

THE GULF COAST

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Camellia japonica 'Violet Bouquet' Gates 1969

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The Gulf Coast Camellian

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Contents

From the Cover.....	page 2
President's Message	page 3
Camellias Developed in the Mobile Area.....	page 4
From A Gardener's Journal.....	page 12
Camellia Trivia - Camellias in Sports.....	page 13
Around the Region.....	page 16
Bark Grafting.....	page 18
Camellia Lore.....	page 21
Minutes of the Annual GCCS Meeting.....	page 24
Camellia Websites.....	page 26
Camellia Quiz.....	page 27
In the Spring Garden	page 28
About the Gulf Coast Camellia Society.....	page 30
GCCS Officers.....	page 31
Back Cover	page 32

From the Cover



C. japonica 'Violet Bouquet'

Medium anemone flowers - violet purple with yellow anthers and white filaments. Vigorous open spreading growth, early to mid-season. A 10 year old chance seedling of 'Debutante' that first bloomed in 1965. Originated by Mrs. W. H. Gates, Baton Rouge, LA. Registered with the American Camellia Society in 1969 - Reg. No. 1117.

President's Message

Jim Dwyer
Foley, Alabama



This has been an interesting camellia season. El Nino has made us warmer and wetter than usual. I have never seen so much bluish purple cast to many of my red blooms. My Mathotiana lived up to its purple dawn name. I have heard



C. japonica 'Mathotiana' (Purple Dawn) 1840s

predictions of a bumper crop of seeds this year because of the warmer weather. I am just a little skeptical because of the rain and high humidity which tend to work against pollination. I guess time will tell. I have seen some great camellia shows. Lots of excellent blooms. In our area blooms are above average in quantity but the quality is not always so great, at least mine aren't. The rain and high humidity caused water drops to stay on the petals and cause spots. At least I haven't had any problems with petal blight.

It is time to begin grafting. Our club is preparing for our annual grafting workshop. I wish I could encourage more members to give grafting a try. It is

the best way to acquire some high quality camellias. Why not air layer some plants for root stock this spring? I have had good luck using Kumagai for root stock. I only have one plant but it is so vigorous that I can take 25 or 30 air layers without harming it.

I have posted a list of camellias developed or introduced in the Mobile area on the mobilecamellia.org website. (See following page). I would like to see other clubs develop lists of camellias for their area. Our March Meeting will be on locally developed camellias and will show photos of some of these camellias. Members who have registered new cultivars will discuss the procedures they used. The Pensacola club has planted a camellia garden featuring locally developed camellias. I hope my club can do more to preserve camellias developed in the Mobile area. More information about the Pensacola club's project is available on their website at <http://www.pensacolacamellioclub.com/garden-tours.html>

I was sad to hear of the passing of Bob Christian. My condolences go out to Rebecca. We are losing too many good people.

Please share any comments, suggestions, and concerns that you have with our officers, board members and me. Any ideas about recruiting new members, educational programs, special projects, etc. would be welcome.



CAMELLIAS DEVELOPED IN THE MOBILE AREA

Taken fro Mobile Camellia Society Website mobilecamellia.org

Variety	Species	Originator	Location	Year
Hiryu (Flying Dragon)	Vernalis	Fenerosa, E. Prof.	Spring Hill	1906
Hoshihiryu (Spotted Hiryu)	Vernalis	Fenerosa, E. Prof.	Spring Hill	1906
Jarvis Red	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1911
Otome Pink	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1911
Blood of China	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1928
Cleopatra	Sasanqua	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1929
Empress of India	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1932
Stardust	Japonica	Azalea Glen	Loxley	1934
White Pine Cone	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1934
Frizzie White	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1935
Lurie's Favorite	Japonica	Overlook Nurseries	Crichton	1935
Queen Bessie	Japonica	Overlook	Crichton	1935
Rising Sun	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1935



C. jap. 'Otome Pink' 1911



C. jap. 'Beauty of Holland'



C. jap. 'K. Sawada' 1940

Lady Dunn	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1936
Augusta Wilson	Japonica	Wilson, A. E.	Mobile	1937
Brown's Red	Japonica	Kiyono Nurseries	Crichton	1937
Crinkly Red	Japonica	Abbot's Nursery	Mobile	1937
Harlequin	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1937
Marie Lustrat McHatton	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1937
Mme. Niehart	Japonica	Azlaea Glen Nursery	Loxley	1937
Sangdon	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1937
Semidouble Blush	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1937
T. K. Variegated	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1937
Beauty of Holland	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1938
Etherington White	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1938
Waterloo	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1938
White King	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1938
White Queen	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1938
Crimson Bride	Sasanqua	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1939
Imura	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1939
Red Hibiscus	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1939
Sarasa	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1939
Victory White	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1939
White Empress	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1939
Beauty of Longview	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1940
Blush Hibiscus	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1940
Emperor (US)	Japonica		Loxley	1940
K. Sawada	Japonica	Overlook Nurseries	Crichton	1940
Liberty Bell	Japonica	Overlook Nurseries	Crichton	1940

Mildred Seydell	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1940
Mrs. K. Sawada	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1940
Sergeant Barrows	Japonica	Semmes Nursery	Semmes	1940
Showa-No-Homare	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1940
Smiling Beauty	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1940
Tanner Williams Red	Japonica	Kiyono Nursery	Crichton	1940
White Hibiscus	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1940
Crimson Velvetti	Sasanqua	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1941
Fairhope	Japonica	Azalea Glen	Loxley	1941
Florida (United States)	Japonica	Azalea Glen	Loxley	1941
Lady Alice	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1941
Mena Ladnier	Japonica	Ladnier, Mrs. Douglas	Pascagoula	1941
William Downing	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Mobile	1941
Glen 40	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1942
Creole Pink	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1943
Crimson Tide	Sasanqua	Dodd, Tom	Semmes	1943
Robert Norton	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1944
Roosavelt Blues	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1944
Rose Mallow	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1944
Royal White	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1944
Tricolor Superba	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1944
Victory Maid	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1944
White Giant	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1944
Angel's Blush	Japonica	Dodd, Tom	Semmes	1945
Jean Norton	Japonica	Overlook Nurseries	Crichton	1945
La Sorella	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1945
Prince Henry	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1945
Red Prince	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1945



C. jap. 'Glen 40' 1942



C. jap. 'Roosevelt Blues' 1944



C. jap. 'White Hibiscus' 1940

Ross	Japonica	Magnolia Cemetary	Mobile	1945
Princess Sophia	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Chrichton	1946
Ethel Davis	Japonica	Davis Ornamental Nursery	Mobile	1947
Evergreen Pink	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1947
Old Rose	Japonica	Flowerwood	Mobile	1947
Oriental Bride	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1947
Sarasa Pink	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1947
Shiro-Botan	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1947
Agnes M. Stowe	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1948
Antigone	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1948
Brilliant Star	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1948
Caldwell	Japonica	Flowerwood Nursery	Mobile	1948
Clara Myrick	Japonica	Myrick, Mrs.	Mobile	1948

