



1994 Convention Issue

The Impact of Simplicity - Design in the
Japanese Style

Page 46

Hardy Garden Ferns

Page 48

Shady Gardens

Page 50

Plant List for Bulbs in the Landscape for Azalea
Society 1994 Meeting

Page 50

Flowering of Evergreen Azalea Cultivars
in Southeast Louisiana

Page 53



Post Office Box 34536
West Bethesda, Maryland
20827-0536

'Providence'

*Introduced at The 1994 Convention
by Malcolm Clark*

An early mid-season 2.75" diameter double white flower of semi-formal conformation on a well clothed mounding plant about twice as wide as high when grown from lateral cuttings. (In seven years expect 18" x 36" from laterals, 30" x 36" from crown cuttings.)

This belongs in the general class of some of the earlier Linwoods (e.g., 'George School'), but has a gentler texture in the landscape, both in leaf and flower. Also one of the very few whites in its season that may be sheared into an edging plant. However grown, it looks best in light to moderate shade. □

Azalea Society of America

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

OFFICERS FOR 1994-1995

President L. Malcolm Clark
Vice-President Stephen S. Brainerd
Secretary Bill McIntosh
Treasurer Glenn W. Taylor
Immediate Past-President Robert W. Hobbs

DIRECTORS

Terms Expiring in 1996	Terms Expiring in 1995
John Beith	Rosalie Nachman
Carol Allen	Fred Minch
Tony Dove	Jeff Beasley

Chapter presidents serve as ex-officio directors.

CHAPTERS

Brookside Gardens (chartered August 1979)
Bill Johnson, *President*

Richmond, Virginia (chartered August 1979)
Robert Clary, *President*

Ben Morrison (chartered May 1980)
Nuran Miller, *President*

Northern Virginia (chartered May 1980)
David Raden, *President*

Louisiana (chartered June 1981)
Roy Constantin, *President*

Tri-State (chartered October 1981)
Loren Gabe, *President*

Flame Azalea (chartered May 1984)

Dallas Chapter (chartered May 1989)
Stephen S. Brainerd, *President*

Oconee Chapter (chartered November 1991)
David Butler, *President*

Regular membership is open to all interested parties for an annual contribution of \$20.00. Life membership for an individual is \$300.00. Members receive **THE AZALEAN** and are eligible for participation in all activities of the Society including those of the chapter with which the member affiliates. For information and membership application, write to the Secretary, Azalea Society of America, P. O. Box 34536, West Bethesda, MD 20827-0536.

On the Cover: 'Providence'

Photographer: Malcolm Clark

THE AZALEAN
Journal of the Azalea Society
of America, Inc.

Editor
Robert W. Hobbs, Ph.D.

Associate Editor
Belinda L. Hobbs

Assistant Editor
George S. Switzer, Ph.D.

Advisory Editorial Board
Donald H. Voss
Jane Newman

THE AZALEAN is published during March, June, September, and December by the Azalea Society of America, Inc., P. O. Box 34536, West Bethesda, MD 20827-0536.

Additional copies of the current and back issues can be obtained from the Treasurer, Glenn W. Taylor, 5203 Queensberry Avenue, Springfield, VA 22151, (703) 321-7053. Volumes 1 through 4 published from 1979 through 1982 consist of 15 issues at \$2.50 per issue. The price for each issue beginning with 1983, Volumes 5 through 15, is \$3.50.

Opinions and views expressed in THE AZALEAN are those of the contributors or the Editor, not necessarily those of the Society, and are presented to foster a wider appreciation and knowledge of azaleas. Advertisements are presented as a service to our readers and do not imply endorsement by the Azalea Society of America. Advertising and other contributions to THE AZALEAN are used exclusively to help defray the costs of publishing THE AZALEAN.

Address all editorial and business correspondence to:

The Editor, THE AZALEAN
737 Walnut Avenue,
North Beach, MD 20714.

Lay-out of THE AZALEAN by:
Donna Ziegenfuss
North Wales, PA

Printing of THE AZALEAN by:
Hour Printer
Silver Spring, MD

=====*Table of Contents*=====

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 3 SEPTEMBER 1994

- 42 'Providence'
Introduced at The 1994 Convention by Malcolm Clark
- 44 1994 Society Convention: An Attendee's Perspective
Ben Blankenship
- 45 1994 Azalea Society National Convention: An Insider's View
Robert Clary
- 46 The Impact of Simplicity - Design in the Japanese Style
Frank Robinson
- 48 Hardy Garden Ferns
Nancy Swell
- 50 Shady Gardens
Rosalie M. Nachman
- 50 Plant List for Bulbs in the Landscape for Azalea Society
1994 Meeting
George K. McLellan
- 51 It's Never Too Late
Donald W. Hyatt
- 51 The Prize for Best Article in THE AZALEAN
—1993—Robert T. Stelloh
- 52 Blue Genes or Plant Exploring Without Pain
Polly Hill
- 52 June Mailing Statistics
- 53 Flowering of Evergreen Azalea Cultivars in Southeast Louisiana
During a Six-Year Period
W. L. Brown and R. J. Constantin
- 56 Book Review: "Success with Rhododendrons and Azaleas"
by H. Edward Reiley
Charles and Wanda Hanners
- 56 New Members
- 57 Society News
Ben Morrison Chapter News
Oconee Chapter News
- 57 Azalea Calendar
- 58 Azalea Mart

1994 Society Convention: An Attendee's Perspective

Ben Blankenship
Stafford, Virginia

Note: The following observations were prompted by your editor Bob Hobbs, a fellow who looks much younger than he writes or talks, as I and my wife discovered on a delightful day-trip visit to Richmond and the ASA convention in April.

“Do another piece for **THE AZALEAN**”, he pleaded while I was still wondering if he was old enough to be a voting member. On reflection, I decided he must be desperate, knowing my published proclivity for treating azalea growing and such with something less than awe. But, aw shucks, if my innocent vanities will make the nice kid happy, here goes:

—**Nice folks.** But too few. All you no-show members, especially from the Washington Beltway vicinity so conveniently close by, really missed out on fun, education, and beautiful Richmond scenery, at a cost about equal to a few hours of shopping at an outlet mall, for crying out loud (I do at such a thought).

—**And too little multicultural diversity.** Saturday afternoon during our tour of the Ginter Botanical Gardens (an interesting glimpse of an ambitious work in progress, which in another five years will be on everyone's must list), someone came running up to our group, asking if any of us had left an item in the gift shop. They thought it was someone from our group, a lady with white hair. “That doesn't narrow the field much here”, some unnamed sexist wag responded to general mirth.

—**But diverse, nevertheless.** At the same place, during a picnic lunch, the wife and I learned from far-off fellow members from Washington State how to pronounce Puyallup. As I recall, it began with POO, or was it PEW? Whatever, the remarkable thing about our new acquaintances, Fred and Jean Minch, was that they rode their own boat once up to Alaska. Big deal? Yep, it was a 19-foot outboard. They both swore it was true. In the Pacific, no less—then sold it for a handsome profit. I'm not sure about that part, because Fred then got a definite twinkle in his eye.

—**And competitive.** My prospects for a prosperous retirement took a nose-dive later that day when I revealed that as soon as Disney's America got going at Haymarket, I was going to work there as their steam engine train driver. “Naw, I've got a lock on that job”, replied Phil Louer, of nearby Haymarket, no less. Too bad. Earlier he had seemed such a nice fellow, assuring me that my recent practice of establishing planting beds for rooted cuttings, by erecting them atop compressed tree leaves, was neat. Not only did it recycle what neighbors had raked up and bagged for me each fall, the subsequent decomposition of the leaves helped to keep the over-wintering baby plants warmer and cozier than otherwise. Sounds logical, and made me feel good too!

—**And finally, delightful.** One example: Back at the Swells' place, a gorgeous home and garden featuring, yes, azaleas. There was Leon's much better-half Nancy, patiently explaining to me and Carole the origins of the 'Pocono Pink' we had received by virtue of attending the ASA convention a few years ago in Bethesda, Maryland. She



The plant at the Swells' garden from which 'Pocono Pink' has been propagated. Photographs by the author.



Ben Blankenship and Leon Swell marvel over the blossom Ben is holding—a sport of 'Easter Parade'.

pointed to one of her “mama” plants that she and a neighbor had discovered in an old overgrown and neglected nursery lot nearby, named Pocono, of all things. They decided to name it that after all the azalea literati couldn't identify it as anything else. Sounds suspicious of our horticultural betters, don't you agree, but that's what she said. So I took a picture of it. Gorgeous, with a trunk like a tree. Looks unique enough to my amateur's eyes. But shoot, I can't even tell the difference between old 'Herbert' and 'Purple Splendor' already.

Later in the evening, Carole and I were utterly astounded at the prices at the members-only plant sale, featuring azaleas only (naturally). I mean, how could the providers, Malcolm Clark and David Lay, still be in business following such a virtual giveaway! Maybe they're just hobby growers too. Anyhow, the upshot was that my big old Town Car's cavernous trunk was bulging with new bewitching young azaleas as we gingerly and regretfully took our leave of the Sheraton parking lot. See you next year?

Ben Blankenship is Director of Economic Information for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Ben operates a small nursery, Azaleas of Aquia, at his home. □

1994 Azalea Society National Convention: An Insider's View

Robert Clary
Richmond, Virginia

Usually a national convention is one of those things you go to for enjoyment with little appreciation of behind-the-scenes activities and the preliminary effort required. All of this changes when your chapter hosts the national convention. From the initial meetings, it was obvious that, although there were several people with specific experience and talent, the organizing of a convention was, for the most part, new territory. One example of the uncertainty of estimates was the tour of the Virginia House and Agecroft. This initially was scheduled as a caravan trip, with modest numbers of attendees. As registrations came in, the numbers indicated a requirement for a bus. Then, additional vehicles were required. At least, the packed station wagons caused rapid bonding. Complete strangers became friends very quickly.

Early fears of having a party and no one coming were replaced with very good registrations. As people started arriving, acquaintances were renewed, and old friends were recognized in the crowd. Registration went very smoothly as the scheduled activities commenced. The trip Friday to the Virginia House and Agecroft went well, in spite of individual interpretations of the directions. After lunch at Dogwood Dell, we returned to the hotel and viewed slides presented by David Sauer.

