

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



Vol. 44

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Two dollars

No. 1

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.

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The CAMELLIA REVIEW: William W. Donnan, Editor, 700 South Lake, #120, Pasadena 91106
Tel. 795-9427

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THE COVER FLOWER

The cover flower is a *C. japonica* chance seedling named 'Moonlight Bay.' The Cultivar was discovered in the seedling yard at Nuccio's Nurseries in 1975. After a second blooming the plant was given the number 7628 and testing then began on its grafting and rooting tendencies. This camellia blooms profusely from October through March. The bloom is a very large semi-double with light, orchid pink petals. The plant has a vigorous, bushy, upright growth. It was introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries in the Fall of 1982. (Photo by Donnan — Color separations, courtesy of Nuccio's Nurseries.)

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR

If you have read your CAMELLIA REVIEW for July-August, 1982, you will note that the SCCS Awards Committee chose "Pink Perfection" to receive the William E. Wylam Miniature Award for 1982. This signal honor to an outstanding camellia cultivar was long overdue. Yet there seems to be little doubt that the choice will, once again, "raise the hackles" of those purists who continue to take issue with CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE and its policy with regard to priority of names. For those of you who don't know, the earlier name given to this cultivar was "Otome," meaning maiden or virgin. The cultivar was first described by Iwasaki in 1828 in Japan. Subsequently, the plants were exported to both Europe and the United States. "Otome" came to California in 1875 and was promptly named "Pink Perfection" by the Domoto Brothers Nursery in the Bay Area. It was imported by T.J. Seidel of Dresden, Germany, and was named "Frau Minna Seidel." However, the name "Pink Perfection" became widespread in the United States and has remained so to this day. At the time that the major research was done on priority of names for some of the early editions of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, the name "Pink Perfection" stood out above all others. In Japan the name "Otome" had been changed to "Usu Otome" (Pink Otome) and the name "Frau Minna Seidel" when imported to the United States was variously called "Pink Perfection" and/or "Lee A. Markey." The Camellia Cognoscenti who love to "pick flyspecks out of the pepper" have long and loudly "beat their breasts" about the shortcomings of the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE and its stand on names. For example, do you know what the priority name for "Herne" is? Why, it's "Hikaru Genji," you dunce! What about "Lallarook"? It should be "L'Avenire" or if you do insist on "Lallarook" it should be spelled "Lalla Rookh"! How about "Magnoliaeflora"? Didn't you know it should be "Hagaromo"? We made a study of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE and we found that there are about 12 of these monumental "mistakes" out of some 4,000 named cultivars! By that I mean that there are 12 cultivars whose names have been generally established and are in common usage and thus these names take priority over the name first validly published. Furthermore, when the 1984 Edition comes out, it will have about 20 more "mistakes" since we now know what the "priority" Chinese name was for the first 20 C. reticulata cultivars imported in 1948 and 1949. We do not intend to change these names. Let us all agree that we should strive to improve CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE in every way possible. At the same time we should try to not make it confusing for the average camellia hobbyist. I would venture to say that if the SCCS Awards Committee had announced that the cultivar "Otome" had won the William E. Wylam Award, only about 20 percent of the readers would have been able to conjure up a vision of the bloom!

OUR DOWN UNDER EXPERIENCE

by Grady Perigan

When Helen Foss and I married in August 1980, she asked me where I would like to go on our first travel tour. Without hesitation I decided that I had always wanted to visit Australia and New Zealand, so that is the trip we began to plan. In February 1981 a group of New Zealand camellia fanciers, on their way to the International Camellia Society meeting in Europe, visited Southern California — Richard and Jean Clere among them. When we mentioned our plans to visit their country, Richard immediately planned an itinerary for our trip in 1982. Since this was to be the 25th anniversary celebration for the N.Z. camellia society, he felt this would be an ideal time for a visit. We didn't want to wait and instead decided to go "on our own" in 1981. With a New Zealand itinerary in mind, we then corresponded with Eric Craig in Australia and informed him of our intentions of visiting their country also. We received a reply with a similar itinerary for Australia.

Travel arrangements were made and it was decided that in order to be rested and arrive without jet lag, we should stop in Fiji for three days. Rest we did, and upon arriving in Sydney we were met by Greg and Betty Smith, whom we identified by a camellia in his lapel.

A tour of Sydney disclosed a very beautiful harbor and a beautifully clean, lovely city. The tour included a stop at Camellia Grove Nursery, owned and operated by Peter Campbell. I was very impressed by the neat and orderly condition of the entire nursery. We had a delightful dinner at Eric and Rowena Craig's home this first evening with other local camellia people.

We were "collected" on the second morning by Peter and Margaret Levich. This day included Eryldene, the E.G. Waterhouse home, which is now being restored as a public tour

garden. We were then initiated to our first of many stops for tea that we found customary in both Australia and New Zealand and very enjoyable. There were many very large old camellias growing in this garden and we were glad to see it being brought back up to its original beauty.

Our next stop was the Centerpoint Tower located in the center of Sydney. Harry Churchland arranged for our visit to the tower and we were honored to be the first visitors to ascend to the top of this tower. It was a remarkable view of the beautiful harbor and city and was indeed an unexpected pleasure. I found it to be a photographer's paradise.

Our "collection" was made the next morning by Freddie Paton and Jean Millington, and they took us on a tour of the famous Sydney opera house and then a wonderful boat trip across the harbor. A lovely dinner at the home of Muriel and John Roberts, with our first exposure to the game of cricket on T.V., ended this wonderful day.

With the Riddles we enjoyed the E.G. Waterhouse memorial garden where Wilber and Helen had both planted camellias on their visit in 1969. Needless to say, the garden had changed and grown. I continued to be impressed with the many large camellias growing throughout the Sydney area and in and around private gardens.

Thus we came to the end of our Sydney visit made possible by many friendly, hospitable people, and the helpful, excellent itinerary prepared by Eric Craig.

We had a short flight from Sydney to Albury for a visit with Tom and Ollie Savige. Their friend, Dr. Ross Hayter, invited us to see his garden and have tea. We planted two camellias in his friendship garden. It was a most pleasant drive to Melbourne through the countryside with a stop for tea in the

forest, or "bush." By driving instead of flying we were able to see much more of Australia than we would have by air. Also, with Tom's knowledge of the country's history, the plants, trees and animals, we were treated to a very enjoyable trip.

Upon arrival in Melbourne, we had dinner at the home of Dr. Bob Withers and his wife Hari, who have visited in the States on several occasions. We were collected at our motel the next morning by our good friend Neville McMinn for a tour of their Camellia Grove Nursery, which he and Erica operate. We were very impressed with the size and efficiency of their operation. Most of the popular American varieties are propagated along with the local varieties. There was a very attractive display table with cut blooms on display. Had we been at home at Nuccio's, we would have purchased a few plants. After a nice lunch with Neville and Erica, then came the tour of the bay area around Melbourne. August is the middle of their busy camellia season and if it were not for Erica's ability to take charge for the afternoon, I'm sure Neville would not have been able to drive with us. The next day's tour was of the back country by Len Hobbs; more beautiful hills and countryside.

With a plane change in Sydney we were off to Auckland, New Zealand. We did not know who would be meet-

ing us and were pleasantly surprised to see Ron MacDonald and his son Graem, whom we had met early in 1981, when they were on their way to the I.C.S. convention. We spent the night with Ron, Pat and Graem on their cattle and camellia farm. I mention camellia farm, because they are planted everywhere around the vicinity of the house and extended garden and growing like trees. As we were to find out throughout all of N.Z., camellias are planted in the ground with no fertilization, no pruning, no disbudding and no hand watering. An abundance of rain with a fertile, volcanic type, loose soil produces these very large, abundant, beautiful camellias. A short tour around the farm of lush green hillsides, then a short drive to Bob and Joan Bischoff's farm for TEA and cookies, etc., and yet another camellia farm.

