

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Dolores Hope'
Courtesy Monique Peer

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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: \$7.50.

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THE COVER FLOWER

C. RETICULATA HYBRID 'DOLORES HOPE'

This month's cover flower is another seedling from Monique Peer's "Park Hill" garden in Hollywood. Jimmy Tuliano, Monique's man in charge, has come forth with several winners in recent years. First was "Tomorrow Park Hill," then the reticulata hybrids 'Three Dreams,' 'Kohinor' and 'Chittagong' and the japonica 'Granada.' 'Dolores Hope' was released this year by Nuccio's Nurseries. The flower is large to very large, rose form to semi-double. The color is medium rose pink veined orchid with some center petals shaded white. The plant growth is very vigorous, upright, slightly open. It blooms midseason.

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I don't remember when I judged my first camellia show. It was in the early 1950's, probably about 20 years ago. During these years I have judged several shows a year, generally with different judges. I have participated in panels for judges, including some in which I served as Moderator. I have been exposed to camellia show judging. Yet, when I was one of the judges faced with a decision of Best Large Japonica in the January show at the Huntington Botanical Gardens, I had the same feeling of helplessness that I experienced in my early years of judging. What is Best?

There in front of me were 23 luscious large and very large japonicas. Every one was a blue ribbon flower, and more, they were the best of the blue ribbon flowers. There were no imperfections on a flower that could cause me to say "yes but . . .," Every flower was up to size. All were in good condition. I had to make a decision right off the cuff.

Maybe if we were not always working against a dead-line (the show must be opened to the public) we could judge flowers more deliberately on a point system. While all flowers are up to size or to peak condition, we are always able to take off a point or two or three for most flowers. We say to ourselves that we do this unconsciously, but we know when we say this that we do a poor job at it, if at all.

It all boils down to what we like best among the flowers that face us. Selection of the Best Flower in a camellia show is as simple as that. I and Joe and Mary and Ruth follow our own personal likes and select from among the near-perfect flowers the ones that appeal to us at the moment. The votes are added up and that is the answer. Maybe if we could do it again in an hour or two, we would come up with a different answer. The vote is almost never unanimous, and it is too much to expect that this would occur.

I sometimes wonder if I am really qualified to be a camellia show judge. Quite frequently the flower that I choose is among the also rans. I must have been tuned in at the Huntington Gardens show because I hit the nail right on the head for both Best and Runner-up in the group that I judged. This may restore my confidence for a while, but I shall probably have the same feeling of helplessness the next time I am asked to choose the Best from among a group of near-perfect camellias. I don't wonder that people say "why did they choose that one" when they look at a winner on the Court of Honor. Because they too have their own likes and if they had been the judges the result might have been different.

Harold E. Dyer

THE INHERITANCE OF FLORAL CHARACTERS IN CAMELLIAS

George P. Hanson

Los Angeles State and County Arboretum

Many of us enjoy growing camellias from seed and look forward to the day the first flower opens to see whether or not we have created something of value. If we start with open pollinated seeds randomly gathered at Huntington Gardens, Descanso Gardens or our own gardens we know that our chances are only one in several thousand that we will obtain a camellia as good or better than any now in the trade. A careful selection of the female parent from which we pick our seeds, however, will improve our odds considerably. If we also carefully choose the male (pollen) parent of our seeds we again improve our odds several fold.

When we make our own pollinations we have the added thrill of being able to predict with some degree of certainty the color, form, size, fragrance, flowering time, habit, etc. of our seedlings. This article presents some of our recent findings at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum from which predictions relative to the breeding behavior of camellias may be made. The techniques of cross-pollinating camellias have been well described by Dr. Robert Cutter in the 1964 and 1966 American Camellia Yearbooks and will not be repeated here.

Before we go out to our camellia garden with paint brush, scissors, tags, etc., we should have a firm idea about what kind of plant we would like to develop. The desired appearance of our proposed seedlings will determine which parents we will select for breeding. A knowledge of how particular traits are inherited will further enable us to shorten the number of generations necessary to achieve our goal.

Flower color is certainly of major concern when we are developing a new cultivar. Not only must we decide if we want the flower colored or white, we must also select the intensity of red pigment. Additionally we must determine whether or not the color should be uniform throughout all the petals, exhibit a darker shade toward the center or margin, or if the entire flower should be variegated. All of these characters are under genetic control and only the proper combination of parents will allow us to achieve our goal.

As shown by Table 1 the intensity of red pigment in the camellia flower is under the control of several genes each with a small quantitative effect. The geneticist calls this an additive type of inheritance as opposed to a dominant-recessive type. With this type of inheritance the progeny are usually intermediate between the two parents with respect to the trait in question. Thus, a very light pink flowered Dr. Tinsley crossed with pink flowered Donation yielded primarily intermediate light pink progeny. Also, light pink Berenice Boddy crossed with dark red flowered *C. purpurea* yielded progeny which averaged an intermediate dark pink flower color. Similarly when red flowered Donckelarii was crossed with the light pink Berenice Boddy, pink and dark pink flower colors were most frequent among the progeny. When dark red Kuro-tsubaki was the pollen parent in a cross with Donckelarii, however, the progeny averaged red in color.

The data seem to fit the additive inheritance scheme and the arbitrarily chosen color classes very well. It

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Table 1.
Segregation for flower color in *camellia* progeny

Pedigree	Cross	Phenotypes of parents	Frequencies of flower color among progeny					
			Very light pink	light pink	light pink	pink	dark pink	dark red
Dr. Tinsley x Donation		very light pink x pink		4	1			
Berenice Boddy x Yohei-haku		light pink x very light pink	7	5	6	1	1	
Berenice Boddy x Daikagura		light pink x dark pink	1	6	4	4		
Berenice Boddy x <u>C. purpurea</u>		light pink x dark red			7	6	10	
Donckelarii x <u>C. pitardii</u>		red x very light pink		8	1			
Donckelarii x Berenice Boddy		red x light pink			7	4	3	
Donckelarii x Herme		red x pink			2	14	6	
Donckelarii x Princess Lavender		red x pink			2	1	15	
Donckelarii x Sweet Delight		red x dark pink				1	8	2
Donckelarii x Kuro-tsubaki		red x dark red				5	3	5

Table 2.

Frequencies of flower color among hybrid camellia seedlings segregating for a white gene.

Cross	Flower color of seedlings						
	white	very light pink	light pink	pink	dark pink	red	dark red
Snow Bell x Kuro-tsubaki	14					13	5
" " x Midnight				1	14	19	
Jenny Jones x Kuro-tsubaki	10			1	2	5	
Berenice Boddy x Kuro-tsubaki	2	3	2	3	1	4	1

Table 3.

Frequencies of flower color among hybrid camellia seedlings some of which exhibit genetic color variegation.

