THE Camellia REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

'Larry Piet'

Vol. 54 *January-February 1993* *No. 3*

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

An organization devoted to the advancement of the camellia for the benefit of mankind—physically, mentally and inspirationally.

All are welcome to attend Society meetings held at the Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 No. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, on October 29—Lecture Hall, November 19—Ayres Hall, January 28, February 25, March 25,—Lecture Hall, and April 26, Ayres Hall. A camellia culture demonstration/lecture and cut blossom exhibit at 7:30 p.m. precedes the program which begins at 8:00 p.m. Bloom placement at 7:00 p.m. for the exhibit.

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

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Cover Photo

The front cover does not do justice to a beautiful flower, 'Larry Piet'. Meyer Piet was most generous in paying for the color separations. We doctored a slide, the only one available last summer, one that had a show card and part of a show prize in the picture. As you can see, the results were poor. I couldn't determine this from the color separations. The covers were printed when I realized my mistake. Redoing them was cost prohibitive.

In order to rectify my mistake, The Southern California Camellia Society is sponsoring a contest with a $25 prize for the best 'Larry Piet' picture. It may be a color slide or a glossy photo. The picture will appear on the September-October 1993 *Camellia Review* cover. You may send the slide or photo to me. Please be sure your name is on the slide or picture. If a glossy picture, be careful not to use ink that will show through the paper. My address is inside the front cover.

All entries must be submitted by June 1. —Pat Greutert

THOUGHTS *from the editor*

The next *Review* will end my sojurn as editor. Putting the magazine together for you during the last four years has given me great joy. As I've said to Art Gonos and Tom Savige, few things can equal the exuberant feelings that accompany holding that first completed volume in your hands. However, the time comes when a task becomes exceedingly onerous. This is the time to step down and I will do so. —Pat Greutert

New Members

Southern California Camellia Society welcomes:

Dr. and Mrs. William Ackerman
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Concord, CA 94521

Next month *The Review* will contain our complete registration list and include phone numbers for the above members.

Some Comment on Camellia Reticulata

Colonel T. Durant, Tirau, New Zealand

Editor's note: *The following is taken from an address by Colonel Durrant at the Annual Conference of the New Zealand Camellia Society held at Waitangi, New Zealand in August 1967. [This article is reprinted from* The Camellia Review, *Vol. 29, January 1968.*

Harold Dryden, Review *editor at the time of first publication, calls the address "the most thorough research of Camellia reticulata that has been made in the Western World." Such research could not have been made in the U.S. because at the time we did not maintain diplomatic relations with China but New Zealand did.]*

If the 20th century revival of interest in the Genus Camellia can be attributed to one man, that man must be the late Ralph Peer, in whose honor this memorial lecture was instituted. The choice of subject, "Some Comment on Camellia Reticulata," is also apposite, since he played an important and decisive part in the introduction to Western countries of what are now known as the "Kunming Reticulatas."

These beautiful camellias have a fascination all of their own, arising as much from their romantic history as from their magnificent flowers. Their origin as garden varieties, or possibly hybrids of the species *Camellia reticulata,* dates back over 1,000 years to the 9th century A.D. and they have been the subject of a considerable amount of Chinese writing. The production of such magnificent plants from the relatively simple wild species forms pre-supposes a fantastic degree of knowledge and expertise in the fields of plant breeding and horticulture on the part of those early Chinese workers.

In the 11th century, P. Chao, a Chinese literary naturalist, listed and described 72 varieties of this camellia and there are many references in subsequent Chinese literature to them. When one sees the glorious flowers of such varieties as 'Chrysanthemum Petal', 'Purple Gown', 'Pagoda' and 'Shot Silk', it is staggering to think that the plants now flourishing in New Zealand are, in fact, horticultural prolongations of the original plants which first delighted the eyes of those ancient Chinese gardeners. Since they have always been propagated by vegetative methods (i.e. grafting) and no new generation has arisen from seeds, these plants must be some of the oldest vegetable organisms in the world.

Dr. T.T. Yu, of the Academia Sinica, Peking, is the principal source of our knowledge of these plants and, in his lecture to the Royal Horticulture Society Camellia and Magnolia conference, held in London in 1950, he said, "love of the flower has resulted in the development and preservation of the superior varieties, and its culture is the favourite amusement of the nobility, the literary and the rich...in olden times several pairs of camellia plants were given as a portion of marriage dowries."

In 1958, Dr. Yu issued a short description of these camellias which was written, of course, in Chinese and published in Peking. Here is a translation into English of some of his comments on the Kuming reticulatas:

"The country of our ancestors is a vast and spacious land, with very rich and fertile soil and many different climates. Consequently, there is also a very varied vegetation, the greatest variety in the world. Amongst the many species a great number are valued either for their beauty in the art of gardening or for some other special usefulness. Our ancestors long ago discovered this fact. Moreover, they carefully nurtured and cultivated them and they preserved a great variety of species of high quality fruit trees, vegetables and flowers. This being not only a gift of nature but also the result of many years hard work by

the people and diligent cultivation, it deserves our special attention and affectionate care. Amongst the flowers, camellias, peonies, plum blossom and chrysanthemums have for long been well known throughout the world. However, the camellia of the Yunnan mountains has only recently roused the interest of people of the other parts of the world.

"The Yunnan Camellia is most highly valued in the art of gardening. The shape of the tree is majestic and very beautiful. It can reach more than 10 meters in height and it can live for several hundred years. The leaves are perennial dark green. The flower is very big and its form most beautiful; its colour is very bright and attractive. There is a great range of varieties. It blooms during late winter and early spring, which is the season when most plants are hibernating. It is equally suited as a pot plant or as a plant in the ground, indoors or outdoors. It can be claimed that it is one of the most special and valued of the cultivated species.

"Those who have traveled past K'un Ming or Ta-Li will have retained a very deep impression of the Camellia plant. During the period just before and after the New Year, be it in a private courtyard, big or small, private or public garden, you are certain to see a few pots of these flowers in full bloom. Everyone will be able to tell you, just as if they were speaking of their family treasures, some very rich, poetic names, such as, 'This particular plant is called Pine Cone Scales, that one is called Nine Hearts and eighteen Petals.' In the larger temples there are always a few of these old flower plants, the tallest can reach as high as 12 feet, their width being two or three feet, and the age of the tree being more than two to three hundred years, with several thousands of bright, gay and colourful blossoms.

To see the flowers has become a must for all those who go on a sightseeing excursion. During the New Year, friends present these flowers to each other. When girls are getting married Camellia flowers are used as wedding decorations. the facts tell us that the cultivation of the Camellia is very common in Yunnan, and that this tradition has a long history.

"As for the history of the cultivation of the Camellias at Yunnan: It was already quite common during the early period of the Ming Dynasty, when they had already been cultivated for more than five hundred years. The earliest written record was in the CH'ING T'AI T'U CH'ING of Ming which said: 'There is a Camellia, a product of Chou Nan, in front of the temple of the Heavenly King. Its flowers bloom in the winter months; there are three colours— pink, vermilion and pure white interspersed. When the blooms wither, the corollas of the flower do not fall to the ground. The local people thought it was a kind of deity and dared not pluck it.' In the article CHU FANG P'U it is recorded: 'The precious pearl camellia has a thousand leaves surrounding the bud and it takes eight months to bloom. Its colour is like red cinnobar and most pleasing. It is said that in Chen Nan there is a plant about three yards in height and with a thousand blooms which are all drooping down. They are very very beautiful.' Again in the article YUNNAN T'UNG TSE it is recorded, 'The Camellias of Yunnan are the rarest in the world. The Chin An Hsich Shao Shou of the Ming Dynasty said there were 72 varieties. The YU CHUAN T'ENG MEI records that the plant has ten distinguishing qualities and that there are a hundred poems written about it. CHAO-PI made almost a hundred different genealogical tables taking the dark red supple branches and the curled up petals as the distinguishing mark.' This is also one of the earliest records of the Yunnan Camellia.