Colonial Pink	Japonica	Blackwell Nursery	Semmes	1948
Cornus Flora	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1948
Corrine Fonde	Japonica	Flowerwood Nursery	Mobile	1948
Daydream	Sasanqua	Mobile Ornamental Nursery	Mobile	1948
Gulf Glory	Japonica	Sawada, K.	Crichton	1948
Hirence	Japonica	Overlook Nurseries	Crichton	1948
Lady Allingham	Japonica	Flowerwood Nursery	Mobile	1948
Laura Stevens	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1948
Lee's Pink	Japonica	Overlook Nurseries	Crichton	1948
Monte	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1948
Mrs. Streator	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1948
Nafsika	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1948
State Line Variegated	Japonica	Flowerwood	Mobile	1948
Uncle Tom	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1948
Afterglow	Japonica	Flowerwood Nursery	Mobile	1949
Alice Stokes	Japonica	Dodd, Tom	Semmes	1949
Bessie Dodd	Japonica	Azalea Glenn Nurseries	Loxley	1949
Clara Brooks	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1949
Gem C	Japonica	Whigham, H. G.	Spring Hill	1949
Mary Jane	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1949
Pansy McIntyre	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1949
Purple Heart	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1949
Ruth Royer	Japonica	Flowerwood Nursery	Mobile	1949
Annette	Sasanqua	Semmes Nursery	Semmes	1950
Gilbert Fisher	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1950
Mrs. Chester Burgess	Japonica	Malbis Nurseries	Daphne	1950
Buddy	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1951
Mathotiana Supreme	Japonica	Flowerwood Nursery	Mobile	1951
Dubonnet	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1952
Jason Malbis	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1952
Bessie Perdue Weaver	Japonica	Weaver, A. G.	Brewton	1953



C. jap. 'Mathotiana Supreme' 1951



C. jap. 'Walter Bellingrath' 1955



C. jap. 'Kitty' 1955

Evelyn Jernigan	Japonica	Jernigan, Mrs.	Brewton	1953
Frank Persons	Sasanqua	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1954
Augusta Equen	Japonica	Rubel, R. O. Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1955
Gold Dust	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1955
Gone Again	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1955
Harrison Jones	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1955
Kathryn Jones	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1955
Kitty	Japonica	Azalea Glen Nurseries	Loxley	1955
R. O. Rubel	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1955
Uncle John	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1955
Vaughn Drinkard	Japonica	Longview Nursery	Crichton	1955
Walter D. Bellingrath	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1955

Winfred Womack	Japonica	Davis, A.	Coden	1955
Evan Davis	Japonica	Davis Ornamental Nursery	Mobile	1956
Linda Ruth Davis	Japonica	Davis, R	Mobile	1956
Revere's Baby Pink	Japonica	Revere, Mrs. F.	Theadore	1956
Barbara Whaley	Japonica	Whaley, H. B.	Mobile	1957
Bill Stewart	Japonica	Stewart, Mrs. W. G.	Moss Point	1957
Gulf Breeze	Sasanqua	Sawada, K.	Crichton	1957
Miss America	Japonica	Davis Ornamental Nursery	Mobile	1957
Miss Dot	Japonica	Davis Ornamental Nursery	Mobile	1957
Strother' Choice	Japonica	Davis Ornamental Nusery	Mobile	1957
Susan Stacey	Japonica	Stacey, J. H.	Bay Minette	1957
Eugenia Howell	Japonica	Howell, V. T.	Semmes	1958
Sawada's Dream	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1958



C. jap. 'Winfred Womack' 1955



C. jap. 'Floradora Girl' 1961



C. jap. 'Woodville Red Blush' 1961

Sue Gwanthemey	Japonica	Davis Ornamental Nusery	Mobile	1958
Bertha Faye Howell	Japonica	Howell, B.	Mobile	1959
Cliff Harris	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1959
Dona Julia	Japonica	Longview Nurseries	Crichton	1959
Fannie Loughridge	Japonica	Loughridge, Mrs. F.	Pascagoula	1959
Isabel Hermann	Japonica	Hermann, B. J.	Mobile	1959
Leslie R.	Japonica	Richards, L.	Mobile	1959
The Real McCoy	Japonica	McCoy, F.	Fairhope	1959
Tom Howe	Japonica	Azalea Glenn Nurseries	Mobile	1959
Care Free	Japonica	Demetropolis, G.	Mobile	1960
Dixierama	Japonica	Overlook Nurseries	Crichton	1960
Purple Girl	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1960
Witch Doctor	Japonica	Demetropolis	Mobile	1960
Ann Quarles	Japonica	Quarles, H. E.	Mobile	1961
Aurumn Moon	Sasanqua	Sawada, K. Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1961
Bienville	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1961
Floradora Girl	Japonica	Hull, J. M.	Mobile	1961
Fragrant Sweet	Sasanqua	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1961
Helene Carlin	Japonica	Carlin, B. A.	Mobile	1961
Les-Tay-Home	Japonica	Taylor, Dr. J. L.	Theadore	1961
Lydia Adams	Japonica	Marshall, B. F.	Mobile	1961
Mable Morse Marshall	Japonica	Marshall, B. F.	Mobile	1961
Mattie R	Japonica	Gautier, J. L.	Moss Point	1961
Overlook White	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1961
Velvet Glow	Japonica	Wilder, W.	Fairhope	1961
Woodville Red Blush	Japonica	Thomas, L. G.	Mobile	1961
Bonanza	Hiemlis	Dodd, Tom	Semmes	1962
Christine Smith	Japonica	Twin Pines Nursery	Theadore	1962
Dixie Maid	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1962
Mary Adger	Japonica	Carlin, B. A.	Mobile	1962

Christine Smith Var.	Japonica	Smith, C. O.	Theadore	1963
Lu Lu	Japonica	Siegmund, F. R.	Mobile	1963
Erle Stanley Gardner	Japonica	Drinkard, B. V.	Mobile	1964
Fairhope Jubilee	Japonica	Wilder, Robert W.	Fairhope	1964
Fashionata	Japonica	Everett, F. D.	Mobile	1964
Flossie Smith	Japonica	Smith's Nursery	Theadore	1964
Harold L. Smith	Japonica	Smith's Nursery	Theadore	1964
Helen Bower	Japonica	Bower, T. O.	Mobile	1964
Pretty Penny	Japonica	Wilder, R. W.	Fairhope	1964
Robert Walker Wilder	Japonica	Wilder, R. W.	Fairhope	1964
Sue Wilder	Japonica	Wilder, R. W.	Fairhope	1964
Margaret Wells Delight	Japonica	Azalea Road Nursery	Mobile	1965
Mary Taylor	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1965
Sawada Number 25	Japonica	Overlook Nursery	Crichton	1965
Alabama Dawn	Japonica	Wilder, Robert W.	Fairhope	1966
Ethel Davis Blush	Japonica	Davis Ornamental Nursery	Mobile	1966
Lisa Adams	Japonica	Marshall, B. F.	Mobile	1966
Elizabeth Hyatt Haynie	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1967
Ole Miss	Japonica	Campbell, Miss R. N.	Mobile	1967
Pink Elephant	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1967
Tam O'Shanter	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1967
Bridal Pink	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1968
Gertrude Cirlot	Japonica	Cirlot, J. M.	Moss Point	1968
My Bonnie Lass	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1968
Rosie O'Grady 1059	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1968
Rosie O'Grady Var.	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1968
Veiled Beauty 1062	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1968
Helen Van Aken	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1969
Johnny Reb	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1969
Lucille Jackson Harris	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1969
Pirate's Gold	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1969
Pocahontas	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1969