Our noon stop was in a park where we met Peggy and Den Burton for lunch and mid-day tea and a transfer to Burton's car and off to Allison Wilson's to see her garden and have some afternoon tea. (Boy! they keep you on the go.) Next, to Eden Garden, an old rock quarry, that has been made into a lovely garden by the loving care and thought of Jack Clark. Jack remembered Helen when she and Wilber Foss visited in 1969. Helen had a lengthy visit with Jack and was per-

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sueded to plant a "Tiffany." It was simple. Just dig a small hole in soft, loose volcanic soil, place in the plant and firm the soil with your foot. That's all. Jack showed us a "Guest of Honor" camellia planted by Bill Goertz in 1969 from a gallon container and now grown to a 10-foot tall tree. This garden is a must visit for all camellia fanciers when visiting Auckland.

To the Burtons' home and a rest, then dinner with their daughter, Fliss.

We took a scenic and interesting bus ride to Hamilton and were met by Richard and Jean Clere and off to our first camellia show of our trip. The Hamilton show was small but the flowers were of very good quality and well displayed. A nice drive to the home of the Cleres and a most welcome hot thermal bath in their indoor sauna and a good night's sleep. The four of us drove to the Western Bay of Plenty show and as usual had our afternoon tea (at the home of Pat Nelson) and here we saw more camellia trees growing and loaded with bloom. Their problem is to decide which flower is the best and how to reach to very high ones to pick. Arriving at the show, we were greeted with a delightful buffet lunch, honoring our visit, and congenial camellia conversation. Pat Nelson's Swan Lake was voted best of show.

Late in the evening we arrived at the home of Suzanne and Ray Bambery. Much to our surprise they had a lovely dinner and 16 friends to help us celebrate our first wedding anniversary. This day will long be remembered by both of us. Ray's garden is very different and on several levels, overlooking the Bay of Plenty. Ray had had some damage caused by a small landslide down to the water's edge. After seeing the work he must do, I felt that my labors at home were minimal.

The next day's lunch was at the home of Tom and Betty Durrant. Another wonderful garden on the shore of a clear lake. Again, camellia trees higher than your head and all planted by Tom and Betty when they moved

there. Several days of rain while at the Cleres' gave us a much needed rest and time to clean up and regroup ourselves. The last day turned clear and bright and our wish was granted. We got to go trout fishing on this beautiful Lake Taupo. After a morning in the boat and, of course, tea on the boat, we caught two large rainbow trouts. They also grow large in New Zealand.

On to New Plymouth, for the annual National Show and convention, across and over thousands of acres of rolling hills dotted with grazing sheep. We arrived in time to observe the setting-up of the show in the boys high school auditorium. We were very interested in their work and tried to look for new ideas in staging shows.

The interviewers and photographers were there from the local newspaper, T.V. and radio stations to get our impressions of their country and show. We helped judge the show the next day and had a very interesting time. The hall was large and the tables were full. This was not surprising after we had seen so very many camellias in every garden everywhere. One interesting fact that we noted was that from a display of multiples after it was judged, the judges can then pick one single flower to send up to the head table to be in contention with other single flowers of the same category. Also in the surrounding areas and rooms, the commercial growers had set up displays and they were doing a lively business in sales. The general judging and picking of the top blooms was all pretty much the way that we do it. They had more perpetual trophies than we do and their trophy table was very pretty but not too full as they do not have as many trophies as we do. After the judging was over and the show was opened, we were amazed at the crowd of people that attended and all showed genuine interest. The front of the hall faced out upon a green field and in the distance was Mt. Egmont in its full glory. Clear blue sky all around and not a cloud to cover the top. This, we were told, was very unusual for any

length of time. But it was this way for three days while we were there. Needless to say, it made our sightseeing doubly impressive as we drove toward the home of Wynn Raynor and son Peter's home. We think this farm had sheep or cattle but we saw over 10,000 camellias all planted in the ground in full sun with no protection anywhere. Planting was started by the late Ben Raynor, and their son Peter is developing a real interest and is helping to maintain and continue the expansion of this wonderful garden, located at the foot of Mt. Egmont.

Halfway between New Plymouth and Wanganui we met up with Peter Mackay and on we went to his home for lunch. We then met with Owen and Jocelyn Moore, and on to their sheep farm and more camellia friends. From an expert we learned about lambing and sheep farming, then from Harry and Vonnie Cave we learned about sheep shearing at their farm. We were passed on from friend to friend to the home of Dorothy and Jim Hansen.

Across the street at Hugh Taylor's we saw for the second time the variegated form of "Midnight." This is a rarity in N.Z. as they normally lose variegation, if present originally, and most of the growers will not grow variegated blooms. It is difficult to describe each and every garden, as they are all individual and equally as lovely. It is difficult not to tell about all the wonderful people with whom we made friends, and about all our friends that we already knew who all made us feel so welcome and at home. We certainly didn't miss anything from Auckland to the southern end of the North Island, due to the planning and care of all those nice people. The Heads in Lower Hutt gave us a good look at Wellington and the sights around, then we bid them goodbye and off to Auckland to change planes for Hawaii and home.

The Burtons were so kind to meet us in Auckland and transport us between the domestic and international terminals and here we had to say goodbye to all the wonderful hospitality of these

two great countries. Our trip was 34 days in length; we saw many old friends and made many new ones who we hope will visit us in our country; but we will never forget this wonderful experience.

AWARD WINNING SINGLES OF '82

by Don Bergamini

In the Large to Very Large Japonica class, there are two varieties to take the lead, Miss Charleston Var. and Elegans Champagne, slightly edging out last year's winner, Tomorrow Park Hill. A new variety to enter the winners' circle this year for the first time and probably be seen on the trophy table from now on is Elizabeth Weaver.

The Medium Japonica class saw a three-way tie among Eleanor Martin Supreme, Margaret Davis, and Nuccio's Jewel, two of which were the leaders last year, Eleanor Martin Supreme and Nuccio's Jewel.

In the small bloom class, there was a tie between Alison Leigh Woodroof and Ave Maria, the latter of which was the leader of the 1981 season.

The miniature bloom class had a runaway winner this year in Man Size, leaving all other varieties far behind. Of last year's winners, Frances Council received the nod twice and Tammia only once this year.

The Retic/Retic-Hybrid class saw a new leader also this year. Harold Paige edged out last year's winner, Dr. Clifford Parks, by two.

The Non-Retic Hybrid class once again had Elsie Jury as its top winner, but with a drop of four wins, from twelve to eight this year. A couple of varieties made the grade for the first time this year, Debbie and Rose Bouquet.

Looking at all classes this year, the nod by the judges went the most times to Elsie Jury and Man Size with eight each, followed closely by Harold Paige with seven.

So far in the 1980s, the leading varieties are Elsie Jury — 25, Angel Wings

— 18, Dr. Clifford Parks — 16, Ave Maria — 16, and Tomorrow Park Hill — 15. I now wonder which varieties will get the nod from the judges in 1983?

