

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Jerry Donnan'

Vol. 53

March-April, 1992

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 will hold open meetings at the Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 No. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, on October 17, November 21 and December 19 in Ayres Hall, January 23, February 27 and March 26 in the Lecture Hall. The last meeting, April 23, will be in Ayres Hall. A camellia culture demonstration / lecture and cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 p.m. precedes the program which begins at 8:00 p.m. Blossom placement at 7:00 p.m. for the exhibit.

OFFICERS—1991-92

MARILEE GRAY, President
868 Kent Dr., Claremont 91711
Tel. (714)285-4338

GLENN ATTRILL, Vice President
7183 Monterey St., La Verne 91750
Tel. (714)596-4212

BOBBY BELCHER, Foreign Membership
Chairman for Australia and New Zealand
7457 Brydon Rd., La Verne, CA 91750 USA

JEANNE TREFZGER, Treasurer
U.S. and Foreign
Membership Chairman (exclusive of
Australia and New Zealand)
607 Santa Cruz Rd., Arcadia, CA 91007 USA
Tel. (818)447-7598

BILL DONNAN, Recording Secretary
1050 E. Bastanchury Rd.,
Fullerton 92635
Tel. (714)529-2952 ext. 119

DIRECTORS

DEAN ALLTIZER
1253 Bruce Ave., Glendale 91202
Tel. (818)241-1211

GLENN ATTRILL
7183 Monterey St., La Verne 91750
Tel. (714)596-4212

MEL BELCHER
7475 Brydon Rd., La Verne 91750
Tel. (714)593-4894

SERGIO BRACCI
5567 No. Burton Ave., San Gabriel 91776
Tel. (818)286-4338

JULIUS CHRISTINSON
3751 Hoover St., Riverside 92504
Tel. (714)688-1547

CHUCK GERLACH
3721 Cedarbend Dr., La Crescenta 91214
Tel. (818)248-3838

MARILEE GRAY
868 Kent Dr., Claremont 91711
Tel. (714)624-4107

LISA GREEN
3425 Rosemary Ave., Glendale 91208
(818)248-9275

BOB JAACKS
5554 No. Burton Ave., San Gabriel 91776
Tel. (818)286-3834

ANN RICHARDSON
435 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre
91024
Tel. (818)355-8095

DAVE WOOD
2434 Allanjay Pl., Glendale 91208
Tel. (818)247-1986

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

SERGIO BRACCI
WILLIAM W. DONNAN
COLONEL TOM DURRANT
WILLARD F. GOERTZ
BERNICE GUNN THOMPSON

JOSEPH NUCCIO
JULIUS NUCCIO
CARYLL PITKIN
GRADY PERIGAN
WILLIAM E. WOODROOF

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

YVONNE YOUNG
34 Rushall St.,
Pymble, NSW 2073, Australia

MR. J.L. WARSAW
P.O. Box 204,
Wanganui, New Zealand

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

PAT GREUTERT: Editor
3230 Mesaloe Lane, Pasadena, CA 91107

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

Copyright 1991

Four issues per volume — September, December, February and May.

Correspondence and manuscripts for publication should be sent directly to the editor. Republication is permitted if due credit is given to *The Camellia Review* and the author.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

Printed by Wood & Jones

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 53

March-April, 1992

No. 4

President's Message, Marilee Gray	2
Listen to the Leaves, Bill Donnan and Julius Nuccio	3
Thank You	5
Virus—Deadly or Delightful, Pat Greutert	6
New Members	7
Juge Nuccio on Azaleas, Pat Greutert	8
The Tea Plant and Its Product, Ann Richardson	9
Show Results: Southern California Camellia Society Huntington Show	13
Seed Pickers	13
Show Results 1992:San Diego	14
Some Vignettes of Camellia History, Bill Donnan	15
Show Results 1992:Delta	17
Temple City	18
Peninsula	18
Pomona Valley	19
Descanso	20
Sacramento	21
Sacramento News, Jim Randall	22
Index of Camellia Review	24

Cover Photo 'Jerry Donnan'

Japonica sport of 'Donnan's Dream'. Pale to light pink, medium formal double with crinkled petals. First discovered on a plant owned by Art Gonos of Fresno, California. He returned the plant to Nuccio's Nurseries in 1989 where they have been propagating it for possible release in the fall of 1992. Color separations courtesy Bill Donnan
Grady Perigan photo

AN INVITATION TO JOIN

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Southern California Camellia Society will welcome you as a member.

For your convenience an application blank is printed below.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP — \$20.00

Includes Subscription to The Camellia Review — Four issues per year.

In a three year period, members receive one revised edition of "Camellia Nomenclature"—
over 150 pages with descriptions of over 4,000 camellias
at a cost of \$5.00 (\$7.00 Foreign).

Please Make Payment to:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

7475 Brydon Rd., LaVerne, CA 91750

<input type="checkbox"/> New Member	\$20.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Sponsoring Member	\$25.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular Member	\$20.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining Member	\$50.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Patron Member	\$100.00		

Name _____

Address _____

City, State and Zip Code _____

Telephone _____



THOUGHTS

from the editor

Former *Camellia Review* editor Bill Donnan takes pleasure in researching camellias and sharing the results with all of us by writing entertaining, informative articles for the *Review*.

Bill had a great honor bestowed on him recently. He was elected to the Drainage Engineers Hall of Fame at the University of Ohio. He journeyed to Ohio to accept the honor.

Bill is resigning as secretary of the society after this season. The Board will miss his gentle wit and common sense approach to problem solving. We hope he'll continue to write scintillating articles despite beginning a new life at the Morningside retirement complex where ladies outnumber gentlemen 3 to 1. Don't forget us, Bill!

Also retiring is Society treasurer Jeanne Trefzger who has worked tirelessly for several years to keep our finances in order. A huge thanks to Jeanne. Bobbie Belcher will take over in June at the beginning of the fiscal year.

—Pat Greutert

President's Message

As one season concludes, it should be noted that the Board of Directors has been hard at work gearing up for the next season. Membership dues have been deliberated at length. Faced with a situation of losing money on every membership, the Board has no alternative but to raise dues on the one hand and to invoke cost-cutting measures on the other. Dramatically increased printing costs lead the list of escalating operational expenses. Some of this year's expenses were new and unavoidable or increased over last year, but we have identified various costs that we can greatly reduce or eliminate another year without diminishing the program. Personal computers, with their fantastic capabilities, will enable us to move paid services into some that we can perform ourselves, so that we can transfer those monies to a concerted promotional and membership effort. I'll present a more comprehensive review of finances and program in the first fall issue of *The Review*.

While our '92-'93 membership campaign won't begin until fall, the revised dues schedule is listed in the membership invitation on page 1 for the benefit of those whose payments are linked to their fiscal year and are paid early. All dues paid at this time by new or paid up members will be credited toward the next season. Southern Cal dues have been raised to \$20/year/family, but the Nomenclature will remain at \$5.00—only for the first copy in a three year period to members (\$7.00/foreign membership). The cost of additional copies or cost to non-members will not be established until the printing has been contracted.

We are eagerly anticipating the new 1993 *Camellia Nomenclature* that will be available sometime this fall. This will be the first edition under new editor Art Gonos. He has updated the computer discs, and that in itself will reduce printing costs without diminishing the product. Great going, Art!

Here's wishing everyone a great summer with unflinching optimism for a fantastic new season! Until fall—

—Marilee Gray

Listen to the Leaves

by Bill Donnan and Julius Nuccio

In August of 1990, I (Bill Donnan) was on a bus tour traveling all around New Zealand. When our bus got to the Ashly Motor Inn in Greymouth, on the west coast of the South Island, they had a special dinner and entertainment at the motel. Some English vaudeville people put on some song and dance acts. One of the songs was "Whispering Grass," a 1940s tune made famous by the Ink Spots. If my memory serves me right, it goes something like this:

"Why do you whisper, Green Grass?

Why tell the Trees what ain't so?

Whispering Grass, the Trees don't have to know!"

Well, the leaves on our camellia plants are forever trying to tell us all of the secrets about their condition. If you are a good listener your camellia leaves can tell you just about everything you might want to know about the plants. "Listen to the leaves" and they will tell you whether your plant is healthy or sick; whether it needs water or has been over-watered; whether or not to fertilize; whether or not you have planted the shrub in the right place; when to spray for bugs and, believe it or not, what kind of bugs! "Listen to your leaves" and you can probably tell what species you have; whether you will have dark red or pale color blooms on your new seedlings; and if you really get good at "listening to your leaves," what variety your new purchase will be.