Cross	Flower color of seedlings		
	striped	white	solid color
Berenice Boddy x tomorrow	5	2	15
Donckelarii x Yohei-haku	2		12
Ville de Nantes x Lady in Red	2		15
Dr. Tinsley x Tomorrow	3	2	1
Fred Sander x Tomorrow	1		2
Subtotal	13	4	45
<u>C. saluenensis</u> x Zoraide Wanzi	2		5
<u>C. saluenensis</u> x Lady Vansittart	3		2
Berenice Boddy x Tricolor Siebold			1
Berenice Boddy x Lady Vansittart	2		
Subtotal	7		8

is as if a plant with light pink flowers has a pair of red genes and two pair of non-red genes; one-third of the genes it contributes to its progeny are red pigment producing. Similarly a dark red parent would have all (or in this example) 3 pair of red genes. Since the progeny of these two parents must obtain half (or 3 in this illustration) of their color genes from each parent, they would receive anywhere from 0 to 2 red genes from the light pink parent and 3 red genes from the dark red parent. Thus, on our scale, the lightest color we could expect from this mating is pink (3 + 0 red genes) and the darkest color we could expect would be red (3 + 2 red genes). These expectations fit our observations very well indeed. These data do not prove, however, that the inheritance of red pigmentation in camellia is as simple as this. For instance, Dr. Parks proposed a much more complicated system in the 1968 American Camellia Yearbook.

White flower color in camellias is apparently due to a single pair of recessive genes as illustrated by Table 2. Snow Bell and Jenny Jones are white (albino) in flower color. When these parents were crossed with Kuro-tsubaki, approximately one-half of the progeny bore white flowers. This is precisely what is expected if Kuro-tsubaki carries one albino and one gene that allows expression of flower color (we say Kuro-tsubaki is heterozygous for the albino gene). Since the albino gene is recessive it is not expressed unless two doses of it are present as in Snow Bell, Jenny Jones or their white progeny. Kuro-tsubaki being heterozygous for the albino trait contributes the albino gene to one-half of its pollen grains and the normal color gene to the other half of its male gametes. When crossed with a white flowered female then, $\frac{1}{2}$ of its progeny should be white. When two white heterozygotes

are crossed with each other, we would expect $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of their progeny to be white. The Berenice Boddy x Kuro-tsubaki cross yielded results which do not differ significantly from the hypothesis that they are both heterozygous for the albino gene. Dr. Parks in 1968 proposed that white flower color was recessive to colored and our data are in good agreement with his.

Variiegated flower color in camellias may be due to either a viral infection or to some genetic phenomenon. A virus gives the type of blotching effect found on Kramer's supreme var. and Donckelarii. The commonest genetic type of variegation is that present in Herme and Lady Vansittart. Some of our seedlings which exhibited genetic variegation in their flowers are tabulated in Table 3. All of the parents listed in the upper half of the table are solid color and exhibit no evidence of floral striping. Some progeny from each cross listed, however, yielded striped flowers. An examination of the subtotals of the upper half of Table 3 shows that approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of the seedlings were variegated. This is the expected result if both parents of a given cross are heterozygous for a recessive striping gene.

Additional evidence that genetic striping in camellia flowers is due to a recessive gene is provided in the lower part of Table 3. There, selected crosses are listed in which the male parent bears striped flowers and the female parent solid colored flowers. On the average, $\frac{1}{2}$ of their progeny were variegated indicating that the female parents involved were heterozygous for the striping gene. Notice that Berenice Boddy, Dr. Tinsley and Tomorrow are heterozygous for both an albino and a floral striping gene.

The form of a camellia flower is another important characteristic to consider when making crosses. All of

(Continued on Page 8)

Table 4.

Frequencies of flower form among hybrid camellia seedlings as influenced by the pollen parent.

Pollen parent		Flower form of seedlings						
Name	form	Petal + petaloid number**	single	semi- double	rose double	anemone double	peony double	formal double
<u>C. <i>purpurea</i></u>	single	4	6	5				
<u>C. <i>pitardii</i></u> "Descanso"	"		5	4				
<u>C. <i>granthamiana</i></u>	"		2	2				
Berenice Boddy	semi-double	10	4	9				
Kuro-tsubaki	"	18	19	35	4			
Princess Lavender	"	19	4	15				
Herme	"	37	11	17	3	1	5	
Sweet Delight	semi-double to peony	29	4	6	1			1
Caprice	peony	50	16	27	1	4	2	
William Penn	"	126	3	8	3	1		

* Donckelarii (semi-double flower form) is the female parent in all crosses

**Data from Parks, American Camellia Yearbook, 1968, p. 218.

our flowering seedlings were scored according to the scheme presented in the 1972 Camellia Nomenclature and Table 4 presents a sampling of the data obtained. Some general conclusions are as follows: 1) a cross between a single and a semi-double flowered camellia results in seedlings approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of which have single and $\frac{1}{2}$ of which have semi-double flowers. 2) Two semi-doubles will yield primarily semi-double type of offspring. A few of the more complex flower forms may be expected from this type of mating. 3) The greater the number of petals and petaloids possessed by the parents the greater will be the chance of having rose-form, peony-form or formal doubles among the offspring. 4) The tendency to yield formal doubles or anemone-form doubles is dependent upon other genes present in the parents. Thus, Herme throws a number of formal double offspring while William Penn with its much greater number of petals and petaloids yields very few formal doubles. William Penn, on the other hand, provides many anemone-form doubles among its progeny whereas most other parents we have tested yield very few if any of this flower form.

Apparently the inheritance of petal-plus-petalloid number is under an additive type of inheritance and due to several genes whose functions are to convert stamens to petaloids.

The inheritance of the one or two genes responsible for converting a flower to an anemone-form double can not be determined from the data available. Whenever William Penn is a parent the frequency of anemone-form flowers among the progeny is similar to the frequency of peony-form flowers so the anemone gene(s) may be acting to shorten the petaloids of otherwise peony-form flowers. Caprice when used in crosses also yields a number of peony-form progeny but no anemone-form progeny

have yet arisen when using it as a parent.

Although not illustrated by the data of Table 4, a single flowered parent crossed with another single yields all single flowered offspring. This information coupled with that provided above shows that the single flower character is inherited as a recessive.

As expected, flower diameter is inherited as a multigenic trait, the genes for which appear to operate additively. Table 5 shows that when Donckelarii is used as a female parent in crosses with several other camellias as pollen parents, the diameter of the pollen parent flower has a strong influence upon the floral diameter of the offspring. A small flowered parent yielded offspring which averaged approximately one inch smaller than did large flowered parents. Medium flowered parents gave offspring which were intermediate in size. In another comparison Berenice Boddy and Donckelarii were used as female parents with a common set of males. The progeny of the medium sized Berenice Boddy averaged smaller than those from the large flowered Donckelarii.

The blooming period of a camellia is important whether one is using his blooms for flower shows or just to add color to his garden. The genetic control of this character is shown in Table 6. The mid-season blooming Donckelarii when crossed with the early *C. granthamiana* yielded offspring which bloomed in December, whereas Donckelarii mated to the mid-to-late-season blooming *C. pitardii* "Descanso" produced offspring which bloomed in March on the average. Mid-season blooming pollen parents yielded offspring with Donckelarii which were intermediate as to blooming date. In general the progeny have an average blooming date intermediate between those of the

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Table 5.

