

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Tomorrow Park Hill'  
Courtesy American Camellia Society

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One Dollar

# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc.*

An organization devoted to the advancement of the Camellia for the benefit of mankind—physically, mentally, and inspirationally.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues: \$6.00.

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1835 Carlisle Dr., San Marino 91108  
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FRED I. SINCLAIR, Vice Pres.  
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Tel. 255-2283

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Sec'y-Treas.  
820 Winston Ave., San Marino 91108  
Tel. 793-4214

## **DIRECTORS**

MRS. AMELIA BLISS  
533 N. Segovia, San Gabriel 91775  
Tel. 282-8160

CAREY BLISS  
533 N. Segovia, San Gabriel 91775  
Tel. 282-8160

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Tel. 792-0829

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Box 183  
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**THE CAMELLIA REVIEW:** HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Editor, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Tel. 793-4214

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## THE COVER FLOWER

### C. Japonica 'Tomorrow Park Hill'

This is a repeat showing of 'Tomorrow Park Hill' as a CAMELLIA REVIEW cover flower, it having been used previously on the cover of the March 1967 issue. The reason for the repetition is that it has been chosen by the Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society for the William Hertrich Award as Best Mutant for 1966. It was discovered in the gardens of Park Hill, the Los Angeles home of Mrs. Monique I. Peer and the late Ralph Peer.

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The 1967-1968 camellia season, and with it camellia show time, is now history. Many of us are prone to think of the two, the season and show time, as synonymous, to the extent at least that work on camellias during the summer period will be directed toward producing "show flowers" next season. That this concept does not represent the majority view of camellia society members is indicated by the fact that the number of exhibitors in camellia shows in Southern California (San Diego to Bakersfield) is considerably less than half the membership of the camellia societies in the area.

I brought home with me from New Zealand the editorial page from an issue of the *New Zealand Gardener* that has wide circulation in that country. Here are some excerpts from the editorial. "Is competition necessary or desirable to improve our standards and increase our interest in gardening? Some people thrive on competition and most of us like a little of it. But let us not lose our true perspective in this rush of competitive horticulture or we will lose the joy of gardening itself which is such a relaxation for so many people. Let us garden to whatever purpose gives us the greatest personal satisfaction and forget what the other chap says we should do; this hobby is one of the last bastions of our right of self-expression in our home grounds."

I believe that the joy of the garden and the pleasure of competition are compatible and that those who are now confining their camellia pleasures to the garden can broaden their pleasures by joining the group that enters the shows. Not necessarily to win top prizes, although a person does enjoy a thrill when he wins a "Best" award. The real pleasure of a hobby is in association with others with like interests, and there is no place where these interests can be shared that equals the comradeship of camellia show participation.

The people who some call the "professional amateurs", those who manage the shows, devise the show schedules, some of whom consistently win prizes in the competition, have a responsibility to attract more exhibitors to the shows. While all camellia society presidents exhort their members to participate, it often takes more than mere exhortation to encourage the initial step. I shall have some ideas on this subject in the next issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, the October 1968 issue, particularly from the standpoint of show schedules and show management.

*Harold E. Dyer*

## PROPAGATION OF CAMELLIAS BY CUTTINGS

*Reprinted from CAMELLIA NEWS, official publication  
of the Australian Camellia Research Society*

As the bulk of commercial propagation of camellias is by striking cuttings, this method has much to commend it over the alternative of one of the grafting methods.

These ways of obtaining new plants are known as vegetative propagation, and are used to reproduce a variety, the new plants being, in all respects, identical with the originals.

They are, in fact, merely extensions of the mother plant, and not new individuals such as are produced by sexual reproduction through the growing of seed.

In past years, grafting and inarching were the main methods used to propagate camellias; later on, cuttings of mature wood, taken in autumn, were struck in sand over the winter period. This gave rather erratic results until the factors determining the rooting of cuttings were better understood, and the correct practices adopted. Today, improved methods of propagation give close to 100% rooting results in a considerably shorter time than was first taken.

For the successful rooting of cuttings, there are three requirements for consistently good, quick results. First, it is desirable to take cuttings at a time when they are in the best condition for quick callusing and root initiation. This is generally as soon as the new growth has hardened off. It is best to select tip cuttings of two or three leaves from new growth that has sufficiently hardened off so that the wood will snap easily when bent. This also is indicated by the brown colouring of the stem just reaching the tip. Spring growth will harden off by December for early varieties by January for later ones<sup>1</sup>. Summer-autumn growth will have hardened off through April and May, and these two periods mark the best time to

take the wood, the spring growth for summer propagation and the autumn growth for winter propagation.

The second requirement is based on the fact that the cutting is in no condition to take up much moisture until it has produced a few roots. Hence, for the time being, it must be contained in an atmosphere as close to 100% humidity as possible, and kept in a condition in which transpiration of moisture is limited to the amount that the cut end of the scion can replace by absorption. The above conditions are obtained by enclosing the cuttings in almost airtight conditions by means of close frames, cloches, polythene coverings, or closed glass houses. The cuttings must be heavily shaded as light will stimulate activity in the green leaves which will raise their transpiration rate; that is, unless automatic, intermittent mist sprays, or the equivalent are used, which maintain a film of water on the leaf surfaces. The striking medium also must be kept damp at all times.

The third requirement for optimum root development is the provision of suitable temperature in the environs of the cutting. For best results the temperature range should be kept between 68 and 78°F. This is one reason for striking cuttings over the summer period, as only a little heat at night may be necessary to hold this range. Artificial warmth is best applied in the form of bottom heat in the rooting zone. Lower temperatures will give quite good results, except that the cuttings will take longer to root.

*(Continued on next page)*

<sup>1</sup>The months are for the Southern Hemisphere. They will be the opposite, of course, for the Northern Hemisphere.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup>The latitude of Sydney is 34°, the same as Los Angeles.

In Sydney<sup>2</sup> and further north, natural temperatures are quite satisfactory, and no artificial heat is necessary for summer propagation. The lack of a method of applying bottom heat should not deter anyone from striking camellia cuttings, as a fair percentage "take" is possible at normal temperatures, provided care is taken with the other factors.

#### **Preparation of Cuttings:**

As soon as the wood is ready, take two or three-leaf tip cuttings about 2½" to 3" long. These are best gathered in polythene bags, one variety to a bag carefully labeled. Close the bag with a rubber band round the top. If necessary, bags can be stored in the refrigerator crisper provided they are kept airtight. If only a few cuttings are involved, print the varietal name on the back of the leaf with a ballpoint pen. Unless this care is taken, one can finish up with a number of unknown varieties.

One advantage of taking newly-grown wood is that it stands the best chance of being free of mite and scale, although aphid may be present. Nevertheless, scions should be carefully checked to ensure that no pest is present. If necessary, they can be quickly dipped in a light mixture of one of the complete fungicide-insecticide formulations.

Following this, the stem should be recut cleanly with a sharp knife, on a slant just below or through a leaf node. The number of leaves should be reduced to two, and the outer third or so trimmed off each leaf, so they require less space in the pot, and have less area from which to transpire. This trimming is not mandatory, and full leaves can be left if space is available.

#### **The Propagation Medium:**

One of the most satisfactory mixes for striking is ½ clean sand medium texture and ½ peat moss by volume, well mixed and damped down. This mixture should be well rammed down into the pots, which previously have

had drainage material placed in the bottom over the holes. The pots first should have been properly cleaned and sterilized by dipping in Captan, permanganate of potash or formaldehyde.

Using a large nail or similar tool, holes can be punched into the packed cutting medium at regular intervals, cuttings inserted about every 1½", and the mix pressed firmly around them. The stems can be dipped into some rooting compound, if desired, immediately before insertion. As soon as a pot is filled with cuttings, it should be stood in water until flooded, then taken out and dumped while draining, to finally pack the rooting medium firmly about the cuttings. The pot of cuttings can then be plunged into sand on the propagating bench of a glass house or in a propagating frame, or plunged into the soil in a protected position, and covered by a bell jar and hessian. Alternatively, where only one or two pots are concerned, a U shaped wire can be inserted in the pot, and the whole thing put in a suitable polythene bag. The top of the bag is then closed and secured with pressure tape or paper clips. This gives a reasonably airtight seal and the wire will keep the bag off the cuttings. It can be easily moved about, so that it is kept in a warm place and protected from direct light.

#### **Aftercare:**

While the cuttings are rooting, the rooting medium must be kept moist. In the polythene bag, the cuttings need to be aired for a few minutes about once a week and the medium checked for moistness. It will be found to need little watering, which is best applied with a misting nozzle. Larger quantities in a frame or on the bench will need fine spraying or syringing about twice a day, or more often on a hot summer day, unless mist propagation is being used.

Once roots start to appear, more air should be admitted, and the shading

*(Continued on page 29)*

# EFFECT OF CONTINUOUS LIGHT, HIGH NUTRIENT LEVEL, AND TEMPERATURE ON FLOWERING SEEDLINGS

Walter E. Lammerts

Plant Breeder and Hybridizer, Formerly Director of Research  
Descanso Distributors, Livermore, California

*Reprinted from CAMELLIA CULTURE, page 175-177*

The greatly stimulated interest in the development of new camellia seedlings, both chance-bred and those which result from hand pollination, makes it desirable that we reappraise our growing techniques with a view of shortening the time that elapses before flowering.

Camellia seedlings grown under even ideal garden conditions rarely begin flowering in less than four years from germination of seed; usually from five to eight years elapse before all seedlings may be indexed as to color, petal number, and form of flower. Tests made in the past have clearly demonstrated the great stimulative effect of continuous light on the growth of plant life and the rapidity of flowering.\* These tests have been applied to camellia seedlings with startling effect.\*\* A brief review of the methods applied will be helpful in understanding results.