Friday night, rain kept us in the hotel for dinner, which taxed the dining area staff to accommodate our group. After dinner, an auction was conducted, after which we were treated to three mini presentations by George McLellan, Rosalie Nachman and Nancy Swell. [Articles appear in this issue, ed.]

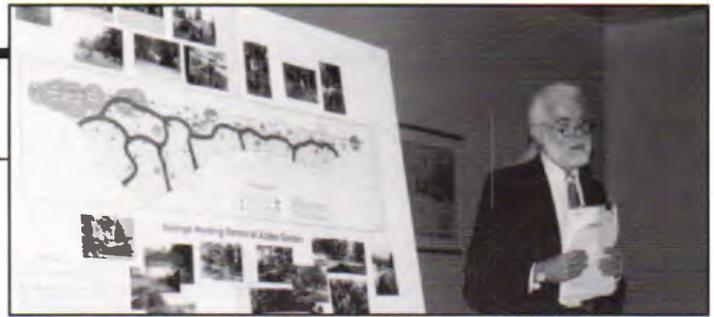
We were very fortunate to have the Thiemes, Nachmans and Swells open their gardens with something for everyone. Saturday, while visitors were touring the gardens, the flower show was being judged. The hotel staff had suggested staging it around the indoor pool. This provided a beautiful setting for the flower show.

The garden of Gus and Margaret Thieme is really artwork using water and stone, using plants to complete the effect. This represents many years of planning and effort. The result is a very fascinating garden, definitely not one to be copied easily.

The garden of Leon and Nancy Swell appears at first glance to be a small area loaded with azaleas. Continuing into the garden you find that it evolves into a large area with each crook and turn planted with more unusual plants.

The home of Larry and Rosalie Nachman is surrounded by a dense selection of choice plants which make the garden one which is beautiful any day of the year.

All of the gardens were beautiful. This did not just happen. It was the result of a lot of concentrated effort to make them attractive for the tour. In addition to these gardens, we visited the Lewis Ginter Botanical Garden, which is continually being upgraded. It has a well designed perennial garden with several other areas being added. I hope the azalea and rhododendron area will be a part of plans in the near future.



Top: Bob Stelloh described the progress of the George Harding Garden.

Bottom Left: Richmond Chapter Bob Clary addressed the attendees.

Bottom Right: Frank Robinson addressed the Society.

Photographs by Robert Hobbs

The banquet Saturday night included so many segments that it was not certain if they would all fit. Following the business meeting, conducted by President Malcolm Clark, and a status report on the Harding Garden by Bob Stelloh, Frank Robinson, the Director at Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens was the speaker, and he provided us with thought provoking views of a visit to Japan. [Article appears in this issue, ed.] We had plants for sale to members, after which the convention was concluded at a fairly reasonable hour.

One last event was a Sunday brunch for out-of-town guests at the Nachman home. Even rain did not dampen spirits, and the festivities were concluded with everyone heading for home having enjoyed a good weekend, visiting with old friends, making new ones, and enjoying their favorite flowers. Who could ask for anything more?

Robert Clary is president of the Richmond, Virginia Chapter. He is a hybridizer of day lilies and operates Camelot Gardens. □

The Impact of Simplicity – Design in the Japanese Style

Frank Robinson
Richmond, Virginia

Gardens are, for most of us, a labor of love—at least as long as mother nature cooperates with us, and is moderate in her blessings of rain, summer sun, ice and assorted biblical plagues! Many people, however, are frustrated with the outcome of their efforts—the finished look evades them; the idyllic dream in their mind looks far different in reality; the garden itself becomes an ever-demanding voracious stepchild that needs more and more attention, and doesn't give hugs in return!

One of the major causes of that gap between our inspired vision and reality is a lack of design in the garden, or a design which is too ambitious. For those of us who have inherited the western concept of the garden as a complexity, and who are often inclined to assemble horticultural zoos in our gardens (one or two of everything interesting), a goal in mind is a valuable asset. Plans do not have to be elaborate, but the garden creator must make some basic decisions about what the garden is to be in its essence—a quiet shaded retreat, a symphony of color, a natural garden of native species, or a functional place to entertain? No matter what the ultimate goal, we often make the job more difficult than it is by not knowing where to stop. The same problems arise in interior decorating—when one more pattern or one more accent piece puts the room over the edge. Overload happens in gardens far too often.

The issue of design in the garden is particularly fascinating when cultural traditions are compared. The process or activity of gardening is universal, but the end product is vastly different from culture to culture. I find the Japanese experience in garden design to be both beautiful and inspiring. I think its strengths lie in the principle that often, less is more.

Simple design can be elegant, relaxing, quieting and, in its own way, dramatic. In the Japanese tradition, gardens were often spaces created for retreat, contemplation and healing. It is for these reasons, I believe, individuals of western traditions find them so appealing. It would be a mistake to assume that design is simplistic. This is far from the truth, but the craft and artistry of the design result in wonderfully beautiful spaces which have a universal appeal to the human soul.

There are specific cultural reasons which have guided the design traditions of the Japan—including the Shinto perception of the animation of all natural elements—trees, rocks, plants, water, etc. The Shinto religion focuses, in part, on the “aweness” of life. That “aweness” can often be seen and felt in garden spaces in Japan. Additionally, Buddhism taught the value of contemplation and of striving for oneness with nature. The expression of these values and the efforts to create spaces enhancing these goals are other familiar experiences in the gardens of Japan.

Japan is an older culture than ours in the United States, and one with stronger, more consistent traditions. There is overall a greater respect for nature in the Japanese culture, strongly steeped in their traditional arts, architecture and celebrations—a stronger sense of connection to the natural world. There is willingness to go the extra mile in gardening technique to ensure the well-being and unique characteristics of a majestic and venerable plant in the garden scheme. This is often seen in the tedious installation of support poles to old pines with elongated limbs, and the elaborate “snow

umbrellas” erected to support branches through the heavy snows of winter. Similar techniques can be seen in older cultures in western Europe as well.

Gardens in Japan are often intended to guide one through a mental journey. They try to focus attention, let one escape the temporal world, assist one to rise to a higher level of consciousness and concentration, and help one to value the beauty and richness of the natural world around us. They often attempt to idealize nature—to take plants and plant combinations beyond what nature herself may offer. This may be done through training techniques, pruning, bonsai, and careful combination of plants for their interactive effects of color, texture, form, etc. The intent is to bring out the ideal or “inner nature” of the plant or garden element (rocks, water)—to help one see the spirit within or the spirits about. These values are not unique to Japan—many such ideals are found in native American traditions for instance—but are perhaps most effectively applied to garden design in the Japanese culture.

Gardens in Japan challenge the definition of the traditional garden in the western mind. Our perception of “a garden” involves a given plot of land, cultivated in some way, with a collection of plants with some purpose in mind. At what point does the act of gardening, no matter how constrained, create and define a garden? A container with a single plant intensely cultivated? A single row of bamboo carefully coifed and pruned to resemble a pompommed poodle? A small corner of land adorned with a plant and a rock, and perhaps a lantern? Is a bonsai a garden? How about an espaliered pear tree? Is a garden a critical mass, or a state of mind for its creator or participant?

Garden spaces in Japan are often small. It has been a crowded land for centuries. The limit of geographic space forced creativity in garden design, careful selection of plants to be used for maximum effect, and a refined sense of innuendo and suggestion.

Our western traditions have been different. Gardens were at first, in western

Europe, utilitarian collections of medicinal herbs cultivated at monasteries. They later became private domains of the wealthy as they collected exotica from around the globe through European exploration and colonization. Design became formal, expansive and complex, as seen in the Italian, Dutch and French traditions. Gardens were "plant rich" and "object rich", meant to dazzle and impress, places to entertain, places of stimulation, and places to experience the fullness of life. Yes, there were cottage gardens and potagers, but the definitive ethos of European gardens were those of the royals and the financially successful.

We have continued those traditions in America, even in our breeding efforts. Although much of our genetic management was initialized to find plants that were disease resistant and climate adaptive, much of our modern efforts focus on the bigger, better, and most unique plant able to be created—the Burpee white marigold or the elusive blue rose.

The contrast then is one of stimulation versus contemplation. I do not wish to be misunderstood to say that these positions cannot be reversed. There are "object rich" gardens in Japan, and restraint found in western gardens. These are, however, the exceptions not the rules.

We can find the "experience" of the Japanese garden here at home. It most often occurs in nature—at mountain tops, in redwood forests, in pine groves and in beautiful blooming meadows. Here there is a "oneness" and a sense of awe. These perhaps best describe the goal of "simplicity". I believe there is a longer tradition of experimentation with minimalism and the capturing the essence of nature in the Japanese tradition.

Some techniques which I find to be consistently used in successful design of gardens in Japan are included in the following list. Some simple analysis of your garden might help you to evolve your garden toward one of greater simplicity, increased pleasure, and deeper satisfaction.

(1) Restrain the plant palate. Use only

a few species of plants in one garden; repeat the same plant, and use plants with strong design impact. If you are an azalean, your plant of choice is already known for the backbone of your garden. Now choose only those plants which will enhance and complement the azalea scheme.

- (2) Unify the garden through repetition of form and materials. There is a unity of experience through consistent use of plant types, rocks, ground covers, water, structural elements, etc., which define the spirit of the garden. Is your garden one of tall, upright tree trunks? If so, attempt to maximize the impact by emphasizing this attribute. Is yours a shady garden? Tie it all together with a ground cover of uniform color and texture—e.g., the moss garden at Saihoji. Keep your paving materials consistent. Use all rounded, soft rock forms, or all jagged, rough forms.
- (3) Introduce elements which guide one through the garden both physically and visually—pathways, walks, fencing, edging materials, hedges. The most commonly used tools of this category are walkways and small knee-high fencing along them, both of which display a phenomenal range of creativity and use of varied natural and man-made materials.
- (4) Replicate and enhance natural elements throughout the garden, creating harmony and rhythm. These include pruning to emphasize the structure of trees; shearing of plants to mimic significant rocks in the landscape; use of rocks to represent waterfalls or waterways; the strategic placement of plants to maximize their impact on the experience of the garden; attention to the elements of texture, color and form; focusing the visitor's attention on the detail of

a particular element within the whole of the garden (the specimen tree or shrub).

