

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



Vol. 44

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Two dollars

No. 4

# *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, \$12.00

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## THE COVER FLOWER

The cover flower is named 'ANTICIPATION.' It is a Non-reticulata hybrid cross of Saluenensis × Japonica ('Leviathan'). The bloom is a large, deep rose red, peony form. The plant has an upright growth and it blooms in mid-season. This cultivar was developed by Les Jury and released in 1962. The bloom won the Dr. John Taylor Award in 1972. Photo by Vonnie Cave, color separations courtesy of the New Zealand Camellia Society.

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### AN INVITATION TO JOIN

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# THOUGHTS

*from the editor*

This issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW marks the end of eight years as your Editor! It has been a wonderful eight years but the hair is getting a little whiter and the shoulders a little more stooped. I was talking with Richard Clere, the President of the New Zealand Camellia Society when he was here recently. He indicated that in New Zealand, they looked ahead for several years and picked out an apprentice editor who, eventually, took over for Dave Henderson, their longtime former editor. I think that your Board of Directors ought to be doing something like that and have someone in mind when this old codger hangs up his pen. Quite frankly, I'm running out of ideas and the backlog of articles is as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard! If anyone out there is listening, will you PLEASE pick up your pen and write an article? I don't care what the subject is. It can be "My Ten Best"; or "What I Like About Camellias"; or How To Plant, or Prune, or Water; or "How To Run A Show"; or you name it. Or "How Not" — to do any of the above. You could write about your favorite garden; or friend; or companion plant — and why. The main thing is to write something and send it in. Remember — Old Editors never die, they just fade away from lack of articles. So, if you don't want Old Willy to fade out of the picture — get busy!

On another subject — we need your support. By support I mean we need more people to subscribe to our publications. You don't have to be a member if you don't want to belong. You can just subscribe to our publications. Just write to our Secretary-Treasurer and you will be placed on the mailing list and the publications will be sent to you. You will receive the CAMELLIA REVIEW and the new 1984 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. The subscription for the 1983-84 season will be \$14 for domestic subscription and \$16 for overseas subscription. This seems like a bargain when one considers that the new 1984 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE will probably retail for \$10 per copy! Think about it and then subscribe to the publications of the Southern California Camellia Society.

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# THE ECONOMICS OF THE CAMELLIA

by Julius Nuccio

*Ed. Note: This paper was presented at the American Camellia Society Annual Meeting held in Dallas, Texas, on February 10-12, 1983.*

Please allow me this opportunity of thanking all the members of the Dallas Camellia Society, the American Camellia Society and my fellow members of this panel for the privilege of doing this paper on a subject that my brother and I have been closely associated with for better than 48 years — the economics of the camellia. This gives me the opportunity to voice my opinions and not have to face the music (questions from the audience). How could I ask for anything more!

Not knowing exactly what Mr. Paul Harkey had in mind, let me start by stating that we at Nuccio's grow many azaleas and rhododendrons and over past years we have grown many fast return crops such as junipers, hollies, magnolias, pyracanthas, etc., but with such experts on the panel in the field of mass production of general ornamentals such as Monrovia Nursery and Flowerwood, I will direct my attention to the production of new varieties of camellias and not the cost of standard or production varieties, and why most growers of camellias have given up the crop for greener pastures.

We have seen many camellia growers come and go, and have heard the pros and cons from growers and hobbyists, each blaming the other for the problems of production, availability of varieties, poor financial rewards for new introductions and the lack of patent potentials. And, of course, all the time evading the real culprit — the camellia — the very plant that captures all who will give it half a chance — the reason you are all here today. So to better appreciate the economics, let me first make certain you understand the camellia.

Let us discuss the shrub — the camellia plant. It is a magnificent, handsome evergreen plant with beautiful foliage. No other plant can touch it.

The older it gets, the better it gets. It lives longer than man. How are you gonna beat it! Good for the hobbyist? Yes! Good for the economics? No! As an example, most gardeners think nothing of digging several 5- to 10-year-old rosebushes out of their gardens to put in new rose introductions. Have you ever seen a camellia gardener dig up a 10- or 20-year-old plant to make room for a new variety? Never! — even if the old variety is a dog — just can't stand to destroy that beautiful shrub — and who can blame them for that! Now, it may be grafted — in fact, I know of plants that have been grafted 5 different times over the years with new varieties. In fact, grafting is a very important part of the camellia hobby. Most hobbyists get a great thrill out of propagating their own plants. Good for the hobbyist? Yes! Good for economics? No!

The camellia shrub is so outstanding that its foliage allows it to be shipped in a plastic baggie, a la scions, all over the world. Just think of the fun — to get a scion of a new variety as far away as Japan and graft it with terrific results! Good for the hobbyist? Yes! Good for economics? No!

Camellias are distributed from one continent to another because they travel light and hold up so well. I know of scions that were stored for weeks in refrigerators after having traveled via the mail for many miles and still give a rewarding percentage of takes. Giving and sharing of scions is fun. No sooner is a new variety of camellia introduced, it will be distributed all over the camellia world. Good for the hobbyist? Yes! Good for economics? No!

Enough said for the camellia plant. Now for the blossoms. Before the 1950s camellias were planted and grown in great numbers throughout the Southern states in beautiful gar-

dens with great popularity and satisfaction. To name a few — Villes, Doncks, Magnoliaflora, Mathotianias and Debs. Of course, due to the weather, some years were better than others. Then came the heavyweights of the camellia world — the retics and retic hybrids — magnificent, stylish blooms, 6-7 inches, but not cold hardy. In mild climate areas came the raves, and rightfully so. In cold climate areas came the polyplastic and heated houses, and rightfully so. Add to this the gibbing, and who can dispute the beautiful results — great blooms, terrific texture and longer blooming season. Good for the hobbyist? Yes! Good for economics? No! Case in point: Camellia show somewhere in the South. Several thousand blooms on display, most of which are protected and treated. Beautiful! In walks the public to ooh and aah, which they do. New home owner makes a list and can hardly wait to start his garden, only to be told that the varieties on the list, which most often will be the heavyweights, have to be grown under glass, and furthermore have to be treated for best results.

Treating camellia blossoms with gib is not difficult and is easily explained and demonstrated, but it does add to consumer confusion. Add to this the cost of a greenhouse, heating expenses, etc., and we have discouraged a potential camellia buyer — not intentionally, because we are growing and showing only the very best camellia varieties with the best possible culture. Good for the hobbyist? Yes! Good for economics? No!

Now for a few problems that pertain to the commercial growers of new introductions. Time element is the number one problem. The average age of a new seedling blooming for the first time is 4 years. Testing and propagation takes another 3 to 5 years. At the end of this time (approximately 9 years), assuming that the variety has something to offer, the grower could have approximately 300 to 500 one-year grafted plants. The variety at this

stage is ready for the true camellia enthusiast and not the general public simply because the normal one-year grafted plant on 4-year root stock will not have buds. It might not bloom the following year! It is difficult to ask the general public to pay \$10 for a grafted plant that might not bloom for 2 more years. Compare this with the other flowering shrubs such as azaleas or roses and you will find production after 3 to 5 years in the thousands for azaleas and tens of thousands for roses. More important is the fact that the azalea will bloom the first year on and the bare root rose 60 days after planting.

Let us assume that this same new camellia would be produced in volume for the general public; it must be produced in cutting form, which would require another 3 to 5 years for the grower to have approximately 7500 plants. This makes a total of 14 years from the time the original seed was planted. As an example, 1000 of these plants would be in 5-gallon containers, perhaps all budded; 2500 of these would be in 2-gallon containers with the possibility of 50% to 60% budded, and 4000 in 1-gallon containers with the possibility of 20% budded. What a shame that the entire stock of 1-gallon containers will not be budded. This is one of the major problems of the camellia plant — it does not set buds on young plants. Growers have tried every possible cultural trick to set buds on 3-year-old one-gallon container plants, but to no avail. I am speaking primarily of Japonicas, which are still the most popular. A good example would be the Debutante and Kramer Supreme — both outstanding and popular, but they hardly ever set buds at 3 to 4 years in one-gallon containers. Here we are asking the public to buy a flowering shrub that will not bloom for an entire year.