The normal day length is supplemented by light at night from 100-watt mazda lamps, or other lamps of relatively the same wattage, placed in standard reflectors hung about 5 feet apart and 3 feet above the young seedlings in the greenhouse. This process is initiated as soon as the seed-

lings are rooted and potted. These seedlings are given a weekly feeding of high nitrogen nutrient solution. Excellent results are obtained from a solution made from a salt mixture consisting of 25 percent nitrogen, high in urea, 7 percent phosphorus, and 7 percent potash. In addition, 1 percent of sulphur, 1 percent of calcium,  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent of iron, and smaller percentages of manganese, magnesium, and other minor elements are added to satisfy any minor element deficiencies which may arise during continued container culture. A dilution rate of 420 ppm. of nitrogen, 120 ppm. phosphorus, and 120 ppm. of potash is used and can be obtained by using 2 level teaspoonfuls of the above salt mixture to 1 gallon of water. For small containers, i. e. sizes up to 5 inches, enough of the solution should be added each week to fill the containers. The plants should *always* be thoroughly watered at least once between feedings in order to avoid any possibility of burning due to accumulation of salts to a toxic level. A high moisture level is always maintained. For plants in gallon containers  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint of nutrient solution per week is adequate and more could be harmful.

Of equal importance with these light, moisture, and nutrition conditions are the heat factors. For best results temperatures should not be permitted to drop below 65° F. minimum. Day temperatures will often exceed 95° F. without ill effects. Experiments conducted by Dr. James Bonner, of California Institute of Technology,

*(Continued on next page)*

\*W. E. Lammerts, Effect of Photoperiod and Temperature on Growth of Embryo-Cultured Peach Seedlings. *American Journal of Botany*. 30:707-711.

\*\*W. E. Lammerts, Effect of Continuous Light, High Nutrient Level and Temperature on Flowering of Camellia Hybrid Plants. *Camellia Research* (1950), Southern California Camellia Society. (This reference is out of print.—Ed.)

indicate that higher minimum temperatures may be even more effective in inducing rapid vegetative growth and early flowering. Thus in one series of experiments he was able to bring seedlings only 4 inches high and four months old into bud ten months after being placed under continuous light at 80° F. minimum temperature. At the end of this article appears a table prepared by Dr. Bonner showing the vegetative growth of camellia seedlings on a twenty-hour day in contrast with that obtained in one eight-hour day, recorded at intervals of six months and one year.

Under the conditions outlined above, growth is very rapid and almost continuous, that is, the time interval between growth cycles is so great reduced that wood of the previous growth cycle does not really harden before a new cycle of growth begins. In spite of this rapid vegetative growth, however, buds form in months instead of years. In one series of tests seedlings grown from seeds germinated in the springtime developed buds in twenty months. In another series of tests seeds germinated in October of one year resulted in seedlings which developed buds in the month of January of the second year thereafter, only sixteen months following germination. It should be stated that varietal differences in time of bud set were noted in these experiments. In the last test referred to above, vegetative growth up to 8 feet was obtained in the sixteen-month period.

Methods and techniques described herein are not recommended to the amateur for common usage. There are two primary reasons for this:

First, the flowering period resulting from such treatment is usually off season, and second, such forced flowers are often of poor quality and small size. Only expert attention to all details results in off-season flowers comparable to those produced normally.

These processes, do, however, serve a very worth-while purpose. A plant breeder is intent on determining as rapidly as possible which hybrid seedlings are worth keeping either as potential varieties or for use in further breeding. Also, species and varieties normally very slow growing, such as *C. Japonica* variety *Rusticana*, or blooming at a time of year too different from most desirable varieties of *C. japonica* or *C. reticulata*, may be brought into flower earlier and at the right time of the year by proper use of this technique.

It will be observed that when growth is forced as above indicated, certain seedlings will occur which are extremely vigorous, vegetatively speaking. These fast-growing seedlings tend to be slower in flowering. Moreover, weaker-growing seedlings seem slower to flower. However, in all tests herein referred to, all seedlings bloomed in less than three years from germination date despite the fact that some seedlings did not have the benefit of continuous light until nine months after germination. In other words, it is quite clear that through the use of the techniques we have described, it is possible to shorten the breeding cycle of the camellia from a period of four to eight years, to sixteen months or at most three years. The resultant benefit to the plant breeder is self-evident.

**Effect of day length on growth of camellia seedlings averaging 10 cm. in height placed in greenhouse. Growth in height of main stem. Average of 20 plants.**

Day Length Used	Growth in 6 Months	Height of Plant at 1 Year
20 hours	28.7 cm.	54.0 cm.
8 hours	4.7 cm.	6.7 cm.



# Show Results

## DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY Pittsburgh, California — February 24-25, 1968

- Sweepstakes — W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley  
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette  
Challenge Award — Miss Joan Balzarini, Walnut Creek  
Best Large Japonica — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette  
Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Donckelarii', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley  
Best Medium Japonica — 'Sunset Oaks', R. J. Slobe, Sacramento  
Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Emmett Pflingstl', Sal Davi, Sacramento  
Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —  
'Angel', A. F. Pinheiro; 'Dr. Burnside', William Stewart; 'Dr. Robert E. Schwartz', W. O. Addicott; 'Drama Girl', James Casey; 'Edmund B', Sal Davi; 'Eugene Lize', M. Lilliehoorn; 'Extravaganza', E. G. Busse; 'Jennie Jones', George McKee; 'Spring Sonnet', Miss Joan Balzarini  
Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Wilamina', A. F. Pinheiro, Modesto  
Best Boutonniere Japonica Runner-up — 'Jingle Bells', Frank Bartucco, Sacramento  
Boutonniere Blooms on Court of Honor —  
'Cardinal's Cap', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Fircone Var.', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso; 'Fluted Orchid', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Pink Perfection', Sharon Calone  
Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Carter's Sunburst', H. R. Studt, Sacramento  
Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —  
'Ballet Dancer', R. C. Poertner; 'Lady Clare', Van V. McKee; 'Lady Kay', Jack Lewis  
Best Group of 3 Boutonnieres — 'Starlet', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley  
Groups of 3 Boutonnieres on Court of Honor —  
'Cardinal's Cap', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Alison Leigh Woodroof', W. O. Addicott; 'Hopkins Pink', A. M. Hopkins  
Best Group of 6 Japonicas — 'Lady Clare', Mrs. Van McKee, Carmichael  
Groups of 6 Japonicas on Court of Honor —  
'C. M. Wilson', Bernice H. Fitzgerald; 'Drama Girl', E. G. Busse; 'Mathotiana', R. J. Slobe  
Best Collection of 25 Japonica Blooms — Sal Davi, Pittsburgh  
Best Reticulata — 'Buddha', S. K. Smith, Jr., Orinda  
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Mandalay Queen', John Augis, San Jose  
Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', S. K. Smith, Jr., Orinda  
Best Group of 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Prof. Tsai', George Stewart, Sacramento  
Best Hybrid — 'Phyl Doak', Ken Hallstone, Lafayette  
Hybrid Blooms on Court of Honor —  
'Fluted Orchid', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Sylvia May Wells', Harvey L. Morton  
Best Group of 3 Hybrids — 'Fluted Orchid', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto  
Best Group of 3 Hybrids Runner-up — 'J. C. Williams', H. S. Hell, San Anselmo  
Best Seedling — Jack F. Mandarich, Menlo Park  
Best Judges Collection — Jack L. Mandarich (Continued on next page)

## CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, California — March 2-3, 1968

Sweepstakes — W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette

Best Japonica — 'Glen 40 Var.', Mrs. Van V. McKee, Carmichael

Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Lady Loch', Mr. and Mrs. Walter Langhart, Isleton

Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Angel', William D. Stewart; 'Annette Gehry', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray; 'Berenice Beauty', Mrs. Van V. McKee; 'Bertha Faye Howell Var.', Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rambath; 'Betty Sheffield Silver', Abe Cuckovich; 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', William D. Stewart; 'Betty Sheffield Var.', W. R. Britland; 'C. M. Wilson', R. C. Poertner; 'Cardinal Var.', Mrs. George A. McKee; 'Carter's Sunburst', Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bergamini; 'Conquistador', Mr. and Mrs. Skip Stevens; 'Drama Girl', Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Boynton; 'Drama Girl Var.', Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bergamini; 'Elegans (Chandler) Var.', George Y. Yoshimura; 'Extravaganza', William D. Stewart; 'Fred Sander', John Augis; 'Hawaii', Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bergamini; 'High Wide'n Handsome', Tracy Breuner; 'June Stewart', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso; 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Jones; 'Leanne's Tomorrow', Harvey L. Morton; 'Mark Alan', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Maryland Var.', Austin Johnson; 'Miss Universe', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', W. H. Roeder; 'Owen Henry', R. L. Hanley; 'Rasen-Zome', Walter Langhart; 'Richard Nixon', Mrs. George A. McKee; 'Serenade', R. C. Poertner; 'Tiffany', Mrs. B. C. Erwin; 'Tiffany', Mrs. W. H. Roeder; 'Tomorrow', Kenneth Rice; 'Touchdown', Harvey L. Morton

Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Ecclefield', Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette

Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'White Nun', Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Hansen, Sr., Sacramento

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Astronaut', William A. Sims; 'C. M. Wilson', R. C. Poertner; 'Don-Mac', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr.; 'Guilio Nuccio', Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Boynton; 'Irene Coker', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray; 'Marie Bracey', Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Hansen, Sr.; 'Mark Alan', W. O. Addicott; 'Reg Ragland Var.', George J. Kovell; 'Sunset Oaks', Mrs. Van V. McKee

Best Group of 5 Japonicas — 'Tiffany', Mrs. Wilber Roeber, Winters

Groups of 5 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'C. M. Wilson', R. C. Poertner; 'Destiny', Mr. and Herb Martin; 'Don-Mac', Harold R. Studt; 'Helen K', Jack Lewis; 'Lady Clare', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Magnoliaeflora', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart; 'Pax', R. C. Poertner; 'R. L. Wheeler Var.', W. O. Addicott; 'Rasen-Zome', Walter Langhart

Best Group of 11 Japonicas — 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brereton, Sacramento

Groups of 11 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Drama Girl', James Casey; 'Lallarook', R. C. Poertner; 'Mrs. Bertha Harms', R. C. Poertner; 'Pink Perfection', Jack F. O'Connor

Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Kitty', D. R. Abernethy, Pleasant Hill

Boutonniere Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Fircone Var.', Mrs. Roy L. O'Neal; 'Hopkins Pink', Mrs. Eric A.