JAPONICAS (LARGE/VERY LARGE)

Elegans Champagne	6
Miss Charleston Var.	6
Tomorrow Park Hill	5
Kramer's Supreme	4
Guilio Nuccio Var.	3
Fashionata	3
Elizabeth Weaver	2
Elegans Supreme	2
Grand Prix	2
Grand Slam	2
21 others with 1 each	

JAPONICAS (MEDIUM)

Eleanor Martin Sup.	5
Margaret Davis	5
Nuccio's Jewel	5
Wildfire	4
Betty Sheffield Sup.	3
Jean Clere	3
Nuccio's Gem	3
Alta Gavin	2
Dixie Knight Sup.	2
Veiled Beauty	2
17 others with 1 each	

RETIC & RETIC HYBRIDS

Harold Paige	7
Nuccio's Ruby	6
Dr. Clifford Parks	5
Curtain Call	4
Miss Tulare	4
Valley Knudsen	4
Valentine Day	4
Dr. Louis Pollizzi	3
Francie L	3
Lasca Beauty	3
Miss Tulare Var.	3
Black Lace	2
Jean Pursel	2
Pharaoh	2
10 others with 1 each	

JAPONICAS/HYBRIDS (SMALL)

Alison Leigh Woodroof	5
Ave Maria	5
Black Tie	3
Grace Albritton	3
Maroon and Gold	3
Kitty	2
Wilamina	2
12 others with 1 each	

JAPONICAS/HYBRIDS (MINIATURE)

Man Size	8
Bon Bon	2
Cottontail	2
Fircone Var.	2
Kewpie Doll	2
Little Slam	2
Little Red Ridinghood	2
Tammia	2
8 others with 1 each	

NON-RETIC HYBRIDS

Elsie Jury	8
Freedom Bell	5
Pink Dahlia	4
Angel Wings	4
Coral Delight Var.	2
Debbie	2
Rose Parade	2
South Seas	2
12 others with 1 each	

SPECIES

Botan Yuki	2
Star Above Star	2
7 others with 1 each	

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1982 — 1983 CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
Nov. 6, 1982	<i>California Camellia-Rama</i>	Smuggler's Inn, Fresno
Dec. 11 & 12, 1982	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Council "Gib" Show</i>	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Jan. 8 & 9, 1983	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Society Huntington Show</i>	Huntington Gardens, San Marino
Jan. 29 & 30, 1983	<i>South Coast Camellia Society Show</i>	South Coast Botanical Gardens, Palos Verdes
Jan. 29 & 30, 1983	<i>No. Cal. Camellia Council Kick-Off Show</i>	Vintage Fair Mall, Modesto
Feb. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>Peninsula Camellia Society Show</i>	Vet. Mem. Bldg., Redwood City
Feb. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>San Diego Camellia Society Show</i>	Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 12 & 13, 1983	<i>Temple City Camellia Society Show</i>	Arboretum, Arcadia
Feb. 19 & 20, 1983	<i>Pomona Valley Camellia Society Show</i>	Pomona First Fed. S&L, Claremont
Feb. 19 & 20, 1983	<i>Santa Clara Camellia Society Show</i>	Community Center, Santa Clara
Feb. 26 & 27, 1983	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Council Spring Show</i>	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Feb. 26 & 27, 1983	<i>Delta Camellia Society Show</i>	Campolindo High School, Moraga
Mar. 4, 5 & 6, 1983	<i>International Camellia Congress</i>	Sacramento Inn, Sacramento
Mar. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>Sacramento Camellia Society Show</i>	Convention Center, Sacramento
Mar. 5 & 6, 1983	<i>Camellia Society of Kern County Show</i>	Aram Adams Gardens, Bakersfield
Mar. 12 & 13, 1983	<i>Central California Camellia Soc. Show</i>	Fashion Fair Mall, Fresno
Mar. 12 & 13, 1983	<i>Northern California Camellia Society Show</i>	Willows Shopping Mall, Concord
Mar. 19 & 20, 1983	<i>Modesto Camellia Society Show</i>	Gallo Admin. Bldg., Modesto
Mar. 26 & 27, 1983	<i>Sonoma County Camellia Society Show</i>	Santa Rosa Jr. Coll., Santa Rosa

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SHOW RESULTS

March 27 & 28, 1982

Sweepstakes		Mr. and Mrs. Robert Earhart
Runner-up		Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Japonica over 5"	<i>Miss Charleston</i>	Mrs. William R. Breuner
Runner-up	<i>Helen Bower</i>	Mrs. William D. Stewart
Japonica 3" to 5"	<i>Margaret Davis</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Runner-up	<i>Dixie Knight Sup.</i>	Mrs. William R. Breuner
Japonica under 3"	<i>Grace Albritton</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Robert Earhart
Runner-up	<i>Grace Albritton</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Japonica 3 of a variety over 5"	<i>Grand Slam</i>	Mrs. W.R. Breuner
Runner-up	<i>Charlie Bettes</i>	D.D. Lesmeister
Japonica 3 3/4" to 4 1/2"	<i>Ella Ward Parsons</i>	Mr. & Mrs. John Balzarini
Runner-up	<i>Dixie Knight Sup.</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Japonica under 3 1/2"	<i>Landrethii</i>	Dr. Fred E. Heitman
Runner-up	<i>Black Tie</i>	Anthony Pinheiro
Japonica 5 of a variety	<i>Fashionata</i>	Mrs. W.R. Breuner
Runner-up	<i>Lucy Stewart</i>	Mrs. W.R. Breuner
Japonica 9 different varieties		Mrs. Barbara Breuner
Reticulata Hybrid over 6"	<i>Pharaoh</i>	D.D. Lesmeister
Runner-up	<i>Valentine Day</i>	Mrs. Edith Mazzei
Reticulata Hybrid under 6"	<i>Francie L</i>	Mrs. & Mrs. Jack Woo

Runner-up	<i>Black Lace</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor
Reticulata Hybrid 3 of a variety	<i>Lasca Beauty</i>	Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
Runner-up	<i>Francie L</i>	Harlan Smith Family
Hybrid over 4½"	<i>Anticipation</i>	D.D. Lesmeister
Runner-up	<i>Elsie Jury</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Hybrid under 4½"	<i>Rose Bouquet</i>	D.D. Lesmeister
Runner-up	<i>Pink Dahlia</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
Hybrid 3 of a variety	<i>E. G. Waterhouse</i>	Harlan Smith Family
Runner-up	<i>Sylvia May Wells</i>	D.D. Lesmeister
Best Seedling		Mr. & Mrs. John Movich
Best White		Harlan Smith Family
Best Fragrance	<i>Elegans Champagne</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Ken Hallstone
Members First		Mr. & Mrs. Elwood Passinetti
Runner-up	<i>Kitty</i>	Mr. & Mrs. Elwood Passinetti
Youth	<i>Samantha</i>	Leah Lesmeister
	<i>Grace Albritton</i>	

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND

The fund drive for the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT is now one year old. All contributions are tax deductible and the fund drive will insure the continued publication of the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE in future years. The following list contains the names of contributors during the period May 1st to July 12th, 1982.

Dr. & Mrs. Leland Chow	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.
Mr. Kinji Ohara	Cash Contribution.
Mr. Ed Akins	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur P. Landry . . .	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.
Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Pieri	Contributions in memory of Francis Humphrey and Frank Davis.
Dr. D. Wayne Perry	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.
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Camellia Haven Nursery	Cash Contribution.
Mr. Andrew Sears	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.
Peninsula Camellia Society	Cash Contribution.
Mr. & Mrs. Paul McClelland	Contribution in memory of Florence Humphrey.
San Diego Camellia Society	Cash Contribution.
Mr. Howard Oliver	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.
Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Miller	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.
Mr. Elmer Mueller	Contribution for a Chrysantha plant.