Frequencies of flower diameters among hybrid camellia seedlings as influenced by the pollen parent.*

Pollen parent		Flower diameter (cm) of seedlings													
Name	Flower size	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	\bar{X}		
<u>C. purpurea</u>	Small	4	1	5	2								5.7		
Kuro-tsubaki	"	1	7	9	21	13	3	1					6.9		
<u>C. pitardii</u> "Descanso"	"			5	1	3	1						7.0		
Berenice Boddy	Medium			2	5	5	1	1					7.6		
Herme	"			6	8	13	5	4					7.8		
Caprice	"		3	6	8	12	9	7	1				8.0		
Sweet Delight	"				2	4	4	2					8.5		
William Penn	"		1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	1		9.4		
<u>C. granthamiana</u>	Large			1	1	1	1				1		8.8		
Princess Lavender	"			4	1	1	5	6	2	1			8.9		

* Donckelarii which bears a large (10-13 cm) flower is the female parent in all crosses.

Table 6.

Frequencies of flowering dates of hybrid camellia seedlings as influenced by the pollen parent.*

Pollen parent		Flowering date of hybrid seedlings						
Name	Blooming period**	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Average
<u>C. granthamiana</u>	Early		3					Dec.
Caprice	Mid-season	2	12	9	17	6	1	Jan.
Princess Lavender	"	1	4	2	9	2		Jan.
Berenice Boddy	"		4	3	2	5		Jan.
Sweet Delight	"		6	1		4	1	Jan.
William Penn	"		2	8	5	2		Jan.
Herme	"		2	1	11	5	2	Feb.
Kuro-tsubaki	Mid-season to late	1	1	4	6	3		Feb.
<u>C. pitardii</u> "Descanso"	"	"	"	"	4	5	1	Mar.

* Donckelarii, a mid-season bloomer, is the female parent in all crosses.

** Blooming periods are based on the 1972 Camellia Nomenclature where early means prior to January 1, mid-season means January or February, and late means March or later.

CAMELLIAS OF EXCELLENCE

William E. Woodroof

*Outline of talk to members of Los Angeles Camellia Society,
April 3, 1973.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Every camellia grower has his own list of camellias of excellence. I attach more significance to Bill Woodroof's views than I do to some others because while it is well known that a camellia that is big and red "gets him," he leaves this subjective trait behind him when he sets out to evaluate the many varieties that he has grown and observed. He then becomes very objective, and his choices of varieties can be helpful to a person who is in the early stages of building a camellia collection.

I would like to present what I consider to be the finest camellia varieties I have grown which were introduced through the year 1970. There are of course fine varieties which have been introduced since that time but I feel that such varieties should be tested further before marking them for excellence.

In my opinion certain elements should be considered before determining whether any camellia variety should be given such a preferred position. These elements are as follows:

1. Color, form and substance of the flower.
2. The plant, such as type and manner of growth and foliage.
3. Blooming habit, such as season of bloom, manner of setting buds and lasting quality of the flowers.
4. Continuous demand or good possibility of continuous demand.
5. Finally and probably most important, what is your personal reaction in observing the variety over an extended period of time.

Naturally, camellia growers will differ as to the varieties that should be included in such a list, due to difference in performance in different growing areas but principally because personal preference will always be a predominate force regardless of how hard we may try to be objective. Here are my selections.

ADOLPHE AUDUSSON SPECIAL

Large, predominately white, semi-double. The parent originated in France in 1877. The Special originated in the United States in 1942.

ARCH OF TRIUMPH (Reticulata hybrid)

Very large, wine red, loose peony. U.S. 1970.

BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME

Medium to large, white edged deep pink to red, semi-double to loose peony. U.S. 1960.

CARTER'S SUNBURST

Large to very large, pink, marked deeper pink, semi-double to peony to formal. U.S. 1958.

C. M. WILSON

Large to very large, light pink, anemone. U.S. 1949.

CORONATION

Very large, white, semi-double. U.S. 1954.

CHARLIE BETTES

Large to very large, white, semi-double. U.S. 1960.

CHINA DOLL

Medium to large, blush white edged coral, loose peony. U.S. 1958.

DEBUTANTE

Medium, light pink, full peony. U.S. early 1900's.

DRAMA GIRL

Very large, salmon rose pink, semi-double. U.S. 1950.

DISNEYLAND

Very large, rose pink, semi-double to anemone. U.S. 1960.

DESCANO MIST (Reticulata hybrid)

Large, red, formal to peony. U.S. 1970.

ECCLEFIELD

Large to very large, white, semi-double to anemone. U.S. 1959.

EASTER MORN

Very large, baby pink, irregular semi-double to loose peony. U.S. 1965.

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ERIN FARMER

Large, white shaded orchid pink, semi-double to loose peony. U.S. 1962.

ELEGANS SPLENDOR

Large to very large, light pink edged white, anemone. U.S. 1969.

ELEGANS SUPREME

Large to very large, rose pink, anemone. U.S. 1960.

ELSIE JURY (Reticulata hybrid)

Large, pink shaded orchid, full peony. New Zealand 1964.

FIMBRIATA

Medium, white, formal. China to England 1816.

FASHIONATA

Large, apricot pink, irregular semi-double. U.S. 1964.

GRAMD SLAM

Large to very large, dark red, semi-double to anemone. U.S. 1962.

GRAND PRIX

Very large, red, irregular semi-double. U.S. 1968.

GRANADA

Large to very large, red, semi-double to full peony. U.S. 1968.

GUILIO NUCCIO

Large to very large, coral rose pink, irregular semi-double. U.S. 1956.

HOWARD ASPER (Reticulata hybrid)

Very large, salmon pink, loose peony. U.S. 1963.

IVORY TOWER

Large, white, high centered formal. U.S. 1966.

JOHN TAYLOR (Reticulata hybrid)

Very large, dark red, irregular semi-double. U.S. 1967.

JEAN CLERE

Medium, red edged white, full peony. New Zealand 1969.

KRAMER'S SUPREME

Large to very large, red, full peony. U.S. 1957.

LILA NAFF (Reticulata hybrid)

Large, silver pink, semi-double. U.S. 1967.

LULU BELLE

Large, white, semi-double to loose peony. U.S. 1969.

MARGARET DAVIS

Medium, white edged red, full peony. Australia 1961.

MATHOTIANA SUPREME

Very large, red, irregular semi-double. U.S. 1951.

MOUCHANG (Reticulata hybrid)

Very large, salmon pink, semi-double. U.S. 1966.

MRS. D.W. DAVIS

Very large, blush pink, semi-double. U.S. 1954.

NUCCIO'S GEM

Medium to large, white, formal. U.S. 1970.

OTTO HOPFER (Reticulata hybrid)

Large to very large, light red, irregular semi-double. U.S. 1970.

PREMIER

Large, rose red, full peony. U.S. 1965.

REG RAGLAND

Large to very large, red and white, irregular semi-double. U.S. 1954.

R. L. WHEELER

Very large, rose pink, semi-double to anemone. U.S. 1949.