- Flunker; 'Little David', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro; 'Minute', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso
- Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento
- Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Tali Queen', Mrs. Charles Vanina
- Reticulatas on Court of Honor —  
'Moutancha', William Stewart; 'William Hertrich', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Group of 3 Reticulatas on Court of Honor —  
'Moutancha', Mat P. Talia
- Best Hybrid — 'Francie L', Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette
- Hybrids on Court of Honor —  
'E. G. Waterhouse', William D. Stewart; 'Sylvia May Wells', Harvey L. Morton
- Best Group of 3 Hybrids — 'Diamond Head', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
- Group of 3 Hybrids on Court of Honor —  
'Julia Hamiter', Harvey L. Morton
- Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Clark Hubbs', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Best Collection of 12 Different Blooms — Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento
- Best Collection of 15 Blooms, Judges Exhibit — Dr. Fred E. Heitman, Lafayette
- Best Japonica Seedling — Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Crowl, Sacramento
- Japonica Seedling on Court of Honor —  
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Reticulata Seedling — D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
- Best Hybrid Seedling — D. L. Feathers, Lafayette

## CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

**Bakersfield, California — March 9-10, 1968**

- Best Japonica — 'Carter's Sunburst Pink', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland
- Best Very Large Japonica — 'R. L. Wheeler', Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Eskridge, Julian
- Best Medium Japonica — 'Ballet Dancer', Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland
- Best Boutonniere — 'Hishi Karaito', Mrs. A. C. Adams, Bakersfield
- Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —  
'Baby Sargent', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe; 'Drama Girl', J. V. George; 'Moonlight Sonata', Melvin Canfield; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Fred Hamilton; 'Onetia Holland', Frances Wallen; 'Pope John XXIII', A. L. Summerson; 'Spring Fever', Mr. and Mrs. Larry Shuey; 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Melvin Canfield
- Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Moonlight Sonata', Melvin Canfield, Bakersfield
- Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Jennie Mills', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
- Best Group of 5 Japonicas — 'Yours Truly', Mrs. William MacDonald, Bakersfield
- Best Group of 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Purity', A. L. Summerson, Glendale

*(Continued on next page)*

- Best Reticulata — ‘Chang’s Temple’, W. F. Harmsen, Claremont  
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — ‘Purple Gown’, Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria  
 Reticulata Bloom on Court of Honor —  
 ‘Buddha’, A. E. Krumm  
 Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — ‘Noble Pearl’, Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino  
 Best Group of 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — ‘Buddha’, A. E. Krumm, Altadena  
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — ‘Howard Asper’, Tom Stull,  
 Bakersfield  
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — ‘Francie L’, Tom Stull,  
 Bakersfield  
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — ‘Charlean Var.’,  
 Melvin Canfield, Bakersfield  
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — ‘Elsie Jury’,  
 Melvin L. Gum, Long Beach  
 Best Japonica Seedling #636, Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield  
 Best Reticulata Seedling — Pat Novak, Van Nuys

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Concord, California — March 9-10, 1968

- Sweepstakes — W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley  
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — A. M. Patterson, Livermore  
 Sweepstakes Novice — F. T. Bartucco, Sacramento  
 Challenge Award — Mrs. William Breuner, Orinda  
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica — ‘Carter’s Sunburst Pink’, Mr. and  
 S. B. Davi, Pittsburg  
 Large and Very Large Japonicas on Court of Honor —  
 ‘Betty Sheffield Supreme’, James Casey; ‘Donckelarii’, John M. Augis;  
 ‘Drama Girl’, Mrs. William R. Thaler; ‘Elegans Supreme’, Mr. and Mrs.  
 S. B. Davi; ‘Faith’, R. C. Poertner; ‘Fashionata’, Mr. and Mrs. S. B.  
 Davi; ‘Jessie Katz’, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi; ‘Kramer’s Supreme’,  
 Roget Specht; ‘Lady in Red’, W. O. Addicott; ‘Lucy Hester’, Mr. and  
 Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; ‘Rosea Superba’, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Setich;  
 ‘Tomorrow’, Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. Jones; ‘Tomorrow’s Dawn’, Hugh  
 H. Wang; ‘Twilight’, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson  
 Best Medium Japonica — ‘Ballet Dancer’, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto  
 Medium Japonicas on Court of Honor —  
 ‘Billie McCaskill’, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Boynton; ‘Elegans Miniata’,  
 Mrs. William R. Thaler; ‘Hani Fuki’, Mr. and Mrs. William Rusher;  
 ‘Jean Marie’, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro; ‘Kishi Tsukasa’, Mrs.  
 Lee Meneice; ‘Sawada’s Dream’, George J. Kouell; ‘Spring Sonnet’, Dr.  
 and Mrs. F. L. Rankin  
 Best Boutonniere Japonica — ‘Tinsie Blush’, Van V. McKee, Carmichael  
 Boutonniere on Court of Honor —  
 ‘Angel’s Blush’, W. O. Addicott; ‘Buddy’, W. O. Addicott; ‘Sugar Babe’,  
 Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro  
 Best Group of 3 Japonicas — ‘Kramer’s Supreme’, Frank T. Bartucco,  
 Sacramento

- Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —  
 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', William D. Stewart; 'Carter's Sunburst', Harold R. Studt; 'DaiKagura', Harold R. Studt; 'Elegans Supreme', Mrs. George A. McKee; 'Rosea Superba', Frank T. Bartucco; 'Tiffany', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Tomorrow Var.', Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Setich
- Best Group of 3 Boutonnieres — 'Angel's Blush', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Best Group of 6 Japonicas — 'Drama Girl', James Casey, Lafayette
- Groups of 6 Japonicas on Court of Honor —  
 'High Wide'n Handsome', Mrs. William Breuner; 'Tomorrow', Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Setich
- Best 12 Different Japonicas — Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Reticulata — 'Captain Rawes', Fred D. Fisher, Oakland
- Reticulatas on Court of Honor —  
 'Buddha', J. M. Augis; 'Lila Naff', Harvey L. Morton; 'Mouchang', Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Jones; 'Purple Gown', F. D. Fisher
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
- Group of 3 Reticulatas on Court of Honor —  
 'William Hertrich', Harvey L. Morton; 'Moutancha', Richard F. Roggia
- Best Group of 6 Reticulatas — 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti, Menlo Park
- Group of 6 Reticulatas on Court of Honor —  
 'Lion Head', Harvey L. Morton
- Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Teachout, Orinda
- Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage on Court of Honor —  
 'Francie L', Mrs. Charles B. McKee, Jr.; 'Fire Chief', Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi.
- Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Elsie Jury', Frank T. Bartucco, Sacramento
- Hybrids With Other Than Reticulata Parentage on Court of Honor —  
 'Galaxie', J. M. Augis
- Best Group of 3 Hybrids — 'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael
- Best Seedling Japonica — Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park
- Seedling Japonicas on Court of Honor —  
 B. W. S. Hollingshead, Alton B. Parker
- Best Seedling Reticulata — D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
- Best Seedling Hybrid — D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
- Seedling Hybrids on Court of Honor —  
 K. O. Hester, D. L. Feathers, George A. Stewart
- Best Seedling Boutonniere — Domoto's Nursery, Hayward
- Seedling Boutonnieres on Court of Honor —  
 Frank T. Bartucco, D. L. Feathers
- Best Special Culture Bloom — 'Tomorrow', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
- Best Judges Collection — J. Carroll Reiners, Sacramento

*(Continued on next page)*

## CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Fresno, California — March 10, 1968

- Best Large Japonica — 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Don Kleim, Clovis  
Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', William Helm, Fresno  
Best Medium Japonica — 'Allie Blue', Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger, Fresno  
Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Annette Gehry', M. W. Abramson, Tulare  
Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —  
'Adolphe Audusson', Ben Amerkhanian; 'Clark Hubbs', Carroll Baird; 'Drama Girl', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Guilio Nuccio', Hugh McKellar; 'June Stewart', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell; 'Lady Macon', Frank Anderson; 'Marie Bracey', C. W. Royston; 'Meredith Lake', Jack Evans; 'Miss Charleston', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell; 'Monjisu Red', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Moonlight Sonata', A. J. Jessen; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', E. P. Hodshire; 'Mrs. Lyman Clarke', Jack Woo; 'Reg Ragland Var.', C. W. Royston; 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Dr. Hugh H. Wand, 'Wild-fire', Rey Merino  
Best Boutonniere — 'Fircome Var.', Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto  
Best Reticulata — 'Mouchang', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto  
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Lion Head', Carroll Baird, Fresno  
Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Tiffany', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto  
Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Don Kleim, Clovis  
Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Fire Chief Var.', Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley  
Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Charlean', Mr. and Mrs. Silas Jones, Fresno  
Best Seedling — #S2101, Wilmer Stewart, Savannah, Georgia (entered by Silas Jones, Fresno)  
Best Mutant — McCown's Sport, H. E. Collier, Chowchilla  
Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Tiffany', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto  
Best Group of 15 Blooms — Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell, Fresno

## CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF MODESTO

Modesto, California — March 16-17, 1968

- Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Warren O. Addicott, Portola Valley  
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg  
Best Large Japonica — 'Elegans Supreme', Robert J. Slobe, Sacramento  
Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Drama Girl', Mr. and Mrs. H. Skip Stevens, Sacramento  
Best Medium or Small Japonica — 'Lady Kay', Jack Lewis, Concord  
Best Medium or Small Japonica Runner-up — 'One Alone', Abe D'Innocenti  
Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —  
'Betty Sheffield Supreme', William D. Stewart; 'Cara Mia', Austin Johnson; 'Cho Cho San', Dr. and Mrs. Jake Holtzman; 'Destiny', H. Roland Wise; 'Dr. Burns'de', Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Collier; 'Drama Girl', Mrs. Robert Finley; 'Elegans (Chandler)', Mrs. George A. McKee; 'Erin Farmer', Mrs. Van McKee; 'Extravaganza', William D. Stewart; 'Finlandia Var.', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro; 'Flowerwood', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie; 'Frances Soloman', Jack L. Mandarich; 'Gay Chieftain', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray; 'Gosho-Guruma', Mr. and Mrs.

George A. Stewart; 'Guilio Nuccio', Abe D'Innocenti; 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', Mrs. John L. Balzarini; 'Helen K', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'High Wide'n Handsome', Mrs. William A. Breuner; 'Judge Marvin Mann', Frank T. Bartucco; 'Kick Off', Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Busse; 'Kramer's Supreme', R. C. Shumaker; 'Luscious Lady', Mrs. Van McKee; 'Moonlight Sonata', Melvin G. Canfield; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Prince of Orange', Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ehrhart; 'Tiffany', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Tomorrow', H. F. Segner; 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mrs. Van McKee; 'Tomorrow Var.', Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Setich.

