circus. I think her real name was Linda Carol, but I am not sure as her real name was being kept a deep secret.

For Kay’s Valentine’s Day gift five years ago, I surprised her with a three-night cruise on the Miss Charleston riverboat cruise ship. Well, it was actually a large paddleboat, and we both thought it was adorable. It docked in the evenings, and we could enjoy moonlight bays along the Mississippi River. One night they even served raspberry flambe for dessert. The cruise departed from New Orleans, and the night before we left, Kay and I took a ghost tour. I promise you I saw three ghosts, all dressed in mini pink dresses. They said their names were Lady Clare, Lady Laura, and Lady Ruth Ritter.

Well, let me tell you, I was beyond scared, but Kay convinced me it was just an optical illusion. I still don’t know; it might have been some of that weird New Orleans black magic that the ghost tour guide was talking about.

All these past travel experiences really are unforgettable. But for now, maybe Kay and I should just enjoy relaxing in Valdosta, GA, also known as TitleTown USA. We can enjoy starting a Georgia fire in our fire pit and roasting hot dogs and marshmallows. Maybe if I am lucky, Kay will wear her black lace peony pajamas tonight, and we can have a little midnight magic.



MAGIC CITY



BLACK MAGIC



HALLELUJAH



BLACK LACE PEONY VAR

Camellias Named in this Unforgettable Travel Experiences Article: Katie, pleasant memories, island sunset, big apple, anticipation, early autumn, tomorrow, star above star, kaleidoscope, midnight, big dipper, night rider, dancing flame, something beautiful, whoopee, punkin, just darling, sweetie pie, little babe, mansize, Melissa Anne, lassie, magic city, Eldorado, Edna Bass, Frank Houser, red devil, happy birthday, Georgia National Fair, Ferris Wheel, cotton candy, purple swirl, circus, circus girl, hallelujah, superstar, Linda Carol, deep secret, Valentine's Day, Miss Charleston, adorable, moonlight bay, raspberry flambe, mini pink, Lady Clare, Lady Laura, Lady Ruth Ritter, optical illusion, black magic, unforgettable, TitleTown USA, Georgia Fire, black lace peony, midnight magic.

FORMAL DOUBLE JAPONICA – PHOTO GALLERY

By J. D. Thomerson

A formal double camellia bloom has many rows of petals that overlap one another like scales on a fish. They are sterile because they never show any stamens or pistils; thus, they cannot reproduce. Many camellia growers consider formal double blooms their favorite. A few shows give an award for best formal double, and this is warranted. The Best Formal Double award at the 2023 ACS Convention went to a rare variety named 'H. C. Scott' displayed by Paul Cloessner. Past varieties that have won this award include Tudor Baby Var., Dick Hardison, Nuccio's Bella Rossa, Camille, and Sea Foam, and each of these as well as many other beautiful formal double blooms, are shown in the photo gallery that follows. Photos are courtesy of Mark Crawford, Gene Phillips, Konrad Hooper, Gary Schanz, Gordon Rabalais, John Corley, J. D. Thomerson, Howard Rhodes, Pat Johnson, and Randolph Maphis. I hope you enjoy each of these formal double camellia blooms and consider adding many of them to your collection.



