

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'April Lynn Poe'
Courtesy American Camellia Society
and W. Lee Poe

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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: \$6.50.

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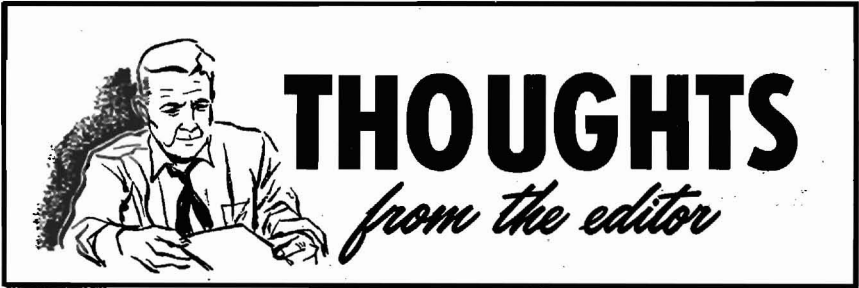
THE COVER FLOWER

C. Japonica 'April Lynn Poe'

This month's cover flower is a new seedling of W. Lee Poe of Birmingham, Alabama. Color is a blush pink. The flower will go to 5 to 6 inches not gibbed. It was shown 6 times in 1970 shows, won Best Seedling and received the A. C. S. Certificate in 6 shows. The plant is a strong and healthy grower. It is being propagated and distributed by Ralph May's Gerbing Camellia Nursery of Fernandina Beach, Florida.

DO YOU WANT AN ANSWER TO A QUESTION?

Do you have a question in connection with your growing of camellias on which you would like to receive some advice, or possibly an answer? To fill such needs, the Southern California Camellia Society has set up an Information Service, which presently is being headed by Willard F. (Bill) Goertz, 1835 Carlisle Drive, San Marino, California 91108. He would be the last to admit that he has or can obtain the answers to all camellia growing problems. He personally can answer many of them, and when he faces a problem about which he does not have the answer, he can call on the many good camellia growers in Southern California for help. Use the service!



I am aware that over the years I have written too frequently about gibbing. The arguments in favor of gibbing are so pronounced that those against are feeble in comparison. People who do not participate in camellia society activities use and enjoy gib because they like the early flowers and the larger blooms that gib produces. A person need not be a camellia show competitor to enjoy extra size in camellia blooms.

All the problems of gib center in camellia shows. These problems would be removed, of course, if there were open competition between gibbed and non-gibbed flowers. This has been done in shows outside California, but I would lay a few coins that it will not be done in California where natural blooming is still the normal thing. I have been told of two shows during the past season in which exhibitors have been suspected of entering gibbed blooms in non-gibbed Divisions. In one case, the people who took down the show looked at the blooms on the Court of Honor and reported that some of the blooms looked mighty suspicious. In the other case, I understand that at least one bloom was disqualified.

The judging rules are specific in stating that the Rule of Honor among exhibitors shall prevail and that blooms will be accepted as they are entered. This places an enormous responsibility on all exhibitors to take all possible precautionary steps to make certain that their gibbed flowers are properly identified. I place no stock in the statements of some exhibitors that they can easily identify a gibbed flower by looking at it. And particularly so when the flower is picked early in the morning before it is light enough to see. As long as the Honor System is in effect, the people who are operating under it must assume full responsibility to make certain that the Honor System will stand up under checking.

I would like to see one thing more done toward eliminating the suspicion that lurks in the minds of some critics of gibbing. I am aware that Chandler North, when he was at UCLA, did some testing and satisfied himself that gib worked only toward the terminal and did not effect a bud up the stem. I would like to see some objectively minded person make two types of tests. First, does Chandler North's rule really mean that gibbing a terminal bud does not effect a bud that is only a half inch or so up the stem? This is done frequently and there is no tell-tale sign on the growth bud. Second, does the application of gib through a needle make a new ball game out of it? Putting the gib into the "blood stream" of the plant may be something different. Such tests might clear the atmosphere.

Harold E. Dyer

WOODROOF REPORTS ON NEW VARIETIES

Bill Woodroof gave his annual report on new varieties to the members of Pacific Camellia Society and guests at the Society's April meeting. He read the following statement and asked that it be printed with his report, so that there will be no misunderstanding with regard to the basis of his tests and his conclusions.

"The following report and evaluation of new camellia varieties are based on observation of flowers on mature plants that have been grown under normal outdoor conditions in the Los Angeles area for the purpose of advising camellia growers in this area of the performance that can be expected from such new varieties.

"I wish to specifically and emphatically state that the results may be entirely different in the place of origin of such varieties, and particularly where they are grown under glass or with chemical treatment, or both.

"The evaluations include information as to whether it is a second report, the description given by the originator, the description obtained from observation, the place of origin and a rating under the following schedule:

- A. Excellent, should have
- B. Good and worth having
- C. Similar to established variety
- D. Garden variety
- E. No value
- ? Needs further testing

Where information is available, I will advise a change in rating based on growing under glass or with chemical treatment, or both."

ARBUTUS GUM. Reticulata hybrid. Light to deep rose pink. Large, irregular semi-double. (California). As described, 5". B

ARCH OF TRIUMPH. Reticulata Hybrid. Wine red, very large, loose peony. (California) As described, 5". B

BARBARA COLBERT. Clear pink. Very large, irregular semi-double.

(Florida) As described, 5". B

BILL QUATTLEBAUM. Second report. Wine red. Large to very large, anemone form. (South Carolina) As described but only 4" here. C

C. M. WILSON SPLENDOR. Sport of C. M. WILSON. Light pink edged white with deep petal serrations. (California) As described. A

CARNIVAL PRINCE. Sport of CARNIVAL QUEEN. Deep pink. (California) B

CARNIVAL PRINCESS. Sport of CARNIVAL QUEEN. Soft pink shading to white at edge. (California) B

CRAIG CLARK. Reticulata seedling. Second report. Deep crimson. Very large, irregular semi-double. (New Zealand) As described, 5½". A

DESCANSO MIST. Reticulata hybrid. Red with iridescent petals. Large formal double to loose peony form. (California) As described, 4½ to 5". B to A

DR. LOUIS POLIZZI. Reticulata hybrid. Second report. Sweet pea pink. Medium to large, semi-double. (Louisiana) As described, 3½ to 4". B

EVELYN POE. White with a few pink splotches. Large, full peony form. (Alabama) As described, 4½". B

EVELYN POE PINK. Sport of EVELYN POE. Pink. Large, full peony form. (Alabama) As described. B

FORTY-NINER. Reticulata hybrid. Second report. Red. Large, full peony form. (California) As described, 4½ o 5". B

GAY TIME. Saluenensis hybrid. Second report. Light pink shaded orchid. Large, semi-double to formal double. (New Zealand) As described, 4½", more loose peony form here. B

GRANADA (Park Hill). Second report. Red. Large to very large. Semi-double to peony form. (California)

(Continued on next page)

fornia) As described, 5 to 5½". B to A

JEAN CLERE. Sport of ASPASIA MACARTHUR. Red with narrow band of white. (New Zealand) As described, 3½ to 4". B to A

JOE PYRON. Deep red. Large. Irregular semi-double with fimbriated petals. (Georgia) Resembles LADY KAY, may be mixup

KING SOLOMAN. Pink. Large, formal double. (Georgia) As described, 4", except shows short stamens. C

LEONORE NOVICH. Second report. White. Large to very large. Loose peony form. (California) As described, 5". B

LUCILLE DAVIS. Second report. White. Large, anemone form. (Florida) As described, except sometimes peony form. 4" to 4½". C

MARGUERITE SEARS. Light pink toward center, gradually deepening to coral pink at margin. (Georgia) As describe. 4½". B

MARY ALICE COX. White. Large, formal double. (South Carolina) As described, but only medium here, 3½". C

MIKE WITMAN. Coral pink. Large, peony form. (Georgia) As described, 4½", good color. B

MRS. D. W. DAVIS DESCANSO. Full peony form sport of MRS. D. W. DAVIS. (California) As described and sport has been established. B to A

NOB HILL. White. Very large rose form double. (California) As described, 5". B

NUCCIO'S GEM. White. Large, formal double. (California) As described, 4½". A

OMEGA. Second report. Blush white edged coral. Large, semi-double. (Louisiana) As described, 4½". B

OTTO HOPFER. Reticulata hybrid. Light red. Large to very large. Irregular semi-double. (California) As described. A

PALMYRA. Red. Large, peony form. (Georgia) As described but no size here. 3½ to 4". ?-C

PINK ELEPHANT. Clear pink with orchid undertones. Very large. Irregular semi-double. (Alabama) As described, except only 4½" here. B to C

PREMIER. Second report. Rose red. Large, full peony form. (California) As described, 5". B to A

RED EMPEROR. Reticulata hybrid. Deep red. Very large. Irregular semi-double. (California) As described, 5½". B to A

RENA SWICK. Bright pink veined darker. Large, semi-double. (Florida) As described, 4½", some center petaloids. B

ROB ROY. Reticulata hybrid. Pale pink to deeper pink edge. Medium to large, semi-double. (California) As described, 4 to 4½". B

ROYALTY. Reticulata hybrid. Bright pink, deeper in center. Very large, Irregular semi-double. (California) As described, 5½ to 6". B to A

SAN DIMAS. No published description. Deep red. Large, 4½ to 5". Irregular semi-double. (California) B

SILVER ETCHING. Light pink bordered silver. Large, irregular semi-double. (Florida) As described, 4 to 4½". B

SILVER WAVES. Second report. White. Large to very large. Irregular semi-double. (California) As described, 5". B

SUNNING HILLS. Reticulata hybrid. Second report. Light red. Large, irregular semi-double. (New Zealand) As described B

SWAN LAKE. Second report. White. Large. Rose form double to loose peony form. (California) As described, 4½ to 5". B

THOMASVILLE BEAUTY. Medium soft pink. Large. Anemone form with some white and pink petaloids. (Georgia) As described, 4 to 4½". B

VALENTINE DAY. Reticulata hybrid. Second report. Salmon pink. Very large formal double. (California)

(Continued on page 14)

A REFLECTION ON SELECTION OF PERFECTION

C. W. Lattin

Lauderdale, Mississippi

To write an article such as this as requested by Mr. Harold Dryden, your Editor, on "good new camellias in the South" one must define what is meant by "new". I find it most difficult to delineate between the new, not so new and the older new ones so I will attempt to review and evaluate what I have seen and what has "taken my eye" in this year's shows.