Camellia enthusiasts are now all over the world and will go to no end to purchase plants of hard to find varieties. In 35 years camellias have doubled in price for standard varieties and have increased 25% to 30% for newer

varieties. Compared with other products in this time span, price increases have been held to a minimum.

One of the real problems for the customer is the cost of transportation. In 35 years the cost of freight has exceeded the cost of the product. As an example, in 1982 we had an order for two 5-year-old plants at a total cost of \$25. The freight bill from West to East Coast on this order was \$42, which did not include our delivery free of cost from our nursery to the transportation agency. Another example of the high cost of freight is shipment to be made by air. A minimum pick-up charge from our nursery to the airlines is \$20.00 without the added freight charges.

I have mentioned just a few of the pitfalls confronting the introduction, production and distribution of new varieties of camellias. To suggest that their popularity will be hampered in any way by these problems is not to appreciate the great satisfaction that man has enjoyed for hundreds of years in the growing of this wonderful plant.



## GRAFFITI SEEN IN SANTA MONICA

"Time is God's way of preventing everything from happening all at once."



## NEWS OF THE S.C.C.S. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the March 1983 Meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society the following slate of Directors was voted in for the coming year 1983-84. Completing a second year of a two-year term: Milt Schmidt (substituting for Marion Schmidt); Warren Dickson; Lee Gaeta; and Grady Perigan. Voted in for a two-year term: Dave Wood; Berkeley Pace; Harry Reich;

and Chuck Gerlach. Voted in for a one-year term: Meyer Peit; Glen Smith; and Sergio Bracci.

The new Board of Directors held a meeting on the evening of Wednesday, March 16, 1983. At that time the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dave Wood; Vice-president, Sergio Bracci; Secretary-Treasurer, Warren Dickson; Foreign Representative, Milt Schmidt. At the conclusion of the election of officers Dave Wood assumed the chair and made the following assignments for the coming year:

Program Chairman: Glen Smith  
and Bill Donnan

Hospitality and Meeting Badges:  
Elsie Bracci

Cut Bloom Placement and Judges:  
Chuck Gerlach

Raffle Ticket Sales: Berkley Pace  
and Harry Reich

Refreshments: Alma Wood

Intermission Demonstrations: Lee  
Gaeta and Meyer Piet

Publicity: Bill Donnan, Dave Wood  
and Milt Schmidt

Plant Procurement: Sergio Bracci

Seed Picking and Sales: Harry  
Reich and Rudy Moore

1984 Huntington Show: Grady  
Perigan and Rudy Moore

After considerable discussion the Board voted to hold next year's monthly meetings at the Hall of Environmental Education at the Arboretum in Arcadia. The 1983 Awards Picnic was set for Saturday night, June 4, 1983, to be held at the Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens. Milt Schmidt was appointed chairman of the Awards Picnic. The Board discussed the costs of the publication of the forthcoming 18th Revised Edition of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*. The final sales price of the new book will not be set until the costs of printing and mailing have been determined. The tentative sales price has been quoted at \$10 for a single copy and \$7.50 for bulk purchases. The target date for mailing out the 18th Edition is October 15, 1983.

## SHOW RESULTS

### SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

January 29th & 30th, 1983

Best Treated Large Japonica	<i>'Tomorrow Park Hill'</i>	Mr. Caryll Pitkin
Runner-up	<i>'Katie'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. John Hammer
Best Treated Medium Japonica	<i>'Nuccio's Jewel'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Midnight'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Katie Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilkins Garner
Runner-up	<i>'Moonlight Bay'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Gamper
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Margaret Davis'</i>	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up	<i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Hopkins Pink'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
Runner-up	<i>'Cotton Tail'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. John Movich
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Allison Leigh Woodroof'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
Runner-up	<i>'Tiki'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Pieri
Best Treated Reticulata	<i>'Harold Paige'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	<i>'Arcadia'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Reticulata	<i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
Runner-up	<i>'Emma Gaeta Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Dave Wood
Best Non-Retic Treated Hybrid	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Garden Glory'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. John Hammer
Runner-up	<i>'Angel Wings'</i>	Mr. Jerry Biewend
Best Species	<i>'Yuletide'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Shishi Gashira'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Gerlach
Best Tray of Three Treated Japonica	<i>'Haru-no-utena'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Charles Gerlach
Best Three Treated Reticulatas	<i>'Pharoah'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Three Japonicas	<i>'Kramer's Supreme'</i>	D. T. Gray Family
Best Three Small Japonicas	<i>'Fircone Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Three Non-treated Retics	<i>'Valley Knudsen'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wally Jones
Best Japonica Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. John Movich
Best Retic Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta

### PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

February 5th & 6th, 1983

Best Bloom of the Show	<i>'Reg Regland Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Sweepstakes Award	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. H. W. Oliver
Runner-up	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Very Large Japonica	<i>'Reg Ragland Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Midnight Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts
Runner-up	<i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'In The Pink'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	<i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Snowie'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Best Miniature	<i>'Damoto's Petite'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Tony Pinheiro
Best Very Large Retic Hybrid	<i>'Forty Niner Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Art Gonos
Runner-up	<i>'Valentine's Day'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Mandarich
Best Medium Retic Hybrid	<i>'Vi Stone'</i>	Mr. H. W. Oliver
Best Non-retic Hybrid	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Three Small Blooms	<i>'Casilda'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Marcy
Best Three Medium Japonicas	<i>'Elizabeth Weaver'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Three Retic Blooms	<i>'Arch of Triumph'</i>	Mrs. Alice McGreagor
Best Three Non-retic Blooms	<i>'Garden Glory'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best Five Blooms (any size)	<i>'Pirouette'</i>	Mr. Woodford Harrison
Best Nine Blooms (any variety)	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best Japonica Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Hybrid Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. Dave Feathers



# SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

February 5th & 6th, 1983

Best Large Japonica	<i>'Elegans Champagne'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Butler
Runner-up	<i>'Tomorrow Park Hill'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Les Baskerville
Runner-up	<i>'Dixie Knight Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Les Baskerville
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Splash of White'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Ave Maria Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Butler
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Pink Smoke'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace
Runner-up	<i>'Man Size'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Reticulata Hybrid	<i>'Al Gunn'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Curtain Call'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Butler
Best Non-retic Hybrid	<i>'Garden Glory'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Gerlach
Runner-up	<i>'Angel Wings'</i>	John Movich
Best Three Large Japonicas	<i>'Giulio Nuccio'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Runner-up	<i>'Mathotiana Supreme'</i>	D. T. Gray Family
Best Three Small & Med. Japonicas	<i>'Wildfire'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Best Three Reticulatas	<i>'Crimson Robe'</i>	Mildred Murray
Runner-up	<i>'Mouchang'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Species	<i>'Eago'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Julius Christianson
Best Treated Japonica	<i>'Midnight'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Kramer's Supreme'</i>	T. D. Gray Family
Best Treated Reticulata	<i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Les Baskerville
Runner-up	<i>'Fancie L. Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Hybrid	<i>'Anticipation'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Freedom Bell'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Chas. Gerlach
Best New Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace
Best Grafted Plants	<i>Won by</i>	Dr. Ben Woodward
Best Collector's Tray	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Novice Bloom	<i>'Ace of Hearts'</i>	Bet Kalal



## RESULTS OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, CAMELLIA SHOW

February 12th & 13th, 1983

Best Large-Very Large Japonica	<i>'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.'</i>	Mr. Bagby Hall
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Fashionata Var.'</i>	Mr. H. T. Brown
Best Medium Large Japonica	<i>'Ville de Nantes Var.'</i>	Mr. G. R. Bowling
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Sawada's Dream'</i>	Mr. G. R. Bowling
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Tammia'</i>	Mr. G. R. Bowling
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Tom Thumb'</i>	Mr. Paul Scheibert
Best ML-VL White Japonica	<i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i>	Mr. H. T. Brown
Best Min.-M White Japonica	<i>'Elizabeth Cooper'</i>	Mr. Jack Davis
Best Mutation (Sport)	<i>'Lasca Beauty' (Sport)</i>	Mr. Jack Davis
Best Retic or Retic Hybrid	<i>'Valley Knudsen'</i>	Mr. Bagby Hall
Best Non-retic Hybrid	<i>'Julia'</i>	Mr. H. T. Brown
Best Three Japonica Blooms	<i>'Mrs. D. W. Davis'</i>	Mr. Bagby Hall
Best Three Retic-Hybrid Blooms	<i>'Valentine's Day'</i>	Mr. G. W. Crawford
Best Three Non-Retic Blooms	<i>'Cinnamon Cindy'</i>	Mr. George Griffin
Sweepstakes	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. Bagby Hall
Runner-up	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. George Garrison

# TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

February 12th & 13th, 1983

Best Large Japonica	<i>'Easter Morn'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	<i>'Julia France'</i>	Mr. Marvin Belcher
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Runner-up	<i>'Margaret Davis'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jim Randall
Runner-up	<i>'Tom Thumb'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Fircone'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher
Runner-up	<i>'Little Michael Var.'</i>	Mr. Rudy Moore
Best Reticulata Hybrid	<i>'Emma Gaeta'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Nuccio's Ruby'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
Best Non-retic Hybrid	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Runner-up	<i>'Waltz Time Var.'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. R. Stiern
Best Species	<i>C. Lutchuensis</i>	Mr. Ronald Braid
Best Treated Japonica	<i>'Moonlight Bay'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
Runner-up	<i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher
Best Treated Reticulata	<i>'Harold Paige'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Al Gunn'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Best Treated Non-retic Hybrid	<i>'Angel Wings'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Elsie Jury'</i>	Mr. Rudy Moore
Best Three Large Japonicas	<i>'Giulio Nuccio'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Runner-up	<i>'White Nun'</i>	Ms. June Renz
Best Three Medium Japonicas	<i>'Sawada's Dream'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern
Runner-up	<i>'Margaret Davis'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Best Three Small Japonicas	<i>'Pink Perfection'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Runner-up	<i>'Little Slam Var.'</i>	Mr. Rudy Moore
Best Three Non-retic Hybrids	<i>'Freedom Bell'</i>	Mr. Marvin Belcher
Runner-up	<i>'E. G. Waterhouse'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace
Best Three Reticulatas	<i>'Emma Gaeta'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Runner-up	<i>'Francie L.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Five Large Japonicas	<i>'Giulio Nuccio Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
Runner-up	<i>'Donckelarii'</i>	Mr. Jerry Biewind
Best Five Medium Japonicas	<i>'Wild Fire'</i>	Mr. Marvin Belcher
Runner-up	<i>'Midnight'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Best Five Hybrids	<i>'Francie L.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Cornelian'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam
Best Japonica Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. Matt Talia
Best Hybrid Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Best Combination of three blooms	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Runner-up	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Award of Merit for Most Points	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

# POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

February 19th & 20th, 1983

Best Large Japonica	<i>'Reg Ragland Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace
Runner-up	<i>'Elegans Champagne'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Runner-up	<i>'Wildfire'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey
Best Small Camellia	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Carry Bliss
Runner-up	<i>'Tootsie'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. John Movich
Best Three Large Japonicas	<i>'Julia France'</i>	Mr. Marvin Belcher
Runner-up	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	Mr. Marvin Belcher
Best Three Medium Japonicas	<i>'Sawada's Dream'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Dick Stiern
Runner-up	<i>'Ville De Nantes'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Gamper
Best Australian Origin Camellia	<i>'Just Sue'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks

Best Five Large Japonicas	'Grand Slam'	Mr. Jerry Biewend
Runner-up	'Drama Girl Var.'	Mrs. Mildred Murray
Best Five Medium Japonicas	'Glen 40'	Ms. Norma Mary
Runner-up	'Ville De Nantes'	Mr. & Mrs. Al Gampner
Best Five Very Large Hybrids	'Francie L.'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Five Large Hybrids	'Valley Knudsen'	D. T. Gray Family
Best Five Medium Hybrids	'Dr. Louis Pollizzi'	Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey
Best Reticulata Hybrid	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Dr. & Mrs. Dick Stiern
Runner-up	'Lasca Beauty'	Mr. & Mrs. A. V. McWilliams
Best Non-retic Hybrid	'Waltz Time Var.'	Mr. Rudy Moore
Runner-up	'Angel Wings'	Mr. Rudy Moore
Best Species	'Star Above Star'	Mr. Rudy Moore
Best Three Miniature Blooms	'Demi-Tassie'	Mr. Marvin Belcher
Runner-up	'Ave Maria'	Mr. & Mrs. Carry Bliss
Best Three Large Hybrids	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Mr. Caryll Pitkin
Runner-up	'Curtain Call'	Mr. Caryll Pitkin
Best Three Medium Hybrids	'Valley Knudsen'	Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson
Runner-up	'Pink Sparkle'	Mr. Fritz Kahen
Best Three Small Hybrids	'Waltz Time Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Dr. Louis Pollizzi'	Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey
Best Treated Bloom	'Swan Lake'	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
Runner-up	'Grand Prix'	Mr. & Mrs. John Movich
Best Novice Bloom	'Herme'	Mr. W. S. Phares
Novice Award of Excellence	'Kramer's Supreme'	Mr. Richard Hudak
	'Adolphe Audusson'	Mrs. R. W. Wells
	'Betsy Sheffield Sup.'	Mr. Glen Attrick
	'Ville De Nantes'	Mr. Richard Hudak

## DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

February 26th & 27th, 1983

Sweepstakes		Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
Runner-up		Al and Lois Taylor
Best of Show	'Elegans Splendor'	Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
Best White	'Feathery Touch'	Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
Runner-up	'Swan Lake'	Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray
Best Small	'Black Tie'	Larry & Nancy Pitts
Runner-up	'Kitty'	Steve Campbell
Best Medium Japonica	'Glen 40 Var.'	Al & Lois Taylor
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Gem'	Bet & Bob Kellas
Best Large Japonica	'Astronaut'	Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray
Runner-up	'Lady Kay'	Jack Lewis
Best Three Miniatures	'Little Slam'	Larry & Nancy Pitts
Runner-up	'Trudy'	Mr. & Mrs. Pete Grosso
Best Three Smalls	'Snowie'	Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray
Runner-up	'Pink Perfection'	Dr. J. Holtzman
Four Different Colored Japonicas	Won by	Larry & Nancy Pitts
Best Three Medium Japonicas	'Raspberry Lee'	Virginia Rankin
Runner-up	'Fimbriata'	Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Ehrhart
Best Three Large Japonicas	'Adolph Audusson Var.'	Jim & June Grant
Runner-up	'Flame'	Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray
Best Three V.-Lg. Japonicas	'Moonlight Bay'	Mrs. Wm. R. Breuner
Runner-up	'Chow's Han Ling'	Mrs. William R. Breuner
Best Five Japonicas	'Elegans Supreme'	Ronald Morrison Family
Runner-up	'Gulio Nuccio Var.'	Mr. & Mrs. Peter Galli
Best Retic Hybrid under 5 1/2"	'Howard Asper'	Mrs. William R. Breuner
Runner-up	'Harold Paige'	Joan Balzarini
Best Three Retic Hybrids	'Arch of Triumph'	Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Hallstone
Runner-up	'Cornelian'	Larry & Nancy Pitts

Best Five Retic Hybrids	<i>'Mouchang'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. James E. Scott
Runner-up	<i>'Crimson Robe'</i>	Larry & Nancy Pitts
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Water Lily'</i>	H. W. Oliver
Runner-up	<i>'Angel Wings'</i>	Larry & Nancy Pitts
Best Three Non-Retic Hybrids	<i>'Charlean'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. James E. Scott
Runner-up	<i>'E. G. Waterhouse'</i>	Al & Lois Taylor
Best Collection of Nine Blooms	<i>Won by</i>	Mrs. Wm. Breuner
Best Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	David L. Feathers
Runner-up	<i>Won by</i>	David L. Feathers
Best Youth Japonica under 4½"	<i>'Black Tie'</i>	Jene Pitts
Runner-up	<i>'Spring Sonnet'</i>	Justin Bergamini
Best Youth Japonica over 4½"	<i>'Grand Slam Var.'</i>	Justin Bergamini
Runner-up	<i>'Charles Bettes'</i>	Jene Pitts
Best Youth Retic Hybrid	<i>'Mandalay Queen'</i>	Jene Pitts
Runner-up	<i>'Mouchang'</i>	Justin Bergamini
Best Youth Non-retic Hybrid	<i>'Water Lily Var.'</i>	Jene Pitts
Runner-up	<i>'E. G. Waterhouse'</i>	Joellen Bergamini