ELLA JOE



NUCCIO'S BELLA ROSSA VAR



LES MARBURY



ESTHER ANNE VAR



TUDOR BABY VAR



DICK HARDISON



AILEEN WADE CHASTAIN



AMANDA ANN



CAMILLE



BUOTONNIERE VAR



GLEN 40 VAR



SPRINGHEAD GEM



NOLAN LEWIS



IRENE



SUE KENDALL VAR



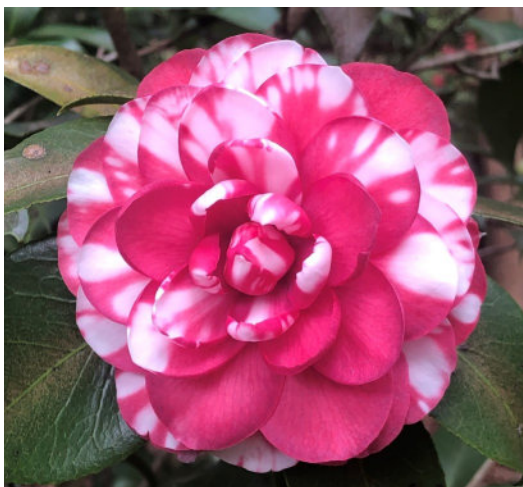
VIRGINIA LYNN



BROOKE



KAY BERRIDGE



KIKU-TOJI



PINK KISS



PINK PERFECTION



SEA FOAM

TOUGH CAMELLIAS PERFORMING AFTER A TOUGH WINTER

by Bob Black - Windsor, VA

After the December 23, 2022, arctic front inflicted significant damage to many camellias in the Southeastern US, there has been a renewed interest among camellia growers in spring-blooming camellias that can withstand significantly cold outbreaks during the winter and still bloom reliably. This article will discuss my observations made at the Hofheimer Camellia Garden in March of 2015 following the January 2015 single-digit arctic outbreak in Southeastern Virginia.

You may be asking, "Why isn't this article about observations made in the spring of 2023?" Well, because the arctic outbreak in December 2022 was not as devastating in Southeastern Virginia as in other parts of the Southeastern US. The Virginia Camellia Society's annual spring flower show in March of 2023 went on as scheduled, with many entries and award-worthy flowers to judge. Unfortunately, many shows in Georgia and Florida had to be canceled due to the damage from the December arctic outbreak. The next logical question is, "Why weren't the camellias in Virginia damaged like so many were in the Deep South in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida?" Well, as many of you know, several factors influence the performance of camellias in the landscape. The genetic makeup of the plant is one factor, but equally important are nongenetic factors. The late Dr. William Ackerman of Ashton, Maryland, nicely describes these factors in his book *Beyond the Camellia Belt*, published in 2007. It is a very educational book providing information regarding a strategy for becoming a successful camellia grower in colder climates such as Maryland. And I believe that one of the factors he mentions regarding acclimation played a major part in the difference between flower bud damage in the Deep South and in Virginia in December of 2022. In Virginia, we experienced a gradual transition from warm to cold growing conditions. We experienced several nice frost events prior to the eight degrees Fahrenheit recorded on December 23rd.

In addition, we had adequate rainfall to keep the camellias and other broadleaf evergreens well-hydrated in the landscape. Camellias in Virginia were well-acclimated, dormant, and physiologically ready for the cold of Winter. It is my understanding that the Fall weather of 2022 in the Deep South was not conducive to acclimation. The fall season remained warm and relatively dry, which did not promote acclimation to winter conditions when it abruptly arrived in late December.

Over the years, camellia growers in Virginia have experienced their fair share of damaging cold weather not only to flower buds but also to the entire plant structure. Most recently, the severe arctic outbreak of January 2018, "The Polar Vortex," resulted in widespread damage to camellia flower buds as well as vegetative portions of the plants. Most camellias recovered the following summer. Damaged portions of camellias had to be pruned out, and new growth that spring was delayed. The Norfolk

flower show had to be canceled due to the damage to the flower buds. I observed minus five degrees Fahrenheit in Windsor, VA. More significantly, temperatures remained below 32 degrees for nearly four days in parts of Southeastern Virginia. This was the coldest arctic outbreak within the past 35 years in Southeastern Virginia.