First, the newer old standbys which were consistent on the Honor Tables were 'Amabel Lansdel', the 'Betty Sheffields', 'Charlie Bettes', 'Commander Mulroy', 'Coral Reefs', 'Cover Girl', 'Diddy Pink Organdie', 'Fortune Teller', 'Granada', the 'Guilio Nuncios', 'Gunsmoke', 'Ivory Tower', 'Junior Miss', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Louise Hariston Var.', 'Margaret Davis', 'Mathotiana Supreme', 'Mary Paige', 'Miss Charleston Var.', 'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler', 'Reg. Ragland', 'Pink Elephant', 'Pink Velvet Var.', 'Snowman', 'Tiffany' and all of the 'Tomorrows'. The continued good and consistent performance of these varieties is notable although there are many others that make occasional appearances on the Honor Tables.

In the Reticulatas there have been some outstanding blossoms of 'Crimson Robe', 'Cornelian', 'Lila Naff', 'Mandalay Queen' and 'William Hert-rich'.

The Hybrids have been quite evident and especially good blossoms have been shown of 'Charlean Var.', 'Elsie Jury', 'Francie L', 'Fire Chief Var.', 'Forty Niner' and 'Howard Asper'.

The "very new ones" or those "not quite so new" that commanded attention were, and I put them in alphabetical order, as follows:

BROADWATER

This is a 6 x 3½ inch full semi-double to peony form flower with approximately 30 petals and 5 to 7

petaloids. The color is deep pink, the substance is good and it makes a fine appearance. This flower was originated by L. B. Wilson, Jr. of Gulfport. DOROTHY COPELAND

A very fine new white semi-double of excellent size and texture. It has relatively long fluted and wavy petals of excellent substance. This variety was originated by Clyde X. Copeland, A.C.S. Director from Mississippi, and named for his wife, a dedicated camellia enthusiast. It has won the Best Seedling award in several shows and is being propagated by Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Ala.

DR. GEECHEE

An extremely large flower of over 7 inches when gibbed. It is a bright red semi-double and is very striking. This variety was originated by the Burgess Nursery, Savannah, Ga.

DR. LOUIS POLIZZI

A very beautiful Hybrid of semi-double to peony form. It is white to a very faint blush pink with darker edges on the petals. It has taken several awards and although not a large flower it is worthy of being in anyone's collection. It is being propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La.

EVELYN POE PINK

A very delightful soft pink sport of Evelyn Poe. It will average better than 6 inches when gibbed and greenhouse grown. There is also a very beautiful blush sport, shading to darker in center, which is being called 'Evelyn Poe Blush'. Both have the same size and habits of 'Evelyn Poe'. These are being propagated by Ralph E. May, Fernandia Beach, Florida.

FASHIONATA

Although this is one of the "older" new ones, it continues its spectacular performance and appearance on the Honor Tables. It is a very large flower, semi-double in formation and

(Continued on next page)

is a soft apricot pink. The edges of all of the petals are wavy and ruffled. This variety is being propagated by Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Ala.

HELEN BOWER

The performance of this flower continues to amaze almost everyone. A very beautiful dark red formal to rose form double of extremely fine substance and texture. To my knowledge it was the Best Flower of Show in four shows this year. The one shown in Tuscaloosa was almost 8 inches in diameter and was one of the most beautiful flowers it has been my privilege to see. This variety is being propagated by Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Ala.

KOHINOR

Although this variety was not originated in the South and is being propagated by the Nuccio Nurseries, it is one of the outstanding new Reticulatas shown here in the South. The semi-double flower averages better than 6 inches and approximately 4 inches deep with 12 petals and many rabbit ears. The color is orchid pink flushed with a silver overtone. The bloom shown in Mobile was outstanding.

MARGUERITE SEARS

This is a very large semi-double to loose peony form of a very light red. The center small petals and/or petaloids stand erect and are of a clear blush to pink making the overall effect very striking. It was originated and is being propagated by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga.

MINI PINK

A very delightful miniature. It was originally called "Pinkie" which was an invalid name but the new name suits it better. It is a light pink bloom with 10 to 12 petals and it measures at best $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. There is a variegated form which even enhances its smallness and beauty. It is being propagated by several nurseries.

NUCCIO RED VELVET

A sport of 'Guilio Nuccio' which

appeared on a plant owned by Mrs. Leslie J. Richards of Mobile and is being propagated by the Ray Gentry Nursery, Jackson, Miss. It has the same size and shape and formation of the "ideal" Nuccio but it is of the darkest blood red. The texture, true to its name, is like velvet with a silver sheen overcast. I understand that this flower has now been variegated which should make it a very outstanding introduction.

POP CORN

A little heard of "sleeper". A very large white semi-double with a high center consisting of numerous petaloids. The flower was originated by "Hody" Wilson of Hammond, La.

SPRING FEVER

This is not a new introduction from the South but I comment upon it because of its very fine performance. A bloom exhibited in Birmingham was over $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$. It has fine substance and texture and is long lasting in this climate.

SWAN LAKE

It is unfortunate that this Japonica was named 'Swan Lake' as there is a Hybrid in Australia which was named prior to this variety. This flower is a very fine classic example of a formal to rose form double. It is alabaster white with a misty sheen on all petals and the flower that was exhibited in Tuscaloosa was better than 6 inches. Keep a good lookout for this one as it is a worthy addition to anyone's collection. I understand that the Monrovia Nursery, where it is being propagated, is considering a change of name.

TOMORROW'S DELIGHT

A new sport in the 'Tomorrow' family with the same size, substance and formation of the 'Tomorrow's but it is a soft creamy white with a few flecks and/or streaks of red throughout the petals. Someone somewhere got their scions or plants mixed and several collectors have shown blooms that were "Touchdown" and not this delightful new sport. Be sure you get

the correct one as it is a beautiful new addition. It was originated by Jeff Fuller, Moultrie, Ga.

QUEEN OF TOMORROW

A sport of 'Tomorrow Var'. The petals are very heavy textured, lightly crinkled with fluted edges and will average better than 6½ inches without gib. The size and color is the same as 'Tomorrow Var'. The leaves of the plant are extremely thick and leathery. It was originated and is being propagated by Charmwood Nursery, Millbrook, Ala.

VALLEE KNUDSEN

A new Hybrid which originated on the Pacific Coast but is making its first appearance here in the South. It is an extremely large soft violet rose semi-double which seems to hold its form and substance even in adverse conditions. It took the Best Hybrid award in Memphis, Tenn.

NEW SEEDLINGS

There are several new seedlings that have been shown but I want to comment first on one that has not been shown. In fact, it has been kept such a secret that not even the most avid collectors and/or variety "testers" have it. Very few have even had the good fortune to see this superb flower. This seedling will be shown for the first time and released at the A.C.S. Fall Meeting in Memphis, Tenn. on November 11-13, 1971 by the originator and propagator who wishes to remain anonymous until that time. It is reputed to be a semi-double of extra large size. It will be named VERNA HALBERT in honor of the lovely and gracious wife of Judge Sherrill Halbert, our A.C.S. President.

Another new seedling which has caused much comment and which all the "bird dogs" are after is a beautiful new semi-double white. It is very large, high centered, with wavy petals, excellent substance and texture. It is considered by many to be one of the best whites ever "to come across the pike". It has taken the

Best Seedling Award at several shows and when it is released in 1972 by the Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama it will be named BEATRICE ROGERS in honor of this wonderful and lovely lady and her untiring work in the camellia world. Be sure to put it on your want list as it will be well worth waiting for.

PHAROAH

Although this Reticulata seedling originated on the Pacific Coast it is included here because it has been shown in several shows and has created wide interest. A very large semi-double that has good texture and wavy petals. The color is an old rose with a bluish overcast. Blossoms shown at Mobile and Birmingham were outstanding. It is being propagated here in the South by the Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga.

PRETTY THING

This seedling is being released this Fall by the Belle Fontaine Nursery. It is a 6½ inch by 3 inch semi-double to loose peony form. The color is soft blush. An excellent performer.

There are probably many others* such as 'Aquarius' and 'Pirates Gold' that I have not had the privilege of seeing so I cannot comment on them. If I have omitted any that deserve recognition I am sorry and apologize for the omission.

* The author has not included his own seedling which he will register as 'Oriental Echo', which took the Best Reticulata Seedling (not gibbed) Award in four shows, in two of which it was in stiff competition with 'Pharoah'. It is a chance seedling of 'Crimson Robe', a medium to large formal double that will average 4½ x 1½ inches not gibbed. The color is a beautiful vibrant, brilliantly sharp and clear uniform light magenta. Each of the 40 to 45 large petals has a misty silver overcast and the general effect is that the whole flower is "electrically charged". Cliff Lattin wrote in a letter to me, "in all of my years with camellias I have seen no other camellia that would even come close to its brilliance." Plans have not yet been made for release and all flowers exhibited have been damaged so as to protect it from scion scroungers. —Ed.

THE PLOT THICKENS

Mary Bernis Taylor
San Marino, California

Editor's note: This is the last of the six articles that Mary Bernis Taylor has written for the readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW in this 1970-1971 camellia season. I am sure that everybody, who is interested in flower arrangements has enjoyed and profited from these articles. We are grateful for what she has done for us.

From 1797 when the first camellia was imported from England to America to the now moment, people have been adding to the camellia story — the plot has thickened. Always there is much suspense in the story's progress; who will introduce the best new beauty at the next camellia show — and what arrangements of camellias will get the blue ribbons in the annual shows, which happen all over the world?

In the Chronicles of Japan, Nihon-shoki, the camellia is recorded to be over 1900 years old. The noble flower has been loved longest in Japan. The Japanese way with camellias has had a great influence in developing an appreciation of the ancient plant. And the Japanese have brought the arranging of camellias and all arranging of floral material to the level of a fine art. It is an ever changing art as all art is if it is alive and based on universal principles of art.

The mystery of camellia bloom blight is still unsolved but the problem of how to arrange camellias is a pleasure to solve if the arranger has studied the Japanese way of flowers using good books and a good teacher. Today the Japanese way is freer, faster and very adaptable to western homes and office buildings. For example the arrangement pictured is a modern simplification of a very old Japanese form — Rikka — which was first created in the fifteenth century in Japan. All the new simpler designs of today, especially those of the oldest flower arranging school, Ikenobo, emanate from Rikka.