SPRING SONNET

Medium, pale pink with deeper pink margin, semi-double. U.S. 1952.

TOMORROW

Large to very large, strawberry red, irregular semi-double to full peony. U.S. 1953.

TOMORROW CROWN JEWEL

Large to very large, white to white with pinkish glow brushed red in throat, irregular semi-double to full peony. U.S. 1965.

TOMORROW PARK HILL

Large to very large, soft pink, irregular semi-double to full peony. U.S. 1964.

TOMORROW'S DAWN

Large to very large, pink shading to white at edge, irregular semi-double to full peony. U.S. 1960.

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THE CAMELLIA AND I

Ernie Pieri

Camellia Show Time was, and incidentally is, just around the corner. After attending two or three meetings of the Temple City Camellia Society, I was asked if I would like to help set up the show, that is getting the tables set, the placement cups put out, etc. Our society really had the workers Out of a membership of about 100, at least 50 were on hand bright and early Friday morning. Some members who had trucks drove to the church where we were able to get the display tables, others to funeral homes and the likes to pick up some chairs. What a ball.

Of course I was delighted on being asked to serve on the committee, in any capacity. Was I excited! In view of the fact that Bob Keller was the Show Chairman for this year's show, and that both he and his dad had their nursery across the street from my house, I was nearly always on their heels asking about what makes a show go. I really had a pretty good idea of the work that went into the setting up of a show before I actually got into the program.

The show was to take place in the latter part of February, in conjunction with the Temple City Camellia Festival. They were to use two tents, one for the single entry blooms and multiple blooms and the other for the commercial exhibitors and for the flower arrangers show. The tents went up on Thursday and before the day was over the nurserymen had started setting up their exhibits. Bales of peat moss were brought in to cover the ground. There were many original ideas used by the nurserymen in their creations, from gardens to cascades, all lined with potted camellia and azalea plants. Many of these exhibits would have won prizes in county fairs. Of course the roughing in was done on Thursday so that the many volunteers from the society could

come in and make the place presentable for a flower show to be held Saturday and Sunday. It looked, from above, like several rows of ants going in several directions. Finally the place was ready, cups on the tables and water in the cups ready for the exhibitors to put out their blooms.

The display tables were not set up then as they are in our present shows. There were no varietal cards as such, all blooms were entered in divisions as to color. There was a division for Pinks, Reds, the Whites and the Variegated blooms. (It must have been a nightmare just to pick out the best pink, red, white and variegated bloom, let alone the runner-up best.) It was a mass, or mess, however you looked at the display of many sized and shaped blooms in each color section.

Saturday, the day of the show, arrived and I was to help the exhibitors find cups with water so that they could set out their blooms on the tables. It was a sort of a first come, first served arrangement for the placement of the blooms. The first exhibitors got what they thought was the choice spot on the table on which to place their blooms, but like today, blooms were shoved aside so others could put their blooms in a favored spot. Sometimes, I think that the idea was to bring as many blooms as possible for quantity, to fill the tables, rather than selected blooms for quality. The more of the different varieties of blooms I saw, the more of them I wanted to add to my collection.

After a couple of hours of running errands for empty cups and water, I finally settled down to being a flower watcher and looked to see what some exhibitors did in their placement of flowers that others did not do. I also watched what the judging teams were

(Continued on Next Page)

trying to do to pick out the winners from such a myriad of colors and blooms. I do not remember how many judging teams were used, but I am sure that there were not more than six teams with three members on a team. Another set of judging teams were allocated to the judging of the flower arrangements and only one team to the judging of the commercial exhibits. Blue, red and white ribbons were everywhere. I think that I even got a ribbon for the one bloom that I entered in the show. (That one ribbon hooked me.) Then members of the committee started counting the blue ribbon varieties for each section, then the red and the white ribbons. The exhibitor with the greatest number of blue ribbons was announced as the sweepstakes winner. Of course there were other trophies given for the "best" and "runner-up best" for each color division.

After the judging was finished and the awards and award winning blooms were placed on the "Table of Honor," the tents were cleared of everyone before the show was opened to the public. Admission was 50¢ per person and there was already a long line of persons waiting to buy their ticket so that they could see the show. Many were the "ohs" and "ahs" as the people filed around the exhibit tables to see the winners. I doubt very much if there are very many of those award winning varieties being placed on the exhibit tables today. Of course there was the job of cleaning up but that went pretty fast. First a crew went along the table picking up the blooms and placing them in a barrel. The second crew, with buckets, filled them with water from the cups, next the crew that wrapped up the paper covering the tables and last but not least the crew of men who folded the table and chairs, put them on trucks or trailers and returned them to their owners.

The commercial exhibitors merely

knocked down their forms, picked up the wire and left the peat moss on the ground for those who wanted to salvage it. This was how I got my first bagful of peat moss.

The rest of the year went by uneventfully, except for my visit to the Horticultural Building in the Rose Bowl Park, in Pasadena. Mr. Keller had told me about the camellia show that the Southern California Camellia Society was going to hold in these buildings. He said that it would be quite a bit larger than the one we had held at Temple City, also that I would get a chance to meet many other camellia growers who had quite large collections of camellia varieties. What he said about the show truly did not describe it adequately. The two main exhibit halls literally seemed to be filled with tiers of beautiful camellia blooms, all divisions by color. Instead of the flat tables as we had used for the Temple City Show, the blooms were exhibited on tiered tables with test tubes inserted into holes, filled with water and a stem and several leaves cut with the bloom to hold the stem and bloom upright in the test tube. In another section of the building were the multiple bloom displays and the flower arrangement competition. The professional exhibitors had made their exhibits outdoors under the tall pine trees. They had covered the ground with peat moss and then placed their potted plants in such a way as to make a background for their cut camellia flowers. Beautiful! The Show Chairman for this show was the late Dr. John Taylor* and he did a tremendous job of heading the committees that put the show together.

I learned very little concerning culture and feeding of camellias from these shows, as they did not have the

*The *reticulata* hybrid 'John Taylor' is named for him.—Ed.

(Continued on Page 23)

TO GIB, THAT IS THE ANSWER

Sergio Bracci
San Gabriel, Calif.

Let me begin by telling you something about myself. I am married, with three children, have a good job, and good friends.

I believe in law and order, women's rights, and the sanctity of the home. Sounds pretty average, doesn't it? Well, I have a deep, dark secret to tell you about myself. I gib. Not only do I gib, but my wife also gibs. Now wipe that look of horror off your face, and I will explain how I slipped into this deplorable state.

First of all, when I attended my first Camellia show at the Los Angeles County Arboretum, I did not have the foggiest notion that gibberellic acid even existed. As my wife and I wandered up and down the aisles, we came upon this table containing the most magnificent blooms we had ever seen in our lives. As I gazed spellbound at these exotic flowers, my eyes fell upon a sign saying that these blooms had been treated. Treated with what? I had to know and seeking out the show personnel I came upon one Grady Perigan, president of the Temple City Camellia Society, who started me down the road of degeneration. He invited us to attend the next meeting of the Temple City Camellia Society and we were hooked.

