

# Maps and Records for Azalea Collections

Frank Bryan — Lithonia, Georgia

*[Frank Bryan says he compiled this article from information shared at an Oconee Chapter meeting and in discussion with Joe Coleman. Since this topic is of perennial interest, I invite other people who have used computer applications for mapping and record keeping to contribute articles for publication in The Azalean, Ed.]*

Make sketches of landscaping ideas during planning, and map beds with locations of species and cultivars within the garden. Develop a listing of names with descriptions of plants in the collection and indexes. Keep the listings on cards, in a notebook or store them on a computer hard drive or on disks. Add entries as they are planted, and review the listings periodically; at least annually. If computerized, print out a hard copy for rapid viewing and editing. Maps and listings are necessary to keep up with increasing numbers of plants and their locations. (There are computer programs for mapping and placement of plants.)

Allison Fuqua uses 3" x 5" cards to record information about each cultivar. These contain name of the cultivar, date obtained and where it came from. He has drawings of where they are planted.

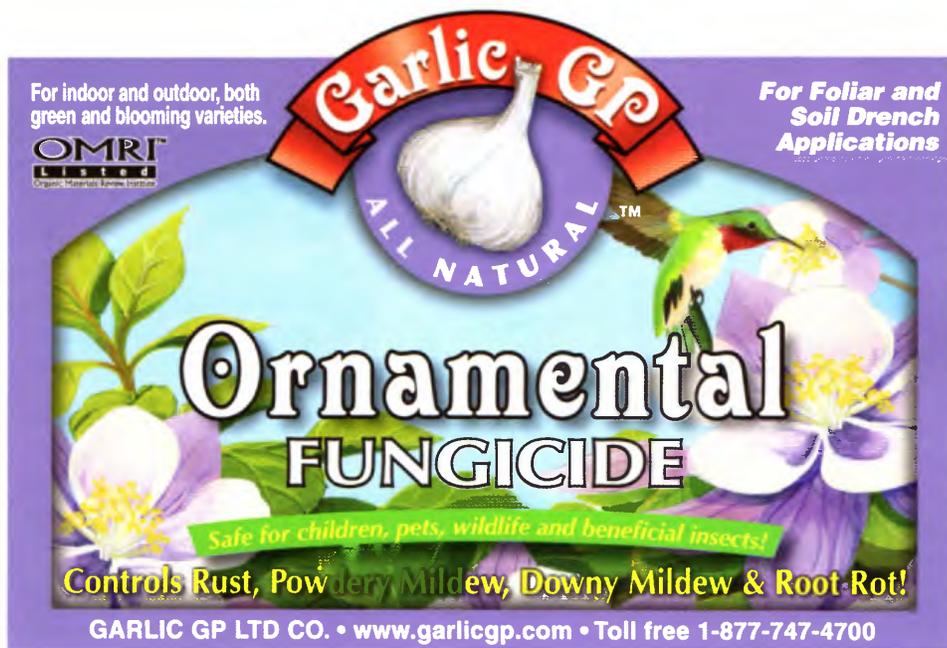
Ruth and Frank Bryan divided their lot into areas and these into sections. Cultivars are given code numbers (first for the area (e.g., A), then the section (e.g., 1) and following a decimal point, a number (e.g., 1) for each species or cultivar. There are 38 sections. For example, a specific cultivar might have a number C2.37). For each section, a 5" x 7" card initially was used to list all planted cultivars. Rough maps were drawn that showed the general location and quantities of the cultivars or groupings. A map was prepared for each section in the front yard, but several sections were combined for locations toward the lake.

Subsequently, this information was computerized. The information is classified by deciduous and evergreen azaleas. (See accompanying tables and listings for abstracts of data in the listing and indexes.) Categories of columns include (a) species or cultivar name, common

name if one, parentage; (b) bloom color; (c) bloom type; (d) size of flower and plant; (e) bloom time and hardiness; and (f) location code, other characteristics and habits of plants, and quantity. The source of most deciduous azaleas is also listed, but unfortunately this has not been done for the evergreens. The azaleas are classified as species and hybrid groups. General information about the hybrid group is stated above the listing of cultivars. Each row gives information about a specific species or cultivar. Totals for the cultivars and their quantities are given at the end of the section on the hybrid group. This document gives information about each cultivar in each hybrid group.

If the user, however, does not know the hybrid group in which a cultivar is classified, it becomes difficult to find it in the listing. Therefore, indexes are necessary. Three have been developed. The first, which is an essential one, is an alphabetized listing of all species and cultivars of deciduous and evergreen azaleas. Following the name of the entry, the hybrid group or species is listed

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## EVERGREEN AZALEAS, Classified By Hybridizer Group

Evergreen species or cultivars that emerged from species. (The majority of these azalea species are native to Japan; others are native mostly to Asia.)

Back Acres azaleas [53] were developed and released by B.Y. Morrison (who developed the Glenn Dale azaleas) after his retirement in Pass Christian, Mississippi. (Others are known only by number.) They tend to have a more compact growth habit and are less cold tolerant than the Glenn Dales; many have bicolor blooms and colored margins with outstanding color combinations. Many are doubles, and most bloom late.