C. jap. 'Fashionata' 1964



C. jap. 'Helen Bower' 1964



C. jap. 'Pirates Gold' 1969

Sir Winston Churchill	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1969
Tiny Me	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1969
Winkie	Japonica	Dunn's Camellia Gardens	Mobile	1969
Coventry	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1970
Siesta Time	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1970
Aquarius	Japonica	Rogers, N.	Theadore	1971
Bea Rogers	Japonica	Rogers, N.	Theadore	1971
Feathery Touch	Japonica	Butler, C. R.	Mobile	1971
Janis Smith	Japonica	Twin Pines Nursery	Theadore	1971
Junior Miss	Japonica	Crutcher, C. Jr.	Mobile	1971
Lucy Stewart	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1971

Lurleen Wallace	Japonica	Crutcher, C. C. Jr.	Mobile	1971
Nellie K 1190	Japonica	Twin Pines Way	Theadore	1971
Sarah Bettes	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1971
Val Parker	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1971
Verna Halbert	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1971
Angela Helen Thomas	Japonica	Drinkard, B. V.	Mobile	1972
Beau Geste	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1972
Cheryl Drinkard	Japonica	Drinkard, B. V.	Mobile	1972
Johnny Reb Pink	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1972
Mary Taylor Pink	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1972
Ann Day	Jap. X Retic.	Sellers	Mobile	1973
Baker	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973



C. jap. 'Lucy Stewart' 1971



C. jap. 'Alabama Tide' 1980



C. jap. 'Kitty' 1955

Cap'n Brooks	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Clorine Bowen	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Dolores Oates	Japonica	Oates, J. T.	Daphne	1973
Gayle Gibson	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Jackie Mann	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Jennifer Wright	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Lorie Burton	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Mary Beth	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Mary Love	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Pago Pago	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Queen's Court	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Red Bird	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Ruth Brooks	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1973
Patsy O'Neal	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1974
Agnes Farmer	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Brandi Barlow	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Charlene Lee	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Dr. Charles Thompson	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Dr. Fred Lee	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Four Bits	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Gay Ann Stewart	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Gone Again Blush	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Helen Butler	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Jane	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Janie Pearl	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Linda Leary	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Little Cheeper	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Margaret Weems	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Mark Stewart	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Mary Boyce	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Maxine	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975

Red Chief	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Rulona, Holland	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Ruth Seibels	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1975
Elvige	Japonica	Belle Fontaine Nursery	Theadore	1976
Little Dixie	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1976
Little Ruby	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1976
Sandy Walters	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1976
Spring Hill	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1976
Stacy Susan	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1976
Gone Again Pink	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1977
J. M. Haynie	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1977
Lover Boy	Japonica	Belle Fontaine Nursery	Theadore	1977
Myra D.	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1977
T. P. Bowen	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1977
Dorothy Schmitt	Japonica	Schmitt, C. G.	Mobile	1978
Elaine Smelley	Japonica	Belle Fontaine Nursery	Theadore	1978



C. jap. 'Ruth Seibles' 1975



C. jap. 'Elaine's Betty' 1996



C. jap. 'Sawada's Mahogant' 2008

Gone Again Silver	Japonica	Haynie, J. M.	Theadore	1978
Sarah Alice Ruffin	Japonica	Belle Fontaine Nursery	Theadore	1978
Alabama Tide	Japonica	Crutcher, C. c.	Theadore	1980
Charles R. Butler	Reticulata	Bell Fontaine Nursery	Theadore	1984
Courtney	Japonica	Crutcher, C. c.	Theadore	1984
Virginia Nalle	Japonica	Faireclothe, S. & V.	Mobile	1989
Elaine's Betty	Japonica	Smelley, J. & E.	Moss Point	1996
Elizabeth Acree	Japonica	T. Dodd Nurseries	Semmes	1996
Rose of Autumn	Hiemlis	Green, Robert Jr.	Fairhope	2002
Vernon E. Howell	Japonica	Howell, Vernon E.	Lucedale	2003
Green's Blues	Hiemlis	Green, Robert Jr.	Fairhope	2004
Aphrodite	Sasanqua	Green, Robert Jr.	Fairhope	2005
Borderline Beauty	Hiemlis	Green, Robert Jr.	Fairhope	2005
Eos	Vernalis	Green, Robert Jr.	Fairhope	2005
Thalia	Sasanqua	Green, Robert Jr.	Fairhope	2005
Autumn Perfection	Japonica	Japonica	Lucedale	2007
Mrs. Katherine M. Howell	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2007
Sarrel	Sasanqua	Green, Robert Sr.	Fairhope	2007
Stephanie Golden	Sasanqua	Tom Dodd Nurseries	Semmes	1986
White Porcelain	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2007
Alice Creighton	Japonica	Creighton, Walter	Semmes	2008
Cleo Gliddon Aaras	Japonica	Ashcraft, Frances	Mobile	2008
Emjaba	Japonica	Brierly, William	Mobile	2008
Sawada's Mahogany	Japonica	Sawada, K.	Crichton	2008
Stephens Garden	Japonica	Green, Robert Jr.	Fairhope	2008
Itch	Japonica	Brierly, William	Mobile	2009
Oyler's Carolynmarie Var.	Japonica	Oyler, Donald	Mobile	2010

Oyler's Christina Marie	Japonica	Oyler, Donald	Mobile	2010
Oyler's Rachel Marie	Japonica	Oyler, Donald	Mobile	2010
Laura's Beauty	Japonica	Banard, N. C.	St. Elmo	2012
My Trula	Japonica	Banard, N. C.	St. Elmo	2012
Southern Secret	Japonica	Read, Glenn	Lucedale	2012
Southern Snowball	Japonica	Read, Glenn	Lucedale	2012
Strawberry Limeade	Sasanqua	Read, Glenn	Lucedale	2012
Angel Marie	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Barbara Grace	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Black Red	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Cheryl Hunter	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Dr. Karl Horn	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Elaine	Reticulata	Smelley, James & Elaine	Moss Point	2013
Elizabeth Dowd Mystique	Japonica	Smelley, James & Elaine	Moss Point	2013
Jim Smelley	Reticulata	Smelley, James & Elaine	Moss Point	2013
Johnny Lamey III	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Kyle	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Kyle Variegated	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Leannah Louise	Japonica	Hollan, Lyman	Mobile	2013
Lee Wilkins	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Like Sargent	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Linda Griffin	Reticulata	Smelley, James & Elaine	Moss Point	2013
Michelle Howell	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Nan Ford	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Nan Ford Variegated	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Paige Camellia	Hybrid	Creighton, Walter	Semmes	2013
Peggy Miller	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Pink Ribbon	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Pink Snow Dwarf	Sasanqua	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Red Mountain	Japonica	Smelley, James & Elaine	Moss Point	2013