Now enters one of the most sinister persons in this tale of woe. I was introduced to a charming gentleman by the name of Mel Gum, who lived a few short blocks from my home. He was very informative and I was quite taken by his kindness. Alas, my friends, do not be misled as I was by this air of benevolence, for behind that cherubic face and gallant facade lies the soul of a Fagin. For it was Mel Gum who introduced us to the sweet delights of the needle. But is this all a horrendous plot or just a bit of kindness by some very good

camellia people who wanted to see us enjoy our new found hobby to the fullest? Let us examine the facts.

Question: Does gibbing harm Camellia plants?

No, according to Mel Gum who has been gibbing for more than a decade. He was quite frank with me when I asked him this question and told me of an experiment he had performed on a five gallon size plant of 'Miss Universe.' For three straight years he gibbed every bud on this plant without a bit of damage and today the plant is a robust eight footer. Next, I asked this question of Grady Perigan, Lee Geata, and Bill Goertz of the Southern California Camellia Society. None of these excellent growers had ever experienced any damage to their plants. Clearly there was no proof here in Southern California, so Son Hackney of Charlotte, North Carolina, was contacted and the question was put to him. He also reported that he experienced no harm to his plants, and he has an extensive collection.

In an article in the March, 1970 issue of "Camellia Review," it states that the San Leandro Nursery had been growing camellias for many years in Monrovia, California, and selling flowers and foliage to the flower markets in the east. They have thousands of full size plants of 'Debutante,' 'Alba Plena,' 'Professor Sargent' and 'Glen 40' of which they gib 40 to 50 buds per plant for the flower trade. These plants show no harm at all after ten years of gibbing.

Question: Does gibbing distort flowers?

Well, I read in a recent article in the "Review" a statement to the effect that beauty is in the eyes of the beholder. That is quite true and to me nothing is more beautiful than a magnificent gibbed 'Clark Hubbs,' which

(Continued on Next Page)

without gib is not worth yard space. I feel gib deepens the color of 'Elsie Jury,' and makes 'Tom Knudson' and 'Judge Ragland' into highly desirable plants. As the late Al Gunn, who many considered to be one of the finest camellia judges, remarked at a recent judges symposium, "Valley Knudsen' becomes truly a show flower when gibbed."

Question: Are we misleading the public at our shows?

In my opinion any organization or society which specializes in the growing of a particular flower will grow that flower better than the general public can. I purchased a 'Mr. Lincoln' rose bush after seeing one in a Pacific Rose Society Show, and the blooms I grew were not even remotely close in appearance to the ones in the show.

Treated flowers in our show are clearly marked as such, and when someone asks for information on gibbing you have your "foot" in the door, so to speak, and you can try to get a new member.

As climate and location are big factors in governing camellia flower forms, are we deceiving the public when they see a 'Guilio Nuccio' which, in the moist atmosphere of the coast, produces four large rabbit ears, or the 'R. L. Wheelers' which have a different form coming from the north. These varieties grown in the hot interior valleys of Southern California have about as much style as a stove lid.

In summation, I would like to add that the use of gib has been a real shot in the arm to our hobby. In the Southern part of the United States it has been the salvation of the hobby, which due to the cold weather they experience in the early spring was in dire straits. It has extended the blooming period of our plants and made our season longer. Far from discouraging new members, it has put

these new hobbyists, who have few plants, on a par with older growers. Anyone can gib a bud and produce a winner. I speak from experience. In our hobby, competition adds spice to our meetings and shows and early blooms are assured by gibbing. Respect my right to gib and I will respect yours not to.

INHERITANCE (Cont.)

parents.

Further evidence that the blooming period in camellias is under multi-genetic control with the genes acting in an additive manner comes from an analysis of some interspecific crosses. Early blooming *C. granthamiana* was used as a pollen parent on early blooming Narumi-gata, on mid-season Ville de Nantes, and on late blooming *C. reticulata* "wild form." The Narumi-gata progeny bloomed in December through January, and the *C. reticulata* "wild form" progeny bloomed in January through February.

Certainly other traits such as flower substance, fragrance, sun tolerance, cold hardiness, etc. are also under genetic control. Dr. Ackerman in the USDA Technical Bulletin #1427 has recently shown that many vegetative morphological characters such as stem pubescence, venation, leaf shape, plant habit, foliage color, floriferousness, etc. are strongly inherited and can be used to verify the parentage of certain putative hybrids.

By taking advantage of the information provided here along with that given by Parks, Ackerman and others the amateur "pollen dabber" has an excellent chance of making a real contribution to our growing list of camellia cultivars and he just might come up with a real show stopper.

YELLOWING OF CAMELLIA FOLIAGE

*Reprinted from catalog of The South Taranaki Nurseries,
Hawara, New Zealand*

Firstly it is necessary to decide which of the following causes are responsible for the trouble so that the appropriate remedy may be applied.

If an odd section of a bush, a few leaves or even many leaves show a distinctive creamy yellow marking of irregular pattern on the leaf surface—could be a patch, a margin, both margins or over most of the leaf in some instances, and the remainder of the leaf is a normal green, the discolouration is caused by an internal virus affecting the plant. The colouring usually only shows in odd places on the bush, but can be spread through most of it in some cases. Only on very rare occasions does this virus cause trouble with a plant other than to influence the colour pattern of its flowers, in fact in U.S.A. many new bi-colour varieties are created by introducing one of the forms of these virus in a one colour variety. There is no known cure for these virus, they will not spread except by sap transfer in such actions as grafting, and need not cause any worry or concern. Further plants propagated from an infected plant will also carry the virus. These foliage colourations must not be confused with the rare but true even placing of the creamy colouration around the leaf on all of the plant's foliage, and it has no effect on the flower.

If by late autumn a plant, planted some months earlier is showing a yellowing tendency in the young more recent growth only, it has probably not had enough water over a period of summer heat, or could just have been subjected to a little too much sun while it has not yet established a good root system thus to fully support itself. Or it could be suffering root damage from the attack of grass-grub or something similar. An application of D.D.T. prills

is recommended for this. In watering where necessary, as can easily be the case with newly planted plants, a good soaking at intervals of several days or even weekly as the local need may require, is far better than applications of a little water often.

If both new and older foliage gradually turns a pale then deeper yellow, and new growths are short and weak, often with the leaves closely crowded on the short new stems, this is usually from the effects of lime or wood-ash, it could be natural to the soil conditions locally or could have been applied many years back and still affecting the soil P.H., or degree of acidity. An excessive application of some types of manures can have a short term effect to which the plant would react similarly. There are several methods which could help correct the problem if lime or ash is suspect or is the known cause. A light dusting every three or four months, with flowers of sulphur or any powdered sulphur, the application of a little sulphate of alum, or sulphate of iron, or sulphate of aluminium, with similar frequency until the plant starts to show improvement. If after two or three applications there is still no improvement visible, look for another cause. Occasionally one needs to sacrifice a plant to experimentation, in endeavouring to find why camellias do poorly in an area.