## DESCANSO SPRING CAMELLIA SHOW

February 26th & 27th, 1983

Best Large Japonica	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	N. Y. Fenwick
Runner-up	<i>'Kickoff'</i>	Art Gonos Family
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Wildfire'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Julius Christenson
Runner-up	<i>'Betty Foy Sanders'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. John Hammer
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Little Man Formal'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob McNeil
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Little Slam'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen
Runner-up	<i>'Tammia'</i>	Art Gonos Family
Best Very Large Retic Hybrid	<i>'Emma Gaeta'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
Runner-up	<i>'Lasca Beauty'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Large Retic Hybrid	<i>'Nuccio's Ruby'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Runner-up	<i>'Miss Tulare Var.'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Prof. E. G. Waterhouse'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace
Runner-up	<i>'Coral Delight'</i>	Art Gonos Family
Best Three Large Japonicas	<i>'Reg Ragland Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace
Runner-up	<i>'Tiffany'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Gamper
Best Three Medium Japonicas	<i>'Magnoliaflora'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
Runner-up	<i>'Silver Chalice'</i>	Art Gonos Family
Best Three Small Japonicas	<i>'Pink Perfection'</i>	Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	<i>'Man Size'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Five Japonicas	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	N. Y. Fenwick
Runner-up	<i>'Elegans Supreme'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Three Retic Hybrids	<i>'Lasca Beauty'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	<i>'Francie L.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Five Retic Hybrids	<i>'Mouchang'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
Runner-up	<i>'Francie L. Var.'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Three Non-retic Hybrids	<i>'Coral Delight Var.'</i>	Art Gonos Family
Runner-up	<i>'Angel Wings'</i>	D. T. Gray Family
Best Species Bloom	<i>'Yuki Komanchi'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Dave Wood
Best Treated Bloom	<i>'Arcadia'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	<i>'Francis Butler'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob McNeil
Best Japonica Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Bob McNeil
Best Retic Seedling	<i>Won by</i>	Kramer Bros. Nursery
Best New Sport	<i>Won by</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Large Novice Bloom	<i>'Elegans Splendor'</i>	Ann Rouman
Best Medium Novice Bloom	<i>'Purity'</i>	Ken Mack
Best Small Novice Bloom	<i>'Pink Perfection'</i>	Carol & Paul Watson
Best Three Novice Blooms	<i>'Herme'</i>	Carol & Paul Watson
Award of Merit	<i>Won by</i>	Art Gonos Family

# 1983 SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SHOW

Sacramento, California — March 5th & 6th, 1983

Outstanding Flower of Show	<i>'Elegans Splendor'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Best Very Large Japonica	<i>'Elegans Splendor'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Runner-up	<i>'Charlie Bettes'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
Best Large Japonica	<i>'Adolph Audusson Special'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Peter Grosso
Runner-up	<i>'Elegans Champagne'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'In the Red'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
Runner-up	<i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i>	Robert W. Gerdel
Best Small Japonica	<i>'Frances Council'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Runner-up	<i>'Ellen Daniels'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best Miniature	<i>'Pink Doll'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
Runner-up	<i>'Sugar Babe'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rambath
Best 3 Very Large Japonicas	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
Best 3 Large Japonicas	<i>'Magnoliaflora'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	<i>'Te Deum'</i>	Jack Osegueda
Best 3 Small Japonicas	<i>'Pink Perfection'</i>	George M. Cunningham, Jr.
Best 3 Miniatures	<i>'Little Brother'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best 5 Medium Japonicas	<i>'Magnoliaflora'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best 5 Large Japonicas	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
Best 11 Japonicas	<i>'Margaret Davis'</i>	Jack Lewis
Best Very Large Retic Hybrid	<i>'Kohinor Var.'</i>	Dee Busse
Runner-up	<i>'Howard Asper'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Johnson
Best Large Retic Hybrid	<i>'Terrel Weaver'</i>	Robert C. Adrian
Runner-up	<i>'Valley Knudsen'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Peter Grosso
Best 3 Retic Hybrids	<i>'Lasca Beauty'</i>	The Vervalles
Best 5 Retic Hybrids	<i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i>	Robert C. Adrian
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	<i>'Pink Dahlia'</i>	Raymond E. Hertel
Runner-up	<i>'Dreamboat'</i>	Steve Campbell
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	<i>'Donation'</i>	Jack Osegueda
Best Collection of 9 Different Japonicas	<i>'Won by'</i>	The Art Gonos Family
Best Seedling	<i>'Won by'</i>	Frank V. Pursel
Runner-up	<i>'Won by'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart
Best Chemically Treated Japonica	<i>'Nuccio's Jewel'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Best Chemically Treated Hybrid	<i>'Lasca Beauty'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Youth Class		
— Best Miniature	<i>'Tinsie'</i>	Danielle Rasor
— Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Spring Sonnet'</i>	Lisa Pomer
— Best Large Japonica	<i>'Elegans Splendor'</i>	Tim Johnston
— Best Hybrid	<i>'Chittagong'</i>	Tim Johnston
Best Fragrant Bloom	<i>'Seedling'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ken Hallstone
Best Yellow or Cream Bloom	<i>'Gwenneth Morey'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart
Best Species Bloom	<i>'Spring Festival'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Bloom other than U.S. origin	<i>'Debbie'</i>	Jim & June Grant
Best "Old Timers" Bloom	<i>'Herme'</i>	The Vervalles
Best White Bloom	<i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

# KERN COUNTY CAMELLIA SHOW

March 5th and 6th, 1983

Best Large Japonica	<i>'Grand Slam'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Dukes
Runner-up	<i>'Katie'</i>	Nadine Wade
Best Medium Japonica	<i>'Midnight'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Mel Canfield
Runner-up	<i>'Jennie Mills'</i>	Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
Best Miniature Japonica	<i>'Tom Thumb'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Jaacks
Runner-up	<i>'Ave Maria'</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

Best Tray of 3 Japonicas  
 Runner-up  
 Best Non-retic Hybrid  
 Runner-up  
 Best Tray of 3 Non-Retic  
 Best Retic-Hybrid  
 Runner-up  
 Best Tray of 3 Retic-Hybrid  
 Runner-up  
 Best Kramer's Supreme  
 Best Guilio Nuccio  
 Best Variegated Flower  
 Best Seedling  
 Best Sport  
 Best Species  
 Best Chemically Treated  
 Best Collectors Tray of 9 Blossoms

*Novice Division*

Best Novice Flower  
 Runner-up  
 Runner-up Large Japonica  
 Runner-up Medium Japonica  
 Best Miniature  
 Best Hybrid  
 Best Tray of 3

'Grand Slam'  
 'Herme'  
 'Gaytime'  
 'Freedom Bell'  
 'Freedom Bell'  
 'Pharoah'  
 'Dr. Clifford Parks'  
 'Pharoah'  
 'Dr. Clifford Parks'  
 Won by  
 Won by  
 'Premier'  
 Won by  
 'Easter Morn'  
 'Botan Yuki'  
 'Royalty'  
 Won by

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Dukes  
 Mr. & Mrs. Fred Dukes  
 Mr. & Mrs. Robert McNeil  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Jaacks  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern  
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow  
 Mrs. Arnold Svendsen  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Kramer Bros.  
 Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci  
 Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson  
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

'Grand Slam'  
 'Eleanor Hagood'  
 'Donckelarii'  
 'Nuccio's Gem'  
 'Fircone'  
 'Elsie Jury'  
 'Professor Sargeant'

