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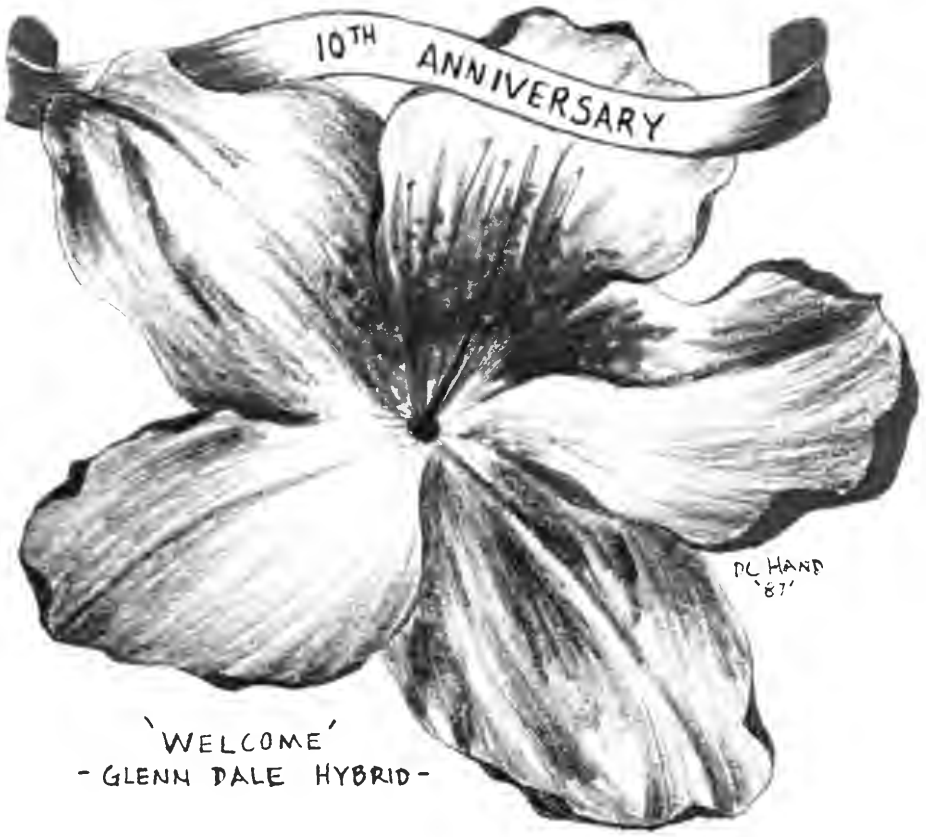

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THE AZALEAN

The Journal of the Azalea Society of America, Inc.

Dr. Charles H. Evans, Editor

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Volume 10 Number 1 March 1988

IN THIS ISSUE:

REPEAT BLOOMING AZALEAS DURING THE FALL AND EARLY WINTER IN ZONES 8 AND 9

John U. Rochester
Franklinton, Louisiana

Azaleas are nice plants for the landscape especially for the south and southeast sections of the United States. Those of us that are fortunate to live in these sections (zones 8A and 9B) are treated in the fall and early winter to another splash of color by these fascinating plants. With the introduction of some of the newer hybrids, a wider range of color is now available. Previously we had to be satisfied with only the orange-red of 'Fashion', a very dependable late fall bloomer, and the bright red of 'Red Ruffles' which is not as dependable a repeat bloomer in zone 8A as it is in zone 9B. Now we can add pinks, whites and lavenders to the color scheme.

I will try in this article to relate to conditions which are favorable for repeat bloomers here at my nursery near Franklinton, Louisiana and list those varieties which flower in late fall and early winter.

I am located approximately 65 miles due north of New Orleans, Louisiana in the piney woods section of Louisiana's rolling hills. Our temperature here on the coldest days will be about 10 degrees colder than what is experienced in New Orleans. We are considered to be zone 8A but in very cold years we do experience temperatures well below the normal, as low as four degrees Fahrenheit as was the case in the extreme winter of 1983-84. On an average we can expect lows of 18 to 25 degrees, with these coming in late December and early January. Last winter our low was only 25 degrees and this occurred for only a few hours. So far this year as of January 15 our lowest has been 25 degrees. The highs especially in late October, November and into December can be in the upper 70's to low 80's. If this occurs over a period of a week or more it triggers certain varieties of azaleas into bloom. Some varieties show spotty blooms while others are a mass of color. I will try to list only those which really put on a show and that repeat themselves in the spring.

For the Glenn Dales, 'Fashion' and 'Dayspring' are excellent. 'Copperman' does repeat but not as heavy as 'Fashion'. The Robin Hills, which are really becoming popular in the south, have several varieties which truly put on a show. 'Watchet' is the best and with its big pink single blooms it is very striking when used effectively in the landscape. 'Sherbrook' gives us its lavender blooms and the Gartrell hybrid 'Cherie' its orange-red. 'Cherie' needs to be planted where it is protected from the hot afternoon sun as the flowers do fade. 'Sir Robert' and 'Peter Pooker' are good for their blush pink color. The Carla hybrids which are excellent for this section of the country are the most prolific-bloomers. 'Carla' itself should be used in zone 9 as it is a bit tender for zone 8. Especially in the New Orleans area when 'Carla' blooms in the late fall you would think it is spring and that there would be no blooms left for its regular spring blooming period. But it always comes through with a heavy show of blooms in late March and early April. I would rate 'Elaine' as the next heaviest bloomer with 'Baton Rouge', 'Pink Camellia', 'Carror', and 'Dixie Rose' following suit.

Moving onto the Harris hybrids, 'Pink Cascade' is the only one that is dependable for a good show of color. 'Fascination' and 'Dorothy Clark' bloom some but they lack their lighter color centers which they normally show in the spring.

In the Girard group the best is 'Unsurpassable' and 'Roberta'. The only Shammarello that blooms heavily in the fall is 'Hino-Pink'. Of the Back Acres I consider 'Red Slippers' the best with 'Gratitude', 'May Blaine' and 'Hearthglow' the next best in that order.

A few other varieites I suggest for fall blooms are 'Vitatta Fortunei', 'Koromo-shikibu', 'Murasaki-shikibu', 'Otome', 'Herbert', 'Karen', 'Jennifer', 'Casablanca', 'Opal', 'Slim Jim', 'Hardy Gardenia' and 'Pink Coud'.

If you really want a continuous show of color from late July until the first freeze I would suggest the species *oldhamii*. It starts here after the fourth of July and will bloom continuously until the first real cold spell. I think it is too tender in upper zone 8 as we have experienced some freeze damage in Franklinton. Dr. Larry Brown of the Hammond Louisiana Research Station has been doing some work using *oldhamii* in some of his crosses seeking "everblooming azaleas". He has several that are outstanding and they are being field tested by some members of the Azalea Society. An article from Dr. Brown will be forthcoming in a future issue of *THE AZALEAN* about this most interesting group of new azaleas.

For those of you who live in conditions similar to what I have described I suggest you try some of these varieties. Enjoy your azaleas in the fall with the repeat bloomers as well as in the spring.

John Rochester is a professional nurseryman and a past-president of the Azalea Society of America.

WINTER TEMPERATURES AND FLOWER COLOR: A SPECULATIVE VIEW

Donald H. Voss
Vienna, Virginia

In the spring of 1987, azalea flowers in my Vienna, Virginia, garden were remarkable for the intensity of their colors. Amid the glorious display of color, however, there were anomalies—and the question: Why?"

Two cultivars ('Fawn' and 'Tamino') failed to produce the more-intense-than-normal color evident in most other cultivars and, moreover, failed to show their characteristic well-defined margining. In contrast, 'Sir Robert' (normally White tinted with light purplish Pink to pale purplish Pink) displayed more color than in the past and, on some flowers, a flush of light purplish Pink spreading from the axis of each petal in the manner of 'Whitehead', though not so pronounced.

Why? The outstanding color display by most of the plants was not induced by a change in their diet—my plants were largely dependent on what they could glean from soil that had not had fertilizer added for a couple of years. (I follow a "less feeding means less pruning" approach to maintaining a plant zoo on a small lot.) I have long believed that temperature regimes have a marked effect on flower coloration and had assumed that summer heat and winter cold were prime factors.