The vitality and color variety of spring is expressed in the design we hope you are viewing now. The leading lady in the arrangement, or camellia flower is the semi-double 'Herme', ('Jordan's Pride'). Five different fresh growing materials tell the spring story. Pink peach blossoms, with tiny new chartreuse leaves, is the primary line giving height. The thrust to the back right of an accordian pleated leaf called palm grass, gives depth to the design. And the very straight over center line, is of the same palm grass. This straight strong line is like a continuation of the container center line. In Rikka arrangements this straight over center line is symbolically suggesting truth. The blue dutch iris in front of the straight over center line is a nice transition of color between the dark green camellia leaves and the Herme pink and white. The camellia and its bud and leaves become the focal point and give weight and body to the design. This is good balance for the height of the branch of pink peach.

If you look closely, you will see a lovely small branch of peach to the right which goes out away from the arrangement and then comes back toward the arrangement ending in a blossom. This line balances the very small horizontal line of pink billbergia nutans. Both horizontal lines give width to the arrangement. All the materials balance each other in space — but notice! — there is more weight and emphasis on the right side than the left. This balancing of light and dark, sun and shade, and weak and strong gives the composition drama.

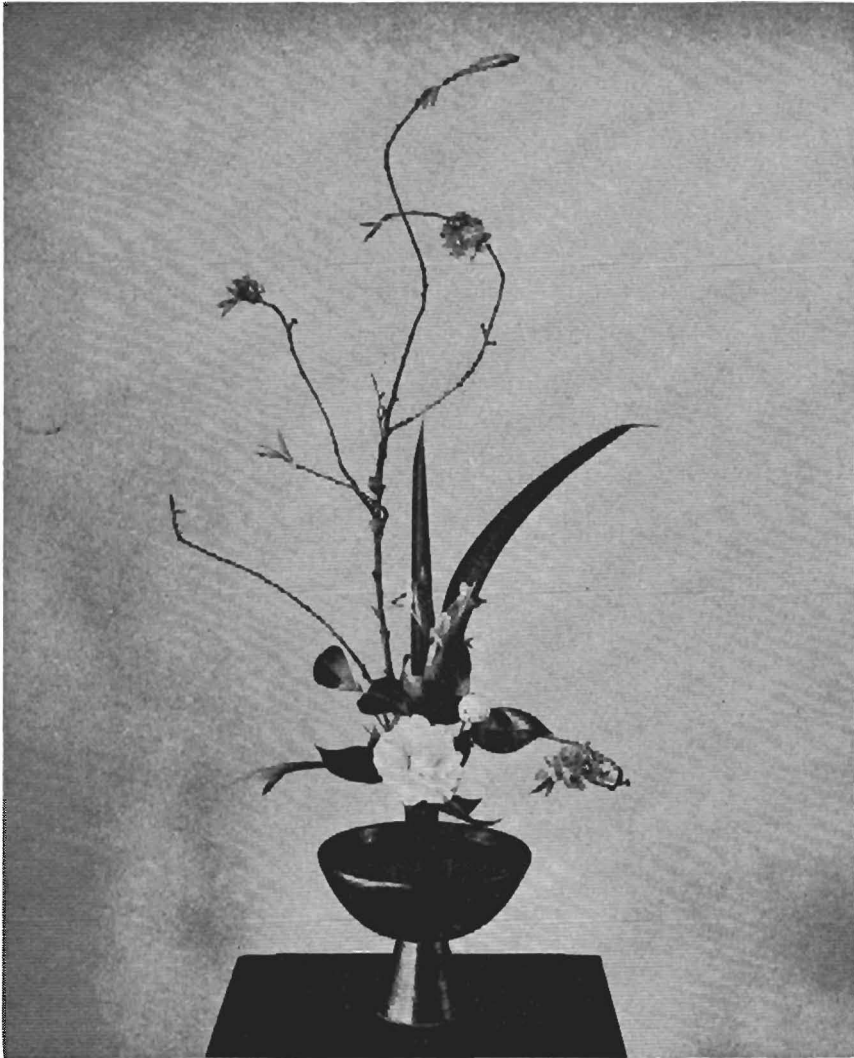
All of the five materials are unified at the base where the stems are tightly brought together. The space between the edge of the container and where the first leaf material thrusts forward is about three inches. This space from

the water's edge shows the viewer the one root appearance. It looks as if all the different materials are growing from one root. This space gives the design vitality and strength and unity.

Black pebbles are placed around the 'one root' of the arrangement to hide the mountain of needles on which the plant materials are impaled. A good engineer always hides the tricks he uses to get his effects.

To fully enjoy all the lovely lines of this simple modern design it should be placed against a plain light colored wall. The whole inspiration of designing floral arrangements comes from the beauty of the flower. All the auxiliary material should emphasize this beauty. The viewer can only look at one flower at a time. So give each line and flower its own space. You are

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'Herme' is the leading lady in this arrangement, with a supporting cast of pink peach blossoms, palm grass, blue dutch iris and pink billbergia.

Show Results

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

San Jose, California -- February 20-21, 1971

- Best Large or Very Large Japonica — 'Erin Farmer', Jack Lewis, Concord
Best Large or Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Kramer's Supreme',
Robert Slobe, Sacramento
Best Medium Japonica — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Wm. D. Stewart,
Sacramento
Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Nina Avery', William Rusher, Lodi
Best Small Japonica — 'Alison Leigh Woodroof', Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
Best Small Japonica Runner-up — 'Little Man', Anthony Pinheiro
Best Miniature Japonica — 'Bon Bon', Charles Boynton, Lodi
Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Sugar Babe', Mr. and Mrs. Robert
Dorn, Modesto
Best 3 Large Japonicas — 'Edelweiss', Mrs. Wm. Breuner, Orinda
Best 3 Large Japonicas Runner-up — 'Guilio Nuccio Var.', Wm. D. Stewart
Best 3 Medium Japonicas — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Wm. D. Stewart
Best 3 Medium Japonicas Runner-up — 'Charlotte Bradford', Harvey Morton,
Lafayette
Best 3 Miniatures — 'Baby Sargent', Warren Addicott, Portola Valley
Best 3 Miniatures Runner-up — 'Hopkin's Pink Dawn', Anthony Pinheiro
Best 5 Japonicas — 'Pink Pagoda', Harvey Morton
Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Jean Marie', Dr. and Mrs. Fred Heitman,
Lafayette
Best Reticulata — 'Purple Gown', Mrs. Chas. O'Malley, Woodside
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Mandalay Queen', Mrs. Chas. O'Malley
Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Mandalay Queen', Mrs. Chas. O'Malley
Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Purple Gown', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti,
Sebastopol
Best Large Hybrid — 'Vallee Knudsen', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart,
Sacramento
Best Large Hybrid Runner-up — 'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. R. E.
Bernhardt, Redwood City
Best Medium or Small Hybrid — 'Elsie Jury', Dr. Fred Fisher, Oakland
Best Medium or Small Hybrid Runner-up — 'Waltz Time', Richard Roggia,
San Jose
Best 3 Hybrids — 'Howard Asper', Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park
Best 3 Hybrids Runner-up — 'Sylvia May Wells', Harvey Morton
Best Specially Treated Bloom — 'Arch of Triumph', Dave Feathers, Lafayette
Best Specially Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'Nuccio's Gem', Mrs. Chas.
O'Malley
Best Seedling — B-61, Dave Feathers
Best Seedling Runner-up — MC, Dave Feathers

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pittsburg, California -- February 27-28, 1971

- Sweepstakes Award — Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Boynton, Lodi
Sweepstakes Award Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Bartucco,
Sacramento
Novice Sweepstakes Award — Mr. and Mrs. Matt Talia, Santa Clara
Challenge Award — Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento

- Best Large and Very Large Japonica — 'Tomorrow Var', Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartucco
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Lady Kay', Ralph A. McPherson, Antioch
 Best Small Japonica — 'Florence Daniell', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore
 Best Miniature Japonica — 'Fircone Var', Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Rusher, Lodi
 Best 3 Large and Medium Japonicas — 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Bartucco
 Best 3 Small and Miniature Japonicas — 'Wilamina', Mrs. Mary Ann Flunker, Sacramento
 Best 6 Japonicas — 'Don Mac', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Studt, Sacramento
 Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. Matt Talia
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Confucius', Mrs. John L. Balzarini, Walnut Creek
 Best Large and Very Large Hybrid — 'John Taylor', Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Martin, Sacramento
 Best Small and Medium Hybrid — 'Julia Hamiter', James D. Grant, Santa Rosa
 Best 3 Hybrids — 'Fire Chief', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray
 Best Seedling — Richard Roggia, San Jose

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

Bakersfield, California -- March 6-7, 1971

- Best Flower of Show — 'Howard Asper', J. V. George, La Mesa
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica — 'Elegans Supreme', Harold Dryden, San Marino
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Masterpiece', Frank Anderson, Bakersfield
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Midnight', Janet Meyer, Glendora
 Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Sawada's Dream', Mel Canfield, Bakersfield
 Best Miniature and Small Japonica — 'Tom Thumb', John and Mary Movich, La Verne
 Best Miniature and Small Japonica Runner-up — 'Demi-Tasse', Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Nuccio's Gem', Lem Freeman, Bakersfield
 Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Elegans', Grady Perigan, Arcadia
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'Julia France', Leland Chow, Bakersfield
 Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Colonial Dame', Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace
 Best Reticulata — 'Kohinor', Harold Dryden
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton
 Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Fire Chief', Grady Perigan
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Valentine Day', Fred Hamilton
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'Francie L', Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Foss, San Marino
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Elsie Jury', Mel Gum, San Gabriel
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harmsen, Claremont
 Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Otto Hopfer', Leland Chow
 Best Chemically Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Grady Perigan

(Continued on next page)

- Best Seedling — R-8, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pieri, San Gabriel
 Best Sport — Sport of 'Carter's Sunburst', Leland Chow
 Best Other Species — 'Star Above Star', Mel Gum
 Best Novice Large and Very Large Japonica — 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
 Richard Stiern, Bakersfield
 Best Novice Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Kramer's
 Supreme', Bill Durall, Bakersfield
 Best Novice Medium Japonica — 'Magnoliaeflora', Ruth Cunningham,
 Bakersfield
 Best Novice Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Herme', G. W. Perkins,
 Bakersfield
 Best Novice Flower of Show — 'Gigantea', Nancy Yams, Bakersfield
 Best Novice 3 Japonicas — 'Erin Farmer', Richard Stiern
 Best Novice 5 Japonicas — 'Mathotiana', Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Ireton,
 Bakersfield

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Fresno, California -- March 7, 1971