Nadine Muir  
 Tricia Harbison  
 Tricia Harbison  
 Tricia Harbison  
 Joan Canfield  
 Tricia Harbison  
 Mr. & Mrs. Bryan Garden

## MODESTO CAMELLIA CAVALCADE

March 19-20, 1983

Sweepstakes  
 Runner-up  
 Best L or VL Japonica  
 Runner-up  
 Best Medium Japonica  
 Runner-up  
 Best Small Bloom  
 Runner-up  
 Best 3 L or VL Japonicas  
 Best 3 Medium Japonicas  
 Best 3 Small Blooms  
 Best 5 L or VL Japonicas  
 Best 5 Medium Japonicas  
 Best 5 Small Blooms  
 Best Retic or Retic-Hybrid  
 Runner-up  
 Best 3 Retics or Retic-Hybrids  
 Best Hybrid Non-Retic  
 Runner-up  
 Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids  
 Best Miniature Bloom  
 Runner-up  
 Best 3 Miniature Blooms  
 Best 5 Miniature Blooms  
 Best M or L Seedling  
 Best Mini. or Small Seedling

*Youth Division*

Best Japonica  
 Best Retic

'Betty Sheffield Sup.'  
 'Moonlight Sonata'  
 'In the Red'  
 'In the Pink Var.'  
 'Little Ginger'  
 'Shuchuka'  
 'Tomorrow Var.'  
 'Margaret Davis'  
 'Black Tie'  
 'Grand Slam'  
 'Ella Ward Parsons'  
 'Irene'  
 'Nuccio's Ruby'  
 'Dr. Clifford Parks'  
 'Lasca Beauty'  
 'Elsie Jury'  
 'Pink Dahlia'  
 'Pink Dahlia'  
 'Wilamina'  
 'Grace Albritton'  
 'Angels Blush'  
 'Tiny Princess'  
 R-75  
 Mini Stripe

Mr. & Mrs. R. Ehrhart  
 Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray  
 Mrs. William Breuner  
 Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray  
 Larry & Nancy Pitts  
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo  
 Mr. & Mrs. D. Lesmeister  
 Frank & Winnie Serpa  
 Mrs. William Breuner  
 The Harlan Smith Family  
 Larry & Nancy Pitts  
 Mrs. William Breuner  
 Marie & John Balzarini  
 The Art Gonos Family  
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall  
 Jack Lewis  
 Mrs. William Breuner  
 The Bill Harris Family  
 Mr. & Mrs. Rbt. Ehrhart  
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo  
 Mr. & Mrs. James Toland  
 Al & Lois Taylor  
 Mr. & Mrs. Rusher  
 Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray  
 Kramer Bros.  
 Kramer Bros.

'Grand Prix'  
 'Black Lace'

Bradley Benjamin  
 Jason Yonan

Best Hybrid  
 Best Miniature  
 Best Fragrant Bloom  
 Best Higo Bloom  
 Best White Japonica  
 Best 12 Different Blooms  
 Best Japonica (Members)  
 Runner-up  
 Award of Excellence

'Elsie Jury'  
 'Baby Face'  
 N-5 Seedling  
 'Kumagai'  
 'Charlie Bettes'  
 Won by  
 'Grand Prix'  
 'Fashionette'  
 Won by

Jene Pitts  
 Bradley Benjamin  
 Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Hallstone  
 Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray  
 James Randall  
 Mrs. William Breuner  
 The Harlan Smith Family  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. Pinheiro  
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall

## PARAMETRIC CONDITIONS FOR GERMINATING CAMELLIA SEEDS

by David Davies, Kent, United Kingdom

My mother made wonderful Welsh Cakes without using a pair of scales or means of measuring temperature. My sisters have the same skills but my wife's Welsh Cakes are not so good because my sisters' recipes are not suitable for a parametric cook.

Similarly, I am a parametric gardener lacking the horticultural experience and nous to avoid making serious and sometimes disastrous mistakes with my camellias. I felt very happy indeed when I first read about the A.C.S. Camellia Cook Book which I imagined would be the Camellia Bible I needed so badly. Just before publication I realized that although it was an International Head Table Cook Book, it was a cook book for food; I bought it for my wife, she is delighted with it and my son-in-law wants one too.

The other night my wife sat thumbing through the latest edition of an old favorite cook book, patiently waiting for me to finish my Scotch so that she could serve the grilled trout, bred no doubt to meet a parametric Marks and Spencer specification (they also have one for camellias). Looking across, I spotted on the back of the page she was reading, a recipe for Welsh Cakes. Here it is:

### Welsh Cakes

200g	McDougall's self raising flour	(8 ozs)
100g	Butter or Margarine	(4 ozs)
50g	Castor Sugar	(2 ozs)
50g	Currants	(2 ozs)
	1 Egg	
30ml	Milk	(2 tbsp)

1. Mix flour and salt, rub in fat. Add sugar and currants and mix to a fairly stiff dough with the egg and milk.
2. Knead lightly and roll out to 5 mm thick. Cut into 5 cms rounds and cook on a moderately hot greased girdle for 2-3 minutes on each side.
3. Cool the cakes on a cooling tray.

I persuaded my wife to try it, but she came unstuck straight away. How much salt? We agreed to leave it out. The only other wild parameter in that recipe is the temperature of the girdle — moderately hot. But who has a girdle? It is called that in the North and in Scotland; in the South it is a griddle and in Wales we called it 'y planc.' It is a cast iron plate about 16 inches in diameter and about three quarters of an inch thick.

We don't have a girdle, but we do have a cast aluminium frying pan, electrically heated and thermostatically controlled. My wife found that 340°F seemed to be about right but the thermostat hasn't been calibrated lately. The Welsh Cakes turned out well, they are great with a cup of tea or a glass of cold milk.

Here is the recipe S.C.C.S. send out with their seeds:

### Seed Culture

To assure maximum results — please follow the steps outlined below:

- (1) Start the germination process as soon as is feasible after the seeds ripen.

- (2) Place seeds in container of damp (not wet) peat, or other germinating medium.
- (3) Place in shade or moderate light.
- (4) If possible, maintain heat at 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.
- (5) Examine contents in two weeks.
- (6) Remove germinated seeds which have a root of more than 1 inch.
- (7) Pinch off root end at about 1 inch length.
- (8) Return all remaining seeds and re-examine each week.
- (9) Place seeds, root end down, in a box of sand and peat. Leave seeds on the surface of the sand. Sprinkle lightly with sand to firm seeds. Keep moist. If possible, maintain heat at 70 to 80 degrees.
- (10) Place in strong light, preferably filtered or somewhat shaded sunlight.
- (11) When stem and leaves reach 3 to 6 inches high, remove and pot.
- (12) If seeds cannot be germinated immediately, keep in a cold moist place.

That is a good specification and it is based on the work and experience of some good people. It is almost exactly what Mr. E. C. Tourje wrote in *Camellia Culture* almost a quarter of a century ago.

I know it works, but I can't make it work every time. Last year I did all it says and got 3 seedlings from 250 Ja-

ponica seeds. I got no seedlings at all from a similar number of Japonica and Sasanqua seeds treated as in the specification but using a seed dressing strongly recommended by a horticultural adviser who was unaware of my limited experience.

This year I've got 83% good germinations from my Japonica and 87% from the Sasanqua seeds, but my last good year was my first — 1978/79. Here is a summary of my results.

**Successful Germinations**  
**As a percentage of seeds put into peat**  
**and following SCCS procedure**  
**(excluding experiments)**

	1978/ 79	1979/ 80	1980/ 81	1981/ 82	1982/ 83
<b>JAPONICA</b>					
LARGE	71%	1%	16%		89%
MEDIUM	65	14	15		84
SMALL	9	17	13		73
OVER-ALL	36	12	14	1%	83
<b>SASANQUA</b>					
LARGE	76	23	5	70	93
MEDIUM	40	34	40	69	88
SMALL	48	30	41	62	87
OVER-ALL	46	31	39	67	87

Although I learn a little each year, I will soon be on borrowed time and I'm beginning to worry! This year we have all enjoyed good blooms and there must be good and bad years for *Camellia* seeds. I cannot believe that it is all down to the seeds, but what else?