The status of the fund as of July 12, 1982 is \$10,068.50

Footnote: We have sent out the first 30 C. Chrysantha plants to those who have made a contribution and requested a plant. The "plant list" was placed on a first-come, first-served basis. So far we have requests for 43 C. Chrysantha grafts. Over 30 new scions have been grafted and as soon as these plants are ready for shipment you will be notified of their availability. Please remember that any contributions to the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND are tax exempt.

THE WRIGLEY MEMORIAL AND BOTANICAL GARDEN

by Virginia Martin

Ed. Note: Reprint from California Garden magazine, Vol. 66, No. 3.

The Wrigley Memorial and Botanical Garden is located on Santa Catalina Island, which lies out from Long Beach approximately 22 miles off the California coast. This garden is a most beautiful attraction and one which should appeal to cactus and succulent admirers. At the head of Avalon Canyon, a short distance from the city of Avalon, the garden comprises an area of approximately 38 acres of land. The Memorial itself is an imposing marble-concrete-tile structure built in 1933-34.

The original Botanical Garden was started in the 1930s and consisted of native plants and cactus and succulents. Many of the latter (some 140 species) were procured from Huntington Gardens in San Marino, California. During World War II, work on the garden ceased and the activity was all but forgotten. There was no fencing and the goats ran wild in the area, decimating much of the choice plantings.

In 1969 interest was revived and a non-profit organization was set up, dedicating the area to the preservation of native plants of Catalina and the other Channel Islands. A short time later, Mark Hoefs, a young man who grew up on the island and was dedicated to the study of plants, was named Curator of the Botanical Garden. After a major cleaning out of the overgrown plants and dense underbrush, it was found that about half the original cactus and succulents remained. Most had grown well and had developed into fine mature specimens. Among these are *Opuntia robustus*, *O. ficus-indica*, *O. subulata*, *O. cholla*, *Euphorbia heptagona*, *Agave americana*, *Aloe arborescens*, *Furcraea roezlii*, and a fine shaped 30-35 foot *Indria columnaris*.

From the entrance gates a roadway runs up to the Memorial itself — a distance of approximately a third of a

mile. Present plantings in the garden extend out on each side of the roadway some 100-150 feet. Beyond these limitations the level (more or less) ground abruptly becomes steep mountainside and the plants of the garden blend unobtrusively into the native brush.

Refurbishing has included recontouring the plant beds, native rock borders, walkways and landscaping with many of the new younger plants. The native plant portion of the garden has such endemics as Mountain Mahogany, *Cercocarpus betuloides blanchetiae* — a large evergreen shrub/tree to 25 feet which produces young shoots of reddish brown. Its small whitish flowers are produced in abundant clusters. The Toyon or *Heteromeles arbutifolia macrocarpa* is used in many gardens and does fine on the island. Lemonade Berry, *Rhus integrifolia*, is a medium to large evergreen shrub (sometimes a small tree) also present. Perhaps the most handsome endemic is the Catalina Cherry or *Prunus ilicifolia lyonii*. This large evergreen tree up to 45 feet tall, spreads well, has flower clusters in dense spikes four to six inches long, and bears a fruit about one inch in diameter which resembles a large black cherry. Unfortunately, it contains a large stone and is not especially good-tasting. Additional natives, perennials and annuals and California ground covers are also featured.

An extensive planting of South American woolly-type *cerei* has been given a prominent place in the cactus and succulent section of the garden. *Mammillarias*, *lobivias*, *echinopsis*, *ferocacti*, *echinocacti* all are grouped to form a pleasing background for the large *Optunias* and *Agaves*.

The expansive hillside which serves as a facade and setting for the Memorial recently has been planted with *Dudleya hassei* as ground cover. This

plant with its dainty spiked creamy-white flowers and powdery green rosettes, is endemic to the island, found mostly southeast of Avalon to Pebbly Beach and in a few other spots on the island.

Because of the wide variety of trees and shrubs and other ornamental plants, each month or season has its own festive color and bloom. For example, in February the Christmas Berries of the Toyon are still bright red, the *Aloe arborescens* lift their coral-red complex spikes, and the bright golden blooms of *Acacia decurrens* (the "Green Wattle" of Australia) highlight several places. Bright orange flowered *Mesembryanthemums* and some of the "freeway" daisies which we are so used to here at home, make beautiful plantings and add much color to the garden. *Echeverias*, *Sedums*, *Kalanchoes* and *Pachyphytums*, their bright winter colors enhanced by the cold, all peer out from under some of the taller plants.

All those interested in seeing native plants and cactus and succulents in a natural setting should make this a "must to see" on their next visit to Santa Catalina Island. The site and garden are destined to become more beautiful and interesting through realization of the master plan which includes a herbarium, library,

greenhouses, nature trails, horse trails, rustic bridges and groves of some of the native plants.

FRESNO NEWS

There will be something new next year at the Central California Camellia Society Show. It will be a two-day show held at the Fashion Fair Mall on March 12 & 13, 1983. The show will be an "open" show with both gibbed and un-gibbed flowers on the same bench. There will be a Show Dinner on Saturday night, March 12th, at the Smuggler's Inn. Out-of-town exhibitors may want to book lodging at the Smuggler's Inn. The CCCS will have its Kickoff Breakfast on October 2, 1982, at the Kallas home. Their annual barbeque will be held on April 2, 1983. Any and all camellia hobbyists are invited. The Society is planning to have a Garden Tour during the camellia blooming season. In addition, they have taken over the care of the Camellia Garden in Roeding Park. Here they will give demonstrations to the general public on feeding, weeding, watering and pruning during specific work sessions at the Garden. For further information on any of these events, please contact Mrs. Mary Ann Ray, 5024 East Laurel, Fresno, California.

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CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA-RAMA VIII — 1982

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* * * *

Friday, November 5 — Under the stewardship of Elaine Abramson, Evelyn Johnston and “Fritz” and Esther Schumacher, the CCCS Crew will host a merry “Bon Voyage” party in the Camellia Hospitality Room (131-133). CCCS gourmet specialties and “cocktails-to-please” will await your pleasure.

ITINERARY FOR SATURDAY

8:00 — 9:30 AM	Show Chairmen Robert Grim and Bob Kellas will be accepting your bloom entries. (No limit.) Seven trophies will be provided by Smuggler's Inn and CCCS members.
8:30 — 9:30 AM	Registration and Passenger list check by Pursers Chris Gonos and Linda Grim.
9:30 — 12:00	Symposium — Various features of Camellia information and Culture.
12:30 — 2:00 PM	Lunch and Show.
2:00 — 4:30	Symposium (Program will include Sergio Bracci and Walt Harmsen from Southern Cal, Jim Randall and Bob and Ruth Marcy from Northern Cal, and Ted Alfter and Mary Anne Ray from Central Cal, plus more!).
4:30 — 5:00	Announcements.
5:00 — 6:30	Jump into costumes!*
6:30 — 7:30	CCCS hosts traditional Champagne Hour (Hospitality Room).
7:30 — 8:45	CAPTAIN'S COSTUME DINNER (Traditional Prime Rib), Banquet Room.
9:00 — ?::?	Super Raffle, Super Fun, Something for Everyone. Special Raffle — “need-not-be-present-to-win” (including a D & MA quilt) and Costume Awards.