- (5) Gateways mark the transition into a garden. They can be as simple as a few branches, or elaborately built with great artistry and substantial doors. Their purpose is to define the inner space from that outside—the sacrosanct from the ordinary, that with purpose and intent from that without.
- (6) Walls are also an important part of the garden. They define and enclose the space of the garden, providing in many cases a sense of intimacy. They also serve as a stopping point for the mind and the eye. Walls are usually quite substantial, with three main parts. The lower foundation is often made of natural rock. The main face is made of a wide variety of materials, from mud, to stucco, to glazed tile. Sometimes two facing materials will be used in combination. The roof is often made of tiles, which protects the facing materials, but also completes this substantial enclosure.
- (7) Bridges are designed in great variety. They are functional additions to assist one in crossing water, or suggested water. However, the most important function of the bridge is to enhance the journey through the garden, to take one beyond the current location, and to punctuate the experience. Bridges also often focus one's attention on a specific element of the garden, or provide a new and dramatic view of the garden as a whole.
- (8) The garden is a communication. It tells who you are. Symbolism is replete in Japanese gardens. Some reflects cultural values and ancient beliefs—tortoise and crane islands, bamboo, pine and plums are signs of longevity, good luck and courage. In many gardens there is a deeper meaning. Examples in-

clude the abstract, meditative stone garden at Ryoanji. The bold and brash rock garden created at Nijo Castle in Kyoto was created by Tokugawa as an expression of his powerful political control of the nation. The tea garden, is a total separation from the real world, where one becomes totally focused on the immediate, striving for total involvement with the process of tea, and the beauty of the artifacts assembled to make it, in full equality with other guests. What is it you want your garden to express to its visitor?

If you carefully evaluate your garden, using the criteria discussed, you may find there are opportunities for refinement. You may find your garden can become more peaceful, more inviting, more evocative, and more focused, and that the satisfaction you gain from it multiplies many times over. It is worth a little mental exercise the next time you take a break. Give it a try!

Frank Robinson is the Executive Director of the Lewis Ginter Botanical Gardens in Richmond, VA. He is the former Executive Director of the American Horticultural Society. He has a degree in Japanese studies and has spent time in Japan. □

Hardy Garden Ferns

Nancy Swell

Richmond, Virginia

Ferns are among the nicest possible things to have around. Long relegated to the role of "companion" or "background" plants, observant gardeners have become aware of their many virtues. There is a fern for practically any place and any purpose. In nature, they may be found anywhere from the tropics to the arctic. They grow not only in the woodlands we normally associate with them, but also can be found on bare cliffs, in swamps and even in deserts. Physically they can range in size from large trees to minute forms. They may be coarse or delicate, succulent or filmy, crown forming or widely creeping. Some require lime, some are lime haters, but most are remarkably adaptable. Also be aware that some may be invasive weeds and some are virtually non-cultivable. Unlike seed plants, ferns are dependent upon water to complete their life cycle. Many will, however, grow where it is not wet enough for reproduction. In general, the ferns most suitable for our gardens prefer a moist soil, high humidity and enough shade to maintain these conditions.

Ferns are essentially wildlings. Whether they are native to this country or are exotics, no fern is far removed from its natural habitat. If a fern in nature is found only in a very specialized environment, you must be able to reproduce this environment almost exactly in order to grow it. If it may be found growing well in a number of different habitats, it will be easy for you to grow and should be quite tolerant of a variety of conditions. If it grows well in what should be a stressful environment, or has spread rampantly throughout an area, be very cautious about introducing it to your garden.

In general, ferns need a soil which is constantly moist, but light and well aerated. Planting mixes contain 50 to 75% humus with perlite or coarse sand added to improve drainage. Working about four inches of mulch or coarse compost into the planting bed seems the easiest way to prepare the garden. Their roots are shallow, so if drainage is good the soil does not have to be prepared deeply. All plants require light, but most ferns grow well in moderate shade. Preference seems to be against a north-facing wall which is open to the sky, or in high shade. Given a very organic soil, ferns have little need for fertilizers, in fact, they are sensitive to any excess of the faster-acting types. In the garden, small size and slow growth are more likely associated with limited water.

With good, clean culture you may never have disease problems. Ferns are quite sensitive to insecticides. Test out any new spray on a few plants. Avoid the liquid emulsion sprays which contain oils which damage ferns. Use dust or sprays made from wettable powders. Reduce the recommended dosage to one-fourth. To prevent disease, start with healthy plants. Keep the crown of the plant above the soil and the mulch pulled back from the crown. Avoid over watering; water in the earlier part of the day and space the plants far enough apart for adequate air circulation.

There is no place for a hoe or rake in the fern bed. Rhizomes (root stocks) are shallow and the growing tip is susceptible to damage which may kill the plant. Mulching will help prevent weeds. Allow old fronds to remain on the plant over winter and add a light leaf mulch to help protect both evergreen and deciduous types. Do not smother. Air as well as moisture must always reach the roots. Pull off the leaf cover carefully in the spring. Developing fiddleheads are easily damaged. Trim off dead and old or damaged fronds before the fiddleheads have elongated. This will minimize the injury to new fiddleheads and provide room for their development. Spring is a good time to divide, transplant or repot ferns; try to do this before the fiddleheads uncoil. Mulch the soil as needed, keeping the mulch away from the crowns.

Ferns are truly the grace notes of the garden, and perhaps the most graceful of all is the **Northern Maidenhair**, *Adiantum pedatum*. If you grow any ferns at all, this is a "must have". The English **Hart's-tongue Fern**, *Asplenium scolopendrium*, doesn't look at all ferny. The basic form is a simple undivided tongue shape, but cultivars are wonderfully variable, with crested, ruffled, crinkled and cut forms, all evergreen. The Hart's-tongue fern likes lime, but will grow in acid soil. Wonderful as an accent on or next to a wall or steps! The **Lady Fern**, *Athyrium filix-femina* is questionably a "lady". She tends to have taking ways, spreading progeny near and far. Her many forms and cultivars are wonderful and much less invasive. All *Athyrium*s are deciduous. The **Japanese Painted Fern**, *Athyrium niponicum* 'Pictum' is the glory of the spring garden. The fronds are flushed with purple and brushed with white. A Japanese native, it glows in the shade. Another oriental wonder is the **English Painted Fern**, *Athyrium otophorum*. Native to Japan and China, its reddish stipe and yellowish green fronds are not only very attractive, but distinctive. Who knows whence came its common name; it is certainly neither English nor painted in appearance. The **Holly Fern**, *Cyrtomium falcatum*, is evergreen, with shiny holly-like leaves which tend to winter-burn in the sun. This is a very attractive fern, but it is not reliably hardy north of Richmond, Virginia. The foliage of a close relative, *Cyrtomium fortunei*, is not as shiny, but the plant is much hardier and resists winter burn.

Mainstays for the garden are the *Dryopteris* clan. These are collectively known as wood ferns, shield ferns or male ferns. In general, strong growers and crown formers, they appreciate a moist soil, but are remarkably tolerant to drought. Golden scales grace the emerging fronds of the **Golden Scaled Male Fern**, *Dryopteris affinis*. There are special dwarfed and crested forms. The **Shaggy Shield Fern**, *Dryopteris cycadina* has masses of long slender black scales which clothe the underneath of the rachis, giving a sinister, dramatic appearance to the

emerging fronds. This is often offered as *D. atrata* or *D. hirtipes*. It is easily grown and hardy. The **Autumn Fern**, *Dryopteris erythrosora*, is one of the best evergreen wood ferns. Young fronds are a bright coppery color which deepens to green as they mature. Attractive all year, it is one of the mainstays of the winter garden. The **Male Fern**, *Dryopteris filix-mas* has many variations in form which have increased the popularity of this easy and strong-growing fern. **Goldie's Wood Fern**, *Dryopteris goldiana* is our native giant wood fern. This is a very hardy and large deciduous fern. The **Fancy Wood Fern**, *Dryopteris intermedia* is a native and hardy evergreen wood fern. Graceful, with finely divided fronds, it is frequently collected for florist use. My very favorite of our natives is the **Marginal Wood Fern**, *Dryopteris marginalis*. This wonderful and very hardy evergreen native is blue-green in color, leathery in texture, and vase-like in form. The **Japanese Wood Fern**, *Dryopteris sieboldii* is most unfern-like and distinctive, with only a few, but very large, leathery pinnae.

The **Japanese Climbing Fern**, *Lygodium japonicum* thinks it is a morning glory! It will twine on a string and may actually climb 20 feet. This I use to cover an arbor leading to the back of my yard. It is not reliably hardy far north of Richmond, Virginia, but will grow at least as far north as New York with protection. It is a vicious weed in the deep south, and apparently doesn't get enough summer heat to grow well in the northwest.

The **Ostrich Fern**, *Matteuccia struthiopteris* is a vigorous native which may grow to five feet or more. This fern not only has vase-shaped growth, but spreads by underground rhizomes much like a bamboo. The Ostrich Fern makes a strong accent and is even used in foundation plantings, but may need restraint. The **Cinnamon Fern**, *Osmunda cinnamomea* loves water. Fertile fronds in early spring are cinnamon colored. The **Interrupted Fern**, *Osmunda claytoniana* gets its common name from the fertile pinnae which interrupt the frond of this large and valuable native. The **Royal Fern**, *Osmunda regalis* is often called the

flowering fern because of its clusters of fertile pinnae at the ends of the fronds. The **Southern Beech Fern**, *Phegopteris hexagonoptera* has triangular fronds, and is wonderful for naturalizing in the woodland. It is deciduous and really looks like a wood fern. Its close relative, the **Northern Beech Fern** is easily grown in the north, but succumbs to the heat of southern summers.

The *Polystichum*s are another very valuable group for garden use. The **Christmas Fern**, *Polystichum acrostichoides* is our own eastern native evergreen. This makes a good moderate-sized specimen, is an excellent ground cover and is useful for erosion control. Its west coast counterpart, the **Common Sword Fern**, *P. munitum*, is a much taller and stronger growing there. It doesn't do at all well on the east coast. The **Tassel Fern**, *Polystichum polyblepharum* has a firm texture, with shiny fronds in an attractive rosette. The fiddleheads are wonderfully shaggy. The **Soft Shield Fern**, *Polystichum setiferum* is most variable, but always attractive. Numerous bulbils that may be produced along the rachis will form new plants if the frond is pegged down.

