

The

Volume 28 · Number 2 · Summer 2006

Azalean

Journal of the Azalea Society of America

**Natives Take Center Stage at
Pennsylvania Nursery**

Book Review: *Satsuki Azaleas*

**Deciduous Azaleas: A Collection
That Started 45 Years Ago**

Provisional Names

Naming My Hybrids 101

Two New Girard Azaleas



7195 Henson Landing Road
Welcome, MD 20693

President's Letter Mission Control to ASA— All Systems Ready for Lift-Off

Robert (Buddy) Lee — Independence, Louisiana

TEN, NINE, EIGHT...

The countdown is on for our Society to enter into a new phase of media awareness. Starting with the Fall 2006 edition of *The Azalean*, an additional 500-plus gift members will be added to our journal's mail out list. These new members will include garden writers, publishers, and other people actively involved in horticultural activities. My hopes are that these people will find interesting topics printed in our journal, contact the authors and the editor for permission to rewrite and expand those topics, then get their articles printed in mega-media magazines. Hopefully this will bring new and far-reaching interest to our Society. Big dreams, you bet! Let's make it a reality. You can help by getting your article on your favorite azalea topic to our editor ASAP.

SEVEN, SIX, FIVE...

While you are reaching for your seat belt and preparing for lift-off, let me tell you about some of the exciting things going on with our Society. How about that convention in Rockville, Maryland? I must have taken over 400 pictures. Many thanks to Don Hyatt, Bill Miller, Charlie Evans, and all their numerous helpers for a fantastic convention. And it will not be long until our next convention in Nacogdoches, Texas. I recently visited with Barbara Stump and Dr. Dave Creech over in Nacogdoches and they are "biting at their bits" to make this upcoming convention the best ever. I think we should all wear cowboy boots and hats to the business meeting just to get into the Texas spirit. Make sure that you don't miss this convention. You'll just love Nacogdoches. See the Fall 2006 edition of *The Azalean* for all the details and registration information.

FOUR, THREE...

Flying always makes me a little nervous, so if you don't mind, I will sing my never-ending melody of great ASA top hits: such as, the new Seed Exchange Program being spearheaded by Aaron Cook, the Azalea City of America Project, our informative Web site, our very active online azalea dis-

cussion group, the ASA archives at NC State, and all the great activities happening at the local chapters, just to name a few. But wait a minute, am I singing to the choir? Let's see, yeah, maybe, probably so. If we want our Society to keep expanding, we will need to reach out to a greater audience and "sing" about the great attributes of azaleas and the benefits of belonging to the Azalea Society of America.

TWO, ONE, IGNITION...

It may be a little late to turn back now, but just in case we might want to ditch this flight we better check the manual for directions. A quick glance at the goals of our Society written in the by-laws gives me reassurance that we are on the right track. I don't have time to even paraphrase the goals; however, I encourage members to review our entire by-laws so they will have a better understanding of our Society. Any changes to the by-laws have to be approved by the general membership at the yearly national convention. Members are always welcome and encouraged to attend the board meetings and become active in any of our activities.

MISSION CONTROL, WE HAVE LIFT-OFF!!

Gravity sure is a hard thing to overcome. Accelerating a Society to great heights takes a lot of energy and planning. Not accepting the status quo and embracing change can be an extremely hard barrier to overcome. However, with everyone working together, exchanging opinions, having fun, and sharing in fellowship with each other, this Society can overcome any turbulence in fulfilling this mission.

You are now free to move around the world and spread the good news about azaleas and of the ASA.

Hope everyone is having a wonderful summer. And, here's a special welcome to all our new members. We are so excited that you are members of our Society.

Sincerely,
Robert (Buddy) Lee

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 azaleas Subgenera *Tsutsusi* and *Pentanthera* of the genus *Rhododendron* in the Heath family (*Ericaceae*).

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The Azalean

*Journal of the Azalea Society
of America*

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On the Cover

Earl Sommerville collected 'Vivian Abney' in the mid-1980s. The collection location was not noted and parentage is unknown, based on the name registration information he filed. The corolla is tubular funnel-shaped, 1.6" x 1.25" wide, with wavy-edged margins; 16 flowers per flat truss. Calyx lobes are 0.2" long, grayish yellow green (194B). Flower color is deep purplish pink (54B) in bud. As they open, the inside color is strong purplish pink (55B) with slightly lighter pink down the center of each lobe and a conspicuous light orange yellow (19A) dorsal blotch; the outside color is light purplish pink (55C). The truss is 1.5" x 3.5" wide. The leaves are elliptic, with a broadly acute apex, cuneate base, and flat margins; they are semi-glossy and moderate yellow green (146B) on the top surfaces. The shrub is 4.5' x 6' wide in about 15 years; habit is intermediate. Flowering period is early. Plant is hardy to at least -6°F. (Photo by Earl Sommerville; registration information provided by Mrs. Jay Murray, Registrar of Plant Names for North American for the American Rhododendron Society.)

Natives Take Center Stage at Pennsylvania Nursery

Kelly Wilson — McLean, Virginia

I'll never forget the time I saw my first wild azalea while walking the roads of Floyd, Virginia. My aunt and I were out stretching our legs when we came upon a striking orange shrub. My eyes opened wide, not just because it was my favorite childhood Slurpee™ color, but because it was absolutely breathtaking.

Fifteen years later my co-worker suggested adding native azaleas to the estate grounds where we work. I couldn't have been happier when he sent me two hours north of Washington, DC, to Jim and Bethany Plyler's Natural Landscape Nursery. Jim started Natural Landscape Nursery 20 years ago when he purchased 44 acres in West Grove, Pennsylvania, located near such horticulture hot spots as Chanticleer, Longwood Gardens, and Mt. Cuba Center. Blueberry bushes, bottlebrush buckeyes, and fringe trees are just some of the East Coast native plants that are offered to wholesale buyers. But it is the native azaleas that are the heart and soul of the nursery.

It was after a 1980 visit to Gregory Bald, an exposed mountaintop area in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, that Jim fell in love with the wild azaleas and decided he had to grow them. Except for a few selections that are vegetatively propagated, all of their azaleas are propagated from seed. You'll find Jim and Bethany on seed collecting trips during the fall. In the past they've collected in the Pine Barrens, the Poconos, the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Delmarva region, West Virginia, and areas south of Asheville, North Carolina.