*COSTUMES??? Ah-h-h-h, yes! Possibilities are unlimited! Just for starters — with a time span of 1492 to 1982 — how about Christopher Columbus, Ponce de León, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese or Dutch Settler, Arawak or Carib Indian, famous and infamous Buccaneers of the Spanish Main, fisherman, rum runner, Fiesta dancer, Calypso player, plantation owner or worker, sailor, poll parrot, voodoo doll, banana, coffee bean, Havana cigar???? Now, just let your imagination run free! (What better place for a Pirate than Smuggler's Inn?) Of course, dress is optional.

Sunday AM — Weather permitting, you are all invited to the Jack Woos' for breakfast.

CAMELLIA-RAMA VIII

PLEASE DETACH AT DOTTED LINE AND SEND ENTIRE FORMS I AND II

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FORM I CAMELLIA-RAMA REGISTRATION FORM

WE (I) would like the following reservations:

(A) Registration, lunch & dinner No. () at \$22.00 @ = \$ _____
OR _____

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FORM II ROOM RESERVATIONS — SMUGGLER'S INN

Please reserve the following accommodations:

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Additional persons — \$3.00 each)

PLEASE PAY MOTEL CHARGES DIRECTLY TO SMUGGLER'S INN. They may be paid in advance or at check-out time. Your reservations will be held without deposit.

Please make checks payable to "CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA-RAMA" for registration, lunch and dinner reservations only. (Early reservations greatly facilitate lunch and dinner arrangements. THANK YOU.)

CAMELLIA CULTURE

by Julius Nuccio

SOIL — Basically all camellias require the same culture. They prefer a well-drained soil that is high in humus content and just slightly acid. In preparing the soil for planting in the ground, mix equal portions of sandy loam and peat moss, by volume. If leaf mold is available, it may be used in place of peat moss.

PLANTING — Dig the planting hole twice as large as the root ball and one and one-half times as deep. Fill the bottom of the hole with the prepared soil and tamp down firmly so that the top of the root ball, when placed in the hole, is one inch ABOVE the soil surface, as there will be some settling. The only way camellias are temperamental is in the depth of the planting. The air requirement of the root is high, and when planted too deep, the roots will smother. The root crown should never be more than two inches below the surface of the soil. Fill in around the sides of the root ball with this same mixture, tamping it down firmly with the feet as you fill, then mound soil three inches high in the form of a saucer on the outside rim of the planting hole. Fill this saucer with water.

WATERING — Camellias should be moist at all times, but caution should be taken against their being WET at all times. Water well and deeply, but only as often as your own local weather conditions demand. Too much water too often will cut off the air the roots must have. During the flowering period, watering should be watched as the mature flower is 90% water and a drying out of the plant can cause small blooms as well as bud drop. Camellias will use large quantities of water during the summer growing periods. For container-grown camellias, you will generally need to fill your containers once a week in the summer, and in the winter you should be able to stretch the period to approximately ten days. On very dry days, or when the temperature rises above 85°, sprinkle the foliage and the mulch in the late afternoon.

FERTILIZING — Fertilizing or feeding should start with the first signs of growth, even though the plant is still blooming. Plants should be fed only as needed, and caution taken never to over-feed. Camellias that have been injured with over-fertilizing take several seasons of special care to recuperate. Cottonseed meal or commercial food specifically for camellias should be used. Your local nurseryman or garden shop will carry the prepared mixture best suited to your own local conditions. Follow the directions as printed on the package. If the plant is dry, water well the day before feeding — never feed a dry plant. Feed every 6 to 8 weeks from April through September.

PESTS AND DISEASE — Other than feeding and watering, camellias require very little care. Some insect and pest control is necessary to insure a healthy plant. Scale and mites are the most serious threat as they extract the plant juices and interfere with the normal development of foliage and stem growth. Generally speaking, camellias rarely need spraying, so consult your local nurseryman and make certain that spraying is necessary.

PROTECTION — *C. Japonica*, *C. Reticulata* and the hybrids need protection from hot mid-day sun. For the flower's sake, the whites and pale pinks will need more shade than the deeper colors. Shade is a very relative term; in climates where humidity is high, camellias can stand more sun than in climates that are hot and dry. *C. Sasanqua* is able to stand full sun even in hot dry climates, but does equally well in light shade. As to protection from cold, *C. Sasanqua* will stand temperatures of 10 degrees above zero to 5 degrees below zero with no injury. The japonicas will stand temperatures to 5 degrees above zero, but the complete flower types will have buds frozen and destroyed at this temperature. *C. Reticulata* is recommended for very mild areas or glass house culture only. The hybrids, because they are hybrids, will vary from variety to variety as to the cold each will stand. Some of them have gone through temperatures of zero with little ill effect.

NEW YUNNAN RETICULATAS

By Harold E. Dryden

The American Camellia Society's YEARBOOK for 1980 and 1981 contains articles about Yunnan reticulatas that have been imported by the Botanical Garden of the University of California at Berkeley, in cooperation with the Kunming Botanical Garden of the Kunming Institute of Botany. The University of California Botanical Garden is growing these cultivars and some of them are in public distribution through sale of scions by the Research Committee of the Northern California Camellia Society and through distribution to other botanical gardens. In anticipation that there will be further public distribution of these cultivars, it has been decided by the CAMELLIA Research Committee of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE that all the importations will be listed in the next (1984) edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

The Committee has decided that these new camellias (new only to the United States and other camellia growing countries except China) will be listed in English names, for obvious reasons. A group consisting of Bill Woodroof, Editor of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, Bill Donnan, Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW, and the author has studied the subject of nomenclature for these camellias very carefully, including consideration of direct English translations of the Chinese names and study of color prints of the camellias in Japanese color reproductions. We came up with a list of English names which was then reviewed in a meeting with Dr. Bruce Bartholomew, Curator of the Botanical Garden at Berkeley, who has supervised the importation of the camellias and their planting and growing in the botanical garden. The four of us arrived at a consensus on English names, most of which are direct translations of the Chinese names or similar thereto. A few of the names selected deviate from

the direct translation because the direct translations did not seem to be appropriate or would contain more than three words.

A few of these cultivars are listed in the current edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE because of their having been imported to New Zealand by Col. Tom Durrant. Col. Durrant will be given credit in the 1984 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE for his having imported these cultivars but for reason of uniform treatment with reference to names, they are being treated as part of the new group.

Following is a list of these camellias as the listings will appear in the 1984 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. Under rules of nomenclature this printing establishes these English names for use and publication.

The Peer-Lammerts introduction of 1948 and the Durrant importations to New Zealand will be listed as in the past in the new nomenclature book. All the synonyms for these cultivars will be removed, however, except for their Chinese names. In this respect we shall be following a uniform pattern for all *C. reticulata* cultivars that have been imported from China; namely, only one English name and one Chinese name.

BAOSHIHUA

See Jewel Flower

BAOYUHONG

See Red Jewel

BOYISH FACE

(Tongzimian, Chinese name)

White, usually shaded Pink. Medium to large semi-double to formal double. Medium growth.