In heavy soils, if the yellowing appears during summer to autumn, and none of the above causes are suspect, the trouble can usually be attributed to poor drainage or excessive flooding of some months earlier. Often a normally green, larger, old established plant will show the effects long after the cause has passed. It will normally come right again, but attention to

(Continued on Page 24)

"GUESS WHO'S COMING TO LUNCH?"

Marjorie O'Malley

Woodside, California

(Drawings by Helen Augis, San Jose)

It's that time of the year again for Camellia lovers; the nicest people we know (our camellia cohorts) who will be happy to see one another after a cool exciting summer.

Since we are not computed, we will have to do our own labelling with help from "Marjorie's Magnificent Computer" and "Major Hoople's Predictor," both of which are 87% correct in selecting winning football teams!

Maybe, among the Facetious and Fictitious names below, you may recognize some of the members of "The Group."

How many of the "Camellia Fiends" can you identify without them wearing their blue and white lettered shirts?

Thus, we introduce our "wicked worldly wonders," our beautiful people—of the Camellia Circuit . . .

"Phred Opu" and his lovely wife, "Phred's Phine Prau" are now growing orchids on the side and rooting for U.S.C. "(Bah! Humbug!)"

Everybody loves "OUR JACQUES," the kindest and most charitable gentleman with lots of "savvy" and a very quiet expert on Camellias.

Now we meet the "Coach" who always wears a "Pink Smoke" boutonniere at each show. If our spelling is sometimes incorrect, his wife will spot it immediately!

We also have a witty couple, whom we'll soon see at the Camellia Shows. "The Mad Chemist" and his "Roommate" always liven up every and all of our "Gatherings" and "Happenings."

How can we forget two rabid fans from Ohio: he from Ohio State and she from Ohio University. He is known as "Woody" because of his dedication and devotion to his favor-



ite team. "Woody" has to have a helper, so what is more relevant than "Woody's Head Lineswoman?"

What about the "Mini King of Modesto" who rises at 3:00 a.m., rain or shine to pick camellias for the shows? Naturally, his wife assists him, always smiling and so willing to help select the blooms at that hour of the morning. We shall call her "Mini King's Merry Jo."

We are fortunate to have a "Wine Purveyor" who sometimes wears hilarious hats. He also plays the organ and furnishes the "fire water" for our "gatherings" and "happenings."

We know a man with a half-interest in a helicopter, and when there is a westerly wind some of the material used from the "chopper" descends upon Woodside. He is our "World's Best Gibber."

Another person in the group is the "World's Best Grafter," who spends hours grafting 5,000 Camellias for her husband, "1902," who has the fastest footwork and also is known as "The White Tornado."

Living in earthquake country, everyone is aware of "the fault." There is a man nearby whose wife sets the clocks ahead one hour just in

case the "quake" should start early. Also, he reminds us of our locale by wearing a shirt which states: "Don't Blame Me; It's San Andreas Fault."

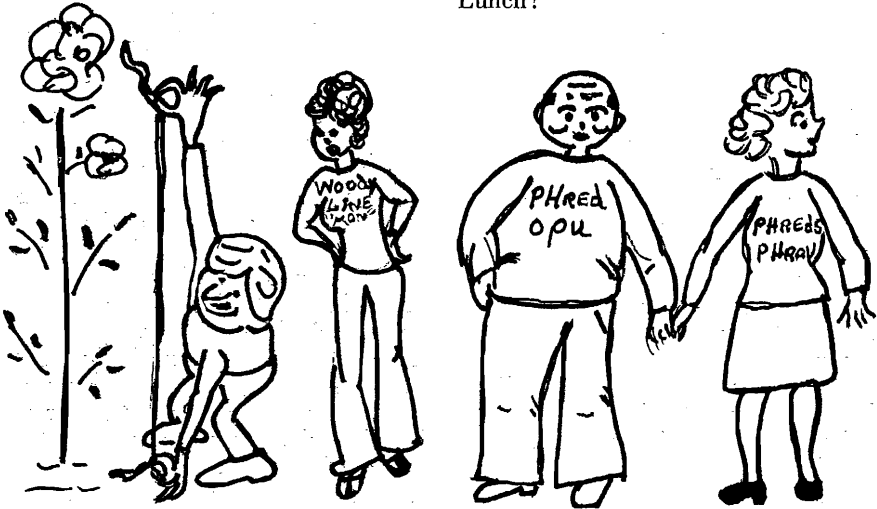
We all respect our own "Mr. Camellia" and his wife. She won a prize recently by wearing her beautiful appropriate costume at our local luau.

We hope "the Editor" will attend the "Gathering" on February 9-10, 1974 in Woodside along with his wife, a music lover who made a title suggestion for an article which recently appeared in our Southern California Camellia Review.

Also, don't forget the "Man from La Matcha," a worldly Camelliatee; he collects match books from the *most interesting* places in the City.

You have all met "Nuccio's Gem," an avid golfer whose only handicap is her husband, "The Fisherman"; he wears a fishing Beervest with large pockets for stealing and storing scions.

Finally, we have the "Camellia Suit Twins," (with Notre Dame Sweatshirts in cold weather,) one of whom is the "Pruning Partner" of "Ara." Both will be happy to see "The Group" and others next February 9th, thereby solving the problem of "Guess Who's Coming to Lunch?"



CAMELLIA LEAVES

Bill Donnan
Pasadena, California

As I write this article (early December) any thought of leaves conjures up a vision of me raking the ubiquitous sycamore leaves which fall on our front lawn. However, this article is about the KAWARI-BA TSUBAKI, the haunted camellia and its strange leaves. Perhaps some of you readers saw the display of "unusual camellia leaves" at the Early Show at the Los Angeles County Arboretum on December 8th and 9th. The picture accompanying this article was taken by Grady Perigan from that display. The display was set up to pique your interest in unusual camellia leaves. They do have a fascinating story.

"Changed leaf" camellias, called "Kawari-ba" are the major interest of many Japanese camellia collectors. This stems from the fact that in the Shinto religion, any mutation or any unusual color or shape of a plant is attributed to the Gods. Those rare mutations are prized by the Japanese and are cherished by growers and collectors. The stranger the leaf, the more prized it becomes in the eyes of a Japanese collector. In the Shinto religion it is thought that if one is lucky enough to have a Kawari-ba or mutated plant, this is evidence that the Gods have visited that garden to make the change within the plant. Thus the garden is haunted by God-spirits and this is thought to be a good omen.

Actually, this premise is not too difficult for me to subscribe to! If a sport or a mutation occurs on any of my camellias, I would have to attribute it to my God—changing the chromosomes—so?—but let's not get into a hassle about different beliefs, let's get back to the Kawari-ba.

Visits by Americans to the various Japanese camellia gardens have stirred up an interest in these strange

leaves. A few of the camellia collectors in the United States have managed to assemble a respectable collection of the Kawari-ba. In fact, that is how I got interested in these strange leaf forms.