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 (Closed Tue. & Wed. — Also Closed Sundays May 1-Oct. 3)



My wife followed that recipe and made good Welsh Cakes first time — so could anyone else. I feel I could do with that parametric cook book for Camellia Culture. One of these days I will have learned enough to write a parametric specification for germinating camellia seeds but by then I will also have realised that Mr. Tourje has said all there is need to say.

## GIGANTEA

by Albert Fendig

*Ed. Note: Taken from a back issue of Carolina Camellias.*

Camellias are not generally regarded as landscape shrubs. They are grown for their strikingly beautiful flowers but there can be no more outstanding shrub specimen than a large GIGANTEA. Under proper growing conditions it is one of the most symmetrical of shrubs and its lustrous foliage rivals that of the southern magnolia. Add to these characteristics a fine, vividly colored flower and it can be understood why GIGANTEA remains an old favorite.

The exact origin of this cultivar is unknown but the name apparently was published first by Sweet in 1830. It was described by Berlese in 1838 in terms which still apply. He wrote, "Shrub vigorous, of a magnificent appearance, leaves large, three and a half inches wide and four and a half inches long, ovate, lanceolate firm, thick, deeply dentated." Berlese describes the bud "as large as a pigeon egg."

### Variegated

The flower is a variegated incomplete double ranging from 4 to 5½ inches in diameter. It ranges from rose to a deep-red, striped, splotched and marbled with white. There is one strain of this cultivar that is almost completely white with a rose throat. There usually are 12 very large outer petals up to 2½ inches in length while the inner part of the flower consists of numerous small variegated petaloids,

some of which intermingle with equally numerous stamens.

### Many Names

Because many bushes bear a flower variegated in a typical manner, GIGANTEA appears to have travelled under numerous names including MARY BELLE GLENNAN, KEL-LINGTONIA (also spelled KILVINGTONIA, and KELVINGTONIANA), EMPEROR WILHELM and EMPEROR FREDERICK WILHELM, GAIETY, JOLLY ROGER, MONSTRUOSA RUBRA, FIREBIRD, WADA'S GLORIOSA, WADA'S UNIQUE, FANNY DAVENPORT, MAGNOLIA KING and others.

In addition to the many variegated strains there is a red mutant variously called GIGANTEA RED, JACKSONI, GAIETY and DR. CAMPBELL.

GIGANTEA will long remain an Old Favorite, for it is impossible to believe that the average grower will utilize this outstanding shrub as understock.

## BOOK REVIEW

by Bill Donnan

*Growing Camellias in Australia and New Zealand* by Bob Savell and Stan Andrews — \$10.95 Aust. \$ Post Paid.

With the plethora of books on camellias which has hit the book stalls in the last two years, none seems to reach out and grab the everyday camellia hobbyist as forcefully as the above titled manuscript. This 7 inch by 9½ inch, 72 page, paper-backed book is aimed directly at the average home gardener. As is indicated in the Introduction to the book, "The book makes no pretense of being a definitive work on the genus *Camellia*. It was conceived and developed as a book that would be of interest and help to all those who love and grow this beautiful flower. We have endeavored to keep the information in a readily understandable and

useable level for the vast majority of us who have no scientific background. At the same time we have tried to outline clearly and as fully as possible the conditions and cultural requirements for growing a large range of camellia species."

The book contains concise chapters on Buying Camellias; Planting, including soils and mulches; Culture, including watering, feeding, pruning, and pests; Container Culture; and Camellia Propagation. The chapter on propagation has good line drawings on grafting and concise sections on Seed Propagation and on Hybridizing. There is even a chapter on Exhibiting Camellias, with some good advice for

the hobbyist, including a section on "gibbing." The chapter on Selected Species and Varieties describes the *C. sasanqua*, with descriptions of more than 40 varieties; the *C. japonica*, with descriptions of more than 250 varieties; the *C. reticulata* and *reticulata* hybrids, with descriptions of over 90 varieties; and the non-*reticulata* hybrids, with descriptions of over 70 varieties. To top it off, the book contains 118 excellent color photos of camellia blooms.

All in all, this book is a "must have" for the amateur camellia hobbyist and home gardener. It can be purchased at Kangaroo Press, P.O. Box 75, Kenthurst 2154 Australia.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND

The drive for contributions to the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND was inaugurated on July 1, 1981. All contributions are tax deductible. The following is a list of contributors for the period December 1, 1982 to March 1, 1983.

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The status of the NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND as of March 1, 1983 is .....	\$16,112.75

## THE MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

By Joseph M. Schuster

*Ed. Note: Reprinted by permission from Garden, January-February 1983, the publication of The Garden Society, a Division of the New York Botanical Garden.*

**The oldest U.S. botanical garden prepares for the future with a singularly successful formula: display, education and research**

One day in the spring of 1819, 18-year-old Henry Shaw, an Englishman recently landed in the river town of St. Louis on the edge of the American wilderness, took a half-day journey on horseback out of town. Riding westward through marshy ground, past sinkholes and Indian burial mounds, he came at last to a narrow path cutting through brush, and found himself on elevated ground overlooking a prairie. "Uncultivated," he recorded, "without trees or fences, but covered with tall luxuriant grass, undulated by the gentle breeze of spring."

If ever a man loved a piece of ground, it was Shaw. Shaw's fortunes grew, he resolved to return something to his adopted city, and 40 years after his arrival in St. Louis, he opened on the land he so loved a botanical garden for the city's people. This garden is today the Missouri Botanical Garden. The oldest botanical garden in the U.S., Missouri is outstanding not only in the excellence of its displays, but in the richness of its architectural heritage and the importance of its botanical research.

**A frontier fortune**

Garden founder Henry Shaw came to St. Louis in 1819 to open a business selling hardware and cutlery. As St. Louis flourished in the second quarter of the 19th century, and the city's population grew, Shaw's business expanded to include investments in agricultural commodities, mining, real estate and furs.

Shaw's business success provided him with a substantial fortune and allowed him to retire by 1839. He was not yet 40. During the next decade he continued buying property: His eventual holdings of about 1,000 acres also contained the land he had seen his first year in St. Louis. On this land he had a country home built. From 1840 until 1851 he also traveled extensively in the U.S. and Europe.

By the 1850s Shaw had resolved to spend the remainder of his life in acts of philanthropy, and began to provide a great deal of support to develop many St. Louis cultural and social institutions.

Shaw also had a strong interest in botany and gardening, fostered by early school years he had spent on the estate of English botanist Peter Collinson. It was not surprising, therefore, that one of his trips to England in-

spired him to give the people of St. Louis a garden like the great gardens and estates of Europe.

Shortly after 1851 Shaw began development of a ten-acre site near his country home. Shaw's unusual gesture presaged by several decades the great age of American philanthropy and the creation of the great U.S. public parks.

The news that Henry Shaw was building a botanical garden reached Dr. George Engelmann, a German physician-botanist who had come to the U.S. several decades earlier. Engelmann, one of the great early American botanists, suggested that the garden be more than a public park, that it become involved with scientific work like the great botanical institutions of Europe. With the assistance of Harvard botanist Asa Gray and Sir William Hooker, director of Kew, Engelmann persuaded Shaw to include a herbarium (collection of botanical specimens) and a library in his garden. Shaw in turn commissioned Engelmann to buy specimens and books in Europe.

The Missouri Botanical Garden opened to the public in 1859 and began to grow in the European tradition of horticultural display combined with education and the search for new knowledge.

### **Displaying plants and landscapes**

Today the Missouri Botanical Garden — often known as Shaw's Garden — is no longer on the outskirts of a frontier river town. As in the past, however, the emphasis is on service: to use the Garden's resources to enrich the community, to add to what is known, to enrich the human spirit.

The Garden today consists of 79 acres within the city and a 2,400-acre arboretum 35 miles west of the city, at Gray Summit. Its St. Louis facilities contain plant collections representative of the world's deserts, Mediterranean-climate regions and humid tropics, as well as a variety of horticultural displays, all of which give visitors an op-

portunity to discover the diversity of the world's flora.