According to Jim and Bethany, all azaleas start easily from seed, but some like *Rhododendron calendulaceum* (flame azalea), can be a "little finicky" in pots and do better once established in the field. Both Plylers keep track of their



R. calendulaceum (flame azalea), more than likely that Slurpee™-colored shrub.

(Photos by Kelly Willson)

seed sources and enjoy observing the variability within and between wild populations. For instance, *R. arborescens* (sweet azalea) seed collected from the mountains will produce a more dwarf or spreading azalea that blooms earlier than those grown from seed collected in lower elevations. In contrast, the flame azalea plants grown from seed collected at higher elevations often bloom later than those from populations at lower elevations.

Walking around the 19 or so acres of cultivated beds, both Jim and Bethany are quick to point out one azalea from another by their distinctive buds. *R. vaseyi* with its round buds and downward facing seed capsules is best for fall leaf color. *R. prunifolium* and its characteristic chartreuse buds on dark stems has the distinction of offering up flowers later than most other native azaleas. Jim has been careful to position the beds to go with the grade to counteract any potential erosion problems and for easy access. He takes care of the beds and any tractor work needed. Bethany takes plant orders and

tags the plants out in the field. Five local workers handle the planting and hand digging of all the nursery stock for ten months of the year.

After being asked to divulge best sites for azalea viewing, Jim is again quick to point out Gregory Bald with all its many azalea hybrids. However, if it is the flame azalea you're after, Roan Mountain or the Blue Ridge Parkway "are great places," while the Susquehanna River, about an hour from the nursery, is a good place to find a disjunct population of *R. arborescens* cohabiting with the widespread *R. periclymenoides*, (pinxterflower).

Me, I'll be heading back down to Floyd, Virginia, to check out that orange-colored wild azalea with a newfound appreciation for our native azaleas.

Natural Landscape Nursery is located in West Grove, Pennsylvania, and is open by appointment only. Jim or Bethany can be reached at (610) 869-3788.

Kelly Wilson has been the cutting-garden manager at Hillwood Museum and Gardens for six years, having received her horticulture degree from Virginia Tech. She also has a love for native azaleas.



Beth and Jim Plyler at their nursery.

Book Review: *Satsuki Azaleas* by Robert Callaham

Bob Stelloh — Hendersonville, North Carolina

Callaham, Robert Z. 2006. *Satsuki Azaleas for Bonsai and Azalea Enthusiasts*. Passumpsic, Vermont: Stone Lantern Publishing. 233 pages. Paperback. ISBN: 0-9767550-1-7.

Bob Callaham is good at collecting information. In *Satsuki Azaleas* he has collected a potpourri of descriptive information about Satsuki azaleas and techniques for growing, training, and displaying them as bonsai. Although the book is flawed by non-standard conventions, unusual organization, a lack of careful editing, and a lack of reader-friendly formatting, overall it is a good collection of Satsuki information. While much of the book discusses bonsai techniques related to Satsuki, this review focuses on the information provided about azaleas.

About half of the book's 233 pages include descriptions of bonsai techniques and explanations of Satsuki terminology for flower size, color, color patterns, forms, and leaf descriptions, along with a comparative description of Satsuki bloom time. The other half is detailed descriptions of 1,691 different Satsuki azaleas. The descriptions include information from the various sources mentioned below.

Since much of the literature covering *Satsuki azaleas* is written in Japanese, it is not readily available to Westerners. Other Satsuki information appears in a number of other sources. By compiling and presenting information from many of these sources, and augmenting it with Callaham's own experience and observation of Satsuki azalea bonsai, *Satsuki Azaleas* makes a significant contribution to Satsuki literature. The major sources include transla-

tion by Koso Takemoto of material from the 1992 *Satsuki Dictionary* and two other Japanese sources; translation by Tatemori Gondo of material from the 1997 *Satsuki Dictionary*; and excerpts from *The Brocade Pillow* by Ito Ihei, *The Azalea Book* by F. P. Lee, *Azaleas* by Fred Galle, *The Azalean* articles by Jim Trumbly, and Nuccio Nurseries catalogs.

The newspaper columnist James Kilpatrick once observed, "Half the writer's art consists of not letting the reader stumble." The book falls short here, due to the intermixture of bonsai techniques and azalea information; an inconsistent treatment of chapter headings and subheadings both in the text and the table of contents; insufficient editing; and the non-standard naming, color, and formatting conventions used.

Perhaps the most important of these is the naming convention, wherein the author forsakes the carefully considered and well documented standards required by the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* and sometimes uses his own spacing, capitalization, and punctuation to, in his words "...ease the reading, understanding, and pronouncing of lengthy names of cultivars." This adds to the already confused state of Satsuki nomenclature by resulting in, for example, 'Waka Ebisu' rather than the accepted name 'Wakaebisu'.

Another departure from carefully established convention is color nomenclature. Here, Bob mentions "...I transformed reddish orange to orangish red, purplish red to reddish purple, etc." and later, "...dark blotch was changed to strong blotch, dark red to deep red, darker pink to deep-

er pink, etc. For these reasons, words attributed to an author may differ slightly from the original."

The lack of careful editing is evidenced by a few blank pages; duplication of a few paragraphs, tables and images; some spelling, spacing, punctuation and grammatical errors; and inconsistent formatting of chapter headings and subheadings. The

212 | Cultivar Descriptions

Waka Ebisu [young goddess] (parentage unknown: TG; its white jiai sport is Shiro Ebisu: RZC): deep yellowish pink with deep pink dots in (prominent: RZC) blotch, (slight green throat: RZC); lobes rounded, (two-ranked, slightly wavy: RZC); flowers hose-in-hose (see 2nd image below)(Galle 208); 2-2.5 in.; (3 in.: RZC; early:-Watanabe, midseason to late; leaves broader toward tip, not shiny: RZC); popular landscape and container plant. (Galle) Flowers futae, leaves small, round: TG. (Rokkaku'79a 477; '79b 154; '83 872; '92 810; Watanabe'04 541)



(Copyright 2006, Robert Z. Callaham.
Used by permission. Ed.)

inconsistent formatting makes it hard to notice the major subject has changed until you realize it from the text—that's a stumble.

The book uses different font faces and sizes to attribute text to different sources, and for other purposes. This makes the descriptions "busy" (see example on previous page) and more difficult to decipher, compounded by having described the formatting conventions on page 15, when the cultivar descriptions begin on page 117. As an example of the "other purposes," I wondered why some cultivar names are shown in all capital letters beginning on page 17 (a stumble!). Eventually, a footnote on page 117 explains that these cultivars may be available from Nuccio Nurseries.

Information about historical use of Satsuki in Japan, use and care of Satsuki in the garden, and proper selection of the stems to be cut for propagation—a particularly important topic for Satsuki—would make a more complete book on Satsuki.

