

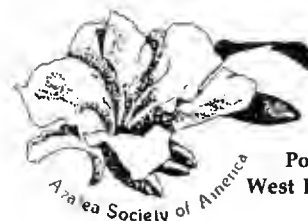
**THE** **A** *zalean*  
VOLUME 12 NUMBER 1 • MARCH 1990  
*Journal of the Azalea Society of America*



**The Enchanting Satsuki - Part 2** **Page 4**

**Two Common Diseases of Azaleas** **Page 9**

**A Comparison of Quality Judgement** **Page 13**  
**for the Glenn Dale Azaleas**



Post Office Box 34536  
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# President's Letter

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Robert W. Hobbs

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You will notice two major changes with this edition of THE AZALEAN. The most obvious is THE AZALEAN itself. The cover has been redesigned in order to accommodate a color photograph, and to allow the use of color elsewhere on the cover. The opportunity was taken to redesign THE AZALEAN throughout, and we hope you will agree that it is a success. A short description of the features of the new design is presented later in this issue by the graphic designer, Donna Ziegenfuss.

The presence of a color photograph on the cover is a major milestone, and leads the way for including color photographs to illustrate articles when our circulation grows enough to support it. The cover for every issue may not contain a color photograph, and the number of pages may not be the same for all issues, as it was in 1989. The Azalea Society of America is on pay-as-you-go finances, and we'll have to wait and see how far our increased dues (and, hopefully) increased membership will take us.

The other major change is the fact that a ballot for election of the 1992 class of the Board of Governors is included in this issue of THE AZALEAN. Up to this time, elections of BOG members have occurred at the Annual Meeting. In order to assure that all members have a chance to vote without the necessity of travelling to the Annual Meeting, the Board of Governors has implemented the vote by mail process (consistent with the society by-laws).

Please vote, by checking the appropriate boxes on the ballot or by writing in your selection, and mailing the ballot as soon as possible but in no case later than 1 May to Ms. Carol Flowers, Secretary, ASA, 12 Henson Landing Road, Welcome, MD 20693. □

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## 1990 Annual Meeting and Convention

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*On the Cover: Satsuki 'Tatsumi no Hikari'*  
Photographer: George S. Switzer

## Azalea Society of America

The Azalea Society of America, organized December 9, 1977 and incorporated in the District of Columbia, is an educational and scientific non-profit association devoted to the culture, propagation and appreciation of the series *Azalea* (subgenus *Anthodendron*) of the genus *Rhododendron* in the *Heath* family (Ericaceae).

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# The Enchanting Satsuki — Part 2

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Ajit K. Thakur, Ph.D.  
Springfield, Virginia

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## Introduction

In Part 1 of this article, we discussed the origin, geographical distribution, and various other aspects of the Satsukis. As a sequel, the following is a short (but by no means exhaustive) list of some distinctive plants of this large group.

Even though many of the plants listed here could fall into more than one category, my choice of them here is based strictly on individual characteristics. There is obviously personal bias in selecting a few plants from the vast number available in the trade. The readers will have to make their own choices based on their own tastes. Except for a very few instances, most of these plants should be available with little difficulty and some patience from specialist azalea growers. In most cases I have also included references for these plants as follows:

Pxxx = Page number from *Satsuki Dai Jiten* (Satsuki Large Dictionary) (1)

Bxxxx = Brookside Gardens collection number

The sizes noted for many of the plants are achieved when they are matured, i.e. 10-12 years, in Zone 7 with partial shade.

Depending on the length of the growing season and availability of moisture, these sizes may vary. Also, severe pruning or shearing of the plants will change the sizes drastically.

The English transliterations of the Japanese names used in this article are based on my wife Yoko's suggestion according to their pronunciations. Transliteration of any Japanese word is a difficult task. As we saw in Part 1 of this article, there may be disagreements in many cases even among the experts.

## Unusual Flower Forms

### *Fewer than Five Petals*

- (1) 'Shiraito No Taki' - P401. Mostly no petals, only stamens and pistils; occasionally some split or ragged petals on mature plants; base color white with occasional purple stripes or petals; low but upright growth.
- (2) 'Shiraito No Tsuki' - B0410. Very similar to the previous cultivar in flower form, except the color is pure white; more spreading.

There are several other such Satsukis with more colorful flowers that are either hard to find or have not been introduced in America yet. Examples are: 'Kara Ito' (P173-dark pink); 'Koto' (P315 - clear pink); 'Shin Sui' (P361 - clear purple); 'Nami Fubuki' (P582 - some clear pink, some dark pink, some orange). The only other azaleas showing this absence of petals are some forms of *R. kaempferi*, e.g., 'Kinshibe'. It would be interesting to study what physiological mechanism causes this.

### *More Than Five Petals*

- (1) 'Tsukase' - P540, B0500/0982. White with light to dark pink sectors or blush, with some deep pink border and light pink throat; mostly 6 but sometimes 7 petals; 2-3' tall.
- (2) 'Bandai' - B1011. Mostly white with reddish stripes and some solid reddish-orange 2-3" flowers; 5-9 petals; 3-4' tall.

- (3) 'Eikan' - P115, B1256. Variable, 4" white with some stripes and selfs of deep pink; rounded 6-9 ruffled lobes; some years flowers with only stamens and pistils or ragged petals; 8-12" tall and 5-6' wide.

Many single Satsukis have more than 5 petals; some consistently 6, some as many as 8-9. This typical characteristic often transmits to many of the inter-group hybrids. Many of the Robin Hill, Harris, and other American azaleas inherit this property from their Satsuki parentage.

### *Laciniate or Strap Petal Form*

- (1) 'Kinsai' ('Kin no Sai', 'Kinzai', 'Kin no Zai', 'Shide Satsuki', 'Augustipetalum') - P221, B0360/1052. A very popular and old indicum form; deep reddish-orange; long, narrow, well separated petals giving the effect of streamers of kites ('Shide', also meaning fern); leaves shiny, narrow, and oblanceolate; very dense and compact (1-2' by 2-3') growth habit.
- (2) 'Sachi No Hana' - P338, B1271. 1-1.5" very light salmon pink with laciniate petals with occasional white or coral stripes or selfs; beautiful star-like effect; small leaves; slow and compact growth habit (1' by 3').
- (3) 'Fuji Mori' - B0466. 2-2.5" purplish-pink, separate lobes; dense, low (12-18"); a mid-season blooming Satsuki.

There are many laciniate Satsukis. Several others will be mentioned under later categories. The species *R. macrosepalum*, with 'Koromo Shikibu' (some call it a Kurume by mistake) and its forms 'linearifolium' and 'Seigai' are the only other strap-petal Japanese azaleas still in cultivation. There are mentions of several varieties of *R. kaempferi* with this characteristic in *Kinshu Makura* (2) Many of them seem to have disappeared from cultivation during the last three hundred years.

### *Unusually Heavy Petal Form*

- (1) 'Higasa' - P661, B0917. 4-5" deep purplish-pink flowers

with reddish-purple blotch and overlapping wavy lobes; medium-size plant (5-6'); has tendency to bloom over an extended period of time in June to early July. 'Amagasa' and 'Benigasa' are two of the other well known Satsukis with heavy substance.

## Plant Habit

### Dwarf- to Semi-dwarf Forms

(1) 'Kazan' ('Bun Cho', 'Kakuba Chikuzan') - P153, B0854. Originally introduced in America as 'Rukizon'; 1" dark rose-pink flowers with dark brown anthers; very dark glossy green, diamond-shaped leaves; very dense and compact habit; 8-12" tall with about the same width; one of the finest foliage plants.

(2) 'Chinpu' - P539. Semi-dwarf (12-18"); white lacinate petals with very light pink blush at the edge; small narrow leaves; very dense and compact.

(3) 'Chinzan' ('Chinsoy') - P538, B1025. Purplish-pink, a sport of the indicum 'O Sakazuki'; very dense and compact; 18"-2' tall.

(4) 'Korin' - P295. Rose-pink 2" flowers; 18"-2' tall, very dense and compact.

There are many other Satsukis which fall in this category. Some of them will be mentioned in later categories. These Satsukis make excellent rock garden planting.

### Low and Spreading

(1) 'Flame Creeper' - A sprawling form of *R. indicum* with typical reddish-orange flowers; 6-12" by 4-5'; very dense and narrow leaves; easily roots wherever the plant touches ground.

(2) 'Gunpo' - P244. Introduced in America as 'Gumpo'; 3" white overlapping lobes with ruffled edges; occasional purplish-pink stripes or streaks; spreading (5-6') low growing (18"-2') dense; many sports in United States, including 'Gumpo Red' (orange-pink), 'Gumpo Pink', 'Fancy (or Variegated) Gumpo', 'Wood's White

Gumpo', and 'Witches Broom Gumpo'.

(3) 'Gunrei' - P246. A sport of 'Gunpo'; white with pastel pink border and frilled edge, 3"; similar habit as 'Gunpo'; a better plant than 'Gunpo'.

(4) 'Kiko' - B0895. 2-3" reddish border with white throat; very dense; 1-2' by 3-4'.

Plants in this category, along with the Taiwanese species *R. nakaharae* and its hybrids, are ideal for border, slope, or ground over planting.

### Upright and Compact

(1) 'Compactum' - A very nice and compact form of *R. indicum* with small reddish-orange typical indicum flowers; small thick leaves; upright to 3'; shy to flower.

(2) 'O Sakazuki' - P128. *R. indicum* form introduced in America as 'Macrantha' or 'Lateritia'; 2" deep rose pink single with darker blotch; slightly rounded lobes; very dense and upright (4-5').

There are many forms of these so-called Macranthas available in America - white ('Hakata Jiro'), purple, orange, double forms. Not all of them are species. These plants are generally used as hedge or border plants and provide all-season beauty. Many of them display beautiful fall colors when planted in sunny locations.