During the Society's 1987 convention in Oregon, I chatted with several of the West Coast growers about the spectacular results they get from familiar cultivars that we grow in the East. I knew of the relatively mild West Coast winters and had assumed that summers there were "English," with equable temperatures and adequate moisture. Not so, I was told. Summer temperatures rise into the range all too familiar to residents of the Washington, D.C., area, and long dry periods occur. This suggested to me that our more severe winter weather may be a key element accounting for the less dramatic flower development in our region—and, by exception, for the remarkable display of color in the spring of 1987.

A Tentative Explanation

My hypothesis is that, in this part of the East Coast, the condition of flower buds:

- Is usually affected adversely by winter cold, with the extent of the damage a function of the degree and duration of low temperatures.

Table 1. Decade Averages of Daily Low and High Temperatures

	degrees Fahrenheit					
	LOWS			HIGHS		
Decade	Base Period	1986/87	Difference	Base Period	1986/87	Difference
OCT I	51	57	+ 6	71	76	+ 5
OCT II	48	43	- 5	69	64	- 5
OCT III	44	47	+ 3	63	67	+ 4
NOV I	42	44	+ 2	61	60	- 1
NOV II	38	31	- 7	55	48	- 7
NOV III	35	34	- 1	53	53	0
DEC I	34	34	0	50	50	0
DEC II	29	28	- 1	45	45	0
DEC III	26	29	+ 3	43	43	0
JAN I	25	29	+ 4	41	43	+ 2
JAN II	19	32	+13	36	47	+11
JAN III	23	15	- 8	40	33	- 7
FEB I	25	26	+ 1	42	48	+ 6
FEB II	29	23	- 6	48	41	- 7
FEB III	32	29	- 3	51	46	- 5
MAR I	30	33	+ 3	50	59	+ 9
MAR II	34	29	- 5	55	51	- 4
MAR III	35	43	+ 8	58	65	+ 7
Average of differences			+0.4			+0.4

- Depends in an important way on the variability of temperatures during the winter months through effects on dormancy.

How does my hypothesis relate to the temperature record of the 1986/87 winter and the more intense colors noted in azalea flowers in the spring of 1987? What follows is at best speculative, based on only the record of one exceptional season. But the 1986/87 winter felt different from most, and the data discussed below suggest that it was different in a way that might be expected to favor "dormancy without damage" in the buds of our azaleas.

Is There Support From Available Evidence?

The temperature data are from my own record of daily outdoor low and high temperatures in back of my house. The data have been processed by "decade" that is, by 10-day period (the last period of the month is variable—usually 10 or 11 days, but 8 or 9 days in February). The successive decades of each month are designated in the tables below by the roman numerals I, II, and III. Table 1 presents the *averages* of the daily low and high temperatures for each decade, while Table 2 shows the lowest and highest temperatures experienced during each decade. In each table, the data for 1986/87 are compared with data for "base period" averages computed from 1980/85 data for October-December and 1980/86 data for January-March.

Figure 1. Average daily low and high temperatures in a Vienna, Virginia azalea garden during the 1980's. The graphs depict the averages (see Table 1 for data) for the first, middle and last thirds of the indicated months.

Table 2. Lowest and Highest Daily Temperatures, by Decade

	degrees Fahrenheit					
	LOWS			HIGHS		
Decade	**Base Period**	**1986/87**	**Difference**	**Base Period**	**1986/87**	**Difference**
OCT I	38	39	+ 1	89	87	- 2
OCT II	26	33	+ 7	80	72	- 8
OCT III	31	36	+ 5	81	75	- 6
NOV I	28	38	+10	82	72	-10
NOV II	23	18	- 5	76	58	-18
NOV III	21	30	+ 9	68	63	- 5
DEC I	17	21	+ 4	73	58	-15
DEC II	10	16	+ 6	68	52	-16
DEC III	2	21	+23	74	52	-22
JAN I	0	22	+22	62	52	-10
JAN II	-10	26	+36	66	61	- 5
JAN III	8	1	+ 9	65	43	-22
FEB I	11	20	+ 9	64	56	- 8
FEB II	8	13	+ 5	72	47	-25
FEB III	12	23	+11	79	55	-24
MAR I	9	19	+10	77	75	- 2
MAR II	19	20	+ 1	75	62	-13
MAR III	18	33	+15	86	72	14
Average of differences			+9.9			-12.5

A decade-by-decade comparison of the average low and high temperatures for the 1986/87 winter with those for the base period yields primarily a conclusion that the October 1986-March 1987 average temperatures were generally in line with the base period averages. As expected for any individual year, they varied above and below the base period averages; but for the entire 18-decade period, the average of the decade differences was less than one degree Fahrenheit. (Averages, of course, can conceal sizeable deviations such as those in the second decade of January 1987.) Varying only slightly from the base period averages, the 1986/87 averages of low and high temperatures by decade intuitively offer little explanatory power for the spring 1987 performance of azaleas in this area.

The story is quite different when the lower and highest daily temperatures recorded during each decade are examined. The average of the decade differences for the lows was +9.9 degrees Fahrenheit; for the highs, -12.5 degrees Fahrenehit. Thus, it can be seen that the 1986/87 winter temperatures did not dip down as far as usual in the coldest period f the year, when the cold may to some extent damage all but the sturdiest of the "ironclads." The lower-than-normal high temperatures are consistent with a conclusion that during the 1986/87 winter the plants were not subjected to the temperature peaks that in most years tend to break their dormancy and stimulate growth processes prematurely—only to be followed by damaging cold.

Comment

Superficially, the temperature record appears to provide a contribution to understanding the fine display of color in azalea flowers in the spring of 1987. The posited effects of reduced variability of temperatures (higher lows and lower highs) are consistent with other observations of plant response to temperature. It is generally recognized that extreme cold can damage plant tissue, that high temperatures during the dormant period tend to stimulate growth processes, and that cold damage

Figure 2. Lowest and highest daily temperatures in a Vienna, Virginia azalea garden during the 1980's. The graphs depict the lowest and highest temperature during the first, middle and last thirds of the indicated months (See Table 2 for data).

can be more severe when growth processes have been stimulated unseasonably.

One year's observation by an individual is by no means conclusive evidence. But it points to what may be a useful line of inquiry for Society members to pursue. Even if documented by a number of observers over a period of years, however, the relationship established would be a very limited one, because many other possibly causative factors present in the environment are here assumed to be constant. Some of these factors relate to other aspects of the weather. Dr. August E. Kehr, for example, suggests that light intensity may be an important factor affecting development of flower color. The condition of azaleas may also be affected by the presence or absence of snow cover, especially when temperatures are extremely low and wind aggravates the damage through increased dessication. Nature has laid before us another mystery that we may observe and enjoy—or try to solve.

Donald H. Voss is a member of the Northern Virginia Chapter, serves on the society's Board of Governors, and is a frequent contributor to *THE AZALEAN*.

"THE MOST UNUSUAL STRIPED FLOWER. . ."

Edward D. Rothe and William C. Miller III
Gambrills (E.R.) and Bethesda, (W.M.) Maryland

Since June of 1982, the Azalea Society of America has been involved in reclamation and restoration activities at the USDA Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale, Maryland, under a society-sponsored program known as the Glenn Dale Preservation Project. Activities have included the development of a germplasm resource area and the restoration of the "woods planting" which is the site of the development of the Glenn Dale hybrids. This story begins with the discovery, in that woods planting at the Glenn Dale station, of what may be the plant from which two of the Glenn Dale hybrids are derived.

Growing in those woods among the hundreds of other rhododendrons and azaleas is a single row of several tall, somewhat straggly, evergreen azalea plants, with very much of a *Rhododendron kaempferi* habit (tall and columnar rather than spreading). The flowers on these plants could accurately be described by the following passage:

> ". . . bears two different types of striped flowers consistently on the separate branches and also throws entire branches of self-colored deep-red flowers. The lighter striped flower has a dull-white ground somewhat green-toned on the upper lobe, the entire flower irregularly and completely striped with light red; the darker striped flower is similar, but has a preponderance of dark, somewhat broader red stripes." [1]

This is from the section entitled OBSERVATIONS in Monograph No. 20 (p. 16) which is the official account of the development of the Glenn Dale hybrid azaleas. While understandable, it is regrettable that Morrison would describe this flower as "the most unusual striped flower in the collection. ." but fail to elaborate further as to its identity or fate other than to describe it and note that it ". . resulted from the cross Vittata Fortunei X Louise."