BRIGHT RED GOWN

(Dahongpao, Chinese name)

Crimson. Large to very large, semi-double with wavy petals. E

BROCADE GOWN

(Jinpaohong, Chinese name)

Deep Crimson. Large to very large, rose form double. M

CORNELIAN

CHRYSANTHEMUM

PETAL

(Manao Juban, Chinese name)

- Pink shaded White. Medium, rose form double. E
- CORNELIAN PURPLE GOWN**
(Manao Zipao, Chinese name)
Turkey Red marked White. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular, twisted, upright petals. M
- CRANE CREST**
(Heding Cha, Chinese name)
Turkey Red. Large to very large rose form double. M-L
- DAGUIYE**
See Large Osmanthus Leaf
- DAHONGPAO**
See Bright Red Gown
- DALI BUTTERFLY WING**
(Dali Diechi, Chinese name)
Carmine. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular upright petals.
- DALI DIECHI**
See Dali Butterfly Wing
- DANDAHONG**
See Pale Bright Pink
- DINGXIANGHONG**
See Lilac Red
- DOUBLE BOWL**
(Lianrui, Chinese name)
Light Pink. Medium to large, semi-double. M
- DUXIN DIECHI**
See Single Heart Butterfly
- EARLY CRIMSON**
(Zaotaohong, Chinese name)
Crimson. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular, upright petals. E
- EMPTY MOUTH**
(Qingkou, Chinese name)
Crimson. Small, single of trumpet form. M
- ENVYING SKY'S HEIGHT**
(Hentiangao, Chinese name)
Light Carmine with margin of petals shaded white. Medium, semi-double to rose form double. Very slow growth. L
- FENGSHAN CAMELLIA**
(Fengshan Cha, Chinese name)
Carmine. Large to very large, rose form with wavy petals. M
- FENGSHAN CHA**
See Fengshan Camellia
- FENHONG DIECHI**
See Pink Butterfly Wing
- FENHUDDIE**
See Pink Butterfly
- FIRST CLASS RED**
(Yipinhong, Chinese name)
Light Red. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular center petals. L
- FLAT DALI CAMELLIA**
(Pingban Dali Cha, Chinese name)
Carmine. Large to very large, semi-double with wavy petals. E
- GLOSSY LEAF PINK**
(Langye Yinhung, Chinese name)
Veined Pink. Medium to large, semi-double with wavy petals. M
- GOLDEN PRECIOUS PEARL**
(Jinxin Baozhu, Chinese name)
Carmine. Very large, semi-dou-

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- ble with wavy petals. E
GOLDEN STAMEN HIBISCUS
 (Jinrui Furong, Chinese name)
 Light Pink shaded deeper in center. Large, semi-double. E
- GUIYE YANGHONG**
 See Osmanthus Leaf Carmine
- HEDING CHA**
 See Crane Crest
- HENTIANGAO**
 See Envyng Sky's Height
- HONGWAN CHA**
 See Red Bowl
- HONGXIA**
 See Red Cloud
- INTOXICATINGLY BEAUTIFUL RED**
 (Zuijiaohong, Chinese name)
 Carmine. Very large, semi-double with wavy petals. E
- JADE STRIPED RED**
 (Yudaihong, Chinese name)
 White veined Crimson. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular petals. E
- JEWEL FLOWER**
 (Baoshihua, Chinese name)
 Crimson. Large, semi-double with wavy petals. E
- JIANYE YINHONG**
 See Pointed Leaf Pink
- JINGAN CAMELLIA**
 (Jingan Cha, Chinese name)
 Scarlet. Very large, loose peony form. L
- JINGAN CHA**
 See Jingan Camellia
- JINPAOHONG**
 See Brocade Gown
- JINRUI FURONG**
 See Golden Stamen Hibiscus
- JINXIN BAOZHU**
 See Golden Precious Pearl
- KUNMING SPRING**
 (Kungmingchun, Chinese name)
 Deep Orchid Pink. Large, semi-double, irregular, upright petals. E
- KUNMINGCHUN**
 Seen Kunming Spring
- LARGE OSMANTHUS LEAF**
 (Daguiye, Chinese name)
 Deep Carmine. Large, semi-double to peony form. M-L
- LIANGYE YINHONG**
 See Glossy Leaf Pink
- LIANRUI**
 See Double Bowl
- LILAC RED**
 (Dingxianghong, Chinese name)
 Carmine. Large to very large, semi-double with wavy petals. L
- LUANYE YINHONG**
 See Ovate Leaf Pink
- MAGNOLIA CAMELLIA**
 (Yulan Cha, Chinese name)
 Crimson. Small, single of magnolia form. M
- MANAO JUBAN**
 See Cornelian Chrysanthemum Petal
- MANAO ZIPAO**
 See Cornelian Purple Gown
- MAYE TAOHONG**
 See Reticulate Leaf Crimson
- MAYE YINHONG**
 See Reticulate Leaf Pink
- MEIHONG GUIYE**
 See Meihong Osmanthus Leaf
- MEIHONG OSMANTHUS LEAF**
 (Meihong Guiye, Chinese name)
 Deep Pink. Large to very large, semi-double with occasional wavy petals. Medium growth.
- NARROW OSMANTHUS LEAF**
 (Xiguiye, Chinese name)
 Deep Crimson. Large to very large, semi-double with irregular, upright petals. L
- OSMANTHUS LEAF CARMINE**
 (Guiye Yanghong, Chinese name)
 Carmine. Large to very large, semi-double with wavy, upright petals. E
- OVATE LEAF PINK**
 (Luanye Yinhong, Chinese name)
 Light Pink shaded deeper in center. Large to very large, semi-double. E
- PALE BRIGHT PINK**
 (Dandahong, Chinese name)
 Pale Crimson. Large to very large, semi-double with wavy, upright petals. M
- PINE SHELL**
 (Songzike, Chinese name)

- Deep Scarlet. Large, formal to rose form double. (Similar to "Pagoda" but smaller petals.)
- PINGBAN DALI CHA**
See Flat Dali Camellia
- PINK BUTTERFLY**
(Fenhudie, Chinese name)
Veined Pink. Medium to large, semi-double with irregular, wavy petals. M
- PINK BUTTERFLY WING**
(Yinhong Diechi, Chinese name)
Light Orchid Pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular, twisted center petals. M
- PINK PEONY**
(Yinfen Mudan, Chinese name)
Red shaded White. Large to very large, loose peony form. E
- POINTED LEAF PINK**
(Jianye Yinhong, Chinese name)
Veined Light Pink. Large, semi-double. M
- QINGKOU**
See Empty Mouth
- RED BOWL**
(Hongwan Cha, Chinese name)
Crimson. Large, single of cupped form. E
- RED CLOUD**
(Hongxia, Chinese name)
Deep Crimson. Very large, semi-double with wavy, twisted, upright petals. M
- RED JEWEL**
(Baoyuhong, Chinese name)
Deep Pink. Large, semi-double with wavy petals and a few center Petaloids. E
- RETICULATE LEAF PINK**
(Maye Yinhong, Chinese name)
Bright Spinel Pink with red veins. Medium, semi-double with irregular large loose petals. Vigorous, bushy growth. E-M
- SAIJUBAN**
See Superior Chrysanthemum Petal
- SAIMUDAN:**
See Superior Peony
- SAITAOHONG**
See Superior Crimson
- SINGLE HEART BUTTERFLY**
(Duxin Diechi, Chinese name)
Veined Light Pink. Very large, semi-double with irregular, twisted, upright petals. M
- SMALL LEAF PEONY**
(Xiaoye Mudan, Chinese name)
Crimson. Large to very large, loose peony form. M-L
- SMALL MAGNOLIA**
(Xiaoyulan, Chinese name)
Crimson. Small, single of magnolia form. M
- SONGZIKE**
See Pine Shell
- SUPERIOR CHRYSANTHEMUM PETAL**
(Saijuban, Chinese name)
Crimson. Large, semi-double with wavy petals. L
- SUPERIOR CRIMSON**
(Saitaohong, Chinese name)

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Crimson. Large, semi-double with irregular, wavy, upright petals. E