You may think that I have been drinking too much of Gallo's Hearty Burgundy and that the wine has made me "dopey." Not so! I have just sustained a two-day crash course in "Reading the Camellia Leaves" which is offered (for extra credit) by that eminent camellia consultant, "Dr." Julius Nuccio. He has convinced me that one can look closely at the camellia leaves and find out quite a bit about the condition of the plant. Af-

ter all, the camellia shrub is noted almost as much for the foliage as for the flowers. Remember what Linnaeus is alleged to have stated, and I quote: "Camellia is the king of all blooms and the queen of all shrubs!" Also, we must remember that the foliage of camellas is almost as varied as the blooms when it comes to color, size, form and growth habit.

Well, do I have your attention? If so, please read on. You will be reading much of what "Dr." Nuccio has told me and maybe in the future you will look at your camellia leaves and listen to what they have to tell you. I will take up the various items one at a time.

(1) Health of the shrub

A quick glance at your camellia should tell you immediately the general overall condition of the shrub. If the leaves shine with a glossy green hue, chances are that the plant is flourishing. Depending on the season of the year, the leaves should look full of vigorous growth with new shoots peeking out from the growth bud. If there is no evidence of new growth, if the leaves tend to look dull, or if they tend to droop or start to curl up—if the leaves show chlorosis or yellowing, if the leaves are showing shades of brown or are mottled and corky, or, heaven forbid, if the leaves are falling off of the shrub at the wrong time of the year, look for trouble. If you are examining a container-grown plant which shows signs of trouble, you are in luck. Sick container-grown plants are easier to diagnose. Remove the plant from the container and examine the roots of the shrub. If the roots are white and look to be thriving, the plant can be considered to be healthy. All the plant would then need would be a little better cultural care. If the roots are brown, it is a sign that they are dead. Furthermore, the plant is in

dire straits and even extraordinary care and culture may not be able to save it.

(2) Moisture

Generally speaking, your plant will tell you when it wants a drink. Camellia moisture stress symptoms are quite easily shown in the leaves. During the growing season the first sign of need for water is the languidness of the tender new growth. Leaves and new green shoots may wilt on a hot day even though the moisture in the root zone is not depleted. But if the wilting of the leaves persists, the plant needs moisture. Optimum soil moisture conditions will show up as optimum color and turgidity of the leaves.

In the blooming period, moisture stress will become evident in the wilting of the flower petals. In the non-blooming season, before new growth starts, moisture stress will show up in the droop and curl of the mature leaves. On the other hand, too much moisture in the root zone will also show itself in the color and vigor of mature leaves. Camellia plants need both good drainage as well as optimum soil moisture. Camellia roots need both air and moisture, and if the soil pores are filled with water, the lack of air will show up in the leaves of the plant. The leaves will then tend to curl and become dull with no sheen or vigor. Also, even though the sub-drainage of the root zone may be optimum, too frequent watering may cause leaves to curl up and form corky growths on the underside of the leaves. Listen to your leaves when you want to find out about soil moisture in the camellia beds.

(3) Nutrition

The camellia is a broadleaf evergreen of a semi-tropical nature and its growth is the result of an interplay of both the environment and the genetic makeup of the plant. Obviously, in the wild the camellia plant has no need for fertilizers or other amendments. But it responds readily to specific amounts of commercial fertiliz-

ers and other trace elements when grown in containers or in our suburban gardens.

The leaves of a camellia shrub telegraph both the need for amendments and their over use. Uniform yellowing of otherwise green leaves or delay of the "feathering" of new growth denotes the need for nitrogen. If, on the other hand, the leaves show an overly dark green color, the plant needs phosphorus. If the leaves become progressively smaller and the tip breaks down, the plant lacks calcium. A need for iron will show up when the leaf turns a pale green or if there is an evidence of white chlorosis on young foliage. Necrotic spots (small black spots of decayed tissue) and white mottling on the leaves indicate the need for trace elements such as zinc, copper and manganese. If the foliage tends to become light yellowish-green, put on some sulfur.

Conversely, too much or too heavy an application of nutrients will cause the tips of the leaves to burn. An excessive application of some fertilizers will cause the shrub to defoliate and may even cause the death of the plant! A little close observation of the leaves on your camellia plants will give you an indication of the need for nutrition and even the kinds of amendments to apply.

(4) Exposure

All plant life needs sunlight but the camellia is a shade loving shrub. Therefore, exposure to excessive sunlight may show in the leaves of one's plants. Of the three species having the most horticultural potential, the *Camellia sasanqua* species is the most sun tolerant. This species can be planted in full sun with no visible effect on the leaves or on the plant growth.

On the other hand, *C. japonica* and *C. reticulata* and their interspecific hybrid crosses require some shade, in varying amounts. Excessive exposure to sunlight will show up as round brown spots or as the browning of the tip half of mature leaves.

In new green leaves and stems, excessive sunlight will cause the shriveling of both the leaves and stems. They will dry up and fall off of the shrub. This is an indication of severe sunburn and should not be associated with either lack of moisture or nutrition. *C. japonica* camellia plants can become acclimated to full sun if left for several years to excessive exposure, however, these plants will require a long period to recover their full vigor and growth.

On the other hand, too much shade will cause the camellia leaf to crinkle and appear to curl up back-inward toward the stem, a process called crenelation. It is almost as though the leaf were trying to signal the deprivation of the required amount of sunlight needed for normal growth.

(5) Insects and Diseases

Camellias are not subject to attack by many pests or disease and ordinary measures can generally be used to combat and control them. If you "listen to your camellia leaves" you can often tell what pest is bothering your shrub and how to deal with it.

The appearance of small yellowish spots on leaves or on dead or dying twigs or small branches indicates the presence of tea scale. These insects feed on the leaves and plant tissue.

Control is accomplished by applications of 2% oil spray. Fortunately, we have no tea scale here on the West Coast of California.

A sooty mold on the underside of the leaf will indicate the presence of aphids. Holes eaten inside mature leaves denote the presence of leaf hoppers. Portions of the outside of mature leaves eaten away signals the presence of grasshoppers. Red spider mites will attack the underside of mature leaves and, if they persist, will gradually change the color of the leaf from green to dull, brownish green.

Good insect sprays will rid the shrub of these pests.

If the leaves of the camellia plant show a marked tendency toward variegation of color from green to mottled and spotted pale yellow, the plant may be infected with a graft-transmissible virus. This virus is very common in camellias and, while it will seldom completely kill the shrub, it will cause a weakening of vigor and cause a variegation in the color of the blooms. There is no known cure for this virus, but its spread can be controlled by careful disinfection of the pruning shears.

(6) Species, color of flowers, and varieties

By looking at the leaves of your camellia plants you can tell which

Thank You

Southern California Camellia Society extends thanks to the following members for their added financial support when paying yearly dues:

Sustaining Member

Stanley Miller

Sponsoring Members

ACS Endowment Fund

Dr. and Mrs. William W. Allman

Mr. and Mrs. John Augis

Elliott P. Brogden

Boynton Cole

Dan R. Scholz

Jim and Pat Senko

A Little Extra

Naomichi Hattori

species it is! Generally speaking, the *C. sasanqua* plants have small, narrow leaves, while the *C. japonica* plants almost always have oval-shaped leaves of a glossy green color. The *C. reticulata* plants have, as the name states, reticulated shape leaves with deep veins and dull green color.

Many of the newer species tend to be less recognizable by their leaves with the possible exception of *C. chrysantha* which has a deep-veined, easily recognizable leaf.

The color of the bloom can often be recognized in the color of the new growth and immature leaves. If the new leaves are reddish brown, the bloom will often be dark red. Some camellia experts, like "Dr." Julius Nuccio, can tell the variety of the plant by looking at the leaves! I, for

one, need to have a label on my plants in order to be able to tell the variety!

(7) Benten leaves

In closing this saga of the leaves, let me tell you about a superstition regarding camellia leaves which, I believe, originated in Japan. If you look over the leaves in your camellia garden and you should happen to find a fish-tailed leaf; or a leaf with a forked tip; or a leaf with two or three twisted tips; or a leaf with a very strange coloring (not caused by virus or culture)—you are in luck! Your garden has been visited by the gods or by one of your ancestors, and thus you have been blessed! So—go on out into your camellia garden and look at the leaves, Hey! You might even find a ghost.

Virus—Deadly or Delightful?

by Pat Greutert

Dr. Rod Bielski from New Zealand disclosed how he feels about virused camellias in our November-December 1991 Review. He thinks virused flowers should be outlawed, and they are in New Zealand. Virused plants are unacceptable in Great Britain also. Yet Japan enjoys them. So what about virus in the United States?

Talk to Julius Nuccio from Nuccio's Nurseries and he'll say, "We're just farmers, not scientists. We virus camellias."

Many hobbyists are the same. As soon as a nice new red or pink camellia becomes popular, the race is on to introduce virus to produce white markings on it.