Unfortunately, these genealogical tables of CHAO-PI are lost. In the K'ang Wu year of the Chinese Republic, FANG SHU-MEI, a native of P'as Lung Shan, compiled a booklet called 'A Short History of the Chen Nan Camellia.'

A great portion of the book consists of a collection of verse and poems written about the Camellia throughout history. However, simultaneously, it served as evidence of the existence of 72 varieties of Camellia. From this book we can see that a great portion of the ancient names of these flowers are still retained and are very popular today. This book is written as a reference for all garden lovers and for those who love flowers, with the view of fostering the appreciation not only of Camellia, special to Yunnan, but of other species of Camellia as well, so that they may spread in the courtyards of our country and the gardens all over the world.

"The species mentioned in this book can all be found in the Botanical Research Department of the Chinese Science Faculty in Hei Lung T'an of K'un Ming as well as in the people's Botanical Gardens of K'un Ming."

Camellia reticulata first appeared outside China in 1820 when Richard Rawes, Captain of an East India merchantman, brought home a plant of then unknown camellia for his friend, T.C.Palmer of Bromley, Kent. This was followed in 1824 by another importation brought by John Damper Parks for the Royal Horticultural Society. These plants were the variety we now know as *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes', and their first blooming in England was a horticultural sensation of the first magnitude.

It is doubtful if, in 1850, Robert Fortune actually sent home the first plant of the formal double reticulata which now bears its name (syn. 'Pagoda'), since there is extant an enthusiastic description of a very large plant only a short time after this date. His specimen was described in the Botanical Magazine of 1857 and then named *C. reticulata*, flore pleno. Since both of these were sterile forms it was obvious that they were garden cultivars and it was not until 1924 that George Forrest collected specimens and seeds of a wild, single-flowered reticulata found growing on the hillsides at TENGYUEH, in the Yunnan Province of China. This has proved to be a very free-growing, vigorous plant which sets seed readily to both chance and controlled pollination.

In 1938 the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society published an article by Hsu Hsen Yu, under the title "Recent Progress in Botanical Exploration in China." In this he referred to numerous varieties of beautiful camellias for which Yunnan was famous and provided the first clue that some, so far unknown, varieties of *C. reticulata* were growing there. World War II overshadowed such peaceful and desirable things as botanical research and it was not until 1948-49 that three eminent collectors, Dr. Walter Lammerts, Mr. Ralph Peer, both of the United States, and Mr. Walter Hazelwood of Australia obtained shipments of some of these plants.

Unfortunately, harsh treatment by quarantine authorities caused heavy casualties and it is understood that the five plants which Walter Hazelwood imported were eventually destroyed. We have been informed by the owners of the two leading camellia nurseries in Australia that their present reticulata stock plants all came from the United States, i.e. from the Lammerts-Peer shipments.

After intensive propagation in the United States, 20 varieties were offered to the public and began to find their way into gardens all over the temperate parts of the world. In 1955 William Hertrich, in Vol.II of "Camellias in the Huntington Gardens," published descriptions and black and white pictures of each of the 20 varieties but it was very soon obvious that there were some serious problems of identity and nomenclature to be solved. In his 1950 Conference paper Dr.Yu had used names transliterated from Chinese and, as a synonym, also gave a translated name. Example: HOYEHTIECHIH or Thick Leaf Butterfly. It was considered in the United States that the use of

transliterated Chinese names would be impossible in Western countries and that very free translations would be used instead. So HOYEHTIECHIH became 'Butterfly Wings', CHANGCHATIECHIH became 'Chang's Temple', and so on. Under the rules of horticultural nomenclature, undoubtedly the transliterated names take priority but it is unlikely that they will ever be commonly used.

It appears that, even in China, several names were in use, in different areas, for the same camellia and that minor flower variations were given qualifying names. An example of this is TZEPAO ('Purple Gown'). On a mature plant occasional flowers show narrow, whitish stripes vertically disposed on the center petal. This is then called TZEPAO-YUTAI but all the evidence we have indicates that the striping is casual and not a mutation which can be separately propagated.

Different Chinese names, HUNGMARNAO and PEIMARNAO, are used for TAMARNAO ('Cornelian') according to the amount of white showing in the flowers. Since the variegation in TAMARNAO is probably virus-induced and varies widely from plant to plant, and season to season, the use of different names does not appear to be justified. A possible expanation is that the Chinese name describes a flower and not necessarily a cultivar.

While the priority name for any given cultivar can be arrived at by study of the available informaton about it, problems of identity are very much more difficult to determine and it is to this matter we must now turn our attention. One can only speculate as to the cause of the present confusion, but it is quite certain that the 20 names published as growing in the Huntington Gardens are attached to a much smaller number of actual cultivars. Some of the missing cultivars may never have left China, they may have succumbed to quarantine treatment or died subsequently. It is certain that bad nursery practice led to considerable mis-labeling, even of the easily recognizable varieties.

In 1963 we were able to establish direct contact with the Botanical Institute at Kunming and received most courteous offers of assistance. We sent them the schedule of reticulata varieties which was published in the *New Zealand Camellia Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 3, and supported this with colour slides of typical flowers of all the varieties growing here.

In November, 1964, we succeeded in obtaining a shipment of 28 plants in 14 varieties, which were sent out to Hong Kong. There the soil was removed, the roots packed in moss and the plants sent on by air to New Zealand. Here we must thank Mr. Ralph Dean and his staff who made the arrangements for us in Hong Kong.

On arrival, the plants were in very poor condition, many completely defoliated and showing lesions of *Glomerella cingulata*, the presence of which fungus was determined in the quarantine laboratory. The Plant Quarantine authorities in Auckland and Hamilton handled the plants with very great care and without this cooperation, the shipment would have been lost.

After quarantine treatment with suitable fungicides, the plants were put into a peat-pumice mixture and placed in a large polythene tent in our propagating house. All but one or two commenced to grow but the new shoots were collapsing as soon as their growth run was completed. This is fairly typical in the presence of *Glomerella cingulata* and it seemed unlikely then that the shipment, obtained after so much trouble, expense and correspondence, would survive. Some were already dead.

Some time previously, Messrs. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. of Great Britain, had kindly sent us a quantity of the systemic fungicide, Griseofulvin, for the purpose of an experiment with camellias. This was in a fertilizer formulation

and was now used on the ailing plants with dramatic results. Dieing back of new growth ceased almost immediately, quit extensive lesions on main stems ceased to spread and, after continuous application of the Griseofulvin at monthly intervals, the plants have made regular healthy growth, flowering for the first time in 1966. Eighteen plants have survived in good enough condition to produce some propagating material.

After considering the evidence obtained from this and earlier shipments, the information supplied to us from the Botanical Institute and all the available literature on the subject, it is possible to make some observations on the identities of the cultivars of *C. reticulata* now in circulation. We have made repeated importations of these plants since 1954, have re-imported plants of doubtful identity from many sources and have examined a very large number of plants growing in New Zealand and Australia.