Best Group of 3 Large Japonicas — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento

Best Group of 3 Medium or Small Japonicas — 'Sunset Oaks', Austin Johnson, Sacramento

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Anita', Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi, 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mrs. William R. Breuner; 'Carter's Sunburst', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart; 'Clark Hubbs', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray; 'Colletti Maculata', R. C. Shumaker; 'Drama Girl', Ernie Pleschner; 'Eleanor Hagood', Mrs. Dave Brown; 'Evalina', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Faith', Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Rambath; 'Florence Daniell', Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette; 'Tomorrow', Dr. and Mrs. Jake Holtzman

Best Group of 6 Large Japonicas — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Mr. and Mrs. Herb Martin

Best Group of 6 Medium or Small Japonicas — 'Dr. Tinsley', Dr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman, Sacramento

Groups of 6 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Guilio Nuccio', R. C. Poertner; 'Julia France', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso; 'R. L. Wheeler', Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Setich; 'Tomorrow', Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Setich; 'White Nun', Harold R. Studt

Best Boutonniere — 'Kitty', Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Abernethy, Pleasant Hill

Boutonniere Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Angel's Blush', Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Addicott; 'Fircone Var.', Mr. and Mrs. Henri D. Ethier, Jr.; 'Tinsie Blush', Dr. V. V. McKee

Best Group of 3 Boutonnieres — 'Johnny's Folly', Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Addicott, Portola Valley

Group of 3 Boutonnieres on Court of Honor —

'Buddy', Mr. and Mrs. Warren O. Addicott

Best Reticulata — 'Mouchang', Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tucker

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Lion Head', Mr. and Mrs. Warren O. Addicott, Portola Valley

Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Buddha', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso; 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Jones; 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette; 'Purple Gown', Matt P. Talia; 'William Hertrich', Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Tucker

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Lion Head', Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette

Groups of 3 Reticulatas on Court of Honor —

'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart; 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette

Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Francie L', Mrs. Van McKee, Carmichael

*(Continued on next page)*

- Hybrid Blooms With Reticulata Parentage on Court of Honor —  
 'Fire Chief', H. F. Segner; 'Fire Chief Var.', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray; 'Howard Asper', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Leonard Messel', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray
- Best Reticulata With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Elsie Jury', Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Tucker
- Hybrid Blooms With Other Than Reticulata Parentage on Court of Honor —  
 'E. G. Waterhouse', William D. Stewart; 'Julia Hamiter', Harvey L. Morton
- Best Group of 3 Hybrid Blooms With Reticulata Parentage — 'Fire Chief', Austin Johnson, Sacramento
- Best Group of 3 Hybrid Blooms With Other Than Reticulata Parentage —  
 'Elsie Jury', Mr. and Mrs. Melvin L. Gum, Long Beach
- Best Collection of 9 Blooms — Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Seedling — #11, Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park
- Best Unnamed Sport — Sport of 'Sunset Oaks', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dorn, Modesto
- Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Spring Sonnet', Mrs. Arno W. Reinhold

## **SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

Sebastopol, California — March 30-31, 1968

- Sweepstakes — W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Sweepstakes Runner-up — Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette
- Best Japonica — 'Clark Hubbs', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
- Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Berenice Perfection', Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park
- Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —  
 'Elegans Supreme', Mrs. William R. Breuner; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Lady Macon', George Kovell; 'Coronation', S. K. Smith, Jr.; 'Carter's Sunburst', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', R. C. Poertner; 'Tomorrow Var.', Kenneth Rice; 'Lady Kay', Jack Lewis
- Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Il Cigno', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Best Group of 5 Japonicas — 'Elegans Supreme', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
- Best Group of 5 Different Japonicas — Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Sacramento
- Best Reticulata — 'William Hertrich', Harold L. Paige, Lafayette
- Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Crimson Robe', E. P. Passinetti, Menlo Park
- Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor —  
 'Captain Rawes', Fred Hamilton; 'Cornelian', W. O. Addicott
- (Continued on page 16)*

## **REDWOOD EMPIRE CAMELLIAS**

### **Introducing**

'EL DORADO' (Hybrid)                      'INNOVATION' (Hybrid)  
 'ALLIE HABEL'                              'NANCY MANDARICH'

### **Specializing in Recent Introductions**

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## HOUSTON CAMELLIA SOCIETY NEWS LETTER

Undaunted by the winter morn, but as I watch the Rose Bowl after having enjoyed the ragged robin singing in the pink radiance of the early dawn, it's small wonder I smile as I masquerade eleven camellia variety names in this standard paragraph and wish that your New Year will be one great day after another.

Please don't wonder about my choice of words or subject matter; just count the varietal names you find in this news-letter, and if you are the first to locate the greatest abundance over a lucky thirteen (per 1968 Nomenclature), I believe you will win a favorite surprise.

Not tomorrow, but on Thursday, January 11, 1968, not Daisy Eagleson, but Tom, will be our guest of honor. If you want glamorous head table blooms that are plum purty, remember to attend and hear Tom expound on "Preparing Camellias for Summer Growth." This may be a little bit of early bird information, but it won't be long before the southland is sun kissed again. Kick off time: 7:30 pm. - River Oaks Recreation Center.

Oh boy, more than eighteen scholars were bewitched by our December meeting celebrity, the illustrious Professor Onnis Hyatt. In less than a minute (after a few high jinks), this debonair big daddy from the deep south had members tickled pink with his elfin charm and the simplicity of his talk.

The leading Lady of the Little Flower Show was Tiny Kidd. Without ruffles or fanfare, this demure little lady watched in triumph as the purity of her Cora Nelson scored as best white, the radiance of her Ethel Rivers topped as best red, dainty Julia France picked as best blush-sweet-pea type, and the king size of her imperial Lady Kay copped best variegated and best in Show. One alone, in defiance, stood Sam and Alice Johnson's big beauty of a show girl, Elizabeth LeBey, the pink aristocrat of the evening.

The gallant array of flowers was as a beacon from some gal-axie, the brilliancy of the spectacular flowers made it seem like an extravaganza or a premier. It was an amazing revelation to many; a faint whisper to those who still hope in innocence that faith, patience and destiny alone will bring them the ecstasy of heavenly blooms; and a cause for wilder desertion to the ranks of gibbers for more wonderous blossoms. To sit in your duplex and daydream that some mysterious and pagan witch doctor with a dark secret, will throw a fluff of pink magic into a blaze of flame, is an illusion not worthy of the camellia grower. No zephyr alone will blow an exquisite blossom, worthy of a medallion or a citation, into the spotlight.

(Continued on next page)

Too often the courageous one must skip T.V.'s Gunsmoke or Bonanza, sometime at daybreak and often til twilight, during a rainy sun or in stormy weather, checking pee wee growth and tinsie buds. Then, some shining hour on a Sunday morning, this tom cat, with a twinkle in his eye, can present his true love with an alabaster memento. It might not be a pearl tiara, a Tiffany solitaire as a keepsake, an ermine wrap, or a Sear's special party dress of crepe de chine and calico in creole pink and forest green, but perhaps a brilliant corsage or a tiny bud of pink perfection. Her radiance and admiration, mixed with the fragrant aroma of shalimar, may bring an interlude of romance under the evening star - be it for chapel bells, wedding bells, a silver anniversary or a golden jubilee. In such an afterglow, peace will reign as they dream awhile; sip from a demi tasse; listen to Bing Crosby serenade with a White Christmas melody, or Perry Como sing Ava Maria, the Rosary - or even Jingle Bells. For an encore, winsome Lily Pons will trill a cheerful rendition of My Fair Lady. Surely their adolescent Susan will be a sweet young thing, never catering to an indiscreet intrigue at midnight on high hills with a touchdown hercules from Natchez, or a Burma Beatnik.... Enough fantasy!!!

As a grand finale to our Camellia Show, we will have a dazzler of a get-to-gether Saturday evening, February 24, 1968. Do hope Chris and Tiny will be obliging and coordinate this activity. More details in the next issue. Oh yes, please be an angel and make a man size donation for a show award.

May every day be a holiday and a cause for celebration in the New Year.

Yours truly,

Bonsai Baby

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### SHOW RESULTS *(Continued)*

- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Captain Rawes', H. S. Hall, San Anselmo
- Best Group of 5 Reticulatas — 'Chang's Temple', E. P. Passinetti, Menlo Park
- Best Group of 5 Different Reticulatas — E. P. Passinetti, Menlo Park
- Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park
- Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'E. G. Waterhouse Var.', Howard Burnette, Castro Valley
- Hybrid Bloom on Court of Honor — 'Elsie Jury', Mrs. Van McKee
- Best Group of 3 Hybrids — 'Fire Chief Var.', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
- Best Miniature — 'Pearl's Pet', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Sacramento
- Best Miniature Runner-up — 'Les-Tay-Home', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Best Group of 3 Miniature Blooms — 'Angel's Blush', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Best Japonica Seedling — D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
- Best Reticulata Seedling — D. L. Feathers
- Best Hybrid Seedling — D. L. Feathers

# COMMON DISEASES AND INSECT PESTS OF CAMELLIAS IN CALIFORNIA

Felice C. Movich

Orange County Department of Agriculture  
Plant Pathology

*Outline of talk to members of Pomona Valley Camellia Society*

Camellias are relatively free of pest problems. There are a few common ones that the grower should recognize and eliminate or preferably prevent.

## Common Diseases

1. Flower Blight or Sclerotinia Blight turns the petals of flowers brown. It is the most destructive disease to commercial camellias. All commercially grown varieties of *Camellia japonica* and *C. reticulata* are attacked; less susceptible is *C. sasanqua*. This fungus disease can be prevented by strict sanitation practices. Remove blighted flowers when first noticed. If these flowers are not removed they drop to the soil where the fungus will thrive. The fungus survives in the soil as hard, black sclerotia which produce spores that blight new flowers. To discourage spore infection, drench the soil with PCNB (trade name Terraclor).

2. Botrytis Blight or Gray Mold disease of flowers may be confused with Sclerotinia Blight. Gray Mold is recognized by its dusty gray spores infecting dead or dying flowers. Good sanitation, eliminating crowding of plants, and good air circulation through plantings will prevent this fungus disease.