If one views the relatively small plant labeled 'Cinderella' growing at Brookside Gardens in Wheaton, Maryland, one is presented with the same three color forms. The flowers on the plants at Glenn Dale and the 'Cinderella' at Brookside are virtually identical, if not completely so. One would be strongly tempted to conjecture that the plants in question at Glenn Dale are also 'Cinderella' and that "the most unusual striped flower. . ." is in fact 'Cinderella'. A careful examination of the files and records at the Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale, however, has yielded additional insight and provides the basis for a number of other findings. The notes, memos, and other papers discovered in the files of the Glenn Dale Station have contributed to our understanding of how some of the Glenn Dale hybrids are related, which, as we will demonstrate later, is the key to this story.

In an unattributed and undated paper which contains plant descriptions and comments, excerpts of which have previously been published [2], we discovered the following two-part entry:

"B32140. 'Vittata Fortunei' x 'Louise'

> Large flower, white ground, many red stripes. 4/10/45. N.B. PI No. 141778 but not really introduced. This variety has given three types, by sporting, a pure deep red, a white flower light striped red, and a white flower so heavily striped with red that the white appears as the stripe. 1948." [3]

At the start of Morrison's azalea breeding project in 1929, 'Vittata Fortunei' (B10159), obtained in 1928 from Fruitland Nurseries in Georgia, was crossed with "everything available." In particular and of importance to this story, it was crossed with 'Louise' (B11000) which was described by Morrison as a good rose-colored clone of *kaempferi* X Malvatica blood. 'Louise' was one of a number of plants obtained in 1928 from C.B. Van Ness & Sons in Holland. The resulting seed lot was designated B13574 (a reciprocal cross was numbered B13609). Notes taken in 1939 on the resulting populations reveal that B13574 was applied to two seed lots which by this time had made their way to the woods planting. The notes indicate that there were "59 plants in population; 22 of these white or striped. Plants essentially like Kaempferi in habit; stripes all within color range of Kaempferi. Another population of 21 plants under this same Bell number, with two whites and 4 striped flowers, showed many dead, (flowers) all brilliant and often blotched." Summary records dated May 1939 reveal that four plants were selected by Morrison, Bradford, and Hope [4] and were given new Bell numbers, B32137 through B32140. B32137 eventually became 'Bridal Veil' while B32138, B32139, B32140 apparently failed to become Glenn Dale hybrids. It is not at all clear that they are all sister seedlings, but from the way that they are grouped it appears that B32137 and B32138 may be related while B32139 and B32140 may be related. Ordinarily, this would have been the end of the story but B32140, the specific plant described in the insert above, continues and the story gets more interesting.

We know from the records that B32140 was assigned a Plant Introduction (PI) number and that it was identified for propagation and distribution. Here the story takes an unexpected twist. B32140 was neither named nor distributed and at some point PI141778 was reassigned to the plant that was to become the Glenn Dale hybrid 'Desire'. 'Desire' (*mucronatum* x *simsii*) is B32355 and bears no resemblance (toned Salmon) to white with red stripes. The above excerpt regarding B32140 contains the statement "not really introduced." This is the

key because a PI number and cultivar name would be superfluous for a plant that failed some aspect of the selection process. In a letter dated July 1, 1949 from Morrison to F.C. Bradford, Glenn Dale Station Superintendent, regarding the disposition of named and unnamed plants remaining at Glenn Dale, the following reference to B32140 appears: "PI No. 141778 (32140) Withdrawn as not fixed in color." In short, B32140 was withdrawn because of its variable nature. That raises an interesting question, because in the Descriptive List of Monograph 20, there are numerous allusions to the propensity of many of the Glenn Dales to sport. In fact, the reader is instructed, in some instances, to remove branch sports. Viewed from current perspective, one has to wonder why B32140 could not have been introduced with a suitable warning, since the evidence suggests that other Glenn Dale hybrids were afforded such deference. For example, in an August 5, 1964 letter to Hugh Caldwell, Morrison makes the following cautionary statements regarding 'Pied Piper':

> "With Pied Piper, and any other striped ones you will have to rogue out any that come as selfs.
>
> Pied Piper is particularly bad as it gives two kinds of sports, rose red selfs, which should be dumped, and the special sport that has a white margin and a pink flush over the face with relatively few stripes. This is very pretty. I did not tag the bushes last year so you may have only sports, in which case have no fear to destroy the lot."[5]

From the point of view of the interests of the commercial nurseryman (his clientele, so to speak), Morrison's concern for sporting is understandable. He had nothing against sporting, but he knew that such sports, if persistent, would make true propagation of the named variety complicated and undependable. For those of us who are not burdened with the commercial grower's concerns and are thus free to enjoy the wonder of such behavior, the loss of such an interesting plant would be a pity. But the story of B32140 continues.

There are five named Glenn Dales listed in Monography 20 which are derived from the cross 'Vittata Fortunei' x 'Louise'. They are:

PI163898	B32463	'Bacchante'
PI160006	B32137	'Bridal Veil'
PI201897	B43175	'Cinderella'
PI163763	B27486	'Pied Piper'
PI201898	B43176	'Satrap'

It was curiosity that led the authors to investigate whether or not the five cultivars were linked in any way. It was discovered that 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap' number among the last Glenn Dales selected. An examination of the Bell number card file at the station reveals that both cultivars are recorded on the same card. The card in question, in Morrison's handwriting and dated October 9, 1951, contains the following entry:

> "43175 (32140) Light Stripe
> 43176 (32140) Dark Stripe
>
> . . . taken from BYM's garden. Azalea selection by BYM."

This tie provides the proof that both 'Satrap' and 'Cinderella' are directly related; that is, derived from the same plant, B32140.

These findings shed additional light on another question of considerable importance regarding which Glenn Dale hybrids may be sports. Dr. Neil Campbell points out correctly that only three of the Glenn Dale hybrids ('Glee', 'Grace Freeman', and 'Valentine') are documented as 'sports' [6]. However, Morrison states in Monograph 20 that the narrow white border pattern "has not been recorded from seed, only as a bud sport on striped or flaked varieties" [7]. In a letter to Hugh Caldwell dated June 18, 1965, Morrison makes the statement,

> "I have never seen, read or heard of any color center with white margin, save sports of the type of Helen Fox and Surprise. As you recall, that white margin is not regular but broken, in the form of many irregular flake like patches. That is common enough among azaleas, but usually, if not always appears as a sport"[8].

The discovery of the connection of 'Satrap' and 'Cinderella' to B32140 corroborates the theory that some of the Glenn Dale hybrids are sports even though they are not recorded in Monograph 20 as such.

A problem which we have identified is that there is some inconsistency regarding the reference to "stripe" in a number of the documents in the Glenn Dale files which refer to 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap'. In a document titled "Glenn Dale Rhododendron Hybrids Left for Distribution" dated October 30, 1951, 'Cinderella' is notated "Light stripe" and 'Satrap' is "Dark stripe", which is consistent with the card file description. Subsequent references, however, reverse the stripe description. For example, in a latter dated June 4, 1952 from John L. Creech to Mr. C. O. Erlanson, Head of Division, Plant Exploration and Introduction, Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland, this reference was found:

> "B.43175 105 plants (dark stripe)
> B.43176 91 plants (light stripe)"

The stripes are reversed. This apparent contradiction, coupled with the photographs of 'Satrap' and 'Cinderella' in Galle's book [9] which do not appear to conform to the Monograph 20 descriptions, causes the authors some concern.

One author (Rothe) wonders if the timing of Morrison's retirement might have resulted in a mix-up and distribution error such that what Morrison intended for 'Satrap' was distributed as 'Cinderella' and vice versa. A number of people contacted expressed the opinion that their 'Cinderella' resembled the one shown in Galle's book. This seems consistent with the theory that a mix-

up occurred and would account for plants of 'Cinderella' looking like 'Satrap'.

The other author (Miller) believes that the stripe description is a matter of personal perspective which would have no appreciable bearing on the plant propagation and distribution mechanism at Glenn Dale. Consider, for example, a half filled glass of water. It does not matter whether one describes the glass as half filled or half empty. Morrison described 'Cinderella' as being so heavily red striped as to give "the effect of white stripes on red ground"[10]. Viewing 'Cinderella' as light striped (having light or white stripes), 'Satrap', by extension, would be dark striped (colored stripes on a white background). At the same time, another person focusing on the relative amounts of red on each flower, could justifiably refer to 'Cinderella' as being the dark striped flower. The plant propagation process at the Glenn Dale station would likely be insensitive to (independent of) something as comparatively insignificant and intangible as a reference to a stripe since plant management typically would be by Bell number. Therefore, it is not likely that a distribution error took place at Glenn Dale. A mix-up occurring at Glenn Dale would not account for any examples of 'Cinderella' that agree with the description, like the one at Brookside Gardens in Wheaton, Maryland.