SUPERIOR PEONY
(Saimudan, Chinese name)
Crimson. Very large, loose peony form. E

TONGZIMIAN
See Boyish Face

VERMILLION PURPLE GOWN
(Zhusha Zipao, Chinese name)
Oriental Red. Very large, loose peony form. M

WELCOMING SPRING RED
(Yingchunhong, Chinese name)
Crimson shaded White. Large, semi-double with wavy petals. E

XIAOYE MUDAN
See Small Leaf Peony

XIAOYULAN
See Small Magnolia

XIGUIYE
See Narrow Osmanthus Leaf

YINFEN MUDAN
See Pink Peony

YINGCHUNHONG
See Welcoming Spring Red

YIPINHONG
See First Class Red

YUDAIHONG
See Jade Striped Red

YULAN CHA
See Magnolia Camellia

ZAOTAOHONG
See Early Crimson

ZHUSHA ZIPAO
See Vermillion Purple Gown

ZUIJIAOHONG
See Intoxicatingly Beautiful Red

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that your Editor made a "glitch" in listing the awards for the Southern California Camellia Society for 1982? Yes, he forgot to mention that Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci received the award for the most points garnered at our Cut Bloom Display which is a part of every monthly meeting. Also, the Braccis won the Frank Reed Award for the most points garnered for "gibbed" blooms.

* * * *

Did you know that Nuccio's Nurseries sells more azaleas than they do camellias? Yep, not only do they sell more azaleas, but they also develop more new and outstanding azalea cultivars than they do camellias. It's hard to believe, but they are noted for their new azaleas. Here, all this time, I thought it was the Posito wine!

* * * *

Did you know that they now have two camellia societies in Charlotte, North Carolina? For a long time they have had the Men's Camellia Society of Charlotte. Now they also have the plain old Charlotte Camellia Society which admits men, women, boys and girls to its membership. They have organized with Ann Hackney as their first President. They have set the dates for their first meeting and their first show, etc. Congratulations.

* * * *

Did you know that the Sweepstakes Winner for the most trophies garnered at all of the Southern California camellia shows for the 1981-82 camellia season was: (I'll give you three guesses) Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci. They won the beautiful Silver Bowl awarded by the Pacific Camellia Society.

* * * *

Did you know that the 1984 Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE is now all transferred to computer tape? Bill Woodroof tells us that the cut-off date for inclusion of any new registrations will be May 1, 1983. The new Edition will be printed during the summer of 1983 and released in November 1983.

**PLEASE PAY
YOUR 1982-83
MEMBERSHIP
DUES**

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY PICNIC

By Chuck Gerlach

Wonderful weather together with 74 very nice camellia people and guests made for a most enjoyable afternoon under the oaks at beautiful Descanso Gardens on July 17, 1982.

Tom Hughes and Judy Simmons barbecued their usual delicious hamburgers while Boris Koneff served the group his "out of this world" baked beans.

A large array of approximately 65 donated plants were up for raffle. Consequently, most of the group went home with a plant or two.

Bob Neely, picnic chairman, had everything well organized, with a few guessing games to add to the fun.

A good time (we hope) was had by all.

CAMELLIAS IN FRANCE

by Dr. Jean Creze
(France)

At Nantes, during the International Camellia Society Congress, we witnessed the astonishment of our American and Australian hosts when they saw our camellias. This astonishment has been well expressed in Mr. Steve Clark's article in the *International Camellia Journal*:

"First we thought the interpreter was wrong when she explained plants half a meter high in 25 cm pots when 7 to 10 years old — of course they were very beautiful, well branched and had been cut in order to have that lateral development French people insist on. . . . We quickly understood that we have in Australia very favorable conditions."

It is obvious that the conditions that are one's in France for the cultivation of camellias are quite different from those you have here in United-States, or in Australia, or in New Zealand, or probably in most of Japan.

We thought, Mr. Laborey, Mr. Thoby and myself, that it would be therefore interesting to tell you about the conditions we have in France for camellias.

In our country and that for nearly two centuries camellias have been important. I have only to tell you that Mr. Thoby has at the present time more than one million of camellias in cultivation, that he sells at more than one hundred thousand per year mostly in France but also in Belgium, in Switzerland, in England and in Italy.

In which aspects France does differ from the above mentioned countries?

1) *Camellias, do not grow everywhere in France.* It is nearly exclusively grown along the Channel's coastline, the Atlantic coastline and the Mediterranean coastline.

If we look at a map of temperature in January, we realize that the implantation zone of camellias is exactly limited in the east by isothermic line of the 4° Centigrade.

Areas where camellias are grown can be divided into four very distinct climatic areas.

Zone A — The Channel's coast defines itself by very mild winters (Gulf Stream) that would allow the cultivation of *C. Reticulata* but also by summers that are not nearly hot enough.

This climate can be compared with the one of Cornwall (in England) of which David Trehane says that its temperature very seldom reached during the last ten years (with the exception of 1975 and 1976) the 26° Centigrade that are necessary to floral bud's initiation. Many Hybrids don't bud well or have deformed flowers — the *Sasanquas* do not bud at all. On the other hand, all the *Japonicas* and above all the *Williamsii* are very successful there.

Fructification very seldom occurs (it is not warm enough when they are in full bloom).

From October until March there is no leaf vegetation. The soil is acid most of the time.

Zone B — The Atlantic Coast is a little

bit colder in winter but considerably warmer in summer. The Sansanquas are budding there but the solar intensity, in summer, is such that one has to plant camellias in the shade. Fructification happens more often although irregularly. I have been able to gather some seeds in Angers and in Nantes.

There is a complete stop of leaf vegetation from November to March.

Zones A and B are those where camellias are most numerous, especially Brittany.

Zone C — The Mediterranean one is the closest, as far as temperature is concerned, to the northern part of New Zealand and to the northern part of California (Sacramento), with mild winters, hot summers and great lengths of drought.

That area would be the best for all camellias, under shade, but soils are generally alkalines, which means one has to bring new soil and arises watering problems because of limey waters.

Zone D — at last, is Paris area. There the camellia grows entirely through men's will with no help from the climate.

There is a big risk of very cold winters and one has to plant with that in mind.

But summers are warm and Sasanquas can bud.

Mr. Laborey wants to introduce in that area frost resistant camellias.

2) *Important difference with our English neighbors.* There are no French amateurs with camellias in their greenhouses. It is curious. The first French camellias (1808) at Malmaison's Joséphine de Beauharnais were under glass, then there was Abbé Berlèse with enormous greenhouses in Paris. But since Abraham Favre Petit Pierre (1779-1867) has shown in Nantes that camellias could grow outside, camellias have been considered in France as garden plants.

My grandfather, Jean Heurtin, who invented *Ville de Nantes* 1821-1917, had greenhouses for cactus but was seeding and making cuttings of camellias in the open under the trees.

3) *Difference: What we do with camellias.*

We are, and it is our turn, surprised when we learn that American nurseries offer their clients scions. What French people want are well established plants, about to bloom.

Mr. Thoby's clients do ask him:

70% between eight and ten years old plants

98% are Japonicas

2% Williamsii and Sasanquas

90% have double flowers

the colors:

60% red

10% shocking pink

10% pink

15% variegated

5% white (people think they "rust")

The people's taste seems, however, to slowly change.

4) *A different approach to multiplication.*

Because our winters are cold when camellias are blooming, the insects are indeed very few, hence no pollenization.

A very irregular and small supply of seeds limits our possibilities of seedling, therefore of hybridizing and also of grafting without stock — no commercial grafting.

We propagate camellias through cuttings and at the moment only that way.