Truth to tell, little scientific work has been done on camellia virus. We know that United States orchid and rose societies ban virused plants. We know that virus wiped out potatoes in Ireland at one time and some corn varieties in the United States. Tobacco mosaic is a deadly virus for tobacco plants.

Little seems to be known about how virus spreads in camellias other

than through grafting a scion onto virused understock or a virused scion onto clean understock. Virused cuttings keep the virus, but seeds seem to be virus free.

Although the Nuccios carry two sets of pruning clippers, one for virused plants and one for non-virused plants, even they aren't sure whether tools can transmit virus or whether it helps to sterilize tools in one manner or another.

Old camellia 'Ville de Nantes' has been around a long time, suffering no apparent ill effects from its virus, yet 'Feathery Touch' is such a sick virused plant that few people can manage to grow it for its beautiful flowers. Actually, there are many different types of virus too difficult for us hobbyists to identify.

Looking ahead a few hundred years, one wonders if all camellias will sport virused leaves which will gradually turn pure yellow. Perhaps there won't even be any camellias. Are we doing a disservice to our hobby by deliberately inducing virus? Should we scorn virused plants?

In the September-October *Review* I would like to feature virus and include your thoughts on what, if anything, we should try to do. Please send me what experience with camel-

lias has taught you about virus so that we can form a consensus among hobbyists. My address is on the *Review* inside front cover.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND

Send contributions to:
John Utvich, 2975 Somerset Place, San Marino, CA 91108

New Members

Southern California Camellia Society welcomes the following new members:

Amelia Alperin
21646 E. Laurel Court
Walnut 91789
(714)598-6652

W. F. Calogne Jr.
317-A- Lovers Lane
Ocean Springs, MS 39564
(601)872-3295

Dr. and Mrs. Onn T. Chan (Jenny)
P. O. Box 755
Glendora 91740

Hector H. Costamagna, M. D.
640 W. Buffington St.
Upland 91786

Thomas C. Evans
701 Winged Foot Dr.
Aiken, SC 29801

Ramon Feros
Cl/. Betanzos, 13-30
15703 Santiago De Campostela.
Spain

James & June Grant
P.O. Box 1521
Laytonville 95454
(707) 984-8349

Mr. and Mrs. John Kohler II
Ravenscall
Stevenson, Maryland 21153
(301)653-3687

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Magrill
(Patricia)
1446 Waverly Road
San Marino 91108

Mrs. Maurice Manuel Jr. (Lois)
P.O. Box 35
Reynolds, GA 31076

Dr. and Mrs. Edwin Randell
(Dolores)
21602 Bermuda St.
Chatsworth 91311
(818)882-2931

Silverhills Nursery
Virginia Veach
P. O. 226
Point Reyes 94956
(415)663-8030

Strybing Arboretum Society
Helen Crocker Russell Library
Ninth Avenue at Lincoln Way
San Francisco 94122
(414) 661-1316

Mr. Claude Thoby
B P 113 44471
Carquefou Cedex
France

David Ting
20 A Treatts Rd.
Lindfield N S W
Australia 2070

Juge Nuccio on Azaleas

by Pat Greutert

Most of us know when to feed our camellias, but what about azaleas?

In going through some notes taken at a Pacific Camellia Society meeting a few years back when Juge Nuccio spoke to members, I found his feeding recommendation: The same as camellias—three or four times, March through September. He suggested using cottonseed meal at 1/2 the fertilizer label's suggested dose.

Juge made other comments:

1. Plant azaleas in 2/3 peat moss and 1/3 perlite.
2. Use iron on azaleas, but avoid getting it on the foliage.
3. Prune azaleas right after they bloom. Six to eight weeks later go back and reshape them. Cut off all elongated growth. Then leave them alone.
4. Repot about every five years using wide rather than deep pots.
5. In the ground, plant all azaleas about four feet apart.

Juge discussed good flowers for different bloom periods:

Belgian Indian azaleas begin blooming in September and October for an extensive period. 'Fred Sanders' and 'Orange Sanders' are especially fine. Also excellent are 'Avenir', 'California Sunset', 'California Pink Dawn', 'California Peach', 'California Snow' and 'California Beauty'. Some good hybrids which bloom during this time are: 'Red Poppy', 'Nuccio's Happy Days' and 'Alaska'.

In mid-November through December look for 'Pink Bubbles' and 'Red Wing', both good bloomers.

In December Nuccio's Carnival series begins a long bloom season, and by January and February all azaleas but the satsukis should be in bloom. The satsukis come along March through July.

Juge likes 'White Grandeur', 'Pink Bubbles', 'Red Bird', 'Alaska' and all the Carnival series because they are nice plants for sun or shade and 'Red Poppy' because it has a six month blooming period.

Two new introductions that are proving popular at Nuccio's are 'Cajun Queen', a double white hybrid with a long bloom period and 'Haru-no-hibiki', white, with a pink-red border also a long bloomer.



Introducing in 1991-92

**'Candy Apple' — 'Double Rainbow' — 'Jewel Box' —
'Joe Nuccio' — 'Matilija Poppy' — 'Merry Christmas'
'Oo-La-La' — 'Ta Ta'**

Write for FREE catalogue

**NUCCIO'S
NURSERIES**

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
P.O. BOX 6160
ALTADENA, CA 91001

Closed Wednesday & Thursday—Sundays, June thru December (818) 794-3383

The Tea Plant and Its Product

By Ann Richardson

Ann Richardson, Huntington Gardens camellia curator, researched this article for a tea display at the Southern California Camellia Society's Huntington Show.

What Is Tea?

Tea is a universal beverage made from the young shoots of *Camellia sinensis*. Unlike *C. japonica*, which is grown and admired for its intensely beautiful flowers, *C. sinensis* has very small, white flowers which open to seven or eight petals. It is one of the most important economic plants of the world, cultivated in massive numbers and harvested for its leaves. There is variation within this species, which botanists divide into four varieties, two of which will be discussed: variety *sinensis* and variety *assamica*.

Tea is known to have been cultivated in China long before anything was written about it. According to official Chinese history, the legendary Emperor Shen Nung, who ruled about 1730 B.C., was fond of tea. Tea may have been first used as a vegetable. In Burma and Siam (now Thailand), it was cooked and pressure packed into a cake-like form and used as food. The first written mention of the tea-vegetable, "Ming ts'ai," was in a book about a Chinese statesman, Yan Ying, who died in 493 B.C.

The *Book of Tea*, the earliest book on tea, written by Lu Wu in the seventh century during the T'ang Dynasty, contained ten essays in three volumes describing the origin of tea, its cultivation, processing and methods of preparation. The first botanical description of *C. sinensis* (originally identified by Linnaeus as *Thea sinensis*) was in 1753.

Because tea has been in cultivation for so many centuries, it is difficult to determine its exact origin. The tea plant grown for centuries in China, *C. sinensis* var. *sinensis* (renamed with the varietal name in 1887), is considered endemic to China, and probably was first cultivated in Yunnan Province. From there, it spread to other parts of Asia and India. The tea

plant took on new characteristics as it adapted to new locations. Botanists discovered and identified these differences and classified them into varieties.

China and Assam (India) Teas

China dominated the tea trade until the 1850s, after which the trade declined dramatically. In 1834, the East India Company's China monopoly ended, largely because of the rapid expansion of the new Indian Empire. Tea, which had been an expensive novelty at first and only available to the upper classes in Europe, soon became generally popular. People wanted tea at more reasonable prices.

When The Assam Company was formed in India in 1893, China tea plants (*C. sinensis* var. *sinensis*) were considered better than the tea plants (*C. sinensis* var. *assamica*) found growing in the wild in the Indian province of Assam. The imported China plants were often planted alongside the native varieties on large tea estates. Upon observation, the variety *assamica* (botanical classification in 1950) had characteristics distinct from the China tea plants. The Assam plant was larger, becoming a tree 30 feet or more in height when not pruned low for harvesting. In production, its yield was greater. Its glossy leaves produced a flavor stronger and distinct from the China tea. The variety *sinensis* was a small-leaved shrub, more hardy, with a flavor described as delicate.

When the two varieties grew in close proximity, they produced natural crosses. This aroused a great deal of interest because it became apparent that the offspring of these plants adapted well to different localities and growing conditions. The original Assam tea improved as a result of the crosses made with the China tea.

Historically, tea plants in India were always raised from seed rather than grafted on a common rootstock, which produces uniformity in plant form and tea flavor. A great deal of effort was made to provide standard sources for distinct tea flavors in the early industry. Seeds were harvested from parent plants selected for their similar characteristics in huge orchards known as "seed baries." Some of these seed sources became famous. After picking, seeds were carefully packed and exported to other tea producing countries.