In endeavoring to establish identities, it is necessary to take into account the fact that considerable variations of colour and flower form occur in *Camellia reticulata* and judgments must be based on typical flowers from mature plants. Recently grafted plants frequently show wide variation in leaf shape and size and only leaves from mature plants can be used for identification purposes.

Fortunately, there are some varieties about which there is no doubt, and these need only be listed or discussed briefly. In each case transliterated Chinese names are given first, translated chinese names second and the common name last.

1. TSUEBAN TUNG-TSAO-PIEN	ROSE FLOWER	CHRYSANTHEMUM PETAL
2. SUNGTZELIN	PINE CONE SCALE	ROBERT FORTUNE, PAGODA
3. TZEPAO	PURPLE GOWN	PURPLE GOWN

Note: TZEPAO-YUTAI is used to describe this camellia when narrow vertical striping occurs on the centre petals. Recent comment from Kunming on our colour pictures suggested that they showed a flower of TZEPAO-YUTAI. Our observation is that this is a casual flower variation (not virus induced) and not a mutation.

4. TAYINHUNG	LARGE PINK, LARGE SPINEL PINK	SHOT SILK
5. TATAOHUNG	LARGE PEACH RED, LARGE CRIMSON	CRIMSON ROBE
6. HOYEHTIECHIH	THICK LEAF BUTTERFLY	BUTTERFLY WINGS
7. MOUTANCHA	PEONY CAMELLIA	MOUTANCHA

This variety has been difficult to establish and plants imported from U.S.A. proved either not 'Moutancha' at all, or were heavily infected with virus and failed to survive. We do not know of a successful plant in New Zealand and have not seen one in Australia. Under the label 'Peony Camellia', two plants of this, showing no signs of virus, were included in our 1964 shipment. They have flowered successfully and are a remarkably beautiful camellia with gradation of colour from Rose Madder HCC 23 to23/3. Flower size averaged 16cm. wide and 10cm. high, with 25 petals and some petaloids. The form is semi-double to open peony. First propagations from the plants are growing strongly and show no signs of virus.

8. BUDDHA	BUDDHA	BUDDHA
9. CONFUCIUS	CONFUCIUS	CONFUCIUS
10. TIEHTSE-MAOTAN MAYEHTIEHCHICH	RETICULATE LEAF BUTTERFLY	PROFESSOR TSAI

Dr. Wu Chen-Yi, writing to us from the Botanical Insitute, Kunming, states, "Tiehtse-Maotan and Mayehtiechchich are identical with and should be regarded as the Chinese names for Professor Tsai." In the original shipments to the United States, there was an unlabelled plant to which the name of 'Professor Tsai' was then given in honour of the famous Chinese botanist of that name. Our 1964 shipment included this variety under its tranlated name 'Reticulate Leaf Butterfly'. It has flowered and appears identical with plants previously imported as 'Professor Tsai'.

11. SHITZETOU	LIONHEAD	LIONHEAD
12. TAMARNAO	LARGE CORNELIAN	CORNEIAN
13. CHANGCHATIECHIH	CHANG'S CAMELLIA	CHANG'S TEMPLE

It is convenient to study these three cultivars together, since they have been completely confused in general garden circulation. A very large number, if not all of the plants circulated under these three names are identical and produce peony form flowers heavily variegated with white and it was generally believed that they might all be 'Chang's Temple' (See Camellia Nomenclature 1966, S.C.C.S. and *N.Z. Camellia Bulletin* Vol. III, No 3, p.7).

It is now clear that 'Lion Head' is a solid red peony form camellia and Dr. Yü (in Yunnan Shan-Cha, Peking 1958) states that Tamarnao is the ONLY bicoloured reticulata.

Changchatiechich, 'Chang's Temple', is not described in Dr. Yu's paper in the 1950 R.H.S. Conference Report, nor in "The Garden Camellias of Yunnan." It is described and illustrated in "Yunnan Shan-cha," Peking 1958, and plants of this were included in our 1964 shipment. These have flowered. There are up to 20 petals in 4 or 5 rows, an open centre with some petaloids. The size is 14 cm. by 6 cm., the petals are deeply notched, some with multiple notchings. The colour is China Rose HCC 024-024/1. This is a quite different camellia from any we have seen before and it matches tha 'Chang's Temple' description and illustration in Dr. Yu's 1958 publication. A flower was exhibited at the New Zealand Camellia Society National Show in 1966.

It is now clear that all the bicoloured camellias circulated under any of these names are, in fact, 'Cornelian' and should be labelled as such. 'Chang's Temple' does not seem to have been included in the shipments the U.S.A., or if it was did not survive. Propagation from the 1964 shipment has been successful. 'Lion Head' may be in circulation but most plants in our 1964 shipment did not survive.

Study of the early pictures and writing about this group makes it seem probable that this confusion occurred at the Chinese end and that only 'Cornelian' was exported at that time. The illustrations in *Camellias of the Huntington Gardens,* W. Hertrich, and certainly those in *"The Yunnan Reticulatas"* 1954, ed. D.L.Feathers, confirm this, while the coloured picture of 'Chang's Temple' in *Camellias in America,* 2nd ed. Dr.H.H.Hume, actually depicts 'Crimson Robe'.

14. HSIAOKUEYEH	SMALL OSMANTHUS LEAF	OSMANTHUS LEAF
15. TAKIEYEH	LARGE OSMANTHUS LEAF	TAKIEYEH
16. LIUYEHINHUNG	WILLOW LEAF PINK	WILLOW WAND

This is another group of which the identities have become obscure and can conveniently be considered together. Plants imported from the United States on numerous occasons under each of these three names have, on maturity, been identical and are almost certainly all Liuyehinhung ('Willow Wand'). The illustration of this cultivar, Fig. 9, in the R.H.S. Conference Report is quite typical.

Dr. Wu Chen-yi writes to us as follows: "Hsiaokueyeh differs itself very apparently from the other two by its vigorous habit, its soft oblong leaves, bearing a recurred apex."

Our 1964 shipment contained Hsiaokueyeh, under the label "Small Osmanthus Leaf." It has flowered in accordance wilth Dr. Yu's description, the flower being much smaller, the petals fluted and arranged in three or four rows. The flowers, leaves and general appearance check with Dr. Yu's illustration, Fig. 11, in the Conference report and in "The Camellias of Yunnan." 'Willow Wand' is also in the shipment and appears to check with the plants previously imported under all three names. Having seen the two varieties there can be no confusion between them, but we are left with Takieyeh still missing.

Study of illustrations and early literature published seems to make it clear that Small Osmanthus Leaf did survive in the early U.S. shipments and the confusion over this variety must be attributed to the American nurseries responsible for distribution. We have been unable to establish whether or not Takieyeh has ever existed outside China as a clearly identifiable cultivar.

17. TALICHA	QUEEN OF TALI	TALI QUEEN
18. PAOCHUCHA	PRECIOUS PEARL JEWELRY	NOBLE PEARL

These two cultivars are confused, the plants sold under both names are identical and are, in fact, 'Tali Queen'. Repeated importations from growers claiming to possess 'Noble Pearl' have all proved to be 'Tali Queen'. Characteristics of 'Tali Queen' are deep and sometimes multiple notching of the petals, broad leaves of heavy texture and bright red colour.