### Medium-to-Large Plants

(1) 'Beni Kirishima' - An old indicum form; 2" strong reddish-orange double flowers with darker spots; the overlapping lobes gradually reducing in size toward the center; could grow 6-8' tall like a small tree in shade.

(2) 'Fukuju' - P691, B0900. One of the "Chugai" Satsukis in America; 4-5" white with yellowish-pink sectors, stripes and selfs with greenish-yellow blotch; 5-6 overlapping lobes; 5-6' tall.

(3) *R. tamurae* ('Maru Ba (Ha) Satsuki': Maru = Round, Ba or Ha = Leaf) - Roundish rather thick

glossy leaves; 2-2.5" very light bluish-purple (almost violet) flowers with lighter throat; pretty, color like a wild violet; 5-6' tall and spreading; bud tender. *R. tamurae* will often bloom in the fall and winter (in the South). At the time of writing (last week of September), one of the two plants in the author's garden has been blooming for two weeks. Several of the flowers are irregular double, or petaloid, or showing separated lobes.

As mentioned earlier, many of the Macranthas get to be 5-6' tall when fully mature.

## Flower Colors and Patterns

### Consistently Solid Color

(1) 'Amagasa' ('Tengasa') - P79, B0930. 3-4" deep reddish-orange with darker spots on upper lobes; wide overlapping petals originally opening as cup-shaped; leaves larger than many other Satsukis; 2-3' tall; young plants are tender.

(2) 'Benigasa' - P718, B1148. Sport of 'Amagasa'; slight pinkish tone on red, otherwise very similar to 'Amagasa'.

(3) 'Hakata Jiro' - P606, B1275. *R. indicum* form; 3" white flowers with pale yellowish-green throat; rounded lobes; 2-3'; one of the finest white azaleas.

(4) 'Seirin' - P455, B1196. Deep purplish-pink with symmetrically spaced pointed lobes; 2" bell shaped; 2-3' tall.

It should be noted that not all Satsukis are variable in their flowers. The above are just a few examples that are not, and there will be more mentioned later.

### Consistently Variable Color Patterns

(1) Kotobuki Hime' - P318, B1311. 2-3" white, some white with red stripes and selfs of deep pink, deep red; rounded lobes; some petaloid tendency; 2-3' tall and spreading.

(2) 'Tatsumi No Hikari' - P506, B0853. 4" white, white with purplish-pink stripes, some with

speckles, some solid orange flowers; 5-6 lobes; 1-2' and spreading.

(3) 'Nami' - P1205. 3-4" white, some with deep red sectors, streaks and some deep red self; 2-3' by 3-4'.

(4) 'Meicho' - P792. 2-3" white, white with light pink or purple blush or stripes, occasional rosy-pink flowers; round and overlapping lobes; mid-season blooming; 2-3' by 3-4'.

Cuttings taken from the self branches of these plants may not, particularly when the plants are young, show the variations. The author rooted a cutting from a pink self branch of 'Meicho' eight years ago. The plant still does not show any variations.

#### Heavily Sanded Forms

(1) 'Gyokokan' - P201, B0883. 2-3" white, deep reddish-orange stripes, heavy sanding and self; rounded lobes; 1-2' by 2-3'; very late.

(2) 'Gunki' - P241, B1111. 3-4" white, heavily striped and sanded with reddish-orange; 6 lobes and petaloid; 2-3' upright.

There are many such Satsukis which are popular for bonsai. 'Haru Nishiki' (P645) with deep reddish-pink sanding and streaks is one of the most popular among this variety in Japan.

#### Leaf Forms and Variegation

##### Tiny Leaf Forms

(1) 'Sa Otome' (Sa = Young; Otome = Maiden) - National Arboretum #40799. Very small dark green foliage; very dense, low (6-12") and spreading (2-3'); narrow and tender looking branches root easily wherever they touch the ground; this is an indicum form with small (1") typical orange-red flowers; slow growth habit and extremely shy to flower; a Creech introduction. There is also a Kurume by this name (syn. 'Peachblossom' - Wilson No. 21). Some sources incorrectly list National Arboretum #40799 as "Son-

tome", which is not a Japanese word.

(2) 'Hakutsuru' - P615. 2" white separated petals with pointed lobes; greenish-yellow throat; small pointed dark green shiny leaves; almost dwarf and very compact (8-12"). The plant with the same name on P616 has larger imbricated overlapping lobes.

The Satsukis mentioned under the Dwarf- to Semi-dwarf category also fall in the present one. Once again, they are ideal for rock gardens.

##### Narrow ('Linear') Leaf Forms

(1) 'Ko Kinsai' ('Ko Kinzai') - P298. A sport of 'Kinsai'; flowers similar but smaller (1-1.5"); extremely narrow and linear leaves, almost yew-like; slow growing and compact (1-1.5' by 2').

(2) 'Otakumi' - P132. Even though some experts give this beautiful plant species designation (*R. otakumii*), in Japan it is generally considered a form of indicum; plant habit and leaf form is similar to 'Ko Kinsai', flowers narrower and more spaced out creating a surrealistic effect.

These are some of the very unusual varieties of azaleas. The linear leaf form is also present in another species mentioned earlier, 'Seigai'. 'Otakumi' was originally introduced in America erroneously as *R. yakuin-sulare* (3), which is a tender species with regular purple flowers. These plants make excellent bonsai and rock garden specimens.

##### Contorted and Twisted Leaf Forms

(1) 'Gyokuryu' - P210, B1145. 3" luminescent reddish-purple with darker spots in the throat; all leaves contorted; low (6-10") and vigorously spreading (3-4').

(2) 'Rinpu' - P859, B0390. One of the so-called "Chugai" Satsukis brought to America in 1939; 1-1.5" light pink (with purplish blush) with darker blotch and tubular flowers; very compact and slow growing; less and less curved (inward) leaves with maturation.

(3) 'Shiryu No Homare' - P406.

2-3" intense bluish-purple strap petal single; some 'Rinpu'-like curved foliage; more vigorous and upright (3-4' by 2-3').

(4) 'Setchu No Matsu' ('Ungetsu' x 'Rinpu'). 1-1.5" white bell-shaped flowers; all leaves curved when young; very compact, almost dwarf (6-8" by 6-10").

There are many others of the so-called 'Rinpu'- group Satsukis. This contorted form is called Maki Ba (Ha) (Maki = Curl, Ba or Ha = Leaves). These plants all make beautiful rock-garden showpieces. As a group, most of them are tenderer and less vigorous than other Satsukis. All of them should be given protection from winter wind and sun. Except for 'Shiryu No Homare', they all seem to have some bud and leaf damage in Zone 7 even during moderate winters. 'Shiryu No Homare' is probably the best in this group both from hardiness and flower quality standpoints. Also, except for 'Gyokuryu', most of these contorted-leaf plants start flattening their leaves as the plants mature. There is no known species azalea with this unusual characteristic.

##### Variegated and Spotted Leaf Forms

(1) 'Shira Fuji' - P404, B1349. A sport of 'Aikoku' (P44, B1221); extremely variable 1.5-2" white with purple blush or stripes, bicolor (white center with reddish-purple margin), white and reddish-purple self; consistent white variegation on finely notched leaves; upright (2-3').

(2) 'Murasaki Fuji' - P785. A sport of 'Shira Fuji'; identical plant with bicolor flowers (white throat with reddish-purple margin).

(3) 'Tanchō' - B1112. 'Aya Nishiki' (P81) seedling; 2" purplish-pink, slightly spaced petals with lighter throat, very compact (1-1.5') and dense plant; slightly notched narrow leaves with very fine yellowish-white margin in the edge.

(4) 'Shinnyo No Hikari' - P426. A sport of 'Shinnyo No Tsuki'; 2-3" variable flowers, white with dark or rose pink spots, streaks or

blotch, bicolor and selfs; comparatively large roundish leaves with yellow dots and blotch; 1-2' by 2-3'.

There are many other variegated or spotted-leaf Satsukis. They are all spectacular specimens in rock gardens or as bonsai. In general, they are more tender than other Satsukis. The only known species azalea with variegated leaf form is the tender Chinese variegated *R. simsii*. Often these variegated plants will show branches which reverted to the original parent. Interestingly enough, these "sports" on variegated azaleas are more vigorous than the rest of the plant. Chemically induced mutation (as in several variegated Belgian hybrids) may also produce such traits with less vigorous and tender plants. In any case, this form is an important one in formal ornamental gardening in Japan.

'Ukifunei' (introduced from Japan by Greer Gardens) with yellowish-white sectors on leaves, 'Uki Nishiki' (P99), with golden yellow variegations, and 'Showa Nishiki' (P397) with fine yellow sanding are some very exciting plants in this group. The last three need to be introduced in the American gardens. 'Shira Fuji', 'Murasaki Fuji', and 'Uki Nishiki' are the finest in flower form in this group. 'Ryu Sei' (Zukan Satsuki, P231) (4) has both curled leaves and fine yellowish-white spots and pure white (with occasional purple streaks) flowers. This unusual Maki Ba group Satsuki remains to be introduced in United States.

#### *Atypic Large Leaf Form*

(1) 'Banka' - P651, B1298. A sport of 'Banjo' (P655). 4-4.5" white with light to dark pink flakes and solid pink self; 6 rounded lobes, flat; dark glossy green leaves are unusually wider and longer than most Satsukis, probably the largest leaved of them all; 4-5' open growth.

(2) 'Meizan' - B1012. Variable, round lobes, 3" white throat and yellowish margin; large leaves with fine yellow flakes and spots; 1-2' by 2-3'.