'Cinderella' and Satrap' were officially distributed in 1952 to only 20 cooperators. An analysis of the recipients reveals that seven were nurserymen, six were parks or institutions, and seven were private individuals. As one might expect, three of the nurserymen were in Maryland (Ten Oaks, Kingsville, and Tingle). Of the remaining four, two were in August, GA (Fruitland and Mayo); one was in Mobile, AL (Overlook); and the last was in Palo Alto, CA (Schmidt). Unless specimen plants were received directly from the Glenn Dale station through the official distribution process, the majority of the existing 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap' in the Washington Metropolitan area would probably be, at the very least, second hand plants (subsequent generation propagations) from one of the three Maryland nurseries. Official plant descriptions were available in the early 1950's [11]. Any mistakes in propagation attributable to the Maryland nurserymen could account for a large population of mislabeled plants in the Maryland area. It is also worth noting that neither 'Cinderella' nor 'Satrap' number among the cultivars for which George Harding and Neil Campbell have suggested description changes. [12]

Further, the evidence presented by the pictures of 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap' in the Galle book (plates 82 and 81 respectively) cannot be considered conclusive. When one deals with the photographs of flowers, one has to consider:

1. the quality of the pictures (focus, degree of exposure, etc);
2. the possibility that the plants pictured are mislabeled;
3. flower color variability from year to year, which could result in a less than representative picture, at least insofar as the official description is concerned; and most importantly,
4. the fact that both 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap' are variations or different expressions of the same genetic material. Given sufficient time, any of the three flower types could eventually show the other two. This means that careless propagator could inadvertently produce 'Satrap' types of flowers from a stock plant of 'Cinderella' resulting in a catastrophe of geometric proportions.

Conclusion

The evidence confirms that 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap' are propagations from the two striped forms of B.32140, "the most unusual striped flower. . .", which Morrison was at first reluctant to release, but in the end decided to share with us—in a manner of speaking.

Above, we advanced a proposition concerning the identity of the plants in the woods at Glenn Dale. Are they 'Cinderella', 'Satrap', or B32140? A thorough search has failed to turn up any tags, so there is no way to know for sure what these plants are. The correct answer, however, is that it does not matter. If it is any of them. . . it is all of them. They are all one in the same.

It is interesting to consider which color form is the probable "normal" or original color form on B32140 and which are the "sports". If the sports are not as persistent as Morrison thought they were, then reversion could explain why so few people seem to have the right 'Cinderella'. If the 'Satrap' flower is the dominant flower in the reversion model, then at some point 'Cinderella' could cease to exist given enough time and less than careful propagation.

In closing, something of a dilemma exists for those individuals who have specimens of 'Cinderella' which are not consistent with the official Monograph 20 description. Plants acquired as 'Cinderella', which do not conform to the official description, obviously cannot be shown competitively as 'Cinderella'. Whether or not these plants constitute reversions and can be re-tagged appropriately as 'Satrap' remains to be deteremined.

References and Notes

1. Morrison, Benjamin Yoe. The Glenn Dale Azaleas. U.S. Department of Agriculture Monograph 20, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. (1953). Reprinted by Theophrastus Publishers, Little Compton, RI (1978) (p 16).
2. Livingston, Philip A. and Franklin H. West. Hybrids and Hybridizers (Rhododendrons and Azaleas for Eastern North America). Harrowood Square, Pennsylvania (1978), (p. 111).
3. When an azalea cross was made, a Bell number was assigned to identify the cross and the resulting seed lot. Later, when individual seedlings from a lot were selected for further evaluation or propagation,

a new Bell number was assigned to each selected plant. Later still, if the selection passed the particular criteria for introduction, a Plant Introduction (PI) number was assigned prior to naming and distribution to the trade.

4. The reference to Morrison, of course, is B.Y. Morrison. Bradford is F.C. Bradford, Glenn Dale Superintendent from 1937 to 1950 after whom the Bradford Pear is named. Hope is Claude Hope, a worker at Glenn Dale from June 1937 to May 1941, who shared Morrison's Piney Branch Road house in Takoma Park, Maryland, for a number of years.
5. Letter from B.Y. Morrison to Hugh Caldwell, August 25, 1964.
6. Personal Communication from Dr. Neil Campbell, Sept 15, 1987.
7. Morrison, *op cit.*, (p 12).
8. Letter from B.Y. Morrison to Hugh Caldwell, June 18, 1965.
9. Galle, Fred C., Azaleas, Timber Press, Portland, OR (1985). Plates 81 and 82.
10. Morrison, *op cit.*, (p 30).
11. Morrison issued a mimeographed form of the official descriptions of the Glenn Dale hybrids in February of 1951 (though the only references to 'Cinderella' and 'Satrap' are handwritten entries of Bell numbers, PI numbers, and formulas without descriptions) and Monograph 20 itself was published in 1953.
12. Neil Campbell and George Harding modified or commented on 29 Glenn Dale descriptions in a short article entitled "Correction of Monograph 20" which appeared on pages 6-8 of the October 1980 issue of *THE AZALEAN*.

Edward D. Rothe is vice president of the Ben Morrison chapter and an active participant in the Glenn Dale Preservation Project. William C. Miller III is past president of the Brookside Gardens chapter, co-chairman of the Glenn Dale Preservation Project, and a frequent contributor to *THE AZALEAN*.

DOES THE NAME MAKE OR BREAK AN AZALEA?

Carl Orndorff
Kensington, Maryland

The importance of a plant name is dependent upon the interest of those who are expressing their opinion. Many hybridizers and introducers of plants claim that the name is of extreme importance. Wholesale growers, landscape contractors, and retail garden centers, however, generally agree that the name of the plant has little adverse or favorable influence on the popularity of a cultivar. Their judgment is influenced by public acceptance and good sales records resulting in profitable operations. The long time popularity record of azaleas 'Blaauw's Pink', 'Delaware Valley White', 'Hershey's Red', and 'Hino-Crimson' were certainly not influenced by glamourous names. Hybridizers frequently name plants to honor friends or members of the family. The azaleas 'Herbert', 'J.T. Lovett', and 'Louise Gable' are so frequently requested because of good characteristics that it would generally be assumed that plants named for family or friends would have exceptional characteristics. This not always true. Many azaleas so named have been classified as duds.

The *kaempferi* hybrids 'Carmen', 'Cleopatra', and 'Fedora' are especially highly rated because they withstand the adverse growing conditions of heavy shade and woodland environments. It is doubtful that the names of these colorful characters from history and opera influenced the popularity of these cultivars. The late flowering Macrantha azaleas 'Beni Kirishima' and 'J.T. Lovett' were chosen for their merit and for their late June flowering. From the late flowering Chugai azaleas, 'Gumpo' and 'Gunrei' have good consumer appeal but often receive derogatory remarks about their names.

The azaleas mentioned above have had fifteen to thirty-five years of high popularity in the mid-Atlantic area. Rarely does the consumer select plants on the basis of name only. The writer does remember several customers picking azalea 'Rosebud' because of the descriptive name. Usually selected are plants favored by gardening friends, those recommended in horticultural literature, or those selected by professional horticulturists.

There have been occasions in which the hybridizer failed to exercise the right of naming his own plants. The story of the naming of the azalea 'Delaware Valley White' was not revealed until about thirty-five years after

its introduction. This azalea was named in less than five minutes by necessity and impulse. Small's Garden Center in Chevy Chase, Maryland, one of the earlier garden centers of the Washington Metropolitan area, distributed many azaleas from the 1930's to the 1960's. Because of winter flower bud damage, only a small percentage were grown in their woody plant nursery in northern Montgomery County, Maryland. Most were purchased from slightly more northern areas so that the flowering was at the same time but preferably slightly later than the local flowering period. This resulted in purchasing in northern Delaware and southern New Jersey.