On the plus side of the ledger, *Satsuki Azaleas* collects a wealth of Satsuki information into one book. Most useful to Satsuki fanciers are the descriptions for 1,691 Satsuki, including Callaham's descriptions of the 96 new pictures in the 2004 *Satsuki Dictionary*. While an accurate and complete description is best—but not yet available anywhere for most azaleas—the next best is to know when there are differing descriptions for the same cultivar. This book does that well, by presenting the sometimes conflicting descriptive detail from different sources as they occur. About 150 of the descriptions are augmented with small color pictures, which are much more useful than text to show the subtle details of flower color, color patterns, and form that distinguish many of the Satsuki cultivars from each other.

Other parts of the book of interest to Satsuki enthusiasts include a detailed and well-illustrated discus-

sion of Japanese terms for flower form; a similar discussion of leaves with a table of the 37 cultivars with *rinpu* (rolled) leaves and a table of the 13 cultivars with variegated leaves; a discussion of color patterns; and a discussion, table, and extensive appendix about Satsuki bloom time from different sources. And the descriptions and many pictures of bonsai techniques are interesting, even if you don't work at creating or maintaining bonsai.

I'm glad I bought my copy of *Satsuki Azaleas*. It is a worthwhile book on Satsuki, and I will probably refer to it more often than some of my other azalea reference books.

Bob Stelloh is the treasurer and webmaster of the Azalea Society of America. After a career in computer programming, he has interests in color, azalea names and standards, along with gardening and searching out native azaleas.

BRAND NEW!

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Bob Callaham provides us with something never before seen in English; a complete celebration of satsuki, rich with photographs, how-to instructions, fascinating facts, and an unrivaled encyclopedia of **1,691 cultivars** (this alone is worth the book's price). All of this adds up to a rare treasure indeed.

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Deciduous Azaleas: A Collection That Started 45 Years Ago

Earl Sommerville — Atlanta, Georgia

[This article appeared in a slightly different form in the Spring 2006 issue of *Journal of the American Rhododendron Society*. It is used here with newly updated photographs by the author, with permission of the ARS and the author, Ed.]

As a young man just out of the Air Force in 1960 I started to collect wild honeysuckle bushes north of Marietta, Georgia, in and around Lake Allatoona. (The old timers from this area called native azaleas “wild honeysuckles.”) In this area there were at least five species growing together, which made outstanding inter-specific hybrid plants with beautiful flowers. On that first trip I collected three plants: ‘Orange Carpet’, ‘Razzberry’, and ‘Earl’s Angel’. I still have all three plants. In the 60s and 70s it was all right to collect plants. In the 80s you had to get them before the bulldozer did.

In the early 60s I took up deer hunting and that expanded my territory to most of the State of Georgia. In the spring when I was looking for deer signs I would tag nice native azaleas. Then, if I returned that fall to hunt I would always take my shovel, and you can get a lot of azaleas into a 1960 Volkswagen. I have collected some plants that should have been red, but when they bloomed were yellow or pink, which meant someone switched my tags. Of course I never would do that to anyone else!

On one trip looking for plants in the north Georgia Mountains, in the early 60s (still in my old trusty Volkswagen), after a lot of rain I tried to ford a creek, lost

traction, and was floating down the creek big time. My partner and I jumped out and pushed the bug onto a sand bar and came out. On the return to the creek, on the way out, I had enough speed to skip across the water without incident.

In the late 80s the creeks got wider, the water colder, and the hills steeper, and my interest turned to seeds and propagation of native azaleas. In the past year I have taken up tissue culture. After 45 years of collecting native azaleas I have over 200 very nice plants ranging in age from 45 years to less than three years. I have been pressured to name some of the better plants and put them in the hands of good nurserymen in order to let the public have the opportunity to have these plants in their gardens. Following is an alphabetical list of the azaleas I’ve released and the nurseries that carry them.

Native Azalea Selections Named and Pending Registration

‘Ann Marie’ is a seedling (*Rhododendron serrulatum* x *flammeum* [red]). This plant is 5' high by 4' wide in eight years, a mid-season bloomer. A pinkish red flower with a



‘Elizabeth Lane’



‘Memory of James Thompson’



'Razzberry'



'Kate'

white tube and a yellow orange blotch. You will notice this plant from a distance. This plant is available at Mountain Shadow Nursery.

'Earl's Angel' is a natural hybrid (*R. flammeum* x *periclymenoides*) collected in 1960 at Lake Allatoona. In 45 years, the plant is 10' tall and 5' wide with a bloom that is white with a raspberry over-tone that turns white with age and has a yellow blotch.

'Earl's Gold' is an (*R. austrinum* x unknown) open-pollinated seedling of the late 70s that shows a lot of vigor. In 25 years the plant is 15' high and 8' wide. Gold-color flowers make a large ball truss that will get you to stop and take a second look. This plant is available at Rare Find Nursery.

'Ed Stephens' is a rhododendron seedling of unknown parentage; Mr. Stephens gave the plant to me in the mid-90s. The bloom is a very bright red-orange ball truss that looks like it is on fire, a mid-season bloomer. This plant is available at Mountain Shadow Nursery.

'Edith Marie' is a natural *R. flammeum* hybrid collected near Griffin, Georgia. The plant is only 3' high in 10 years, with very dark pink flowers.

'Elizabeth Lane' is a seedling (*R. flammeum* x 'Strawberry Ice') that produces a pink bloom with one top petal that is white with a gold blotch. The plant is 8' by 8' in 15 years.

'Evening Red Sun Set' is an *R. flammeum* collected near Milledgeville, Georgia, in the early 80s. This plant produces a beautiful red ball truss bloom, but the plant would only be a seven out of a ten rating.

'Evening Sun Set' is a natural *R. austrinum* hybrid collected in the southwest corner of Georgia near the dam at Lake Seminole in the late 70s. This plant will produce a large orange ball truss bloom. The plant will grow to 15' high by 12' wide in 25 years.

'John Conner' is an *R. prunifolium* collected in Harris County, Georgia, in the mid-80s, has very good color, and blooms in late July. The plant in 20 years is 10' by 10' and is a good performer year after year.

'Kate' is an *R. austrinum*. I do not remember from where it came, but I've had this plant for over 20 years. It is a very heavy bloomer with a darker orange color than most austrinums. The plant is 8' high by 8' wide, a little on the twiggy side.

'Magenta Rose' is an *R. flammeum* collected near Milledgeville, Georgia, and given to me by Mr. Ed Stephens in the early 90s. This plant is the closest to almost a purple that I have seen. When the bloom dries, the color is a very dark blue. The plant is 8' high by 5' wide in 13 years.