3. Bud Drop may be a problem. Bud Drop may result from bud mites, overwatering, insufficient light, frost and other extremes in climate. Santa Ana winds with its low humidity and high temperature also can cause Bud Drop. Keeping adequate water in the root zone may help prevent this non-infectious problem.

4. Oedema, scurf, or scab is also non-infectious. Water-soaked to small,

corky swelling usually on the underside of leaves is believed due to water-temperature relationships. Proper watering in a well-drained soil will avoid oedema.

5. Root and Crown Rot is caused commonly by Watermold Fungi. If the camellia plant is stunted, the foliage is yellow and wilting, check below ground to get to the root-of-the-problem. Crown Rot may be seen by cutting into the stem at or below the soil line and seeing dark brown or black wood. The roots, if infected with watermolds, will also be discolored. This disease, like oedema, can be prevented by avoiding excessive water to the root zone in a well-drained, non-compacted soil. Control of the disease can be attained by drenching the soil with Dexon or Panogen. (Dexon is preferred but is rather expensive compared to Panogen or Morton Soil Drench). The effect of the fungicide is nullified if excessive watering is continued.

6. Virus diseases cause leaf and flower variegation. Since variegation may be desirable, many growers have transmitted viruses by grafting to produce color contrast. Color variegation also may be due to genetic mutations and therefore will not transmit by grafting.

7. Nutritional deficiencies also may change the normal green color of the foliage. Common deficient nutrients are iron, manganese, and nitrogen. Alkaline soils high in lime tie up iron and manganese, thereby making them unavailable to the plants. Yellow leaves with conspicuous green veins

*(Continued on next page)*

indicate iron deficiency. Leaves with dead brown spots may be lacking manganese. General yellowing of the leaves may be due to the Watermold Fungi or nitrogen deficiency. Improving water drainage from the root zone, leaching, adding soil amendments as gypsum, applying a complete fertilizer and/or chelates may eliminate nutritional deficiencies.

### Common Insect Pests

1. Bud Drop, as mentioned under diseases, can be caused by Bud Mites. Besides Bud Drop the Bud Mites may brown buds and prevent flower development. They may be controlled with a miticide, but make sure they're the culprit causing Bud Drop.

2. Chewing insects, as the Diabrotica Beetles and the Brachyrhinus Weevils, scallop edges of leaves. The night-feeding Weevils also feed on roots. Treating the soil with Chlordane will control them.

3. Red Spider Mites sucking sap from the leaves may be a problem in the late summer and early fall. Kelthane is a good miticide against them.

4. Aphids may feed on new leaves and Scale Insects may be found sucking plant juices from foliage. Both can be controlled with Malathion.

These briefly are the common diseases and insect pests of camellias in California. Pictures of these and other diseases and pest may be found in a leaflet entitled "Diseases of Camellias in California" available from the University of California Agricultural Extension Service, and in Dr. R. E. Atkinson's article "Don't Let Pests Bug Them" in the February 4, 1968 Home Section of the Los Angeles Times newspaper.

Always remember the general principle when controlling diseases and insect pests: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!" Continuously maintain sanitation including removal of weeds, dead leaves, and other rubbish that harbor pests. Proper wa-

tering and fertilizing will maintain vigor of your plants and will prevent disease and discourage pests. Avoid using DDT as it injures camellia plants. Read and heed the directions and precautions on the label of a pesticide—the life you save may be your camellia's and your own!

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## Australia Drought Hurts Camellia People

Tom Savige, President of the Australian Camellia Research Society, has written as follow regarding the water shortage in his home city of Melbourne. "We have had only one third the normal average rainfall in 1967 so that the reservoirs are at a dangerously low level and the only garden watering permitted is by watering can held in the hand. Therefore I found watering to be almost an all day job right through my holidays. Other time has been taken up in transferring plants from porous clay pots to plastic to cut down the evaporation, or into larger containers to give them a bigger soil mass to protect them from the heat. All small pots were plunged into damp sand and more shade cloth erected as my poor wife must care for it on her own most of the time and I was trying to reduce the amount of work. Nevertheless a beautiful bud set is evident and losses have not been many; sunburnt leaves are many but don't do much damage in the end."

Mr. Savige's reference to his wife doing the work is because of his office being in Sydney, some 500 miles from home. A newspaper clipping that accompanied his letter stated that on the hottest day, the temperature at 10 a.m. was 103° and went up to 110° at 12:25 where it stayed for one hour. His wife is one of many in the camellia hobby who keep the ship running while the husband is on other duty.

—Editor

## BILL WOODROOF REPORTS ON NEW VARIETIES

Bill Woodroof gave his annual report of new varieties at the March 1968 meeting of the Pacific Camellia Society. As has been stated in connection with his reports of prior years, he annually grafts about 100 of the newer varieties that are originated throughout the camellia growing area of the United States and in other countries. His pleasure in the camellia hobby is to test the new varieties under the growing conditions of Southern California, which for many varieties produce different results than occur in the areas where these varieties originate. His evaluations, that follow, are based on experiences with mature plants, all of which have been grown at his own location in Sherman Oaks in the San Fernando Valley and many of which have been grown elsewhere in the Los Angeles area. His method of rating is as follows:

E. Excellent, should have.

G. Good, worth having.

G—. Good, but questions whether the variety adds anything new or whether it is better than a similar variety.

F. No particular value.

The following listings show for all varieties tested the state of origin, whether this is the first or second report, the description given by the originator, the description of the actual bloom for Mr. Woodroof, and his rating.

AMABEL LANSDELL. Georgia. 2nd report. Pink with cream center. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described, 4½". G

ANNA RAY. Georgia. 2nd report. Rose Pink. Large, full peony form. Blooms rose pink, 3½" to 4", loose peony form. G

ANTICIPATION. New Zealand. 1st report. Hybrid. Deep Rose. Large, peony form. Blooms as described. G

BETTY SHEFFIELD Sports

BETTY SHEFFIELD DAWN. Lou-

isiana. 2nd report. Dawn Pink. Blooms as described, a lighter pink than BETTY SHEFFIELD PINK. G

BETTY SHEFFIELD DREAM. Louisiana. 2nd report. Pale Pink blushed and marked White. Blooms as described, similar to BETTY SHEFFIELD PINK VAR. in lighter pink. G

BLONDE BETTY. Louisiana. 1st report. Peach Pink. Blooms blush pink marked coral. G

STRAWBERRY BETTY. 1st report. No description obtained. Color is similar to red in BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME. Probably G, watch.

BETTY FAY SANDERS. Georgia. 1st report. White with radially elongated Red marks. Large, trumpet shaped semi-double. Blooms as described except 3½" to 4". G

CHARLIE BETTES. Florida. 2nd report. White. Large to Very Large semi-double. Blooms as described. G to E

CHATHAM. Georgia. 1st report. Turkey Red. Large, semi-double to anemone form. Blooms as described, all anemone so far, 4½" G

CORAL MIST BLUSH. 1st report. Blush Pink sport of CORAL MIST. Large, loose peony form. Blooms as described, 4". G—

DAINTREE SIEVERS. Australia. 1st report. Pink. Medium, loose peony form. Blooms as described, 3½" to 4". G— to G

DAZZLE. Georgia. 1st report. Pink. Large, irregular semi-double. Blooms as described. 4". G—

DR. BURNSIDE. South Carolina. 2nd report. Dark Red. Large, semi-double to loose peony. Blooms as described, 4" to 4½", good color and form. G

*(Continued on next page)*

- EASTER MORN. California. 1st report. Baby Pink. Very Large, irregular semi-double to full peony form. Blooms as described, except  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to 5". G
- EL DORADO. California. 1st report. Hybrid. Light Pink. Large, full peony form. Blooms as described, cannot compete with ELSIE JURY. G—
- FASHIONATA. Alabama. 1st report. Apricot Pink. Large, irregular semi-double. Blooms as described,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ " to 5". G
- FIRST LADY. Florida. 1st report. White. Large, semi-double with heavy textured petals. Blooms as described, 4". G— to G if it gets larger.
- FIRE CHIEF. California. 1st report. Hybrid. Deep Red. Large, semi-double to loose peony. Blooms as described, 4". G
- FIRE CHIEF VAR. California. 1st report. Deep Red heavily variegated white. Sport of FIRE CHIEF. Blooms as described, 4." G
- FRAN MATHIS VAR. Georgia. 2nd report. Champagne Pink and White. Large, ruffled semi-double. Blooms as described, except  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4". G—
- GUILIO NUCCIO VAR. (McVey). Heavily variegated GUILIO NUCCIO. Blooms with normal variegation only.
- GUNSMOKE. Georgia. 2nd report. Red. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". G—
- GEORGIA ROUSE. Mississippi. 1st report. Pink. Large, full peony form. Blooms Rose Pink as described,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ "+. G— to G
- GORGEOUS. Louisiana. 1st report. Cardinal Red. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". G—
- HOUSE PARTY. Georgia. 2nd report. Pink. Large, peony form. Blooms rose pink as described, 4". G—
- IVORY TOWER. Georgia. 2nd report. White. Large, high centered formal double to loose peony form. Blooms as described,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". G when formal, G— when peony
- JIM THORPE. 1st report. Rose Red. Large, loose peony form. Blooms as described, 4". G—
- KUBAL KAIN. Georgia. 2nd report. Ruby Red. Large, loose peony form. Blooms as described. 4" to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". G
- KUBAL KAIN VAR. Georgia. 1st report. Ruby Red, moired white sport of KUBAL KAIN. Blooms as described. G
- LES RICHARDS. Georgia. 1st report. Cardinal Red. Large, tierred, cupped semi-double. Blooms as described, 4" to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". G
- LINDA BROTHERS. Florida. 1st report. Shell Pink sport of ALYNE BROTHERS. Medium, full peony form. Blooms as described,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". G—
- LEONARD MESSEL. England. 2nd report. Hybrid. Rose. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described, 4". G
- MANDALAY QUEEN. California. 1st report. Reticulata, seedling of TALI QUEEN. Rose Pink. Very large, irregular semi-double. Blooms as described, 5+." G
- MOUCHANG. California. Reticulata. Pink. Very Large, semi-double. Blooms as described,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ". G
- MRS. JIMMY DAVIS. Louisiana. 1st report. White striped Pink. Large, anemone form. Blooms as described,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". G— to F
- MARY COMPTON. Florida. 1st report. White with deep pink markings to solid pink. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4". F
- NANCY MANDARICH. California. 2nd report. White. Large anemone to loose peony form. Blooms as described,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to 5". G
- NICK'S 13. Georgia. 2nd report. Light Pink. Large, cupped semi-double. Blooms as described, 4". G—
- OUR JULIA. 1st report. Deep Pink. Large, irregular semi-double. Blooms as described, except regular semi-double.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4". F