Problem Children

Even nice plants have not-so-nice-relatives. **Bracken** (*Pteridium aquilinum*), **Virginia Chain Fern** (*Woodwardia virginica*), **Sensitive Fern** (*Onoclea sensibilis*), **New York Fern** (*Thelypteris noveboracensis*), and **Hay-scented Fern** (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), are among those that given an inch will take a mile. There are places that they may be useful, but be sure that they are placed where they can be restrained and cannot overgrow less vigorous treasures!

Nancy Swell is past-president of the Richmond, Virginia Chapter of the Azalea Society of America. She and her husband, Leon, operate a nursery which specializes in azaleas, ferns and hostas. □

Shady Gardens

Rosalie M. Nachman

Richmond, Virginia

Shady Gardens are not carefree—no garden really is, but certainly closer than a sunny garden that majors in annuals. By its very nature, trees are an important feature—both large (pines, etc.) and small (dogwoods, Judas, small maples). Informality is the next feature—so, perennial and wild flowers will settle in, mixing with multiples of ferns (Maidenhair, Christmas and Hart's-tongue are extremely good returners) and ground covers. My favorites are pachysandra, sarcococa, epimedium and varieties of hellebores.

Shade-loving shrubs of all textures serve as a "go-between" for perennials and small trees. I find that groups of three or five are perfect—never, never planted in rows. My favorites are *Pieris japonica*—both pink and white. There are lots of varieties, wonderfully cold-hardy and they are never hurt by winter "shocks". *Kalmia* (mountain laurel) is another treasure. In the last ten years lots of new varieties of these old favorites have appeared. Not only do they naturalize well, but they are wonderful as cut flowers.

If you are able to garner a few big rocks—really big—they add a whole new dimension to the garden. Plants snuggle up to them, and the roots can keep moist under them.

Azaleas love this setting—white fly does best in full sun, and I never see it in partial shade. Tiny leaf azaleas and ground cover types look beautiful here. Satsukis won't have their late bloom fried. Most azaleas seem to do very well in filtered shade.

Camellias give a sturdy green thick texture and do well here. Early bloomers and sasanquas are the weakest for us and japonicas the strongest. I have over 50 varieties that have done extremely well for many years. 'Paulette Goddard', 'Brilliant', 'Gov. Mouton', 'Lady Vansittart' and 'Admiral Nimitz' can't be beat—old timers and reliable.

Some of my most favorite of all shrubs for partial shade are umbrella pine (*Sciadopitys verticillata*), which stays green in the worst winters and is great in flower arrangements, and Poets or Alexandrian Laurel (*Damae racemosa*) that has red berries and, again, cuts well.

Don't neglect old nandina and do have lots of red dwarf maples—just have fun and remember your mistakes can be buried or moved!

Rosalie Nachman is an at-large Director of the Azalea Society of America. Her garden is a show place for garden tours of Richmond. □

Plant List for Bulbs in the Landscape For Azalea Society 1994 Annual Meeting

George K. McLellan

Glouster, Virginia

[In his talk on the use of bulbs in landscape plantings, Mr. McLellan showed slides of the following. ed.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) <i>Narcissus</i> 'Abba' | (23) <i>N.</i> 'Roseworthy' |
| (2) <i>N.</i> 'Accent' | (24) <i>N.</i> 'Solo' |
| (3) <i>N.</i> 'Actaea' | (25) <i>N.</i> 'Spellbinder' |
| (4) <i>N.</i> 'Barret Browning' | (26) <i>N.</i> 'Sundial' |
| (5) <i>N.</i> 'Bestseller' | (27) <i>N.</i> 'Sweetness' |
| (6) <i>N. bulbocodium conspicuus</i> | (28) <i>N.</i> 'Tahiti' |
| (7) <i>N.</i> 'Ceylon' | (29) <i>N.</i> 'Thalia' |
| (8) <i>N.</i> 'Cheerfulness' | (30) <i>N.</i> 'Verger' |
| (9) <i>N.</i> 'Cragford' | (31) <i>Galanthus caucasicus</i> |
| (10) <i>N.</i> 'Edna Earl' | (32) <i>G. elwesii</i> |
| (11) <i>N.</i> 'February Gold' | (33) <i>G. nivalis</i> |
| (12) <i>N.</i> 'Hawera' | (34) <i>Crocus chrysanthus</i> 'Blue Bird' |
| (13) <i>N.</i> 'Ice Follies' | (35) <i>C. tommasinianus</i> 'Ruby Giant' |
| (14) <i>N.</i> 'Jenny' | (36) <i>C. sativus</i> |
| (15) <i>N.</i> 'Jetfire' | (37) <i>C. speciosus</i> |
| (16) <i>N.</i> 'Jumble' | (38) <i>C. goulimyi</i> |
| (17) <i>N.</i> 'Laurens Koster' | (39) <i>Iris reticulata</i> 'Harmony' |
| (18) <i>N.</i> 'Minnow' | (40) <i>I. reticulata</i> 'Joyce' |
| (19) <i>N.</i> 'Paper White' | (41) <i>I. histrioides major</i> |
| (20) <i>N.</i> 'Pipit' | (42) <i>Ipheion uniflorum</i> |
| (21) <i>N.</i> 'Quail' | (43) <i>Anemone blanda</i> |
| (22) <i>N.</i> 'Rijnveld's Early Sensation' | (44) <i>Muscari latifolium</i> |

- (45) *M. armeniacum*
(46) *Tulipa* 'Actrice' (Darwin Hybrid)
(47) *T.* 'Apeldoorn' (Darwin Hybrid)
(48) *T. clusiana* 'Cashmeriana'
(49) *T. clusiana* 'Cynthia'
(50) *T. chrysantha*
(51) *T.* 'Golden Oxford' (Darwin Hybrid)
(52) *T.* 'Gudoshnik' (Darwin Hybrid)
(53) *T.* 'Parade' (Darwin Hybrid)
(54) *Hyacinthoides hispanica* (Scilla Campanulata)
(55) *Fritillaria meleagris* 'Alba'
(56) *Erythronium revolutum* 'White Beauty'
(57) *Crinum powellii* 'Alba'
(58) x *Crinodonna*
(59) *Canna* 'Pretoria' (*Canna* x *Generalis* 'Striatus')
(60) *C.* 'Red King Humbert'
(61) *Dracunculus vulgaris*
(62) *Zantedeschia aethiopica* (Calla Lily)
(63) *Sternbergia lutea*
(64) *Colchium* 'Waterlily'
(65) *Cyclamen hederifolium*
(66) *C. hederifolium* 'Alba'
(67) *C. coum*

George K. McLellan is a past president of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter of the American Rhododendron Society. He is an authority on bulbs and their special care and treatment. □

It's Never Too Late...

Donald W. Hyatt

McLean, Virginia

Cold weather may bring an end to many regular gardening activities, but it is still not too late to root a few azalea cuttings. Azaleas can be rooted at almost any time of year, even when the plants are dormant.

When taking cuttings during the fall or winter months, I prefer twiggy growth without flower buds, but almost anything will do. I usually take short cuttings, two inches or less in length, and remove the lower leaves. I also try to remove any flower buds so that none of the plant's energy will be wasted producing blooms. After dipping cuttings in a rooting hormone, I stick them in my standard potting medium, a damp mixture of peat, sand, and perlite. Finally, I enclose the containers (recycled gallon milk jugs) in clear plastic bags, and place them under fluorescent lights timed for "long day" conditions, 15 to 24 hours of light per day.

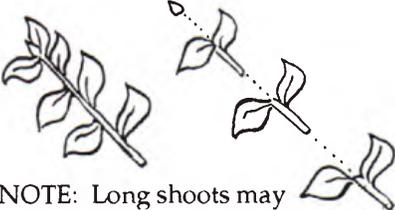
Cuttings will break dormancy in about five to eight weeks, wherein new growth and new roots start developing about the same time. The potting medium should be kept damp, but never wet since fungus diseases can be a problem with excess moisture. Anyway, cuttings seem to form stronger root systems if kept on the dry side. Condensation on the plastic bags will fall back onto the soil like rain, maintaining a balanced ecosystem that should be able to last a year or more without any care. Watch out for insects, though, since familiar pests such as lace bug will also enjoy the optimal conditions. Although these mini-greenhouses should not need to be looked at until spring, as the weather worsens and snow is swirling around outside, the developing plants and an occasional flower under the plastic can be as captivating as a new batch of garden catalogs.

When spring finally arrives, the cuttings can be potted up and grown on outside. An added benefit to this method is that azaleas rooted during the winter months are usually large enough by fall to survive the following winter without cold frame protection.

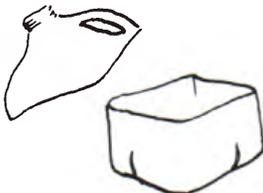
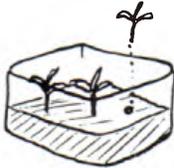
So, if you forgot to root some favorite azalea last summer, or if winter storms do some unwanted pruning of a prized plant, why not give dormant rooting of azalea cuttings a try. A little time spent propagating during the off season can mean a lot of extra plants to share with friends next year.