Lovett's Nursery, a sizable wholesale grower in northern New Jersey, grew their roses, azaleas, and more tender broadleaf evergreens at their Diamond State Nursery near Millport, Delaware. This nursery was one of three principal suppliers of azaleas to Small's. Each June, orders were placed for azaleas and miscellaneous broadleaf evergreens for delivery the following early April. An order of approximately 3000 azaleas was due for April 1951 delivery. Included were 800 azalea 'Snow', the only white on the order. The only other white azaleas on order for that season from other sources were small lots of azalea 'Ledifolia Alba' and 'Palestrina', both large, tall growing cultivars. When the Diamond State order was delivered early in April of 1951, the order was complete except for the 'Snow' azaleas. A telephone inquiry resulted in a promise of delivery in approximately two weeks. Two weeks later, there were still no 'Snow' azaleas. Again a promise of delivery was made for ten days hence. Lovett's account sale representative was located on a road trip. An ultimatum was given that if no azalea 'Snow' was forthcoming, there would be no azalea order in June for the following year. No mention was made that approximately 8000 roses were purchased annually by advance purchase orders and that orders of broadleaf evergreens were made on an occasional basis. All of this added much leverage to the situation.

Four hundred white azaleas were delivered in the ten day period. No labels were attached. The invoice called for white azaleas with no cultivar indicated. The plants were in the bud stage showing color. Their foliage and compactness were far superior to 'Snow'. As they opened, the flower substance was also far superior. The total characteristics were so superior that they sold out in less than one week.

Lovett's sale representative came in approximately a month earlier than usual for the following year's azalea order. He said the original 'Snow' azalea had been flower bud damaged by a late spring freeze. The 400 white unnamed azaleas had been purchased elsewhere and they were all that were available. Small's manager was so enthusiastic about the unnamed white cultivar that he would only place a conditional order. Small's would accept no 'Snow' azalea or any other white azalea for the Spring of 1952. He requested that Lovett purchase all available, up to 1500, from the unnamed source. The representative did not know, at that time, the name or the source of the azalea.

In the spring of 1952, 600 of the white azaleas were included in the order. Again the plants were not labeled and the invoice stated white azaleas with no cultivar indicated. Lovett's representative was located in the nearby Baltimore area and was summoned to appear immediately. He explained that the delivered plants were all that were available. He knew the name of the nursery and had a vague idea of its location, but stated that the azalea had not been named and was a seedling selection. Small's manager insisted on giving the azalea a name; he refused to sell an unnamed seedling. The Lovett representative protested and claimed that Small's had no right to name the plant and raised the question of legal repercussions. Small's manager insisted that if this azalea was named after the producing nursery, there should be no legal problem. Lovett's representative was hesitant but yielded. He revealed that the grower was the Delaware Valley Nursery, located on the headwaters of the Delaware River near the New Jersey-New York boundary line. Thus was born the azalea 'Delaware Valley White'.

The azalea order for the spring of 1953 also became complicated. One thousand 'Delaware Valley White' azaleas were promised. Only 500 arrived with the azalea order, and the sales representative was again summoned. He explained that 500 were delivered to Small's for resale and 500 were sent to Diamond State Nursery, Milford, Delaware, for propagating stock plants for future production. Mr. Lovett had never seen the azalea but had included it in his production schedule on the strength of Small's evaluation. This was the beginning of mass production of azalea 'Delaware Valley White'.

As Paul Harvey, a well known radio-news commentator states on his program: "Here is the rest of the story." Neal Sperry of CBS radio station KLRD, Dallas/Fort Worth, conducts six hours of gardening advice each weekend. He has repeatedly stated for the past two years that azalea 'Delaware Valley White' is a new azalea worthy for the Dallas/Fort Worth area. This makes the introductory time from Washington, D.C. to Dallas thirty-five years.

This discussion raises some speculation about azalea 'Delaware Valley White'. Would it have had greater popularity had it been named 'Snow Mound', 'Snow Drift', 'Snow Pole', or 'Jack Frost'? Has there been any official registration? If so, who was recorded as the originator? Since this was sold without name copyright or registration, there should be no legal issue. The selector did not seek personal glory with the name but referred back to the originating firm. Regretfully, there has been no communication between the originator of the plants and the originator of the name.

Carl Orndorff was the manager of Small's Nursery from 1936 to 1941 and 1946 to 1959.

SAFER, EFFECTIVE MEANS OF LACEBUG SUPPRESSION

Stanton Gill
Gaithersburg, Maryland

Insecticide soaps are being sold as safe and effective for suppressing insects and mites. With increased consumer concern for pesticide use in residential landscapes, insecticidal soaps are worthy of consideration. Soaps exhibit relative selectivity in the pest they affect and are relatively non-persistent in the environment. These benefits, combined with low mammalian toxicity, make soaps promising for use in integrated pest management programs.

For the last two years, I have been conducting field tests with arborists and nurserymen utilizing insecticidal soaps for suppression of Eastern Tent Caterpillar and late instar Gypsy Moth Caterpillars. In these tests, we obtained 96 percent control on Eastern Tent Caterpillars and 74 percent control of late instar Gypsy Moth larvae.

Koehler (Koehler et. al., 1983) used insecticial soaps to suppress whiteflies in California. Osborne (Osborne 1984), at the Florida Foliage Research Center, reported good spider mite control in greenhouses and reported that 6.2 % A.I. soap provided control as effective as .3% dienochlor (Pentac). Insecticial soaps are composed of potassium salts of several fatty acids. The mode of action of these fatty acids is believed to disrupt the pest's cellular membrane which results in loss of cellular contents, thus causing the cells to die (Osborne and Henley, 1982).

In the summer of 1987, I tested the effectiveness of timed insecticidal soap applications for suppression of Lacebug on Azaleas. The site was Columbia Community College, where twenty Azalea plants were in full sun and had a history of heavy Lacebug populations. The Azalea varieties were 'Hershey's Red' and 'Delaware Valley White'. The plants were divided into four five-plant blocks with one control block, one acephate (Orthene) treatment block, and two insecticidal soap treatment blocks. A five gallon hand pump sprayer with a hollow cone spray nozzle was used to apply each treatment. The treatments were made when first and second instar nymphs were present the first week in May. Pre-treatment counts were made on random samples taken from each plant. Forty-eight hours after treatment random samples were again taken to determine kill rate.

The Orthene spray treatment provided 100 percent control, while the insecticidal soap treatment provided 80 percent control in one block and 86 percent control in the second block.

To provide acceptable control, the soap must thoroughly coat the insects. A spray with sufficient pressure to penetrate the foliage canopy combined with proper time of application and soap concentration is important. The results of this field experiment demonstrate the efficacy of low toxicity pesticides that are available for the control of Lacebugs.

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Stanton Gill, formerly the Extension Agent in Urban Agriculture for Montgomery County, Maryland, is now an Area Agent for Montgomery, Frederick, Carroll, Howard, Baltimore, and Prince George's counties. This article is reprinted from the November-December 1987 issue of "Nurserymen's News" which is published by the Cooperative Extension Service, the University of Maryland, in cooperation with the Department of Horticulture, the Maryland Nurserymen's Association, Inc., Landscape Contractors Association of Metropolitan Washington, and the Maryland Christmas Tree Association.

(Note: Bill Miller of the Brookside Gardens chapter urges caution in the use of the insecticidal soaps. He reports that he burned up and lost a complete generation of azalea cuttings when he used that product on an indoor white fly problem several years ago. Temperature may be a critical factor in the use of insecticidal soaps as it is with some other pesticides. You probably do not want to apply them in the heat of the day, when the weather is extremely hot, or under the head of grow lights unless you can control the temperature. In any case, one would be prudent to conduct a small test of your particular situation before a general application is made. Ed.)

NAMING THE GLENN DALE AZALEAS: A SECOND-HAND STORY

Bob Hobbs

North Beach, Maryland

This story may have as little relationship to reality as a story whispered from ear-to-ear in an elementary school demonstration of the fidelity of such communications. I have made no attempt to authenticate it—but it is an interesting story nonetheless.

In the early 1970's, while I was employed as an astronomer/manager at Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland, I had considerable dealings with a personnel specialist named, believe it not, Charlie Brown. I had become friendly with Charlie and we enjoyed many lunches together (as well as business sessions) until his unexpected death in the mid-1970's. Of course, Greenbelt, Maryland is close to the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center and to the Plant Introduction Station in Glenn Dale. During the course of a lunchtime discussion, my interest in azaleas came up. "Did you ever hear of B.Y. Morrison?", Charlie asked. To my affirmative answer Charlie replied, "I worked for B. Y. Morrison as a summer student once, and do you know how all of those azaleas he developed received their names?"