PINK MAGIC. Florida. 2nd report. Rose Pink. Large, loose peony form. Blooms as described, 4". F

PINK RADIANCE. California. 2nd report. Clear Pink. Large, full peony form. Blooms as described, 4½". G

PINNACLE. California. 1st report. Coral Red. Large, loose peony form. Blooms as described, 4½". G

POPE JOHN XXIII. California. 2nd report. White. Medium to Large, formal double. Blooms as described, 3½" to 4". G

ROSE'N BLOOM. California. 1st report. Coral Rose to Coral Rose and White. Large, rose form double. Blooms as described, 4½". G

ROY WHITEHEAD. Georgia. 1st report. Salmon Pink. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described, 4". F

SATAN'S ROBE. California. 1st report. Hybrid. Oriental Red. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described, 4". G

SIR GALLAHAD (Shackleford) Georgia. 2nd report. Red. Large, loose peony form. Blooms as described, 4". G

SUSAN SHACKELFORD. Georgia. 1st report. Salmon Pink. Large, formal to rose form double. Blooms as described, except peony form, 4". G

TED KOHL VAR. California. 1st report. Rose Red heavily bloched white. Large, semi-double. Blooms as described, 4½". G

TICK TOCK SPECKLED. Georgia. 1st report. Sport of TICK TOCK, White marked and speckled. Cherry Red. Blooms as described. G

TOM CAT. Georgia. 2nd report. Light Rose Pink. Large, irregular semi-double. Blooms as described, 5". G

TOM HERRIN. Florida. 1st report. White marked Red. Large, semi-double to peony form. Blooms as described, 4½". G—, similar in color to TOMORROW'S DAWN.

VELMA GRANTHAM BLUSH. Louisiana. 2nd report. Blush Pink, sometimes deeper Pink border. Medium to Large, irregular semi-double. Blooms as described, 4". G—

**A Big "Thanks"**

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of my show committee, all other persons who served as judges, clerks, placement, etc., without whom our show on February 24-25, 1968 could not of been the success it was. A special thanks of appreciation goes to Dr. W. S. Stewart, Director, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, and his staff for use of their Exhibition Hall and equipment and many other courtesies extended by them prior to and during the show.

Arthur E. Krumm  
 Temple City Camellia Society  
 Show Chairman

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## WHAT NOW !

Douglas G. Thompson  
Los Angeles, California

(Notes from a talk given to Southern California Camellia Society  
on April 9, 1968)

Camellia shows are over, the societies have recessed until next season, and we go our separate ways. Well might one ask, "What Now?" I might be prompted to reply with a question in return, "How did you?" Was this camellia season pleasing and rewarding. Did your plants flower well? Were you satisfied with your entries into local shows? If your collection did not succeed in emulation or even do as well as your rivals', you should, indeed, ask "What Now?"

Let me suggest that you have a golden opportunity this year to step up from *collector* to *connoisseur*. The dictionary says a *collector* makes a practice of collecting objects of a certain class—like camellia varieties. It says a *connoisseur* is one aesthetically versed in his subject—like camellias—competent to act as a critical judge in a matter of taste—trained to discriminate what is rare and choice. Simply stated, a connoisseur knows what he wants while a collector is all too often stuck with what he has.

Consider some differences between a collector who accumulates and a connoisseur who discriminates.

The connoisseur appreciates a difference between a flower and a bloom, as between function and beauty. He may say of a camellia—as has been said of a woman—"If she has charm she needs nothing else. If she doesn't have it—nothing else she has matters."

The connoisseur makes a distinction between shearing and pruning. Harold Paige says, "You prune for the health of the plant. Shearing is only for the pleasure of the owner."

The connoisseur does not confuse watering with irrigating. Watering may be too little, too much, out of tune with the cyclic needs of the

plant. Irrigating is thoughtful and reasoned, more than just wetting the soil with water.

He also differentiates between fertilizing and feeding. Fertilizing may be an impartial exercise of the hands disconnected from the brain. Dave Feathers says "Far more camellias are killed by over-fertilizing than by malnutrition." Feeding is planned to supply nutrition based on understanding of each plant's individual condition and need and an appreciation of how a plant feeds itself from the soil.

The connoisseur recognizes the difference between inertia and momentum. Roy Thompson says, "A camellia plant must never be allowed to stand still." Plant renewal is the indicator of effective care. Strong new growth spells flowering health.

He distinguishes between dirt and soil. Dirt is something to dig a hole in. It comes in a range of colors, consistencies and textures, most of them bad! Soil is planned and mixed of carefully measured ingredients—tossed together with the artful abandon of a salad chef, (and just as unintelligible to the uninformed). Quite simply, soil is what is used to fill the hole after the dirt comes out.

The connoisseur never confuses a shrub and a tree. A shrub may be straggly, twiggy, misshapen, sprawling, almost leafless, or a thicket, or crooked, or weeping, or a mess! A tree is what a camellia is, with intelligent help; upright, dignified, single trunked and symmetrical; reflecting knowing pride of the careful grower.

There is a phenomenon described as summer madness. Summer madness is a product of idleness—a malady brought on by the long wait for next year's flowers. It is accompanied by the delusion that great and contin-



uous activity around camellia plants will hasten the time and rush the season.

Chic Mason once wrote that summer madness is an advanced stage of the dread disease camellia-itis. It occurs in the spring, extends through the fall and requires more summer care of the camellia-ite than of his camellias. One symptom is a characteristic crouch coupled with a tendency to minutely examine each new shoot and leaf. Another is a pink glow of happiness or delirium or just incipient bald head sunburn. There is a peculiar feeling of deluded satisfaction which takes all the credit for the miracle of growth. After all, whose fertilizer and water and perhaps even sunshine was it? Chic says that if you find you cannot sleep at 2 a.m. and decide it's an ideal time to inspect the new grafts—if you, in fact, sneak out, turn on the lath house lights and feel like the absolute master of all that new growth, brother, that's summer madness. He hastens to add that madness is not as bad as some would have you believe. The mad live in their own world and are happy there. Everything unpleasant is shut out and there is peace and satisfaction. He closes by saying, "If this is summer madness, may I never return to sanity."

But it must be admitted that there is a risk in letting a madman provide summer care for camellias—even his own! I wish I could conjur up by some legerdemain or slight of hand a whole new program of things for you to do to your camellias, which would entertain you and yet, hopefully, allow them to come through relatively unscathed till next season when the summer madness has passed. It might help to tell you that the connoisseur is inclined just to let his camellias grow in peace. Just remember,

Life's sweetest joys are hidden

In unsubstantial things

An April rain, a fragrance

A vision of blue wings.

Here's April! Ask me again. "What Now?" I will answer with three good rules. They stem from this basic difference between collector and connoisseur. If you want to be a connoisseur, *de-collect!*

Rule 1. *De-collect* all camellia plants, regardless of variety, that are not growing well. Poor growth, atrophied laterals, defoliation, lack of vigor all mean damaged roots. Tired plants produce poor flowers. It is never worth while for the connoisseur to try to revitalize a plant which has lost its momentum. Get rid of plants like these. Go to the nearest favorite nursery and get new ones of the varieties you want, where you can pick the most vigorous from a large selection.

Rule 2. *De-collect* all varieties that do not add to your camellia pleasure. You know which ones they are. Do not kid yourself that someday, by some freak of weather they may unexpectedly throw good blooms. Heed the experience of others in your area. Keeping unadaptable varieties, no matter how gorgeous they are elsewhere, is a form of that same summer madness. Get rid of droopers, wilters, blasters, shatterers and bull nosers. Throw out the charmless in-betweens. The connoisseur eliminates second and third raters in any form and color and keeps only the best.

Rule 3. Look after the healthy, worthwhile varieties you have kept. Listen for helpful hints from everywhere and apply all advise with caution. Here are a few to practice on.

Start with new grafts. Small plants are erratic growers. Straighten and train main trunk and balance side growth. Examine roots and repot as indicated, same size or larger. Go through all containers and get rid of leakers. Tighten soil where it has shrunk from container sides. Remove useless top growth, not just once but prune and shape all summer. Bill Goertz says, "Sharpen those rusty

(Continued on next page)

shears and carry them in your pocket all year long." Al Gunn says, "Especially in containers, prune heavily—a properly pruned plant should look like a half plucked chicken." Avoid crowding to promote air circulation and sunlight. More important spread plants far enough apart so that you can get in close and see each plant from all sides. A connoisseur does not look past or slight any plant. Consult back numbers of Southern California CAMELLIA REVIEW for many fine articles on feeding. The connoisseur plans it cool, believing that any sane feeding method is generally all right if the soil is right. A satisfactory soil:

- a) is loose enough to permit easy root spread
- b) has body enough to hold the nutrient
- c) drains easily enough to desalinate the roots

That third point is important when using domestic sodium softened water. Remove saline by leaching copiously at 6 to 8 week intervals.

The CAMELLIA REVIEW has published the best information available on soils.

Do not blame soil mix, water or feeding schedule if the trouble really started with a sick plant purchased at a fancied bargain or a graft tied onto a weak and thriftless understock. Tend to general housekeeping. Pick up fallen flowers, repair overhead filter cover, tighten up leaky containers, spray the bugs, pull the weeds and patiently stand watch while camellias grow.

Now, if you insist on remaining a collector instead of de-collecting up to connoisseur, let me pass on the advice Roy Thompson gave fifteen years ago (to which I should have attended). Roy points out that for a collector of anything from teacups to stamps, the great virtue of a collection is the largest possible number of kinds or varieties. He tends to assemble his collection uncritically. If he chooses camellias, he has a bear

by the tail. They are growing organisms and will eventually take over all the garden space, lawn and garage driveway. Grafts and seedlings will infest attic, cellar and kitchen window sill. Roy sees only one solution for the collector. He must form a long range plan, decide on his saturation number and then rigorously adhere to it. He must establish evaluation factors, sort out less desirable varieties and eliminate them. He must let new hot varieties cool off. The good ones will still be around in a year or two. He must not try for fine new varieties from seed. Roy reminds us that teacups and stamps do not keep getting bigger every year—like camellias.