DORMANT ROOTING OF AZALEA CUTTINGS

Preparation:

-  (1) Select current season's growth
-  (2) Remove lower leaves
Pinch out flower buds
-  (3) Dip cutting in rooting hormone
-  (4) NOTE: Long shoots may be cut into several sections

Planting:

-  (5) Use clean plastic gallon jugs, cut off
Make slits for future drainage
-  (6) Fill half-way with moist peat, sand, and perlite
-  (7) Insert cuttings
-  (8) Enclose in plastic bag
Place under fluorescent lights

Prize For Best Article In THE AZALEAN— 1993—Robert T Stelloh

In 1989, the Board of Governors authorized the editor of **THE AZALEAN** to establish an annual prize for the best article to appear in **THE AZALEAN**. The concept was to acquire through donations, a fund which when invested would provide an annual prize for the best article published in **THE AZALEAN**. Funds were donated by the following chapters to establish the "CHAPTER'S PRIZE":

Tri-State
Richmond, Virginia
Ben Morrison
Northern Virginia
Brookside Gardens

As stated in the September 1990 issue, the best article each year will be selected by a poll of the membership. The prize will be announced and awarded at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

The prize for Best Article in **THE AZALEAN** for 1993 has been awarded to **Robert T. Stelloh** for his article "George Harding Azalea Garden—A Progress Report" which appeared in the December 1993 issue of **THE AZALEAN**. □

Blue Genes Or Plant Exploring Without Pain

Polly Hill

Vineyard Haven, MA

To a Delawarean, a local historian, the name "Delaware Blue" suggests a reference to a Delaware regiment in the Revolutionary War, whose mascot was a blue hen. Their soldiers were called Blue Hen's Chickens. The University of Delaware also uses the name for its athletic teams. Delaware's Blue Hen was in my mind when confronted with naming a blue foliated plant of



R. viscosum 'Delaware Blue'

Rhododendron viscosum growing in a central Delaware wetland. What to call a plant with blue-grey glaucous foliage when foliage of its neighbor's in the same species is a rich shiny green? Chicken or not, I like the ring of *R. viscosum* 'Delaware Blue', and that is how I registered my selection. The flowers are pure white with a long, thin, sticky tube and a narrow flare at the top, richly fragrant.

Over the years I have been aware of another azalea with glaucous leaves, also growing in the wetlands area of the Choptank River. Dr. Henry Skinner identified my first collection as a natural hybrid of *R. atlanticum* and *R. periclymenoides*. The plant I collected in 1967 died in my Delaware garden, but not before producing copious seed. That seedling strain is now simply called 'Choptank'. Ten years later I made another collection from that same area, a plant with wide petals and a rosy color both inside and out, and registered it as 'Marydel' in honor of the border town nearby. *R. 'Marydel'* is now growing in my Barnard's Inn Farm arboretum and has been widely propagated.

Since the species *R. viscosum* and *R. atlanticum* in the Choptank area have both produced glaucous foliage, might there not be a blue-leaved *R. viscosum* with lovely wide flower petals and rosy color inside and out like 'Marydel'? Perhaps blooming times are not right for cross fertilization, or have the two species Balkanized over the

millennia? Would this not make a fine objective for a plant explorer? To aid my explorer I have assembled these few data. In Gray's *Manual of Botany*, 8th edition, pp. 1119-1120 for this same area he lists:

R. viscosum forma *glaucum*, forma *rhodanthum*, forma *roseum*

R. atlanticum forma *neglectum*, forma *confusum*

Gray suggests that the place to look is "swamps, thickets, damp clearings". Counting and locating the hairs and glands on the blossoms should not be ignored in a proper identification.

With luck the explorer would find other treasures such as *Hottonia*, featherfoil in the Primrose Family, or *Helonias*, swamp pink, in the Lily Family. They were there thirty years ago, a valued memory. It is comforting while exploring to realize that the area is more easily accessible than are the glamorous mountains of Bhutan or the remote wonders of Shennongjia Forest District deep in Western Hubei. If one wearies while slogging through swamps, river beds, thickets, woods, or damp clearings it is easy to stop in the town of Marydel for coffee or refreshment. I am not unmindful of the great successes of the Beasleys through breeding our native azaleas, but exploring is easier and the product is nature's way.

Polly (Mrs. Julian) Hill is well known among azalea lovers for her introduction of the North Tisbury Hybrids and her selections of native azaleas. □

JUNE Mailing Statistics

There were 853 copies of the June issue of THE AZALEAN in the bulk mailing.

Below is a state-by-state summary of the mailing:

Foreign = 18	Virginia = 158	Kentucky = 3	Louisiana = 24
Massachusetts = 15	West Virginia = 4	Ohio = 7	Arkansas = 3
Rhode Island = 2	Washington, DC = 16	Indiana = 24	Oklahoma = 4
New Hampshire = 1	North Carolina = 38	Michigan = 2	Texas = 62
Maine = 1	South Carolina = 14	Wisconsin = 1	Colorado = 1
Connecticut = 6	Georgia = 77	Minnesota = 2	Nevada = 1
New Jersey = 32	Florida = 15	Illinois = 2	California = 28
New York = 31	Alabama = 22	Missouri = 4	Hawaii = 2
Pennsylvania = 27	Tennessee = 11	Kansas = 3	Oregon = 10
Delaware = 5	Mississippi = 7	Nebraska = 1	Washington = 10
Maryland = 159			

Flowering of Evergreen Azalea Cultivars in Southeast Louisiana During a Six-Year Period

W. L. Brown and R. J. Constantin
Hammond, LA

Table 1. Six-year data on flowering of evergreen azalea cultivars, Hammond, La., 1987 - 1992.

Cultivar	Peak Flowering ¹				1989		
	Average Date	Range of Dates	Coverage		Av. # Weeks ²	Freeze Damage	
			Av. (%)	Range (%)		Flowers (%)	Plants ³
Adelaide Pope	4/1	3/14 - 4/13	92	90-95	1.3	0	0
Amaghasa	4/28	4/13 - 5/12	24	10-50	0.2	0	0
Apricot Honey	4/19	4/3 - 5/4	39	5-80	0.8	0	0
Autumn Sun	4/2	3/21 - 4/13	58	40-70	1.0	0	0
Badinage	5/2	4/6 - 5/15	11	5-20	0	0	7
Baton Rouge	4/22	4/17 - 4/29	27	2-60	0.5	5	0
Ben Morrison	4/12	4/4 - 4/17	33	30-40	0	0	0
Beni-Kirishima	4/18	3/14 - 5/4	4	1-5	0	0	0
Betty Anne Voss	4/21	4/4 - 5/11	7	1-20	0	0	0
Blaauw's Pink	3/24	3/16 - 4/7	58	15-90	1.2	60	0
Bouffant	3/24	3/20 - 4/13	68	50-95	2	70	6
Bourdon	4/17	4/4 - 4/28	63	30-75	1.3	0	0
Bride's Bouquet	4/12	3/23 - 4/28	38	10-60	0.3	0	6
Bruce Hancock	4/16	3/30 - 5/4	12	0-40	0	0	0
Bryan Harris	4/25	4/10 - 5/4	14	0-30	0	0	0
Bunkwa	4/18	3/20 - 4/28	44	15-80	0.4	0	0
Carla	3/30	3/7 - 4/13	17	2-60	0.2	80	4
Caroline Dorman	4/16	3/25 - 5/12	12	3-20	0	5	6
Carror	4/5	3/14 - 4/21	75	40-100	1.3	0	0
Casablanca	3/20	3/7 - 3/31	37	3-70	1.0	90	0
Cavendish	4/6	3/28 - 4/21	67	40-90	1.2	0	0
Cayenne	4/25	4/20 - 4/28	23	0-50	0.3	0	0
Chinzan	5/8	4/24 - 5/25	24	0-40	0	0	0
Christmas Cheer	3/20	3/7 - 3/30	38	10-80	1.3	80	0
Cochran's Lavender	3/28	3/7 - 4/7	53	2-80	1.0	80	2
Copperman	4/27	4/24 - 5/4	39	3-60	0.3	0	0
Cora Brandt	5/6	4/24 - 5/18	26	0-70	0.2	0	0
Coral Ace	4/30	4/10 - 5/13	11	2-30	0	0	0
Coral Bells	3/21	3/7 - 3/31	55	10-90	1	80	0
Coralie	4/4	3/21 - 4/13	66	50-85	1.2	0	0
Corsage	3/18	2/23 - 3/31	28	10-50	0.4	90	2
Daphne Salmon	3/28	3/7 - 4/13	81	70-90	1.5	30	0
Debonaire	5/12	5/2 - 5/18	21	0-60	0.2	0	0
Delaware Valley White	3/31	3/14 - 4/7	66	25-80	1.3	0	0
Dixie Rose	3/28	3/7 - 4/7	36	1-80	0.8	80	0
Dorothy Clark	3/31	3/14 - 4/21	66	40-85	1.7	0	0
Edith Henderson	4/11	4/3 - 4/18	14	2-30	0	0	0
Eleanor Allan	3/15	2/23 - 3/31	53	10-85	0.8	100	0
Elise Norfleet	4/26	4/20 - 5/4	21	2-50	0.3	0	2
Elsa	4/6	3/14 - 4/28	42	20-80	0.7	0	0
Emily	3/29	3/14 - 4/13	44	30-60	0.8	0	0
Eros	5/12	5/2 - 5/25	10	0-30	0	0	0
Evensong	4/10	3/28 - 4/21	58	20-95	0.7	0	0
Fascination	4/1	3/7 - 4/13	49	20-80	1.2	0	0
Fashion	3/24	3/7 - 4/13	48	2-80	0.7	90	3
Festive	2/28	2/14 - 3/16	65	50-80	1.5	90	0
Fielders White	3/28	3/7 - 4/7	66	40-85	1.2	60	0
Fisher Pink	3/22	3/7 - 3/31	76	60-95	1.5	10	1
Flame	3/21	2/28 - 3/31	62	60-70	1.6	0	0
Flame Creeper	4/19	4/17 - 4/22	18	10-30	0	0	0
Formosa	3/23	3/7 - 4/7	45	5-85	0.7	60	4
Fred Lee	4/19	4/10 - 5/4	34	5-80	0.7	0	4

- 1.) Data on which highest percent of plant covered with healthy flowers during a given year.
- 2.) Percent of plant covered with flowers at peak of flowering
- 3.) Average number of weeks during which plants were covered with over 50% blooms.
- 4.) Degree of damage resulting from 20°F on February 23, 1989:
0 = no damage, 1 = very slight damage, 7 = heavy damage, 10 = dead.

Approved for publication by the Director of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station as manuscript number 94-68-8042.

Azalea (*Rhododendron* spp.) cultivars representing most of the major groups of evergreen azaleas were collected and planted at the Hammond Research Station, Hammond, Louisiana (latitude 30.5°N) beginning in 1981. Cultivars were planted in two areas under tall pine trees in a Cahaba fine sandy loam soil. Early to midseason cultivars were planted in one area and the hybrid groups with predominately late blooming cultivars were planted in the other area. Three plants of each cultivar were planted in a triangle, the distance apart varying with the cultivars. Plants were fertilized annually, and pesticides were applied as needed to control insects and diseases, mainly spider mites and petal blight.