India became the world's largest producer and exporter of tea with three areas that produce high quality teas: Assam, Darjeeling and Nilgiri. China still produces a wonderful variety of teas: black, green, oolong, some that are smoked, and others that are scented with spices, flowers or fruits. Assam tea is considered best drunk without milk. Drinking tea with milk was not a custom in China or Japan. As early as 1660, there were recom-

mendations in England to prepare it with milk. Later, it became customary to add sugar as well.

Ceylon (Sri Lanka) Tea

Ceylon, today known as Sri Lanka, was once a great coffee country, second only to Brazil, but coffee plants were destroyed by the disease *Hemileia vastatrix* in the late 1870s and were completely replaced by tea. Today, Sri Lanka is the world's third largest tea producer and the second largest exporter.

The first commercial tea fields were planted with imported Assam seeds and a few China seeds. Today, to ensure complete uniformity of plant and tea flavors, all new plantings are done by vegetative propagation, that is, clones grafted from the same parent. The best quality teas are grown on high slopes at 4,000 feet, their flavor described as strong but delicate with a slight bitterness. Generally, lemon is not used in Ceylon tea, but milk is added if desired.



These antique teapots were included in the beautiful display Ann Richardson created as part of her display on tea for our Society's Huntington show.

Grady Perigan photo

Tea From Japan

Tea was first introduced from China to Japan in the 8th century.

It was first used by Zen Buddhist priests who regarded it as a medicine to prevent drowsiness during meditation.

There is a legend about the holy man and founder of the Zen sect, Bodhi Dharma, who vowed to maintain an eternal meditative state. Upset upon discovering that he had fallen asleep, he cut off his eyelids so that he might not ever sleep again. This sacrifice so impressed the Lord Buddha, that He put the holy man into a deep trance. When Bodhi Dharma awoke, he discovered his eyelids back in place and on the ground where he had flung his eyelids, he saw a beautiful shrub with white buds. The holy man exclaimed: "Blessed be thou, sweet plant, formed by the spirit of virtuous resolve. Verily, for all time to come, men who drink of thy sap shall find such refreshment that a weariness may never overcome them. Neither shall they know the confusion of drowsiness, nor any desire to slumber in the hour of duty or prayer!"

The Japanese tea ceremony was founded by Zen monks who gathered together in monastery chapels to drink tea out of bowls before an image of Bodhi Dharma. In the chapel room where they sat was an altar with a simple arrangement of flowers and incense. Rikyu, a student of Zen and considered the greatest of all tea masters in the mid 16th century, outlined the formalities of the tea ceremony, bringing tea drinking to a high state of perfection. The tea ceremony spread to the samurai and merchant classes and then became popular with the masses. In private homes, the room used for the tea ceremony had a built-in tokonoma, or alcove, which was reminiscent of the altar of the Zen chapel. Arranged simply, the tokonoma displayed a painting or scroll, an art object, and flower arrangement.

The tea introduced into Japan from China was green tea and remains the most widely used today. It is a mild and fragrant drink which is a stimulant with a nutritional value. This tea contains vitamins A and C, caffeine, tannin, and an aromatic volatile oil. The tea used in the tea ceremony is a thick drink made from green tea powder.

In 1191, the Zen priest, Eisai, brought from China the first tea seeds to plant at Kozangi Temple, in the western part of Kyoto. Today, several districts in Japan are well known for their high quality green tea. Domestic demand is so great that very little tea is exported.

Harvesting

The flavor, aroma and strength of tea depend upon the variety or clone of the plants, the climate and soil, and the standard of picking and processing the leaves.

Tea is harvested by plucking the new growth of shoots as they appear in the spring. The best tea comes from new, young leaves. Hand-pickers take the top two leaves and bud on the stem. A plucker averages about 50 lbs. of green leaves a day but during periods of rapid growth, 100 lbs. a day can be harvested.

A mechanical harvester, used in a few areas of the world, can harvest two or three inches of new growth from tea hedge rows at a tremendous saving of labor costs.

Processing

There are three distinct types of processed teas: green, oolong and black. Processing is carried out as soon as possible after harvesting. There are four stages for processing black tea: withering, maceration (rolling and sieving), fermentation/oxidation and drying/firing. For green tea, the fermentation stage is eliminated altogether. Oolong tea is fermented for only a short while, falling somewhere between green and black teas.

Withering: This process reduces the moisture content of the green

leaf by 40-50%. The leaves are spread out on large bins or on racks to dry—a process that takes from 12-24 hours. Circulating air evaporates moisture from the leaves, leaving them soft and pliable.

Maceration (Rolling and Sieving): The object of rolling is to break down the size of the leaf, rupturing the leaf cells to release essential oils and enzymes. Machines now do the work in a few minutes. In the past, rolling was done by rubbing the leaves between the palms of the hands.

Vibrating sieves separate the finer leaves from the coarser ones, and the two are given two separate grades. In other places, the larger leaves are rolled and sieved again. Maceration is another method where the leaves are chopped in a single process to the desired size by a machine.

Fermentation/Oxidation: Fermentation oxidizes the juices of black tea leaves, and to a lesser extent, oolong teas. This process is temperature controlled, and changes the green leaves to a dark copper color in less than four hours. The leafy scent of the green leaves changes to the distinguishing odor of the tea variety. For green tea, the fermentation process is eliminated, and for oolong types, the process is shortened.

Drying/Firing: After fermentation, the leaf goes through a hot air dryer for about thirty minutes to drive off any excess moisture that could further oxidize the leaves. This stage also crystallizes the fermented juices in the leaves. When tea is later brewed, boiling water will release the crystals.

Grading

Grading of black tea is not an indication of quality, it only describes the size and appearance of the leaf. The

two basic grades of tea are “leaf” and “broken.”

Broken grade includes the more popular, darker, more strongly flavored teas. These include Dust, the finest siftings, used in tea bags; Fanning, the smallest broken leaf grade; and Broken Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe Souchang, which contain larger pieces and some golden leaf tips.

Leaf grade teas are large leaves containing a high proportion of buds, picked at the beginning of the season. These include Darjeeling and Souchong teas.

Blending

Almost all black tea is blended to ensure consistency of taste and quality. Tea can vary due to the weather, methods of processing, and transportation. Some tea, such as the “Boh Tea” from Malaysia, is not blended.

Packaging

The tea bag was developed by an American tea merchant, Thomas Sullivan who, in 1904, sent out samples of tea to his customers in little silk bags. Commercially, the bag did not become popular until the 1920s in the United States, and not until the 1950s in England.

Another form of packaging is the tea brick. In Tibet, this is done by steaming the leaves and putting them into molds, compressing them hard as stone. Tea is prepared from shavings of these bricks boiled in water.

In Burma and Thailand, a strong, bitter tea is packed into dried bamboo leaves.

Loose tea loses its flavor rapidly and should therefore be kept in airtight containers at room temperature, never in glass, plastic or in the refrigerator.

PASSINGS

Flora Streit, Fresno, California

Ab Summerson, Glendale, California

Southern California Camellia Society Huntington Show

January 11-12, 1992

Best Large Japonica	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	'Kramer's Supreme'	Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Schmidt
Best Medium Japonica	'Wildfire'	Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Schmidt
Runner-up	'Frances Butler'	Russell Monroe
Best Small Japonica	'Ave Maria'	Mr. and Mrs. Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Marchioness of Salisburg'	Mr. and Mrs. David Wood
Best Miniature Japonica	'Lemon Drop'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	'Fircone Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Waltz Time Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Joe Nuccio'	Chuck Gerlach
Best Retic Hybrid	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	'Emma Gaeta'	Mr. and Mrs. Mel Belcher
Best Species	'Shibori Egao'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Yuletide'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Treated Large Japonica	'Miss Charleston Var.'	Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	'Royal Velvet Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. bob Jaacks
Best Treated Medium Japonica	'Nuccio's Jewel'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	'Wildfire'	Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reich
Best Small Treated Japonica	'Tom Thumb'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Treated Miniature Japonica	'Fircone'	Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan
Runner-up	'Grace Albritton'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Treated Non-Retic Hybrid	'Pink Dahlia'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Pink Dahlia Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Best Treated Retic Hybrid	'Valentine Day'	Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jaacks
Runner-up	'Lasca Beauty'	Dean Alltizer
Best Formal Double	'Mrs. Tingley'	Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Schmidt
Show Chairman-Grady Perigan		



Seedpicker Grady Perigan photo

Each fall a loyal band of seed pickers scours the beautiful camellias of the Huntington Gardens gathering seeds to sell as a fund raiser for the Society.

The last two years have been particularly successful because Los Angeles Times Garden Editor Bob Smaus has publicized the sale for us, which this year netted \$290.