- Best Large Japonica — 'Tiffany', Mrs. Sheldon Lewis, Fresno
 Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Easter Morn', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos,
 Fresno
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Mrs. Lyman Clark', Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang,
 Pleasant Hill
 Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Sawada's Dream', Mr. and Mrs. Don
 Martin, Fresno
 Best Bouttonniere Japonica — 'Bon Bon', Anthony-Pinheiro, Modesto
 Best Reticulata — 'Mandalay Queen', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti,
 Sebastopol
 Best Large Hybrid — 'Valentine Day', Harold Paige, Lafayette
 Best Medium and Small Hybrid — 'Julia Hamiter', Mr. and Mrs. Hugh
 McKeller, Ivanhoe
 Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Cornelian', Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang
 Best 3 Blooms — 'Cornelian', Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang
 Best 3 Blooms Runner-up — 'Mathotiana', Martha Lowe, Fresno
 Best Group of 15 Different Varieties — Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKeller
 Best Seedling — S-6043, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Helm

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Modesto, California -- March 20-21, 1971

- Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boynton, Lodi
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Hugh McKellar, Ivanhoe
 Sweepstakes Second Runner-up — Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rankin, Modesto
 Best Large & Very Large Japonica — 'Easter Morn', Dr. and Mrs. Hugh H.
 Wong, Pleasant Hills
 Best Large & Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Tomorrow Park Hill',
 John C. Riley, Fresno
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Flame', Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Sims, Elk Grove
 Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonas,
 Fresno

- Best Small Japonica — 'Kitty', James Grant, Santa Rosa
 Best Miniature Japonica — 'Baby's Blush', Ernie Pieri, San Gabriel
 Best 3 Large & Very Large Japonicas — 'Elegans Supreme', Robert Slobe, Sacramento
 Best 3 Medium & Small Japonicas — 'Margaret Davis', Mr. and Mrs. Skip Stephens, Sacramento
 Best 5 Large & Very Large Japonicas — 'Angel', Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
 Best 5 Medium & Small Japonicas — 'Nuccio's Gem', Frank Reed, Pasadena
 Best Reticulata — 'Mouchang', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Tali Queen', Mr. and Mrs. Herb Martin, Sacramento
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'William Hertrich', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento
 Best Reticulata Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Marie Carter, Walnut Creek
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Julia Hamiter', Harvey Morton, Lafayette
 Best 3 Hybrids — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs. Herb Martin
 Best 9 Blooms of Different Varieties — Mrs. Wm. Breuner, Orinda
 Best Seedling Bloom — Dave Feathers

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Santa Rosa, California -- March 27-28, 1971

- Sweepstakes — Frank Bartucco, Sacramento
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Charles Boynton, Lodi
 Best Large Japonica — 'Adolphe Audusson Special', Neely Downing, Sacramento
 Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Elegans Supreme', Mrs. George McKee, Sacramento
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Margaret Davis', Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang, Pleasant Hill
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonas, Fresno
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonas
 Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Sugar Babe', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
 Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas — 'Demi Tasse', Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Busse, Lafayette
 Best Reticulata — 'Lila Naff', Harvey Morton, Lafayette
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Capt. Rawes', Dr. Fred Fisher, Oakland
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Mandalay Queen', Charles F. O'Malley, Woodside
 Best 5 Reticulatas — 'Confucius', Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Francie L', Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Elsie Jury', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento
 Best 3 Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage — 'Valentine Day', Howard Burnette, Castro Valley
 Best 3 Hybrids With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonas
 Best Seedling — '80 (4)', David L. Feathers, Lafayette
 Sonoma County Camellia Society Members Table Award — 'Mandalay Queen', Miss Joy Monteleone, Santa Rosa
 Sonoma County Camellia Society Members Table Award Runner-up — 'Glen 40 Var', Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Batt, Windsor

BARE ROOTING CAMELIAS

Son Hackney

Charlotte, North Carolina

Resume of talk to Temple City Camella Society, February 24, 1971

What I shall tell you about bare rooting camellias is what I do. I bare root every plant that comes into my yard. The soil in the container that holds the new plant may be entirely satisfactory but it is not like my own soil mix. So I replace it with my own soil mix. The avoidance of petal blight is not the main reason that I do this. It might help to control petal blight, along with good housekeeping in picking up the old flowers. I want to know that I have an even consistency of earth around the roots and that the roots will have a good soil in which to grow, my own mix. I know that I can get good flowers with a good root system.

I use a mix of one-half rotted sawdust, 30% earth, 10% pine bark about the size of the end of my little finger and 10% coarse creek sand. If anybody doubts the value of sawdust, he should put a plant with bad roots into the pure sawdust and let it stay for awhile. After a few months in the sawdust, he will find that the plant has a good set of roots.

I bare root my plants in the second and third week of August. I used to do it in October but Hody Wilson told me to do it in August, so I tried it. I have had good results ever since and haven't lost a plant.

I prepare several of the new containers ahead of time, first putting a couple of inches of the coarse bark in the bottom of the can. I then build a mound of the soil around which I can place the roots after the old soil has been washed off. I am careful when I remove the plants from the old container not to break or injure the roots. I place the plants in containers full of water and let them soak until the soil is thoroughly wet and can be removed without root injury.

This may be a few minutes or two hours, depending on the nature of the soil in the old container. I have a stream at the back of my house and I bare root the plants over this stream so that the old soil will go into the stream and be washed away. I don't want any of it to remain in my yard. I then use a fine spray of water to wash off all the remaining soil, being careful not to injure the roots. I prune off any roots that appear to be injured. I also dispose of this remaining old soil.

I then place the plant in the new container, carefully placing the roots around the mound that I have made. I try to have the roots within an inch or so of the edge of the can, believing that camellias do better if they are near root bound than if they are over planted. I see to it that the soil completely fills the new container, watering the plant thoroughly and making sure that there are no air pockets. I then mulch with the coarse bark that I have used in the bottom of the container.

When I have bare rooted a large plant, I prune the plant so that the roots in the new soil will not have to carry so much plant.

I sprinkle the newly planted camellias twice a day, the first thing in the morning and at the end of the day. I put the plants under heavy shade so that they will not dehydrate themselves before they are established in the new soil — 30 to 60 days.

WOODROOF REPORTS (Cont.)

nia)) As described, except around 4½" here. B to A

WATER LILY. *Saluenensis* hybrid. Second report. Lavender tinted pink. Medium, formal double. (New Zealand) As described, 3½". B

S. C. C. S. MEETING COMPETITION RESULTS

1970 - 1971 SEASON

Thirty people received points for blooms entered in the flower competition which is held at all meetings of the Southern California Camellia Society. The tables of flowers that are entered in this competition is one of the features of the Society's monthly meetings. The ten who received the highest number of points are listed in the following schedule which shows total points by months and for gibbed and non-gibbed flowers. The schedule points out the importance of gibbing in this competition, also the value of storing flowers for the last meeting when most members have few plants in bloom.

	November		December		January					
	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib
Summerson, Ab & Leone	4	5	0	12	0	5				
Reed, Frank	4	0	4	1	12	3				
Shuey, Larry & Vi	6	12	6	7	5	5				
Goertz, Bill & Ruth	0	0	9	6	5	16				
Pitkin, Caryll	0	0	11	8	4	4				
Reich, Bill	2	4	4	1	22	3				
Rowe, Lou & Harold	0	8	0	4	0	0				
Novak, Pat	0	0	0	9	1	1				
Perigan, Grady	10	0	0	2	0	4				
Gum, Mel	3	3	2	3	0	8				

	February		March		April		Total		
	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Total
Summerson	18	20	11	12	19	9	52	63	115
Reed	11	12	0	14	25	26	56	56	112
Shuey	6	7	2	13	5	9	30	53	83
Goertz	3	10	3	9	0	0	20	41	61
Pitkin	5	0	5	0	0	0	25	12	37
Reich	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	8	37
Rowe	8	0	5	0	5	2	18	14	32
Novak	1	5	5	1	3	0	10	16	26
Perigan	2	3	0	0	5	0	17	9	26
Gum	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	14	24
Total for 10 highest							267	286	553

NEW SCHEDULE

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1971

We shall be closed all day **Wednesday** and **Thursday** throughout the year.

Sunday from May 1st through October.

NUCCIO'S
NURSERIES

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91002
Phone - - - - 794-3383

START NOW TO THINK ABOUT EARLY GIB SHOW

Willard F. Goertz
San Marino, California

It seems rather unbelievable that only nine years have gone by since I started using gibberellic acid on camellias. Frank Reed first told about his gib experiments in the *CAMELLIA REVIEW* of February 1961 and I was probably his earliest disciple, starting to experiment on my own the following season. As a result, I was asked to give a talk about this new and very controversial (at that time) development at one of the Northern camellia societies several years later and even then I detected a bit of hostility to the idea of forcing blooms with a chemical stimulant, and considerable skepticism, but the large early blooms were very much admired. Today there are, of course, few dissenters left and the many benefits derived from the use of "gib" are widely known.

At the recent American Camellia Society convention I heard from more than one Southerner that without gib in their area, due to the freezes, the camellia hobby would have a great deal less appeal and that there would probably be about one half as many camellia societies. It is either a case of gibbing to get the blooms out before the extreme cold weather or maintaining a large heated greenhouse. And when you do both — look out! (Did you see those fantastically large blooms they brought to the Descanso Show?!)

It has been well demonstrated that the use of gib not only produces larger and earlier blooms — but in most cases they last longer in better condition on the plant and also after being cut for display. It's fun to see the large blooms, but the greatest advantage lies in the fact that we can have extra months of camellia pleasure including additional shows — particularly since the extra months come early when camellias are most appreciated. It is possible to have shows

every month over a period of six months. In fact in the colder weather States they now have camellia shows practically every week beginning the last week end in October.

The many bad effects that some people were predicting from the use of gib have failed to materialize. Some of our larger plants have had every bud treated every year for the past five years and these plants are still perfectly healthy and normal. The segregation, classification and identification of gibbed and non-gibbed blooms at shows and other places of public display have pretty well eliminated the one bad feature formerly prevalent: that of "fooling the public" with "secretive cultural practices".

Before another issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW* comes off the press, you will be (or should be) busy getting ready for that Early Show (in Southern California: at Descanso Gardens next December 4 and 5). For beginners, here are a few pointers to refresh your memory: plan your program to start early in September. The popular gibberellic powder most of us have used for a number of years is satisfactory but the newer "Gib Tabs" which come two grams to a tablet (like a large Alka Seltzer tablet) in my testing have proved more effective and they also are considerably less expensive and are available at many camellia nurseries. A popular concentration used by many hobbyists consists of one gram per two ounces of distilled water. Many of those who have used these tabs maintain that it is unnecessary to add ammonia in order to dissolve the gib. However, a residue will settle in the bottom of the bottle, which is not harmful but may clog the applicator, and can easily be strained out. Keep the solution refrigerated. Rather than a blunt-nosed eyedropper, use a needle or syringe

type applicator so the gib goes only to the desired spot with no spillage. The cup that results from breaking off the growth bud at the base of the flower bud should be filled to capacity.