His story was this. Ben Morrison had been working for several years on his breeding program, but being very particular, he had been reluctant to name and introduce many (any?). One day, his boss came to B.Y. and informed him that, lacking some tangible evidence of results from the breeding program, the project would not be submitted in the budget for the next year, which was due the next day. This meant that the project could not continue. (This would not be an unusual event in the history of government-sponsored research projects.) Morrison apparently persuaded his boss to give him a day to produce results. (Again not an unusual request.) Morrison then set out to name "over 400" of his best plants. In desperation, so I was told, he and his co-workers came up with names—secretary's names, wive's names. . any names. . , to be associated with the best plant material. The list was presented to Morrison's boss the next day, and supplied as back-up support for the budget request for the next fiscal year.

Bob Hobbs is the president of the Ben Morrison chapter. This article is reprinted from the *Ben Morrison Chapter Newsletter*. 2(2): 2-3 (1987).

LETTER CONCERNING WHITE AZALEAS

By JOSEPH AUSLANDER

More punctual than any clock
  In the dull prison house of Time,
That shining unofficial shock
  When spring and white azaleas rhyme.

The daffodil and swallow dwindle
  To nothing with their nervous boast:
For lo, your white azaleas kindle
  The tapers of the Holy Ghost.

The weather white azaleas make
  Is not defined nor fixed by chart:
The Avalon they overtake
  Blows horns to the impatient heart.

Reprinted from *The Saturday Evening Post*, April 4, 1942. Thank you, John L. Creech for bringing this to our attention.

NEW PLANT AND GARDEN SUPPLY SOURCE BOOKS

Just in time for the 1988 azalea season is the arrival of two new publications listing a wide variety of mail order nurseries, distributors and other plant and horticultural suppliers. Whether you are an amateur azalea hobbiest, advanced propagator, or professional nurseryman you will want to have these two references on hand when ordering plants or supplies.

The Andersen Horticultural Library's Source List of Plants and Seeds, by Richard T. Isaacon, The Andersen Horticultural Library, 1987. This is the first time the University of Minnesota's Andersen Horticultural Library has published its sources of the more than 30,000 entries of trees, shrubs, vines, perennials, herbs, annuals, vegetables and fruits (few houseplants, cacti and orchids) in the library's listings. Included is a representative sampling of all types of catalogs offering landscape and gardening plants with comprehensive coverage of nurseries from throughout the United States and Canada including about 100 wholesale and nearly the same number of retail sources.

The book is conveniently arranged in alphabetical and state listings of nurseries together with major sections of sources, common plant names and the pages of plant listings including 12 pages of azaleas and rhododendron varieties. Locating the source(s) for a plant of interest is easy. First, if not known the scientific name of the desired plant is determined using the CROSS REFERENCE of common names to their scientific names. Next, turning to the alphabetical listing of scientific plant names in the SOURCE LIST one locates the number codes of the nurseries carrying the plant. The third step is to look up the nursery and its address in the NURSERY CATALOG NUMERICAL KEY. The book is available only directly from:

The Andersen Horticultural Library
The Minnesoata Landscape Arboretum
3675 Arboretum Drive, Box 39
Chanhassen, Minnesota 55317
Softcover only. $29.95 postpaid.

Gardening By Mail: A Source Book, by Barbara J. Barton., Second Edition, Tusker Press, Sebastopol, California, ISBN 0-937633-02-X. This is a major general resource book for mail order gardeners with lists of over 1,000 seed and plant sources and over 300 garden suppliers and services.

The book is conveniently organized into 12 major listings and indices: Plant and Seed Sources; Garden Supplies and Services; Professional Societies and Trade Associations; Horticultural Societies; Magazines; Libraries; Books; Plant Sources Index; Geographical Index; Product Sources Index; Society Index; and Magazine Index including sources for deciduous, evergreen, hybrid, and species azaleas. The section listing plant and seed sources is particularly useful as a descriptive paragraph about the source's offerings, history and catalog accompanies each source listing. Available from bookstores or direct from:

Tusker Press
P.O. Box 1338
Sebastopol, California 95473
Softcover only. $18.50 postpaid.

Both the *Andersen Horticultural Library's Source List of Plants and Seeds* and *Gardening By Mail: A Source Book* will prove to be valued references to azalea gardeners.

Charles H. Evans

ASA NEWS AND VIEWS

THE GLENN DALE PRESERVATION PROJECT

The Glenn Dale Preservation Project of the Azalea Society of America had its genesis in mid 1982, through the efforts of Roger Brown of New Carrollton, Maryland, then president of the Ben Morrison chapter. On June 17, 1982 authorization was granted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, under a revokable permit, for the Azalea Society of America to commence restoration activities and to establish a germplasm resource area. The project is a society-wide activity in which all chapters are encouraged to participate. The schedule for the year is published annually in the March *AZALEAN*, and reminders appear in the *AZALEAN's* calendar of events.

For five years, a dedicated group of individuals, mostly from the Northern Virginia, Ben Morrison, and Brookside Gardens chapters have been making slow but steady progress in reclaiming the area where the Glenn Dale hybrids were developed. The "woods planting" at the Glenn Dale Station could be described as one of the most important sites in the history of azaleas. As an offshoot of the Glenn Dale project, a great deal has been learned about the Glenn Dale hybrid azaleas and their history. Several major articles, like the one by Rothe and Miller appearing elsewhere in this issue, are a direct result of activities related to the Glenn Dale project. For additional background information, the reader should refer to Dietz, A.A. IV and Miller, W.C. III, "The Glenn Dale Preservation Program Of The Azalea

Society of America At The USDA Plant Introduction Station in Glenn Dale, Maryland". *THE AZALEAN*, Vol 5 (52-54).

The heat and drought of 1987 did much damage to germplasm resource area. This past July is now the July against which all future Julys will be measured. Water is not routinely available to the germplasm resource area, which means that we are dependent on rainfall. That and the degree of exposure (essentially open field despite a line of snow fence), have killed a lot of the plants. Some have expressed concern over the fact that under these conditions we are unable to preserve complete collections of some of the hybrid groups. Another viewpoint is that these harsh conditions are desirable, since only the hardiest of the plants will survive, and the society should not be in the business of promoting marginal plants. The weather also took its toll on the workdays. Almost without exception, the workday weather was either too windy, too rainy, or too cold for many of the group of hardy volunteers who have faithfully given their time in support of the Glenn Dale project.

The workdays for 1988 will all be Saturdays, and the specific dates are April 16th, September 17th, October 15th, and November 19th. The hours will be from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and workers should plan to bring gloves, loppers, shears, pitchforks, shovels, saws, axes, and enthusiasm.

Despite the rumors, there is no indication that the Gleen Dale Station is going to be sold to developers. According to Dr. Parliman, the location leader at the Plant Introduction Station at Glenn Dale, Maryland, it is true that he and his staff are moving to new quarters. However, the Arboretum will be moving staff into the facility and that transition may take as many as ten years. The change is not expected to affect the Glenn Dale project.

For directions or more information about the Glenn Dale Preservation Project, contact Roger Brown at (301) 577-7509.

William C. Miller, III
for the Glenn Dale Preservation
Project Committee

1988 TENTH ANNIVERSARY ASA CONVENTION

The Brookside Chapter hopes that you are planning to attend the annual convention this May 6-8 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Bethesda, Maryland. Early May is a beautiful time in the Washington, D.C. area. Plan to spend several days before and/or after the convention to see the many gardens (see below) and other sites in the area. The program and pre-registration form were included in the December issue of *THE AZALEAN*. In case you missed seeing it the program is as follows:

Registration opens on Thursday afternoon, May 5, at the Bethesda Hyatt Regency Hotel, convention headquarters. The exhibit and hospitality area will open in the evening. Friday morning, the tours begin with a visit to Hillwood, the Washington residence of the late Marjorie Merriweather Post. Hillwood is one of Washington, D.C.'s most beautiful formal azalea gardens and includes an authentic Japanese garden. There are also exhibits of Mrs. Post's American Indian artifacts and her father's (C.W. Post) collection of paintings, sculpture and furnishings assembled around the turn of the century. There is also, for those who reserve it, an additional tour of the Hillwood mansion with its outstanding collection of 19th century Russian and French decorative art. Following the Hillwood tour, the buses will transport you to the Landon Azalea Garden Festival in Bethesda, Maryland. There you will visit the Ninth Brookside Gardens Chapter Azalea Show, "Azaleas—A Capital Idea", and the Perkins Azalea Garden with its scores of mature classic azaleas. The azalea show will be a standard competitive flower show and anyone attending the convention may enter. Entries will be received Thursday evening and early Friday morning. Entry instructions will be sent to all convention preregistrants in late March or early April. Plant sales will open Friday evening at the headquarters hotel and Fred Galle will speak on deciduous azaleas.