C. retic. 'Elaine' 2013



C. jap. 'Elizabeth Dowd Mistique'



C. retic. 'Jim Smelley' 2013

Rev. Jim Jeffrey	Sasanqua	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Skip's Choice	Reticulata	Smelley, James & Elaine	Moss Point	2013
Summer Pearl	Japonica	Smelley, James & Elaine	Moss Point	2013
Tammy	Japonica	Howell, V. E.	Lucedale	2013
Theresa Burnham	Japonica	Creighton, Walter	Semmes	2013
Bessie Battle	Japonica	Dodd Nursery	Semmes	2014
Oyler's Sydney	Japonica	Donald Oyler	Mobile	2014
Scarlett O'Hara	Japonica	Flowerwood Nursery	Mobile	1940s
Mon Louis Pink	Japonica	Azlaea Glen Nursery	Loxley	1950 ?
Dorothy Caldwell	Japonica	Azlaea Glen Nursery	Loxley	1950's
Theresa Marie	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	1950's
Darling Pink	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	
Imura Pink	Japonica	Malbis Nursery	Daphne	☐



From a Gardener's Journal

By Lynn Richardson
Brookhaven, Mississippi

SUMMING UP THE SEASON

It is now close to being spring, robins have been in the yard recently, the daffodils and flowering quince are starting to bloom. The camellias are putting on a last flush of blooms, now that the shows are over. I don't really mind, we can go and cut them for the kitchen table, the dining room and any other places that need color and beauty. No worries about cutting off show quality blooms or having enough flowers for a show. We do enjoy going to the shows but as chairmen for our show we are glad for a respite. As are all the other show chairmen. We had a few glitches at the show but we always do. All of our members pitched in and everything turned out well.

Now is the time to make our camellia lists prompted by greed and lust and love at first sight! Before I forget, Kenn Campbell gave me some plants that had been on my list and I really appreciate them. You are not supposed to say the other words, lest they die. Also David and Mary Mizell found some for me, too. They are so great and always bring really quality plants. I don't think they had many left at the end of the day. They had donated a lovely 'Charlean' and I won her! Jim Campbell won 'Kramer's Supreme' donated by Brookhaven Nurseries. Homer won the lovely painting of 'Taylor's Perfection' donated by Kay Kaberlein, our member who is a very talented artist. I promise, there was no fiddling with the entry names either. On to the usual plant

lust inspired by shows, there is a fantastic 'Tama Pensacola' that I must have. Still want a 'Dragon Fireball.' There was a glorious lavender seedling that we do hope will be in commerce soon. Also there was a clear, pure white that was in the show and competed very well with 'Melissa Anne.' I can't remember the name of it. Since our 'Lucille Jernigan' is now in the Morgue, we need another one. This year though, there were not as many headstones to put in the Morgue as in the past.

For some odd reason, I have always thought that an early Easter signified an early spring. The last few nights of heavy frost have made me question that assumption. Of course the Japanese Magnolia took a hit and the last flush of blooms I was just boasting about. My daughter-in-law very carefully explained to me how the date for Easter is set. Since it sounded as though it came from ancient Babylon or the Dead Sea Scrolls, I gave up the effort my brain was incapable of making. She understands it since as a florist she has to keep up with holidays to place her orders but I will now leave it up to her. Now I just enjoy the weather and the flowers.

It is now time to start looking at veggie and flower porn, meaning looking at the new seed catalogs. At least the camellias live up to their descriptions! Have a good spring and summer and wish for timely rains and no droughts.





CAMELLIA TRIVIA

Third in the “Did You Know” series:
“Camellias in Sports”

By Ruby G. Campbell

Did you know . . . ?

The Augusta National Golf Club’s 10th hole is named “Camellia.”

Although better known for its planting of azaleas because the Masters’ Tournament is always held during the spring at the peak of the azalea blooming season, on the left side of the 10th fairway, to the rear

of the green and on the hill to the right of the green will be found a planting of camellia sasanquas and japonicas. In fact, each of the eighteen holes of the Augusta golf course is named for the plantings in that area. No. 10

“Camellia,” however, is not well-liked by professional golfers. This par 4, 495 yards hole, is historically the toughest hole at Augusta National.

The tee shot requires a hard

hook to gain extra distance. Drives that go too far right will leave a long second shot; if they go too far left, trees are a problem.

“There is only one thing you really need to know about Augusta National’s 10th hole: Nothing good ever happens here,” uttered Martin Kaymer, the 2010 PGA champion, after his misadventure

through the foliage left of the fairway that led to a double bogey and a 78 during his second Masters in 2011.

He is not the only golfer to complain about this hole which appears to be an equal-opportunity dream crusher. In 2011, Rory McIlroy walked to the 10th on Sunday with a one-shot lead, hit his tee

shot way left and walked off with a triple bogey. The record for the highest score belongs to Danny Lee, who in 2009 was 18 and the reigning U.S. Amateur champ. Coming off an eagle at the 8th and a birdie at the 9th, Lee had a 10-foot par putt at the 10th. He promptly six-putted for a nine. In 2012, Phil Mickelson’s tee shot was lost in the trees. He made triple bogey and finished two back.



The “Camellia hole” at the Augusta National Golf Club.

The location of Phil’s costly tee ball remains unknown. So, too, does the final resting place of a longtime British golf writer who died a dozen years ago. When a request to spread his ashes at Augusta National was turned down, several colleagues discreetly got the job done. The exact location cannot be revealed, but it

was somewhere alongside number 10. It's a fitting memorial since the 10th is where Masters dreams go to die.

The 10th has always been a thorn in the side of Masters contestants. Yet, it was No. 10 where the Tiger Woods legend began. He shot a struggling 40 on the opening nine of his first Masters in 1997, then had an idea for his swing shot while making the walk from the ninth green to the tenth tee. It involved shortening his swing and as soon as he blistered a tee ball around the corner at 10, he knew he had it. He made birdie there, shot 30 on the back nine and played the tournament's last 63 holes in 22 under, dominating the course to such an extent that a new word was born -- "Tiger-proofing," i.e., lengthening the courses to enable other golfers to compete with Woods. This had the opposite effect, however, because it actually gave Woods an even larger advantage as he was still able to drive the ball further than the other contenders.



And did you know ?