### Special Effects

#### *All Pretty Maids in a Row*

(1) 'Kiko' - B0895. 2" deep red with white throat; similar in shape to the Chinese balloon flower (*Platycodon grandiflorum*), as Galle describes it (3); compact 1-2' tall.

(2) 'Kimimaru' - P198, B0992. 2-3" white with light yellowish or coral pink blush, white throat with yellowish-pink margins, selfs with yellow blotch; upright and compact, 2-3'.

(3) 'Reiko' - P862, B0988. 2-2.5" white to pale pink, purplish-red to reddish-pink sectors, streaks and selfs; compact and upright, 2-3'.

(4) 'Otome No Mai' - P134, B0848. 1.5-2" pale pink center with deeper pink margins; round, thick lobes; small, thick leaves; dense and compact (1-2' by 1-2'); somewhat earlier blooming but the flowers last over a month if the weather is not too hot or if the plant does not get any noon and afternoon sun.

There are several hundred Satsukis which fall in this category. These dainty Satsukis are so pretty that it is very difficult to set any one of them aside.

#### *Simply Gorgeous*

(1) 'Shinnyo No Tsuki' - P425. One of the original introductions in this country and an all-time winner everywhere; 3-3.5"; white center with vivid reddish-purple margin, rarely selfs; wide overlapping lobes; 2-3' by 4-5'; used heavily for hybridization projects in both Japan and United States and one of the parents of many beautiful azaleas in various groups. May have Belgian Indica heritage.

(2) 'Chidori' - P521, B1157. 3.5-4" deep pink margin and white star-shaped center; occasional white spots on the margin; crinkled edge; 2-3' by 2-3'; somewhat earlier blooming.

*(Continued on Page 15)*

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## New Design for the Azalean

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**Donna Ziegenfuss**

*North Beach, Maryland*

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The beginning of our brand new decade, the 1990s, will be accompanied by a new look for THE AZALEAN. As the graphic designer who has worked with your editor on this new layout and design, I would like to briefly discuss the changes that you see in this volume. First, the cover has been redesigned with the intention of being able to incorporate color images while retaining the flexibility to return to monochrome images if required. The logo area has been updated and will be carried throughout the journal to establish continuity. The information on the second and third pages was consolidated to save space and to allow an area for editorials or letters. The table of contents was also redesigned for readability purposes. The text area of the journal has been laid out into a three-column format to permit more flexibility for table, figure and halftone placement. You will also notice that the type face itself has been changed from Helvetica Light to Palatino Regular. The smaller type will be more cost-efficient and the new typeface style has a more classical and academic feeling.

I hope these layout and design changes will give THE AZALEAN a more professional appearance and also contribute to better readability. Any suggestions or comments you have concerning the new format can be forwarded to me through the editor. Thank you for your interest and support of THE AZALEAN. □

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# Franklinia - A Companion Plant

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George S. Switzer

Prince Frederick, Maryland

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Many of us, in our enthusiasm for azaleas, tend to overlook the value of companion plants in our garden. There are many to choose from, from ground covers to small trees, but one of the latter seen all too infrequently is *Franklinia alataamaha*. Here we have a small tree of great ornamental value, that in addition to its beauty has a most interesting history.

Also known as the Franklin Tree, it was discovered by the 18th century father and son botanists, John and William Bartram of Philadelphia. In 1765 they were traveling in Georgia, south of Savannah, and found it near the mouth of the Altamaha River (1), near Fort Barrington (2). This must have been very near where Interstate 95 now crosses the river about midway between Savannah and the Georgia-Florida border. It is thought that William Bartram saw the tree again on a later trip in the 1770s and collected seed and specimens for his garden in Philadelphia. (Now preserved as the Bartram Garden.) It was seen again in 1803 by John Lyon, and then disappeared in the wild, although numerous attempts have been made to find it again. All known specimens today are direct descendants of those collected by William Bartram. The tree was named for Benjamin Franklin and for the river near where it was discovered. The first description of this new genus, and its single species, was by Humphrey Marshall in 1785 in his *Arbustum Americanum*, one of the earliest works describing American trees (3). For a time it was considered to belong to the genus *Gordonia*, and is sometimes incorrectly referred to as *Gordonia alataamaha*.

*Franklinia alataamaha* is a small deciduous tree, growing to 10-20 feet. Its flowers resemble those of single camelia, and of *Stewartia psuedocamelia*, all of which belong to the family Theaceae (Tea family). Its flowers are white, cup-shaped, frilled, with a center of yellow stamens, three inches in diameter. Its leaves are alternate, serrated oblanceolate to ovate, to six inches long, bright green in summer, turning orange and red in fall. It is hardy to Zone 6 (4,5).

Since the cultural requirements of the Franklin tree are similar to azalea and rhododendron it makes an ideal companion plant in an azalea garden. It greatly extends the bloom time over the frequently used *Cornus florida* and *Kornus kousa* in that it blooms in August and September, and indeed until frost. It needs full sun for best bloom and fall color, but will do well in partial shade. Although reputed to be a slow grower and slow to come into bloom, I have found this to be not so. We have a seven-foot specimen in our garden that was propagated from seed about six years ago and this year bloomed prolifically. Younger specimens, three to four feet high and only four years old also bloomed this year. Even the pearl-like buds are attractive, as are the nut-like fruits formed from the previous year's flowers.

*Franklinia alataamaha* may be propagated by softwood cuttings taken in late summer, by hardwood cuttings, and by seed. I have to date only used the latter method, with considerable success, using a method outlined for me by Tony Dove. The seed is collected in October and separated from the fruits. In early December a small flat is filled to depth of about two inches with damp (not soggy) peat moss. The seeds are placed on the peat moss on 1/2- to 1-inch centers and covered with an additional 1/4-inch of peat moss. The flat is inserted into a plastic bag, sealed, and placed in a refrigerator. This stratification

is necessary for successful germination. In mid-March the flat is removed from the plastic bag, covered with a sheet of glass, and placed under fluorescent lights, in the usual manner for starting seedlings under light. Germination begins in two to three weeks. In some instances almost 100% germination has been achieved.

R. E. Farmer, Jr. (6) has published the results of a study on germination of *Franklinia* showing that stratification for four to eight weeks followed by germination at relatively high temperatures resulted in a good stand within 20 days.



Figure 1. *Franklinia* flower. Petals are pure white, stamens yellow. Diameter three inches.



Figure 2. Fruit of *Franklinia*. Each fruit yields 60 to 80 seeds. Diameter of fruits 1/2 to 3/4 inches.



The day the first seed germinated for me I was so excited I ran upstairs and said to my wife - "Sue - my Franklinia seeds are germinating - this is the most exciting thing that has happened to me in years". To which she replied - "Well, you really are getting old aren't you".

#### References

- (1) Spelled Alatomaha in Bartram's time.
- (2) I have been unable to find Fort Barrington in any atlases (such as the *Gazeteer of Geographic Names*) or on maps at the Calvert County Public Library.
- (3) The Franklin Tree, by Claire Sawyer. *Horticulture*, July 1989, p. 64.
- (4) Plants that Merit Attention - Vol. 1 - Trees. The Garden Club of America, Janet M. Poor, Editor.
- (5) Hortus Third.
- (6) Germination and Container Production of Franklinia, by R. F. Farmer, Jr., *Hortscience* (12) (1):43, 1977.

*Dr. George Switzer is the former curator of the Mineral and Gem Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. He is past president of the Ben Morrison Chapter, and maintains a large collection of azaleas in Southern Maryland.* □

*Figure 1. Symptoms and signs of Azalea Petal Blight: Water-soaked, slimy spots on petals*



## Two Common Diseases of Azalea: Ovulinia Petal Blight and Exobasidium Gall

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Ovulinia petal blight is a common disease of azaleas, rhododendrons and Mountain Laurel throughout their natural ranges. It can cause a rapid blight of the flowers in both landscape and greenhouse. This article will discuss the disease primarily in the landscape. The fungus, *Ovulinia azaleae*, only attacks petal tissue, so the damage is aesthetic; plants continue to grow and set new buds for next season. However, the spectacular flower display is the main reason why azaleas and rhododendrons are grown so it is useful to recognize and control this disease, which, if not controlled, can destroy all the flowers in a large planting in a few days. Petal blight can be easily controlled with only a few fungicide sprays during the flowering season.

The first symptoms of *Ovulinia* petal blight are small, circular, water-soaked spots on the petals. Spots appear white on colored flowers, tan on white flowers (Figure 1). The spots enlarge rapidly and coalesce, causing collapse of the flower. Blighted flowers feel slimy to the touch, if rubbed between the fingers. (The fungus *Botrytis cinerea* will also cause spotting and blight of flowers, but the blight progresses much more slowly, and the blighted petal tissue is not slimy.) Blighted flowers hang limply, later drying and remaining on the plant well into summer (Figure 2). In mid-summer, small (1/8- to 1/4-inch) dark, hard fungal structures called sclerotia form in the blighted petals. These sclerotia serve as the overwintering stage of the *Ovulinia* fungus. Eventually, as the blighted petals fall off of the plants, the sclerotia remain in the debris under and near the plants. The following spring, small mushroom-like fungal structures (apothecia) sprout from the sclerotia and discharge spores which are carried by wind to infect the flowers.

Petal blight is worst when the weather is warm and humid. Sometimes it appears that very early-flowering azaleas and some late-flowering azaleas and rhododendrons are resistant, but their lack of petal blight symptoms is actually due to weather conditions that are less favorable for disease. If they are inoculated under favorable conditions they are susceptible. In the early spring temperatures may be too cool for rapid disease development. Late in the flowering season it may be hot and dry, and the lack of extended dew periods is unfavorable for petal blight. Therefore, the use of fungicides to prevent petal blight may concentrate on the early through mid-season flowering period.