Saturday will begin with a tour of the McCrillis Gardens in Bethesda, Maryland. This several acre collection of azaleas and rhododendrons surrounds the suburban home of the late William McCrillis, one of the first Honorary Members of the Azalea Society of America. The gardens were given to the people of Montgomery County, Maryland, and are maintained by the staff of Brookside Gardens. After the visit to McCrillis Gardens you will travel by bus to the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. where there will be tours of the azalea, bonsai, and other collections as well as the greenhouse areas. Saturday evening will open with a reception at the headquarters hotel followed by the Tenth Anniversary Banquet. The national society meeting will convene after the banquet with awards, an azalea introduction, and the convention address by Dr. John L. Creech.

On Sunday the convention will visit Brookside Gardens in Wheaton, Maryland to view their extensive display of azaleas and many other fine plants. You next will visit and have lunch at the azalea and rhododendron garden of Denise and Bob Stelloh in Darnestown, Maryland. The convention will officially close when the buses return from Darnestown to the Bethesda Hyatt Regency, but a number of public and member gardens (see below) will be open for you to visit Sunday afternoon and during the day on Monday and Tuesday.

We urge you to pre-register early, as reservations for each activity are being taken on a first come-first served basis. A pre-registration form and a hotel reservation card were included in the December 1987 issue of *THE*

AZALEAN. Additional copies of the convention pre-registration materials and information can be obtained by writing: Dr. Charles H. Evans, 1988 ASA Convention Chairman, P.O. Box 1843, Bethesda, Maryland 20817.

MEMBER AND PUBLIC GARDENS OPEN FOR THE 1988 CONVENTION

In planning your trip to the May 1988 ASA Tenth Anniversary Convention you will want to schedule visits following the close of the convention on Sunday, May 8, to some of the member and public gardens in the Washington, D.C. area. Whether you will have time to spare before traveling to Williamsburg for the ARS Convention, or just want to see what some of our gardens look like, plan on spending a few extra days in the area.

The following list includes gardens on the convention tour plus a number of others featuring a variety of azalea and companion plantings. All the gardens are within easy driving distance of the Bethesda Hyatt Regency convention headquarters hotel and will be open Sunday afternoon and during the day on Monday and Tuesday. You will need a private or rented automobile to reach the gardens which are located 10 to 45 minutes to the north, west and south of the convention hotel. Detailed driving instructions from the convention hotel will be available at the registration desk during the convention.

Washington, D.C. Gardens

The U.S. National Arboretum is the home of the handsomely designed B.Y. Morrison Garden of Glenn Dale hybrids; the naturalistic Frederic P. Lee Memorial Garden-of late-blooming Glenn Dales, Chugais and Satsukis; Azalea Hill above the B.Y. Morrison Garden, where the Glenn Dales that Morrison did not introduce or register are planted *en masse;* and the forecourt garden to the Bonsai Pavillion where dwarf azalea cultivars and species are displayed in the style of a classical japanese garden. A wide variety of other plant and tree specimens and collections are contained within the arboretum grounds. A special visit to the arboretum is included on the Saturday tour, May 7.

Hillwood, the Washington, D.C. residence of the late Majorie Merriweather Post, contains one of Washington's most beautiful formal azalea gardens and an authentic Japanese garden. Admission is $2.00. A visit to Hillwood is included as part of the Friday tour, May 6.

Suburban Maryland Gardens

Brighton Azalea Gardens in Brookeville, Maryland. One of metropolitan Maryland's springtime show places containing more than 20,000 kurume, Glenn Dale, Gable, indica, macrantha and mollis azaleas massed in a 5 acre section of hardwood forest overlooking the 800 acre Triadelphia Water Supply lake. Also in Brookeville is the outstanding woodland garden of azaleas and their companion plants of Anne Brooks.

The Martin Garden or The Garden That Grew More Than One Way! Anna Jane and Willard Martin, Spencerville, Maryland. What started as a small house on almost three acres of ground with no trees or shrubs and very little knowledge or money, forty years ago, is now what we like to think of as a lovely garden and pleasant home. There are now well over one thousand azaleas, numerous dogwoods, oaks, and other trees. A small rose garden with a perennial border has been added more recently. There is a small pool positioned by the patio just to the rear of the back deck. We are on our third greenhouse, each one was a little larger than the last. A few fruit trees, nut trees, and a strawberry bed, besides our vegetable garden with small herb bed give us food to eat in season and to freeze. As the garden grew so has my knowledge and if possible, my love of plants from my smallest bonsai to our largest azalea and trees we started and waited so impatiently to grow. Anna Jane Martin.

Debby Emory, Silver Spring, Maryland. Here are 2½ acres in a valley with a pond, two springs and three streams. Beds and borders of azaleas are accented with hollies and conifers and edged with daffodils, primroses, hosta and other low-growers. Many plants are 15-20 years old.

Brookside Gardens, Wheaton, Maryland. A skillfully designed 50-acre public display garden with an impressive 7 acre display of azaleas, particularly Glenn Dales, Kurumes, satsukis, Robin Hills, and several groups of deciduous azaleas, plus companion plants and hundreds of other blooming shrubs, strees, and herbaceous perennials. A visit to Brookside Gardens is scheduled for the first part of Sunday's tour, May 8.

McCrillis Gardens, Bethesda, Maryland. Five spectacular acres of azaleas, rhododendrons and other woodland plants at the suburban home of the late Virginia and William McCrillis, first Honorary Members of the Azalea Society of America. In 1981, over 300 cultivars of satsuki azaleas imported from Japan were added to the garden in a glade-like setting. These satsukis form the Brookside Gardens satsuki collection and are being studied for flower color, plant form and overall cold-hardiness in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area by a committee of the Azalea Society of America under the leadership of Robert Barry. The tour on Saturday, May 7, will visit McCrillis Gardens.

Perkins Garden, The Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland. One of the most diversified private fully mature azalea plantings open to the public in the Washington area. The collection includes hundreds of evergreen and deciduous varieties in a residential school setting of informal and formal gardens. The Perkins Gardens will be visited as part of the tour on Friday, May 6.

Potomac, Maryland gardens. Jim and Dianne Gregg—We have tried to include many shade loving shrubs,

perennials and wild flowers with our evergreen and deciduous azaleas. To have as long a blooming period as possible we have planted the early April blooming *mucronatum* and end the season with the satsuki 'Kinghetsu' in late June. And NEXT DOOR Barbara LaGuardia—Under the filtered canopy of old oaks and native dogwood trees fluorish about 500 azaleas. The welcomed high shade makes for an ideal azalea growing garden. Most of my azaleas have been purchased from individual growers. The garden tends to lend itself to mostly purple, white and lavender, with the satsukis now entering the picture. It is said anyone can have a green thumb and with azaleas it is certainly true. AND nearby John Shaffer's one acre garden featured in the spring 1986 issue of *Garden Design Magazine* in the Large Space Category. "In style it's sort of an East Coast English garden."

Farther out in Darnestown, Maryland is the garden of Denise and Bob Stelloh. This is mostly a collectors garden covering about 2½ acres of wooded hillside. Started in 1982 with some 600 azaleas planted among existing oaks, dogwoods, mountain laurel and *nudiflorum* it has expanded to include rhododendron, species azaleas, wildflowers and currently ornamental trees. Reflecting the landscaping concepts of landscape architect and A.S.A. member Ralph D'Amato 42 beds now cover the hillside surrounding the Stelloh home.

A bit farther out is the home of George Harding in Germantown, Maryland. This 3½ acre garden has been planted in three different sections. The first planted in 1965 originally held 700 varieties and contains 10-12 year old plants. The second started in 1974 is one long straight row of more than 200 varieties of 5 or 6 year old Glenn Dales and satsukis. The third planting begun in 1976 contains over 500 newer varieties of 6 year old plants. Some 10,000 plants of 200-300 varieties also are found in the greenhouse.

Metropolitan Virginia Gardens

There will be at least four gardens in Virginia and we may have a few more last minute additions.

One of the most interesting gardens might be George Ring's in Fairfax, Virginia simply because it is brand new. George has been gardening at the present location for two years, but he has brought a staggering number of mature plants, some thirty-five years old, from the nearby garden so many of us remember. He grows a little of everything, all kinds of named hybrid azaleas and rhododendrons as well as lots of species rhododendrons and many of his own crosses. His garden rambles over four acres of woods and sets off a new house and solarium.