'Mallory' is an (*R. flammeum* x *flammeum*) grown from seed. The color is orange red with a strong yellow blotch. The blooms make a small but showy ball truss. The plant is 8' wide by 8' high in 15 years.

'Memory of James Thompson' is a rhododendron of unknown parentage. Mr. Thompson gave this plant to me in the late 70s or early 80s. A very strong grower and heavy bloomer, the plant is 12' high by 11' wide, with a medium-sized bright gold flower with a darker gold blotch that forms a ball truss.

'Orange Carpet' is a natural hybrid rhododendron (*R. calendulaceum* x *flammeum*) collected in 1960 at Lake Allatoona. The plant, in 45 years, has grown to a size of 18" high and 8' wide. The limbs grow horizontally, but do not attach to the ground. The flowers are upright orange

in clusters or ball trusses. Plant will not set seed and is very difficult to propagate. This plant is available at Rare Find Nursery.

'Pink Ember' is an (*R. bakeri* x *viscosum* x *arborescens*) seedling from the late 70s. A mid-season pink bloomer with a strong yellow blotch; but, if one looks at this plant from 50 feet or more you would say that it is a yellow flowering plant. In 25 years the plant is 3' by 3', on a very twiggy plant with new growth only 3" or less each year.

'Razzberry' is a natural (*R. flammeum* x *periclymenoides*) hybrid collected in 1960 at Lake Allatoona, plant is 4' high by 4' wide in 45 years. The flowers are raspberry in color, with a bright yellow blotch. This plant is available at Rare Find Nursery.

'Sommerville's Pink' is an *R. flammeum* collected in the mid-80s in Spalding County Georgia near Griffin. The mid-season bloom is a very rich pink. The plant is 12' high by 8' wide in 15 years. It is available at Mountain Shadow Nursery.

'Sommerville's Sun Rise' is an *R. austrinum* collected near Quincy, Florida, in the early 80s. The plant, in full sun, is 8' high x 8' wide in 20 years. It is a light yellow bloom with a red pistil. This plant, like most of my collection, makes a ball truss.

'Verdie Sommerville' is an (*R. flammeum* x 'Strawberry Ice') seedling that produces a red-yellow flower with a gold blotch. The bloom will last for three weeks and is very showy. Plant is 7' high by 5' wide in 10 years. This plant is available at Mountain Shadow Nursery.

Earl Sommerville joined the ARS in the mid-60s, the ASA in the mid-70s, and again in the late 80s. He has been collecting native azaleas throughout Georgia since the early 60s. Through the years he has made a few crosses working with native azaleas. In the past two months he has registered 25 native azaleas plants with Jay Murray (ARS Plant Names Registrar), including all of the ones in this article. Besides his work with azaleas and rhododendrons, he started working in fire sprinkler systems in 1950, retiring in 1994. He was in the Air Force from 1951 to 1960.

Pictures of all of Earl Sommerville's plants can be viewed at: <http://www.pbase.com/azaleasociety/sommerville>

Sources for Earl's Hybrids

Rare Find Nursery
957 Patterson Road
Jackson, NJ 08527
support@rarefindnursery.com
Web site: www.rarefindnursery.com

Mountain Shadow Nursery
8617 Tobacco Lane, SE
Olympia, WA 98513-4615
Phone: 360-459-4116
Fax: 801-720-9360
Steve@MtShadow.com
Web site: www.mtshadow.com

[This is a wholesale only nursery; 250 minimum quantity of a variety; also does microcuttings.]



'Orange Carpet' (close up)



'Orange Carpet'

Provisional Names: A Nomenclatural Quandary

Donald H. Voss — Vienna, Virginia

Finding a satisfactory way to refer to a plant being studied or considered for selection and distribution prior to the formal establishment of a cultivar epithet is a problem of long standing in the horticultural community. The situation is not directly addressed in the Cultivated Plant Code.⁽¹⁾

The Code deals with the formation, establishment, and use of cultivar and group names. To be established, a name must be printed in a dated publication that is distributed to the general public (or at least to institutions with libraries accessible to botanists) or appear in a register maintained by a statutory registration authority. The name must conform to provisions of the Code and be accompanied by a description or reference to a previously published description.

When referring to plants being studied or considered for selection and formal naming, many researchers and growers use codes that are a combination of letters and numbers: this is a wise choice, although (because of a new article in the Code) its status may no longer be unambiguous. Using words or proper names as common names (i.e., as provisional names without nomenclatural standing) instead of using letter/number codes is a most unfortunate choice. Dr. A. C. Leslie, Registrar, International Cultivar Registration Authority: *Rhododendron*, has stated emphatically that the use of names not intended to be formally established as cultivar epithets should be avoided: experience shows that someone will sooner or later treat them as cultivar epithets.⁽²⁾

To reduce the chance for misuse, a letter/number code or a name (should the author reject the use of a code) not meant to be interpreted as a cultivar epithet should be accompanied by an explicit statement of its status:

- The provisional code or name should **not** be placed between quotation marks—single or double. Single quotation marks are reserved for use as unique identifiers of a cultivar epithet, and no clear meaning can be inferred from the use of double quotation marks.
- For a selection from the wild, the code should be followed by the words “collector’s number.” (Art. 19.27. Note 2.: “Plants are sometimes circulated under collector’s or breeder’s numbers that are made up of

sequences of letters and numbers or [of] numbers. These are not to be taken as being cultivar epithets.”)

- For a selection from cultivated material, the code should be followed by the words “breeder’s number.” (Art. 19.27. Note 2.)
- For either type of material, if a name is used, it should be followed by the words “name is provisional, not accepted by the author.” (Dr. Leslie refers to Art. 24.5.: “A name that has not been accepted by the author who publishes it . . . is not regarded as being established.”)
- Editorially, the words defining the status of a code or name may appear in parentheses following the code or name, or may be treated as a footnote.

Those considering naming cultivars will benefit the horticultural community if they adopt one of the following courses of action:

- Until final determination is made to distribute a cultivar, use only a letter/number code (breeder’s number) to identify it. Provide a cultivar epithet only when the plant is to be distributed, and (strongly recommended though not required, register the name with the ARS Plant Names Registrar). Registration provides a permanent record of a plant’s description and helps reduce confusion that results from duplication of names. In any event, *please* check a proposed cultivar epithet with the Plant Names Registrar to avoid duplicating a name already in use.
- If a plant is not to be distributed, keep it under a breeder’s number: **Don’t name that plant!**

References

1. Brickell, C.D., et al. 2004. *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (I.C.N.C.P. or Cultivated Plant Code). Seventh ed. International Society for Horticultural Science.
2. Leslie, Alan C. 2006. Personal communication.