So what's new. Roy has described our connoisseur. Collect or de-collect according to his advice and you will be one too. I know one man who does, and I know, too, how eagerly you await his report on new varieties each year. May all you new connoisseurs be relaxed, smiling and still delightfully mad about camellias come next November.

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### **Best Blooms at Royal Horticultural Society Competition**

George Ayling of Middlesex, England, reports that the annual Royal Horticultural Society competition for camellias grown under glass took place in late March. The best blooms on view were some superb specimens of 'Drama Girl' from Sir Giles Loder who also had outstanding flowers of 'Evalina' and 'The Pilgrim'. Mr. Ayling writes that the latter is about the best white peony form they have seen in England. Other fine specimens entered were 'Mathotiana' (the American 'Te Deum') from the Duke of Devonshire and 'Augusto Pinto' (the American 'Jack McCaskill'), shown by the Crown Estate Commissioners from

*(Continued on page 30)*

# PEST CONTROL

Report by W. H. Pike

*Excerpts from talk given to Los Angeles Camellia Society by Mr. Joe Wagner of the National Pest Control Company.*

Why do we spray? Almost everyone of us has a sprayer of some sort. Do we spray to smell up the yard? The idea boils down to protecting the plant, giving it a healthier appearance with healthier leaves and flowers. The plant won't do anything worth while if it isn't healthy.

There are many different colors and types of *aphids*, but they all respond to washing off with a hose and the use of Malathion spray. I recommend use of Malathion at all times because of its relative safe qualities. Hosing off the plants will result in most of the aphids starving to death before they can crawl back into action. It is a good idea to spray again in a couple of weeks to get any aphids which have hatched out.

An interesting thing about *aphids* is their adaptiveness to their favorite plants. You find blue aphids on podocarpus. There are pretty blue aphids on oleanders. Green aphids will be found on almost anything; black aphids are also found on about the same things. There are some giant aphids, sometimes as large as a lady bug, found on pine trees. Wooley aphids on pyracantha are hard to spray because of their "wool". I recommend turning a hose on them to remove the fuzz, then spraying with Malathion. Other sprays could be Cygon, a very good systemic, etc.

*Lady bug beetles* and their young are good aphid killers. Another helpful insect is the *aphid lion* (Lacewing), a green insect. She lays her eggs on separate plant hairs to prevent her nasty offspring from killing one another before they find aphids.

*Red spiders* are really minute (pin pricks). There are many types but all are killed by Kalthane. I also recommend use of water spray. The red spider scrapes off the green part

of the leaf and sucks the juice.

When you spray, it is very important to *time your applications when the bugs or fungus are most vulnerable*. Spray aphids when you see them. Spray for disease control at time of bud opening (sycamore blight for example). You can always write the Department of Agriculture farm advisor. They have a host of things that can help you.

Use Lindane for *aphids*, *sawflies*, *oak leaf worms*, *grasshoppers*. *White fly* should be sprayed early with Malathion — add 1% volk oil if the weather is not too hot. Do not use Volk oil if there is a chance of a freeze or a real hot spell.

*Mealy bugs* can be controlled by Malathion by getting the plants good and wet with the spray, especially the crevices.

Watch snail baits if you have *snail problems*. Always wet the ground first so the bait can give off an attractive gas.

An interesting fact about *flies*. If a pair of flies is born the first part of April and all their progeny were to survive the full life cycle, how many feet deep would they be over the whole earth? The answer is 47 feet, so don't let them get ahead of us.

*Nematodes*. Look for dead or sickly plants and check the roots. Pea size lumps on roots are usually indicative. The worms are very tiny. I suggest aerating the soil, using Nema-gore, and fumigate. However, it isn't easy to fumigate in a garden. Let the sunlight in by aeration. It probably would be a good idea to exchange the soil.

*Ants* should be controlled, as they spread insects such as aphids, mealy bugs, scale, etc. Ants are best controlled by Chlordane, either powder

*(Continued on page 30)*

## SOME THINGS TO THINK ABOUT

Reported by Karl M. Anderson

*The following is a report of an informal panel discussion at the April 2nd meeting of the Los Angeles Camellia Society. The discussion was a question and answer session responding to questions from the audience. The panel members were*

*Harold Dryden, Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW; W. F. Goertz, President, Southern California Camellia Society; Caryll F. Pitkin, Past President, Southern California Camellia Society.*

**Question:** What is the first thing to think about now after the Camellia season is over?

**Answer:** (GOERTZ) Start pruning, even before all the blooms are off the plants. Remove the inside growth that clutters up the plant, such as the overlapping branches. Start the pruning just after the last show, before the spring growth starts, if possible.

(PITKIN) I don't believe in pruning as much. I think that you should prune to shape up the plant. In answer to what the first thing we think of is, we should graft on to or trade off the plants that didn't do too well last season. Watch the show results. Have the varieties that did well there.

(DRYDEN) This year is unusual in that the spring growth started early. I finished pruning two weeks ago. When we prune we should get the growth out of the center of the plant so that light can get in. We should prune for two reasons: 1) To help the plant, and 2) To provide places for the flowers to grow; get the branches out of the way.

**Q.** Do you do the same pruning for those in containers as for those in the ground?

**A.** (DRYDEN) Be more drastic for the plants in containers. Prune to contain them, don't let them branch out too much. For those in the ground you can let them branch out more since they usually have more room. For really *drastic* pruning, see Bill Goertz—refer to the pictures that accompany his article in the March 1967 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

**Q.** Should you prune when you repot up to larger containers?

**A.** (PITKIN) You should repot before new growth starts, but if you don't disturb the roots it's O.K. to repot after the new growth has started.

(GOERTZ) I repot a lot in the summer time when I have more time. If the plants are in the ground, move them only when they are dormant—in December and January. In containers the roots may become bound, repot after two years. In the summer, I completely wash the roots when I bare root the plants. Trim off anything that looks dead. Prune the top to balance the root system.

(DRYDEN) When I bare-root the plants, if the root system is not healthy I toss the plant away. Life and space for Camellias in my garden are too short! I used to run a "hospital" to save sick plants, but with no luck.

(DRYDEN) Something else we need to think about is fertilizing. We need to start that right away. I use cottonseed meal, with some blood meal added in the summer, and feed three or four times a year.

**Q.** Doesn't quite a bit of the fertilizer leach through when you water the plants, especially in the containers?

**A.** (PITKIN) Yes, but you could feed a little more to compensate for that. Camellias are hardy. Keep them well watered.

(GOERTZ) When I fertilize, I mix 5 parts of cottonseed meal, 1 part of hoof and horn, and 1 part of blood meal. I apply this in April and June, with cottonseed only in August.

(DRYDEN) I use the blood meal

starting in May. You can note the number of fertilizer formulas in use in Southern California, but yet the flowers generally come out to be about the same.

(PITKEN) I use iron chelates with cottonseed meal. We are fortunate in San Marino that we have our own water supply; we don't have to use (Los Angeles) Metropolitan District water. Our saline content, I believe, is about 3 to 4 parts per million as compared to 800 to 900 parts per million in Metropolitan water. I feed with cottonseed meal in the winter months. It decomposes; the plant can't use it until it starts to grow again.

Q. Won't the food value be flushed away?

A. (PITKIN) Not when you water as you can in San Marino. You would wash it away when you water like you have to in Los Angeles, that is, flushing thoroughly when you water. It does take more frequent fertilizings when the plants are in containers as compared to being in the ground.

Q. Do you ever use fertilizer pellets?

A. (PITKIN) No but when cottonseed meal is put on it should be allowed to cake so that it will be absorbed slowly. Most of us over-fertilize. More plants are lost by over-fertilizing and over-watering than for any other reason.

(DRYDEN) You should refer to Dave Feathers' article in the March, 1968 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW about fertilizing.

Q. What about spraying?

A. (DRYDEN) Watch out for chewing insects. I shall spray with Chlor-dane next week.

(GOERTZ) I don't ordinarily spray until June, but I will have to early this year. In the past I have done about 1 or 2 sprayings, in June and July.

Q. What about grasshoppers? They seem to be bad now.

A. (GOERTZ) Try Malathion. We

need systemics for grasshoppers; they chew the buds, shred the petals.

Q. Can systemic feeding used for roses be used for Camellias?

A. (DRYDEN) I don't know. For aphids on roses, the systemics work very well.

*Comment* On Camellias systemics don't work too well. The worms don't get enough when they eat. The petal blight this year was very unusual. I sprayed, but it was still bad.

*Comment* At Park Hill we were not bothered by petal blight because we sprayed with Terraclor in January as a preventive measure. This seems to be the right approach. What is done this year, of course, won't necessarily help next year.

(DRYDEN) I am planning to use Terraclor in January and February next year.

Q. What about watering?

A. (GOERTZ) I generally water twice a week; just enough to wet them the first time, then really soak them the second time. It is hard to set a pattern. A lot depends on the soil and container. In containers the healthiest plants dry out the fastest. This shows a need for moving them up to a larger size container. You should have soil that water will drain through but don't let the plants dry out. Many times you will find a dry plant right next to a soggy one. There has been a reduction in the number of soggy plants because of the growing use of ground fir bark in place of peat moss. The fir bark doesn't hold the water like peat moss does.

Q. Should containers be set right on the ground?

A. (GOERTZ) Plastic containers are O.K. on the ground, but wood containers will rot. Place them on blocks.

Q. What about plants that settle in the ground?

A. (DRYDEN) The hole must be prepared properly, and packed. It is bad when the roots are too far down.

*(Continued on page 30)*

## MERLE GISH EVALUATES SOME NEW AND NEAR-NEW VARIETIES

Merle Gish, he with compound leg fractures, a crushed foot and three broken ribs (he is mobile now on crutches) talked at the March S. C. C. S. meeting and gave his evaluations of some of the new and near-new varieties on the basis of his own growing experiences and reports from correspondents. There is no question now, he reported, that the past season has been one of those years when nothing exciting has come along in the camellia world. What was good last year held up and was again good this season. Following are varieties that deserve consideration.

'Ella Parsons', a sweet pea formal double about 4 inches in size.

'Allie Blue', another formal double which is supposed to reach 5 to 5½ inches but the blooms seen here have been about 4 inches.