Beginning in 1987, the percentage of the plant that was covered with healthy flowers was estimated weekly during the normal blooming season. The average date of peak flowering, the average percentage of flower coverage, the ranges of these values during the 1987-92 period, and the average number of weeks with 50% or more coverage of each cultivar are presented in Table 1. Cultivars with less than three years' data were omitted from this table.

The most severe freeze damage sustained during 1987-92 resulted from a 20°F air temperature on February 24, 1989 during an otherwise extremely mild winter. Estimates of damage to flowers, including flower buds, and to plants are presented in Table 1. The most severe weather during this six-year period was a prolonged freeze with a low air temperature of 7°F on December 22, 1989. Little if any damage to evergreen azaleas was noted following this freeze, presumably because it was preceded by over a month of unusually cool weather. Average December air temperatures in 1989 were lower than the average of the other five years of this period.

Damage to flowers by the February, 1989 freeze was greatest to early flowering cultivars. Injury to the four cultivars that had peak bloom before February 24 averaged 94%, those cultivars with peak

bloom dates of March 16 averaged 74% injury, and those with peak bloom dates of March 23 sustained 30% injury. Only three of 49 cultivars with peak flowering after April 1 had any flower damage. Damage to plants, however, did not appear to be correlated with date of flowering. Plants of the two latest flowering cultivars were very severely damaged by cold.

By 1986, plants of the following cultivars had died, primarily due to root diseases:

Coral Bells (K)*
 Eleanor Allan (K)
 Sherwood Red (K)
 Sherwood Cerise (K)
 Orange Cup (K)
 Hershey Red (K)
 Red Robin (K)
 Amoena (K)
 Flame (K)
 Hexe (K)
 Salmon Beauty (K)
 Lavender Queen (K)
 Elaine (Carla)
 Jane Spaulding (Carla)
 Pink Cloud (Carla)
 Wolfpack Red (Carla)
 Dixie Rhythm (Carla)
 Polypetalum (RI)
 Kate Arendall (Dodd)
 Herbert (Gable)
 Mary Lynn (A)
 Folksong (BA)
 Gratitude (BA)
 Habanera (BA)
 Helen Hill (BA)
 Largesse (BA)
 Leila Stapleton (BA)
 Miss Jane (BA)
 Hearth Glow (BA)
 Encore (BA)

*K = Kurume, BA = Back Acres, A = Aichele, RI = *R. indicum*.

These cultivars appeared more susceptible to root rot than others that survived. This cannot be stated with certainty since there was only one planting of three plants of each cultivar. Uneven terrain under the pine trees may have contributed to some areas being less well drained than others. Some of the cultivars were replanted, whereas others were not replanted due to the lack of availability of plants.

Table 1. Six-year data on flowering of evergreen azalea cultivars, Hammond, La., 1987 - 1992.

Cultivar	Peak Flowering ¹				1989		
	Average Date	Range of Dates	Coverage		Av. # Weeks ²	Freeze Damage	
			Av. (%)	Range (%)		Flowers (%)	Plants ³
Frosted Orange	5/2	4/17 - 5/9	11	3-20	0	0	2
Garnet Royal	4/26	4/17 - 5/6	24	10-30	0	0	0
George Lindley Taber	3/28	3/14 - 4/10	53	5-90	1.0	50	2
Glacier	4/4	3/23 - 4/13	49	20-75	1.0	10	4
Gloria Still	3/31	3/23 - 4/5	37	0-75	0.5	0	0
Glory	3/24	3/7 - 4/7	53	20-80	1.0	50	0
Greta	5/7	5/1 - 5/12	20	5-30	0	0	4
Gulf Pride	3/17	2/23 - 4/7	61	30-95	1.2	95	0
Gumpo	5/9	5/2 - 5/18	15	3-30	0	0	0
H. H. Hume	3/23	3/7 - 4/7	59	10-85	1.3	70	0
Habanera	4/16	3/23 - 5/4	14	2-50	0.2	0	0
Hahn's Red	3/23	3/7 - 4/7	26	5-50	0.4	30	6
Hampton Beauty	3/24	3/7 - 4/7	69	25-98	1.5	50	0
Heig-Ho	4/25	4/10 - 5/11	15	0-40	0	0	0
Heirloom	4/23	4/10 - 5/4	23	0-50	0.3	0	0
Heiwa	5/19	5/15 - 5/27*	28	8-60	0.3	0	0
Helena	3/20	2/28 - 4/7	65	50-80	1.5	0	0
Herbert	4/10	3/28 - 4/21	17	2-40	0	0	0
Hershey Bright Red	3/17	2/28 - 3/30	54	5-80	1.0	90	0
Higasa	4/15	3/27 - 5/11	6	5-10	0	0	0
Hino Crimson	3/22	3/7 - 3/31	61	30-75	1.2	40	0
Hinodegiri	3/19	3/7 - 3/31	85	70-98	1.7	50	0
Ivan Anderson	5/14	5/1 - 5/26	5	0-15	0	0	0
Jane Spaulding	3/27	3/7 - 4/5	29	0-50	0.4	0	0
Joan Garrett	5/2	4/24 - 5/11	25	10-40	0	0	0
Judge Solomon	3/25	3/7 - 4/7	48	25-90	0.8	60	2
Karen	3/24	3/7 - 4/3	37	5-60	0.7	80	2
Keepsake	4/17	4/3 - 4/28	48	30-70	0.7	0	0
Keisetsu	4/14	3/30 - 5/4	45	5-60	0.4	0	0
King's White	3/27	3/7 - 4/7	53	20-80	1.3	20	5
Koromo Shikibu	3/3	2/7 - 3/23	70	50-80	2.3	0	0
Lady Louise	4/26	4/11 - 5/11	28	5-70	0.2	0	7
Laura	3/15	3/4 - 4/7	54	5-80	1.0	80	0
Lavender Queen	3/19	3/7 - 3/31	43	10-60	0.8	30	0
Little John	3/26	3/20 - 3/31	1	0-5	0	100	4
Louisa Morrow	3/29	3/7 - 4/13	70	60-80	1.7	10	0
Macrantha	5/12	5/4 - 5/23	8	0-20	0	0	4
Macrantha Orange	5/15	5/8 - 5/23	8	0-15	0	0	2
Margaret Douglas	4/20	4/10 - 5/4	64	30-90	1.0	0	0
Marion Armstrong	4/15	3/30 - 4/29	8	0-20	0	0	0
Marian Lee	4/28	4/22 - 5/11	6	0-25	0	0	0
Martha Hitchcock	4/21	4/11 - 4/28	19	2-70	0.2	0	0
Massasoit	3/28	3/14 - 4/7	61	30-90	1.2	0	4
May Blaine	4/18	3/27 - 5/4	17	0-30	0	0	0
Meiko	4/24	4/10 - 5/11	28	1-70	0.4	0	0
Meyiko	4/19	3/27 - 5/4	29	5-70	0.5	0	0
Mildred Mae	3/25	3/7 - 4/7	72	40-90	1.7	50	0
Misty Plum	4/22	4/17 - 5/4	11	2-30	0	0	6
Moresca	4/8	3/21 - 4/21	55	20-80	1.2	10	2
Mother's Day	3/28	3/14 - 4/7	33	10-70	0.7	80	6
Mrs. G. G. Gerbing	3/28	3/14 - 4/7	69	20-95	1.2	25	1
Mucronatum	3/26	3/7 - 4/7	28	2-50	0.2	60	0
Northlake Beauty	3/23	3/7 - 4/7	69	50-90	1.2	10	0
Orange Cup	4/3	3/14 - 4/13	17	3-40	0	0	0
Orange Flare	5/5	4/25 - 5/13	6	0-10	0	0	0
Parfait	3/25	3/7 - 4/5	52	20-70	1.2	50	2
Peggy Ann	3/31	3/14 - 4/13	59	35-80	1.0	5	0
Peter Pooker	4/14	3/30 - 5/4	28	0-50	0.2	0	0
Phoeniceum	3/24	3/7 - 4/7	55	20-80	1.0	60	4
Pink Camellia	3/24	2/28 - 4/7	55	2-90	0.7	80	0
Pink Cheer	3/19	3/7 - 3/31	33	5-60	0.5	80	0
Pink Gumpo	5/16	5/2 - 5/25	13	10-30	0	0	0
Pink Pearl	3/28	3/14 - 4/7	53	30-75	1.0	0	0
Pink Ruffles	3/24	3/7 - 4/7	72	50-90	1.3	10	0
Pleasant White	4/14	3/28 - 4/28	23	5-60	0.2	0	0
Ponderosa	4/11	3/21 - 4/28	18	5-30	0	0	4
President Claeys	3/17	3/7 - 3/31	34	0-95	0.4	90	0
Pride of Lawrenceville	4/13	4/6 - 4/20	12	5-30	0	0	0
Pride of Mobile	3/23	3/7 - 4/7	60	1-90	1.2	30	2

Table 1. Six-year data on flowering of evergreen azalea cultivars, Hammond, La., 1987 - 1992.