Donald Voss is an economist by training and an active gardener with a scholarly interest in azaleas and rhododendrons. Don is an expert on the Robin Hill hybrid azaleas, and he currently volunteers at the herbarium of the US National Arboretum.

Names and Epithets

In common usage, a ‘name’ provides a convenient way to refer to something—animal, vegetable, or mineral. It may be arbitrary, descriptive, complimentary, or opprobrious. In the context of the Cultivated Plant Code, however, the word ‘name’ has a restricted meaning and the word ‘epithet’ is introduced. The name of a cultivar (cultivated variety) consists of its botanical name (at least the genus) plus the cultivar epithet. Thus, ‘Camp’s Red’ (which in the vernacular we call a name) is technically the cultivar epithet for a plant named *Rhododendron* ‘Camp’s Red’ or *Rhododendron cumberlandense* ‘Camp’s Red’.

Naming My Hybrids-101

Joseph E. Schild, Jr. — Hixson, Tennessee

In a previous issue of *The Azalean*, I wrote about my new azalea hybrid collection and submitted names with descriptions. This article will deal with the naming process and filling out the application for name registration. Most of us have given names to some of our hybrids without really thinking about how this may confuse or even conflict with the standards as defined by the International Cultivar Registration Authority (ICRA) for Rhododendron, which are administered in North America by the Registrar of Plant Names for the American Rhododendron Society (ARS), Mrs. Jay Murray, here in the United States.

Be Selective First

Before we dive into the basic standards, I encourage a look at what we propose to name. There are thousands of named cultivars, and a large number have never been officially registered. Too often our enthusiasm or love of one or more of our hybrids or a selected native specimen plant overwhelms the need to look at each plant objectively to see if it really is a superior plant. There are many great plants in the trade, but there are also many that should never have been introduced or named.

Recently I dug and destroyed 15 of my evergreen hybrids, because they all developed a high susceptibility to azalea petal blight, *Ovulinia azaleae*. Two of those plants I was hoping to name and introduce for their very low, mounding growth habit, small leaves, and very nice large flowers of copper-red. It was with a tear in my eye that I watched the fire consume them, but this was the right thing to do.

Okay, enough sentimentality, so I have developed, grown, tested, and evaluated an azalea for perhaps 10 to 20 years, and now I think it is worthwhile to introduce, so what is the process for registering the name? It can be simple or difficult, depending upon my skill level in interpreting the instructions and application. The instruction sheet and application are accessible through the American Rhododendron Society Web site and downloadable as Adobe Reader pdf files (1), or may be requested from the Registrar by mail (2).

Be Careful with Naming

Before I select a name, I must first do some homework. I write down a list of perhaps ten names that seem to fit my azalea. I look in all the reference material available to me such as *Azaleas*, by Fred C. Galle; *The Azalea Book*, by Frederic P. Lee; and, *The International Rhododendron Register and Checklist*, Second Edition (if you can locate a copy), to see if the name or names have been used before. Keep in mind that plant names must meet the requirements of the *International Code of Nomenclature for*

Cultivated Plants. Acceptance and approval is subject to the decision of the International Registrar.

I ran afoul with one name I wanted to use, because it contained a species name, so I had to change it from 'Cumberland Rose' to 'Cumberland Cheer'. Another name I wanted to use was already registered, so another change was needed, but two out of 15 was not bad for a first try.

Filling in the Application

Once I had the instructions and applications in hand, I studied them carefully to see what information was required. This makes some interesting reading on the cold winter days when my azaleas are sleeping. It is necessary so that I may plan when to start collecting the data as the selected azalea starts to leaf out and bloom. It will be too late after the azalea is past bloom, or the blooms have peaked and are declining.

"Planning is for dullards" is not a standard to be applied here, but often, nature will play tricks on me. In 2003, I was hoping to write the descriptions, but we had one of the most overcast months of June in years with a resulting color shift in the blooms: All the colors shifted down from the usual vibrant colors to something near pastels, or as I call them, "sherbet colors." Since any photographs I would take under these conditions would not represent the true standard colors, 2004 would be the next opportunity to capture the beauty of the blooms.

In June of 2004, I went a little crazy taking photographs and forgot I also needed to write down the information required for the descriptions. Call it an embarrassing senior moment or whatever, but things were delayed another year with only a little amount of information written. My copy of the RHS Colour Chart would stay in its protective box until 2005.

For the details of what information is requested, please get the instruction sheet and application form, but here are just samples of items to supply:

- Shape of typical flower trusses-five choices
- Leaf shapes-15 choices
- Leaf colors
- Leaf measurements
- Flower shape—from 10 choices, each requiring a description of the flowers and their color(s)
- Corolla (flower) measurements

All of these are illustrated in the instructions with information on selection. Sending in a photograph is helpful to assist the Registrar in judging the accuracy of the written descriptions.

I must also include what type of azalea mine is, ever-green or deciduous, the date it was hybridized or collected, the date it was grown to first full flower, the date it was named, and with each registration application my name and address. There is a check box to indicate if the plant was grown from an ARS Seed Exchange Packet. Other data requested is the date and where any written description was published previously, by whom it is sold, and if photographs are available. I chose to send Mrs. Murray a copy of a CD-R with the digital photographic (jpg) files.

The application instruction sheet has illustrations that do help in identifying the various flower parts and how to measure them. A 10-X hand lens helps to see leaf hairs, hairs on the flower parts, and glands if present. Measurements may be given in English or metric units, but stick with one throughout the description. When it comes to giving the cold hardiness of the flower buds and the shrub, you may use the Fahrenheit or Celsius scales. Height and habit of the azalea shrub must be entered, and the expected age at which it would (or did) reach those dimensions.

At the end of the application, you may write in special characteristics of the azalea that may be important. The main object is to give the Registrar as much detail as possible in the limited space. If you happen to be more adventurous than me and you run out of room, attach a separate sheet. I chose to resurrect my old Royal 470 typewriter since my handwriting is not all that good, and the numerous applications of correction fluid almost embarrassed me. It is surprising how different a computer keyboard is from a typewriter. Perhaps I will upgrade my computer Adobe programs and be able to type directly into a pdf form page.

Color Designation

One of the most important factors in judging flowering plants is the color name used in the descriptions. The current standards are the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Charts (RHSC, 3) and the Inter-Society Color Council-National Bureau of Standards (ISCC-NBS). Both of these present some interesting problems, and we are very fortunate to have Don Voss and others willing to assist in the color-naming process. If you can locate a copy of the book, *A Contribution Toward Standardization of Color Names in Horticulture*, by Robert D. Huse and Kenneth L. Kelly, edited by Donald H. Voss, 1984, it has the conversion charts from the RHS numbers to the ISCC-NBS color names.