'Noble Pearl' is smaller, deeper red, with entire petal margins and is said to have leaves of "fine texture, with very distinctive veining, broad, similar to the 'Purple Gown' variety." Unfortunately, no plant of 'Noble Pearl' arrived in our 1964 shipment, even though the variety was listed as available. Study of illustrations and material published since 1950 confirms the contention that only 'Tali Queen' has been seen and it is probable that 'Noble Pearl' has never left China or did not survive shipment.

19. TSAOTACHUNG EARLY CRIMSON

This cultivar has not proviously been available but was included in our 1964 shipment and has flowered in accordance with Dr. Yu's description and the illustration in his Yunnan Shan-cha, Peking 1958. It is said to flower very early in the season and it was the first *C. reticulata* to flower here last season. Dr. Yu gives the colour as crimson (HCC 22/1), the size as 4 to 5 inches, the form semi-double, the flower having a raised centre and flat outer petals. Dr. Yu suggests that the semi-double camellia cultivated in Britain (?'Captain Rawes') "belongs here." From the description and the flowers we have seen, this is not the case.

20. MAYEHYINHUNG RETICULATE LEAF
SPINEL PINK

This is described and illustrated in all three of Dr. Yu's publications under review and he says, "This variety is closely related to the *Large Pink* ('Shot Silk') but differs in the narrower and prominently reticulated leaves and in the lighter, spinel pink, peony form flowers. The flower is small, 9-10 cm., 3 to 4 rows of petals which are veined red on light spinel pink. A plant of this cultivar is in our 1964 shipment.

21. HENTIENKO THE DWARF
DWARF ROSE

This variety is described and illustrated in all three of Dr. Yu's publications. He says of it."This variety is one of the most beautiful of all pink coloured

Yunnan Camellias. It is characterised by its very fully double flowers, from light carmine to geranium pink, tinged white along the margins. Flowering season very late, March to April, perhaps closing the flowering season of all the Camellias in Yunnan. Being rather a slow grower of dwarf habit, it is appropriately called Hentienko, meaning "Jealous of the highness of the sky." It is very rare and much valued in the local market." The flowers are said to be 9-11 cm. across, petals arranged in 7 or 8 whorls with 20-40 stamens in the centre.

Under its translated name, 'Dwarf Rose', this variety was offered as available for shipment in 1964. An unlabelled plant has since flowered and appears exactly to match the descriptions, colour and form of Hentienko. It has been safely propagated and grafted onto seedling reticulata stocks and is growing freely.

22. EARLY PEONY

Included in our 1964 shipment were two plants under the above label. We can find no reference anywhere in the literature to a camellia of this name or of a description which would fit the flowers. The colour is China Rose (HCC 024/1), 12 cm. wide and 7-8 cm. high. The outer petals lie flat and the high centre has folded petals and petaloids, showing notched margins. Plants grafted from this are growing with great vigor and appear to be free from virus. This is a very beautiful camellia which will be a valuable acquisition to the range. No Chinese name is available.

In Dr. Yu's Yunnan Shan-Cha, 1958, the following additional varieties are listeed and described:

23. SUNGTZUKO PINE SHELL

"Flowering period February to March, flowers and leaves similar to Sungzelin ('Pagoda'), but petals are smaller; leaves are oblong, bent slightly inwards." Not illustrated.

24 T'UNG-TSU-MIEN BABY FACE

This is illustrated as a white, open, semi-double, but the description says "has the latest flowering period, March to April, white with deep red variegation. Leaves similar to 'Chrysanthemum Petal' variety, are deep green. Also called "Soft-stemmed white-red."

25. HUA-YEH PAO-CHU VARIEGATED LEAVES PRECIOUS PEARL

"The flowers are larger than variety 18 ('Noble Pearl') and variegated with *blue*; bright and burnished; leaves strongly reticulated with yellow blotches, hence the name."

26. The names HSUEH, SNOW LION, PEIMARNO and HUMGMARNO occur in the literature and refer to degrees of white variegation present in flowers of TAMARNAO, 'Cornelian'. A name, BLUE-RED PRUNE OSMANTHUS LEAF, has been mentioned in Chinese correspondence but no description or details are available. SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION;

1. An apparently healthy and strong growing example of 'Moutancha' has been obtained.
2. Mayehtiehchich is established as a Chinese synonum for 'Professor Tsai'.
3. The identity of Changchatiechih ('Chang's Temple') has been clarified and plants of the correct variety obtained. Tamarnao ('Cornelian') is established as the identity of the variegated cultivar which has been distributed under these names as 'Lion Head'.
4. Hsiaokuyeh ('Osmanthus Leaf') has been obtained and its identity established. Takieyeh remains in doubt and 'Willow Wand' is confirmed as the identity of the cultivar commonly circulated under all three of these names.

5. Talicha ('Tali Queen') is distinguished from Paochucha ('Noble Pearl'), the existence of the latter outside China remaining in doubt.
6. Subject to the confirmation of second and subsequent flowering, the following cultivars have been obtained from China and established:

Tsaotaohung	Early Crimson
Maychyinhung	Reticulate Leaf Spinel Pink
Hentienko	The Dwarf, Dwarf Rose
Early Peony	? —
Changchatiechich	Chang's Temple
Hsiaokueyeh	Osmanthus Leaf

ACKNOWEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to very many people who have provided information, plant material and comment during the time we have been studying *C. reticulata* for the purpose of this paper. Among them are Dr. Wu Chen-yi and the staff of the Botanical Institute at Kunming, for providing plants, answering queries and studying material sent to them; Professor E.G.Waterhouse for making available the Chinese publication "Yunnan Shan-cha" and providing a tranlation of part of it; Mr. Ralph Dean for facilitating the handling of a camellia shipment through Hong Kong; Mr. T. Savige for material and comments; the owners of both Camellia Grove and Camellia Lodge Nurseries for allowing us to study their stock plants; Mr. H.M.Hammond for providing some overseas exchange and much encouragement; and many others who have kindly written and made information available.

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Visitor from New Zealand

Delightful *New Zealand Bulletin* editor Val Bieleski will be visiting Los Angeles March-17-30. We hope to introduce her at our March 25 Arboretum meeting.

Matt Wilkin Photos

A rustic garden bench between two ponds beckons one to cross over a bridge to relax amid the ferns, azaleas and exotic plants. In the background, the ancient water wheel turns slowly and water spills over huge boulders into a stream in the foreground. This display was appropriately named "The Old Mill Stream."

A modernistic three-tiered fountain surrounded by lush and decorative foilages and brilliant azaleas and with a sweeping patio in the foreground was the main focal point of this display. In the quiet of the evening, as candles flickered and fountains played water symphonies, this patio was a reflection of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

L.A. County Garden Displays—1992

Marilee Gray

When the calendar turns to June, a nervous anticipation sets in. We know the fair is only three months away, but there will be no time to waste if we are to be ready for the opening in September.

The Pomona Valley Camellia Society has been entering garden displays in the Los Angeles County Fair for many, many years, but the excitement of creating these displays is forever new.

Again this year, we contracted for two of the largest display areas. Fortunately, we were able to modify the hardscape of one of our previous displays, and this saved us a tremendous amount of work—something we would come to appreciate more as the work progressed.

We altered the bricked patio to complement an overhead walled structure. A manufacturer with whom we have had tremendous cooperation in past years, Al's Garden Art, loaned us a newly-developed indoor/outdoor fountain that was featured as the main focal point of this garden. Surrounding the patio and nestled in among lush foliages were three ground-level ponds.