Different species and varieties will differ also in the time required to mature a treated bud. Those which normally bloom late in the season will take a great deal more time than the normally early varieties. In the Southern California area, for a show in early December, most Reticulata and Retic hybrids should start with treatment early in September, since it usually takes about 80 to 95 days for these to react to maturity. There is no way to figure out a scientific time schedule, so it is necessary to treat a few buds every week over a three or four week period. With japonicas, my experience indicates that with the strength of solution mentioned above,

the approximate average time required is 50 to 56 days but we can be more accurate than that for the late season bloomers such as 'Glen 40', 'Coronation', 'Purity', 'Helen Bower', 'Angel', 'Cara Mia', etc., by starting on about the 18th or 20th of September, treating a few buds each week on each plant over a three week period. Varieties which normally bloom early, such as 'Marie Bracey', 'Ballet Dancer', 'Debutante', 'Lulu Belle', 'Mary Agnes Patin', etc. usually will mature with gib in about 30 to 40 days. There are many variables — including mainly the weather — which influences the time required. When gibbing, leave only the one bud to a terminal; in other words, do a good job of disbudding along with the gib program.

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Picture by Grady Perigan

Bill Goertz presented scroll to Fred Hamilton for winning Award of Honor at Descanso Gardens Show on February 26-27

CAMELLIA SHOW -- MODESTO STYLE

Ernest Pieri

San Gabriel, California

It was with some trepidation that we drove north to Modesto on Friday, March 21, 1971 as riding guests of John Movich. He had asked if we would like to ride north with him as he would like to go to Modesto but did not want to drive that far alone. Of course, we accepted the invitation and off we drove, the three of us to find out about this Camellia Show — Modesto Style.

It really was a nice drive, chatting as we drove along, sometimes about camellias, sometimes with problems associated with judging camellias and sometimes just idle chatter. After six hours of driving, with time out for lunch, we arrived in Modesto early Friday evening. We drove to our motel where our reservations had previously been made by our friends in Modesto. We later called up Pete Grosso and Tony Pinheiro, announced our arrival and asked if there was anything that we could do to help them set up the tables for the show, that night. They both told us that if we really wanted to help, to come out to the Gallo Administration Building and see what there was to be done.

The administration building was a rather dim looking affair as we drove into the parking lot. However, there was plenty of light inside the building. I don't think that we had hardly entered the building when we were greeted by a host of "Hello's" and "What took you so long?" queries. And were we startled to see who had made these sarcastic remarks. Of all people, there were the Eskridges from Julian near San Diego, the Humphries from San Diego, and the Paces from Upland.

We really didn't want to work too hard anyway, but at least John and I took off our coats, then started looking for Robert Dorn, the General Show Chairman and either of his two

assistants, Pete Grosso or Tony Pinheiro. After much give and take chatter the tables were set up for the Show. We drove back to the motel where we found that the rest of the Southern California group had arrived. Frank Reed and Wilkens Garner had arrived with Mel Gum, who had driven his car, while the Pitkins had brought along Grady and Marie Perigan.

Mel and Frank invited the group over to their room to preview some of the slides of this year's shows that had been photographed by Grady Perigan. I didn't realize how beautiful some of the shows had been until we saw those slides.

Saturday morning was a very sunny morning and gave promise of being a warm day. We went down to breakfast and finally dragged ourselves away from the tables where we had been having camellia conversations with the Mandarichs from Menlo Park (Jack is the president of the Northern California Camellia Council), Abe D'Innocenti and his wife (he is the president of the San Jose Camellia Society), Vera Parker and her mother from Sebastopol. It was sort of an old-timer's clam bake.

Driving to the administration building of the Gallo Winery is something else when done in the daytime. As we approached the huge three story white building, we were impressed by the tall pillars and arches that support the front of the building. After walking through the dome-like porch, we entered the foyer, and the tables that had been set up in this area were covered with Reticulata, Reticulata Hybrids, Non-Reticulata Hybrids, three of a variety and five of a variety blooms, for both single and multiple bloom competition. One really didn't get much of a chance to see the rest of the area because people were so

busy dodging one another trying to get most favorable position on the tables to display their blooms. It was during this dodging that we saw Ben and Marie Mackall from Cucamonga.

After registering, we stepped forward into the main area of the show. It is three story, glass covered, square, about one hundred feet on each side of the square, surrounded on three sides of the first floor by offices and the main entrance and above on all four sides by offices, with a sunken garden area in the center of the square. A balcony affords a beautiful view of the sunken garden area from all sides of the building.

The flower arrangement competition was held on the second floor balcony. On the lower floor a walk way about ten to twelve feet wide extended all around the sunken garden area. Tables had been set up on both sides of the walk way around the building. Those against the wall were single bloom japonica competition, while the tables toward the center of the build-

ing were set up for three of a variety multiple competition. A broad stairway was located on two ends of the square extending down into the sunken garden. I do mean a sunken garden.

Each corner of the garden square was artfully landscaped with ferns and indoor plants, and in front of these were small fish ponds with goldfish swimming around. (No fishing allowed.) Those exhibitors who had blooms that they had not put on display, floated their extra blooms in these ponds. Needless to say each pool was covered with a myriad of various colored blooms.

The miniatures, both single and multiple bloom competition, had been placed on tables in an office hallway just beyond the main floor, and by walking to the left, down a hall at right angles from the miniature display, they had set up tables for the five of a variety multiple bloom competition. You can visualize the tre-

(Continued on next page)



A balcony affords a beautiful view of the sunken garden area from all sides of the building.

mendous display of the five of a kind blooms extending from one side of the building to the opposite side of the building in this hallway.

We finally got busy placing our blooms, and every place we went to place our blooms we met other camellia exhibitors from other parts of Central and Northern California, from Fresno, Sacramento, the San Francisco Peninsula, San Jose and Sebastopol. Truly a large and representative group of exhibitors.

Competition was keen, and the judging just as keen. Of course, I was primarily interested in the miniature blooms sent to the head table for selection of Best of Class. I was lucky to win the trophy with 'Baby Blush' defeating Tony Pinheiro who exhibited 'Little Un'.

The blooms that were sent to the head table for selection of Best of Class were some of the best blooms I had seen this year. Evidently the cold spell during the first part of the week, followed by two days of warm weather had helped their blooms. In fact, some of the Modesto people and others from outlying areas got up at 4:00 a.m. to pick their blooms so that they would be fresh for the show. The Reticulatas and Non-Reticulata Hybrids were so large, one might have thought they had been treated. There were two or three classes where the judging was so close that they had to vote several times to determine the Best and Runner-up Best of class. The one bloom that really stood out in the show was a seven inch bloom of 'Betty Sheffield'. It was runner-up for the medium (?) class. (Wish that I could get mine to open so I could see what it looks like.)

Well, the "Modesto Style" part of the show started after the judging was completed. All of the judges, their wives, exhibitors and others were invited to the "Chuck Wagon" for lunch. However, before the food was served, out came the bottles of Gallo wines and champagne. Old friends

toasted new ones, the noise and hubbub was terrific. As one passed from one group to another with an empty glass, there was always someone ready to fill the empty one, and others to help with the good old "bottom's up" salute.

We again saw the Jim Fishers from Australia, who told us that they were staying over to see the Sebastopol Show before flying to London to visit with their daughters. The Rayners and the Austins from New Zealand were also going to stay over for the Sebastopol Show before leaving for home. Finally the folks decided to sit down to lunch. We were served Chablis and Sparkling Burgundy wines with our lunch. It was a shame to have to break up the fellowship, but it was nearly 2:30 p.m. and many of the visitors wanted to visit some of the Modesto camellia growers or just go back to the motel to rest before the evening's activities. Everyone had been invited to the Rankin's for the Happy Hour, slated to start at 6 p.m.

John Movich, Wilkens Garner and I drove out to see Tony Pinheiro's garden, and to find out what his secret is for winning so many trophies with his blooms. Of course we not only wanted to see the garden but to scrounge scions of camellia varieties we didn't have. One of the interesting things about Tony's lath house garden is the use of walnut shells for the pathways. We spent a most enjoyable hour talking to Tony and to his charming wife, Hazel. (She, along with Mrs. Dorn and Mrs. Grosso, had been very much in evidence in the morning serving as hostesses, typists or anything else that demanded their attention at the show.)

Six o'clock, and nearly everyone was ready to leave for Rankin's Ranch for the Happy Hour. The only directions we were given was that we were to drive north about five miles from Modesto on McHenry Blvd., until we came to a "Y" intersection, take the

(Continued on page 29)

BEN RAYNER ON CAMELLIAS IN NEW ZEALAND

Harold E. Dryden

Ben Rayner of New Zealand talked to the Pacific Camellia Society at the Society's meeting on March 3, 1971. This article is based on his talk, supplemented occasionally by my own observations because of my having visited his home and garden in August 1967.

Mr. Rayner is a dairy farmer in the area on the North Island known as Taranaki, which is one of the richest areas, agriculturally speaking, of New Zealand's North Island. He is on the southeast slope of Mt. Egmont, 8200 feet high, a dormant if not extinct volcano which dominates the landscape for miles around. The soil is of volcanic origin, consequently there is no drainage problem. Annual rainfall on his side of Mt. Egmont has reached 160 inches a year and there is no moisture problem. This amount of rainfall is not typical of New Zealand, however. Rainfall in New Plymouth on the other side of Mt. Egmont is about half as much. Other parts of New Zealand receive less. In the last two seasons they have had a drought and have gone without rain for six weeks. He has lost two camellias in one of these years and one the other year.

He got into camellia growing in an unusual way. He and Mrs. Rayner purchased their property eighteen years ago and were growing daffodils in large numbers. There was a row of very large camellia trees about 60 years old along the side of the house. They shaded the house too much and Mrs. Rayner asked Ben to do something about it. He did. He took his tractor, put an iron log chain around the trunks of the trees at ground level and pulled the trees out. They came out with no soil around the roots and with the tops and roots damaged. Roots that were too long were chopped off with an ax. He dug holes elsewhere and put the trees in these holes,

covering them by pushing the dirt back around the roots.

The Rayners noticed after a while that the trees were defoliating. They looked a bit untidy, so one day when his wife was in town Ben used a chain saw to cut them off about a foot above the ground. All except two sent out shoots right away. One of these two did not send out shoots for three years, but today is as high as when it was cut off eleven years ago.