My article in the Summer 2005 issue of *The Azalean* was edited by Barbara Stump and Don Voss, and he inserted the ISCC-NBS color names for clarity. We all felt this was necessary, because the RHS Colour sheet names would have no meaning. You would think 'pink' is clear enough, but the charts have pink under the group name of Red-Purple, and I think most readers would be scratching their heads trying to figure out what that means. Don inserted Light Purplish Pink before the RHSC Number 68D that makes it clear.

The RHS Colour Charts are expensive to purchase, but for the serious plant breeder they are necessary. The 2001 edition also presented some major changes from the previous 1995 edition. Because the use of four-color printing process created color patch instability in the red-purple and blue ranges, and to improve the range in the dark purple and orange-red ranges, 76 new color sheets were added that utilize a letter 'N' prefix to designate those colors that are inexact in comparison with the previous color charts. The information booklet with the 2001 RHS Colour Charts states, "Any written references to these [new] colours must include the letter N."

The color chart is formed into 221 sheets, grouped into four fans. Each numbered sheet has a group name, and four color patches A-D. A round hole centered in each patch allows you to compare the color patch with the color of the bloom parts or leaf top and bottom. Use the chart under northern light outside: typical indoor lighting is inappropriate. The fans should always be kept in the box to protect them from fading under full sun.

Conclusion

As you can see, if you intend to name an azalea and register it, do some homework, and then make sure the plant is worthy of a name. A very good friend has put off registering the names of several of his beautiful hybrids simply because he does not want to go to the trouble. I have been successful in convincing him to do it with my help, and I know many gardeners will desire these clones for their gardens. Though the plants are rhododendrons, with some having dinner-plate sized trusses, the process is the same. I just know there are some of you who have a secret plant with wonderful attributes needing a name, so do it and reward the rest of us. You will find many fine people in the ASA willing to help you.

Joe Schild has been an avid grower, propagator, and breeder of azaleas for nearly 35 years. He has owned and operated a niche nursery specializing in the species for over 14 years. Joe is the founding president of the Tennessee Valley Chapter-ARS, and past president of the ASA. He says he is better known as an azalea nut and chases the natives' bloom each year with many fellow enthusiasts. He is a frequent contributor to The Azalean.

References

1. The American Rhododendron Society, Name Registration. URL: <http://www.rhododendron.org/registration.htm>
2. Murray, Jay W. ARS Registrar of Plant Names, 21 Squire Terrace, Colts Neck, NJ 07722; telephone: 732-946-8627; e-mail: arsreg@yahoo.com
3. Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2001. Contact the Royal Horticultural Society, PO Box 313, London, SW1P 2PE. URL: <http://www.rhs.org.uk>
4. Schild Jr., Joseph E. 2005. "New Azaleas with a Cumberland History." *The Azalean*. 27(2): 29-34.

Society News

ASA Seed Exchange Guidelines

Aaron Cook — Valdese, North Carolina

At the combined 2006 ASA/ARS Rockville Convention the ASA board of directors voted approval for an ASA seed exchange. Below are the guidelines for our seed exchange, and they are also shown on the ASA Web site (<http://www.azaleas.org>, then click on Seed in the main menu).

Contributing Seed

To assure proper identification of contributed seed, contributors should follow the instructions found by 1) downloading the simple (4KB) pdf file from the Web page, or 2) photocopying them from this article. Seed contributions will be accepted from ASA members and other sources throughout the year until December 15.

The seed from each plant should be described using the following information:

- Contributor's name
- Seed parent name
- Pollen parent name
- Pollination type (c.w.—wild-collected; o.p.—open-pollinated; or h.p.—hand-pollinated)
- Where collected (geographic feature or town)
- Notes

If you have digital pictures of the parents, please e-mail them to Bob Stelloh (bstelloh@mac.com) with the plant name, date, and location, for each picture for posting on the Web linked to your seed information.

Seed should be current-year production and cleaned. Put the cleaned seed from one plant into one paper envelope with one completed form, and mail any number of these envelopes at once to:

Aaron Cook
ASA Seed Exchange
804 Piedmont Ave
Valdese, NC 28690-3161

As seed is received, each packet will be sieved to remove chaff, stored, and the information from the form entered into a database.

A notice will be printed in the Fall 2006 issue of *The Azalean* that the seed list will be posted online by January 1st. The notice will also give the address from which to request a hard copy list of seed available.

Seed will be shown on the Web on a seed list page, listed alphabetically by seed parent name with all the infor-

mation provided by the seed contributor, including links to any pictures. Each listing will start with a seed number.

Placing Orders for Seed

From January 1 until the end of February the following year, orders will be filled only for seed contributors or Azalea Society of America members. From March 1, orders will be filled for anyone.

Use the seed number in the first column of the seed list to identify the seed on your order. You may order only one envelope of one seed number per order, although you may order any number of envelopes of different seeds. If the seed you ordered is not available, we will use our judgment to make a substitution, unless you list suggested substitutions or tell us "no substitutions."

Seed orders can be paid for with checks made out to "ASA" with "seed exchange" on the memo line, or by a credit card payment through PayPal sent to paytheasa@aol.com with "seed exchange" in the accompanying e-mail.

Payment must accompany the order. Refunds will not be made for less than \$4.00.

All seed will be packaged in #1 coin envelopes, and will cost \$2.00 for approximately 50 seeds. Shipping and handling will be an additional \$3.00 for all the envelopes in one order. Seed orders will be sent by first class mail.

Orders can be placed by e-mail to Aaron Cook (acook@cccti.edu) or by a letter addressed to:

Aaron Cook
ASA Seed Exchange
804 Piedmont Ave
Valdese NC 28690-3161

All seed not distributed before the convention will be brought to the next annual convention and offered for sale there.

*Aaron Cook, an ASA board of directors member since 2005, is a biology and horticulture instructor at both Caldwell and Maryland community colleges. He earned his BS in biology and MS in biology education at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. He did his graduate research on the genetics of the rare Linville Gorge plant *Hudsonia montana*. He is an active member in the North Carolina Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, ARS, ASA, and the International Plant Propagators Society.*

Chapter News

Oconee Chapter

Frank Bryan, Newsletter Editor

The June newsletter was a thorough description of the fine private gardens that chapter members opened to the public for a tour in May. The gardens of **Dr. Joe** and **Donna Coleman**, **Michael Vuocolo**, **Ruth** and **Frank Bryan** were listed on the tour. A fourth garden, that of **Joan Adcock**, was, according to Bryan, one of the best-kept secrets of the Oconee Chapter.