Sergio Bracci used his influence and genius to fill these with multiple bubble fountain assemblies. The public was so intrigued by these water bubbles that they generated more questions and information requests than any other feature in the entire show.

Lots of calatheas, China dolls, spathiphyllums, caladiums and ferns provided luxurious and spectacular foliage, while nearly 100 bush and tree azaleas shipped down from Oregon in full bloom provided color. This exhibit, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," received two special awards, including one for being among the top five high-point displays.

The other display did not come together as easily or quickly. We had done an incredible amount of rock and boulder work the year before and we planned to reuse most of that layout. However, this year we decided to have water spill from a rustic water wheel into a large pond, cascade over and down an enormous boulder into a tiny, deep pond, flow down a stream under a bridge and over a waterfall into a sizeable lower pond, and then be recycled again up to the higher pond.

Converting what had been a dry stream bed into a watertight and flowing stream was no small job. We ended up removing everything except the boulders that were beyond moving size and starting in again from square one.

A Bobcat was brought in to do the rough excavating and to position the largest boulders.

With the bottom pond dug as deeply as a pick could penetrate, we were faced with raising the water level of the upper pond well beyond the soil line. With courses of concrete, block faced and capped with boulders, we created a retaining wall high enough to hide tall, 15-gallon containers, yet strong enough to withstand the force of water pressure almost to its top. It looked natural from the outside, but a view of the concealed backside revealed a maze of blocks and reinforcing bars. If an award were given for engineering, Julius Christinson should have won it with this wall.

To our knowledge, no exhibitor had ever attempted a moving water exhibit of this magnitude and managed to deep it watertight and operational during the course of the fair. True to expectations, we did have some problems to work out, but the biggest problem came when all the exhibits turned on their electrical equipment and the antiquated lines just could not carry all our circulating pumps.

Rewiring to a new circuit solved that problem. We managed through the rest of the fair without any more down time.

Fair visitors were not the only ones to appreciate our water display. One little frog, who must have thought he found a corner of heaven, took up residence in the upper pond for the duration of the fair. This exhibit, "Down by the Old Mill Stream," also won one of the top five exhibit awards and another bonus award.

If placing all of our hundreds of special-order plants in the last few days was not enough, we also contracted to landscape peripheral show areas.

If Bobbie Belcher was not an expert at laying sod before, she certainly is now. In addition, day after day, she and Dorothy Christinson conscientiously packed ice chests with all the goodies that kept the work crews working.

After congratulating ourselves for having survived all the preparations, the judging and the opening of the fair, we still had no time to rest. To quit then would not gain the maximum benefit from all our efforts.

From the first to the last day of the 24-day fair, we manned the information booth and ran continuous programming. We were scheduled for 46 hours of programs; what we actually did was far beyond that. In our demonstrations we grafted camellias and gave them to most-interested members of the audience. Later on we got letters and calls from some of these recipients, so we know this to be a good contact with prospective society members.

After all the months of preparation for the opening, these times of contact with the public are our greatest reward. Without their appreciation, the monetary rewards would not be enough. Surely we could find some easier way to earn our funds, but would we want to give up this excellent opportunity to interest and recruit future society members? We make good contacts and provide not only enough income to meet Pomona Valley Society's needs for the year but additional much-needed monies to help publish Southern California Camellia Society's *Camellia Review* and *Camellia Nomenclature.*

All this happens because we have dedicated people who probably care more than they ought to, and certainly work more than they ought to. Dorothy Christinson can tell you that you don't know what patience is until you've groomed every leaf on a few black bamboo. You would have to hear Dorothy's cheery quip: Hey, are we having fun or not? to know how much fun it really is.

Came Monday, the day after the fair had closed for another year, we were hard at work removing all the plant material. Outside of our reusable plants, each year we invest a few thousand dollars in disposable plants. These we sell to make the venture profitable. Also, we were retrieving the 1000-plus pounds of black pebbles, undoing all the electric lines, the circulating pumps the bubble fountains, and we were talking. We were removing 1992, but we were talking 1993.

By the time the last of our exhibits was loaded, we had pretty well outlined the next show—the themes, the sites, the mural background and the schedule for getting it all done. Just one major question remained: Does anyone know where we can rent some small-scale dinosaurs?

Fair Volunteer?

Would you like to be part of the excitement connected with assembling fair exhibits this summer? Contact Marilee Gray: (714) 624-4107

Some Notes on Camellia Octopetala

Bill Donnan

You might ask yourself: Why is this clown writing about *Camellia octopetala*? The answer is that it is "in the genes!" Yes, Bill Donnan has a gene in his DNA which prompts him to write articles on subjects about which he knows little or nothing! He has a penchant for sticking his neck way out from time to time. On this occasion he has a good chance to have his head chopped off! Well, I am compelled to write these words and you are free to read them or not!

We are all looking for new species to work with in our hybridizing of camellias. Thus, when a new yellow-flowered species comes along, we are anxious to propagate it and use it in our hybridizing programs. *C. octopetala* is one of those "new" camellia species which have been found by Chinese botanists in the last few years.

A search through my camellia library reveals that Dr. J.R. Sealy in his *A Revision of the Genus Camellia* 1958, R.H.S. London did not have it on his list of about 80 camellia species. However, the species is listed in *Camellias* by Chang H.T. and Bruce Bartholomew, 1984, Timber Press, Portland, Oregon.

Chang casts some doubt on whether *C. octopetala* is, in fact, a separate camellia species. In one place (page 43) he states, "neither *C. gigantocarpa* or *C. octopetala*, described by Hu, can be differentiated from *C. crapnelliana*. And in another statement on the same page, he declares that *C. octopetala* should be reduced to a synonym of *C. crapnelliana*.

Mr. T.J. Savige of Australia discusses this problem in his article "Notes on a Revision of the Section of Chrysantha" which can be found in the October 1992 issue of the International Camellia Journal (page 54). Savige quotes several Chinese botanists who have made morphological and karylogical studies of *C. octopetala* and maintain that it is sufficiently different from *C. crapnelliana* that it should be regarded as a separate species.

If you are still interested in learning a little more about the new species *C. octopetala*, you should read the excellent article entitled "New Camellia Species from China" by Dr. Clifford Parks, pages 155-159 in the 1991 *ACS Yearbook*. Parks has been working with *C. octopetala* for several years and his conjecture as to whether or not *C. octopetala* is a distinct species also differs from the conclusions offered by Chang.

Now here is where that eminent camellia expert Bill Donnan enters this debate. Nuccio's Nursieries in Altadena, California happens to have several plants in their species section which are classified as *C. octopetala*. These plants came as scions from Terada, Japan about ten years ago.

The Nuccios have been anxious to propagate these plants but find them impossible to graft onto any understock. They have been propagated on a limited basis by rooted cuttings. The leaves of these plants do not resemble the leaves of *C. crapnelliana* and the bark of the shrub is different. The biggest difference, however, is in the bloom of the Nuccio *C. octopetala*. *C. crapnelliana* blooms are large, white singles. The blooms on the Nuccio *C. octopetala* are miniature in size since they are less than one inch in diameter. The bloom is a pale yellow with eight petals (thus octopetala) and the stamens are also a pale yellow. The size of the Nuccio *C. octopetala* is also in sharp contrast to the size of the *C. octopetala* described by Dr. Parks. This brings up the question as to whether or not the Nuccio's Nurseries has a true *C. octopetala* species.