The Rayners thought that any flowering tree that would take such punishment and produce such beautiful flowers must have something. So one day when Mrs. Rayner was going to town he gave her a box full of camellia blooms and asked her to go to the local nurseryman and buy the rest of the camellia varieties for them to plant. The nurseryman asked her if her husband wanted all 10,000 of the varieties. This was Ben Rayner's introduction to camellias and the beginning of what is now the largest collection of camellia varieties in New Zealand in his approximately six acre garden.

He called on Les Jury in New Plymouth, a few miles from his home, and was induced to join a group who were importing camellia scions into New Zealand. After a while, he was the only person left doing this. He then wrote to people in other countries, including the late Ralph Peer, who sent scions to him. American visitors whom he met, including Milo Rowell, Dave Feathers, Bill Goertz, Harold Dryden and Wilber Foss, added to his source of new varieties. He has made friends by correspondence all over the camellia world and it is easy to understand why he now has the largest camellia collection in New Zealand. It is his ambition to have one garden in New Zealand where people can see and compare all

(Continued on next page)

the varieties of camellias.

His main interest now is in growing seedlings. He plants large quantities of seeds and does a considerable amount of hand pollinating. He believes that the camellia of the future will be the results of japonica X reticulata crosses which will combine the foliage of the japonica and the flowers of the reticulata. He is hopeful, also, of obtaining both yellow and blue colors in camellias. He now has a seed pod on 'Brushfield's Yellow', a flower that has more yellow in it than 'Gwenneth Morey' has. The present flower really is not yellow enough to say that it is yellow. Rayner hopes, however, that with second and succeeding generations, a more prominent yellow will develop.

Rayner told of an experience that can happen to dairy farmers when they use some of their land for camellias. To use his words: "I showed to Wilber Foss when he was out our way, a new area of about an acre and a half that I am planting with reticulata seedlings. I started planting the area last April and finished sometime in June. We ran out of retic seedlings and had to finish it off with japonica. The whole area looked lovely, with walks and everything to make it look nice. I went up in July and spent all day mowing the grass. I went back to the house, had tea, and was pleased with myself. The next morning my wife, who always is the first up to get us a cup of tea to get us going, looked outside and called me to come, saying the cows were in the garden. There were 130 cows in the garden. In what had been a beautiful garden the day before, there wasn't a leaf to be seen anywhere. Camellias that had been three feet high were uprooted and some had completely disappeared. I think we are the only people in the world who have had their camellias pruned, disbudded and fertilized all in one evening. The cows had been there long enough that one had even calved there, she liked the place so

much."

Rayner's favorite method of propagation is by cuttings. He has overhead ventilation in his propagating house, with an automatically controlled heating unit at the bottom. He roots the seedlings in Monterey pine sawdust from the first cut of the log that is fresh and not decayed in any way. It is a very coarse sawdust. He said that the nurseries in his area of New Zealand are using pine sawdust for their propagating work. Rayner uses about 50% sawdust in his mix and he says that the camellias love it. A friend of his grows rhododendrons and when he has a sick rhododendron he washes the roots and plants it in a bed of sawdust. About three weeks later he has roots about eight inches long. Rayner does the same with camellias. He pointed out that they have a very high rainfall.

They plant the new camellias in the open ground. The plants do not move in the first year. In fact, they look sick due to some nitrogen deficiency but they are left alone. At the end of the year they are given nitrogen fertilizer and from then the "camellias go mad". In the first (spring) cycle they get about nine inches of growth, in the autumn cycle up to eighteen inches. He thinks that the second cycle growth takes away some from the flowers. It is useless to try to disbud because as soon as the growth bud is knocked off, the plant sends out new growth elsewhere. For the same reason, they do not prune as Bill Goertz does. As the buds develop the plant disbuds itself and they will end up with two "and these will be lovely big flowers".

He thinks our japonicas may be a little better than theirs, but believes that their reticulatas are better than those grown in California. Their reticulatas grow as trees, with long roots going down. He believes that in growing as shrubs as our container growing and pruning forces them to do,

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CAMELLIA HYBRIDS, THE CAMELLIAS OF THE FUTURE

Julius Nuccio

*Resume of talk at January 28, 1970 meeting of
Temple City Camellia Society*

We are indebted to the English for starting us on the way to camellia hybrids. According to the listings in *Camellia Nomenclature*, the first of the run of hybrids that were originated in England was in 1935 with 'C. F. Coates' that came from Kew Gardens. In 1936 Col. R. S. Clarke of Sussex brought out 'Salutation'. In 1941 Col. Clarke came out with 'Donation', probably the most popular of the English hybrids. The real pioneer of English hybrids, however, was J. C. Williams who in 1940 originated two of the more than one dozen hybrids that he was to develop — 'J. C. Williams' and 'Phillipa Forwood'.

These early English hybrids were all with *saluenensis* parentage and it is easy for us to understand why. They are ideally suited to the English gardens because they are very floriferous and stand up well in the English climate. They are not generally popular with us, first because our interest in camellias goes more to the flowers themselves than to their effect in the garden, and more particularly because they do not stand up in our low humidity weather.

Australia and New Zealand followed the English pattern with *saluenensis* hybrids, which was natural because they are garden minded as their English cousins are. Prof. E. G. Waterhouse of Australia came out with 'E. G. Waterhouse' and 'Margaret Waterhouse' in 1954 with others to follow. Only 'E. G. Waterhouse' of Professor Waterhouse's seedlings are popular with us. Dr. Bryan Doak registered his first hybrids in 1958 with 'Phyl Doak', 'Brian' and 'Barbara'.

The most popular among Americans of the camellia hybridizers from

out of the United States has been Les Jury of New Zealand, largely because of his 'Elsie Jury'. Mr. Jury was a successful hybridizer of rhododendrons before he took up camellias as a challenge. He crossed *saluenensis* with *japonicas* and produced hybrids that we in the United States can put into shows. In 1962 he came out with 'Anticipation' (crossed with the *japonica* 'Leviathan') and 'Elegant Beauty' (crossed with 'Elegans') I think that 'Elegant Beauty' will turn out to be a happy combination of show flower and garden flower. 'Elsie Jury' was registered in 1964.

Hybrids that were originated in the United States made their first appearance in the 1950's. Vernon James of Aptos, near Santa Cruz, came out with 'Spanked Baby' in 1956, followed by 'Bonnie Lassie' and 'Carousel' in 1957, 'Bonnie Marie' in 1958, and 'Dorothy James' in 1960. 'Bonnie Marie' was named All American camellia by the All American group that subsequently folded. Armstrong's Nursery thought that American people would go for garden type hybrids as the English had and came out with 'Brigadoon' in 1960 and 'Flirtation' in 1961. The venture was not too successful.

Vern McCaskill got into the hybrid picture in 1958 with 'Creation'. In a move to put more substance into the flowers, he got away from 50% *saluenensis* to 25% with 'Blue Danube' and 'Waltz Time' in 1960. It was Howard Asper, however, who set the style for the present popular form of hybrid with his 'Howard Asper' which appeared in 1963. He believed that by combining the *japonica* plant and the *reticulata* flower he could

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come out with a happy combination of the two. His 'Fire Chief' was introduced in 1965 ('Cornelian' X 'Donckelarii'), 'Milo Rowell' in 1968 ('Crimson Robe' X 'Tiffany') and 'Valentine Day' in 1969 ('Crimson Robe' X 'Tiffany').

We should not overlook Howard Asper's "Girls" which are crosses of *reticulata* and *sasanqua*. Howard made hundreds of crosses between these two species before he selected the three "Girls" for propagation. His objective was to combine the trailing characteristic of *sasanqua* and the *reticulata* flower. While these hybrids have not achieved the popularity that was hoped for, they do provide an excellent foundation from which *camellia* hybridizers can build for the future. All the work that Howard put into these *reticulata* X *sasanqua* crosses should not be lost.

To complete the California *camellia* hybridizing story, we must include Dave Feathers of Lafayette. He has been making crosses for many years and came out with his first hybrid in 1955 with 'Hy-Ball'. He has produced 'Monticello' (1957), 'Fluted Orchid' (1960), 'Diamond Head' (1961), 'Innovation' (1965) and this year is introducing 'Arch of Triumph'. Alton Parker of Sebastopol has others on the shelf for future introduction.

I have given this background of hybrids to show that they are only about 30 years old, unless we are to call *reticulata*s hybrids. (Bill Woodroof will include them in the same section with *reticulata* hybrids in the next nomenclature book), and less than 15 years old insofar as their origination in the United States is concerned. While my subject suggests that I think that hybrids are the *camellias* of the future, I do not mean that *japonicas* are on their way out. They are the most popular *camellia* now and will probably continue that way for a long time. We must face it though, that we are getting near the end of the line insofar as new *jap-*

onica seedlings are concerned. We have only the one color, red with its many shadings. With all the *japonica* seedlings we have seen in the last ten years, it is difficult now to find anything new in the way of color or form that would justify its being added to the thousands that have been introduced. We find plenty of pretty seedlings but most of them look like present named varieties. I have looked at many *japonica* seedlings this year and have yet to find one we would want to introduce.

We need new colors — yellow and blue. We need fragrance. I believe that these will come from interspecific breeding, either controlled or by the bees. I have always believed that the bees are better than people at cross pollinating *camellias*. And for this reason, I believe that many of the hybrids of the future will come from private gardens because the bees have a more fertile field in which to work in the private garden than in a nursery. We have 50 plants of this variety along side 50 of another variety whereas in the private garden the bees can go from one variety to another and from a *japonica* to a *reticulata*. The latter condition is bound to provide a better mixture in the pollinating process. While the nurseries will do some hybridizing, it is not really a profitable operation for a nursery. We are in the business of growing and selling *camellias* and we don't care where the new ones originate.

We have tried mixing pollen in an effort to get a better mix into the pollination. We mix pollen of different species (excluding *saluenensis* and *pitardii*) and put the pollen on different varieties of *japonica*. We also mix pollen of selected *japonica* varieties and use it with different species, including *reticulata*. We hope in this way to accomplish with less work what we would accomplish by making hundreds of crosses with single var-

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LEST WE FORGET

Bill Woodroof

Resume of talk to Southern California Camellia Society on March 9, 1971

During the past several years, in discussing camellia varieties, I have always talked about the new varieties that are available, or that will be available in the near future. I thought it might be interesting for a change to talk about the old varieties which originated in the early 1900's and before, and which we grew some thirty years ago. Some of these varieties are still being grown and some have been forgotten, and it is, of course, natural that the best of the old varieties would continue to be grown while the others would be discarded as improvements and new developments occur. This situation exists in all things, as I doubt that any of you are still driving Model T's.