Bob Stewart's garden in Springfield, Virginia will also be open to us. His garden is roughly an acre on a hillside and although begun in 1967, has seen some revamping in recent years. He has removed an area of older type azaleas to make room for a bank of new satsukis and Robin Hills. He also has older plantings of kurumes, Gables, Back Acres and Glenn Dales. Of special interest are his experiments with raising cuttings, seedlings and potted test plants.

Another treat can be had by visiting Donald Voss's compact quarter acre garden in Vienna, Virginia. He manages to grow an astounding number of flowering shrubs including a collection of witch hazels, unusual small trees, and hollies in addition to some of the Brookside Gardens Satsukis, some rhododendrons, and of course, Robin Hills. He keeps his twenty-five year old garden in bounds by doing extensive pruning. Another feature is his well maintained greenhouse.

Last but not least is the attractive garden of Margaret White in Falls Church, Virginia. This is a wonderful forty year old garden with sweeping vistas and room to roam. Large Grassy areas are framed by Gable and Dexter rhododendrons the size of trees. Glenn Dale, Beltsville, Gable and satsuki evergreen azaleas as well as native and hybrid deciduous azaleas.

There is lots of potential for pleasure in visiting some or all of these gardens. Some are within ten minutes of the convention hotel, others one-half hour and a few about an hour away. For example, Brookeville and Spencerville, Maryland are 30-45 minutes while Silver Spring and Wheaton are 15-20 minutes or so north and northeast of Bethesda. To the west, the Bethesda gardens are about 10 minutes from the hotel, Potomac is 15 minutes, Darnestown 20 minutes, Germantown 30 minutes, and some 20-30 minutes west or southwest of Bethesda are Falls Church, Fairfax, Vienna and Springfield. Be sure to allow some extra time in planning your visits.

Specific driving instructions and maps will be available at the convention registration desk. If you wish more information about location before arriving at the convention write to the Convention Committee at P.O. Box 1843, Bethesda, Maryland 20817.

NOMINEES FOR SOCIETY GOVERNORS

Five Governors are to be elected at 1988 Annual Meeting of the Society to be held at the Hyatt Regency, Bethesda, Maryland during the evening of May 7, 1988. The nominating committee appointed by the Board of Governors presents the following names in nomination to serve a two-year term from the 1988 Annual Meeting through the 1990 Annual Meeting of the Society:

Ruth Amos, Azalea, Oregon

Ruth currently serves the Northwest Chapter as Secretary-Treasurer, a position she has held since their formation in 1983. A devotee of ericacea since returning from the East in 1965, she, as a former teacher, and after retiring from Real Estate in Seattle, moved with her husband, Charles, to the mountains of southern Oregon, where in 1982 they started their Azalea Gardens

Nursery—a garden set among towering incense cedars for the public to wander and enjoy the many varieties of rhodies and azaleas they grow and sell. Ruth is also an active member of the Eugene Chapter of the ARS.

Fred C. Galle, Hamilton, Georgia

"Mr. Azalea" to many, Fred was formerly Director of Horticulture at Callaway Gardens during 1953-1973 and Curator until his retirement in 1983. He has served as a Governor of the Azalea Society of America since 1984 and in similar capacities in numerous horticultural societies and organizations including the Advisory Council of the U.S. National Arboretum during the period 1964-1972. Among his many honors are the Silver Medal from the National Council of State Garden Clubs and the American Horticultural Society's Citation for Outstanding Contributions to Professional Horticulture. Author of numerous publications, his current book *AZALEAS* is the most authoritative reference on the subject.

Alice J. Holland, Silver Spring, Maryland

A founding member of the Society; Member of the Brookside Gardens Chapter; Board of Governors 1978-1984 including service as recording secretary during 1978-1979 and secretary during 1979-1984.

Robert T. Stelloh, Darnestown, Maryland

Bob and his wife Denise are 1979 Charter Members of the Brookside Gardens Chapter. Bob has been an azalea enthusiast for more than 15 years and in recent years has been developing an extensive azalea and rhododendron collection in the woods around his home in Maryland. Bob is a current Governor of the Society, was the staging chairman for the Brookside Gardens Chapter 1986 azalea flower show and has served on the Society's Satsuki project committee for the past several years.

Donald H. Voss, Vienna, Virginia

Don is a graduate of Princeton University (B.A. in Public and International Affairs and M.A. in Economics) and served as an officer in the Army Transportation Corps during 1943-46 and then in the Army Reserve until 1970. After attending graduate school, he worked as an economic analyst for Chemical Bank in New York in 1950-51. He then taught economics for a decade, first as Instructor at Princeton and later as Assistant Professor at Bucknell. From 1961 until his retirement in early 1988, Don was a Federal Government economist specializing in foreign economic affairs. His professional activities included detail to the National War College faculty during academic year 1977-78 and two subsequent years as Deputy Director, Office of Economic Research and Analysis, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State. Don's avocations include ornamental horticulture, with special interest in the genus *Rhododendron*, and photography. He has written on horticultural subjects for publications of the Azalea Society of America and the American Rhododendron Society, and currently serves as a Governor of the Azalea Society of America.

Elections of Governors for the 1988-1990 term will take place as part of the Annual Business Meeting of the Azalea Society of America immediately following the 1988 Convention Banquet at the Hyatt Regency Bethesda, One Metro Center, Bethesda, Maryland on Saturday evening May 7, 1988. Additional nominations may be made by the membership; each such nomination must be supported by signatures from twenty or more members of the Society on a petition to be delivered to the chairman of the nominating committee on or before April 25, 1988. Such nominees will be presented, together with an indication of the sponsorship, along with the nominating committee's list of candidates for consideration and vote by the members at the Annual Meeting.

1988 Nominating Committee
Glenn W. Taylor, Chairman

AZALEA CALENDAR

April 16	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. See report in this issue. For directions and more information contact: Roger Brown at (301) 577-7509.
April 26	Brookside Gardens Chapter Meeting, Davis Library, Bethesda, Maryland, 7:30 p.m.
May 6-8	1988 ASA Convention (see report in this issue). Hyatt Regency, Bethesda, Maryland. ASA Annual Business Meeting 9:30 p.m. Saturday, May 7. "Azaleas—A Capital Idea"—Ninth Annual Brookside Gardens Chapter Azalea Flower Show at the Landon Azalea Festival, Landon School, Bethesda, Maryland. A standard flower show with awards for horticultural (azalea sprays and container plants) and artistic design entries. For information contact Denise Stelloh, Show Chairman, at (301) 840-1714.
May 14	Tenth Annual Brookside Gardens Chapter Azalea Mart, Charles Woodward High School, Old Georgetown Road, Rockville, Maryland (close to

	Montgomery Mall). 8:00 a.m.-noon. A wide variety of evergreen and deciduous azaleas ranging in size from first year rooted cuttings (liners) to landscape specimens. Companion plants too. All locally grown by members or friends of ASA.
June 20	Brookside Gardens Chapter Meeting. 7:30 p.m. Davis Library, Bethesda, Maryland.
September 17	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday. See April 16.
October 15	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday. See April 16.
November 19	Glenn Dale Preservation Project Workday. See April 16.

IN MEMORIAM

I. LEE AMANN

It is with much sadness that we report to his many acquaintances and friends in the Azalea Society of America the death of I. Lee Amann on January 15, 1988 at the age of 81

Born in Verona, New York, June 20, 1906, Lee was a graduate of Catholic University in Washington, D.C. where he received a bachelor's degree in economics. He began his government career in the late 1930's with the Federal Housing Administration and retired as a senior economist from the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1971 before moving to Bozman, Maryland.

A Life Member of the Azalea Society, Lee was also a serious collector of camellias, rhododendrons, hosta and various bulbs. His accomplishments include the "Loblolly Bay Hybrids," a group of natural azalea seedlings which he personally selected and named.

In October 1987 Lee was honored by the DelMarVa Chapter, receiving the Chapter's prestigious "Award of Appreciation." In addition, Lee also received letters of commendation and congratulations from both President Ronald Reagan and Maryland Governor William Donald Schaefer for his achievements.

All who knew Lee were aware of his willingness to share his knowledge and plant material with everyone from novice to professional growers. Not only did he share knowledge and materials, he also shared his beautiful garden in Bozman, Maryland, with countless visitors.

On many occasions Lee's parting word was "Peace." Peace to you friend; you leave a large void on earth, and heaven gains a terrific plantsman and fine human being!

Gordon W. Severe