The Camellia Bowl, was held in Montgomery, Alabama? Didn't catch the Camellia Bowl in Montgomery, Alabama, this year? No? It's not surprising



The Camellia is the State Flower of Alabama

that you may have missed it inasmuch as this is just the second year that it has been played. Sponsored by television broadcasting company Raycom Media, it was officially known as the "Raycom Media Camellia Bowl," named after the Alabama state flower.

Yes, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) agreed with ESPN Regional Television (a subsidiary of ESPN) that another annual football bowl game was needed in Division I college football. For nearly a century, bowl games were the purview of only the very best teams, but a steady proliferation of new bowl games required 70 participating teams by the 2010–11 bowl season. With NCAA bylaw changes in 2010, teams no longer required a winning record allowing any 6-6 team to participate. An additional change in August 2012 now allows teams with outright losing records (5-7) to be



invited to a bowl. For the 2015–16 bowl season, the number of bowl games increased to 41 (including the College Football Playoff final game which matches two bowl game winners but excluding all-star games) required 80 teams to participate, of which 15 did not have a winning record.

The Camellia Bowl game features teams from the Sun Belt Conference and the Mid-American Conference. The first game played on December 20, 2014, at the Cramton Bowl (stadium) in Montgomery, Alabama, pitted 6-6 University of South

Alabama “Jaguars” (located in Mobile) against 7-6 Bowling Green State University (Ohio) “Falcons” resulting in a 28-33 loss for the Jaguars. This was the first time South Alabama had ever played in a bowl game. The second game held 19 December 2015, featured the 10-2 Appalachian State University (Boone, North Carolina) “Mountaineers” and the 8-4 Ohio University (Athens) “Bobcats” resulting in a 31-29 win for Appalachian State.

Camellia Bowl, Sacramento, California. But the Montgomery venue



The Disney Float in the 1967 Camellia Bowl parade in Sacramento, CA.

was not the first college football Camellia Bowl. Between 1961-1980, the Camellia Bowl was the name of a college football playoff game in Sacramento, California, aka “the Camellia City.” It hosted 16 bowl games in Hughes Stadium during that time.

From 1964 through 1972, this Camellia Bowl was one of four season-ending bowls (quarterfinals) in the NCAA College Division, the predecessor of Division II and Division III. No semifinals or finals were held and the NCAA College Division championship was determined by a poll. The system was

revised in 1973 with the creation of Division II and its full playoff structure. That year the Camellia Bowl became the Division II Championship game for three years, and after a four-year hiatus, it was the Division I-AA title game in 1980.

Camellia Bowl, Lafayette, Louisiana. Neither was Sacramento the first to have a Camellia Bowl. That distinction belongs to the 1948 bowl game played in Lafayette, Louisiana, on 30 December at McNaspy Stadium. It featured the Wichita State “Shockers” (5-3-1) under Coach Jim Trimble vs. the Hardin-Simmons “Cowboys” (4-4-2) under Coach Warren Woodson. The “Cowboys” were from the Border Conference in their third bowl game of 1948 (a tie to Pacific 35-35 in the Grape Bowl December 11th, and a defeat of Ouachita College 40-12 in the Shrine Bowl a week later). Wichita State was second place in the Missouri Valley Conference in their first bowl game.

Out-gained and out-rushed by the “Cowboys,” the “Shockers” were soundly beaten 49-12. The bowl was never played again due to the low attendance of 5000. However, further research indicates that McNaspy Stadium was a 4,500 seat stadium built on the campus of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette (then called Southwestern Louisiana Institute) in 1940. It would appear to have been a sell-out crowd! Replaced by a newer facility called Cajun Field, the stadium was demolished in 2000 to make room for Oliver Hall which houses the university's Computer Science Department. The original dirt track that encircled McNaspy Field partially remains as a reminder of this university landmark.





photo Norman Vickers

The November Pensacola Show had 1700+ beautiful blooms,



Photo Maphis

C. reticulata 'Jim Smelley,' exhibited by Dick Hooton,' ws named 'Best Bloom in the Show' at the Pensacola show.

AROUND

Wind and rain before the show damaged many blooms where only 750 made it to the tables at the Baton Rouge show.





Photo: Michael Spoonerberger

The judging process. From left-- Randolph Maphis of Tallahassee, LeAnna Brennan of Pensacola and Walter Creighton of Semmes, AL at PCC Show.



Photo: Michael Spoonerberger

Judging camellias, from left, Forrest Latta, of Mobile, Al Baugh of Spanish Fort, and Eva Hoover of Baton Rouge at the PCC show.

*C. japonica
'Peggy's Blush'
1991 Dr.
Applegate,
Pensacola, FL*



Photo Michael Spoonerberger



Clerks Dr. Trent James and Maretta Crevling help help entrant with placing blooms at the Baton Rouge show.

THE REGION

Ann Ruth mans the ACS table at the Baton Rouge show.



Please send photos of your clubs activities or people and events of interest to the editor at kennbc@cox.net.

Bark Grafting

by Mark Crawford



Bark grafting can be done anytime the bark is slipping on the rootstock - spring, midsummer or fall. There is more cambium to cambium contact between scion and rootstock so healing is faster. It is a great way to fix failed cleft grafts so the year is not lost.

Scions of mature wood for bark grafting must be collected while they are dormant and stored in plastic bags in the refrigerator. Alternately, scions may be collected in midsummer after new growth has hardened.



1 Failed cleft graft that can be bark grafted in the summer of the same year if suckers develop.



2 Prepare limb for grafting. Cut off top growth.



3 Make straight cut in bark about 1.5 inches long



4 Lift bark off wood only on one side of cut.



5 Peel bark back on one side of cut.



6 Select scion.



7 Cut scion on one side half thru stem to expose pith and cambium. Cut so that the straight side of scion will be next to the UNLIFTED bark.



8 Reading glasses help this process.



9 A second cut of about 3/4 inch long is made on the opposite side that the end of the scion is tapered.



10 Finally a third cut is made to take a sliver of bark off the side of the scion that is placed next to the unlifted bark.



11 Finished scion preparation.



12 Insert scion under bark so that the side with sliver of bark removed touches the cambium layer of the unlifted bark.



13 Wrap using tender tape or Co-flex bandage. Wrap tightly in direction to secure scion against unlifted bark. Wrap to top of stump but not over the top - just around the side.



14 Apply IBA or Rootone to top of stump to stimulate callus growth. (optional step)



15 Make wire frames from aluminum or coat hanger wire and attach wire to stump below graft with electrical tape.



16 Cover graft with plastic bag (wet inside) and wrap tight using electrical tape.



17 Cover with 6 lb paper bags and label.



18 The self-adhering tape (Co-Flex or Tender Tape) allows the graft to breath and dry out, any other kind of tapes used in cleft grafting doesn't work as well and during the heat of the summer will keep the bark damp and not allow the graft site to heal properly and it will fail weather promoting faster healing.

Additional Notes on Grafting from Mark:

The root stock can be completely cut off in early Spring, no limbs left. But allow some limbs to stay on during the summer and fall to support the roots.