In the discussion of these varieties, I will give the names without description, the place and date of origin, the name then used if different from the priority name, whether still being grown, and some particular observations.

Needless to say, I have had some personal acquaintance with each of these varieties, having processed through my collection over 2000 varieties since I started collecting camellias over thirty years ago, mostly for nomenclature. I hope this excursion into the past will bring back memories to many of you.

(Mr. Woodroof then talked about the old varieties, commenting on some of them as he proceeded. —Ed.)
Adolphe Audusson. France 1877.

Still one of the best. The Special was originated in Southern California.
Aitonia. U. S. late 1800's.

Alba Plena. China to England 1792
The best white formal, but Nuccio's Gem may replace it.

Alba Superba. Europe to U. S. 1840's
Amabilis. Japan 1893

The best example of a pure single.
Anemonaeflora (Warratah). China to England 1806

Arejishi (Aloha). Japan 1891

Aspasia MacArthur (Paeoniaeflora). Australia 1850

The new Margaret Davis and Jean Clere are sports of this variety.

Baronne de Bleichroeder (U.S.)

Japan 1891

Bealii Rosea. England 1853

Bella Romana. Italy 1863

Belle Jeanette (Cleopatra). France 1851

Brooklynia (Orton Pink). U. S. 1844

C. M. Hovey (Colonel Fiery). U. S. 1853

Colonel Fiery was used in Southern California until the priority name was established.

C. N. Hastie. Europe to U. S. 1840's

Caleb Cope (Mathilda, Mme. Faucillon).

U. S. 1851

California. Japan to U. S. 1888

There is a large tree of this at Park Hill, the Peer home in Hollywood. The tree was moved there several years ago.

Candidissima. Japan to England 1830

Capt. Martin's Favorite. Europe to U. S. 1840's

A favorite 30 years ago.

Cardinal Richelieu. U. S. late 1800's

Catherine Cathcart. Europe to U. S. 1840's

Cheerful. U. S. 1884

Colletii. Belgium 1843

Comte De Gomer (Anna Frost). Italy 1860

Concordia (Beautiful). Italy 1854

Countess of Orkney (Maid of Orleans).

U. S. 1848

Covina. U. S. 1888

One of the best sun camellias today.

Cup of Beauty (U. S.). Europe to U. S. 1840's

DaiKagura. Japan 1891

Still one of the best of the early bloomers.

Debutante. U. S. Early 1900's

Derbyana. France 1838

Donckelarii. China to Belgium 1834

Duchess De Caze. France 1908

Duchess of Sutherland. U. S. late 1800's

Elegans (Chandler). England 1831

Elena Nobile. Italy 1881

Elisabeth. Italy to Belgium 1851

Ella Drayton. Europe to U. S. 1840's

Emperor of Russia. Belgium 1956

Enrico Bettoni. Europe to U. S. 1848

Eugene Lize. France 1908

Feasti (Blushing Bride). U. S. 1841

Fimbriata. China to England 1816

Finlandia. Japan to U. S. 1910

Flame. Japan to U. S. 1917

Gigantea (Emperor Wilhelm). France 1895

Gloire de Nantes (Rose Glory).

France 1895

Grand Sultan (probably same as Te Deum).

Italy to Belgium 1849

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Grandiflora Rosea (Louise Maclay).
 Europe to U. S. 1890
 H. A. Downing (Helen o Troy).
 Europe to U. S. 1848
 Helenor. Australia 1866
 Herme (Jordan's Pride). Japan to U. S.
 1875
 Horkan. Orient to England 1816
 Il Cigno. Italy to Belgium 1850
 Imperator. Italy 1858
 Iwane. Japan 1891
 John Ilges. Europe to U. S. 1840's
 Kenny. France 1908
 Kiku-Togi. Japan 1895
 Kumasaka. Japan 1896
 Kuro-Tsubaki. Japan 1896
 Lady Clare (Empress, Grandiflora Rosea).
 Japan to England 1887
 Lady Hume's Blush. China to England
 1806
 Lady Loch (Pink Lady). Australia 1898
 Lady Mary Cromartie. Europe to U. S.
 1840's
 Lady St. Claire (Pink Shell). Australia
 1879
 Lady Vansittart. Japan to England 1887
 Lallarook (Laurel Leaf). Italy to France
 1893
 Latifolia (Fanny Bolis). Belgium 1884
 Lindsay Neill. England to U. S. 1840
 Lotus. Japan to U. S. 1909
 Magnoliaeflora. Japan to Italy 1886
 Magnolia Queen. U. S. Early 1900's
 Marchioness of Exeter. England 1874
 Margaret Higdon. U. S. Early 1900's
 Margaret Walker. Europe to U. S. 1890
 Margherita Coleoni (Campbelli). Italy to
 Belgium 1859
 Marguerite Gouillon (Duc D'Orleans).
 France 1850
 Marie Morren. Belgium 1853
 Marianna Gaete (Barbara Lodge).
 Italy 1881
 Marquis De Montcalm. U. S. late 1800's
 Mathotiana (Julia Drayton, Purple Prince,
 Purple Emperor). Europe to U. S.
 1840's
 Mathotiana Alba (Blood of Christ).
 Belgium 1858
 Mercury. England 1911
 Mme. De Maintenon. Europe to U. S.
 1840's
 Mme. Le Bois (Carl Rosenquist).
 France 1854
 Mme. Marguerite Calusant. U. S. Early
 1900's
 Monarch. England 1852
 Monjisu (California Donckelarii).
 Japan 1895
 Mrs. Skottowe (Mrs. Moore's Speckled,
 Queen Victoria's Blush). Australia
 1878
 Nagasaki. Japan to England 1889
 Nobilissima. Belgium 1834
 Pink Perfection. Japan to U. S. 1875
 Prima Donna. Europe to U. S. 1890

Prince Eugene Napoleon (Pope Pius IX).
 Belgium 1859
 Purity. Japan to U. S. 1887
 Queen Victoria. Europe to U. S. 1840's
 Regina Dei Giganti. Italy 1855
 Rev. John Bennett. Europe to U. S. 1840's
 Rev. John D. Drayton. U. S. Late 1800's
 Rosea Plena. Europe to U. S. 1840's
 Rosea Superba. Europe to U. S. 1890
 Sacco. Italy 1851
 Sarah Frost. U. S. 1841
 Somegawa. Japan 1895
 Speciosa. China to England 1824
 Superba Nobilissima. Europe to U. S. 1890
 Sweeti Vera. England 1832
 Te Deum. Europe to U. S. 1890
 Tricolor (Sibold), (Wakanoura).
 Japan to Germany 1832
 Triphosa. Europe to U. S. 1840's
 Troubadour. Europe to U. S. 1840's
 Valtevarado. Italy 1853
 Vedrine. U. S. Early 1900's
 Virginia Franco. Italy 1856
 Ville De Nantes. France 1910
 Wilder's Rose (Mrs. John Laing).
 U. S. 1847
 William Penn (Purple Pine). U. S. 1854
 Yuki Botan (Pride of Descanso).
 Japan 1875

BEN RAYNER (Continued)

our reticulatas are growing contrary to their natural habits. He has a theory, which he has not tested, that we might get better reticulata flowers if we would plant in real deep containers which would allow the roots to go down as they do in the ground.

There is no petal blight in New Zealand. They permit the petals to drop to the ground and thus provide a mulch for the plants.

He stated that the people of New Zealand grow camellias primarily for garden display instead of for cut flowers as he has seen in California. They enjoy the hybrids that come from crosses with saluenensis. They stand up well in their climate and are a blaze of color during the blooming season. 'Donation' is their favorite variety for this reason. He said that we in American miss much garden beauty because our climate does not permit us to bloom 'Donation' and other of the saluenensis hybrids.

Ben Rayner's talk was well received by the group and caused many questions to be raised with him.

HARMONY WITH CAMELLIAS

Joan Johnson Fewsmith
American Society of Landscape Architects
San Gabriel, California

*Resume of talk to Pacific Camellia Society at the Society's
February 1971 Meeting*

Nature outdid herself in the creation of the camellia! She gave us not only a plant with an infinite variety of spectacular blooms — but added to that leaves and forms of great handsomeness. A true aristocrat!

Think how they can be used! Not only as single shrubs — but as full-sun hedges. (Covina will take full sun.) Or, as quite big trees — as in the case of the large reticulatas. And the sasanquas are amongst my favorites — for care-free, no-prune vines. And, almost any of them can be used for pattern. That is, a little judicious pruning can make a lovely form against a wall. (An artistic pruner is one who prunes a little, and then stands back to look.)

A big camellia can soften and at the same time give strength to the hard line of a house corner. They can form a background for a feature such as a figure, or a special bench.

It's my experience that shiny, leathery-leaved plants such as the camellia are amongst the hardest, and the most pest-free.

Then, the garden that is graced by the sparkle of that shine, has a special charm.

Have you tried branches of them in your home? They last and last — and even without a blossom on them increase a room's warmth and handsomeness.

Let us plan a garden with the camellia as it's dominant or theme plant: We will want plants of like characteristics — leathery, or dark sparkly leaves.

Raphiolepis (India Hawthorne) is one of the most wonderful of all our shrubs, with its exquisite blossoms of pink, white or red.

Remember that the Gardenia family

has a dwarf that prefers shade, and another of ground cover height.

The Ilex (Holly), Ligustrum (Privet), Carissa (Natal Plum), and Ternstroemia are aristocrats too, with the same dark, shiny quality.

The Ophiopogon (Mondo grass) is a ground cover that has it, too.

Then trees. Last, but most important!

Perhaps the most spectacular of all, with camellias, are the Live Oaks. But, don't forget the Cocculus. They are large shrubs in most minds, but they also make graceful, not-so-small trees.

Let plants such as the above be your theme plants, along with your camellias. And, then, let contrasting plants be few in number, by comparison.

Follow Nature in your planting plans, for she is the greatest artist and teacher. She repeats and repeats in her use of plants — using the same ones over and over and over again. The effect is one of serenity. A needed quality, in each garden, I believe.

Nature plants big trees; under them small trees; under them shrubs, herbs and groundcovers.

If one were allowed only one form of plant (besides camellias, of course), let it be trees. Trees, trees, trees! It is almost impossible to overdo them. They give warmth to the picture. And, warmth surely is the most important ingredient of all.

Now, do not tell me that they are untidy things. Many are not — or have a minimum of care. But, tidy or not, we *must* have trees. No property is complete without them. Yes, nor is any city, village, street, playground, or parking lot!