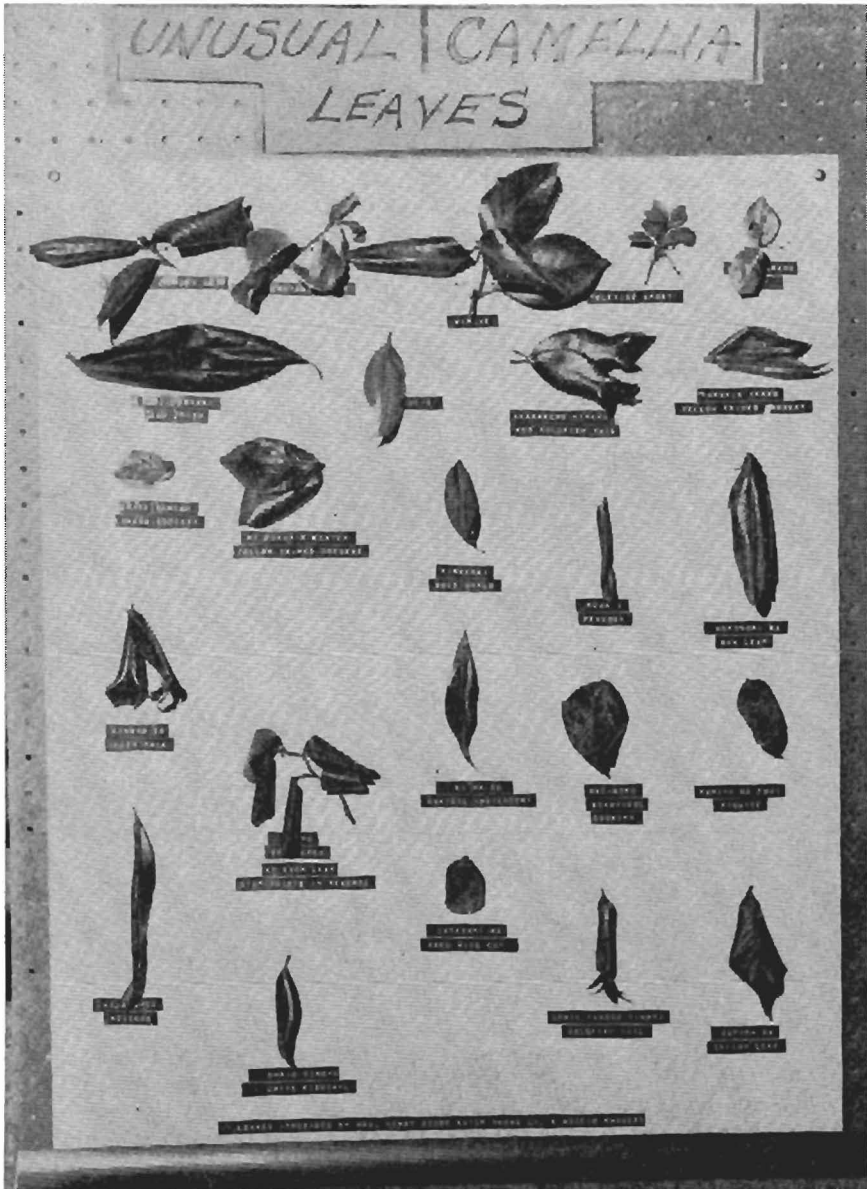
I wrote an article on Higo camellias and got some interesting letters from the readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW. One letter last spring came from Mrs. Violet Stone of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She described some of her Higo camellias and then stated that she also had a collection of about 20 different Kawari-ba leaf camellias. This fall, I was up at the Nuccio Nursery one day and Julius Nuccio showed me his collection of unusual leaf forms. Later, we got to talking with Rudy Moore of the Huntington Gardens staff about the Early Show and it was suggested that an exhibit of unusual leaf forms might be of interest.

I wrote to Mrs. Stone asking for her cooperation. She was kind enough to air-mail out 16 different leaves. These were combined with 8 which Nuccio had to form the display of 24 leaves. I hasten to add that while the display was a representative collection, it is by no means complete. The excellent book on CAMELLIAS by Yoshiaki Andoh contains a series of plates depicting 70 or more unusual camellia leaf forms!

How does a leaf change its shape and form? I am not prepared to give you a learned, scientific explanation. I will relate to you how Julius Nuccio discovered his "Sport of Debutante" Kawari-ba leaf. Several years ago Nuccio Nursery was loading a shipment of one-gallon, 'Debutante' camellias. Julius noticed a strange branch growing on one of the plants. It looked like a branch of a variegated Chinese holly bush! He cut off the branch and grafted it on some seed-

ling root-stock. Subsequently it grew and he now has perhaps a dozen plants of the 'Debutante' sport growing in his seedling green-house. Alas, so far, they have not bloomed!

Most of the blooms of the Kawariba camellias are single, red, japonicas; although the 'Shiro Rancho Kingyo' produces a white bloom. *(Continued on Page 23)*



Show Results

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS — January 19-20, 1974

LARGE AND VERY LARGE JAPONICA

Best—'Grand Prix,' Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia

Runner-up—'Guilio Nuccio Var,' Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte

Court of Honor—'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var,' Grady Perigan; 'Clark Hubbs,' Harold E. Dryden, San Marino; 'Elegans Supreme,' Harold E. Dryden; 'Elegans Supreme,' A. L. Summerson, Glendale; 'Granada,' W. F. Goertz, San Marino; 'Judge W. T. Ragland,' Mel Gum, San Gabriel; 'Kramer's Supreme,' Mel Gum; 'Tomorrow Park Hill,' Charles O. Peterson.

MEDIUM JAPONICA

Best—'Margaret Davis,' Caryll Pitkin, San Marino

Runner-up—'Tom Knudsen,' Winona Wadsworth, San Gabriel

Court of Honor—'Can Can,' Mel Gum; 'Dixie Knight Var,' Sergio Bracci; 'Juanita Smith,' B. M. Pace, Upland; 'Mabel Bryan,' Harry Reich; 'Royal Trumpeteer,' Carey S. Bliss; 'Ville de Nantes,' A. L. Summerson.

SMALL JAPONICA

Best—'Alison Leigh Woodroof,' Lee Gaeta

Runner-up—'Ave Maria,' Frank Reed, Pasadena

MINIATURE

Best—'Chanonsette' (sasanqua), Harry S. Reich, South Pasadena

Runner-up—'Cotton Tail,' Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan

HYBRID WITH RETICULATA PARENTAGE

Best—'Howard Asper,' Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gaeta

Runner-up—'Four Winds,' Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gaeta

Court of Honor—'Cornelian,' Meyer Piet, Arcadia; 'Crimson Robe,' Mel Gum; 'Francie L,' Grady Perigan; 'Mouchang,' M. L. Schmidt, Arcadia; 'Valentine Day,' Caryll Pitkin

HYBRID WITH OTHER THAN RETICULATA PARENTAGE

Best—'Elsie Jury,' Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel

Runner-up—'Angel Wings,' Caryll Pitkin

Court of Honor—'Anticipation,' Fred Mowrey, San Diego; 'E. G. Waterhouse Var,' Harold Rowe, Upland; 'Elsie Jury,' Grady Perigan; 'Galaxie,' Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Chula Vista; 'South Seas,' A. L. Summerson

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DURRANT AWARDED LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Colonel Tom Durrant of New Zealand has been awarded an honorary life membership in the Southern California Camellia Society by the Society's Board of Directors. This is in recognition of his contribution of his knowledge of camellias, particularly of the species *Reticulata*. He has studied the nomenclature and growth habits of *reticulata* since he received in the early 1950's a complete set of the new *reticulatas* from Ralph Peer. He studied Chinese literature (translations) relative to camellias and inasmuch as New Zealand maintained favorable diplomatic relations with Communist China was able to correspond with Chinese horticulturists. As a result of this study and correspondence, he imported from China, varieties of *reticulatas* that were not included in the 1948 shipments to the United States.