In the past, controls for petal blight attempted to remove the overwintering sclerotia, to prevent the sclerotia from germinating, and to apply a protectant fungicide spray to the flowers to prevent spread of the fungus on flowers. In older literature you will find advice to remove and replace all mulch; to spray fungicides on the ground under and around the plantings; to spray the flowers with fungicides at weekly intervals. All of these recommendations are outdated and did not provide very good control in any event. Today, although a number of fungicides are registered to control this disease, one fungicide is so far superior to the rest, that it is what I strongly recommend. Bayleton (triadimefon) is an eradicant, systemic fungicide that provides excellent control of *Ovulinia* petal blight. Apply the first spray of the flowering season when your early azalea buds first show color. You want to have the spray actually contact the petal tissue. A second spray may be applied in four weeks. If

*(Continued on Page 14)*

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# McCrillis Gardens: Past, Present and Future

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**Brian Barr**, Horticulturalist  
*Silver Spring, MD*

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The Washington, D.C. area is fortunate to have many beautiful private and public gardens. One of these, McCrillis Gardens, located in Bethesda, MD, originated as a private garden owned by William and Virginia McCrillis. Mr. McCrillis was Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior under Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. The property became a public garden when the McCrillis' donated it to the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission (M-NCPPC) in 1978.

From 1941 until his death in 1979, Mr. McCrillis designed and planted over two-thirds of the present 5.5-acre garden. He amassed in his garden an impressive array of azaleas and rhododendrons. Included in this collection are other rare and unusual woody plants such as dawn redwood, japanese snowbell, stewartia, china fir, japanese umbrella pine and a large collection of many different species of holly. Between 1979 and 1981, the remaining third of the garden was developed by the staff of Brookside Gardens, a facility of the M-NCPPC which oversees its development. Plants from Brookside Gardens were transplanted to McCrillis and existing plants at McCrillis were relocated to enhance the spring display.

From 1981 to 1985, the garden was maintained on a seasonable basis by the staff of Brookside Gardens. A full-time gardener was hired in the spring of 1985, as the garden could no longer be maintained on a part-time basis.

In 1981, an extensive test-planting of over 300 varieties of Satsuki azaleas imported from Japan was planted in a glade-like area near the house. Developed over three centuries, many of these varieties of azaleas had never before been brought into the United States. Both the Brookside Gardens' staff and the Brookside Gardens Chapter of the ASA have observed these plants. The Society distributed cuttings to selected nurserymen throughout the United States for introduction to the public market. During the spring of 1989, the first plants from this collection were moved from the original test site in keeping with the goal of incorporating the Satsuki collection into the garden while maintaining records of the collection.

With guidance from the staff at Brookside Gardens, there began a three-phase program to renovate the garden. The first phase entailed weed control and removal of plants that had died or that were beyond the point of recovery. The second phase identified the 52 planting beds that would be renovated by adding new plantings while highlighting existing specimens and massing mature plants.

With renovation in progress, the third and final phase was the establishment of public educational programs. From a garden open house in the spring of 1986, the educational programs have grown to five separate events throughout the year. The programs have served a two-fold purpose: educating the public on topics pertaining to gardening in the shade, and publicizing the garden. A direct result of the program has been an increase in the number of visitors to McCrillis Gardens.

It has been almost fifty years since Mr. and Mrs. McCrillis planted their first azalea with hopes of beautifying a small section of Bethesda. The M-NCPPC Montgomery County Department of Parks continues the McCrillis' legacy by refining the existing plantings and adding new companion plants to enhance the garden. The many educational programs have spread the word beyond the beltway—the true delight of McCrillis Gardens can be experienced throughout the year.

McCrillis Gardens are located at 6910 Greentree Road, Bethesda, Maryland, near exit 36 on the Capital Beltway (I-495). The gardens are open daily 10:00 a.m. to sunset. There is no parking on the grounds.

*Mr. Brian Barr is President of the Brookside Gardens Chapter and is the horticulturist responsible for the McCrillis Gardens. □*

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# How to Fight Lacebugs and Save the World

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Ben R. Blankenship, Jr.

Azaleas of Aquia

Stafford, VA

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No wonder folks seem to be so upset nowadays. Here's what a recent edition of USA Today reports: "Scientists now fear global warming and ozone depletion could have the same impact on health as a nuclear holocaust."

No sooner did a knot form in my stomach over that kind of prospect than I saw in Forbes magazine a few days later this quote from a 1984 book by physicist Bernard Cohen: "Our government's science and technology policy is now guided by uninformed and emotion-driven public opinion rather than by sound scientific advice. . . . The coming debacle is not due to the problems the environmentalists describe, but to the policies they advocate."

Never having endured a debacle, much less as holocaust, I began worrying in earnest. Then the Wall Street Journal reported: "Allowing the EPA to condone continued use of a chemical whenever the benefits outweigh the risks is absolutely anathema to the environmental community," quoting Jane Hathaway, attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Hold it right there, for I am really hacked, azalea lovers. It forces me herewith to put down on paper some logical self-defense comments for us to think about rationally on the subject of chemical pesticides. And I will do just that, in a few moments.

First, however, allow me to admit to some biases. You may share them since I am first an azalea lover, then propagator, then struggling part-time proprietor of Azaleas of Aquia, Stafford, Virginia. For what that's worth.

To begin with, I am lazy, and a willing slave of conventional habit. So when the idea arises that soon I'll go to the hardware store and find its usually full shelf of lacebug tranquilizers plumb empty, and then return home to find the Feds confiscating my trusty old Hudson sprayer, I snort. Honestly.

Next thing you know, they'll bring in one of those snorting organic experts to teach me how to pick lacebugs from the undersides of my 'Herbert' leaves (which happen to be favorite havens in my environment), and then quickly drown the little rascals in a biodegradable container of alcohol. The Jim Beam is handy just in case.

It will all be worth the trouble, I can hear the punch line coming, for it will, besides regenerating our souls and soils, reduce our costs of production. Okay so far. But what isn't mentioned is that it will also make us work longer and harder. And, worst of all, smarter. Those don't quite match my goals at this stage of life. (I can't even say "cotoneaster" the approved way, though I've tried several times.)

Seriously, you do remember the hoopla a few years ago over wood stoves. For sure, you do if you got a chronic sore back out of it and a chimney fire or two. Even so, wood stoves remained environmentally chic until some kill-joy discovered air pollution.

For every problem, though, our marketing friends tell us there's an opportunity. I can see it now: "Organically grown" tags affixed to my plants of 'Herbert', along with a \$50.00 fee modestly announced for each plant. Those will appear opposite an appropriate leaflet inserted among the stems. Its

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*[Editor's note: The vast majority of articles in THE AZALEAN for the past 11 years have been more of a technical nature, and it is our intention to maintain THE AZALEAN as an authoritative reference on azaleas and azalea people. However, we are breaking tradition with this article and we hope you enjoy reading something on the lighter side.]*

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narrative will extol the virtues of the yellowed leaves and the lacebugs' cute little doo-doo spots which Nature herself made environmentally benign.

Trouble is, my marketing area's demographics might not be upscale enough here in folksy Stafford County. For me to adopt that kind of pitch would have to appear to real buyers, not simply to those who will want to talk my ear off about holistic values and such.

Just so they don't give me any of that business about the greenhouse effect. I've got an answer all ready. As one of the small-is-beautiful crowd, I don't even own a greenhouse. Rather, you see, my cold frames have the opposite climatic effect to offset any global warming, and that's why I also shun hot beds. Simple. Next customer.

Biases thus laid bare, let me now assert a few profundities, surely unoriginal, about this "damn-the-chemicals" affair, which looks increasingly like a crusade.

- Scientific advance alone won't deter it. Technology can whip us marvelous breakthroughs. But suppose a cheap safe spray came on stream tomorrow, one that would forever free my 'Herbert' plants of lacebugs, smell like fresh peaches, and fight global warming and ozone holes. Someone would be in court before nightfall, suing to protect the homeless lacebugs. And by Monday morning, 60 Minutes has panicked the populace.
- Even so, logic says these extremist outbreaks will peter out soon enough. We are after all an educated society, at least a goodly part of it.
- But let's face it, friends. Fear campaigns, for good or ill, can outlive all logical expectation. Who would have predicted years ago the successful smoking bans, the adoption of air bags, the crippling of

laboratory animal research, and the conversion of mud flats into precious wetlands, to name a few hot ones. ("These days in Florida," a recent Forbes magazine report says, "any place a bird could conceivably land and get its feet wet could be considered wetlands.")

Meanwhile, as we growers of beautiful plants hunker down among 'em and hope for things to blow over, the scientists are finding alternative ways of doing what the chemicals have done well for so long. It's in all the papers. Two ideas stand out in my mind:

- *Enlisting pests' natural enemies.* This sounds neat. For instance, I know this big dog down the street. He does a heckuva job on selected conifers. Surely he could be trained to spot-treat the undersides of my myriad of 'Herbert' plants. For rooted cuttings, a toy poodle might do. But sure enough, soon as they got good at it, animal libbers would steal them in the name of freeing slaves.
- *Sex lures.* They call them pheromones. They are simulated scents that make bugs go so wild with desire they forget to eat. A concentrated ball of the stuff is hung on the limb of a peach tree, for example. The borers within the tree trunk forthwith desert their digs for sniffs and grins. Private enterprise is even now scaling down these balls for practical use on my 'Herbert' plants, I'll bet. And they'll work fine. Until I forget to remove one from the plant before sale. Here comes the customer back the next day, dragging poor three-year-old Jeffrey, who swallowed the ball. His chin is sprouting curly hairs; he can't stop smiling.

Then there's this big machine they use out in California, wouldn't

you know it, that vacuums up the bugs in the fields. I saw it on TV. Why couldn't we reduce it to eyedropper size, place it down close to the underside of azalea leaves crawling with lacebugs, and whoosh . . . you get the picture.