5) *Some researches are undertaken in France at the moment.* In Bayonne, where under favorable conditions camellias have been in cultivation for 150 years, Mr. Meimou, a member of International Camellia Society, is addicted to Sasanquas. He has some 3 meters high flowering as soon as October. He has lots of seeds, and discovered interesting new varieties.

In the same city, Mr. Rosman hybridizes; he works with scented camellias, frost resistant camellias and yellow camellias. He has little plantlets of those.

In Nantes, in the Jardin des Plantes, Mr. Plantiveau and his team work on scented camellias sent by our American friends.

ALL OF THE ANSWERS

At the A.C.S. Convention in Charlotte, North Carolina, the conventioners were given a quiz to find out how much they knew about camellia culture.

A panel of experts, composed of Julius Nuccio, Hulyn Smith, Vi Stone, Jack Mandarin and Bill Goertz, concurred that these are the correct answers to the quiz choices.

1. The best fungicide to use in preparing scions for grafting is Belate.
2. All ACS-sanctioned camellia shows should be required to use a standard set of colored entry cards.
3. The most desirable soil pH factor for growing camellias is 5.5 to 7.
4. A leading cause in the death of out-of-door camellia plants is planting too deeply.
5. The best time to purchase a camellia plant is when in bloom.
6. A rooting hormone appreciably increases the percentage of "takes" when rooting.
7. The most satisfactory grafting understock is sasanqua.
8. Upon grafting, new grafts should be enclosed in nothing.
9. The best time to take camellia cuttings for rooting is when first growth has hardened.
10. A new graft, while still under cover, should be watered seldom.
11. The best protection against petal blight is good sanitation practices.
12. When removing an air-layered plant from its parent for potting, the new roots should not be pulled from the sphagnum moss ball and pulled apart.
13. In the control of die-back, Benlate is effective when used as a spray or brushed on in paste form.
14. Probably the most consistently effective parts-per-million dilution of gibberellic acid is 15,000.
15. For best results, a bloom bud should be gibbed once only.
16. More emphasis should be given toward the introduction of newer varieties of *Camellia japonica*.
17. Only low nitrogen content fertilizers should be used for camellias in fall feedings.
18. More effort should be directed toward growing medium and smaller varieties as well as the large camellia blooms.
19. Reticulatas generally will not overcome variegation-causing viruses, making the blooms revert to a solid color.
20. Reticulatas require a lighter soil mix than japonicas.
21. Organic mulches should be removed annually and replaced around out-of-door plants.

ED. NOTE: Reprinted from Gulf Coast Camellias, Vol. 10, No. 4, Summer 1982.

DUES STRUCTURE FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

At the suggestion of Lavinia Treichel (and with her assistance) we are listing herewith the membership dues for each of the camellia societies in the Southern California area:

- Pacific Society — \$8
- San Diego Society — \$6
- Temple City Society — \$6
- Los Angeles Society — \$7
- South Coast Society — \$5
- Orange County Society — \$5
- Pomona Society — \$6
- Kern County Society — \$10
- Southern Cal. Society — \$12



Perfectionist: A person who takes infinite pains and gives them to others.

MY TEN FAVORITE CAMELLIAS

by George Garrison,
Birmingham, Alabama

My favorite song is "Southern Nights," so when you hear this song it will give you my mood in picking camellias. Try listening to the song and reading out loud "My Favorite Ten Camellias," I bet it will give you a few minutes of excitement and relaxation. Let's start with —

"Queen of Tomorrow" —

Yes, a sport with a heavy texture and thick leathery leaves. The petals are fluted and crinkled. It's an odd-ball but when it blooms right it is a real beauty.

"Margaret Davis" —

Yes, another sport with a bright vermilion edge on each petal of white to cream-white, a true medium winner.

"Moonlight Sonata" —

A camellia that is true to its name, a beautiful, delicate, soft light pink, semi-double. Moonlight or sunlight, it's a charmer in any light.

"Guilio Nuccio Variegated" —

This one is always found on the winners' tables. Its size and rabbit ears are hard to pass.

"Essie M. Rollison" —

An old favorite that still stands out big on any display table. A formal double with beautiful arranged pointed petals.

"Fashionata" —

This is a steady show winner listed as large but most of the time it is much larger, apricot pink and has curled and soft creped outer petals. Beautiful is the answer.

"Water Lily" —

This is a medium formal double

which has a good lavender tinted bright pink color. Not very popular in the hybrid class but a beauty in its own way.

"Al Gunn" —

What a bloom, what a flower, a real show stopper. It is a medium pink, very large, semi-double with its petals curled and incurved — W-O-W!!

"Valley Knudsen" —

Old plant in the greenhouse but a winner in today's shows, a real deep orchid pink, very large, listed as a semi-double but is a loose peony form most of the time.

"Willow Wand" —

This has always been my favorite reticulata. Ralph Peer sent me the scion back in the early 1950s and this plant has produced more trophy winners over the years than any other plant I have. This flower has a silky velvety sheen texture more on the semi-double form with irregular wavy petals. — GORGEOUS!!

A COUPLE MORE FAVORITES:

As the old saying goes, "There's a new girl in town," and YES SIR, that's true today.

"Katie" —

A new introduction by Nuccio, very large and that is the right word for this bloom. It's a semi-double salmon rose pink. The petals are large with darker veins. It's one of those OOOHS and AAAHS when you see it.

"Veiled Beauty" —

A great camellia and a different type from the everyday bloom. It's a rose form double of a ball-type bloom. Light pink to rose in color and stands out with its large slender rounding petals. A Number One vote getter in any show.

TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HUMAN RELATIONS

1. **SPEAK TO PEOPLE.** A cheerful word or greeting can brighten the most depressing day.
2. **SMILE AT PEOPLE.** It takes 72 muscles to frown and only 14 to smile.
3. **CALL PEOPLE BY NAME.** There's nothing anyone likes to hear more than his own name.
4. **BE FRIENDLY AND HELPFUL.** If you would have friends, then be friendly . . . if you would have people help you, then be helpful in turn.
5. **BE CORDIAL.** Speak and act as if everything you do is a genuine pleasure.
6. **BE INTERESTED IN PEOPLE.** You can like almost anyone if you only try.
7. **BE CONSIDERATE OF OTHER PEOPLE'S FEELINGS.**
8. **BE GENEROUS WITH PRAISE.** But be most cautious with criticisms.
9. **BE THOUGHTFUL OF THE OPINIONS OF OTHERS.** There are usually 3 sides to every controversy: Yours, the

- other fellow's and the right side.
10. **HELP PEOPLE.** What counts most in life is what you do for others and the manner in which you do it. Never think: "What's in it for me?"

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Take twelve whole months. Clean them thoroughly of all bitterness, hate, and jealousy. Make them just as fresh and clean as possible.

Now cut each month into twenty-eight, thirty, or thirty-one different parts, but don't make up the whole batch at once. Prepare it one day at a time out of these ingredients.

Mix well into each day one part of faith, one part of patience, one part of courage, and one part of work. Add to each day one part of hope, faithfulness, generosity, and kindness. Blend with one part prayer, one part meditation, and one good deed. Season the whole with a dash of good spirits, a sprinkle of fun, a pinch of play, and a cupful of good humor.

Pour all of this into a vessel of love. Cook thoroughly over radiant joy, garnish with a smile, and serve with quietness, unselfishness, and cheerfulness. You're bound to have a happy new year. (Number of servings: unlimited.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE
THE CUT-OFF DATE FOR THE
REGISTRATION OF NEW
CAMELLIA CULTIVARS IN
THE 1984 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE
IS
MAY 1, 1983

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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