Grafting is more successful when the understock is in real soil in pots, allowing under stock to grow all fall and winter; it does weigh a ton but successful grafts are much higher, both cleft or bark...a sandy loam is probably OK

When under stock is in a lot of pine bark potting mix, he finds a higher failure rate, doesn't seem to happen in soil.

Cover grafts with 32 ounce styro-foam cups. Secure cups with masonry or white-washed sand, but do not put up against the stump, as that is not good to

do. Put the cup down directly onto the soil and then enough sand to secure cup only.

Never water after grafting, cutting off the under stock removes any requirement for moisture, just leave alone and best set aside in unheated greenhouse

Once graft has taken and begins to grow, uses liquid fertilizer two(2) times about 2 weeks apart...Peter's water soluble type 20-20-20 or 20-10-20 blue water solution. Apply Osmocote PRO® once at the end of May.



Camellia Lore

Some bits and pieces of Camellia lore gleaned from various sources.

The Symbolism of Camellia in Asia

The symmetrical beauty and long-lasting quality of the flower have long been appreciated by young lovers as the token for expressing devotion to each other. In the eyes of the Chinese, the petals reflect the spirit of a lady, and the holder of the petals (the calyx) represents the young man entrusted by the lady as her protector. Just as a young man protects and supports the young woman he loves, the calyx protects the petals. This association also explains the Chinese belief that camellias symbolize pure, devoted love because when the flower's petals fall off, so does the calyx. This characteristic is rare among flowers, where the calyx seems to hang around the tree even after the petals have dropped. This phenomena symbolizes an everlasting union between lovers.



The camellia is the most popular and highly respected flower in Southwest China. It was honored as the national flower for the ancient southern kingdom, Dai Li. In a land marked by steep hills and roaring rapids, the camellia transforms the hills and valleys into oceans of red and white in early spring.

In the Yunnan area of China, the Camellia is a floral emblem of the province holding the same place in the hearts of its people, as the kumquat and peach fruits do in other parts of China. It blooms at the time of the lunar New Year (February/March) and is exchanged as a New Year's gift, symbolising prosperity and long life.

As a decorative plant, the camellia was celebrated widely in its art forms, but mostly from the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644) onward.

While the camellia plays no part in written ancient Japanese history its influence is felt strongly both in legend and tradition. The Grand Shrine of the creator-goddess Amaterasu Omikami (ancestress of the present Imperial family) is located deep in a wood of camellia trees.

The Japanese borrowed a great deal from the Chinese, like the Romans did from the Greeks. They have a cultural custom of sweeping out bad spirits at New Year. In China a traditional branch of flowering peach is used to perform this ceremony. In Japan they substituted a flowering branch of camellia.

Other Meanings of Camellias

Since the Victorian era, camellias often have been associated with passion and love in the West. Wearing a camellia purportedly helps one find a romantic partner, while giving a small bouquet of the flowers conveys affection for another person. When making such a bouquet, remember that pink camellias represent longing; red suggests that the person sets your heart aflame, and white means you think the other person is adorable.

Linnaeus and Kamel

Swedish Naturalist Carl von Linne or, Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778) was the founder of the modern scientific nomenclature for plants and animals.

His ideas on classification have influenced generations of biologists.

Linnaeus was born in the countryside

of Småland, in southern Sweden. He received most of his higher education at Uppsala University, and began giving lectures in botany there in 1730. He lived abroad between 1735 and 1738, where he studied and also published a first edition of his *Systema Naturae* in the Netherlands. He then returned to Sweden, where he became professor of medicine and botany at Uppsala. In the 1740s, he was sent on



Carolus Linnaeus in Laponian costume, 1853 painted by Hendrik Hollander (1823-1884)

several journeys throughout Sweden to find and classify plants and animals. In the 1750s and '60s, he continued to collect and classify animals, plants, and minerals, and published several volumes. At the time of his death, he was one of the most acclaimed scientists in Europe

He established the name *Camellia* in the system he devised for classifying all plants in the west. The name of Moravian Jesuit botanist George Joseph Kamel, or *Camellus*, was recorded in his *Systema Naturae* of 1735

Kamel, George Joseph (1661-1706) botanist, born Brünn, Moravia; died Manila, Philippines. He entered the Society of Jesus as a lay brother, 1682, and in 1688, was sent to the Philippines as a missionary. He is the author of the first descriptions of the Philippine flora, fauna and also the author of the first publication on Philippine birds. Also the first depiction of Philippine tarsier [an order of primates] comes from Kamel.

He was also the founder of the first Philippine pharmacy from where he treated a large population of Luzon as well as of the first Philippine Botanical Garden known to be located somewhere in St. Ignatius Monastery in Old Manila. The well known genus of flowering plants *Camellia* was named in his honour by Carolus Linnaeus.



George Joseph Kamel

The Camellia in Europe

The genus *Camellia* is not mentioned in ancient history, although its leaves infused with hot water was a drink for perhaps at least two thousand years before the western discovery of China and Japan.

Holland was politically affiliated with Portugal when tea arrived in Europe and Queen Elizabeth 1 in England still had a few more years to live. Tea mania swept England, as it had earlier in France and Holland. The first shipment of tea reached London via the East India Company, which Queen Elizabeth 1 had founded. Tea imports rose in weight from 40,000 pounds in 1699 to an annual average of 240,000 pounds by 1708.

The first living *Camellia Japonica* plant did not arrive at London aboard a

company ship until the very earliest years of the eighteenth century. The first *C. Japonica* was produced by 1739 in the glasshouses of enthusiastic amateur Lord Petre at Thorndon Hall, Essex in England. By 1760 a plant of *C. Sasanqua* was flourishing in the royal gardens of the King of Naples at Caserta, and by the early nineteenth century love for the camellia had become well established.

By the 1830s the fame of this quite beautiful flower had spread. Not only all over England, but onto the continent where it became popular in Spain, Portugal, southern France and Italy.

At Chatsworth House at Derbyshire in England in 1840 gardener Joseph Paxton planted two specimens in a great glass case where they still bloom today.

The novel by Alexandre Dumas *La Dame aux Camélias* of 1848 also created a scandal that brought the flower to popular notice. Then when he made it popular as an opera by Verdi called *La Traviata*, camellia madness reigned until around 1870 in England when quite suddenly it fell from favor nearly forgotten until following WWI.

Old Southern Gardens

For almost 200 years, southern women practiced the honored southern tradition of selecting their camellias in February. The lovely symmetry and glowing, lit-from-within perfection of the blooms came to symbolize the classic southern beauty. Nurseries would present well-considered selections to the men of the home. Then the selections were made by the lady of the house, and the remainders were sent back. At no time did the nurserymen and the lady of the house meet.

The selections were chosen with tremendous care. The matriarch would base her decisions on which blooms best

complemented her complexion and decorating color scheme. This decidedly private ritual holds with the lore of the Southern Camellia. The gentle beauty of the camellia flower has long been symbolic of Southern Womanhood. The quiet sweetness of the bloom stands in delicate contrast to the sturdy, deep shine of the leaves.