Among the Garden's major display greenhouses is the famous Climatron, a 70-foot-high geodesic dome completed in 1960. In it grow important economic plants of the tropics, such as coffee and cocoa. An outstanding orchid collection, nearly 10,000 plants representing about 100 genera and 1,000 species and hybrids, is also housed here. The annual orchid show (this year from January 29 to February 27) is a popular exhibit.

The Desert House contains 500 plants of the Old World and New World deserts, including desert plants of potential economic importance. The Mediterranean House features plants from the world's five regions with dry-summer/wet-winter climates: the Mediterranean basin, coastal California and Chile, and southwestern South Africa and southwestern Australia. In this house grow grapes, figs, laurels and many plants of the Bible. A fourth display greenhouse, built by Shaw in 1882 and dedicated to Linnaeus, contains the Garden's collection of camelias.

Horticulture and garden design are seriously pursued at Missouri; the Japanese Garden has been a visitor favorite since its opening in 1977. Seiwa-En, Garden of Pure, Clear Harmony and Peace, is 14 acres in extent and contains a four-acre lake and four islands. Basins, lanterns, bridges and carefully raked gravel and weathered asymmetrical trees create a setting that makes even noisy schoolchildren walk more slowly and speak more quietly.

Seiwa-En designer Koichi Kawana later designed Japanese gardens at the Denver Botanic Gardens and the Chicago Botanic Garden.

Among other horticultural displays are an English woodland garden, two rose gardens containing 6,000 roses and a scented garden for touching, smelling and tasting. The arboretum contains a 48-acre prairie project, displaying what was once a dominant ecosystem of the U.S. Midwest.

### Architectural gems, old and new

Vistors to the Garden enjoy not only its plants but its rich and unusual architectural heritage. Its buildings span more than a century of changing architectural styles; many of the older ones have been painstakingly restored to their original appearance. The Linnean House is one: Completed in 1882 and probably the first greenhouse open to the public in the U.S., it was extensively restored in 1981.

Among the other preserved buildings is Shaw's 1849 country home, completely restored and open for public tours. In addition, Shaw's will stipulated that his St. Louis townhouse be dismantled and moved, brick by brick, to his beloved garden. This now serves as the Garden's administration building.

Another historical building is the museum, built in 1859, its design based on that of a wing of the old museum building at Kew. Shaw's mausoleum, built in 1884, five years before his death, the old main gate (1895, remodeled 1920) and the Cleveland Avenue gatehouse (1895) are among other architectural gems at Missouri.

The newest feature at the Garden is the Ridgway Center, a visitor and education building; created to appreciably enhance the level of education and display at Missouri, the Ridgway Center

opened this past July. The Center's design is reminiscent of the Victorian Crystal Palace that housed the Great Exhibition in London in 1851. The Center contains a large number of facilities to make a visit to the Garden pleasurable and meaningful: auditorium, display hall, visitor orientation theater; and restaurant, shop and sculpture gallery.

The Ridgway Center also contains classrooms, an educational greenhouse and a resource center for the use of area teachers. These are providing improved facilities to serve the almost 50,000 students, adults and children, who every year come for courses and programs.

The Missouri Botanical Garden has continued without interruption Engelmann's emphasis on advancing botanical science and maintaining an archive. The library, holding more than 300,000 books and manuscripts, contains about 80 percent of the entire body of work on systematic botany published since Gutenberg. It is rich in material on plant exploration and systematic botany as well as horticulture, landscape architecture and related disciplines. It contains an extensive collection of rare books and papers and a collection of 1,800 volumes by and about Linnaeus (including a volume of his verse).

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The herbarium contains three million dried and catalogued specimens, making it the third largest such assemblage in the U.S. The library and herbarium are important resources for scholars and scientists.

The Missouri Botanical Garden, like a few other botanical research institutions, is working intensely to learn about plants of the humid tropics. The tropical rain forests, biologically some of the richest areas in the world, are not at all well understood. For example, of the estimated three million plant and animal species in the tropics, only about 500,000 have been recognized. Unfortunately, because of increasing development pressure, the tropical rain forests are being destroyed at an alarmingly high rate — an area the size of Delaware is lost each week.

The Missouri staff concentrates on studying the tropics of Central and South America. A major project involves inventorying the vast region between southern Mexico and Panama.

The Garden's herbarium is also the North American repository for African specimens, which contains about 300,000 specimens of African plants. Many of the scientists and associated staff reside and work full time in the

tropical forest countries of Africa, Australasia and Latin America.

Many of the tropical plants under study may have potential as economic or medicinal plants. An example is *Tabebuia impetiginosa*, recently collected in Peru by Dr. Alwyn Gentry. This plant of the family Bignoniaceae, long used in Brazil (under a different name) as a folk cure for cancer, has shown promising anti-tumor activity in laboratory tests. Unfortunately, populations of *T. impetiginosa* in Brazil have been greatly depleted and the job for scientists is twofold: to promote the plant — and to save it.

The world today is very different from what it was in Henry Shaw's time. Then America was a place of opportunity and much of the world seemed to be wilderness merely waiting to be exploited. Today's frontiers are of a different kind but they exist nevertheless: They involve learning to use natural resources wisely and preparing people for an increasingly complex future. The Missouri Botanical Garden, with its goals of research, education and display, has long served the people of St. Louis. Today it serves not just this one metropolis but a world of people concerned about the future.

## ZINNIA

by Mary Vanaman O'Gorman

*Ed. Note: Reprinted from the July/August 1981 issue of Garden, the Publication of the Garden Society, a Division of the New York Botanical Garden.*

**Now a brilliant-hued hybrid, this Central American weed may once have been used to repel . . . bandits**

The common zinnia traces its origins to Mexico. Since their introduction into Europe in the mid-1700s, the plants, with their original purplish, single-petaled flowers and stiff stems, have been extensively hybridized into a wealth of garden varieties. Yet, each cultivar is still reminiscent of its place or origin: The modern zinnia's flamboyant hues are hot and strong as Mexican chilis; and the flower's astonishing range of color — from deepest yellow to richest purple — makes a bed or border of massed zinnias glow like a

Mexican serape. One recently introduced variety, whose petals are crimson tipped with bright yellow, is aptly named "Sombrero."

So strong is the Mexican connection that Mexican bandits figure in the history of zinnia's discovery. As the story goes, Johann Gottfried Zinn, a professor of medicine and director of the botanical garden at the University of Göttingen in Germany, was searching for interesting new plants in the mountainous wilds of Mexico in the 1750s when he noticed some unfamiliar purple blooms. They had almost finished blooming, and so he gathered a sackful of fading flowers in the hope that their

seeds had ripened.

Suddenly bandits attacked him and grabbed his sack. They were about to murder him when the leader opened the sack and found nothing in it but a mess of dead flowers. They immediately let him go, apparently believing it bad luck to kill the feeble-minded.

Zinn's narrow escape is thought to be merely a good story, and whether or not he actually was in Mexico and found zinnias there is also not known for certain. An encounter with bandits certainly would not have been impossible in that day, and we do know that an unidentified plant was brought to Europe from Central America at about the same time as Zinn's purported Mexican journey.

In any event, the great botanist Linnaeus, creating the new genus *Zinnia*, named the new arrival *Z. peruviana* in honor of his botanist colleague.

It was not until a century or more after the plants were brought to Europe that they caught the attention of horticulturists. Since then, Linnaeus' *Z. peruviana*, along with other New World zinnias like *Z. elegans*, have contributed to the development of the modern zinnia hybrids, among the most widely grown flowers.

There are good reasons for zinnias' popularity. They have a certain simple elegance — which may explain why the zinnia symbolized "simplicity" in the old-fashioned language of flowers. They are also dependable, making

them suitable for even the most inexperienced or haphazard gardener. Zinnias are often the first flower seeds given to young children to plant, for they germinate rapidly, rewarding youthful impatience by sprouting in as little as 24 hours, and being robust enough to transplant when only two or three inches high.