Cultivar	Average Date	Range of Dates	Peak Flowering ¹		Av. # Weeks ²	1989 Freeze Damage	
			Av. (%)	Range (%)		Flowers (%)	Plants ³
Prudence	4/10	3/14 - 4/21	23	10-70	0.3	0	0
Rachel Cunningham	3/29	3/14 - 4/13	69	50-80	2.2	40	6
Rainfire	5/5	4/29 - 5/18	14	5-20	0	0	0
Red Formosa	3/24	3/7 - 4/7	58	10-80	1.2	60	2
Red Ruffles	3/22	3/7 - 4/13	64	50-95	1.8	50	0
Red Slipper	3/13	2/14 - 4/7	56	0-85	1.7	40	0
Redmond	5/14	5/8 - 5/18	6	0-15	0	0	0
Refrain	3/23	3/7 - 3/31	89	84-90	2.2	30	0
Rejoice	5/1	4/3 - 5/13	14	0-30	0	0	0
Robin Hill Gillie	4/27	4/17 - 5/11	6	1-20	0	0	7
Rose Brocade	4/20	4/11 - 4/28	18	10-30	0	5	0
Rosebud	4/13	4/4 - 4/21	60	40-80	0.7	0	0
Rosedown	3/27	3/14 - 4/13	39	5-70	0.7	70	0
Saint James	4/28	4/17 - 5/11	13	1-40	0	0	4
Sakuragata	5/5	5/1 - 5/11	9	0-30	0	0	0
Scarlet Prince	3/25	3/7 - 4/5	74	40-90	1.3	50	0
Sekidera	3/24	3/7 - 4/13	51	2-85	0.8	90	0
Seven Dwarfs	4/29	4/17 - 5/6	4	0-10	0	0	0
Sherwood Orchid	3/27	3/7 - 4/7	50	20-75	0.8	0	2
Sir Robert	5/19	5/16 - 5/22	9	0-20	0	0	4
Snow	3/26	3/7 - 4/7	76	50-90	1.8	0	0
Southern Charm	3/23	3/7 - 4/7	56	5-90	1.3	40	2
Spring Bonnet	4/23	4/20 - 4/27	41	0-90	0.8	0	0
Starfire	4/12	3/23 - 4/27	30	10-80	0.3	10	0
Starlight	4/4	3/21 - 5/4	49	1-80	0.7	30	4
Stewartstonian	4/9	3/28 - 4/20	23	5-40	0	0	0
Storm Cloud	5/6	5/1 - 5/12	17	0-40	0	0	0
Stuart Armstrong	5/7	5/1 - 5/13	8	0-30	0	0	0
Sunglow	4/8	3/28 - 4/21	78	70-95	1.8	0	0
Sweetheart Supreme	3/23	3/7 - 4/7	36	0-75	0.6	30	0
Target	4/15	3/30 - 5/4	39	20-70	0.8	0	4
Tharon Perkins	4/2	3/14 - 4/21	42	5-70	2.2	30	2
Tochi-no-hikari	4/16	3/27 - 4/29	6	2-10	0	0	0
Vespers	3/26	3/7 - 4/13	51	10-85	0.7	20	0
Vibrant	4/8	3/27 - 4/21	36	10-70	0.7	0	0
Wakebisu	5/12	5/4 - 5/20	17	0-40	0	0	0
Watchet	4/13	3/21 - 5/4	33	10-70	0.7	0	6
Wendy	4/24	4/11 - 5/11	15	5-30	0	0	0
White Jade	4/19	4/4 - 4/28	37	10-80	0.7	0	0
Wolfpack Red	3/26	3/7 - 4/13	45	10-80	0.7	60	0
Yodogawa	3/30	3/25 - 4/3	2	0-10	0	80	4

- 1.) Data on which highest percent of plant covered with healthy flowers during a given year.
- 2.) Percent of plant covered with flowers at peak of flowering
- 3.) Average number of weeks during which plants were covered with over 50% blooms.
- 4.) Degree of damage resulting from 20°F on February 23, 1989:
0 = no damage, 1 = very slight damage, 7 = heavy damage, 10 = dead.

The ranges in peak-flowering dates indicated that the time of flowering of many cultivars varied by a month or more within these six years. The average dates of peak flowering of all cultivars collectively for each of the six years are shown in Table 2. There was a three-week difference between the earliest mean date of March 29 (1990) and the latest mean date of April 19 (1988). Being able to estimate in advance the time of maximum flowering would be highly desirable for planning azalea shows, tours, or sales promotions.

Temperature differences in the months preceding flowering are assumed to be the principal reason for the great differences in the time of flowering in different years. The correlation of temperatures with date of peak flowering was analyzed after six years of data collection. (A correlation value of -1 would mean that every increase in temperature would result in a corresponding hastening of flowering. A value of +1 would indicate a delay of flowering corresponding to the increase in temperature.) Of the temperature means (averages) of various ar-

Table 2. Temperature data closely correlated with average date of peak flowering of azalea cultivars during six seasons (1987 - 1992).

January temperatures		
Mean (°F)	Average	
	Minimum (°F)	Average Date Of Peak Flowering
45.2	33.6	April 19 (1988)
47.5	36.4	April 15 (1987)
48.5	37.8	April 8 (1992)
50.1	41.1	April 6 (1991)
54.6	43.5	March 29 (1990)
56.2	44.7	April 1 (1989)

tificial time periods tested, namely months and combinations of months, the average minimum temperatures during January of each year had the closest correlation with the average date of flowering of all cultivars collectively ($r = -.976$). The difference between average minimum temperatures (shown in Table 2) for the years with the earliest and latest flowering was 9.9°F. January mean temperatures, which were also well correlated ($r = -.954$) with average date of flowering, were 9.4°F higher in the year with the earliest flowering than in the year with the latest flowering.

Dates of peak flowering of many cultivars including 'Adelaide Pope', 'Evensong', 'Formosa', 'Fashion', 'Hino Crimson', 'Bouffant', and 'Pink Camellia' were best correlated with mean temperatures during the three-month period of January through March. Flowering time for 'Watchet', a midseason cultivar, was extremely well correlated ($r = -.988$) with average minimum temperatures in January through February.

The most interesting correlation noted was with a Glenn Dale cultivar, 'Copperman'. Flowering date showed a positive correlation with January temperatures, negative with February, and positive with March. In other words, the higher the air temperature during a particular year in January and March and the lower the air temperature during February, the slower 'Copperman' was to flower. Such deviation from the usual probably exists in this location with many

cultivars that have a large cold requirement to break dormancy. This probably would not occur in places with more consistently cold winters.

Late-flowering cultivars were conspicuously low in flowering effectiveness. The 24 cultivars with mean peak flowering date in May averaged less than 15% flower coverage at their peak, whereas the 72 cultivars that peaked in March averaged 58%. This lack of effectiveness is due partly to the gradual flowering of many late cultivars at this location and partly to the lack of longevity of individual flowers at the high temperatures that can be expected in May.

Southern Indian hybrids usually flower here without fail, but 1992 was a disaster for 'Pride of Mobile', 'George L. Taber', 'Mrs. G. G. Gerbing', and 'Formosa' and its sports. Most of the flower buds on these plants had presumably been killed by a 26°F air temperature on November 5, 1991. Such occurrences make predicting azalea flowering time and quality about as much a gamble as predicting the weather itself.

Dr. Brown is Associate Professor of Horticulture (retired) and Dr. Constantin is Professor of Horticulture and Resident Director, Hammond Research Station, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, 21549 Old Covington Highway, Hammond, LA 70403. □

Success With Rhododendrons and Azaleas

Author: H. Edward Reiley

Publisher: Timber Press

Reviewers: Charles & Wanda Hammers

This book covers the full spectrum of rhododendron and azalea culture in a concise and easily understood manner. As the author states, the information presented is sufficient to lead the beginner to success in growing and can assist current growers to grow more successfully. Much of the book reflects the author's years of practical experience in propagating and growing azaleas and rhododendron in his personal garden and a commercial nursery. Had the book been available 20 years ago, we could have avoided many of the pitfalls of learning by trial and error.

After a brief introduction to the origins and taxonomy of the genus *Rhododendron* (includes azaleas) the author digs right in to the cultural requirements; soil, drainage, organic matter, guidance on selecting and purchasing plants, landscape, planting, fertilizing, mulching and pruning—all vital to success in growing these plants.

The cultural information can be tailored to specific locations using the provided climatic data and plant recommendations for selected regions around the world. The appendix includes tables of characteristics (hardiness, ten-year height projections, color, etc.) for several hundred azalea and rhododendron species and hybrids.

For both the beginner and those already addicted to "these most beautiful of all plants" the chapters on propagation (seed, cuttings, layers and grafting), hybridizing and flower shows could spark the thought of starting a small nursery. To this end the book includes a remarkable chapter discussing commercial growing including the relative advantages and disadvantages of both field grown and container grown plants, information also of value in selecting plants for the home landscape.

The book includes a timely description and updating of information related to insects and diseases, in part derived from university experimental station reports.

While our methods of caring for rhododendron and azaleas may vary slightly from Mr. Reiley's we have no doubt that his methods work and will lead to "Success with Rhododendrons and Azaleas". □

ASA New Members

At-Large Members

Mr. William T. Alderson
421 Sherwood Forest Road
Winston-Salem, NC
27104-1848
PHONE: (910) 760-1852

Mr. Ted Groszkiewicz
2473 Powers Ferry Drive
Marietta, GA 30067
PHONE: (404) 971-7693

Mr. John R. Mackenroth
11 Shady Lane
Absecon, NJ 08201
PHONE: (609) 641-4813

Mr. John Moorhouse
'Cherrywood', Pelynt, Looe
Cornwall PL13 2JX
ENGLAND

Mr. Frank Robitaille
9191 Loma Street
Villa Park, CA 92668
PHONE: (714) 978-9090

Brookside Gardens Chapter

Mr. Ronald Carbis
13 Saint Ives Place
Gaithersburg, MD 20877
PHONE: (301) 977-8962

Mr. Frank Dasplit and
Ms. Nell Hennessy
1926 Lawrence Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018
PHONE: (202) 526-0157

Mr. Jim DeRamus
P. O. Box 15077
Chevy Chase, MD 20825
PHONE: (202) 362-7494

Mr. Stephen Labas
622 Pickford Place, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
PHONE: (202) 546-2844

Mr. Phil Reinke
9907 Tenbrook Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20901
PHONE: (301) 681-6846

Mr. & Mrs. Jim Sellers
14101 Flint Rock Terrace
Rockville, MD 20853
PHONE: (301) 871-2436

Ms. Margaret Vogel
11036 Dobbins Drive
Potomac, MD 20854
PHONE: (301) 893-0803

Mr. Tony LaVigna
11202 Stephen Lane
Beltsville, MD 20705
PHONE: (301) 937-9387

Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Wolin
632 Whitingham Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
PHONE: (301) 622-4363

Dallas Chapter
Mr. Rick Currey
7119 Lakeshore Drive
Dallas, TX 75214
PHONE: (214) 321-5887

Louisiana Chapter
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Bailey
86 Magnolia Gardens Drive
Covington, LA 70433-9520
PHONE: (504) 893-3791

Northern Virginia Chapter

Mr. & Mrs. John
Yagerline
6909 Rolling Road
Springfield, VA 22152
PHONE: (703) 451-5915

Mr. Alan Taylor
3603 Annandale Road
Annandale, VA 22003
PHONE: (703) 698-0854

Tri-State Chapter

Mr. & Mrs. George Kolb
1701 Schutte Road
Evansville, IN 47712
PHONE: (812) 423-7089

Ben Morrison Chapter News

Nuran Miller, *President*

On July 17, 1994 the Ben Morrison Chapter had a cutting picnic and a plant exchange at George and Sue Switzer's. In spite of a drizzling rain we were still able to take cuttings and exchange plants. We held elections as follows:

President: Nuran Miller

Vice-President: Allen D. Jones

Secretary: June Thomas

Treasurer: Sewell T. Moore

The plans for Ben Morrison memorial bench and plaque at the George Harding Garden were finalized. Furthermore, we decided that we would support the Children's Program at the American Horticulture Society.