The pride of southern womanhood was a lovely complexion. No makeup would adorn the sweet faces of the south. Southern ladies took considerable pride in caring for and maintaining fresh complexions in spite of the relentless southern sun. It takes great discipline to maintain that famous southern complexion.

Camellias perform best in acid soil and are perfect companions to our lovely tall pine trees. Do take the opportunity to choose the shape and color of your blooms to complement you. The pretty cuttings can decorate your home, perfume the air, and leave a dear reminder of the gentle lady of the house to all who pass.

Garden lore

“Some ladies asked me why their plant had died. They had got it from the very best place, and they were sure they had done their very best for it... They had made a nice hole with their new trowel, and for its sole benefit they had bought a tin of Concentrated Fertilizer. This they had emptied into the hole, put in the plant, and covered it up and given it lots of water, and – it had died! And yet these were the best and kindest of women, who would never have dreamed of feeding a new-born infant on beefsteaks and raw brandy.”

Gertrude Jekyll, *Wood and Garden* (1899).



GCCS Business Meeting

October 19, 2015
Bay St. Louis, MS

The general business meeting of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society was called to order by the President, James Dwyer. The minutes of the 2014 business meeting were previously published in the club's quarterly periodical, *The Camellian*.

The GCCS Treasurer, Mike Ruth reported that the net profit from last year's meeting was approximately \$3000. The money was primarily used to offset the mailing cost of *The Camellian*. The club also paid for brochures that were designed to increase membership and attendance at the conference. In Bob Stroud's absence, Mike Ruth reported on GCCS investments.

Kenn Campbell, editor of *The Camellian*, requested members of GCCS to submit articles from all the clubs for the publication.

The Club Reports:

Al Baugh reported that the **Mobile Camellia Club** has begun work on a new club publication.

Jim Hooten representing the **Pensacola Camellia Club** announced that their show would be held at the First Presbyterian Church, the second week in December. He also mentioned that the club was now featuring plant tutorials on the website. The tutorials are designed so that users can ask questions and get answers on the site.

The **North Shore Camellia Club** reported that they continue to support the northshore complex being built for mentally challenged women. They also discussed the fact that they were recreating the local website and had planned a November 9 plant sale to be held at the newly renovated Southern Hotel in Covington. The club is also soliciting new members at the weekly Farmers Market and the local Feed & Seed store in Covington.

Gerald Phares, reported that the **Baton Rouge Club** had experienced an eighty- five percent success rate with grafts done last winter. He discussed some new methods and products being used by the club with the camellia plants they are growing. Gerald Phares mentioned there are 1000 japonicas and 500 sasanquas to be alphabetized. Once these have been alphabetized, this will be posted on the BRCS website.

The **Brookhaven** club reported a recent fund raiser. They are selling camellia note-cards.

After the club reports, Jim Hooten gave an update on the success of previous night's plant auction and noted that it continues today after lunch.

Celeste Richard, ACS Executive Director talked about an upcoming page in the *Camellia Journal* that will feature the Club that most successfully met the criteria for the membership contest held last year. The 2014-15 contest was won

by the BRCS. She also talked about increasing membership in ACS and highlighted an electronic membership now available online to first time members. Celeste talked about the reciprocal advantages of becoming a part of ACS. She also discussed the fund raising and grant writing efforts in process. Celeste also mentioned the ACS Convention in January and the Festival of Gardens being held at Masee Lane in February. She encouraged GCCS members to attend these events.

Jim Campbell, ASC President spoke about an important change to the ACS by-laws that will be proposed at the Annual Meeting in Charleston, S. C. in January. The proposed change will provide for a nine member Board representative of a cross section of clubs. Each club will select a nominee and the entire membership will vote from among the nominees to select the nine member board that will be advisory to the ACS officers. Jim Campbell also reported on budgetary issues facing the ACS and the critical need for additional sources of funding.

The GCCS President, Jim Dwyer brought two items for the vote of the full membership. The first item was to donate the sum of \$2000.00 to ACS. The second item was to appoint Steve McMannus to replace Susan Moran as state vice president for Mississippi. Both items were approved by the GCCS membership. He also appointed Roger Roy, Vice President, GCCS to head up a nominating committee to present a slate of officers at the next meeting of GCCS Board.

Other business included a recommendation from the Board on a way to honor members of GCCS who have died in the past year. It was recommended that the secretary would receive that information and share it with Homer Richardson. He would then annually place that information, in some manner to be determined on the website. Finally, James Dwyer stated that the Board had proposed a Facebook page for GCCS and was looking for a volunteer to design and manage the page. Jim Dwyer also noted that next year's meeting will be hosted by the Gulfport Camellia Society.

The final item of business was to thank the Andy Houdek and the members of the New Orleans Club for hosting a very successful and enjoyable 2015 meeting.



Bai Juyi wrote in the Mid-Tang period. This prolific Chinese poet is best known for his short verses written in simple language. Here is one sample in English.

Peach Blossom at Dalin Temple

Bai Juyi

Across the world this June, the petals all have fallen,
But the mountain temple's peach blossom has just begun to bloom.
I regretted so much that spring had gone without a trace,
I didn't know that it had only moved up here.

Camellia Websites

American Camellia Society

www.americancamellias.org

Atlantic Coast Camellia Society

www.atlanticcoastcamelliasociety.org

Baton Rouge Camellia Society

www.facebook.com/brcamellias

Birmingham Camellia Society

www.birminghamcamellias.com

Brookhaven Camellia Society

www.homerrichardson.com/camellia

Camellia Society of North Florida

www.atlanticcoastcamelliasociety.com/Camellia_Society_North_Fla.html

Coushatta Camellia Society, Conroe, TX

www.coushattacamelliasociety.org

Fort Walton Beach Camellia Society

www.facebook.com/FWBCamelliaSociety

Gainesville (Florida) Camellia Society

www.afn.org/-camellia/

Gulf Coast Camellia Society

www.gulfcoastcamellias.org

Mississippi Gulf Coast Camellia Society

www.facebook.com/Mississippi_Gulf_Coast_Camellia_Society

Mobile Camellia Society

www.mobilecamellia.org

Northshore Camellia Society

www.northshorecamelliasociety.org

Pensacola Camellia Club

www.pensacolacamelliaclub.com

Valdosta Camellia Society

www.atlanticcoastcamelliasociety.org/assets/pdf/Valdosta%20Newsletters%20-%202013-2014.pdf

Camellia Quiz

There are many good whites in the Gulf Coast Region. Can you name these?
Answers on page 29.



#1



#2



#3



#4



#5



#6

In the Spring Garden

By Art Landry, Baton Rouge, LA



Spring is the time to prepare our camellias for this winter's blooming season. What we do with the plants at this time will help them thrive through the hot summer and reward us with nice blooms next winter.