Standing above, ready to work, this season's crew: Bob Jaacks, Harry Reich, Bill Donnan and group organizer and seed mailer Dean Alltizer.

San Diego Camellia Society Show

February 1-2, 1992

Best Large Japonica	'Guilio Nuccio Var.'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Carter's Sunburst Blush'	Ben and Marie Mackall
Best Medium Japonica	'Ragland Supreme'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Desire'	Mel Belcher
Best Small Japonica	'Maroon and Gold'	Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up	'Ave Maria'	Chuck Gerlach
Best Miniature Japonica	'Pink Smoke'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Lemon Drop'	Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan
Best Retic or Retic Hybrid	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	'Miss Tulare'	Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harmsen
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Coral Delight Var.'	Ben and Marie Mackall
Runner-up	'First Blush'	Ben and Marie Mackall
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Kramer's Supreme'	D. T. Gray Family
Best 3 Med., Sm., or Min. Japonicas	'Magnoliaeflora'	Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	'Little Michael'	D. T. Gray Family
Best 3 Retics or Retic Hybrids	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Benjamin Woodward M.D.
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Freedom Bell'	Mr. and Mrs. Roger Trieschel
Runner-up	'Anticipation Var.'	D. T. Gray Family
Best 3 Mixed Varieties		D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up		D. T. Gray Family
Best Species	'Shibori Egao'	Dean Alltizer
Best Treated Japonica	'Lady Laura'	Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	'Grand Marshal'	Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan
Best Treated Retic or Retic Hybrid	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Les And Edna Baskerville
Runner-up	'Miss Tulare'	D. T. Gray Family
Best Treated Non-Retic Hybrid	'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up	'Joe Nuccio'	Chuck Gerlach
Best Japonica Seedling or Sport	M-9	Ben and Marie Mackall
Best 1 Year Grafted Plant	'Nuccio's Pink Lace'	Gene Snooks
Best Novice Bloom	'Tiffany'	Wally Finch
Runner-up	'Carter's Sunburst'	Vern Alhiser
Best Intermediate Bloom	'Tinsie'	S. I. Goldhammer
Runner-up	'Herme'	S. I. Goldhammer
Best Camellia Plant in Bloom	'Captured Enriches'	Gene Snooks
Best Fragrant Bloom	'Scented Gem'	Dean Turney
Best Camellia Bloom Grown in S.C.	'Tiffany'	S. I. Goldhammer
Runner-up	'Arcadia'	M. Mathos

20th Revised Edition
of
1990 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE
Sold Out
New Edition - Fall 1992

Some Vignettes of Camellia History

by Bill Donnan

I was thumbing through some of my camellia books and I decided to jot down a few little vignettes of history about camellias. At the outset, I want to make this disclaimer. First of all these may or may not be the most important "incidents" in the history of camellias. In all likelihood they are not! Secondly, my dates are approximate, my facts may be a little awkward, and my spelling may be suspect. This is almost a "given." Lastly, I have picked out some events which come to mind and, perhaps, have left out some very important ones. Now, if you are still interested, please read on.

Vignette No. 1, about 1500 - Camellias came originally from China to Japan in the 8th Century A.D. and by the 1500s they were among the favorite flowering plants in Japan. At that time, Japan was ruled by a military dictator, the supreme commander of all the samurai. However, the samurai lord of the ancient city of Higo loved flowers and he fostered the improvement of many different genera. He loved camellias and he set his botanists to work to develop a new camellia bloom which would epitomize open-heartedness. His hybridizers went to work and came up with a cross of *Camellia rusticana* (the snow camellia) and *C. japonica*. The desired plum blossom center of the snow camellia was enlarged and united with the vigor and upright bush habit of the *C. japonica*. The resulting five to nine petaled, single form flower has a burst of stamens in the center. The flower is considered to be of proper proportion only when the diameter of the stamen burst is at least half that of the flower. It is this open-hearted quality which all new Higo camellias have in common. Nuccio's Nurseries has several striking new Higo camellias ready to be released.

Vignette No. 2, about 1740 - Europe had discovered as early as 1650 that

drinking tea, an herbal drink made from the dried leaves of *C. sinensis*, was an interesting and stimulating pastime. By the 1700s, tea parties were all the rage, but the tea leaves came from China and, depending on the quality, they cost from \$10 to \$20 per pound! Then someone in London said: "Hey! Why don't we import these plants and grow our own tea leaves right here in London?" Alas! Do not count out those wily Chinese merchants. They substituted *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* plants in their shipments to Europe. After all, they looked about the same as *C. sinensis* but they did not produce tea leaves. More to the point, these plants produced beautiful pink, red and white flowers which were named China Roses. Thus all was not lost.

Picture, if you will, Lord Petre who is walking through his greenhouse on his estate in Kent. He bends over to admire his "double white", a formal double—probably 'Alba plena'. He looks closely at his striped red and white "China rose"—probably 'Variegata'. These and other camellia varieties soon graced the salons of the rich and famous all over Europe.

But let us get back to Lord Petre. He looks into the manor house to discuss a new painting which he has commissioned. It is to be a full length painting of his wife, Lady Petre. Now, if I have piqued your curiosity about this painting, you can see it. It hangs in the art gallery of the Huntington Gardens near the famous painting of Blue Boy!

Vignette No. 3, About 1840 - strangely enough, the first camellia plants to arrive in the U.S.A. were also *C. sinensis* shrubs imported into Georgia in an attempt to grow tea plants here in America. This was way back in 1772, but the endeavor never succeeded. But there were other camellia species imported and they did thrive.

There is the story of Michael Floy

coming from England to New York in 1800 bringing camellias for the John Stevens Nursery in Hoboken, New Jersey. There is the story of how Mr. Floy planted the first seeds of *C. japonica* here in America in 1809.

There is the story of how Dr. J. S. Gunnell built his greenhouse across the street from the Capitol building in Washington D.C. He listed over 200 varieties of camellia in his catalogue, some of which are still our favorites today, such as: 'C. M. Hovey', 'Mrs. Abby Wilder', 'Cleopatra', 'Jacksonii' and 'Sarah Frost'.

There is the story of Andre Michaux who brought three *C. japonica* plants to Middleton Place, South Carolina. From this modest beginning has evolved Middleton Gardens.

There is the story about the Rev. John C. Drayton who imported camellia plants from Belgium in 1840 and eventually created Magnolia Gardens in Ashley, South Carolina. From this garden came an avalanche of seedlings, including: 'Mrs. Charles Cobb', 'Debutante', 'Eleanor Hagood', 'Deari Mealing' and the host of sports and seedlings of 'Mathotiana'. We owe a debt of gratitude to these early camellia hobbyists.

Vignette No. 4, About 1850 - The discovery of gold in California resulted in a mad scramble of people eager to seek their fortune in the "diggings" along the American and Sacramento rivers. However, one of those '49ers was Mr. James L. L. F. Warren who came West to set up, of all things, a seed store! He came to the city of Sacramento and set up The Warren & Company New England Seed Store. There, on February 7, 1852, he advertised the arrival of "3000 pounds of garden seeds, a splendid set of dahlia roots, and blooming plants and rooted cuttings of roses, grapevines, and camellias!"

This shipment came from Boston down the Atlantic Coast by sailing ship to Panama. Then by mule train across the Isthmus jungle and by the

Pacific Mail Steamship Company to San Francisco. This shipment was then loaded on a paddle steamer and went up the river to Sacramento.

Imagine, if you can, blooming 'Alba plena', 'Lady Hume's Blush', 'Fimbriata', 'Mrs. Abby Wilder' and many others. Yes, it was Mr. Warren who brought the first camellias to California and here they have thrived. Sacramento has become the "Camellia Capitol of California" and its streets and homes have been enhanced by these shrubs. In fact, the Capitol grounds surrounding the Capitol building has several hundred camellia "trees" planted there—some of which are over 100 years old!

Vignette No. 5, About 1870 to date - Who can tell us when the first camellia was planted in Southern California? It could be that some of Mr. Warren's camellias found their way down here at an early date. My books do not give me any definite information on these early plantings. On the other hand we do have some stories about early day camellias and I will attempt to chronicle them here.

No doubt you have all read the story about Mr. Webster Cate who lived in Pico Rivera. He boarded a Japanese tramp steamer which was tied up at the Redondo Beach wharf in 1887. There he bought a camellia seedling for 25 cents. He took it home and planted it in his front yard. It grew into a small tree and produced red blooms which he named 'California'. In 1959, Ralph Peer bought this camellia and had it moved to his home at Park Hill Gardens. There it still grows. Is it the oldest? I doubt it!