The members discussed the goals and objectives of our chapter. Emphasis on increasing membership was agreed on. A spring flower show and plant sale are future plans to secure new members. As part of publicity, we also nominated our new member, Carolyn Segree as our Publicity Chairman.

Our coming meeting is on September 11, 1994 at 2:00 PM at the Fairview Library in Dunkirk MD. Charles Hanners will share with us his video of Azaleas and Winter '94 in Southern MD followed by a discussion of the protection of azaleas in winter.

On December 11, 1994 we will have our Annual Holiday Gathering with members bringing a covered dish and a gift for exchange. □

Azalea Calendar

1994

- September 21** Dallas Chapter Meeting at 6:30, Tuesday, at the Dallas Arboretum
- October 7-9** ARS Western Regional Conference in Lynnwood, Washington
- October 15** Glenn Dale Preservation Project Work Day; for more information contact Bill Miller (301) 365-0692
- October 15** Deadline for receiving material (articles, advertisements, and chapter news) for the December issue of **THE AZALEAN**
- October 29** Board of Director's Meeting at The U.S. National Arboretum, Washington, D.C.
- November 1** Dallas Chapter Meeting at 6:30PM, Tuesday, at the Highland Park Town Hall
- November 19** Glenn Dale Preservation Project Work Day; for more information contact Bill Miller (301) 365-0692
- December 11** Ben Morrison Christmas Party Meeting

1995

- May 4-6** Azalea Society Annual Meeting and Convention to be held by the Brookside Chapter in Maryland Suburbs of Washington, D.C.

Oconee Chapter News

The Oconee Chapter of the Azalea Society of America held its first Spring meeting on April 24, 1994. The site of the meeting was the First Baptist Church of Conyers, GA.

The first part of our program was Jim Thornton's presentation of slides depicting "Problems with Azaleas". The slide presentation, inspired by nursery customers' and radio talk-show callers' often-asked questions, demonstrated leaf blight, yellowing leaves and other worrisome problems. Jim said to let him know what we wanted to see, and he would be glad to show other problems from time-to-time.

Earl Hester was introduced for the second part of the program. Earl's talk on "Cuttings to Gallons" was most informative. What began as a hobby seven years ago for Earl and his wife Dorothy

has now gone "amok". Because cuttings for their first interest, native azaleas, were too difficult to obtain, the Hesters figured they would not live long enough to sell any plants. They changed their focus and now grow only evergreen azaleas.

Earl said there were many ways to grow cuttings, but he would share his method with us. Beginning about mid-May to early June, he sets his cuttings in pure, double-ground pine bark in six pack containers. These containers, which carry the trade-name 1206s, fit a 10-inch by 20-inch web flat. Earl does not use any root hormone. He waters with a mist system controlled by a time clock. Cuttings root in approximately 14 to 17 days.

Many of his cuttings are sold in flats, and some cuttings are transferred to gallon containers. He started with 21, and now sells over 150 different varieties. □

Transplant Nursery

Rare and Unusual Plants

Choice groups of azaleas,
rhododendrons, and
native deciduous azaleas
Catalogue \$1.00

(706) 356-8947
2425 Parkertown Road
Lavonia, GA 30553

We Do Not Ship!
Visitors Welcome!

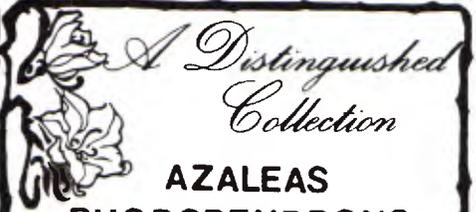
Azalea Mart



Advertising Rates

1/18 page	\$12
1/9 page	\$20
2/9 page	\$36
1/3 page	\$50
1/2 page	\$75
Full page	\$150
Back cover	\$250

Special rates for members
Send copy or write
Robert W. Hobbs, *Editor*



**AZALEAS
RHODODENDRONS
RARE TREES
and EVERGREENS
UNUSUAL PLANTS**

MAIL ORDER CATALOG \$2.00

**Roslyn
Nursery**

DEPT C 211 BURRS LANE
DIX HILLS, N.Y. 11746



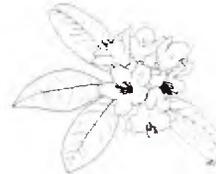
JOIN the Azalea Society of America

*A nonprofit organization dedicated to
sharing and improving knowledge of
Azaleas.*

- ◆ Quarterly journal, THE AZALEAN
- ◆ Annual National Convention
- ◆ Yearly Membership only \$20.00

For additional information please
write to the Membership Commit-
tee, Azalea Society of America,
P. O. Box 34536, West Bethesda,
MD 20827-0536

Shepherd Hill Farm



Shepherd Hill Farm
200 Peekskill Hollow Road
Putnam Valley, NY 10579
(914) 528-5917

Growers of Rhododendrons and Azaleas

*Call or Write for Our New Catalog
Postpaid Shipping*

NATIVE AZALEAS

and hundreds of other southern
trees, shrubs, perennials,
all nursery-grown

Catalog \$2.00

WOODLANDERS

1128 Colleton Avenue
Aiken, South Carolina 29801

THE BELL BOOK

A Companion to Monograph 20

*Indexes of Cultivar Names, PI Number, Bell Number Seed Lot Number
and Sisterhood Tables for the Glenn Dale Azaleas*

Order from:

THE AZALEA WORKS

7613 Quintana Court

Bethesda, MD 20817

(301) 365-0692

\$22.00 plus shipping and handling
Maryland Residents add \$1.10 sales tax

Shipping and Handling

USA \$3.00

Canada, Mexico and Western Hemisphere \$4.00

Europe \$6.00

Asia, Africa, & The Pacific Rim \$8.00

Pay by Bank Check in U.S. Dollars or

International Money Order

Checks made out to

THE AZALEA WORKS

Muccio's Nurseries

INCORPORATED

*Growers of Rare
Camellias and Azaleas
since 1935
hundreds of varieties
Send for FREE catalog*

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
MAILING ADDRESS; P.O. BOX 6160
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91003
(818) 794-3383

Your
Advertisement
Could
Appear
Here



AZALEA TRACE

250 Varieties

*The Best "DOERS" From Our
Collection Of Over 1000 Varieties
Potted Plants (6", 8", 10" Pots)
Grown in Calvert County, MD*

5510 STEPHEN REID ROAD
HUNTINGTOWN, MD 20639
PHONE: (301) 855-2305
(410) 257-0837

Southern Plants

- ☛ Southeastern Natives
- ☛ Heat-Tolerant Deciduous Azaleas
- ☛ Magnolias
- ☛ Rare Introduced Plants

Mail Order Catalog \$1.00

P O Box 232
Semmes, AL 36575
(205) 649-5221

THE CUMMINS GARDEN

Dwarf Rhododendrons
Deciduous Azaleas
Dwarf Evergreens
Companion Plants

YES, We Ship!
Catalog \$2.00
(Refundable With Order)



22 Robertsville Rd.
Marlboro, NJ 07746
Phone: (201) 536-2591

garden information manager (gim, pronounced 'Jim')

Previously available only to public gardens and arboreta, gim has now been tailored to also meet the needs of private plant enthusiasts.

gim runs on any Macintosh computer as your plant information partner, keeping such details for each of your plants as source, size history, colors, bloom time, culture, comments, "to do" notes, and its precise location in your garden.

The *gim* maps of your garden and plants let you instantly find any plant, "grow" the garden over time, see it in "bloom" at any season – and easily replace your lost labels. *gim* also has extensive, flexible, easy to use on-screen and printed reports, including plant labels.

For full information, call or write:
Oakhill Nursery / 15241 Springfield
Road Germantown, MD 20874
301-840-1714 301-417-9123 (fax)

ASA BOOKSTORE

*'A Brocade Pillow—
Azaleas of Old Japan'*
by Ito Ihei
with an introduction
by John L. Creech
\$15.00
Postage Paid

All Timber Press
Publications at
substantial
discount

*'Success With
Rhododendrons
and Azaleas'*
by
H. Edward Reiley
\$27.50
Postage Paid

'Azaleas'
by Fred Galle
\$59.00
Postage Paid

Please inquire:
Ms. Jean Cox
5604 La Vista Drive
Alexandria, VA 22310
PHONE: (703) 971-8669

GREER GARDENS

1280 Goodpasture Island Rd
Eugene, OR 97401
ph: 503/686-8266

Call or send for our catalog, \$3.



Azalea Lawrence Olson

Justly Famous for the Rare and Unusual

Girard Yellow Pom-Pom

Girard Nurseries

BOX 428 • GENEVA, OHIO 44041
Phone (216) 466-2881 Fax (216) 466-3999

Azaleas • Rhododendrons • Evergreens • Holly • Seeds • Bonsai

NEW GIRARD AZALEA INTRODUCTIONS

GIRARD DOUBLE DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

Girard Red Pom-Pom - Red
Girard Yellow Pom-Pom - Yellow
Girard Arista - orange, salmon pink, white
Girard Wedding Bouquet - bicolor pink & white
Girard Pink Delight - double pink

GIRARD HARDY EVERGREEN AZALEAS

Girard Saybrook Glory
Girard National Beauty
Girard Hot Shot
Girard Fuschia
Girard Renee Michele

Growers of Many Native Rhododendrons and Azaleas

Write for Free Color Catalog.

ORIGINATORS AND GROWERS OF THE GIRARD™ GROUP OF HARDY EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS AZALEAS
AND HARDY RHODODENDRONS.