Mulching: If you've maintained a good layer of mulch around your plant all year, then just add another layer on top to dress it up; and allow for breaking down of the organic matter through the summer. If you've mulched in this way for a couple years or more, and you've pruned as described above, the plant will require very little, if any, supplemental fertilizer. The decaying organic matter in the mulch usually provides enough nutrients and trace elements to a plant that has been pruned of 15% of its foliage and kept well mulched.

Pruning: Established camellias like to be pruned and March is usually the best time to do your pruning, after most of the blooms are finished and before the new growth takes off. Prune all weak or spindly limbs and those with only a few leaves on the end. Take enough limbs out to give air to the inside of the plant and prune to size and shape desired. Take about 10-15% of the foliage off those plants that have reached the size you want. You will be rewarded with renewed vigor and stimulated growth along with better blooms in the coming blooming season.

If you have some older plants that have grown too tall and less productive, they can be severely pruned now to rejuvenate them. Cutting back all or most of the plant to about waist high will

encourage new growth to form. In fall thin excess growth to shape the plant. You may not get blooms the first year after severe pruning, but from then on you will get much better performance than before pruning.



Fertilizing: If you still feel that you want to fertilize, sprinkle a small amount of "nursery special" type fertilizer around the base of the plant. This fertilizer contains slow release nitrogen and other essential nutrients including trace elements essential to good plant growth and blooming. Too much fertilizer will get you plenty of new growth, but very few blooms.

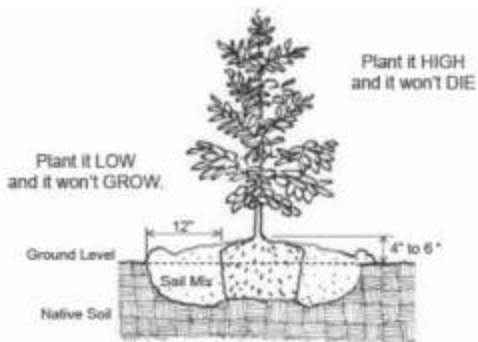
Spraying: March and April are the best months to spray your camellias to control tea scale and spider mites. Tea scale is evident by the white covering on the underside of the leaves. The scale itself is a small brown insect attached to the leaf under the white stuff. Spider mites are present if you have a brown or bronze streak down the center of the leaves. Use any oil emulsion type product (ultra fine oil, dormant oil spray, etc.) and spray under the leaves to suffocate the scale or mites. A few drops of Dawn or similar liquid detergent help the spray to stick to

the leaves. Spray again in a week or 10 days, since you will not be able to get them all in the first pass. After you've done this and got most of the plant scale-free, you can follow-up spray with Neem Oil, which acts as a long term preventive. It is absorbed by the plant and makes the plant unpalatable to insects and they starve to death. Triple Action is another all purpose product that contains neem oil.

Containers: If you have limited space for gardening, consider growing some camellias in containers. Camellias will do very well in containers and require only periodic repotting to maintain a vigorous plant. They grow slowly, can be pruned to control their size, and require less care than most other container plants. Almost any container or planter can be used, depending on the desires of the owner. Pots can be placed on roller dollies for ease in moving around on patios or decks.

Avoid keeping containers in direct sun all day long, because of the heating effect on the pot, soil and roots. Use a good soil mix containing composted pine bark and sandy loam topsoil. Adding perlite to the mix will help hold moisture between waterings. Water twice a week without rain and possibly more often in the hot dry summer periods. Fertilize container plants with a tablespoon or so of a "Nursery Special" type each month from March to about August. The monthly feeding is necessary since nutrients are washed out every time the pot is watered. With proper choice of early, mid and late blooming varieties, you can enjoy blooms throughout the season from October through March each year.

Planting: If you bought camellia plants during the winter months, keep the container watered regularly until you plant them in the ground. If your area contains a heavy clay soil, especially in developed areas where all topsoil was removed at development, you should amend the soil with sand or sandy loam. Planting in raised beds or berms works well, allowing the use of porous soil mix for good drainage and new root development.



In clayey soils individual specimens can be planted in a hole half the depth of the pot and soil mounded around the top half of the root ball, then mulched well.

In sandy or well drained soils, plant just slightly above natural soil line.

Fertilizing at planting is usually not necessary; a root stimulator solution can be used to encourage growth of new roots in the soil mix. Make sure that you add enough mulch to last through the summer and fall.

Your work will prepare the plants for the summer and set the stage for enjoying the next blooming season when the fun starts again.



Camellia Quiz Answers

1. 'Snowman' 1964 W. Stewart, Savannah, GA
2. 'Sea Foam' 1959 J. T. Weisner, Fernandina Beach, FL
3. 'Frank Gibson' 1951 Mrs. F. L. Gibson, Thomasville, GA
4. 'Melissa Anne' 1995 Dr. L. Audioun, Biloxi, MS
5. 'Cile Watford' 2009 Dr. W. F. Homeyer, Macon, GA
6. 'Shiro Chan' 1953 Domoto Hayward, CA

Gulf Coast Camellia Society

Invitation to Join



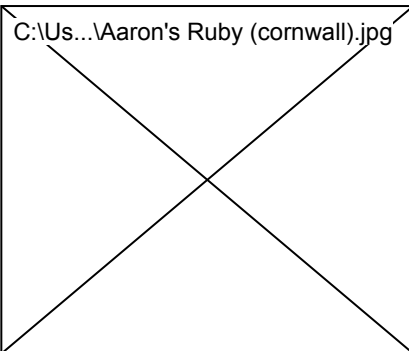
C. japonica "Whoopee" 2000, by Frank A. Wilson, III, Leslie, GA



C. japonica "Elaine's Betty" 1996, by J. & E. Smelley, Moss Point, MS



C. japonica "Lundy's Legacy" 2009, by T. E. Lundy, Pensacola, FL



C. japonica "Aaron's Ruby" 1954, by B. A. Ragusa, Lake Charles, LA

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society was organized in 1962 for the purpose of extending appreciation and enjoyment of camellias. The Society strives to provide information to its members about all aspects of the care and culture of camellia plants as well as the exhibiting and showing of camellia blooms. The Society also serves as a forum for members to share and exchange information and experiences with other members.

Annual dues for membership in the Gulf Coast Camellia Society are \$10.00 for individuals and \$12.00 for couples. Membership runs from October through September each year. Life Membership is available at \$200 for individual and \$240 for couples. Included with membership are four issues of *The Gulf Coast Camellian* which contains articles on all aspects of camellia culture as well as serving as an exchange of news and information between and for members. *The Camellian* also contains reports of the Society's operations, minutes of meetings, financial reports, show news, and other subjects of interest to our members.

To join, send your name, address, phone number, and e-mail address, along with your payment to ***Gulf Coast Camellia Society, in care of Michael Ruth, 726 High Plains Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70810***

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

The Gulf Coast Camellia Society

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C. japonica 'Winifred Womack' 1955 A. Davis, Coden, AL