The **Coleman** garden was on tour for both ASA conventions that were held in the Atlanta area and was described in the Winter 2002 issue of *The Azalean*. A few notes from Joe about his garden since then: "The newest area of the garden is the Huang azalea-Dept rhododendron-deciduous Northern Lights series area that extends down the river bank. This promises to add a lot of color and extend the bloom period. Goals for 2006—eliminate my garden pests, poison ivy and *Smilax* among them. Work on my grafting technique. Analysis: Some things are worthwhile...others are not and should be eliminated! The curse of the collector, you want them all and will never achieve that goal. So, get it over with, and begin selecting the best, and remove those that don't measure up! Not easy when your favorites change every year! Spectacular this year...the MacDonald azaleas and natives 'Keowee Sunset', 'Millie Mac', late *R. speciosum* 'Orange Sherbet'."

Vuocolo's garden was on tour for the joint ARS/ASA convention in 2002. This 15-acre 22-year-old garden continues to evolve as he adds new shrubs, trees, and flowers. A unique feature is the two-story metal tower that provides a birds-eye view of the variations in textures, forms, heights, and colors in his garden. His azalea collections include over 2,000 varieties of evergreen azaleas and 250 deciduous varieties, plus rhododendrons and camellias.

The **Bryans'** 5-acre property is located in an area where tall pines dominate the terrain. Their collections include approximately 3,000 azaleas, with more than 500 species and cultivars representing 55 evergreen hybrid groups. Ten percent are deciduous azaleas, including 65 different species or hybrid cultivars. *Rhododendron alabamense*, *R. arborescens*, *R. atlanticum*, *R. austrinum*, *R. canescens*, and hybrid deciduous azaleas provide seasonal fragrance. The native azaleas bloom from late March to September, with skips due to the bloom-time characteristics of the various species. There are approximately 50 groupings that contain 10 or more of the same evergreen cultivar throughout the yard. These provide accents of

white, pink, purple, and red in specific areas or garden rooms. Bloom time for the evergreens begins in February (unless there are late frosts), peaks the second to third week in April, and continues into May and June with the Robin Hill hybrids and Satsuki. The Encores bloom again from September until frost.

According to Frank, **Joan Adcock's** garden contains probably the largest collection of native azaleas in a private garden in the country. There are 5,000-6,000 native azaleas, primarily *R. flammeum* (Oconee azalea) at this site. There is also a separate area for *R. prunifolium* (Plumleaf azalea), which bloom later in the season. The majority of these were obtained by digging—with permission—on properties within a 50-mile radius. The Oconee azaleas bloom in many tints and shades of orange, yellow, red, salmon, apricot, peach, and pink, and some appear lavender from a distance.

Tri-State Chapter

Larry Miller, President

During the April 28-29 weekend Indianapolis Azalea Garden Tour, we were honored to host the Great Lakes Chapter of the ASA and the Midwest Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society. In addition, **Buddy Lee**, national ASA president, drove up from Louisiana.

After Saturday's tour of the Historic Preservation Area, the Sievers Garden at Sunrise Park, and Holly Hills, we had a successful silent auction, a buffet, and fine Power Point presentations by **Paul Bouseman** and **Buddy Lee** at Oak Meadow. We were lucky with our itinerary to miss the scattered showers. Sunday we toured gardens at the **Sievers** residence, **Ken** and **Jeanne Brown's**, the Zoo and Botanic Garden and Azalea Path, and **Steve** and **Beverly Knight's** residence and nursery near Hazelton.

Thanks to **Tim Dodd** for conducting the historic downtown tour and contributing to the auction, along with the **Browns**, **Greg Wedding**, **Becky** and **Steve Nellis**, and **Paul Bouseman**. Thanks to **Arlene Sievers** for making a long trip to be on hand. And thanks to **Steve Schroeder** for being so generous with his time and knowledge. He was clearly held in awe by most of the attendees, fans of the legendary Schroeder hybrids.

The weekend was a success. It seemed to be such a success that we have been asked to host a national ASA convention soon. I very much want to do it.

Vaseyi Chapter

John Brown, Secretary

At the May 28th meeting at the Bullington Horticultural Learning Center, member **Aaron Cook** presented a tour of the 2005 and 2006 ASA conventions in digital format. We were able to get a glimpse of most of the gardens and stopping points along the way. The 2005 convention was held in Holland, Michigan, just at the end of the town's

annual Tulip Festival. The recent Rockville, Maryland, convention gave us access to private and public gardens near our nation's capital. Aaron's skill with a camera brought us close to the essence of the gardens, nurseries, people, and plants in both conventions. **Bill Pinkerton** sent 'Clara Haler' plants for each attendee.

The topic of the June 18 meeting was "Cutting Exchange and Propagation," and horticulturist Aaron Cook led the roundtable discussion and demonstrations.

Five New Members—A New Way

John Brown — Cleveland, South Carolina

A member of our Society heard President Buddy Lee saying that we are an aging Society. He also heard the discussions—heard every year—that all plant groups have declining memberships; most are declining while we are hanging even. Running around in the back of his head were comments about "the same people are at every meeting." He listened as treasurer Bob Stelloh said over and over, "Our problem is not dollars, it is membership. Increasing membership solves money problems."

The final blow came when someone described the various conditions of the people eligible to join our group. "The very young have time but little money; the middle aged group have some money but are tied up in careers; the older folks have both time and money and come to meetings; and, every year our average age is almost one year older."

He came up with a simple solution to all of the problems listed above. By approaching a faculty member at a local community college and offering—to selected students—a gift membership to the Society (\$20), he is bringing five young people into the Society for \$100 for a year.

This member of our group wishes to remain anonymous, but issues this challenge: Skip a night on the town, or however you spend extra money, go to your local college and solicit five young, bright, energetic, interested students and bring them into your Chapter. See just how good it makes you feel and compare that to a fleeting night on the town.

Since this idea was floated at the Rockville Convention, at least one other member has already given student memberships to the Society. In more ways than one, we are younger with each gift.

Brookside Gardens Chapter Help

Bob Stelloh — Hendersonville, North Carolina

Brookside Gardens Chapter helped us all, tremendously, by co-hosting the recent convention in Rockville, Maryland, with a number of chapters of the American Rhododendron Society. Congratulations for an excellently planned and executed convention!