'Allie Habel', a sweet pea type, may be Dr. J. M. Habel's best seedling.

'Thayer Abergail', a red loose peony that appears to be a shy budder. Some believe that 'Toby Ellen' is enough like 'Thayer Abergail' but with better color and a larger flower.

'Pink Elephant' has caused considerable interest. Now we hear talk of mixed emotions as to just how well this flower will perform. It is a loose semi-double, clear pink with orchid overtones.

'Bill Quattlebaum' is reported to be big, flat and deep pink.

'High Noon Variegated' is said to be similar to 'Donckelarii'.

Gish has seen 'Tom Cat' not only in the originator's garden but also in his own collection. He says it is good. It is a large, rose pink semi-double with a few upright styling

petals. It could be a companion for 'Drama Girl'.

'Pat Lamonte Jones' could be the "it" flower for 1968. It is a deep rose pink, heavy peony that stands high with a petaloid center and is reported to reach 6 inches in size. The older plants are pushing out the extra fine flowers.

'Elegans Supreme' is again performing tops.

'Tomorrow', like the 'Betty Sheffield' family, is coming up with sports. As usual 'Tomorrow Park Hill' is at its best. We are now learning of two and maybe more white sports, at least one from Georgia and another from California.

'First Lady' performed above expectations with a 5½ inch white semi-double on a small graft.

'Charlie Bettes' is gaining more and more acclaim and is said by many to be their best white.

'Helen Bower' is tops if you can pick it with a heavy bud center form. It is a sport of 'Dr. Knapp' grafted on 'Mathotiana Variegated', where it seems to have picked up a fleck of white in the petals.

Two introductions from California are catching the eyes of judges in the South and Southeast—'Kick Off' on well established plants and 'Carter's Sunburst Pink'.

Merle closed his talk by stating that his wife Rose has and is growing some seedlings of her own but he isn't sure whether she has declared them as hybrid or chance. He was referring, of course, to the little twins and their older brother Joey.

## S. C. C. S. AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING CAMELLIAS

Wilber W. Foss  
San Marino, California

The Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society has made the following Awards for outstanding camellias in 1968:

*Margarete Hertrich Award* for outstanding Japonica seedling, to 'Grand Slam', a Nuccio's Nursery introduction. This camellia has been in the trade for several years but only recently has been recognized as one of the outstandingly consistent good varieties.

*William Hertrich Award* for outstanding Japonica mutant, to 'Tomorrow Park Hill' from Park Hill, the Mrs. Monique I. Peer garden in Los Angeles.

*Edwards Metcalf Award* for outstanding hybrid, to 'Elsie Jury', developed by Mr. L. E. Jury of New Plymouth, New Zealand.

*Frank L. Storment Award* for outstanding reticulata, to 'Mouchang', originated by Howard Asper of Escondido, California.

Several miniatures were considered for the *William Wylam Award* for outstanding miniature but the Awards Committee concluded that another year's observation of the varieties submitted for consideration would be desirable.

The formal presentation of the Awards will be made at the Awards Dinner which will be held at Descanso Gardens on June 15, 1968. A plaque will be awarded to the winner and the winner's name will be engraved on the perpetual trophy which will be placed in a suitable place at Descanso Gardens or the Los Angeles County Arboretum.

Heretofore, rules have provided that Awards be made only to varieties that have been considered and judged no more than three years. This time limitation has been removed.

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### PROPAGATION (Continued)

progressively removed, so that after about 4 weeks the cuttings are fully ventilated, and receiving normal average light. They should be kept syringed to maintain good humidity. Once the cuttings are rooted, a light application of liquid fertilizer will help encourage growth. Most cuttings root in from 55 to 100 days, and can be transplanted as soon as they move into growth.

A simple structure in which to strike cuttings can be made by placing a standard seedling "flat" on the ground in a suitable position, and driving four 18" long stakes, one to each corner, leaving 12" out of the ground. The flat is then filled with rooting medium and cuttings as described above, and polythene film stretched over the stakes and tucked under the flat simulating a small green house. Many simple variations on this theme can be built by the practical gardener. If the pots or flats are kept tightly covered, watering will be required only about once a week; care must be taken that the rooting medium never gets waterlogged.

Once the roots are about 1½" long, the cuttings can be lifted and potted on. They are best first put into 4" pots, using a fast draining mixture with a good proportion of peatmoss to retain moisture. Fertilizer in the mix initially should be light on nitrogenous manures, but contain potash and superphosphate. The acidity of the mix should be corrected to a pH of 6.0 to 6.5 by the use of dolomite if necessary.

With some care and a little attention, any gardener can grow a few of his favorite varieties to increase his plants, or as gifts for friends, and also grow a cutting of that "hard-to-get" variety.

## New S.C.C.S. Officers

The following Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society have been elected for the 1968-1969 camellia year. Mark Anthony, Mrs. Amelia Bliss, Carey Bliss, Wilber Foss, W. F. Goertz, Melvin L. Gum, Warren C. Johnson, Ernest Pieri, Fred I. Sinclair, A. L. Summerson and William E. Woodroof.

The Directors, at a meeting held on March 25, 1968, elected the following officers.

President — W. F. Goertz  
Vice-President — Wilber Foss  
Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. Mildred Pitkin

Mrs. Pitkin will resume the office that she resigned in 1963.

Harold E. Dryden was appointed Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

Following the election of officers, President Goertz made the following appointments of Committee Chairmen.  
Program — Wilber Foss

Placement of Blooms at meeting competition — Carey Bliss

Procurement of plants for meeting drawings — Melvin Gum

Hospitality — Mrs. Amelia Bliss

Ticket Sales at meetings — Fred I. Sinclair

Judging Blooms in meeting competition — Ernest Pieri

Meeting intermission program — A. L. Summerson

Refreshments — Warren C. Johnson  
Huntington Garden — Mark Anthony

Nomenclature — William E. Woodroof

Awards — Wilber Foss

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## PEST CONTROL (Continued)

or liquid. It is a good idea to go around the house and eliminate any ant problems in the kitchen.

All insecticides must be used as directed. Malathion is a very safe phosphate, while Diazimon is in the middle. Parathion is extremely dangerous and requires extreme precau-

tions. For example, Malathion has a tolerance of 135 ppm. This means that residues up to 135 parts per million are permissible. Parathion has a tolerance of only one ppm. Properly diluted Malathion can be used on dogs and cattle for ticks, etc. Be sure to take precautions to guard your eyes when using Lindane.

*Camellia petal blight.* Keep the plants clean, pick up all flowers. Use a preventive ground spray with Terraclor. We believe that fungus spores are also spread by flies, bees, birds as well as by wind currents. We have a better chance of control by preventive spraying.

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## SOME THINGS (Continued)

Q. If a plant has settled too deeply, but still looks healthy, should it be raised up?

A. (GOERTZ) Yes, raise it up.

(PITKIN) No, leave it alone—the roots will adjust.

(DRYDEN) I would build a trench around it and take some dirt off.

(PITKIN) I have noticed that when plants are placed in firbark mixes (50% or more) they are adversely affected the first year. I think that it uses too much nitrogen as the firbark decomposes.

(Comment) You should keep the firbark about 3 or 4 months before you use it.

Q. What about disbudding?

A. (PITKIN) I disbud every time I go out. It is very important, I guess I am severe. I allow one terminal bud and none down the stem; no closer than six inches or so.

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## BEST BLOOMS (Continued)

the Windsor Gardens. Some American varieties which made their first appearance in England were 'White Nun', 'Tiffany' and 'Virginia Robinson'. 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' was awarded the First Class certificate of the R. H. S. Blooms shown from Windsor Gardens.



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## **\*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**

President: James Hicks, Jr.; Secretary, Melvin Canfield, 2709 Scott Pl., Bakersfield 93306  
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through April in Police Bldg., 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield

## **\*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY**

President: Douglas Nowlin; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane,  
Santa Ana 97205  
Meetings: 1st Thursday October through April in Orange County Farm Bldg., 1916 W. Chapman,  
Orange

## **CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO**

President: Dr. Roy O'Neal; Secretary: Mrs. Martha Derr, 6454 Oakridge Way, Sacramento 95831  
Meetings: 4th Wednesday October through April in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park,  
Sacramento

## **\*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Robert Kellas; Secretary, Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty Ave., Fresno 93702  
Meetings: Nov. 15, Dec. 13, Jan. 24, Feb. 21, Mar. 20 in Mayfair School, Fresno

## **DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: A. M. Patterson; Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Blackard, 2707 Prospect St., Concord 94520  
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Services Bldg., 6th & G Sts., Antioch

## **JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Karn Hoertling; Secretary: Mrs. Ethel S. Willits, 502 N. Pleasant Ave., Lodi 95240  
Meetings: 1st Tuesday November through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

## **LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: James Tuliano; Secretary: Mrs. Joe L. Vendracek, 13176 Fenton, Sylmar  
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

## **MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Dr. Jake Holtzman; Secretary: Mrs. Hazel Grosso, 1424 Encina Ave., Modesto 95351  
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

## **NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Robert E. Ehrhart; Secretary: Carl W. Schroeder, 41 Van Ripper Lane, Orinda 94563  
Meetings: 1st Monday November through May in Claremont Junior High School, 5750 College  
Ave., Oakland

## **PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Albert H. Dekker; Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr.,  
Glendale 91208  
Meetings: 1st Thursday November through April in Tuesday Afternoon Club House,  
400 N. Central Ave., Glendale

## **PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Louis J. Giomi; Secretary: Mrs. Pauline Moore, 80 Wheeler Ave.,  
Redwood City 94061  
Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in Hospitality Room, First Federal Savings  
Bldg., 700 El Camino Real, Redwood City

## **\*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Nelson R. Gatov; Secretary: Nancy McCormick, 568 E. Francis, Ontario 91728  
Meetings: 2nd Thursday October through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,  
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

## **\*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Samuel E. Foster; Secretary: Mrs. Peg White, 5951 Germaine Lane, La Jolla 92037  
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral  
Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

## **SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Alton B. Parker; Secretary: Mrs. Inez Tryon, Sebastopol  
Meetings: 4th Thursday, November through April

## **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

## **\*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Laurence R. Shuey; Secretary: Mrs. Violet Shuey, 5813 N. Golden West Ave.,  
Temple City 91780  
Meetings: 5th Thursday of November and 4th Thursday of December through March  
in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

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