Be that as it may, the main reason for getting excited about the yellow blooms on the Nuccio *C. octopetala* is that they come into bloom in the fall of the year. Heretofore, we have been obliged to depend on *C. chrysantha*

yellow blooms and yellow pollen for making crosses with other species of camellia plants. *C. chrysantha* blooms in the late spring after many likely *C. japonica* crosses have bloomed out. Now we may have yellow flower pollen which comes in the fall and thus could be used on many mid-season blooming camellia cultivars.

The Nuccios plan to propagate their *C. octopetala* cultivars on a limited basis in order to provide pollen from its yellow blooms. This pollen will be used in the fall and winter blooming season here in Southern California. Who knows? Maybe the *C. octopetala* which we have here at Nuccio's will be the "key bridge plant" to some decent yellow-colored hybrid camellias!

Letter

Dear Pat,

Ramona , California, November 30, 1992

After repeated requests from Shala, I am sending you (maybe for *The Review*) a camellia show memory:

For a number of years, some of the San Diego gang used to go to Bakersfield on the Friday before and help set up the show there. On the remembered occasion we were putting out cups on tables in the main aisle of the Sears-Roebuck mall and carefully spacing and lining them up when a group of teen-agers strolled by. One boy in his early teens watched us with some derisive interest and asked me what we were doing and I said we were setting up for a camellia show. He looked at me unbelievingly and said: "Chameleons, RIGHT! How ya gonna make 'em stay in the little cups?" The camellia nuts around me nearly strangled to keep from laughing.

Shala and I are recovering from a horribly dry and hot summer, but our gibbed plants are already blooming. Up here in our little valley in the hills above Ramona the baked earth is relaxing and the camellia plants are swelling their buds in cooler weather. Camellias are of course our main interest and I want to submit a report of tactics of desperation brought on by a conversation among several of us about losing grafts in hot weather. Up here we lose at least some every summer, and even Sergio told of losing some on 2 gallon sasanqua roots. The weather was heating up even then, and we had already lost two grafts when I went into action. My report is on a separate sheet. Oh, I forgot to say that the discussion took place at the San Diego Picnic.

We just recently received the *Review*, the SCCS bulletin and the Pacific Bulletin. We can never deny that "somebody told us these things." We plan to attend the Gib Show, the S.D. Show, the Descanso Show and, we hope, the Bakersfield Show. The new Hyundai is now fully broken in and we are becoming comfortable in it.

Best health and best camellias,
Bob and Shala McNeil

Bob passed away two days before the Gib Show.

Join Australia and New Zealand Camellia Societies

Australia Society	$13.00 single $15.25 Family / U.S. Dollars
New Zealand Society	$12.50 single $13.50 family / U.S. Dollars

Send a check to Bobbie Belcher:
7475 Brydon Rd., La Verne, CA 91750-1159

Tactics of Desperation

Bob McNeil

We moved ourselves and our camellias up to a little valley in the hills above Ramona in October of 1977 and camellia culture practices radically changed. Mostly the weather is too hot or too cold and it is always too dry, but the air is mostly clear and wholesome.

Down in San Diego from 1966 to 1977, my grafting techniques and after care had given us up to 80% survival of grafts up to blooming age. We were spoiled. Up here grafts died like flies in the summertime. They survived until July and then started failing. Whether sheltered under oaks, kept in the greenhouse, on the shaded back porch, or in the lath house, only 20-50% lived until fall.

The turning point came at the San Diego Picnic in July when Sergio Bracci mentioned losing some grafts on sasanqua root stock in hot weather. I decided to do something, even if it was wrong. Two of our February or March grafts had already died. We had three long plastic trays about 1" deep. I placed them on the benches of our greenhouse and placed the remaining graft pots in about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$" of saved rain water, later switching to condensate drained from our air conditioner.

The slowly growing grafts lengthened and one more died—root stock and all. Starved to death? Maybe. I added a 14-12-14 african violet food at the recommended extreme dilution to the condensate and the grafts leaped. The wire arches had to be lengthened, leaving an open space at the bag bottoms. The grafts hardened off. The light green stems and leaves darkened. The bags came off. The calluses swelled and the foil and grafting rubbers came off. The weather cooled and the greenhouse was preempeted by the begonias. The grafts went down to the lath house, their leaves darker and stems larger than the 1991 grafts. The surviving 1992 grafts were all japonicas, and all the root stocks, both failed and successful, were home grown of the 1986 crop of sasanqua seeds.

Size Corrections in the 1993 Camellia Nomenclature

Art Gonos

When entering your flowers in shows, you will find these size corrections helpful in determining their correct placement categories.

Japonicas

'Black Heart' - Miniature to Small
'Carol Humphrey' - Medium to Large
'Clara Pieter' - Small to Medium
'Grace Chow' - Medium to Large
'June Atkins' - Medium
'Miss Lucy' - Medium
'Misty Morn' - Small to Medium
'Shala's Baby' - Small
'Shalimar Sunset' - Medium to Large
'Shorty' - Medium
'Something Beautiful' - Miniature to Small

Reticulatas

'Betty Ridley' - Medium to Large
'Bev Piet' - Medium
'Bev Piet Variegated' - Medium
'Fiesta Grande' - Medium
'Fiesta Grande Variegated' - Medium
'Fight On' - Medium
'Lauretta Feathers' - Large to Very Large
'Margaret Wells Choice' - Large to Very Large
'Yoshiaki Andoh' - Medium to Large

Non-Reticulata Hybrids

'Debbie' - Medium to Large
'Julia' - Medium to Large

Note: All of these changes were requested by the originator except for two that were changed by the Nomenclature Research Committee (NRC). The NRC does not eliminate sizes, rather it adds a size by expanding the range, e.g., from medium to large, etc.

With the exception of 'Misty Morn' and 'Shorty', each show chairperson in California (North and South) was given a list of all of the above size changes - the list was dated February 8, 1992. The two exceptions listed above were submitted to the editor after February 8.

Bill Donnan has resigned as associate editor and business manager of *Camellia Nomenclature.* I have appointed Sergio Bracci to replace Bill in both of these capacities.

Many thanks to Bill for his help and hard work.

Save a Camellia!

Richard Veyna, a Whittier horticultural broker, would like to save older, large camellias you may be removing. He boxes these specimen-size camellias to sell to landscape architects.

Tom Nuccio suggested that a notice in *The Camellia Review* might keep a worthy old plant from destruction. Phone: (310)945-5070

But I Like It

Marilee Gray

Many, I am sure, read the articles in the last Review (November-December 1992) that concerned virus in camellias and have serious reservations about the practicality and the desirability of virusing camellias. Let me assure you that I can speak with no educated and technical terms like "immunological and molecular probe techniques," and I don't even know how to use the already outdated electron microscopes, but I do know what I like. And I DO like virused camellias, not all, but enough that I would be armed and guarding my garden if I thought someone were going to take them away.

There is today such a stigma attached to the word "virus" that the utterance of it is enough to make people shudder. The orchid hobbyists are no less alarmed with viruses, go to extreme sterilization techniques to prevent their spread, and are destroying whole collections to do away with the virus. There is no question that viruses do invade and possess living things. But I am willing to accept that, just like bacteria, there are good ones, bad ones, and everything in between. In fact, were all the good bacteria removed from this earth, so would all of life as we know it be removed. So, dubbing the causative culprit a "virus" is not enough to condemn it.

We have known of the staunch and continuing resistance to virusing from the Down-Under Land, and I must admit that this has always struck me as somewhat curious. Perhaps they are more purist than I, but is it really possible that some of the virused blooms that I find so incredibly beautiful, others do not admire at all? Or if their admiration is tainted because it is the effect of "disease," how serious is this disease?