But alas, no such scientific artifices might suffice. It might come down in the final analysis—and this is going to hurt—to the fact that we must simply stop growing the kinds of plants the bugs love and hurt. And turn to the true hardies of the plant world. Like there's this guy in Kansas, no kidding, who has crossed milo and Johnson grass genetically. It should fill in nicely between the rows, at least.

For us, there are the true hardy plants like forsythias, bamboos, honeylocusts, and kudzu. Let's all get going on them, for the situation for azaleas is flat hopeless, or soon will be. Enough of you join in, and someday I just might get 50 bucks for my holistic 'Herbert' plants. Don't worry too much about that ever happening. Heck, with a cushy government retirement pension ahead of me, I don't even lose much sleep over how wormy my future red delicious apples might have to be.

Fact is, if we worry too much about such things, we could miss the really big picture. For instance, global warming hysterics could give way in no-time flat to the dawning of the next ice age. Some glaciologists quoted in a recent New York Times feature story on the subject claim that folks should begin some serious and prolonged shivering at any time within the next two thousand years. That assumes humanity hasn't worried itself to death in the meantime.

*Postscript:* "What the greenhouse debate needs most is a dose of healthy skepticism." by Dixy Lee Ray, former governor of the State of Washington, quoted in 1989 summer issue of Policy Review. □

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# A Comparison of Quality Judgments for the Glenn Dale Azaleas

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Richard T. West  
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In research done for an article about the Glenn Dale Azaleas distribution program and the Ten Oaks Nursery of Clarksville, Maryland, published in THE AZLEAN, a variety of quality ratings were found to have been made for almost all of the Glenn Dale hybrids [1]. Subjective though some may be at times, such judgments of quality are always of interest and value. The Ten Oaks' ratings are noteworthy because they identify a group of Glenn Dales judged to be outstanding that were not included in the reported results of the "eye-catcher/good-doer" survey conducted by the Ben Morrison Chapter of ASA and published in 1981 [2]. In the report of the survey, it was stated that the most experienced judges sometimes nominated cultivars "less widely distributed". Given this and the Ten Oaks' ratings, could it be there are some really great Glenn Dales that have gone unnoticed and unrecognized only because they are rare and so few are familiar with them? This article names some possible candidates.

The Ben Morrison Chapter's survey polled about 100 growers who had experience with at least 100 varieties of Glenn Dale hybrids over a ten-year period. The participants each nominated 15 cultivars that they judged as showy ("eye-catchers") and hardy ("good-doers"). In all, 250 cultivars out of the 444 Glenn Dales that are believed to have been released received at least one nomination [3]. Twenty-nine hybrids received ten or more votes, and another 45 received five to nine nominations.

The Adams family of Ten Oaks Nursery evaluated the Glenn Dales because of responsibilities as participants in the Glenn Dale azalea distribution program. Their first evaluation report was based on nearly two years of growth under natural conditions in the Ten Oaks arboretum. Eighty-nine cultivars were listed as outstanding, and 76 more were judged as "very good". Although a formal evaluation report was prepared only once for the USDA, the Adams continued to monitor the azaleas in the arboretum and to record their findings. In general, they found their first results to remain valid over time. In 1954, with about five years of experience, Andrew Adams, Sr., compiled an "Azalea Preferred List for Making Quality Cuttings", which was distributed to inquiring nurserymen and others. This list, which included many azalea hybrids in addition to the Glenn Dales, was somewhat restrictive as the intent was to specify plants that were easy to propagate and would give a good array of colors and forms. In all, 60 Glenn Dales were listed, and 26 were marked as "extra good". Lastly, in later years of growing and selling Glenn Dales, Ten Oaks' offerings were limited to a "top" 100 cultivars, these judgments being based largely on the Adams' evaluations of quality, but also on the preferences of the buying public in their purchase of Glenn Dales. All together, the evaluations, reports of quality, and the catalog listings represent a cumulative experience of almost ten years with some 400 Glenn Dales. This familiarity with 90 percent of the cultivars is the reason for this comparative article.

A comparison of the Ben Morrison Chapter's survey results and the Ten Oaks cumulative experience shows the following:

## 13 Outstanding Cultivars in Common

Ambrosia	Gorgeous
Buccaneer	Helen Close
Copperman	Martha Hitchcock
Dayspring	Sagittarius
Fashion	Treasure
Festive	Zulu
Glacier	

## 14 Other Highly Ranked Cultivars in Common

Angela Place	Nocturne
Cavalier	Pinocchio
Delilah	Scout
Delos	Snowclad
Everest	Surprise
Grace Freeman	Vestal
Morning Star	Wildfire

For the remaining cultivars ranked high in the survey, all but three also received high ratings in one way or another at Ten Oaks, but not consistently over time. Of the three, 'Campfire' and 'Glamour' received average ratings, and 'Ben Morrison' was not available, of course, in the Glenn Dale distribution.

Twenty-four Glenn Dales were ranked "outstanding" by Ten Oaks only, and ten were marked as "extra good" (indicated by the asterisk):

Aladdin	Manhattan
Andros	*Paladin
Arcadia	Paradise
Ballet Girl	Peter Pan
Bishop	Safrano
*Bountiful	Samite
*Burgundy	*Samson
*Clarion	*Templar
Commodore	Vintage
Crinoline	*Violetta
*Emblem	*Wavelet
Lyric	*Youth

I can't personally attest to quality as I have no experience with these 24 cultivars. There is nothing obvious in their descriptions to set this group apart in some consistent way from the other Glenn Dales. Although the

reasons for them not being included on the Ben Morrison Chapter's high rankings may relate only, and understandably, to differences in making judgments of quality, it may be that they are simply uncommon and, therefore, less well known. It is true that about half of the cultivars on the list have been available at one time or another in Frank White's catalogs

(Azalea Acres Farm, Lanham, MD) during his many years of azalea propagation, but maybe there were few takers of these particular varieties. Nevertheless, the differences found in this comparison do raise the question as to whether some or all of these 24 cultivars are high quality Glenn Dales deserving of more attention.

## References

- (1) West, R. T., Distribution of the Glenn Dale Azaleas and the Ten Oaks Nursery. *THE AZALEAN*, December 1989, p. 69.
- (2) The "eye-catcher" Glenn Dales. *THE AZALEAN*, April 1981, 3(2), 1 and 10-12.
- (3) Fred Galle, in his book *Azaleas*, cites 444 as the number of Glenn Dale cultivars distributed (another ten were named and numbered, but not distributed in the USDA program). □

## Two Common Diseases (Continued from Page 9)



Figure 2. Symptoms and signs of Azalea Petal Blight: Flowers collapse and cling to plant

your collection has a lot of late blooming cultivars, a third spray in three to four weeks may be useful. The later sprays may be applied at 1/2 the recommended rate used for the first spray. There is no benefit or need to spray plants that do not have flower buds showing color or open flowers. If you can "spot spray" only the plants with buds or open flowers, you can reduce the amount of spray applied compared to the amount needed to treat the entire planting for each spray. One caution in using Bayleton: apply at no higher than the recommended rate. If applied at high rates, Bayleton can cause a growth regulator effect and reduce the length of shoots, causing the plants to be more compact, and the leaves to be thicker.

If you control the disease *Ovulinia* petal blight, you will find that your azaleas have blooms that stay open and attractive for several weeks. The flowers will fall from the plant, leaving the ground covered with a cover of colorful petals for a few days, and the plants looking clean. Often gardeners ask me if they will need to spray every year for this disease. In most cases the answer is

yes, sprays will need to be applied every year. This is because the fungus is so widely distributed, and the spores produced early in the season from the apothecia produced on the overwintering sclerotia are carried by wind for considerable distances.

The second disease that I will discuss is *Exobasidium* Gall, a disease that is very conspicuous but not really destructive. There are a number of species of the fungus *Exobasidium* that cause fleshy galls on young leaves, buds, and petals on many horticultural and native plants. The disease can occur in both the landscape and the greenhouse, and is found worldwide. The fungus is in the Class Basidiomycete, as are our edible mushrooms. The galls formed on the pinkster flower, *Rhododendron nudiflorum* are edible, called "pinkster apples". (Please do not take this as a guarantee by me of the palatability or even safety of these galls as food!)

Gardeners notice succulent, swollen areas on young expanding leaves, shoots, buds and flowers in the spring. These galls range in color from silvery white, pale green, to pink or red depending on the struc-

ture invaded. As they age, a white fungal growth appears on the surface, the galls turn brown, shrivel and become hard. Some species of *Exobasidium* can cause witches'-broom, abnormal bud proliferation, or yellow leaf spots on certain rhododendrons.

The fungus apparently overwinters as microscopic spores in bud scales of the plant. The young expanding tissues become infected in the spring. Cool very humid conditions are favorable for symptom development. The white fungal growth, seen on the galls later in the spring, is the sporulating tissue of the fungus. Spores from the galls are washed or blown to the newly formed shoots and infect the buds for the following year's growth.

Several strategies are useful to reduce the incidence of this disease. If you pick off all of the galls, preferably while they are young and before they have sporulated, you can greatly reduce the incidence of disease next season. Plants growing in well spaced plantings, with good air circulation and excellent soil drainage will also have less severe gall. In my opinion, fungicides are not very helpful to control *Exobasidium*. Chemicals specifically registered provide very poor control of *Exobasidium* gall, and no other sprays are needed.

For further discussion of these and other diseases of Azalea and Rhododendron, consult: Compendium of Rhododendron and Azalea Diseases, 1986, edited by Duane L. Coyier and Martha K. Roane, APS Press. □

(3) 'Sumizome' - P438, B1119. A sport of 'Shinnyo No Tsuki'; 2.5-3" light pink flushed with white center and vivid pink margin; round, wavy, and overlapping lobes; 1-2' by 3-4'; blooms earlier.