Sun is zinnias' prime requirement for a long (July through October) and prolific blooming period. The long, hot summers of midwestern states are ideal, and it is appropriate that the Hoosier state flower is the zinnia.

Zinnias will grow in poor soil, but do their best in good, slightly alkaline soil. They can stand considerable neglect and need little watering, except during drought. Zinnias should never be watered from overhead — dampness on the leaves promotes mildew, one of the few diseases to which zinnias are susceptible.

Zinnias' habit of putting out new flower buds while the mature flowers are still in their prime has given them the nickname "youth-and-old-age." They are excellent cutting flowers, creating new blooms for bouquets so fast that they have earned another nickname — "cut-and-come-again." Zinnias are annuals, of course, dying back at first frost in northern climates. But they are such perennial favorites that gardeners may someday accept still another nickname, "plant-and-plant-again."

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# A SEED IN THE HAND IS WORTH ONE AND A HALF IN THE POD.

by David Davies, Kent, United Kingdom

It is a commonly held fallacy that tired people are just waiting for something to do. I know that isn't true and I can't believe that our overworked editor doesn't know it's a lie. Nevertheless he pulled a fast one on me. For some reason or other he got involved in the seed despatching program. Now there are nice dark brown shiny seeds and seeds hidden in leathery green pods and to get from one to the other is a bit of a chore. So, in the cause of Camellia know-how our editor elected to send me seeds in pod to see if the results would be different from those of seeds sent out of pod.

Unfortunately there was a delay of one month before I could get all those seeds into peat. I had done the usual

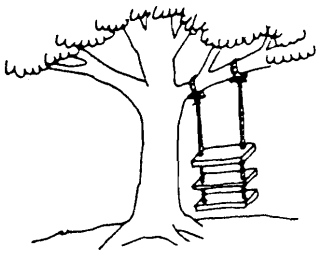
thing of leaving the parcel of seeds in my unheated garage but when I came to deal with the seeds in pod there was a bit of a stink which became quite unpleasant by the time I got rid of the damp newspaper around the pods. They were covered with white fungus which had spread to some of the exposed seeds.

I summoned my wife to help and in no time we had stuck our thumbs through the squelchy mess of pods to redeem the seeds. They were promptly dunked in Benlate and the next day seemed worthy of further action. Here are the statistics.

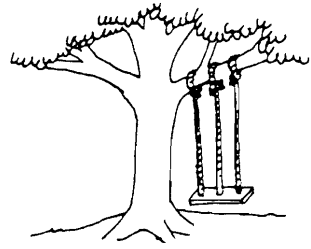
My admiration for our editor is undiminished. I enjoyed the experience and learned a great deal.

*Ed. Note: The moral of the story is: "Don't ship camellia seeds in the pods!"*

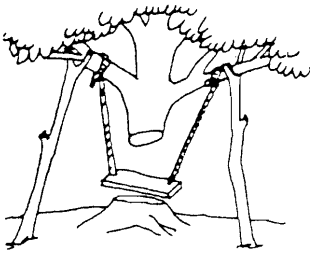
	SASANQUA SEEDS			SASANQUA PODS		
Date Posted	27th September 1982			22nd September 1982		
Date Received	11th October 1982			14th October 1982		
Weight of Parcel	505 gms			1590 gms		
Weight of Pods				1215 gms		
Weight of Seeds	415 gms			595 gms		
$\frac{\text{Weight of Seeds}}{\text{Weight of Parcel}}$ %	82%			37%		
Date into peat	15th November 1982			15th November 1982		
	No.	Weight gms	Average gms	No.	Weight gms	Average gms
Large Seeds	30	35	1.2	100	100	1.0
Medium Seeds	200	165	0.8	240	196	.8
Small Seeds	396	198	.6	500	250	.5
Over-all	626	398	.64	840	546	.65
<b>Successful Germinations</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	
Large	28	93		64	64	
Medium	176	88		158	66	
Small	346	87		261	51	
Over-all	550	88		483	58	



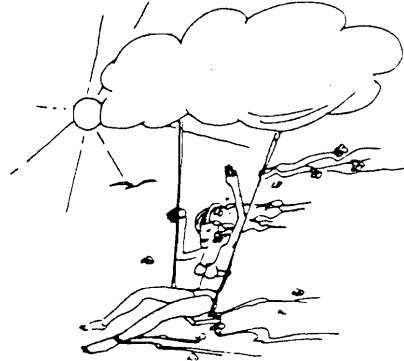
As marketing requested it



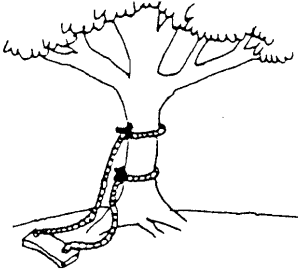
As sales ordered it



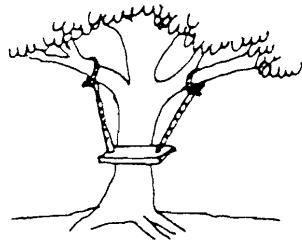
As plant installed it



As the ad agency depicted it



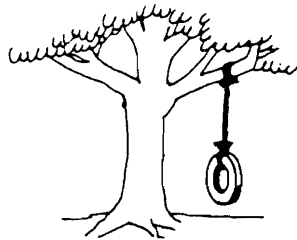
As engineering designed it



As production manufactured it



As the FTC expected it



What the customer wanted

## *Directory of Other California Camellia Societies*

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY—President, Leland Chow; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Fred R. Dukes, Jr., 733 Delmar Drive, Bakersfield 93307. Meetings: To be announced.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY—President, Marsha Zembower; Secretary, Mrs. Frances L. Butler, 1831 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 92705. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through April, Santa Ana Fed. S & L Bldg., 1802 N. Main, Santa Ana.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO—President, Peter van Hoecke; Secretary, Evalena Smith, 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday each month, October through April, Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Al Taylor; Secretary, Mary Ann Ray 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through February in Smuggler's Inn Motel.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Edith Mazzie; Secretary, Evelyn Kilsby, 11 Tiffin Ct., Clayton, CA 94517. Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, November through March, Oak Grove School, 2050 Minert Rd., Concord.

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Dorothy Pieri; Secretary, Warren Dickson, 2310 Duane St., Los Angeles 90039. Meetings: 1st Tuesday, December through April, Western Fed. S&L, 1700 No. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles.

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ron Kellogg; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Caputi, 800 E. Morris Ave., Modesto, Ca 95351. Meetings: second Tuesday, October through May, Downey High School, Coffee Road, Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, James Toland; Secretary, Judith Toomajian, 18 Diablo Circle, Lafayette Ca. 94549. Meetings: first Monday, November through May, Chabot School 6686, Chabot Rd., Oakland.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Al Gamper; Secretary, Marcie Alltizer, 1253 Bruce Ave., Glendale, 91202. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ali Henley; Secretary, Diane Hicks, 2323 Sharon Rd., Menlo Park, CA 94025. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, September through April, AMPEX Cafeteria, 401 Broadway Redwood City.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ronald Braid; Secretary, Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 92504. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, Pomona First Fed. S & L Bldg., 399 N. Gary, Pomona.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Bill Weber; Secretary, Vivian Wendorf, 3633 Ben St., San Diego 92111. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October through April, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Robt. Marcy; Secretary, Donna Hardy, 349 Condon Ct., Santa Clara 95050. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, September through April, Allstate Savings 1304 Saratoga Ave., San Jose.

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Alton Parker; Secretary, Jack Dodson, 656 Austin, Sonoma 95476. Meetings: 4th Thursday, October through May, Piner Grade School, Santa Rosa.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Warren Dickson; Secretary, Mrs. Margaret Hanson, 3731 Linden Ave., Long Beach 90807. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September through May, South Coast Botanical Gardens, 26300 Crenshaw, Palos Verdes.

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Grady Perigan; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Jaacks, 5554 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel, Ca 91776. Meetings: Friday, Nov. 19; Fri. Dec. 17, Thurs., Jan. 27; Thur., Feb. 24; Wed., Mar. 24; Thur., April 25. At Lecture Hall Arboretum, Arcadia.

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