One doesn't need to be a Kilmer
(Continued on next page)

or a Wordsworth to know how much they give us — in beauty, shade, and pure air. When the Jews returned to the Holy Land, they planted millions of trees, knowing their worth. And it continues. Each time someone dies, a tree is planted, in reverence.

My house never needed an air conditioner on the hottest day, because of its canopy of tree leaves. And, did you know that orchids that suffer in smog, do very well when placed under Live Oaks?

And arborists, or tree pruners, must be artists! Choose your man carefully, for he can make your place increasingly beautiful — or, he can destroy its beauty, altogether.

I acquired an arborist's saw, and climbed about my own trees a-sawing. And, shrub and vine pruning became my pleasure. Mine only. For, I thought, "Will my gardener realize what a fine structure this plant has, and that pruning must enhance it."

But, ideally, there should be little or no shrub pruning, for we can plant shrubs that grow just to the desired size.

And here, let us talk of property maintenance, for most of us have over-full lives, so, this part of it should be kept as care-free as is possible.

Even hedges can be natural or unclipped. I believe it can safely be said that the day of the formal garden is over. The overall height and width of hedge or plant wall can be the overall height and width of the individual plants within it.

We can choose hardy, almost pest-free plants. And self-cleaning, or plants that drop their own blossoms, are preferable.

Garden tools can aid us, such as the leaf sweeper. And we can learn from those wise Oriental gardeners, and on a windy day pick up fallen palm fronds — as he does. No one has ever made quite as effective a broom!

Mowing strips between your lawn

and shrub areas can save much hand labor. These can be made of building materials such as brick, stone, or concrete.

A patio or large paved area saves much care, not to mention its usefulness. It's the first part of your property to dry off after rain, and is easier care than any planted area. It can be used for meals, for resting, for games, and if smooth surfaced — even for dancing.

However, the greatest of all time savers is a proper sprinkler system. And, this is not only a time saver, but a mind-releaser.

When I became a property-owner in Southern California, I was pleased to learn that the front and ivy beds were covered by a sprinkler system. But, having come from the north east, where Nature provided her own sprinkler system, I was soon to learn that the back of the property, and shrub areas held me in a kind of bondage — in their need for hand watering.

So, I had a full system installed. First, the pipe leading in from the city water main was enlarged from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter to increase the low water pressure. Then, the system was expanded to make sure that all planted areas were covered. In other words, all shrub areas had shrub sprinkler heads in them, the lawn had two inch pop-up heads.

(Stationary lawn heads that require the gardener to hand cut a circle of grass around them are obsolete, you know. Pop-up heads no longer make this necessary. Bubbler heads for specific areas such as low ground covers are also useful. And, there are half-heads, and quarter heads. Even heads now that spray in a square figure. So, no matter what the shape of your property, or parts of it, there is a head to fill the need.)

After my sprinkler system had been made to cover everywhere, I had it automated. Every home owner should

consider doing this. Automated systems are not only for public properties, for golf courses, etc. They are emphatically for the home owner, too.

They free us, mentally.

Upon renting my house, I told the tenants, "You won't need to water the property. It waters itself — beginning at 4:00 in the morning." I remember the look of happiness upon their faces, and how, upon my return 2 months later I found *all* plants healthy, green and intact.

One can make an automated system do just about as one pleases. For example, you can have it come on at any time of day or night that you wish. And, each station can stay on as long too as you desire. That is: a lawn can be on one station and remain on for a long period of time; while a drought resistant ground cover on another station can remain on a far shorter time. The system can be turned off altogether during a rainy period, or can be run manually, if you wish to give the grounds an especially heavy soaking.

And, too — a dilute fertilizer can be run through the system.

Think how much work is saved — with the watering and fertilizing taken care of automatically.

Simplified care in your inviting garden can mean joyful living!

CAMELLIA SHOW (Continued)

left fork and drive about 100 yards beyond the intersection to Ladd Avenue, turn left and drive west until we saw a pink mail box. Some one had failed to put out a light, flag or sign on the pink mail box, and only the most cautious of drivers found it the first time. But find the mail box we did, and were we glad to get there before the main group of guests arrived.

The wives of the various show committee members, along with others, including Barbara Butler, of "The Hammer Method of Growing Seeds"

fame, made the hors d'oeuvres. Through the courtesy of the Gallo Winery, Pete Grosso brought the champagne. After spending about an hour at the Rankin Rancho, drinking champagne, eating hors d'oeuvres, salted nuts, chicken liver pate made by Dr. Fred Heitman, and smoked trout furnished by a guest from San Jose, "WHO" wanted to go out for dinner. But because reservations had been made for dinner, we had to have dinner. Along with the dinner came light and dark wines, again furnished through the courtesy of the Gallo Winery. By the time dinner was over, most of the guests had had it for the day and were ready to get back to the motel or home for a good night's rest.

John Movich and Wilkens Garner had open house at their room in the motel, and it was some time later that some of us really got to bed.

Sunday morning came around all too soon. I think that all of the guests from Northern, Central and Southern California came in for breakfast at the same time, because we certainly took over much of the dining room. At breakfast there was more camellia chatter, wonderful fellowship and good-byes for those who were not going back to the Show. John, Dorothy and I went back to the Show and were surprised at the excellent condition of most of the blooms. One last look around and then we left Modesto with its charming camellia people and headed south to home. Glad to get home, glad that the camellia show season is over for us, but looking forward to participating in next year's shows.

New Nomenclature Book December 1971

**All camellia societies need
new young members. Take
a guest to the meeting.**

Summer Activities Of Camellia Societies

As usual, three camellia societies in the Los Angeles area will hold social gatherings of camellia people during the 1971 summer.

Southern California Camellia Society will lead off with its Awards Supper on June 19th at the Hospitality House in Descanso Gardens. In addition to the pleasures of camellia people being together and participating in the outdoor supper at 5 P.M., the Society will present plaques in recognition of the Society's Awards for outstanding camellia varieties in 1971.

Pacific Camellia Society will hold their annual picnic in the picnic area of Descanso Gardens on Saturday, July 24th at 5 P.M.

The Los Angeles Camellia Society will have their usual affair in August at a date to be announced.

THE PLOT THICKENS (Cont.)

really working in space — decorating that space. Leave voids between each line and flower but keep their feet close together so even if you have cut the materials from a growing plant — your re-creation — rearrangement of nature's leaves and flowers and branches will suggest a growing unit. Then the living room or office which exhibits your design will have a freshness and a vibrancy in its atmosphere.

The camellia's story has become more involved and complex and certainly more interesting and exciting. The story's plot has thickened — but floral patterns and designs for using camellias have become simpler.

NOW HAVING TAKEN
WARMED WATER . . .
THE VASE WELCOMES
MY CAMELLIA.

— ONITSURA

CAMELLIA HYBRIDS (Cont.)

ity pollen. We believe we are getting some results from using this mixed pollen with *reticulatas*.

We need fragrance badly and this will come from species other than the ones we have been using regularly. Toichi Domoto of Hayward called me the other day and he was pleased with the fragrance in a cross he had made of the species *Lutchuensis* with 'Tinsie'. I don't know why he used 'Tinsie', probably because it was handy. Dr. Clifford Parks made crosses with *Lutchuensis* while he was at the Los Angeles County Arboretum and some of these may give us some flowers with fragrance. While we cannot "read" what we may get from japonica pollen, we can "read" to some extent what we will get from some of the other species, and this is where we must go to get fragrance.

START NOW (Cont.)

One final reminder, especially for the newer hobbyists: Make very certain when exhibiting gibbed blooms at a show or camellia society meeting that you place them in their proper category under "Treated" or "Special Culture" designation. And enjoy your camellia hobby to the fullest!

Make sure that your new seedling is registered with A.C.S. so that it will be listed in the new 1972 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

Copy for this new book will go to the printer
September 1, 1970.

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Directory of California Camellia Societies

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***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**

President: John J. Fortenberry; Secretary: Lemuel Freeman, 209 S. Garnsey Ave., Bakersfield 93309
Meetings: 2nd Monday Oct. through Apr. at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY**

President: Ronald Cowan; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 92705
Meetings: 1st Thursday Oct. through April at Altadena Savings & Loan, 2400 E. 17th St., Santa Ana

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Richard Ray; Secretary: Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G. St., Sacramento 95816
Meetings: 4th Wednesday Oct. through May in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park, Sacramento

***CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Richard Pozdol; Secretary: Mrs. Jack Evans, P.O. Box 108, Ivanhoe 93235
Meetings: Nov. 18, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 17 at Mayfair School, Mar. 24 at Fresno State College

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Douglas R. Abernethy; Secretary: Mrs. Anita Abernethy, 2962 Boies Dr., Pleasant Hill 94523

Meetings: Second Thursday, October through April, in Room B, Sun Valley Mall, Concord

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: George K. Bulk; Secretary: Mrs. Floyd O'Connor, 7518 Etiwanda Ave., Reseda 91335
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea. Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Virginia Rankin; Secretary: Dr. J. Holtzman, 2987 Marshall Rd.,
Crow's Landing 95313

Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Dr. Fred Fisher; Secretary: Jules Wilson, 18248 Lamson Rd., Castro Valley 94546
Meetings: 1st Mon. Nov. through May in Claremont Jr. High School, 5750 College Ave., Oakland

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: A. Wilkins Garner; 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: Jack Mandarich; Secretary: Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley, 65 Robles Drive, Woodside 94062
Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
700 El Camino Real, Redwood City, Calif. 94061

***POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: John I. Tami; Secretary: Mrs. Janet Meyer, 744 E. Dover, Glendora
Meetings: 2nd Thursday October through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

***SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: William L. Gibson; Secretary: Miss Edna Francis, 615 W. Pennsylvania, San Diego 92103
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral
Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Abe D'Innocenti; Secretary: Miss Pat McIntyre, 1810 Olive Ave., Apt. 4, San Jose 95128
Meetings: 2nd Thursday at Willow Glen Branch, American S/L, San Jose

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: C. O. McCorkle; Secretary: Miss Joy Monteleone, 505 Olive St., Santa Rosa 95401
Meetings: 4th Thurs. Nov. through April, except Nov. (3rd Thur.) and Dec. (to be decided) in
Multipurpose room, Steel Lane School, Santa Rosa

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

***TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Grady L. Perigan; Secretary: Mrs. Elsie Bracci, 5567 N. Burton, San Gabriel 91776
Meetings: Nov. 19 (Thur.), Dec. 17 (Thur.), Jan. 28 (Thur.), Feb. 24 (Wed.), Mar. 25 (Thur.),
Apr. 22 (Thur.) in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

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