(4) 'Haru No Sono' - P649, B1220. Variable 3.5-4" very pale purplish-pink with darker purplish-pink sectors and self; greenish-yellow to yellow blotch; round lobes; low but spreading; one of the most beautiful azaleas with exquisite flowers and dark green, shining, medium-sized leaves which hold well over winter.

Once again, several hundred Satsukis fall in this category. It is practically impossible to pick one over another.

### *Gigantic Flowers*

(1) 'Meiko' - P790, B0959/1192. 5-6" variable, pale pink with white margin and red dots in the blotch; 6-7 wide lobes; leaves larger than most Satsukis; 3-4' by 4-5'; possibly one of the two largest flowering azaleas (the second one being Harris' 'Joan Garrett').

(2) 'Yeye' - 4-5" very light yellowish-pink with lighter throat; flat imbricated lobes; large leaves; 2-3' by 3-4'.

(3) 'Daisetsu Zan' - P490. 4.5-5" white flowers (5-9 lobes) with yellowish-green throat, edges painted with a very fine deep pink line; a Creech introduction from Japan.

There are many other Satsukis with very large flowers. Some of them are described under different categories. These large flowering plants are less popular in Japan because the flowers droop, particularly on young plants.

### **Hose-in-Hose and Double Forms**

#### *Hose-in-Hose Form*

(1) 'Waka Ebisu' - P872. 2-3" yellowish-pink (apricot) with

deeper pink blotch; rounded lobes; 1.5-2' by 3-4'; very popular as a bonsai plant in Japan; the finest of the hose-in-hose Satsukis.

(2) 'Okina Nishiki' - 2-3" deep reddish-orange, low and compact (12-18"); possibly the only hose-in-hose indicum form available today.

(3) 'Suzumushi' - B1159. 2-2.5" variable; deep pink center with light pink margin and pink stripes in the center of the petals; dark pink blotch; white or pink self; white pistils and stamens; 2-3' by 3-4'; earlier blooming.

(4) 'Meoto Nishiki' - B1162. 1.5-2" white trumpet shape with purplish-pink sectors and sectors; petaloid; 1-2' by 2-3'; early.

There are very few hose-in-hose single Satsukis still in cultivation. In the old days they were very popular in Japan. The cultivar 'Hakusen No Mai' (P612, B1130) is hose-in-hose semi-double. 'Waka Ebisu' is available, whereas the others may be rather hard to find.

#### *Irregular Semi-double/Double Form*

(1) 'Chikyuhō' - P515. 2.5-3" white center, deep pink margins with many variations; some petals may be widely separated; 1-2' by 2-3'; blooms over a long period of time.

(2) 'Narihira' - P583, B1354. 2" white center, rose-pink margins; petaloid; small leaves; very low and spreading (6-10" by 3-4'); ideal for ground cover or bank planting. There are two plants by the same name with similar forms.

#### *Semi-double/Double Form*

(1) 'Warai Jishi' - P877. An indicum form available in this country since 1920's; 2-2.5" purplish-pink with darker blotch; beautifully symmetric pointed lobes; very late; dense and upright (4-5'). This plant played a very important role in many American hybridization projects.

(2) 'Macrantha Purple' - Possibly a hybrid even though listed as a form of indicum in America; clear purple, 2" semi-double, petaloid; dense and upright (3-4').

The amount of doubling in these varieties increases as the plants mature.

#### *Formal Double*

(1) 'Beni Botan' (Beni = Red, Botan = Peony) - P725. An old cultivar; possibly a garden form indicum; 2.5-3" vivid red, formal double; round outer lobes; inner lobes pointed; vigorous plant, 4-5' tall and spreading. The so-called 'Macrantha Flore Plena' is probably the same plant in America.

(2) 'Tama Botan' (Tama = Gem, Jewel or Globe). P513, B1113. A sport of 'Beni Botan'; variable, 3-4" white to coral pink with red or reddish-orange flakes and sectors; some white or red self; fully double with petals slightly curved like a small peony or a rose; greenish centers in white self; vigorous 4-5' like the parent; outstanding.

(3) 'Beni Kirin' - P720. A sport of 'Beni Kirishima'; similar to its parent with more salmon in the tone and slightly larger flowers and fewer dots; hard to distinguish between the two unless they are planted side-by-side.

(4) 'Ko Mane' ('Ko Manyo', 'Ko Manju', 'Beni Mane', 'Beni Manju') - P291. Pronounced as Koh-Man-E (Koh = Red, Man = Ten Thousand, E = Layers); 2" reddish-orange, very double (30-40 petals) resembling a rose; low and compact (1-2' by 2-3'). There are several old varieties of this type; one such has been in American gardens for long time under the name 'Balsaminaeflorum' or 'Rosaeflora'; possibly an indicum form; very late.

Most of the hose-in-hose, irregular semi-double/double and fully double Satsukis (as well as other

azaleas of these types) are not as popular as the single flowering and unusual varieties in Japan. The main reason is that the dead flowers stick to the leaves and are considered distracting by most azalea lovers. This may have been the reason why there have been so few Satsukis of these types.

## Outliers

### *Early Blooming Varieties*

Not all Satsukis bloom during the "Satsuki" period. There are several which open their buds about the time the late Kurumes and Miyama Kirishima (*R. kiusianum*) azaleas are covered with their dainty flowers. Many of these early-blooming Satsukis hold their flowers well into their regular blooming time.

(1) 'Chigo Sugata' - P517. 2.5-3" bicolor (white center with wide pink border) with round overlapping wavy petals; 2-3' by 3-4'.

(2) 'Keisetsu' - A 1938 introduction; 3" white to light pink center and strong reddish-pink margins; foliage larger than usual with pretty yellow streaks, lines and spots reminding one of the variegated *R. simsii*; 2 by 3'; slightly bud tender in Zone 7.

(3) 'Dai Suhai' ('Tai Sukhai') - P486, B0488. 2.5-3" bicolor (white to light pink center and deep yellowish-pink border); round lobes; open (2-3' by 1-2').

(4) 'Chojuhō' - P527. The name means Longevity Treasure for an obvious reason: the flowers last through three seasons of the year. The small (1") star-shaped split-petal brownish-red flowers start blooming early and persist (not as dead flowers) well into the fall. The color changes from the original to reddish-purple and eventually to brownish-green with large yellow blotch; 2-3' by 3-4'; the foliage on this unusual azalea is glossy green. There is no other azalea known like this cultivar; very popular for bonsai.

The so-called 'Balsaminaeflorum' may bloom periodically throughout the summer.

## Sources of Information and Plants

There are so many Satsukis in cultivation that even the "Satsuki Dictionaries" and "Encyclopaedia" do not include more than a handful of them. The Brookside introductions extended the varieties of Satsukis available in America with a wide range of forms and patterns. There are still several hundred exquisite cultivars adorning the Japanese gardens which need to be introduced here. Possibly Dr. John Creech, Carl Hahn, Barry Yinger, and Harold Greer, with their contacts in Japan, could bring these exciting plants here.

For the azalea lovers, it may be difficult to pick the Satsukis they would like to have from written descriptions in books and catalogs alone. What makes it even more formidable is the changing patterns in many of these plants. The above list is an attempt to provide a selection of wide varieties of Satsukis. I have my own bias in selecting the ones for my suburban garden as companion plants for my species collection. *Satsuki Dai Jiten* (1) and some other works cited in Part 1 of this article contain color plates (in some cases life-size) of many beautiful Satsukis. One should visit some public as well as private gardens both during the blooming season and in the fall when many of the Satsukis put up gorgeous shows of color.

Even though the standard local nurseries may stock some common and popular Satsukis in season, most of the collections, particularly the newer and unusual ones must be made by visiting out-of-town azalea growers who are members of the Azalea and Rhododendron societies or by mail order from different parts of the country. The following nurseries propagate good selections of Satsukis as well as other azaleas (by no means an exhaustive list):

(1) **Gordon W. Severe Nursery**  
10 Vera Lane  
Millsboro, Delaware 19966  
(302) 945-2912  
(Complete Brookside and other introductions)

## (2) Vines Horticulture Gardens

8110 Edinburgh Drive  
Springfield, Virginia 22153  
(703) 569-3558  
(Many of the Brookside and unusual and new varieties)

(3) **Hass Nursery**  
24105 Ervin Road  
Philomath, Oregon 97370  
(503) 929-3739

(4) **Nuccio's Nurseries Inc.**  
3555 Chaney Trail  
Altadena, California 91001  
(818) 794-3383.  
(Many of the Brookside, older, and their own introductions)

(5) **Transplant Nursery**  
Parkertown Road  
Lavonia, Georgia 30553  
(404) 356-8947  
(A modest selection of some newer and some older Satsukis)

(6) **Swell Azaleas**  
505 Baldwin Road  
Richmond, Virginia 23229  
(804) 288-7873

(7) **Justice Gardens**  
107 Hight Drive  
Watkinsville, Georgia 30677  
(404) 769-8379

(8) **Greer Gardens**  
1280 Goodpasture Island Road  
Eugene, Oregon 97401  
(503) 686-8266  
(Unusual and new varieties from Japan)

## References

- (1) Gekkan Satsuki Ken Kyusha (Satsuki Research Association), *Satsuki Dai Jiten*, Tochigi, 1987 (Revised Edition).
- (2) Ito Ihei, *Kinshu Makura* (A Brocade Pillow), Translated by Kaname Kato with Introduction and Commentary by John L. Creech, Weatherhill, New York, 1984.
- (3) Fred C. Galle, *Azaleas*, Timber Press, Portland, Oregon, 1985.
- (4) Ioshihiro Okita, *Zukan Satsuki* (Satsuki Picture Dictionary), Bunken Shupan, Yokyo, n. p.