Travelers to China admire the heavily-variegated blooms of 'Cornelian', one of the retics that is native to China. Despite their "disease," some of these plants have been growing and thriving for eight hundred to nine hundred years, so the ill effects of the virus cannot be too damaging. You don't have to go far in Southern California to find virused camellias much younger than that growing vigorously and showing no ill effects of their systemic invasion. In San Gabriel, the Bracci's have a 'Shibori Egao' that defies comparison. It is more than thriving, it is robust, and its heavily-variegated blooms rate high in competition. Across the street at the Jaacks' residence is a 'Firechief Variegated' that, although comparatively young, is competing with the garage for height and space. With such height and vigor, who can fault such plants for not having even more vigor? Quite obviously, there are different viruses and/or these viruses have differing effects on the different hosts in the plant kingdom.

So, not convinced that there exists a definite need to be rid of the camellia virus, I am satisfied that liking the virused, variegated blooms is enough justification to grow them. In giving talks to the public, I always emphasize that they grow the varieties they like. It makes no difference what I or anyone else likes, they should grow those they most enjoy.

Sometimes, when using slides, I will show a solid-colored bloom and demonstrate what virus does to a bloom by switching back and forth to the virused and non-virused bloom. Then I ask which bloom they preferred. The response is always so overwhelming in favor of the variegated one that, even if some lone soul didn't agree, he would be too intimidated to admit it.

I remember well the time Dick Stiern at one of our Pomona shows held in his hands a 'Waltz Time' and a 'Waltz Time Variegated'. "Look," he said, it's like make-up. A beautiful

girl is beautiful even without make-up; but with it she's a knock-out!" 'Waltz Time', like 'Egao', is on my list that has shown good variegation and one that I distictly prefer in the variegated form. And there are others that I feel have such an appealing color combination when variegated that I am much more partial to the variegated.

Consider the beautiful orchid and white palette in 'E.G.Waterhouse Variegated' and 'Julia'. They are enough to make one swoon. And would 'Miss Charleston Variegated' be half as beautiful without the virus? The coral rose and white of 'Marie Bracey Variegated' and the coral and white of 'Carol Humphrey Variegated' are absolutely divine. Who could resist those?

There are others, such as 'Emma Gaeta' and 'Francie L', that are so dramatic and strong in their original color and contrast with stamens, that variegation offers interesting diversity without being, for me, distinctly preferred. There are those varieties of the colors of 'Tiffany', 'Lasca Beauty', and 'Trophy' whose solid color will not offer as appealing a combination with white or that may already have color and texture interest from veining. These colors are better kept solid.

Then there are yet other varieties that I emphatically do not think should ever be variegated because of their composition of color and form. Virus variegation is seen as an intrusion on what was artistically correct. In this category I place those whose delicate colors or shaded colors or color patterns appear violated by variegation. Can you picture anything more beautiful than a perfect 'Angel Wings'? Why would anyone want this delicately-shaded variety variegated? I suspect that, in this case, the increasing number of variegated blooms being seen is the result of grafting on virused understock; 'Angel Wings' propagation continues to be by grafting since it does not appear to be hardy on its own root. I would have the same objection to variegating 'South Seas', but I do not recall ever seeing such.

I was very disappointed to find that a new 'Ave Maria' and a new 'Magnoliaeflora' were variegated. In these the solid color is so light and delicate and the flower form so pristine and perfect that the appearance of even slight virus blotches is objectionable.

Consider the simplistic flower form and the color pattern in something like 'Haru-no-utena' and you can readily understand why Nuccio's Nurseries was making a concerted effort to propagate only the unvirused line. The same contention holds for 'Carter's Sunburst'; its pink stripe on pink does not accept well the conflicting pattern of variegation even though the flower form is less rigid and formal than some.

There also appear to be some varieties that resist variegation and show only slight traces of the viirus. For example, I have yet to see what I would consider a good 'Kramer's Supreme'. In such cases, it can certainly be argued that virusing has ruined an otherwise good, solid-colored bloom. Here then, is a legitimate complaint against virusing that could come from the commercial grower. Without virus the solid color plants will always be saleable stock. But, if a variety is undesireable if virused or if the virusing does not produce an attractive bloom, one has a not-so saleable plant.

Certainly some effort has gone into determining just how easily transferred are the viruses. Separate tools for virused plants and the cleaning of tools have been tried, but with somewhat inconclusive results. Outside of introducing some virus through grafting, I do not believe viruses have spread in my camellias despite no attempt whatsoever to use separate or sterilized pruners.

As to the idea that we could, with genetic engineering, enjoy beautifully

variegated blooms, I would certainly welcome the results. However, genetic variegation will never be able to duplicate all the variations of pattern and flare that occur with kaleidoscopic virus variegation. Of course, not all variegated blooms are equally stunning; but this fact does not reduce the enjoyment of one that is, like a rare gem, wholly beyond belief.

Certainly one must appreciate and congratulate all the efforts of the scientists who have done so much to remove the detrimental viruses from the plant world. But, unless and until the villain tag can be pinned on the camellia viruses, I suspect there will be some of us non-purists who will continue to gib and play wih viruses simply because we like it.

Letter

January 28, 1993

Dear Editor:

There has been much written about virus in camellias of late. I can readily understand why Dr. Bieleski and Dr. Ackerman have taken their position. But beauty is in the eye of the beholder, whether a variegated flower is attractive or not, or whether a yellow spot on a leaf will totally ruin a plant.

There are two motivations why we plant any plant life. They are "eye appeal" and "pocketbook appeal." The good doctors obviously fall under the later category primarily, considering their positions.

From my own experience of having owned and operated a wine-grape vineyard in Sonoma County, I found that a virus can be a beautiful disaster. We had a block of petite sirah grapes (makes better wine than zinfandel or cabernet) that was 2/3 infected with "leaf roll virus." All went well until late summer or early fall when we would have a cold snap. The cold would cause the chlorophyll in the infected vines to die and the leaves would turn a gorgeous shade of burgundy red. Our artist and photographer friends thought that block was beautiful. However, when the chlorophyll died the fruit no longer continued to ripen, that is if the chlorophyll died when the sugar content in the fruit was 15% it no longer continued to rise. The wineries want the sugar content at 22 to 24% so will not buy the unripe grapes. Sugar content is a measure of ripeness. I never saw a sign of a non-infected plant becoming infected from an adjacent infected plant, either camellia or grape. Apparently the virus can be transmitted only by infusion (mainly grafting or budding).

There is nothing more beautiful than that first flowers names are enclosed in single quotes 'Daikagura' bloom, especially on a gloomy day in late autumn or early winter. Is 'Daikagura' with all its white splotches infected? In my 40 or so years of growing camellias in my garden, I have found that the infected plants (variegated with yellow spots on the leaves) are no more nor no less thrifty than the uninfected plants.

In conclusion, I offer this bit of advice: 1) To farmers who are motivated by pocketbook appeal, be very careful when obtaining new plants, they should be certified infection free. 2) To gardeners who are motivated by eye appeal, get what pleases you most.