The observations in this article regarding spring camellias which have more cold hardy flower buds were made in March 2015 in the Hofheimer Camellia Garden. It is the epicenter of the camellia collection at Norfolk Botanical Garden. It is named in memory of Alan J. and Aline F. Hofheimer, honoring them as founding members of VCS and for their contribution to establishing the endowment for the Hofheimer Camellia Garden. There are about 700 cultivars of plants within 2.3 acres in the Hofheimer section of NBG. It is a nice outdoor classroom for the Virginia Camellia Society's semiannual hands-on educational workshops. It also provides a nice opportunity to observe how a wide variety of camellias grow and bloom after significant climatic events. In 2001 the Hofheimer Camellia Garden was officially recognized as an International Garden of Excellence by the International Camellia Society.

During an arctic outbreak in January 2015, the temperature dropped to seven degrees Fahrenheit in Norfolk. This low temperature was similar to the five-degree low experienced in the Deep South in late December 2022. As a result, there was significant flower bud damage to many camellias in the landscape that season in the greater Norfolk area. However, the Norfolk flower show was not canceled that spring. This weather event provided a perfect opportunity to observe which camellia cultivars would still bloom well the following spring despite the below-average temperature that night in early January. Hopefully, this information will help future camellia growers select a few flower bud hardy cultivars to help limit the damage caused by particularly challenging winters.

After several hours of observing and recording the cultivars that were still blooming successfully within the Hofheimer Garden, it was apparent that three groups of camellias were among many that still bloomed quite well. The first group, the genetically similar hybrids known as the **Williamsii Hybrids** (crosses involving *Camellia saluenensis*) had flower buds that were not damaged.

The Following Williamsii Hybrids were Recorded:

Ballet in Pink	Freedom Bell	Spring Awakening
Buttons 'n' Bows	Golden Spangles	Spring Festival
Donation	Hot Stuff	Taylor's Perfection
Dr. Ralph Watkins	Lavender Prince II	
E. G. Waterhouse	Rose Bouquet	
El Dorado	Royal Intrigue	

The **Tama Series** cultivars found within the *Camellia japonica* species and the parent plant from which they descended, 'Tama-No-Ura,' was the second group that still bloomed well.

The Following Tama Series Cultivars were Recorded

Tama Americana	Tama Electra	Tama Vino
Tama Beauty	Tama Glitters	

The third group which bloomed well was the *Camellia japonica* category, known as the **Higo Camellias**, originating in the old Japanese province of Higo.

The Following Higo Cultivars were Recorded

Amabilis	Kumagai	Showa-No-Hikari
Asagao	Mikuni-No-Homare	Yamato-Nishiki
Jitsu-Getsu-Sei		

In addition to these three groups, many **Japonicas** bloomed relatively well.

The Following Japonica Cultivars were Recorded

Adeyaka	Herme	One Alone
Annie Tee	Hishi-Karaito	Professor Charles Sargent
Black Gold	Jerry Hill	Royal Velvet
Black Tie	John Illges	Royal Velvet Variegated
Carol Lynne	Judge Marvin Mann	R. L. Wheeler
Celebrity	Kuro Delight	Snowman
C. M. Wilson	Lady Clare	Something Beautiful
Demi-Tasse	Lady Mary Cromartie	Starlet
Donckelarii	Les Marbury	The Dutchess of Cornwall
Edna Campbell	Leucantha	Tinsie
Elegans	Lipstick	Tricolor
Emmett Pffingstl	Man Size	Ville De Nantes
Faith	Mrs. Tingley	Willard Scott
Goggy	Nanban-Koh	Yuki-Botan
Governor Mouton	Nuccio's Bella Rossa	
Grape Soda	October Affair	

Among the **reticulata hybrids**, two cultivars produced by the late Dr. Clifford Parks of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, were recorded as still blooming nicely: **Crimson Candles** and **Scarlet Temptation**.

Camellia Varieties Mentioned in Bob Black's Article on Tough Camellias Performing After a Tough Winter





Royal Velvet Var



R. L. Wheeler Var



Herme



Ville de Nantes



C. M. Wilson



Annie Tee Var

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Camellia Reticulata 'Dr. Clifford Parks'
Grown and Photographed by J. D. Thomerson