*Dr. Ajit K. Thakur*, who has a Ph.D. in Statistics, is well known in the bio-medical field. He is a collector of species azaleas and Satsukis. □



## Lace Bug Predator

A insect predator which consumes lacebugs has been discovered by researchers at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. John W. Neal and colleagues have discovered that *Stethoconus japonicus* may provide control for one of the worst enemies of azaleas (Greenhouse Manager, January 1990, p. 26).

## Disease Resistant Azalea

A new azalea cultivar which is cold hardy and resistant to *Phytophthora* root rot has been developed at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. The cultivar, named 'Fred Cochran', is a low-growing evergreen azalea with magenta flowers. It is expected to be used as breeding stock for plants that are resistant to *Phytophthora Cinnamomi* (Greenhouse Manager, February 1990, p. 24).

## Arboretum Bokrijk

The Arboretum Bokrijk in Belgium is looking for a source of unrooted cuttings of Rutherford, Cornell, Kerrigan, Lewis, Whitewater and other azalea hybrid groups. The arboretum would like to acquire these cuttings from the hybridizers, nurseries, private collectors, or private gardens. Mr. J. Van Meuller, Assistant Horticulturist at Bokrijk, states that no import regulations or phytosanitary certificates are required for unrooted cuttings. The address is Arboretum Bokrijk/Provinciaal Domein Bokrijk/3600 Genk/Belgium.

## In Memorium of Mr. Kaname Kato - Communicated by John Creech

In late November 1989, Mr. Kaname Kato died in Japan after a long illness. Most Americans may know him only as the translator of the book, 'Brocade Pillow' from the 1692 'Kinshu Makura'. But Mr. Kato was one of the most sensitive horticulturists in Japan, a modest person, and one thoroughly versed in the horticultural literature of old Japan. He was my first horticultural

contact in Japan in 1955 and patiently took me through the pathways of traditional Japanese horticulture. This close association lasted throughout his long career in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Japan Greenhouse Association. It was Mr. Kato to whom I first made the approach in Japan that culminated in the Bicentennial Bonsai Collection at the National Arboretum. Mr. Kato wrote several books on horticulture in Japanese. In addition to 'Kinshu Makura', he annotated a modern edition of the 1695 woodblock book, 'Kadan Chikin Sho'. It is unlikely that there will be an English translation of this or many other fine Japanese horticultural books of the pre-Meiji era because few contemporary Japanese horticulturists have the understanding of early Japanese characters that Kamame Kato was capable.

## Potential Problems With Variability In Tissue Cultured Plant Material

There is concern among nurserymen that material produced by tissue culture techniques may not have the uniformity that they had hoped. One problem, of course, is mislabelling, a problem with which many readers are familiar from their own amateur or professional propagation activities. Perhaps more worrisome however, are differences in habit and maturity as compared with the original stock plants. This seems to be a particular problem with small

rhododendrons. Potential causes are not fully understood, but it is believed that the use of growth hormones may increase variations in growth.

## John Creech Receives American Horticultural Society Award

John Creech, member of ASA, speaker at ASA conventions, and ASA governor-elect was awarded the Liberty Hyde Baily Award of the American Horticultural Society in 1989. The award is given to individuals for their achievement, service and pioneering spirit. Dr. Creech is a former Director of the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. and a world-wide plant explorer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Congratulations, John.

## ARS Convention

The 1990 annual convention of the American Rhododendron Society will be held in Hyannis, on Cape Cod, Massachusetts May 30-June 3. The meeting is hosted by the Massachusetts Chapter of the ARS. Garden tours will include the Arnold Arboretum, Heritage Plantation and several other private gardens and nurseries. The keynote speaker at the Annual Banquet and meeting will be Dr. David Leach. Several other speakers and clinic sessions will complete the interesting program. The registrar for the convention is Mr. Henk Borsje/561 Tremont Street/Duxbury, MA 02332.

## December Mailing Statistics

There were 852 copies of the December issue of THE AZALEAN in the bulk mailing. Below is a state-by-state summary of the mailing in Zip Code order.

Foreign = 27	Delaware = 16	California = 25
Rhode Island = 1	Virginia = 198	Oregon = 20
Vermont = 1	North Carolina = 42	Washington, D.C. = 13
New Jersey = 41	Georgia = 27	Mississippi = 5
Pennsylvania = 18	Alabama = 28	Ohio = 7
Maryland = 165	Tennessee = 10	Wisconsin = 1
West Virginia = 3	Kentucky = 3	Illinois = 2
South Carolina = 21	Indiana = 20	Kansas = 2
Florida = 15	Minnesota = 3	Arkansas = 3
Massachusetts = 12	Missouri = 4	Texas = 35
New Hampshire = 1	Louisiana = 28	Hawaii = 1
Connecticut = 8	Oklahoma = 2	Washington = 16
New York = 28		

### **George W. Harding**

At presstime it was reported the George W. Harding had passed away on February 21, 1990. He was one of the driving forces in founding the Azalea Society of America.

Entering Government service as a horticulturist, he rose to become Chief of Maintenance, National Capitol Parks, in charge of laying out and caring for the plantings. Much of the structure of plantings on the White House Grounds, and that of other parks, small and large, in the Washington area was established by Mr. Harding during his 28 years of service. He retired in 1959, having earned The Distinguished Service Award, the highest that the Department of the Interior could bestow.

Upon retiring, he operated a nursery at his estate, near Germantown, Maryland. In retirement he has remained highly active in horticultural circles, with an interest in a wide range of trees and shrubs but with emphasis on azaleas and the rest of the rhododendron family. A collector rather than a hybridizer, Mr. Harding was one of the foremost azalea experts in the country. He was awarded a Distinguished Service Award by the ASA in 1986.

### **Glenn Dale Preservation Project**

*William C. Miller III*

While the scope of the Glenn Dale Preservation Project was reduced last year to permit a greater degree of focus, bad weather and scheduling conflicts conspired to make it a difficult year to make headway. Despite the difficulties, progress was made in the outer row of plant material which we know is associated with John Creech's tenure at the station. To date, we have determined that this material contains some nice specimens of *Rhododendron poukhanense* and *R. kaempferi*, as well as several clusters of related evergreen hybrids. While we have not progressed to the far end of the row, we know that there is some

deciduous material towards the other end.

Many of the original labels persist in the "Creech Section." This affords us the ability to accurately determine much of the story behind individual plants. For example, the labels on the *R. kaempferi* reveal that the plants come from different regions in Japan. This information is important because all members within a species are not uniformly the same—that is, there is phenotypic variation within species sometimes due to the phenomena of "isolation" and "genetic drift". The knowledge of the origin of the respective plants is useful in appreciating the often subtle differences that present themselves when specimens belonging to two geographically distant populations are compared.

As reported before, the "Creech Section" also contains plants that appear, in the documentation, to be sister seedlings to 'Mrs. LBJ', the attractive white, hose-in-hose cultivar that was named for Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and introduced on the occasion of the Department of Agriculture's first Ben Morrison Lecture. 'Mrs. LBJ' and this group are reportedly derived from 'Seattle White', another very attractive white cultivar. 'Seattle White', as far as we know, is not presently available from any commercial source. The original plant is still to be found at Glenn Dale and has managed to survive for many years in an unheated greenhouse. Limited field trials of plants derived from the original plant are presently underway to determine the hardiness of the cultivar. It is hoped that it will prove suitable for the mid-Atlantic region. At some point, we will report our results and initiate a propagation program for the introduction and distribution of 'Seattle White'.

The Glenn Dale workdays for 1990 will all be Saturdays, as is our custom. A Spring workday is being planned for this year as well as three

fall sessions. The specific dates are April 28th, September 15th, October 20th, and November 17th. Work will commence at 9:00 a.m. and conclude at 1:00 p.m. or when we get tired... which ever comes first. Plan to bring gloves, loppers, shears, pitchforks, shovels, saws, axes, enthusiasm, and lots of money. Actually, the money part is optional and is not required.

It should be remembered that the National Plant Germplasm Quarantine Center (formerly The Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale) is not an open federal facility. Azalea Society members wishing to visit Glenn Dale on other than scheduled workdays must make advance arrangements at least two weeks prior to the desired date by contacting me at (301) 365-0692. Consistent with the terms of the ASA permit, I will request the necessary permission from the proper authorities to make the visit possible.

### **Ben Morrison Chapter**

*Ed Rothe, President*

The Ben Morrison Chapter will sponsor an azalea show and plant sale at Londontown Gardens at Edgewater, Maryland (Near Annapolis) Saturday (10:00AM to 4:00PM) and Sunday (12:00PM to 4:00PM), May 12 and 13.

The chapter meeting on April 29 will feature tours of the gardens of several members.

### **Brookside Gardens Chapter**

*Brian Barr, President*

At our annual meeting in December, the Frederic P. Lee commendation was awarded to Mary Rutley. It is hard to think of a more deserving person than Mary. Congratulations.

Our February meeting included a presentation on companion plants for azaleas by Anne Brooks (member). Anne's knowledge and enthusiasm for perennials made an enjoyable evening for all.

## 1990 Azalea Calendar



*Mary Rutley receives the Fredric P. Lee commendation.*

Our next meeting is scheduled for Sunday, April 8, at 2:00PM, at McCrillis Gardens. Society members and their guests are invited to attend an early spring tour of McCrillis Gardens. At that meeting, plans will be finalized for this year's flower show at the Landon Azalea Festival, May 4-6.

Please note, the flower show will be located in the study room, directly below the library where we have been in years past. Due to the additional space this room provides, Denise Stelloh, Chairperson for the flower show, initiated the idea of a display garden centrally located in the new room. Ralph D'Amato (member), Landscape Architect, designed preliminary plans for this proposed display. The chapter would like to express appreciation to Denise and Ralph for their work on this project. We would also like to thank the Landon School for their continued support for the flower show.