Perry Grover

PASSINGS

Dr. Fred Heitman, Lafayette, CA
Bob McNeil, Ramona, CA

Pacific Camellia Show

December 5-6, 1992

Best Treated Large Japonica	'Miss Charleston'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	'Elegans Champagne'	Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Best Treated Medium Japonica	'Feathery Touch'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	'Rudolph Variegated'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Treated Small Japonica	'Splash-o-White'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Alison Leigh Woodroof'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Treated Miniature Japonica	'Grace Albritton'	Mr. and Mrs Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Kristy Piet'	Dean Alltizer
Best Large Japonica	'Hilda Jamieson'	Jim Wilkin
Runner-up	'Tiffany'	Mildred Murray
Best Medium Japonica	'Wildfire'	Mr. and Mrs. Milt Schmidt
Runner-up	'Happy Holidays'	Mr. and Mrs. Mel Belcher
Best Small Japonica	'Ave Maria'	Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up	'Tama-no-ura'	Chuck Gerlach
Best Miniature Japonica	'Kitty'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Little Slam'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Reticulata Hybrid	'Valentine Day'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Runner-up	'Harold Paige'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Angel Wings'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	'Garden Glory'	Lee Chow
Best Species Bloom	'Egao'	Mr. and Mrs. Mel Belcher
Runner-up	'Shibori-egao'	Mr. and Mrs. Mel Belcher
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Easter Morn'	Mr and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up	'Granada'	Dean Alltizer
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Wildfire'	Dean Alltizer
Runner-up	'Nuccio's Cameo'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas	'Ave Maria'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	'Tama-no-ura'	Chuck Gerlach
Best 3 Retic Hybrids	'Emma Gaeta Variegated'	Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up	'Francie L'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Freedom Bell'	Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up	'Waltz Time Variegated'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Species	'Shishi-gashira'	Mr. and Mrs. Dave Wood
Runner-up	'Shibori-Egao'	Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best 3 Mixed Varieties		Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up		Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Best Collector's Tray of 3		Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaacks
Runner-up		Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
Best Novice Bloom over 4"	'Guilio Nuccio'	Barbara Berton
Best Novice Bloom under 4"	'Mrs. D.W. Davis Descanso'	Barbara Berton

South Coast Camellia Society Show

January 23-24, 1993

Best Large Japonica	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Mel and Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up	'Royal Velvet'	Dean Alltizer
Best Medium Japonica	'Candy Apple'	Dr. Leland and Arlene Chow
Best Boutonniere Japonica	'Baby Pearl'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best Reticulata	'Valentine Day'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'First Blush'	Dr. Leland and Arlene Chow
Runner-up	'Freedom Bell'	Chuck and Rosamund Gerlach
Best 3 Large japonicas	'Grand Prix'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Nuccio's Cameo'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas	'Maroon and Gold'	Chuck and rosamund Gerlach
Runner-up	'Tom Thumb'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best 3 Retics	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci

Runner-up	'Valentine Day'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Freedom Bell'	Chuck and Rosamund Gerlach
Runner-up	'Angel Wings'	Bob and Alice Jaacks
Best Species	'Egao'	David and Alma Wood
Runner-up	'Shibori-egao'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best Fragrant Bloom	'Scentsation'	Mel and Bobbie Belcher
Best Large Treated Japonica	'Lady Laura'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Runner-up	'Royal Velvet'	D.T. Gray Family
Best Medium Treated Japonica	'Midnight'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Runner-up	'Cherries Jubilee'	D.T. Gray Family
Best Treated Boutonierre Japonica	'Maroon and Gold'	Chuck Gerlach
Runner-up	'Demi-Tasse'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best Retic	'Emma Gaeta Variegated'	Bob and Alice Jaacks
Runner-up	'Harold L. Paige'	Bob and Alice Jaacks
Best Treated Non-Retic Hybrid	'Pink Dahlia'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Runner-up	'South Seas'	Bob and Alice Jaacks
Best 3 Large Treated Japonicas	'Lady Laura'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best 3 Medium Treated Japonicas	'Nuccio's Pearl'	D.T. Gray Family Best 3 Treated
Reticulatas	'Harold Paige'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Runner-up	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Best 3 Treated Non-Retic Hybrids	'Pink Dahlia'	Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Runner-up	'South Seas'	Bob and Alice Jaacks
Best S.C. Mem. Large Japonica	'Margaret Davis'	Tom and Elsie Hughes
Best S.C. Mem. Medium Japonica	'Demi-Tasse'	Tom and Elsie Hughes
Best S.C. Mem. Retic	'Shanghai Lady'	Tom and Elsie Hughes
Best S.C. Mem. 3 Japonicas	'Silver Anniversary'	Tom and Elsie Hughes

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAMELLIA REVIEW FUND

In memory of Mary Eldridge
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In memory of Dorothy Davis
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In memory of Marilyn Frick
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In memory of Marilee Gray's mother, Rachel Nyquist
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In memory of Bob McNeil
Pacific Camellia Society
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Sergio and Elsie Bracci
Lee and Arlene Chow

In memory of Ab Summerson
Bob Jaacks

In memory of John Urabec
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Please send contributions for the Camellia Nomenclature Fund and the Camellia Review fund to: Bobbie Belcher, 7475 Brydon Rd., La Verne, CA 91750-1159.

Correction

Sponsor for the American Camellia Society Convention in Walnut Creek, California was the Northern California Camellia Society.

Blank Pages?

Some November-December 1992 Reviews went out with blank pages. We are sorry for this inconvenience. Please drop a line to Bobbie Belcher, 7475 Brydon Rd., La Verne, CA 91750-1159 to receive another copy.

Directory of Other California Camellia Societies

ATWATER GARDEN CLUB AND CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ward Dabney; Secretary, Connie Freitas, 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, Christine Gonos, 5643 North College Ave., Fresno 93704. Meetings: Kickoff breakfast October 3rd, remaining meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through February, 7:30 p.m., Sheraton Smuggler's Inn, 3737 No. Blackstone, Fresno.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Larry Pitts; Secretary, Evelyn Kilsby, 11 Tiffin Ct., Clayton 94517. Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, October through March, 7:30 p.m., City of Pittsburg Environmental Center, 2581 Harbor St., Pittsburg.

KERN COUNTY, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, Glenn Burroughs; Secretary, Fred Dukes, 733 Del Mar Drive, Bakersfield 93307-3843. For meetings dates, times and location call Fred Dukes, (805) 831-4383.

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.

NAPA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Don Fretz; Secretary, Susan Bogar, 2414 Trower Ct., Napa 94558. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, September through May, 7:00 p.m., Villa Del Ray, 3255 Villa Lane, Napa.

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, 2050 Minert Road, Concord. Final meeting in May is a dinner meeting.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Russell Monroe; Secretary, Mary Simmons, 5616 Freeman Ave., La Crescenta 91214. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through March, 7:30 p.m., Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada.

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, 1455 Madison Ave., Redwood City.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Julius Christinson; 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, Ron Morrison; Corresponding Secretary, Evalena M. Smith, 601—34th St., Sacramento 95816-3819. Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October through April, 7:30 p.m., Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, CDR. Lindsey Edward Kalal, USN, Ret.; Secretary, Edna Baskerville, 4871 Lucille Pl. San Diego 92115. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through May, 7:00 p.m., Room 10, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY INC., CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF—President, John Mendoza; Secretary-Treasurer, Bob Marcy, 1898 Kirkmont Ave., San Jose 95124. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October through April, 7:00 p.m., 515 No. 1st Street, San Jose.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Helen Gates; Secretary, Pauline Johnson, 1251—10th St., San Pedro 90731. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, October through May, 7:30 p.m., South Coast Botanic Garden, 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula.

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