Species/cultivar (Common name; syn.) [Group]	Bloom color	Bloom type	Size: bloom/ plant	Bloom time/ hardy	Location code/ number of plants/ habit/comments
'Apricot Honey' ( 'Kagetsu' x R. <i>indicum</i> )	Light center between strong pink/white margins, vivid red dots	Single 2-3 in head	2-2 3/4" MEDIUM	Mid 5/25	C2.5.1 UPRIGHT

### Index of Azaleas

[Alphabetical with hybrid group stated and location listed]

'Adelaine Pope' [Carla] - El .12  
 \*'Admiral Semmes' [Dodd] - L5, F1.27  
 'Ai-no-tsuki'[Satsuki] -Cl.11  
 'Aka-yodogawa' [Species] - El .41  
 \* deciduous

### Index of Evergreen Azaleas [by hybrid group with quantity]

Aichele (6/44)  
 'Clemson' - 4  
 'Easter Morn' - 19  
 Allan (1/11)  
 'Massasoit' (Kurume) - 11  
 Aromi (16/73)  
 'Ballerina Pink' - 4  
 'Crinoline Pink' - 4

### Index of azaleas [by locations, quantity and color (coordinated with maps of areas)]

Al-Right of apple tree, in front of ditch...  
 A1.1. 'Girard's Scarlet' - 3 - red  
 A1.2. 'Hershey's Salmon' - 18 - y - pink  
 A1.3. 'President Clay' - 14 - red ...A2..A3...Bl...B2...B3...C1...C2...C2.5...C3...D...El...E2...E3...F1..F2...G...H...L1-19 (typically 25 to >50 cultivars in a location)

### Summaries

Total deciduous, Total evergreen, Number of types of deciduous and evergreens,  
 Total types and number, Listing of numbers of specific cultivar in masses of 10 or more

# New Members

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The following new members have joined the Society as of July 8, 2005

## At-large Members

Helen Becich  
1041 N. Cindy Street  
Visalia, CA 93291

Hugh Denny  
2528 Lavista Road  
Decatur, GA 30033

Tammy Feuer  
73 North Woodland Avenue  
Woodbury, NJ 08096

Judy & Thomas Gage  
1424 Francis Station Drive  
Knoxville, TN 37909

Harlan A. Hanna  
Hollywood & Hawaiian Unlimited  
Landscape Architects  
PO Box 50995  
Knoxville, TN 37950-0995

Art & Delores Martella  
831-B Jackson Street  
Lansdale, PA 19446

Kenneth G. McRae IV  
5505 Hawthorne  
Little Rock, AR 72207

Ernest Shealey  
PO Box 2606  
Leesville, SC 29070-0606

David Wuosmaa  
3230 LaCosta Circle, Apt 303  
Naples, FL 34105

Alabamense Chapter  
Bob & Wilma Siemens  
1725 Buck Island Drive  
Guntersville, AL 35976

Ben Morrison Chapter  
Edward F. McCarthy  
654 Branch Place  
North Beach, MD 20714

Virginia D. Weaver  
1216 Iron Forge Road  
Forestville, MD 20747

Brookside Gardens Chapter  
Gilbert S. Jackson  
8208 Raymond Lane  
Potomac, MD 20854

Stacy A. Parsons  
9224 Glenfille Road  
Silver Spring, MD 20901

Nancy & Bill Sheriff  
1222 Pinecrest Circle  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Lake Michigan Chapter  
Harold Berg  
1900 East Gunn Road  
Rochester, MI 48306

Mr. & Mrs. Roberts  
927 Tyne Circle  
Danville, IN 46122

Northern Virginia Chapter  
Jim Brant  
7034 Hunters Pointe Drive  
Gloucester, VA 23061

Vaseyi Chapter  
Lynn Clark Medlin  
PO Box 15990  
Surfside Beach, SC 29587

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## Maps and Records — continued

with location and number code. A second index gives each evergreen cultivar under the hybrid group categories. It also cites the quantity of each and totals. A third index is by location. It classifies the azaleas by location code, name, quantity, and color. This information is stored on disks and hard drive; copies are printed and edited periodically. The information is upgraded after new or additional cultivars are planted. Most of the data for entries is gathered and entered during the winter months when azalea propagation and cultivation is over.

Joe Coleman stated that he uses a similar approach. He is using Access from Windows software for inventory, organizing, and doing searches. This is a knowledge management program. Presently this is in a developmental stage, but when completed, he will be able to determine whether he has a specific cultivar, and, if so,

search information on sources, hybrid group, flower color and form, etc. with all sort of cross-indexing and will be able to bring up a picture if it is on file.

*Frank Bryan joined the ASA Oconee Chapter in 1993. He has been the editor of the chapter newsletter since September 1995. He says he had little background with azaleas or horticulture before becoming a member, but he is a scientist (Bacteriologist, Ph.D.) with an extensive career in disease control. He served as a scientist director, (Foodborne Disease Activity, Training Program), Centers for Disease Control, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta (1956-1985); principal activities: foodborne diseases epidemiology and control, enteric diseases, environmental health, training; and subsequently as a consultant in food safety. He is the author of over 270 publications. [This article appeared in the Oconee Chapter Newsletter, July 2004. XIV (3): 2-3, used here by permission, Ed.]*