Mark your calendars for Saturday, May 12 from 8:00AM to 12:00PM, the Azalea Mart will be held again at Woodward High School in Bethesda, MD. Note that Woodward's name has been temporarily changed to Sligo Intermediary due to on-going renovations of county schools. The name might have changed, but you can be sure that the Mart will again have an outstanding selection of azaleas and companion plants. Save your money for some great buys.

<b>March 23-25</b>	Tri-State Chapter booth at Green Convention Center
<b>March 29</b>	Richmond Chapter, Rosalie Nachman speaking at Bloemendaal Center, Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens
<b>April 8</b>	Brookside Chapter Meeting at McCrillis Gardens, 2:00PM
<b>April 28</b>	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday. 9:00AM-1:00PM. For directions and more information contact Mr. William C. Miller III at (301) 365-0692
<b>April 29</b>	Tri-State Chapter Annual Azalea Tour Ben Morrison tour of members gardens
<b>May 4-6</b>	Landon Azalea Festival, Landon School, Bethesda, MD sponsored by Brookside Gardens Chapter
<b>May 6</b>	Richmond Chapter Area Garden Tour
<b>May 12</b>	Azalea Mart at Sligo Intermediary, Bethesda, MD sponsored by Brookside Gardens Chapter
<b>May 12-13</b>	Annual Azalea Show and Plant Sale at Londontown Gardens in Edgewater, MD sponsored by the Ben Morrison Chapter
<b>May 17-19</b>	Twelfth Annual Meeting and Convention, Tysons Corner, Fairfax County, Virginia
<b>May 30-June 3</b>	ARS Convention in Hyannis, Massachusetts
<b>July 1</b>	Northern Virginia Chapter cutting exchange at Pimmit Hills Regional Library
<b>July 5</b>	Northern Virginia Chapter Plant Auction at Pimmit Hills Regional Library
<b>July 8</b>	Richmond Chapter Propagation Meeting at the home of David and Debbie Saver
<b>September 15</b>	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday. 9:00AM-1:00PM. For directions and more information contact Mr. William C. Miller III at (301) 365-0692
<b>October 20</b>	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday. 9:00AM-1:00PM. For directions and more information contact Mr. William C. Miller III at (301) 365-0692
<b>October 28</b>	Richmond Chapter Annual Social Dinner and Plant Auction
<b>November 17</b>	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday. 9:00AM-1:00PM. For directions and more information contact Mr. William C. Miller III at (301) 365-0692

As the Chapter looks forward to spring, we invite you to join us for our planned activities. The only way to attract new members is by example—so we challenge our current members to be active and please participate. A final word of thanks must go to William 'Bill' Miller for his service in documenting our Chapter's activities through words and pictures. Thanks Bill!

#### Northern Virginia Chapter

*Frances Louer, Corresponding Secretary*

The 1990 season opened for the Northern Virginia Chapter with an interesting program on "Hostas as Companion Plants" presented by Mr. Anthony Welsbacher. He showed slides and gave descriptions of many types of hostas. Mr. Welsbacher is a resident of Vienna, VA, and a member of the Potomac Hosta Club, and his yard is beautifully landscaped with many hostas.

Plans are progressing steadily for the 1990 ASA Convention to be held May 17-20 at Tyson's Corner Westpark Hotel. We are looking forward to meeting with the members from the other chapters, and the fellowship we will enjoy from the three plus days of exchanging viewpoints on all phases of azalea growing.

Future programs for our chapter will include a cutting exchange on Sunday July 1, and a plant auction on Sunday August 5. Both meetings will be held in the Pimmit Hills Regional Library, 7550 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA at 1:30PM. We would like to extend an invitation to all ASA members and friends who are in the area at those times to participate with us in these meetings.

#### Northwest Chapter

The Northwest Chapter of the Azalea Society of America has decided to dissolve. At a meeting on January 11, 1990, it was decided that because of the large geographical dispersion of members (from 100 miles or so into northern California to the Canadian Boarder) it was not practical to operate as a chapter. Members of the former chapter will become members at large for 1990.

#### Richmond Virginia Chapter

*Barbara McKeever, President*

Officers of the Chapter are as follows: President: Barbara McKeever, Vice President: Judy Daughtry, Secretary: Dorothy Robinson and Treasurer: Joseph McKeever.

The Executive Board and incoming committee chairmen of the Richmond Chapter of the Azalea Society of America met in November at the home of President, Barbara McKeever, to outline plans for 1990.

The first meeting on February 25 will feature a panel discussion, "Growing Azaleas...From the Ground Up", with Bill Bedwell, Nancy Swell and David Sauer participating and will be held at the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs Center.

The featured speaker at the March 29 meeting at the Bloemendaal Center, Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens, will be Rosalie Nachman.

On May 6 the members will enjoy a tour of three gardens in the

## Society Financial Statement

The Board of Governors submits the following Statement of Sources and Uses of Funds for 1989 for your information:

<b>SOURCES</b>	
Annual dues (regular portion)	10,290.00
Annual dues (donated portion)	790.00
Dues transfer from life endowment account	127.35
Foreign-postage supplement	102.00
Interest	
Checking account	214.49
Life endowment account	142.65
General endowment account	493.39
Back issues of THE AZALEAN sold	509.50
Other sales	0.00
Advertising receipts (THE AZALEAN)	1,493.63
Donations	
Designated for General Endowment	210.00
Other	239.99
Deficit (if applicable)	121.18
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>14,734.18</b>
<b>USES</b>	
DC Corporation Fee	25.00
Dues allocation to chapters	
For annual members	895.00
For life members	45.00
Donations added to general endowment	0.00
P. O. box rent	60.50
P. O. bulk-rate fee	60.00
P. O. bulk mail charges	300.00
Miscellaneous postage	423.03
Printing (THE AZALEAN)	11,481.46
Other printing	307.73
Supplies	820.49
Telephone	7.61
Awards	305.86
Refunds	2.50
Surplus (if applicable)	0.00
<b>Total Uses</b>	<b>14,734.18</b>

Richmond Area with refreshments served after the tour. The home of David and Debbie Sauer will be the setting for the propagation meeting in July, and October will be the annual social, dinner and plant auction. Increasing membership is of top priority for the year.

### Tri-State Chapter

*Robin Hahn, Past President*

The Tri-State Chapter of the Azalea Society of America met on January

13, 1990 for an evening banquet/meeting.

The following new officers were elected for 1990/1992: President: Dr. James Dippel, Vice President: Mr. Loren Gabe, and Secretary/Treasurer: Mrs. Helen Schroeder.

Chapter members agreed to work a booth display promoting the ASA at the Evansville, IN Yard and Patio Show to be held at Green Convention Center on March 23-25, 1990. Live blooming displays of azaleas, chapter pictures of members

gardens, plus azalea cultural handouts and nursery lists of source will be featured.

Last years show was a success in obtaining some new members.

The chapters annual azalea tour was discussed and it was approved to travel to the gardens of Mr. & Mrs. J. Bon Harline of Anna, IL on Sunday, April 29, 1990.

The meeting concluded with a presentation of two azalea videos. Members also discussed keeping a personal diary during blooming season to record the best bloom, foliage, and growth, etc. for the chapter to record and possibly send to the Editor for publication in THE AZALEAN. This would give other chapters a comparison of hybrid performance in sub-zero temperatures.

## COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET

	December 31	
	1988	1989
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash on hand	0.00	0.00
Checking Account	1,784.08	643.94
Operating fund	0.00	0.00
Life endowment account	(465.00)	(20.00)
General endowment account	(600.00)	(0.00)
Certificates of deposit		
Life endowment account	3,025.35	3,141.08
General endowment account	5,885.47	6,387.86
Accounts receivable	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>10,694.90</b>	<b>10,172.88</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	0.00	0.00
Prepaid annual dues (regular portion)	620.00	440.00
Prepaid annual dues (contributory)	95.00	0.00
Chapter dues allocation (regular)	50.00	60.00
Chapter dues allocation (life)	40.00	45.00
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>805.00</b>	<b>545.00</b>
<b>NET WORTH</b>		
Unallocated surplus	1,273.50	2,061.49
Life endowment reserve	3,645.35	3,302.16
General endowment reserve	5,885.47	6,387.86
<b>Total Net Worth</b>	<b>10,804.32</b>	<b>11,751.51</b>
<b>Total Equities</b>	<b>11,609.32</b>	<b>12,296.51</b>

*Note:* Because bookkeeping inventory control is not maintained on back issues of THE AZALEAN, the change in net worth may not equal the operating surplus or deficit for the year.

We would like to especially thank Glen Taylor and Don Voss for their time and efforts in providing these numbers for the general membership information.

### Twelfth Annual Meeting and Convention

Plans for the Society's twelfth Annual Meeting and Convention to be held May 17-19, 1990 at Tysons Corner, Fairfax County, Virginia are being finalized. Registration will be at the Westpark Hotel beginning the afternoon of Thursday May 17. Thursday evening Ajit Thakur will lead a panel discussion on some of the more unusual Satsuki azaleas. On Friday evening, May 18, Dr. Marc Cathey, Director of the U.S. National Arboretum, will introduce the USDA's new and greatly refined hardiness zone map. Tony Dove will speak on Selecitivity and Landscape Planning. The banquet and the Annual Meeting will be on Saturday evening. Don Hyatt will be the banquet speaker and will speak on "Azaleas: A Look Toward the Future".

Convention and tour registration forms and hotel registration forms were enclosed in the December issue of THE AZALEAN. Please send them in as soon as possible. If additional forms are needed you may contact the registrar (Mrs.) Muriel E. Jones, 6814 Felix Street, McLean, VA 22101.