THE CAMELLIA (Cont.)

instructional program that has been given at our more recent camellia shows. I did learn a bit about grafting from the people who had given me scions of some of the newer varieties. I think I grafted about 100 varieties that spring but only about 60 took. I had a nice new crop of camellia plants to add to my budding collection. (You would be surprised how few of these varieties I now have that I wanted so badly when I first got involved in the camellia shows. It's a disease.)

The Southern California Camellia Society held their Annual Camellia Show at this Horticultural Center for another year and then moved their show and meeting places around Pasadena before finally finding a permanent meeting place in the San Marino Womans' Club House.

Another camellia show that impressed me a great deal was the one that was sponsored by the Pacific

Camellia Society, before the advent of the Descanso Gardens Show. Prior to this time I had only heard of and participated in the Temple City and Southern California Societies' Show. Will comment on the Pacific and other Camellia Show in the next issue.

LEAVES (Cont.)

According to Mr. Jack Craig (See the article "Kawari-ba Tsubaki: Japan's Haunted Camellias," in the 1972 American Camellia Yearbook.) most of the Japanese Kawari-ba cultivars are to be found within the *C. japonica* group. If you are interested in these strange leaf forms you would enjoy his article. Also, keep a sharp eye on your *japonica* seedlings and even on your older plants. Who knows? You may find a Kawari-ba of your very own! If you do find a mutation, remember the legend . . . Your garden has been visited by the super-natural, and this is indeed a good omen!

SCCS MAIL IS DELAYED

Bernice Gunn, S.C.C.S. Secretary, reports that she received in January a considerable amount of mail that had been sent in early December. It seems that a postal employee "put aside" three sacks of mail. The letters to S.C.C.S. included dues payments, orders for nomenclature books and for seeds.

LATE NOMENCLATURE

The people who get out **CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE** apologize for the late delivery of the book. In these uncertain days, paper deliveries were held up and the bindery moved its equipment at an inopportune time. The Holiday Season did not help, either.

Give your friends a copy of the new **CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE**. They will appreciate it.

CHARTER BUS TO ACS SACRAMENTO MEETING

A charter bus will take Southern California people to and from the A.C.S. Meeting in Sacramento. The bus will leave the Huntintgon School parking lot in San Marino on Thursday, February 28. The return trip will be on Sunday, March 3. Arrangements have been made that automobiles may be left on the school parking lot. Helen Foss, telephone (213) 792-0829, has volunteered her time and service in arranging for the bus. She should be contacted promptly by anybody interested regarding price, etc.

EXCELLENCE (Cont.)

TIFFANY

Large to very large, light orchid pink to deeper pink at edge, loose peony to anemone. U.S. 1962.

VILLE DE NANTES

Medium to large, dark red and white, irregular semi-double. France 1910.

WHITE NUM

Very large, white, semi-double. U.S. 1959.

When advised to use old cow manure on roses, the new gardener wondered how old the old cow had to be.

YELLOWING (Cont.)

better drainage is advisable. Grass-grub can also suddenly attack an older plant, or other root interference occur and cause it to apparently turn yellow or pale without cause. Be sure something is, or has been wrong. Try and find the cause before your plant is spoiled. However a badly effected plant is better replaced, after the trouble in the area is corrected.



BERNICE GUNN
S.C.C.S. Secretary

1973 CROP — CAMELLIA SEEDS

JAPONICA SEEDS

Mixed seeds, including a small percentage of seeds from seedling trees in the Huntington Botanical Gardens

\$3.75 per 100 (minimum order)

SASANQUA SEEDS

Sasanquas are excellent for grafting understock. They grow faster and have good roots. **\$1.50 per 100 (minimum order)**

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

8421 California Ave.

Whittier, Calif. 90605

Directory of California Camellia Societies

Societies with asterisk () are Affiliates of Southern California Camellia Society*

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**

President: John Fortenberry; Secretary: Mrs. Marcia Krause, 1160 Weyard Way, Shafter 93263
Meetings: 2nd Monday Oct. through Apr. at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY**

President: Paul Nielsen; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 92705
Meetings: 3rd Thursday Nov. through April at Great Western S/L cor. 15th St. and N. Main, Santa Ana

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

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

***CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Arthur Gonos; Secretary: Mrs. Wilbur V. Ray, 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727
Meetings: Nov. 14, Dec. 19, Jan. 16, Feb. 20 at Mayfair School, Mar. 20 at Fresno State College

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Arthur Gonos; Secretary: Mrs. Wilbur V. Ray, 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727
Meetings: 2nd Wednesday, Nov. through March at Sumitomo Bank, 620 Contra Costa Blvd., Pleasant Hill

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Charles Boynton; 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: Thomas Hughes; Secretary, Mrs. Haidee Steward, 130 S. Citrus, L.A. 90036
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Harlan Smith; Secretary: Helen Caputi, 1605 Victoria Dr., Modesto 95351
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Edward A. Hays; Secretary: Wm. Lockwood, 3226 Primrose Ln., Walnut Creek 94598
Meetings: 1st Mon. Nov. through May in Claremont Jr. High School, 5750 College Ave., Oakland

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley; Secretary: Mrs. Rex W. Peterson, 27 Walnut Ave., Atherton 94025
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: Walter Harmsen; Secretary: Frank Burris, 3016 N. Mountain Ave., Claremont 91711
Meetings: 2nd Thursday November through April in Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. Bldg., 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona.

***SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Harry Humphrey; Secretary: Mrs. Mabel Higgins, 2152 Clematis St., San Diego 92105
Meetings: 3rd Wednesday November through April Rm. 101, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Park, 7:30 P.M.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: John M. Augis; Secretary: Mrs. Helen Augis, 2254 Fairvalley Court, San Jose 95215
Meetings: 2nd Thursday Sept. through April.

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Nadine Greene; Secretary: Mrs. Marylin Batt, 10047 Old Redwood Hwy., Windsor 95492
Meetings: 4th Thurs. Nov. through April, except Nov. and Dec. 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: Sergio Bracci; Secretary: Mrs. Elsie Bracci, 5567 N. Burton, San Gabriel 91776
Meetings: Nov. 16 (Fri.), Dec. 21 (Fri.), Jan. 25 (Thurs.), Feb. 22 (Fri.), Mar. 28 (Thurs.), Apr. 25 (Thurs.)

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