Mr. Henry Huntington bought the San Marino Ranch in 1903 and began to transform it into the present day Huntington Gardens. When he bought the ranch, there were two 'Pink Perfection' camellias planted by the front door of the old wooden ranch house. These camellias were later moved into the North Vista area of the Huntington Gardens and they must be over 100 years old today. The

Huntington Gardens now has a collection of over 2,000 different varieties and species.

Many of our Southern California camellias came directly from Japan and were then given an English name. Examples are: 'Covina', which came in 1888, 'Purity' - 1895, 'Lotus' - 1909, 'Finlandia' - 1910 and 'Flame' - 1918.

In 1912 the Star Nursery in Montebello imported many camellias from Japan and retained their Japanese names. Among these are

'Daikagura', 'Haku-Botan', 'Iwane', 'Hana-fuki', 'rejishi', 'Otome' and 'Yuki-botan'.

Who can forget Coolidge Gardens, Marshall's Nursery, Kramer Brothers' Nursery and McCaskill Gardens, to name a few. To day we still have that wonderful Nuccio's Nurseries which keeps on putting out new and attractive camellia cultivars each year. Let's hope that 50 years from now, some poor soul with a typewriter will still be telling about Nuccio's.

Delta Camellia Show

February 15-16, 1992-Pittsburg, California

Sweepstakes	59 Blue Ribbons	Robert Ehrhart
Runner-up	50 Blue Ribbons	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best of Show	'Silver Cloud'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best White	'Silver Cloud'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best Miniature	'Pink Smoke'	Robert Ehrhart
Runner-up	'Pink Doll'	Robert Ehrhart
Best Small	'Lady Hume's Blush'	Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini
Runner-up	'Francis Council'	Harland Smith
Best Medium Japonica	'Dahlohnega'	Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
Runner-up	'Fimbriata'	Robert Ehrhart
Best Large Japonica	'Betty Foy Sanders'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Runner-up	'In the Pink'	Edith Mazzei
Best Very Large Japonica	'Mrs D. W. Davis Special'	Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
Runner-up	'Royal Velvet'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best 3 Miniatures	'Tinkerbelle'	Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini
Best 3 Small	'Ave Maria'	Harland Smith
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Jean Marie'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best 3 Very Large Japonicas	'Granada'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best 5 Boutonnieres	'Fimbriata'	Robert Ehrhart
Best 4 Different Colored Japonicas		Mrs. William Bruener
Best under 5-1/2" Retic Hybrid	'Black Lace'	Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
Runner-up	'Masse Lane'	G. Jacober
Best over 5-1/2" Retic Hybrid	'Miss Tulare Var.'	Mrs. Edith Mazzei
Runner-up	'Lasca Beauty'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best 3 Retic Hybrids	'Four Winds'	Jack Lewis
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Julie Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Runner-up	'Debbie'	Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Debbie'	Harland Smith
Best 9 Blooms		Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Best Seedling		Mr. and Mrs. James Toland
Best Youth Boutonniere	'Lady Hume's Blush'	Josh Bergamini
Best Youth Japonica	'Desire'	Jared Bergamini
Best Youth Hybrid	'Julie Var.'	Jared Bergamini

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAMELLIA REVIEW FUND

In memory of Butch Verity:
Chuck and Rosamond Gerlach

Send contributions to:
Jeanne Trefzger, 607 Santa Cruz Rd.,
Arcadia, CA 91007

Temple City Show

February 15-16, 1992

Best Large Japonica	'Carter's Sunburst'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Grand Prix'	Mel Belcher
Best Medium Japonica	'Grand Marshal'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Ragland Supreme'	Mel Belcher
Best Small Japonica	'Maroon and Gold'	Mr. and Mrs. Roger Treischel
Runner-up	'Ave Maria'	Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ray
Best Miniature Japonica	'Lemon Drop'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Little Michael'	Marvin Belcher
Best Bon-Retic Hybrid	'Joe Nuccio'	Mr. and Mrs. George Butler
Best Retic Hybrid	'Arcadia'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Species	'Egao'	Marvin Belcher
Runner-up	'Shibori Egao'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Japonica	'Elegans Champagne'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	'Silver Chalice'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Best Treated Non-Retic Hybrid	'Elsie Jury'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Angel Wings Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Treated Retic Hybrid	'Miss Tulare'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Larry Piet'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Royal Velvet'	Mel Belcher
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Grand Marshal'	Mr. and Mrs. Julius Christinson
Best 3 Boutonnieres	'Ave Maria'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Runner-up	'Covina'	James Wilkin
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Buttons 'n Bows'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Garden Glory'	Mr. and Mrs. Willbur Ray
Best 3 Retic Hybrids	'Arcadia'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Mixed Varieties	'Kewpie Doll'	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up	'Ave Maria'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 5 Large Japonicas	'Shiro Chan'	Mrs. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Adolph Audusson'	James Wilkin
Best 5 Medium Japonicas	'Wildfire'	Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	'Sweet Dreams'	Marvin Belcher
Best 5 Boutonniere Japonicas	'Covina'	James Wilkin
Runner-up	'Tinker Bell'	Marvin Belcher
Best 5 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Freedom Bell'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Elsie Jury'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 5 Retic Hybrids	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Arcadia'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Seedling		Lee Gaeta
Best Fragrant Camellia	'Scentuous'	E. C. Snooks
Award of Merit		Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Show Chairman-Sergio Bracci		

Peninsula Camellia Society Show

February 22-23, 1992

Best Bloom in Show	'Nuccio's Gem'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Sweepstakes (most blue ribbons)	'80 Blooms'	Robert Ehrhart
Runner-up	50 Blooms	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best Very Large Japonica	'Nuccio's Gem'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best Large Japonica	'Swan Lake'	Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso
Runner-up	'In the Pink'	Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lesmeister
Best Medium Japonica	'White Deb'	Howard Oliver
Runner-up	'Sawada's Dream'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best Small Camellia	'Ave Maria Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini

Best Miniature Camellia	'Wilamina'	Tony and Natalie Miranda
Best Very Large Retic	'Harold Paige'	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Pulos
Runner-up	'Arcadia'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Med-Large Retic	'Edith Mazzei'	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pulos
Best Non-retic Hybrid	'Monia Jury'	Jack and An Woo
Best 3 Boutonnieres	'Lady Humes's Blush'	Robert Ehrhart
Best 3 Med. to V. L. Japonicas	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best 3 Retics	'Valley Knudsen'	Al and Lois Taylor
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Our Betty'	Mrs. Edith Mazzei
Best 5 Japonicas	'Betty Foy Sanders'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best 9 Different Blooms		Mrs. William Bruner
Best New Japonica Seedling	#196	Jack Mandarich
Best Fragrant Bloom	'High Fragrance'	Mrs. Edith Mazzei
Best Yellow Camellia	'Jury's Yellow'	Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Achtenberg
Best Member's Japonica	'Kramer's Supreme'	Ann Gazenbeck
Best Member's Retic Hybrid	'Jean Pursel'	Harlow and Jessie Rothert

Pomona Valley Camellia Society Show

February 22-23, 1992

Best Large Japonica	'Royal Velvet'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Hilda Jamieson'	Mel Belcher
Best Medium Japonica	'Grand Marshall'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Magnoliaeflora Var.'	Dr. and Mrs. Lee Chow
Best Small Japonica	'Demi-Tasse'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Hishi Karaito'	Marvin Belcher
Best Miniature Japonica	'Tamia'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Little Michael'	D. T. Gray family
Best 3 Min/Small Japonicas	'Pink Perfection'	Dr. and Mrs. R. Stiern
Runner-up	'Hishi Karito'	Marvin Belcher
Best Small Hybrid or Retic	'First Blush'	Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mackall
Runner-up	'Virginia R.'	Mr. and Mrs. Ben Mackall
Best Miniature Hybrid or Retic	'Little Lavendar'	Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur
Best 3 Min/Sm Hybrids or Retics	'Spring Daze'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Chick Gerlach
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Julia France'	Dr. and Mrs. R. Stiern
Runner-up	'Royal Velvet'	D. T. Gray Family
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Sawada's Dream'	Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
Runner-up	'Glen 40 Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Schmidt
Best 5 Large Japonicas	'Julia France'	Dr. and Mrs. R. Stiern
Runner-up	'Snow Chan'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 5 Medium Japonicas	'Wildfire'	Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	'Margaret Davis'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Very Large Hybrid or Retic	'Emma Gaeta'	Glenn Smith
Runner-up	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mel Belcher
Best Large Hybrid or Retic	'Cornelian'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Four Winds'	Mr. and Mrs. A. Summerson
Best Medium Hybrid or Retic	'Waltz Time Var.'	Dr. and Mrs. R. Stiern
Runner-up	'E. G. Waterhouse Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. David Wood
Best 3 Very Large Retics	'Arcadia'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Large Hybrids or Retics	'Four Winds'	Albert and Leone Summerson
Runner-up	'Miss Tulare'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Medium Hybrids or Retics	'Debbie'	Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harmsen
Runner-up	'South Seas'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best 5 Very Large Hybrids or Retics	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Arcadia'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 5 Large Hybrids or Retics	'Cornelian'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	'Valley Knudsen'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 5 Medium Hybrids or Retics	'Waltz Time Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci

Runner-up	'South Seas'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Species	'Shibori Egao'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Yuletide'	Sally Lane
Best Yellow Bloom	'Chrysantha'	Gene Snooks
Best Fragrant Bloom	'Scentuous'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Japonica	'Royal Velvet'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Tiffany'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Hybrid or Retic	'Curtain Call'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Ruby Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Collector's Tray of 3	'Buttons 'n Bows'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Splash o' White'	Dean Alltizer
Best Sport or Mutant	'Betty's Beauty'	Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chow
Best Commercial Display		Nuccio's Nurseries
Best Commercial Bloom	#8915	Nuccio's Nurseries
Best Novice Bloom	'Bill Woodroof'	P. Karukstis
Award of Merit	'Buttons 'n Bows'	Julia Lawson
Award of Merit	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	P. Karukstis
Award of Merit	'C. M. Wilson'	D. Rideout
Award of Merit	'Howard Dumas'	Kathleen Branton
Best Intermediate Bloom	'Bob Hope'	Sally Lane
Award of Merit	'Elegans Splendor'	Judy Oder
Award of Merit	'Valley Knudsen'	Sally Lane
Award of Merit	'Chandler Elegans'	Sally Lane

Southern California Camellia Council Descanso Show

Feb. 29 - Mar. 1, 1992

George Lewis Trophy	'Royal Velvet'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Flower of Show	'Royal Velvet'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Descanso Best Large Japonica	'Katie Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Magnoliaeflora Var.'	Dr. Lee Chow
Best Medium Japonica	'Sawada's Dream'	Dr. and Mrs. R. Stiern
Runner-up	'Hishi Karaito'	Marvin Belcher
Best Small Japonica	'Alison Leigh Woodroof'	Dr. and Mrs. R. Stiern
Runner-up	'Tamia'	Dr. and Mrs. Lee Chow
Best Miniature Japonica	'Something Beautiful'	Dr. and Mrs. Lee Chow
Runner-up	'Spring Daze'	Marvin Belcher
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Waltz Time Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Runner-up	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Lee Gaeta
Best Retic or Retic Hybrid	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	'Shibori Egao'	Marvin Belcher
Best Species	'Egao'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	'Royal Velvet'	D. T. Gray Family
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Drama Girl'	Tom Hughes
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Jewel'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Ed Combatalade'	Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Ellen Daniel'	Marvin Belcher
Best 3 Boutonierres	'Pink Perfection'	Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Marvin Belcher
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Anticipation Var.'	Marvin Belcher
Runner-up	'Harold Paige'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Retics or Retic Hybrids	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best 5 Large Japonicas	'Julia France'	Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
Runner-up	'Margaret Davis'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best 5 Medium Japonicas	'Nuccio's Jewel'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	'Pink Perfection'	Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
Best 5 Boutonierre Japonicas	'Covina'	Jim Wilkin
Runner-up		

Best 5 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Night Rider'	Mr. and Mrs. David Wood
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Chuck Gerlach
Best 5 Retics or Retic Hybrids	'Harold Paige'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Emma Gaeta Var.'	Mel Belcher
Best Treated Large Japonica	'Royal Velvet'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Best Treated Medium or Small Japonica	'Cherries Jubilee'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Runner-up	'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Best Treated Non-Retic Hybrid	'Pink Dahlia Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Runner-up	'Waltz Time Var.'	Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos
Best Treated Retic or Retic Hybrid	'Larry Piet'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Lasca Beauty'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Fragrant Camellia	'Scentuous'	Mr. and Mrs. Pat Novak
Runner-up	'Seedling'	Mr. and Mrs. Don Martin
Best Seedling	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo	
Best Non-Hybrid Seedling	Saluenensis	Lee Gaeta
Best Retic Seedling		Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best New Sport	'From Ellen Daniel'	Marvin Belcher
Best 3 Mixed Varieties	'Splash o' White'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Harold Paige'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Novice Large Japonica	'Tiffany'	Lloyd Kiff
Best Novice Medium Japonica	'Emperor of Russia'	Mr. and Mrs. Chris Layne Best
Novice Small or Miniature	'Buttons 'n Bows'	Lloyd Kiff Best
Novice Tray of 3	'Tiffany'	Lloyd Kiff

Camellia Society of Sacramento Show

March 7-8, 1992

Outstanding Flower of Show	'Lasca Beauty'	Tom and Marge Lee
Best Very Large Japonica	'Royal Velvet Var.'	Don and Joan Leismeister
Runner-up	'Elegans Splendor'	Harlan Smith
Best Large Japonica	'Snowman'	Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Runner-up	'Grand Marshal'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best Medium Japonica	'Margaret Davis'	Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Runner-up	'Dahlohnega'	Mrs. Edith Mazzei
Best Small	'Little Michael'	Harold and Chick Rambath
Runner-up	'Little Babe Var.'	Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Best Miniature	'Wilamina'	Jim and Jean Toland
Runner-up	'Jessie Conner'	Don and Mary Bergamini
Best 3 Very Large Japonicas	'Swan Lake'	Pete and Helen and Pete Grosso
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Betty Foy Sanders'	Harlan Smith
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'General George Patton'	Ralph and Cathy Celestre
Best 3 Smalls	'Allison Leigh Woodroof'	Don and Jon Leismeister
Best 3 Miniatures	'Frances Council'	Virginia Rankin
Best 5 Japonicas under 4"	'Charles O'Malley'	Robert Ehrhart
Best 5 Japonicas over 4"	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Jack and Vera Lewis
Best Retic Hybrid under 6"	'Valentine Day'	John and Joan Lesmeister
Runner-up	'Valentine Day Var.'	Don and Mary Bergamini
Best Retic Hybrid over 6"	'Lasca Beauty'	Tom and Marge Lee
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Ruby'	The Griffings
Best 3 Retic Hybrids	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Jack Dutra
Best 5 Retic Hybrids	'Miss Tulare'	Harlan Smith
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Julie Var.'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Runner-up	'Pink Dahlia Var.'	Gary and Carol Schanz
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'E. G. Waterhouse Var.'	Don and Mary Bergamini
Best 3 Different Japonicas		Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Best 9 Different Japonicas		Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best Seedling		Ruth Hagman
Runner-up		Elmer and Bernice Achterberg

Second Runner-up
 Best Treated Japonica
 Best Treated Hybrid
 Best Spray or Stem
 Best Fragrant Bloom
 Best Yellow or Cream Bloom
 Best Sacramento Member Bloom
 Best Novice Bloom
 Runner-up
 Best Old Timer Bloom
 Best White Bloom
 Sweepstakes Award
 Runner-up
 Junior Class
 Best Miniature
 Runner-up
 Best Japonica 2'-4"
 Runner-up
 Best Japonica over 4"
 Runner-up
 Best Hybrid
 Runner-up
 Show Chairman-Jim Randall

'Royal Velvet'
 'S. P. Dunn'
 'Purity'
 'High Fragrance'
 'Chrysantha'
 'Magnoliaeflora'
 'Kumasaka'
 'C. M. Hovey'
 'Magnoliaeflora'
 'Ivory Tower'
 69 Blue Ribbons
 44 Blue Ribbons

'Night Rider'
 'AHison Leigh Woodroof'
 'Rudolph'
 'Sweet Dreams'
 'Royal Velvet'
 'In the Pink'
 'E. G. Waterhouse'
 'Pink Dahlia'

David Hagman
 Gary and Carol Schanz
 Jim and Jackie Randall
 Betty Murray
 Mrs. Edith Mazzei
 Robert Ehrhart
 Bob and Nancy Steele
 Sue Mayer
 Dorothy Orolin
 Bob and Nancy Steele
 Larry and Nancy Pitts
 Robert Ehrhart
 Don and Mary Bergamini

Megan Vierra
 Jared Bergamini
 Terry Schanz
 Jared Bergamini
 Terry Schanz
 Mike Mohamed
 Jared Bergamini
 Terry Schanz

Sacramento News from Jim Randall

Our show turned out great. We were back in the Sacramento Convention Center with a smaller scale show, but everything worked out beautifully. The show was more compact and everyone really enjoyed the new layout. Our attendance was the best we have had in recent years.

We had about 4,900 blooms on display with 4,005 in competition. The multiple categories were down from what we expected due to a week of rain prior to the show. To top things off, in some areas of Sacramento we had a thunderstorm with heavy rain and hail Friday evening before the show.