The chapter then outdid themselves by making a \$5000 unrestricted donation to ASA. The amount is impressive, and the lack of restrictions means the board of directors

can decide how best to use the money. For example, they could vote to pay the operating expense shortfall we expect to have this year and to help pay for printing our new color membership brochure.

Many thanks, Brookside Gardens Chapter, for your excellent work and your generous gift, and for setting such an excellent example of what an Azalea Society of America chapter can do!

Chapter Dues Change

Bob Stelloh — ASA Treasurer

Following our long-standing chapter dues-sharing arrangement, each year our national organization sends the chapters a \$5 portion of the annual dues for most of their members. (Dues for the very early life members were shared on a one-time basis.) On May 14, 2006, the Board of Directors voted to stop those chapter payments after the first five years of the chapter's existence. The change is effective immediately.

Some of the thinking behind the change was:

- Chapters are in a position to raise money in other ways, such as plant sales, while the national organization has no way to raise money other than dues and gifts.
- Money is likely to be more important to chapters in the early years of their development.
- Over the past several years our national operating expenses have exceeded our income by about the same amount as the chapter share of the dues.
- Over those same several years the chapters have graciously made up our operating expense shortfalls in response to periodic pleas for help.

Three good things have happened since that change was voted. One is that Brookside Gardens Chapter sent a \$5,000 unrestricted gift to national, which will help meet our operating expense shortfalls for a number of years. Another is an agreement with one of our advertisers in *The Azalean* to provide 500 gift memberships to garden writers. This major increase in memberships would reduce our expense per member enough to turn our operating expense shortfall into a profit.

Finally, we will be proposing a by-laws change to be voted at our next annual meeting that would allow the dues in excess of \$25 from Contributing, Supporting, and Endowment members to be used for operating expenses if needed, rather than only and always being added to our Endowment Reserve.

It would be good to discuss this at your chapter meetings, to better prepare your chapter president for any future discussions of this important topic.

ASA 2007 National Convention

Azaleas in the Pines – A Texas Garden Party

Thursday, March 29 – Sunday, April 1, 2007

The Fredonia Hotel & Convention Center, Nacogdoches, Texas

Tours of gardens and nurseries in Nacogdoches, Tyler, and East Texas, including the largest azalea garden in Texas -- the Ruby M. Mize Azalea Garden on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State University. Evening lectures on azalea care and garden design. Visit www.nacogdochesazaleas.com for conference information.

Hotel Reservations

A group rate of \$79 is available for conference attendees. When making reservations, ask for the **National Azalea Society** group rate. For reservations call 800-594-5323 or 936-564-1234. For information about Nacogdoches visit www.visitnacogdoches.org.



Two New Girard Azaleas

Jeff Forinash — Geneva, Ohio

Girard Nurseries is pleased to release two brand new azaleas, 'Girard Caitlin' and 'Girard Constance' for the 2006 season. Unfortunately 'Girard Caitlin' was Peter Girard Jr.'s last azalea selection. Following in the family tradition of founder Peter Girard, Sr., these new azaleas were named for his granddaughters. As with most Girard azaleas, these new evergreen azaleas are very compact-growing and require very little pruning, just a slight trimming each year.

'Girard Caitlin' is an extremely heavy bloomer, with flowers covering the entire plant. Delicate ruffled-looking flowers are an apple-blossom pink with a darker pink edge around the white centers. The stamens stand out, filling the center of the flowers.

Evergreen azalea 'Girard Constance' is a beautiful hose-in-hose ruffled bright salmon pink flower. This azalea has the same great characteristics as many of the Girard azalea line: compact growing, good foliage, and heavy blooming. Plants may be ordered directly from the nursery (see ad on p.44). E-mail contact for the nursery is: girardnurseries@suite224.net.

Jeff Forinash of Girard Nurseries is third-generation nurseryman and family member. Jeff has been propagating and grafting plants, and designing gardens for over 30 years. He is excited to be introducing these two new evergreen azaleas and to continue the Girard azalea line. (Photos by Caroline Girard.)

Top Photo: 'Girard Caitlin'
Bottom Photo: 'Girard Constance'



New Members

The following 119 members joined the Society as of July 14, 2006.

At-large Members

Fred Allen
6 Sweetfern Lane
Harwich, MA 02645
508-801-3058
preventivemedicine@onemain.com

Acquisitions Department—
Serials
NCSU Libraries
Campus Box 7111
Raleigh, NC 27695-7111

Janice Anderson
4650 Old Wetumpka Hwy
Montgomery, AL 36110
334-409-0005

Bayou Bend Collection and
Gardens
PO Box 6826
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Wanted—New Editor for *The Azalean*

Opening: Part-time paid position to edit four quarterly issues of *The Azalean*, the journal of the Azalea Society of America, with a circulation of 800-1300.

Timing: To begin to work with existing editor as soon as possible, to take over completely with the Winter 2006 issue (approximately October 2006).

Editor's Responsibilities: Collecting articles from authors, within the Society and at-large; organizing articles into issues; editing articles and acquiring expert opinions as needed; overseeing and/or doing page layout; communicating with article referees; and overseeing the printing and distribution processes. Organizing all parts of the process in order to produce an edition of *The Azalean* each quarter. The content of the journal must be of interest to a broad range of readers, from beginning gardeners to experienced horticulturists.

Required Skills: Management and organizational skills are necessary. The editor must be familiar with desktop computer publishing and must have an interest in azaleas. The editor should be proficient in spelling, grammar, and punctuation. Must have excellent interpersonal skills when soliciting articles and suggesting editorial revisions to authors.

Other Important Skills, Qualities: Must be a disciplined, responsible self-starter who is also willing to recruit potential authors. Must be willing to write articles on occasion.

Useful Skills: Good working knowledge of horticultural terms. Editorial experience is desirable, as are excellent skills with word processing, digital imaging software, and/or desktop publishing programs. Examples would be Microsoft Word, Adobe PhotoShop, and Adobe In-design, respectively. Working knowledge of production printing process is very useful.

Other responsibilities: This position reports to, and is a member of, the ASA board of directors and attends all official meetings, including the annual convention.

For more information: E-mail or call the ASA president, Buddy Lee at robert03asa@yahoo.com or 985-878-3567.

Corrections

We regret the following errors that need correction:

In the Winter 2005 issue Table of Contents, Joseph E. Schild, Jr. was incorrectly given as the author of the article, "A Capital Adventure—Joint ARS/ASA Convention May 12-15, 2006." This article was written by the convention committee and therefore should not have been given one author's name.

The Azalea Mail-List address is azaleas@yahoogroups.com and has been since 2003.

Two corrections to the 2005 Roster:

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