

VIBURNUMS FROM SOFTWOOD CUTTINGS
A SEVEN YEAR RESUME (continued)

Plant	Number Of Cuttings Stuck	Date Stuck	Hormone Used	Medium	Cuttings* Rooted
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	147	6-21-67	Jiffy Gro 10:1 Dilution	50% Peat 50% Perlite	—
<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	100	7-17-67	Jiffy Gro 10:1 Dilution	Milled Sphagnum	—
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	140	7-17-67	Jiffy Gro 10:1 Dilution	Milled Sphagnum	—
<i>Viburnum rhynchophyllodes</i>	65	8-16-67	Jiffy Gro 10:1 Dilution	Milled Sphagnum	—
<i>Viburnum sciboldi</i>	92	7-24-67	Jiffy Gro 10:1 Dilution	50% Peat 50% Perlite	—
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	124	7-28-67	Jiffy Gro 10:1 Dilution	50% Peat 50% Perlite	—
<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>	352	7-19-67	Jiffy Gro 10:1 Dilution	50% Peat 50% Perlite	—

MODERATOR TUKEY: It is always a real pleasure to introduce one of the patriarchs of our Society and I have that pleasure right now. Mr. John Vermeulen will speak on the "Propagation of *Franklinia alatamaha* from Softwoods".

PROPAGATION OF FRANKLINIA ALATAMAHA FROM SOFTWOODS

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It is fairly simple to grow *Franklinia alatamaha* from softwood. We take the cuttings in our area about the middle of July just before the new growth starts to get woody. We prefer the cuttings from older plants as these are more firm in texture. We therefore have a row of stock plants about 20 years old. They get a severe trimming every 3 years which makes for nice sturdy cuttings. We make our cuttings about 5 to 6 inches in length and take off all but 5 or 6 leaves which are cut in half.

The cuttings are stuck directly in 3" peatpots in a rooting media consisting of 53 parts peatmoss, 17½ parts #1 Perlite, 17½ parts styrofoam, 9 parts fine sand, 3 parts soil, firmly packed. We put 28 pots in a regular greenhouse flat. The flat is placed outdoors in a mist frame which is covered with cloth giving about 20% shade. This cloth is placed at an angle about 4' above the frame.

Intermittent mist is applied from about one hour after sunrise until about sunset. I cannot give you an exact timing for the mist as it depends mainly on weather conditions, but we use short periods at short intervals as this will keep the foliage cool.

Complete rooting should take from 3 to 4 weeks, then misting is reduced. This is a must as the roots rot easily. After about 7 to 8 weeks the plants are just kept under shade. To overwinter in our area the plants are placed in a heated pit frame covered with opaque plastic. The white plastic keeps a more even temperature than clear plastic. Night temperature is kept at about 38 degrees.

MODERATOR TUKEY: Our third paper for this afternoon's session will be presented by Mr. Larry Carville of the Rhode Island Nurseries, in Newport, Rhode Island. He will speak on the "Propagation of Exbury Azaleas from Softwoods".

PROPAGATION OF KNAPHILL AZALEAS FROM SOFTWOODS

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Without question, the most notable addition to the deciduous azaleas for colder climates during the last decade has been the introduction of the Knaphill Azaleas from England. This group of azaleas fills the needs of both the connoisseur and the grower in that these plants are vigorous in growth habit, offer exceptional color during the blooming season, and are dependably hardy in the northeast.

I propose to limit this paper in content since the material I am presenting results from experience and observations gained in growing Knaphill azaleas in the greater Hartford, Conn. area over an eight-year period. I do not propose to disagree with or dispute authorities in the horticultural field who have had vastly more extensive experience than I but rather submit to you for your consideration my personal experiences.

For the purpose of simplification I will refer to this group of deciduous azaleas as the Knaphill azaleas, but please realize that I include the Exbury azaleas as well. Perhaps I might touch briefly on their history so that we may share a common base of understanding. The Knaphill azaleas are predominately North American in specific origin in that six of the species involved in their breeding are native to this country, namely: *R. viscosum*, *R. nudiflorum*, *R. calendulaceum*, *R. speciosum*, *R. arborescens*, and *R. occidentale*. Although the Knaphill azaleas first began to appear in this country around 1950, their origin dates back as far as 1860 when Anthony Waterer began crossing the Ghent azaleas with the Chinese molle and the flame azaleas, *R. calendulaceum*. To these crosses were added additional hybrids, the Albican (*occidentale molle*) and the sweet azalea (*arborescens*). The Knaphill strain originated at Waterer's Knaphill Nursery but was further developed by Goldsworth Nursery; at Ilam Estate, Christchurch, New Zealand; and beginning in 1922 at Exbury by Lionel de Rothschild. This extensive and interrelated breeding therefore gives rise to four