The petal blight here has been extremely bad this season, and talking with others throughout California, that has been the norm this year.



Bob Jaacks photo

Julius Nuccio receives ACS Fellowship, its highest award, voted by members at the ACS Convention in New Orleans where Sergio Bracci accepted the award for Julius and presented it to him at the nursery.



Tree Care

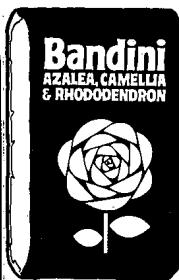
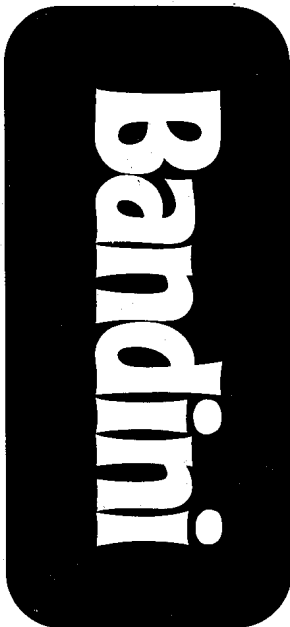
Don't let amateurs **monkey** around with your trees. We are professional arborists committed to your tree care needs. Free consultations and estimates.

FULLY INSURED

(Professional Tree Care / Landscaped Construction)

CALL 818-248-4328

"THE WORD FOR FERTILIZER"
IN CALIFORNIA SINCE 1927



AZALEA, CAMELLIA & RHODODENDRON FOOD 5-10-5

- Premium acid fertilizer for the West.
- Contains controlled release nitrogen.
- 3% iron helps in the formation of chlorophyll.
- Also contains calcium, sulfur, zinc and manganese which help to improve water penetration and alkaline soils.

Available in 5, 10 and 20 # sizes.



AZALEA PLANTING MIX

- Contains Canadian peat moss, ground bark and wood compost.
- Satisfies low PH and drainage needs of acid loving plants.
- Perfect for planting azaleas and camellias.
- Pre-moistened and ready to use.

Available in 1/2, 1 and 2 cu. ft. sizes.

INDEX OF CAMELLIA REVIEW

Volume 53—September-October, 1991—March April, 1992

ARTICLES

Book Report, Bill Donnan	3/19
California Camellia-Rama XVII, Mary Anne Raye	3/11
Camellia Nomenclature Additions, Art Gonos	2/17
Camellia-Rama, Mary Anne Ray	1/10
Camellia Variegata Plena, Berlese	1/16
Camellia Winners, Don Bergamini	3/17
Court of Honor Workers, Bob and Alice Jaacks	3/9
Do Viruses Really Matter?, Dr. R. L. Bielski	2/3
1991 Fair Garden Displays, Marilee Gray	3/20
Folsom Gold, Pat Greutert	1/8
I Knew I Was Hooked When...., Lisa Green	1/13
Juge Nuccio on Azaleas, Pat Greutert	4/8
The Legacy of Nuccio's Nurseries, Bill Donnan	2/11
Letter to the Editor, Edward T. Hall	3/16
Listen to the Leaves, Bill Donnan and Julius Nuccio	4/3
Meyer Piet Speaks on Research	3/6
My Favorite Camellia Varieties, William E. Woodroof	3/7
New Members	1/2, 2/2, 3/2,4/7
Novice Mini-Show	3/24
Nuccio Favorites	3/23
Pacific Camellia Society Awards, Chuck Gerlach	1/15
President's Message, Marilee Gray	4/2
Registration List Corrections	1/4, 2/2, 3/10
Sacramento Deep Freeze, Jim Randall	1/5
Sacramento News, Jim Randall	4/22
The Seedling Time Machine, Houghton Hall	3/3
Seed Pickers	4/13
Show Results-1991:	
South Coast	1/21
San Diego	1/23
Pomona	1/2
Peninsula	2/21
Temple City	2/21
Kern County	2/22
Descanso	2/23
Central California	2/24
Sacramento	1/9
Pacific Camellia Society	3/10
Show Results-1992:	
Huntington	4/3
Delta	4/17
Temple City	4/18
Peninsula	4/18
Pomona	4/19
Descanso	4/20
Sacramento	4/20
Some Vignettes of Camellia History, Bill Donnan	4/15
1991-92 Show Schedule	2/20
1990 Show Winners, Don Bergamini	1/17
Southern Cal Honors Sergio, Marilee Gray	1/3
The Southern California Camellia Council	2/19
The Symphony in Pasadena, Bill Donnan	1/11
Southern California Camellia Society Awards, Chuck Gerlach	1/15
The Tea Plant and its Product, Ann Richardson	4/9
Thank You	3/18,4/5
Tough Taproot Camellias Don't Mind Drought, Kevin Connelly	2/9
Virus—Deadly or Delightful?, Pat Greutert	4/9
What's In a Name...?, Val Bielski	2/7
The Yellow Camellia, Ann Richardson	3/19
A 'Yuletide' Christmas Tree	3/6

AUTHORS

Bergamini, Don	1/17-3/17	Green, Lisa	1/13-1/14
Berlese	1/16	Greutert, Pat	1/8-4/6
Bielski, Dr. R. L. Bielski	2/3	Hall, Edward T	3/16
Bielski, Val	2/7	Hall, Houghton	3/3
Connelly, Kevin	2/9	Jaacks, Bob and Alice	3/9
Donnan, Bill	1/11-2/11-3/19-4/3 4/6	Piet, Meyer	3/6
Gerlach, Chuck	1/15	Nuccio, Julius	4/3
Gonos, Art	2/17	Randall, Jim	1/5-4/22
Gray, Marilee	1/3-3/20-4/2	Richardson, Ann	3/19-4/9
Green, Bill	1/14	Woodroof, William E	3/7

Directory of Other California Camellia Societies

ATWATER GARDEN CLUB AND CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Lyman Duncan; Secretary, Ruby Gorden, P.O. Box 918, Atwater 95301. Meetings: 4th Tuesday of each month, 7:00 p.m., Bloss House, Cedar & First Street, Atwater.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Mary Anne Ray; Secretary, Chris Gonos, 5643 North College Avenue, Fresno 93704. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through February, 7:30 p.m., Sheraton Smuggler's Inn, Fresno.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Larry Pitts; Secretary, JoAnn Weeks, 2337 Westbrook Ct., Walnut Creek 94598. Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, November through March, Oak Grove School, 2050 Minert Rd., Concord.

KERN COUNTY, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, Glen Burroughs; Secretary, Fred Dukes, 733 Del Mar Dr., Bakersfield 93307. Meetings: Call Fred Dukes for meeting dates, time and location.

MODESTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President: Ronald Jackson; Secretary, Betty Grover, 1108, Ulrich Ave., Modesto 95350. Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, September through April, 7:30 p.m., Centenary Methodist Church, Room 6, Norweigian & McHenry Ave., Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, C. Adair Roberts; Secretary, Jim Toland, 1897 Andrews Drive, Concord 94521. Meetings: 1st Monday, November through April, 7:30 p.m., Oak Grove School, Concord. A final meeting in May is a dinner meeting.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Russell Monroe; Secretary Mary L. Simmons, 5616 Freeman Ave., La Crescenta 91214. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, 8:00 p.m., Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr. LaCanada.

PENNINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Bob Logan; Secretary, Mickie Farmer, 360 Santa Margarita Ave., Menlo Park 94025. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, October through March, Veteran's Building Annex, 1455 Madison Ave., Redwood City.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Julius Chrisinson; Secretary, Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 95204. Meetings: 2nd Monday, November through April, 7:30 p.m. Church Fellowship Hall, White & 6th St., La Verne.

SACRAMENTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, Donald Lesmeister; Secretary, Evalena Smith, 601—34th St., Sacramento 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October through April, 7:30 p.m., Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Beth Kalal; Secretary, Edna Baskerville, 4871 Lucille Pl. San Diego 92115. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Casa Del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY INC. CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, John Mendoza 111; Secretary, Mrs. Roy Williams, 1159 Park Ave., San Jose 95126. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, September through April, except Wednesday, November and December, 7:30 p.m., Sumitomi Bank Community Room, 515 No. First St., San Jose.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Helen Smith; Secretary, Pauline Johnson, 1251—10th St., San Pedro 90731. Meetings: 7:30 p.m., South Coast Botanic Garden, 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula.

SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA
CAMELLIA
SOCIETY, Inc.

607 SANTA CRUZ RD.
ARCADIA, CA 91007

Address Correction Requested

JEANNE TREFZGER
607 SANTA CRUZ RD
ARCADIA CA 91007

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 740
Pasadena, CA